
A Brief Report on the Excavation of the Guanyinge Kilns Site in Jingdezhen in 2024

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ABSTRACT: This report overviews the excavation of the Guanyinge kilns site, a folk kiln complex, large-scaled and well-preserved, located along the Changjiang River in northern Jingdezhen, during March to July 2024 by a joint archaeological team of National Center for Archaeology and other institutes. The excavations were carried out in the central and southern areas of the kiln site concerning the coverage, age and layout, and the functional zones as well. As the result of the field survey, the workshop remains and processing area of the late Ming Dynasty, the accumulated piles of porcelain materials of the mid-Ming Dynasty are uncovered as well as the original kiln with piled stuff from the Southern Song Dynasty to the Yuan Dynasty in the southern kiln site. Meanwhile, a large number of porcelain objects, firing tools and other relics are unearthed which are aged early to the period from the Southern Song to the Yuan Dynasties, the middle to late Ming Dynasty. The excavation project reveals the evolution of the Guanyinge Kilns Site going through the Southern Song and the Ming Dynasties. The archaeological findings witness the large-scaled production on the-specialized-division basis during the middle and late Ming era, so do the products of the export-traded porcelains represent the role of the Guanyinge kilns in the overseas trade of that times.

*The article Chinese appears
from page 004 to 040.*

KEYWORDS: Jingdezhen; Guanyinge kilns site; from the Southern-Song to Ming dynasties; ceramic industry remains

A Report on the Archaeological Excavation of the Ming-Qing Porcelain Kiln in the Northwest Corner of the Jingdezhen Imperial Kiln Site

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ABSTRACT: The imperial kiln played as the state-run manufacturer of porcelain objects exclusively for the royalty of the Ming and Qing Dynasties. In 2021, a joint archaeological team of seven institutes including Jiangxi Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and

*The article Chinese appears
from page 041 to 052.*

Archaeology and Jingdezhen Ceramic Archaeological Research Institute carried out the archaeological excavations at the northwest corner of the archaeological site park, where the official and civilian porcelain manufactures were intersected. The results from the excavation puzzle out the superposition and cross-cutting relations between the stratigraphic units and the enclosure walls and the porcelain burial pits, revising the learning about the pattern of the imperial kiln at its initial stage. The double-glazing technique is employed to the Yongle-period red-glazed experimental products unearthed in the accumulated stratum, which is taken as the physical evidence of firing process to the earlier products. The finding of official wares in the folk deposits beyond the kiln site throws a light upon the intercourse between official and folk kilns during the Ming and Qing dynasties.

KEYWORDS: Jingdezhen; imperial kiln site; northwest corner; the Ming-Qing imperial kilns; enclosure wall

A Report on the Archaeological Excavation of the Firewood Wharves in the Jianxi River Basin, Jingdezhen

The Palace Museum

Jiangxi Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

Jingdezhen Ceramic Archaeological Research Institute

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

ABSTRACT: Jiaotan, located in western Fuliang with abundant forest resources and well-developed water systems, played as the long-time supplier to Jingdezhen porcelain manufacturers with burning fuels in the Ming and Qing dynasties. The historical relics remain in the Jianxi Basin that are related to the firewood collection and shipment system. In 2024, the Palace Museum and other institutions conducted archaeological surveys and excavations at two wharves along the lower reaches of the Jianxi River. The project has yielded important material evidences for the study of Jingdezhen's firewood industry.

KEYWORDS: Jingdezhen; Jianxi River; wharves; firewood

A Report on the Archaeological Excavation of the Mosque Site at Hengnong, Dongjialing, Jingdezhen

School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University

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Jingdezhen Ceramic Archaeological Research Institute

*The article Chinese appears
from page 066 to 087.*

ABSTRACT: The mosque site, located at No. 12 Hengnong, Dongjialing in Zhushan District, Jingdezhen of Jiangxi Province, is positioned in the central porcelain manufacture in

Jingdezhen during the Ming and Qing dynasties. In 2024, a joint team of The School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University, Jiangxi Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology and The Jingdezhen Ceramic Archaeological Research Institute implemented excavations proactively to the site, figuring out the cultural stratum of the late Southern-Song dynasty to modern times and uncovering 49 plots of ruins with a large amount of sampled ceramics. As is indicated by the excavation results, the site used to be the centre of porcelain manufacturers supplying to both the official and folk markets and to the traders along the land and maritime Silk-Roads meanwhile, which is prior to the construction of the mosque with its above-ground structure not earlier than the Qianlong (乾隆) period of the Qing dynasty. This excavation gathered valuable materials contributing to knowing the detailed history of the mosque, the ties linking Jingdezhen with both the Maritime and Land Silk Roads, the way that ceramic industry shaped the profile of the historical town as well as further probes into the Jingdezhen as a ceramic-center emerging and growing up essentially.

KEYWORDS: Jingdezhen; mosque; the early to mid-Qing dynasty; the silk-roads

A Report on the Archaeological Excavation of the Siwang Temple Site in Zhushan District, Jingdezhen

National Center for Archaeology

Jiangxi Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

Jingdezhen Ceramic Archaeological Research Institute

ABSTRACT: Siwang Temple in Jingdezhen lies where the Changjiang River and Zhushan Avenue meet, the Nanmendu Wharf in front of which playing as a local transportation hub in history. With the mission to support Jingdezhen's application for the list of the World Cultural Heritage Site, the National Center for Archaeology carried out archaeological excavations with other institutes to the Temple Site from April to July 2024, uncovering many groups of roads, Sangdun (the pedestal of rock mass at the base of pillar) and the ground from the mid-late Qing dynasty ever. The archaeological discoveries evidence the construction of the Siwang Temple in here no later than the mid-late Qing Dynasty. The multiple-layered ground in repeated uses in front of the temple witness the public activities in the temple and the shipment along the Changjiang River of that time.

KEYWORDS: Jingdezhen; Siwang Temple; the late Qing dynasty; archaeological excavation

*The article Chinese appears
from page 088 to 101.*

An Analysis of the Epitaphs of Prime Minister Han Huang and His Son Han Qun's Couple of the Middle Tang Dynasty

Zhao Haiyan

*The article Chinese appears
from page 102 to 120.*

ABSTRACT: This thesis focuses on the epitaphs of on the tomb tablets of Han Huang, his son Han Qun with his wife née Li, which bear the messages to be added to the literature concerning the genealogy of the Han Xiu family as well as the life and career of Han Xiu and his offspring. Han Huang is a renowned minister with the power in politics, military and finance, with the Jiedushi(节度使), governors of provinces in charge of both civil and military affairs under his leadership as Prime Minister of the Tang Dynasty. Han Qun, Han Huang's eldest son, well learning from his forefathers, is good at calligraphy, painting and art, while his wife, née Li was born from a prestigious clan in Longxi area. As a result of the analysis of the tomb inscriptions, some puzzled messages in the text are properly interpreted, and the turbulence of the Middle Tang Dynasty is well reflected by the changes of Han Huang's official ranks.

KEYWORDS: Han Huang; Han Qun; Mrs. née Li; epitaph; analysis

A Study of the Northern-Wei Slender-shaped Pottery figurines Unearthed in Luoyang

Xu Chanfei Shen Chen [Canada]

*The article Chinese appears
from page 121 to 133.*

ABSTRACT: There are tombs' pottery figurines in unique style excavated in the Northern-Wei tombs before 1950s, slender-shaped, flat-back with shorter-upper but longer-lower body, most of which are now housed overseas, so get less studied by academia. The thesis focuses on the selected 13 pieces of figures from the Royal Ontario Museum in Canada, the Philadelphia Museum of Art in the United States and the Palace Museum of China, reaching the following: By feature, they are categorized into the 2nd and the 3rd of the four groups of the Northern-Dynasty figurines, who play as honor warriors and servants in ceremonial procession; By design and costume, the slender-shaped figurines featured by the Northern-Wei style probably originated from Luoyang, Henan Province. It is showed by the self-features and historical documents that the slender-shaped pottery figurines prevail during the period from after Emperor Xiaowen (孝文帝) moving the capital to Luoyang and Emperor Xuanwu (宣武帝) of the Northern-Wei dynasty. The rediscovery fills the absence of the materials relating to the first-phrase pottery figurines in Luoyang era, which is significantly useful for the study of their evolution through the Northern-Wei Dynasty.

KEYWORDS: slender-shaped pottery figurine; Luoyang area; the Luoyang period of Northern-Wei Dynasty

On The Western-Han Chariot Pit at Linchang Site and The Making of the Imperial Granting Outer-Coffin System

Jiao Yang

ABSTRACT: The chariot pit at the Linchang site actually serves as the outer-coffin of a Marquis of the early Western Han dynasty, which is made of a procession with human figurines and models of chariots and horses. The outer-coffin is royal-styled in shape, the figures are Xi'an-featured. The items inside the outer-coffin bear the makers' names of the official craftsmen, 'Qing Shu Che' (轻属车) refers to the military vessel which work as a ceremonial chariot here. The human figures of Official Shiyushi Tang(?) Nu (侍御史唐(?)奴) serve as the escort to the burial procession. The right arrangement of the chariots, horses and figurines symbolizes the funeral procession. This chariot pit is informatively significant for the study of the birth and development of the funeral system for the vassal kings. Some regulations on the Western-Han burial-granting system are already set down in the early Western-Han period. The content of the mausoleum system during Emperor Wendi's period is likely even richer and far-reaching than what is documented in the literature.

KEYWORDS: outer-coffin; Qing Shu Che (轻属车); Shiyushi (侍御史); escorting a burial ceremony; the burial-bestowing system

*The article Chinese appears
from page 134 to 146.*

A Brief Report on the Excavation of Kiln Sites within the Western Palace Wall of the Ming Zhongdu Ruins in Fengyang, Anhui

Anhui Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology
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ABSTRACT: In 2015, archaeological surveys discovered a cluster of kiln sites within the west forbidden wall beyond the imperial palace of Ming Zhongdu. The experimental archaeological excavation to the selected four sites in 2017 calculates their age and measures their structure in general, holding that they are located here exclusively for the processing of the architectural stuff used for the construction of Zhongdu. These discoveries offer significant insights into the production system for building materials, the planning and management of construction projects, the lives of craftsmen, and other historical details about the construction of Ming Zhongdu. Additionally, the excavations provide valuable physical evidence for the study of early Ming architectural materials and ceramics.

KEYWORDS: Ming Zhongdu; kiln sites; bricks and tiles; the Hongwu ceramics

*The article Chinese appears
from page 147 to 165.*

The Contrast Analysis between the Twin Paintings on ‘Vimalakirti’s Presentation on Buddha Doctrine’ of the Jin and Yuan Dynasties in Style, Schema and Characteristics

Wang Zhongxu

The article Chinese appears
from page 166 to 182.

ABSTRACT: This thesis makes a contrast analysis between the twin paintings on ‘Vimalakirti’s Presentation on Buddha Doctrine’, one titled ‘维摩演教图’ in Chinese is attributed to Northern-Song Painter Li Gonglin now in the Palace Museum, the other named ‘维摩不二图’ is completed by Yuan Artist Wang Zhenpeng in the Metropolitan Museum of USA, coming to the point that the former should be created by Ma Yunqing with the artistic style of the Jin dynasty, whereas the latter should be the copy after the former, which is the work by Artist Wang Zhenpeng of the Yuan dynasty.

KEYWORDS: ‘Vimalakirti’s Presentation on Buddha Doctrine’ (《维摩演教图》《维摩不二图》); Ma Yunqing; Wang Zhenpeng; schema Differences



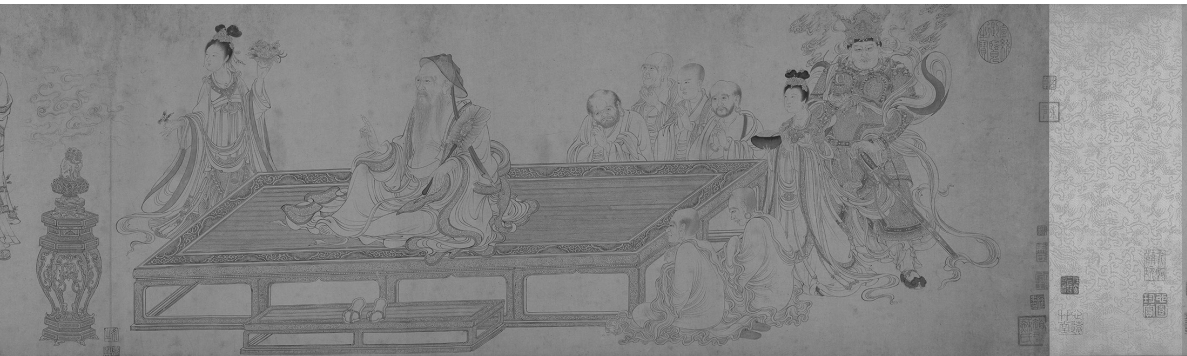
On Zou Yigui's 'Apricot Blossom' and Dongzhu Temple in the Imperial Panshan Palace

Xing Lunan

ABSTRACT: There are 14 pieces of poetry by Emperor Qianlong (乾隆) during his 20th to 56th years' reign in Zou Yigui's work of 'Apricot Blossom' (《杏花图》, 'Xinghuā Tú' in Chinese pinyin) in scroll. The thesis reveals Emperor Qianlong's taste in art and his exchanges of paintings and calligraphy with the ministers bases on the composition, content of the poems and the crafts and so on. The kind of artistic activities with the scenic landscape of the Panshan Palace may conjure the Qianlong's making of the space for specific literary imagery.

KEYWORDS: Zou Yigui; Emperor Qianlong; apricot blossom; Panshan Palace

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