

The Study about the Investigation History of Jin Dynasty Imperial Tombs Since 1900

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Abstract: This paper reviews the research history of mausoleum since 1900. As a result of the history by man-made destruction, the Jin Dynasty mausoleum is a missing link on the study of ancient imperial mausoleum. Since 1900, many scholars in the archaeological investigation and research of the Jin Dynasty imperial tombs, the position, the shapes, the system, and so on. Through archaeological excavations, get a lot of Jin Dynasty mausoleum system materials, is quite helpful for the research of mausoleum system.

1. Introduction

The study of Jin Dynasty imperial tombs fulfills the gaps in our knowledge in ancient imperial mausoleum.

2. History of Jin Dynasty Imperial Tombs

The Jin Dynasty imperial tombs initially sited in Shangjing Huining Prefecture, Acheng District, Harbin City, Heilongjiang province. It is difficult to restore the original construction since emperor Hailing was destroyed when it was moved to Beijing. It is debatable if Shangjing tombs can truly reflect the Jin Dynasty mausoleum system considering it was built at the beginning of the Jin period. In 1927, Torii Ryuzo conformed Zuling (first tomb) of Jin Dynasty was built in Dongshiren Mountain [1], Acheng District through the on-the-spot investigation [2]. Contemporary archaeological evidence has verified the existence of Zuling ruins in Dongshiren Mountain [3], [4].

According to the <Jin history> from the <Twenty-Four Histories>, emperor Hailing built new tombs in Yunfeng mountain, Fangshan county, suburb of the new capital of Yuan Dynasty, in the spring of 1155 A.D. In the following year (1156 A.D.), emperor Hailing moved ten ancestors' coffins here [5]. Seventeen tombs can be found in Yunfeng mountain nowadays (Fig 1, Fig 2, Fig 3, Fig 4). Unfortunately due to the massive political destruction in the early Yuan and late Ming Dynasty, the tombs are all beyond recognition. In 1845, Wanyan linqin bought his sons to pay homage to Taizu and Shizong's mausoleum of Jin Dynasty in Fangshan mountain. As evidence, they had drawn < Fangshan mausoleum visiting map>[6].

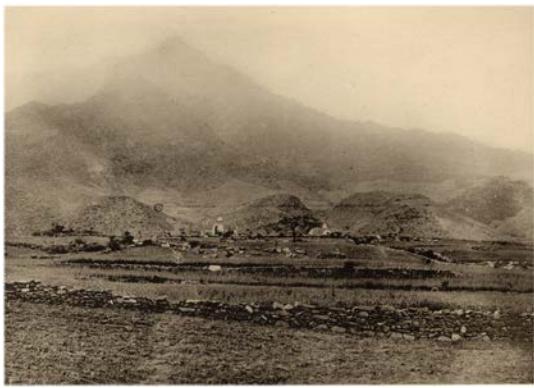


Fig 1 Jin Dynasty Mausoleum Sekino, 1918



Fig 2 Jin Dynasty Mausoleum Tiewa Cao, 2016

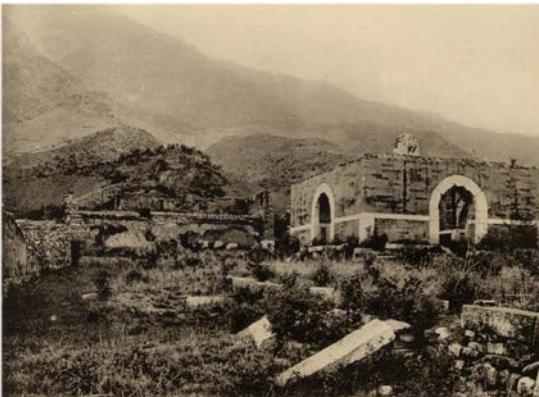


Fig 3 Jin Dynasty Mausoleum Sekino, 1918



Fig 4 Jin Dynasty Mausoleum Tiewa Cao, 2016

3. BEFORE 1949

In 1905, the famous Japanese architectural historian, Ito Chuta(1867-1954), inspected Jin mausoleum, which is in the same period as the Song Dynasty. He concluded that the Jin tombs are located in Yunfeng mountains Fangshan County, Hebei province [7]. Therefore, a Guan Yu Temple was set up for exorcising on the steep and cut off land. Throughout Qing Dynasty, Jin mausoleums were rebuilt many times. But their scales are far below the level of the initial construction [8]. On July 1, 1909, historian Kuwabara Jistuzo(1870-1931) visited Fangshan Jin mausoleum, which was recorded in the book <Journey of the places of historic interest> [9]. In 1906 and 1918, Sekino, an expert on Feng Shui analysis, visited Yunfeng mountains twice. He said "the peak was surrounded by cloud and small hills. The south is flat and open, where two streams converge here " (Fig 5), which make a perfect place for imperial tombs. In 1918, Beijing Agriculture Department inquired the mountains in the west of city, which were about 1500 meters high, and had the pavilion for imperial Zhangzong, Jin Dynasty [10].

Although in the Qing Dynasty, Jin mausoleum were reconstructed and multiple repaired, the scale was not comparable to the initial size. In addition, they were deserted during the Republic of China. The mausoleum ruins scattered in the middle of various peaks. In front of the mausoleum, there were stone animals and officers. However the style of sculptures is closer to the early Qing Dynasty. In the book of "Beijing Fangshan Jin mausoleum prospect", Wang Shiren said "through the photos of Jin Shizong tablets Pavilion with lost roof, we can derive the configuration and the basic form of the wall and the pavilion".

With the historical records, annals, documents, and investigation from the late Qing Dynasty to the Republic of China, it is difficult to Fig out the mausoleum system about the cemetery layout, palace scale etc. Only through the modern archaeological survey and excavation, its real face could be seen. In addition, the Qing government had built the palaces, repair the mausoleum many times, and worshiped Jin Dynasty Imperial Tombs in spring and autumn day of sacrifice. To distinguish the original Jin built from the Ming or Qing rebuilt becomes one of the difficulties in investigation and

study after more than 200 years.

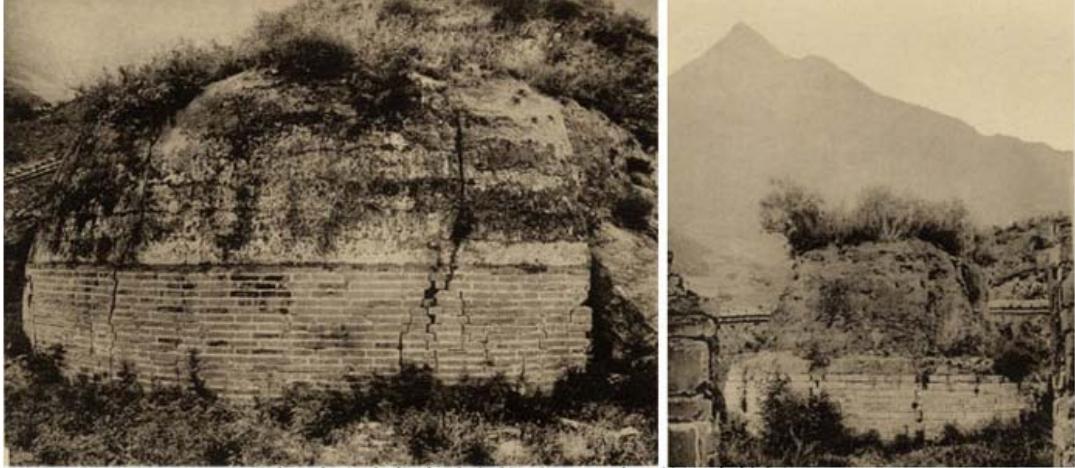


Fig 5 the Grave, Sekino, 1918

4. AFTER 1949

The archaeological survey and excavation work of the Jin Dynasty imperial tombs began in 1950s. In the 1970s to 1980s, the work has grown into a large-scale investigation. In 1985, the cultural relics department executed a series of excavations and found many precious cultural relics, including stone tablets and imperial building components and sites. From 2001 to 2002, the main mausoleum was excavated. From 2002 to 2005, Beijing Institute of cultural relics took the Tai Zurui mausoleum protection project, the archaeological achievements were recorded in the book <Beijing Jin Dynasty mausoleum>, which also included Wang Shiren's papers <Speculation the original state about the Status pavilion in Beijing Fangshan Jin Dynasty Mausoleum> and <A brief study on the Jin Dynasty Mausoleum site of the Qing Dynasty in Fangshan, Beijing>[11]. Wang Shiren put forward a new method to restore the surface building. When emperor Hailing constructed the Fangshan Jin Dynasty mausoleum, Li Jie's book <Ying-tsao-fa-shih> had been published for more than fifty years in the Northern Song Dynasty, and became very popular in the northern region of China. Per the existing regulations of the remains of Buddhist architecture, Jin Dynasty mausoleum should be created following the principle of <Ying-tsao-fa-shih>. Although the description of Jin mausoleum building remnants in <Beijing Jin Dynasty mausoleum> has some differences, a lot of residual stone component shape is very close to configuration in <Ying-tsao-fa-shih>. Therefore, according to the research of wooden structure building rules during the same time period, and the value calculation rules of <Ying-tsao-fa-shih>, we can calculate the system, column height Bay, eaves, size, carpentry and other building proportion of Jin Dynasty mausoleum, further build the original and restoration Jin Dynasty mausoleum style.

From late Qing Dynasty to the Republic of China, the archaeological investigation and research of Jin Dynasty mausoleum is limited. Only Ito Chuta's, Kuwabara Jistuzo's and Sekino Tadashi's survey records was preserved. The situation of the Jin Dynasty mausoleum was not clear at this time.

5. Conclusion

Since 1950s, through the combination of field investigation, literature and archaeological excavations, researchers had made a basic sketch about Jin Dynasty mausoleum along with the discovery of other Jin Dynasty mausoleum system materials. It's determined that Jin Dynasty mausoleum followed Tang Dynasty mausoleum pattern, in which the funeral road laid as the center, the layout form of axial symmetry, along with stone animals and officers, rock platform, station hall, mausoleum wall and tombs. At present, compared to the research on the imperial tombs of Han, Tang, Ming and Qing Dynasty, the research of Jin Dynasty mausoleum are far from enough, even less than the research of the Wei and Jin Dynasties mausoleum[12]. I believe that Jin Dynasty mausoleum

research will become a new hot spots in the near future.

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