

## ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE CHINA MAINLAND SINCE 1949<sup>1</sup>

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Prior to the establishment of the Central People's Government in 1949, archaeology in China had little opportunity to develop itself. Internal and external strife and the resulting unstable government made scientific investigation well nigh impossible. This is not to say that significant treasures were not uncovered. Anyang, Ch'ang-sha, and Tun-huang are only a few of the older sites well known to even the casual student of China's early history. The Academia Sinica did for a few years conduct systematic diggings, but were interrupted too soon and too often and the bulk of cultural objects known to the West was largely products of hit or miss finds. Since 1949, in a situation of relative peace, the field of archaeology has had the opportunity to flourish. Flood control projects, the construction of railways, and other public works projects have sent men and machines into areas digging ground that has been apparently untouched for centuries. Their diggings have unearthed a profusion of archaeological remains, and have been the impetus for work towards the solution of many problems regarding China's prehistory.

Archaeological research is now entirely under governmental control. The old Academia Sinica, the Peiping Research Centre, and a few other research institutes were incorporated into what is now known as the Chinese Academy of Sciences [a], headed by Mr. Kuo Mo-jo [b]. Speaking in terms of the organizational chart, it is a third level organization directly subordinate to The Government Administrative Council of the Central People's Government [c]. The Institute for Archaeological Research [d] is a department within the Academy of Sciences. Another third level organization affecting archaeology is the Department of Culture [e], within which is the Bureau of Cultural Objects [f]. The Bureau manages independently administrative work surrounding cultural objects, their display, preservation, etc. It is concerned more with propaganda--educating peasants on the value of cultural objects, and the evils of selling them to private collectors. In this light, it publishes many cheap popularizing pamphlets on important sites.<sup>2</sup> Cultural Objects Control Offices [g] have been established in the governments of the provinces and other political areas. Museums throughout the country are all controlled by the government, and their staffs engage in excavation projects.<sup>3</sup>

The government has been faced with a great shortage of archaeologists. Many of the best archaeologists left upon the surrender of the Kuomintang (i.e., Li Chi, Tung Tso-pin, Cheng Te-k'un) and several have since died (i.e., Liang Ssu-yung, son of Liang Ch'i-ch'ao<sup>4</sup>).<sup>5</sup> Several of the public works projects were halted for fear of damaging important material. In response, a special program in archaeology was established in the History Department of Peking University, and an introductory archaeology course was added to the curriculum of the history departments of many other universities. The course was designed to give History majors a general

knowledge of archaeological method. Long periods of training, however, would not answer the immediate problem, so the Academy of Sciences with Peking University in 1952 opened a summer course for the training of archaeological workers. The course has been continued since that time. Groups of students and museum workers attend a short period of lectures and are then led through excavation exercises at actual sites. As of the end of 1956, this program had produced about 300 students over four summers, and these students have been divided into some twenty work units and sent to construction areas throughout the country. The Institute for Archaeological Research received the top twenty graduates of this program and gave them further training. The latest available figures showed approximately fifty research workers and assistant research workers with the Institute.

## Publications

### 1. Periodicals

There are currently three periodicals pertaining to archaeology. Two are wholly devoted to archaeology, and in the third about two-thirds of the articles are archaeological, the rest pertaining to museums. They are listed below and explained in the order of their inception.

A. Wen-wu ts'an-k'ao tzu-liao [h], "Reference Material on Cultural Objects."<sup>6</sup> This publication was announced in early 1950 as a monthly, but there were only seven volumes published during that year. It is published by the Cultural Objects Publishing Society [i] in Peking. The format of the magazine has changed several times since its inception. The first issues are small, pocket-book size with poor reproductions if any. The later issues have increased in size and contain excellent photographs reproduced on glossy paper. It appears to be the policy of the editors to devote an issue to a particular subject, such as architecture, sculpture, etc. Nos. 4 and 5 in 1951 were special issues on Tun-huang, published in accordance with an exhibition of Tun-huang relics being held in Peking at that time. Volume 3 in 1956 was dedicated to the first conference of archaeological workers held in Peking on February 27 of that year. (One hundred eighty scholars and workers from all over the country attended, and in the opening speech Mr. Kuo bemoaned the lack of workers and underdeveloped techniques.) The magazine contains many interesting and informative articles and appears to be primarily intended for museum and archaeological workers. Until 1955, no index of articles was published, but in that year a separate volume was issued with an index of all the articles published in the magazine during 1954 and 1955. Now the last issue of each year contains a complete index for that year.

B. K'ao-ku hsüeh-pao [j], "Journal of Archaeology" (or as preferred by the publishers "Acta Archaeologica Sinica"). Published by the Science Publishing Society of the Academy of Sciences, it was first issued in 1951 as a semi-annual. The East Asiatic Library copies start with issue #7, 1954. This is the scholarly publication of the three, containing articles by the foremost scholars in the field, generally the results of research into recent finds. It also contains book reviews. It appears strangely

devoid of propaganda articles, a statement which cannot be made for the other two periodicals. Among the articles is a long work by Ch'ien Meng-chia [k] on Western or Early Chou bronzes, spread over six issues in 1955 and 1956. There is another three chapter article by the same author on Yin bronzes, in volume 8, 1954. Beginning with the 1956 issues, the journal was changed to a quarterly publication. As with the "Reference Material on Cultural Objects" publication, there is an index of the year's publications in the final issue of each year. Beginning with the 1956 issues, the table of contents is in English and Russian as well as in Chinese.

C. K'ao-ku t'ung-hsün[1], "Archaeological Bulletin."<sup>7</sup> This journal started publication in 1955, published by the Science Publishing Society of the Academy of Sciences. The following is a translation of part of the publisher's statement from the initial issue:

There has been unprecedented activity in archaeology since the establishment of the People's Government due to the serious weight attached to the science by the party and the government and also due to the establishment of public works projects all over the country. In these five years our work has been heavy, but the harvest gigantic. At the same time we have run into a large number of problems in our work. Archaeologists left over from the old China are far from enough, and although new strength is being unceasingly built up, it is much less than enough to shoulder the urgent responsibilities ahead. Furthermore, these handicapped workers are scattered in various places, and it is difficult to discuss and penetrate promptly the finds from these widespread areas and problems resulting from them. What this problem needs is a reliable periodical which can bring all the material together, aid, instruct, and facilitate the obtaining of solutions to all problems. Also with this sort of a publication a general knowledge of archaeology can be introduced along with introducing the greater experience of the Soviet Union. In this way, the scope of our knowledge will be broadened, the effectiveness of our work increased, and new workers will be encouraged to enter archaeology. . . . We hope that through the printing of this magazine, by making it widely available to all, we can improve field work methods and laboratory methods. We desire that this publication not publish long research articles, but rather 1) information that is practical and necessary to the archaeological worker, and 2) brief items with relation to excavations, clearing and organizing of sites, and investigation.

This monthly publication is smaller in format than the above two. The East Asiatic Library has a complete set. Although more propaganda material is included, it is confined to the front section of the journal. Their policy of article selection has apparently continued as outlined in the initial volume, most of the articles being written by field workers. There is a "work-in-progress" report broken down by province toward the end of each issue. From 1955, an index of articles published during the year has been included in the last volume of that year.

## 2. Other Publications

The Chinese government appears to be sparing no expense in archaeological publications. Quite a number of exquisitely bound excavation reports and studies of individual finds have been released that rival even their Japanese counterparts in workmanship.

All direct publications of the Institute for Archaeological Research are included in either the Monograph Series [m] or the Special Publications Series [n]. No list of these publications (or for that matter, archaeological publications in general) has been published, so there are gaps in what I have been able to group together. There is no apparent reason for a particular work being in one series of the Monographs rather than another, or for inclusion in the monograph series instead of the special editions.

### Monograph Series

### Monograph Series

1. A. [o] /Explanation of Bronze Inscriptions from the Chi-wei Studio/, by Yang Shu-ta. 1952.
- B. [p] /A Collection and Description of Yin Oracular Texts/, by Ch'en Meng-chia. 1956.
- C. [q] /Systematic Study and Explanation of Bronze Inscriptions of the Chou Dynasty, with Catalogue/, by Kuo Mo-jo. 1957.
2. B. [r] /Commentary on a Collection of Han, Wei, and Northern Southern Dynasties Epitaphs/, by Chao Wan-li. 1956.
- C. [s] /Han Stone Classics/, by Ma Heng. 1957.
- D. [t] /Seal Characters from Stone Inscriptions/, Shang Ch'eng-tso, editor. 1957.
- E. [u] /Finds from the Tomb of Prince Ts'ai in Shou-hsien/, 1956.
- F. [v] /Shang and Chou Bronze Inscriptions/. 1957.
- G. [w] /Religious Stone Engravings of Ch'üan-chou/. 1957.
3. A. [x] /A Report on the Hand Written Ouighur Script Copy of the Biography of Hsuan-chuang/. 1957.
4. B. [y] /Ch'ang-sha Excavation Report/. 1957.

### Special Editions

- C. [z] /Archaeology at Turfan/, by Huang Wen-pi. 1954.
- D. [aa] /Hsiao-t'un Volume 2 and Yin Bone Texts II/. 1953.

### Excavation Report

The following report is based on an article from a Japanese journal.<sup>8</sup> Although not comprehensive, it lists the important sites that have been discovered or excavated. Cross references to articles in Chinese journals are not included. If the reader should wish further material on a particular site, it can most always be found by reference to the indexes of the three journals mentioned above.

At Choukoutien [bb], the site of Sinanthropus pekinensis, in addition to the discovery of three Ape-man teeth and stone tools, a certain number of fossilized bones have been discovered. In 1954 at Hsiang-fen prefecture [cc] in Shansi, a paleolithic site was uncovered, and three humanoid teeth, more than 2,000 stone tools, and a vast number of zoolites were found. In Tze-yang [dd] in Szechuan, and Ssu-pin-hsia-ts'ao-wan [ee] of Anhui province fossil man of a post-paleolithic period was discovered.

As of 1956, approximately 300 neolithic sites had been discovered. The distribution of these sites is quite wide, from Inner Mongolia in the north to Kwangtung in the south, and from the east coast to Sinkiang in the west. What follows is a brief explanation of the few of this great number that have been thoroughly investigated.

One Yang-shao culture site is being excavated at Pan-po ts'un [ff] in Hsian.<sup>9</sup> In addition to vast remains, two types of earth constructed houses used as residences were discovered. One is a round house, approximately 5 meters in diameter, and the other type is rectangular, 12.5 meters wide and about 20 meters deep. Surrounding the round house are the remains of an earth wall approximately 20 cm in height, and within the house were the traces of a cooking stove. Surrounding the rectangular house was an earthen wall approximately one meter thick and 50 cm in height. From the same place, up to 100 Yang-shao type graves have been discovered, and a large amount of pottery buried in the graves was preserved completely. Among these finds, one small pottery jar was discovered and in it were grains with husks preserved in their original state. According to the results of an initial appraisal the grain is a millet (Setaria italica [L] Beauv.).

Past finds of neolithic sites in the Southeast China area were rather few, but within the past six years many artifacts of this period have been discovered. The important sites are:

- Chiangsu - Ch'ing-lien kang, Huai-yin prefecture [gg]  
Hu-shu chen, Chiang-ning prefecture [hh]
- Chekiang - Lao-ho shan in Hang-chou [ii]
- Fukien - Yun-shih shan in Fuchou. [jj]

At Kou-yü [ll] of Ch'ü-yang [mm] in Hopei province a neolithic site was discovered, where there were stone axes and stone rings, red and other colored pottery sherds, the leg of a pottery "ting," etc. This is the first time that Yang-shao artifacts have been found in Hopei. Also, one neolithic site was discovered at Yangshan [nn], Hsinyang [oo] in Honan. Characteristics of the pottery found here include painted but unglazed pottery fragments, glazed black pottery fragments, and many pieces of pottery "ting"; there were no pottery "li" fragments found. At Ch'ü-chia ling, Ching-shan [pp] in Hupei province neolithic sites have been discovered. Features of the pottery found here were very similar to those discovered at Ch'ing-lien kang mentioned above. This is an indication that there were relationships at this time between the people of the Yangtze area and the Yellow River area. At Hsi-t'uan shan [qq] in Kirin, and at T'ang-shan [rr] in Hopei, cist graves were discovered, and among the burial objects there was a great amount of stone and pottery vessels, and a few bronze. These sites appear to be of a transitional period between the neolithic and bronze ages.

Heretofore, Hsiao-t'un [ss] near Anyang has been the only Yin site known to historians. Digging has been continued here and much more has been discovered. But a more valuable contribution to the study of Shang history was made with the discovery in 1952 of the site at Cheng-chou [tt]. Digging is still in progress, but many important artifacts have already been discovered.<sup>10</sup> Among these, there was a rectangular shaped dwelling 5 meters long and about 4.5 meters wide, traces of cast bronze, artifacts of bone construction, the traces of a kiln where pottery was fired, and a complex of Yin period graves. Also, oracle bones and bones engraved with a few characters were discovered.<sup>11</sup> From artifacts of cast bronze, bronze dregs and charcoal traces were noted; crucibles, containers, and the molds for weapons were also uncovered. From a bone vessel manufacturing area a large amount of bone material was found, including some human thigh bones.

Yin sites have also been discovered at:

Honan - Hui-hsien [uu], Loyang [vv], Shan-hsien [ww]  
Shensi  
Shantung - Chinan [xx]  
Hopei - Ch'ü-yang [yy]

Since the war, many Chou dynasty graves have been discovered throughout the country. From Tou-men chen [zz] of Hsian a grave of the Western Chou was discovered, and buried here were bronze "ting," "huo," "chung" bells, and pottery "tou" with grey glaze. On top of the bronze "huo" was a 54 character inscription, which dates it from the period of Chou Mu-wang [aaa] (last half of the tenth century, B.C.). From the Western Chou graves at Yen-tun shan [bbb] of Tan-t'u [ccc] in Chiangsu province, bronze "tings," "li," "chiu," "p'an," "huo," "kuang," and bronze horse fittings were discovered. On the surface of one of the bronze "chiu" there was a 146 character inscription, which places the vessel's manufacture during the reign of Chou Ch'eng-wang [ddd] (eleventh century, B.C.). From Ying-tzu village [eee] on Ling-yuan island [fff] in Jehol, 16 bronzes were found. Western Chou graves have also been discovered at Fang-t'ui village [ggg] of Hung-chao [hhh] in Shansi province, and in the western outskirts of Loyang in Honan province.

In many places graves of the Eastern Chou period have been discovered:

Honan - Loyang [iii], Hui-hsien [jjj], Anyang [kkk], Cheng-chou [lll],  
Yü-hsien [mmm], Shan-hsien [nnn], Ling-pao [ooo].  
Shensi - Hsi-an [ppp], and Pao-chi [qqq]  
Anhui - Shou-hsien [rrr]  
Hunan - Ch'ang-sha [sss], Heng-yang [ttt]  
Hopei - T'ang-shan [uuu], Hsing-t'ai [vvv], and the outskirts of  
Peking.

At Shou-hsien in Anhui province, at the site of the grave of Prince Ts'ai discovered in 1956, there were more than one thousand items of bronze manufacture (many inscribed), and a large number of jade and lacquer objects. At Hui-hsien in Honan were found gold and silver inlaid bronzes, and a large number of iron tools. In pits discolored earth remains of what were once wooden carriages were found, and from these, models of the original

vehicles have been reconstructed. At Chang-sha coffins placed in wooden outer coffins were discovered, and in these there were many bronze vessels, wooden vessels and silk fragments. Bamboo tablets, with writing, have also been discovered. Also, in a bamboo chest, a writing brush, a pair of scales, and weights were discovered. Arrows in a wooden quiver, a bamboo bow, a wooden shield, and leather armor were also found here. In the vicinity of Loyang many Eastern Chou graves have been excavated and bronze vessels as well as an abundance of pottery vessels have been found. Over a rather wide area near these tombs at Loyang, many Eastern Chou artifacts have been found, including iron tools, pottery fragments, and roof tiles. From Chao-hua [www] in Szechuan province a boat-shaped coffin made from a scooped out log was discovered, and among the grave objects was a large quantity of bronze pots and coins.

Many Han relics have come to light since 1949. Excavated tombs alone number close to 2,000. In the western suburbs of Loyang, the site of a Han fort is being excavated. The foundation of this fort is approximately 1,400 meters square, and the wall had been built with boards. Within the walls of the fort, remains of dwellings, and remains of wells and store-houses built with bricks were discovered. In addition, many pottery fragments, roof tiles, and coins were found.

There have been many Han dynasty tombs discovered at Loyang. In Shao-kou [xxx] of Loyang alone, they number 260. Tombs with painted walls were discovered at Chiang-ning [yyy] in Kiangsu, Hao-hsien in Anhui [zzz], and at several places in other provinces. There are many cliff graves being excavated in Szechuan province. In Wang-tu of Hopei province [A] (Bibliography #18), one tomb with wall paintings of humans and animals was discovered. At Ch'ang-sha, the Liu-chiao [B] royal tombs were discovered, and in these tombs there were lacquer containers, pottery, "horseshoe gold" money, and wooden tablets. From other Han tombs, wooden grave figures, wooden chariots, and models of wooden ships were excavated. An unexpected discovery in the suburbs of Kuangchou in Kuangtung province was of Western Han coffins with wooden outer coffins. In these were bronze vessels, pottery vessels both glazed and unglazed, and bowls, beads, belt-hooks, and necklaces made of glass. From brick tombs discovered in Chao-t'ung and Lu-tien [C], Yunnan province, bronze "hsi" and "yü," iron vessels, pottery grave figures, coins, and also one stone coffin with the figures of Fu-hsi and Nü-kua carved on the top were found. From Lan-hu kou [D] of Sui-tung [E] in Inner Mongolia, Ordos bronzes and bronze mirrors from the end of the Western Han period have been discovered. At Shih-han shan of Chin-ning [F] in Yunnan, a grave with bronze vessels, bronze drums, weapons and mirrors from the Western Han period was discovered.

The stone grottoes of Ping-ling Temple [G] at Yung-ching [H], and the T'ien-shih shan cave temple [I] of Wu-wei [J], both in Kansu province have been discovered in the last few years. At Ping-ling, 35 stone caves and 87 idol niches dating from the Northern Wei to the T'ang were found, the oldest inscribed piece being from Yen-ch'ang 2 [K] (513 A.D.). At T'ien-shui [L] in Kansu the stone caves of Mai-chi shan [M] (see Bibliography #48) have been investigated.

From the ruins of Te-hsiu Temple [N] in Ch'ü-yang [O] of Hopei province, more than 2,200 stone Buddha were discovered, of which 230 are dated.

The oldest is inscribed Shen-kui 3 [P], of the Northern Wei (520 A.D.), and the latest, T'ien-pao 9 [Q] of the T'ang dynasty (750 A.D.). Many stone figures dating from the Six Dynasties period to the T'ang dynasty were discovered in the ruins of Wan-fo Temple [R] in Ch'eng-tu, Szechuan. From the western suburbs of T'ai-yuan in Shansi province [S], 30 Buddha figures were discovered, and two of these were dated: one Hsing-ho 2 [T] (540 A.D.), and the other Wu-ting 3 [U] (545 A.D.).

Tsin tombs discovered at Tzu-kang [V] of Kuangchou city had inscribed on the bricks the dates Yung-chia 5, 6, and 7 [W] (311-312 A.D.). In the tombs were lacquer vessels, gold and silver necklaces, yellow-green glazed pottery "li-ear Hu," and different types of coins. On the bricks of the Tsin graves at Yangtzesan in Cheng-tu, Szechuan, there was inscribed the date T'ai-shih 10 [X] (274 A.D.). At Yi-hsing [Y] in Kiangsu province, the grave of the famous general Chou Ch'u [Z] of the Tsin period was discovered. At Loyang, the grave of Hsü mei-jen [AA], the wetnurse for Empress Chia [BB] was uncovered. In it there was a stone tablet on which 10,000 characters were inscribed. Six Dynasties period graves were discovered in Kiangsu, Fukien, and Hunan provinces, and in all of these there were ceramic grave objects.

Many tombs from the Sui, T'ang, Sung, and Yuan dynasties have also been found. At Ch'eng-tu a Sung crematorium was discovered where there were color-glazed pottery tomb figurines, pottery vessels, and even land title deeds. In Sung tombs at T'ien-hsi chen [CC] near Anyang in Honan, and in Yuan tombs at P'ing-ting [DD] in Shansi province wall paintings have been found. At Loyang over 500 Sung and Kin tombs were discovered, and in these were many ceramics.

Lastly, many pottery kilns have been discovered since 1949. Since systematic work on these sites is just beginning, only a list of them is available at present:

Tsin dynasty:

Chekiang - Shang-chin of Su-shan [EE]

T'ang dynasty:

Hunan - T'ieh-kuan tsui of Hsiang-yin [FF]

Kiangsi - Shih-hu wan and Sheng-mei t'ing of Ching-te chen [GG]

Chekiang - Wenchou [HH]

Sung dynasty:

Fukien - Chinkiang [II], Shui-chi [JJ], Tehua [KK]

Kuangtung - Shih-wan ts'un of Yang-chiang [LL].

### Conclusions

Obvious from the above is that with the encouragement, or perhaps demands, of the government, archaeological field work is gradually improving. In the past when a site was discovered, it was cleared of the relics of that particular period for which the excavators happened to be searching, but in only a few cases was attempt made to delve deeper into possible sublayers of earlier cultures. Now, a site is not abandoned until the excavators are convinced that further search would prove fruitless.

As to laboratory work, improvement will probably be slower. When the wealth of new material is fully analyzed, many current theories will be changed or abandoned. It is a dynamic field, but unless scholars in this field can exchange ideas internationally, one wonders how reliable the conclusions of mainland archaeologists will be.

The income once available to peasants living in archaeologically rich areas from the sale of an occasional relic is now gone. The policy of the government is to make the public archaeologically aware. Any finds must be reported. If one were discovered illegally selling a relic, he would be denounced by his comrades, and his life made miserable until he somehow repented. Articles are often printed in the "Archaeological Bulletin" condemning such unfortunates.

It is often said that archaeology in China flourishes now because it is a rather neutral haven for the scholar--here he is free from ideological cares. This statement is quite true, but the increased activity in archaeology as we have seen has come about first, by construction workers uncovering the material, and second, by the nationalistic spirit pervading the country which would not see these relics destroyed. The spirit is fortified by this abundance of material evidence of China's past. The haven may exist, but it is by no means crowded. On the contrary, the dearth of archaeologists is the difficult problem the government must face.

#### NOTES

- (1) This paper was composed in the spring of 1958 for a course taken with Prof. E. H. Schäfer of the Department of Oriental Languages. Some more recent writings on Chinese archaeology (in English) may interest the reader. They include: a) Cheng Te-k'un, Prehistoric China, Heffer, Cambridge, 1959. This book is Volume 1 of a projected four volume series entitled "Archaeology in China"; b) A report by Miss Margaret Medley in Oriental Art, Spring 1959, pp. 37-38, on a recent exhibition in London entitled "Archaeology in Modern China." The exhibition was sponsored by the Britain-China Friendship Association.
- (2) See Bibliography nos. 46, 47, 48, etc.
- (3) For list of museums, see Wen-wu ts'an-k'ao, vol. 3, 1958.
- (4) K'ao-ku hsueh-pao, vol. 7, 1954. Necrology by Hsia Nai.
- (5) Another famous contributor to the archaeological field, Cheng Chen-to, died in a plane crash, October 1958. Necrology in K'ao-ku hsueh-pao, vol. 4, 1958, by Kuo Mo-jo.
- (6) The name of this publication has recently been shortened to K'ao-ku, "Archaeology."
- (7) This publication is now known simply as Wen-wu, "Cultural Objects."
- (8) Yin Ta, "China's Archaeology in the Past Six Years," Journal of Oriental Researches, July, 1956, 57-67. [MM]
- (9) For further research on this site, see John Haskins, "Pan-po, A Chinese Neolithic Village," Artibus Asiae, Vol. XX, 2/3, 151-158.
- (10) See Cheng Te-k'un, "The Origins of Shang Culture," Asia Major, 1956. A site distribution map is included in this article.
- (11) So far as I know, no photographs of these have been published.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following list was compiled with the aid of catalogues, advertisements and reviews in the periodicals mentioned above, and through a search of pertinent volumes contained in the East Asiatic Library of the University of California. Wherever possible, a short comment on the nature of the volume is included. An asterisk (\*) indicates that the book is available in the East Asiatic Library. (KH) indicates a publication of the Science Publishing Society, Peking.

### Anthropology and Paleontology

1. 山東萊陽恐龍化石 / Fossilized Dinosaur Bones of Lai-yang in Shantung/ by 楊鍾健 Yang Chung-chien. Peking, 1958. (KH)  
Study of dinosaur bones found at this site in 1951.
2. 中國人類化石的發現與研究 / The Discovery and Study of Sinanthropus/ by 郭沫若等著 Kuo Mo-jo et al.

### Architecture

3. 徽州明代住宅 / Ming Dynasty Houses of Huichow/ by 張仲一等著 Chang Chung-i et al. Peking, 1957.  
Results of investigation of 20 some Ming houses discovered in 1952 in Anhui. Illustrated.
4. 中國住宅概說 / A Short Study of the Chinese House/ by 劉敦楨 Liu Tun-chen. Peking, 1957.  
General discussion of the evolution of Chinese dwellings from the neolithic age on. Many illustrations. Bibliography.

### Art, General

5. 古代裝飾花紋選集 / A Collection of Ancient Decorative Patterns/ Published by The Shensi People's Publishing Society.
6. 漢代繪畫選集 / Collection of Han Painting/ by 常任俠 Ch'ang Jen-hsia. Peking, 1955.
7. 偉大的藝術傳統圖錄 / The Great Heritages of Chinese Art/ 鄭振鐸 Cheng Chen-to, ed. Shanghai, 1955.  
2 vols. Covers various art forms from earliest to Ch'ing. Black and white reproductions fair. Color excellent, separately mounted. Chinese binding.
8. 戰國繪畫資料 / Material on Warring States Painting/ by 楊宗榮 Yang Tsung-sung. Peking, 1957.  
Inexpensive pamphlet.
9. 漢畫藝術研究 / A Study of the Arts of Han/ 常任俠 Ch'ang Jen-hsia, ed. Shanghai, 1955.  
13 pp. text. 69 plates. Sociological interpretation.

10. 西藏佛教藝術/Tibetan Buddhist Art/. Peking, 1957.  
9 pp. text. 81 plates. Sections on architecture, painting,  
and sculpture.

Ch'ang-sha

- \*11. 長沙楚民族及其藝術 /The Art of the Ch'u Tribes/ by  
蔣玄伯 Chiang Hsüan-t'ai.  
Vol. I Lacquer, 1949.  
Vol. II Wood Sculpture, 1950. Published by Kunstarchaologie  
Society.  
Projected as a 7 volume series, but stopped at 2.
- \*12. 楚文物展覽圖錄/A Catalogue of the Ch'u Cultural Objects  
Exhibition/. Peking, 1954.  
Exhibition held in Peking from June to November, 1953.
- \*13. 長沙出土楚漆器圖錄 /Catalogue of Ch'u Lacquer Objects  
Excavated at Ch'ang-sha/. Shanghai, 1955.  
Reproductions of hand drawing of decor on Ch'ang-sha lacquers.
- \*14. 長沙出土古代漆器圖案彙集/An Illustrated Catalogue of  
Ancient Lacquer Ware Excavated at Ch'ang-sha/. Peking, 1955.
- \*15. 長沙仰天湖出土楚簡研究/A Study of Bamboo Texts Uncovered  
at Yang-t'ien hu in Ch'ang-sha/ by 史樹青 Shih Shu-ch'ing.  
Results of study of 43 bamboo tablets found in 1953 in a Ch'u  
Warring States grave. First study of Warring States tablets;  
others have been found, but in poor condition. Pictures of  
originals, inscriptions, study of inscriptions, and translations.

Excavation Reports

16. 全國基本建設工程中出土文物展覽圖錄/Catalogue of An Exhibition  
of Cultural Objects Uncovered Thru Public Works Projects over the  
Whole Country/ 鄭振鐸 Cheng Chen-to, ed. Shanghai, 1955.  
New archaeological finds from 1949-54; date, size, site, etc.
- \*17. 長沙發掘報告 /Ch'ang-sha Excavation Report/ Institute for  
Arch. Research Monograph IV:2 (KH) Peking, 1957.  
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48. 炳靈寺石窟 /Rock Caves of Ping-ling Monastery/. Peking, 1953.  
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CHINESE CHARACTERS

- |   |             |    |                      |
|---|-------------|----|----------------------|
| a | 中國科學院       | r  | 漢魏南北朝墓誌集釋            |
| b | 郭沫若         | s  | 漢石經集存、馬衡             |
| c | 中央人民政府政務院   | t  | 石刻篆文編                |
| d | 考古研究所       | u  | 壽縣蔡侯墓出土遺物            |
| e | 文化部         | v  | 商周金文錄遺               |
| f | 文物所         | w  | 泉州宗教石刻               |
| g | 文物管理局       | x  | 回骨文寫本、菩薩大像三藏法師傳研究報告、 |
| h | 文物參考資料      | y  | 長沙發掘報告、              |
| i | 文物出版社       | z  | 吐魯番考古記、黃文弼           |
| j | 考古學報        | aa | 小屯第二本、殷虛文字乙編         |
| k | 陳夢家         | bb | 固口店                  |
| l | 考古通訊        | cc | 襄汾                   |
| m | 專刊          | dd | 資陽                   |
| n | 特刊          | ee | 泗濱下草灣                |
| o | 積微居金文說、楊樹達  | ff | 半坡村                  |
| p | 殷虛卜辭綜述、陳夢家  | gg | 淮陰縣、青草園              |
| q | 兩周金文辭大系回案考釋 | hh | 江寧縣、湖熟鎮              |

ii 杭州、花和山

jj 福州雲石山

ll 釣魚

mm 曲陽

nn 陽山

oo 信陽

pp 京山, 磨家嶺

qq 西团山

rr 唐山

ss 小七村

tt 鄭州

uu 輝縣

vv 洛陽

ww 陝縣

xx 濟南

yy 曲陽

zz 斗門鎮

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bbb 煙壩山

ccc 丹徒

ddd 周成王

eee 營子村

fff 凌源海道

ggg 坊堆村

hhh 紅趙

iii 洛陽

jjj 輝縣

kkk 安陽

lll 鄭州

mmm 禹縣

nnn 陝縣

ooo 靈室

ppp 西安

qqq 寶雞

rrr 壽縣

sss 長沙

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GG 景德鎮、石虎灣、勝梅亭

MM 尹達：「十年來の中國に  
おける考古事業」東洋  
史研究。

HH 温州

II 晉江