
The French Royal Scientists Teaching and Researching in Kangxi Court of the Qing Dynasty

Catherine Jami[France] Li Chenzhe (Translator)

The article Chinese appears
from page 004 to 017.

ABSTRACT: Supported and commissioned royally, the French Royal Academy of Sciences sent a delegation of six Jesuit priests to China with the ambition expanding overseas trade and spreading Catholicism over the Indian Ocean region in the 2nd half of the 17th century, which involved diplomacy, commerce and trade, politics, religion and science. This thesis makes a review of the French Jesuits who stayed in the imperial Qing Court trying to teach Emperor Kangxi (康熙) astronomy, mathematics, medicine and philosophy using the extensive scientific results achieved by the members of the French Royal Academy of Sciences with the intention of establishing a set of 'French-science-mode-based' scientific system in the Qing Court, which would work in the promotion of the subjects nationwide. Western scientific knowledge introduced into the knowledge system of China represents the Qing court of the 17th-18th century positively took in new knowledge and novelties. Sino-French communication in science in the 17th century is viewed from French archives and documented materials in the thesis.

KEYWORDS: The French Royal Academy of Sciences; French Jesuits; Emperor Kangxi; new-mode geometry; communication in science

The Objects as Presents to the Qing Kangxi Court Filed in the French Missionaries' Manuscripts

Isabelle Landry-Deron

The article Chinese appears
from page 018 to 026.

ABSTRACT: The French missionaries' manuscripts include the lists of the scientific and artistic objects as gifts brought or sent to the Qing Kangxi(康熙) Court (1662-1723) before the voyages of the Amphitrite in 1698 and 1701, the first French merchant ship sailing directly to China in history. The analysis tries to identify the items in the lists by examining the contents of the letters to France from China by the Jesuit Father Jean de Fontaney (1643-1710), noting the signatures of the inventors, suppliers and manufacturers mentioned, an interactive group of scientific and artistic innovation. The information has been checked with illustrated European descriptive works specifying instructions for use published at the same time in the collection of the French Academy of Sciences. Some of them were available in the Beitang Library in Beijing.

KEYWORDS: Catholic missionaries; Kangxi era; gift; French Academy of Sciences

The Western-Made Painted Enamels with Qianlong's Reign Mark Reconsidered

Wang He Liu Hanwen Zhai Yi

ABSTRACT: This thesis confirms the Palace Museum's collected three pieces of painted enamels with Qianlong's (乾 隆) reign mark as the products made in France, which is supported by scientific tests and documented files either. With the recalculated time when the France-made painted enamels into the Qing court, it puts right the wrong idea in the publication in 2020 on a painted enamel chrysanthemum-patterned pot with Qianlong's reign mark that bears the signature of a French craftsman. Meanwhile, it tries to value these France-made enamels by the historical context where they are stored in the Qing Court and the marks attached.

The article Chinese appears from page 027 to 039.

KEYWORDS: painted enamelware; France; mark; the Palace of Tranquil Longevity; reference number

The Private Factors in the Sino-French Royal Exchanges Viewed from the 'Customized in France' 1775-1776 under Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty

Zhao Bing[France] Li Weiwen (Translator)

ABSTRACT: Under the commission of Emperor Qianlong (乾 隆), there were a series of enameled objects imperially customized from 'Waiyang' (overseas) in 1775-1776 ---- 'France' he referred to. The exchange mechanism got established between the two countries subsequently to work efficiently for the increasing number of transnational customization cases of that time. The custom-made commodities from the Qing court got well implemented under the great support from the French court, with the Jesuits, the French East India Company and Ministers of State, individual traders participating in the business, among whom is Knight Achille de Robien, a key role behind the execution of the mission.

The article Chinese appears from page 040 to 052.

KEYWORDS: France; enameled objects; custom-made; the French East India Company; Achille de Robien

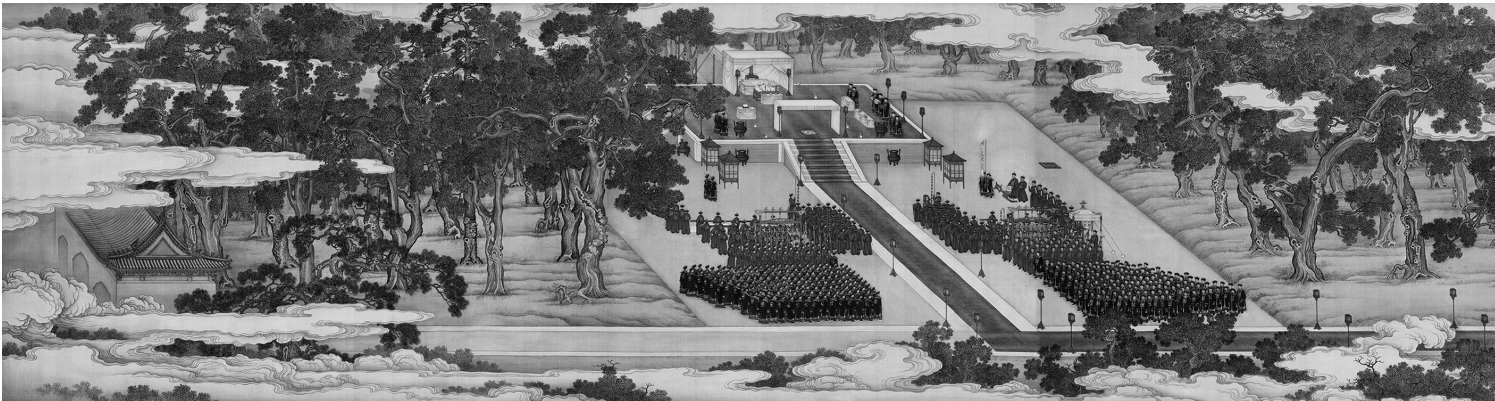
Louis XV's 'Chinese-Themed' Tapestries Reconsidered

Guo Fuxiang

*The article Chinese appears
from page 053 to 065.*

ABSTRACT: It is inferred by the newly-discovered archives and objects that there remain no fewer than four pieces of the 'Chinese-themed' tapestries gifted from Louis XV to Emperor Qianlong (乾隆). The contrast analysis between the tapestries on four glass photographic plates in the Palace Museum and the same-themed ones in Europe finds that the tapestries Louis XV presented to Emperor Qianlong are very much modified in size and motif as national gifts in design. The data gathered in the research extend the knowledge about the history of 'Chinese-themed' tapestry woven and circulated, and witness Sino-French court interaction and communication in culture with the details and objects for reference.

KEYWORDS: the 'Chinese-themed' tapestries; wall wall cloth(tapestry); glass photographic plates; Sino-French court interactions; gift



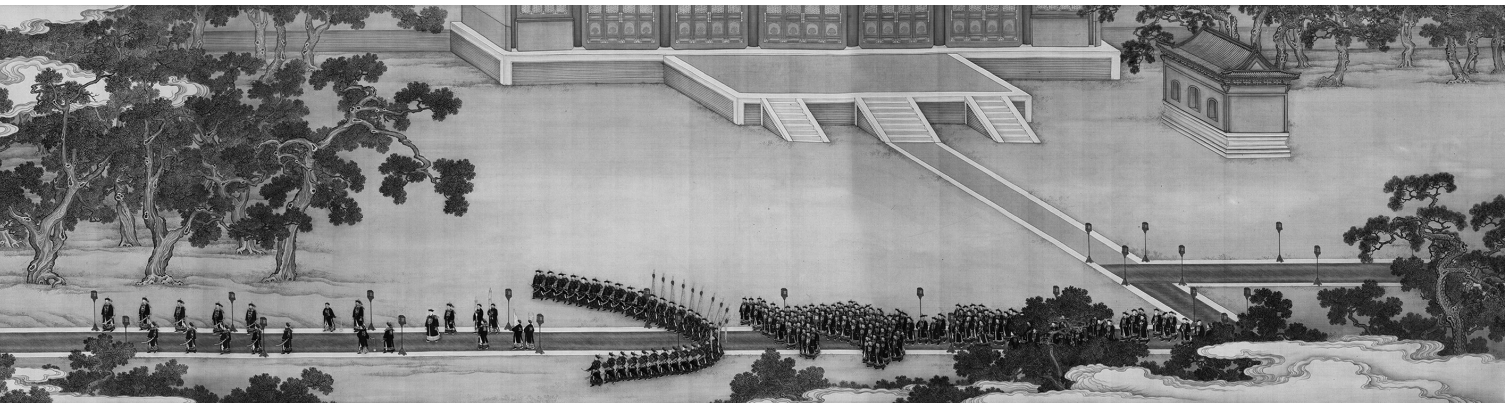
The ‘Emperor Yongzheng’s Sacrifice to the Altar of Agriculture’ Serial Scroll with the Spatial Ceremonies Reviewed

Zhang Jingni He Beijie

ABSTRACT: The long-scroll series of ‘Emperor Yongzheng’s Sacrifice to the Altar of Agriculture’ (Yōng Zhèng Dì Jì Xiān Nóng Tán Tú in Chinese pinyin) is a rare documentary of Emperor Yongzheng (雍正) period, which shows the ceremonial occasions where Emperor Yongzheng was offering sacrifices to ancestral gods of agriculture and doing field-plough himself. It is commonly thought in the publications that only two of the long-scroll series survive, yet, there is a third on ‘Observing the Plowing’ (Guān Gēng Tú in Chinese pinyin) collected by the Musée du Quai Branly in Paris, France, which depicts Emperor Yongzheng is seated on the platform watching the princes and ministers plowing fields after his example. The thesis examines the serial long-scroll regarding the process of circulation, context of creation and the content. Meanwhile, it revives the on-the-spot scene of Emperor Yongzheng presiding over the ceremonial sacrifice by the illustrations and scripts for the understanding of the ritual space implication of the Ancient Altar of Agriculture.

The article Chinese appears from page 066 to 087.

KEYWORDS: ‘Sacrifice to the Altar of Agriculture’; ‘Observing the Plowing’; Emperor Yongzheng; the Altar of Agriculture



A New Sight into the Double-Side Table-Screen of The ‘Portraits of Hongli and His Consort in Ancient Costume’

Lin Shu

The article Chinese appears
from page 088 to 106.

ABSTRACT: The Qing Court collection includes the ‘Portraits of Hongli and His Consort in Ancient Costume’ (Qīng Rén Huà Hóng Lì Jí Fēi Gǔ Zhuāng Xiàng in Chinese pinyin) now housed in the Palace Museum, which are two scrolls with the shared-number as antique artifacts --- Gu 00006524-1/2 (故 00006524-1/2) of the portrait of Hongli (弘历) and Gu 00006524-2/2 (故 00006524-2/2) of the portrait of Hongli’s consort. But, it is studied in the thesis by the inventory of the artifacts expedition southward from the Palace Museum that the scroll-paintings are actually sourced from the pictures on the front and back of a hardwood table-screen, which are originally stored in the Hall of Imperial Longevity in Jingshan. The missing reference number of the antique ‘Xian San 1’ (咸 三 1) has been found meanwhile. The portrait of Hongli’s consort proves to be Empress Xiaoxian by tracing the process of the changes in shape and structure after the establishment of the Palace Museum. It is suggested by the analysis above that the set of works of art should be studied as their original status for more insight into their historical value and significance. It is recommended the scroll paintings be renamed ‘The Table-Screen Portraits of Emperor Qianlong and Empress in Ancient Costume’.

KEYWORDS: Qianlong table-screen; Hall of Imperial Longevity; the cultural antiques southward expedition; the inventory of stored artifacts in Shanghai; Empress Xiaoxian (孝贤)

On The Hierarchical System for State Ritual Sacrifices in The Qing Dynasty

Zhang Xiaoli

The article Chinese appears
from page 107 to 121.

ABSTRACT: The state sacrificial rites of the Qing Dynasty are officially graded into three --- high, medium, low. The elements of etiquette are shared in general but quite different by rank. The implementation of ritual sacrifices varies by the status of the deities of the same temple. The rank differences of the state ceremonial sacrifices of the Qing Dynasty takes in both the tradition and the reality in practice. It is of significance to look into the official ceremonial rites of all grades based on the shared-elements of etiquette, which contributes to an overview of the state sacrificial rites and etiquette of the Qing Dynasty and recognizing the ceremonial occasion carried out in a specific altar and the temple.

KEYWORDS: Qing Dynasty; state ritual sacrifice; ritual sacrifices graded by high, medium and low; low sacrifice; hierarchical system; altar and temple

An Analysis on the 'Xuande Reign Mark' Blue-and-White Porcelain with Beast-Face and Dragon among Clouds

Ma Xiangyu

ABSTRACT: The production of imperial porcelain was entering its golden time during the Xuande (宣德) reign of the Ming Dynasty with the strong national strength. This thesis discusses a type of 'Xuande Reign Mark' blue-and-white porcelains with beast-face and dragon among clouds, whose motif is unique and distinguished not ever seen on the other wares of the same period. The analysis based on previous research results views that the kind of porcelain wares with the symbolized decoration as the Ming Dynasty's national power are wine vessels specially made for the uses at the national banquet and bestowed by Emperor Xuande to kings of vassal states, the embodied messages are of much significance for the study on the porcelain-reward to foreign states by the Yongle and Xuande (永乐, 宣德) periods of the Ming Dynasty and the uses of porcelains meanwhile.

The article Chinese appears from page 122 to 141.

KEYWORDS: Xuande; wine vessels; dragon motif; beast face pattern



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