

## INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, travel around the world is very common and convenient. There are so many things that are called “international standards,” such as the styles of clothes that people wear, airplanes, hotel rooms, subways, etc. When you are in a hotel or subway of a large city in China, you might feel that you could be any where in the world. But China is vast in territory, and covers several different climate zones. While in China, you may find that in different areas the economic development levels are very different, and Chinese people speak different dialects and eat different kinds of foods or cuisine.

### Traveler’s Visas

Every foreigner has to apply to get a visa to get into mainland China. To secure a visa, find a Chinese embassy or consulate near your hometown. To apply for a visa to visit mainland China, fill in an application form, and hand it in with a two-inch photo, a \$50 application fee, and your passport. Make sure there are enough blank pages in your passport, and allow at least six months before the passport’s expiration date. You can apply for your visa through a travel agent, or through the mail (download the application form from the internet). For an application for a visa to mainland China and Hong Kong, please check [www.china-embassy.org](http://www.china-embassy.org).

Always carry a photocopy of your passport with you in a separate place, in case your passport is lost or stolen.

### Safety, Sanitation and Other Issues

Crime is not a great problem in China, but pickpockets are common. Bring your hotel address and phone numbers of people you need to contact, in case you get lost somewhere.

Chinese sanitation standards are different from that of western countries. For sanitation reasons, do not buy cooked food from street vendors, and do not drink water from hotel bathroom faucets. You can drink boiled water from a thermos bottle provided in most hotel rooms, or purchase bottles of drinking water, which are readily available. You may also want to purchase packaged moist towelettes to wash your hands before eating, or sanitized packaged alcohol wipes for sanitizing any eating utensils you are worried about.

Stomach flu and diarrhea are common problems for travelers. You may want to bring along some kind of antibiotic.

Outside large cities, the other issue is restrooms in many areas of the countryside, where the smell is bad and there are flies. Toilet paper is not provided in the toilet facilities of public restrooms. You might want carry one pocket packs of tissues with you at all times.

Because of weather conditions or seasonal problems, tickets may be sold out, hotel rooms not available, or some other things may change, so you need be flexible about schedule delays or changes.

### Health Insurance

Check with your health insurance company to see if the insurance covers you when you travel to other countries. You may need to purchase travel insurance that covers your medical costs in China. Bring a copy of your medical record in case you need to see doctors in China.

### Time Zones and Jetlag

Only one time zone is used and there are no daylight savings time changes in mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. The time difference between China and the United States is 16 hours for the east coast, and 13 hours for the west coast. Jetlag could be a problem for anyone. Eastward flights have stronger effects than westward. Avoid heavy food, alcohol, coffee, tea, and caffeine; be relaxed and go to bed a little earlier for a few days before departure.

### Electricity

The electricity voltage is 220V in China and the plugs are different. You may need to purchase an “International Travel Set” which includes an adapter and some different plugs, such as for your battery charger for your video camera or your electric shaver.

### Climate and Clothes

China is one of the largest countries in the world, and it covers several different climactic zones. Usually the summer months of July and August are too hot and humid, and it is also the rainy season in southern China. Winters may be chilly and dry in northern China. The spring months of April, May, and June, or the autumn months of September, October, and November are the best time for traveling in China.

Plan to wear comfortable clothing made of natural fibers to allow your skin to breathe. Bring extra t-shirts and underwear in case you cannot get laundry done frequently enough.

### Luggage

To avoid oversized luggage, bring two medium-sized pieces for check-in (although you may have to pay extra for a second checked bag on domestic airlines), plus one carry-on size suitcase. Shoulder straps or wheeled luggage will help during long walks through a train

station. You can send back surface-mail parcels of items that you buy to avoid carrying them on the way during the trip.

### Transportation in China

There are four major cities in mainland China into which you can fly from most parts of the world: Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, and Hong Kong. For domestic transportation, you can take airplanes between large and distant cities, and take trains or buses between smaller and closer cities, since travel by air in China is not as popular as in western countries.

Travel by train usually is the first choice for traveling in mainland China. There are two classes of tickets available for travelers called "Soft Seats" or "Soft Coach" (first class), and "Standard Seats" or "Standard Coach" (standard or second class). The Soft Coach class is especially designed for foreigners and "decent" people. Most train stations have nice "soft coach waiting rooms" for foreigners. Soft class train travel is safe, clean, and comfortable with air-conditioning. Soft class has four-bunked compartments, and each car has washing and toilet facilities. You can watch China's diverse countryside speed by, relax, and enjoy your trip. Do not take third class trains.

Tours buses with air-conditioning are used between two close cities or within a city.

Taxis are popular in most cities. Many taxi drivers use a meter. You can ask for a receipt when you pay the money. There is a complaint phone number on the receipt if you ever get overcharged.

Subways with international-standard signage are popular in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangdong, and Hong Kong. It should not be difficult to find out how to go where you would like.

### Phone Calls, Mail, and Internet Access

Most hotels have a business center that provides services for buying stamps, sending out mail or faxes, or accessing the internet to receive or send e-mail. International airmail may take ten days to two weeks to be received; surface mail (sea mail) may take one or two months.

To place an international phone call to China, you dial the country code, then the city code and then the phone numbers. The country code for mainland China is 86, for Hong Kong it's 852, and for Taiwan it's 886. For example, to make a phone call from the U.S. to mainland China, dial 011 (the international access number); 86 (the country code for China), 21 (the city code for Shanghai), then 87654321 (the phone number, which may be seven digits in other cities). Check with your U.S. long distance company for rates to call Asian countries.

To call the U.S. from China, dial the country code 001, then the three-digit area code, and seven-digit phone number. There are several different ways to call from China to your

home country. Usually collect calls or operator-assisted calls are the most expensive, and prepaid calling cards are the least expensive.

### Chinese Money

Chinese currency is called Ren-Min-Bi (meaning the people's currency) and is abbreviated RMB. The standard unit is the yuan. One U.S. dollar equals about 7.90 Chinese yuan (October 2006). Right now, RMB only can be exchanged in mainland China and Hong Kong. Traveler's checks are changed at a slightly better rate than cash. Major credit cards and some ATM cards are also accepted in some shops and hotels in larger cities in China.

When you exchange foreign currency to the Chinese RMB, make sure you keep your receipts with you. When you leave China at the airport and would like to change the money back, you have to present the receipts. Do not exchange money on the street--you might get counterfeit currency.

Be prepared for additional expenses and purchases with traveler's checks, credit cards and some cash. Bring a few personal checks just in case. Carry money, credit cards, and your passport in a concealed pouch or money belt for protection.

### Shopping in China

In mainland China, labor costs are much lower than in western countries. Many handcrafts and ceramic wares are collectable with modest prices. All of the prices on the tags of the merchandise include tax. That means the price you see will be the price you pay. In many private stores, you can bargain for better prices. In most of the antique markets, you should not pay over the half the asking price. Just like anywhere in the world, some sellers may ask for very high prices from tourists. Do not hesitate to bargain with them.

### Tipping

About \$1 for the driver and \$2 for the local tour guide per day is recommended. Expect to pay some additional tips for luggage handling at hotels, airports, and train stations.

### Customs and Leaving China

You cannot bring anti-Chinese government and erotic books or magazines into China. Although you might not be allowed to take out valuable antiques, most ceramic pieces or paintings that you buy from museums or other stores should be OK. Have your receipts ready when you are at the airport to leave the country.

# Beijing

Beijing was founded about 3,000 years ago and became a capital in the Jin Dynasty (1115 AD-1234 AD). The city expanded in the Yuan Dynasty and was known as Dadu. Five feudal dynasties in succession established their capitals there, but most of the major historical sites in the city today date from the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

Today Beijing is the capital city of China, a political, economic, and cultural center that contains many cultural relics.

## Ceramic Schools

Academy of Arts and Design, Tsinghua University

Address: Ceramic Design Department, Academy of Arts and Design, Tsinghua University, 34 Dong-San-Huan-Zhong Road, Beijing 100020, P. R. China

Tel: 86-10-65619739

Fax: 86-10-65619826

Web: <http://www.tsinghua.edu.cn/docsn/msxy/>

E-mail: [myyb@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn](mailto:myyb@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn)

The former Central Academy of Arts and Design in Beijing merged with Tsinghua University in 2000. The new name of the school is the Academy of Arts and Design, Tsinghua University.

The school was founded in Beijing in 1956. The academy has a strong teaching staff, a complete offering of disciplines, and integrates teaching with creative design, theoretical research, and social practice. There are seven departments, Textile Design, Garment Design, Ceramic Design, Graphic Design, Environmental Art Design, Decorative Art Design, Industrial Design, and Art and Design Studies.

The academy's international exchanges have grown remarkably since the 1980s.

The academy has established inter-collegiate friendship ties with many schools in the world. In addition to 200,000 volumes on arts and design, the school's library boasts a collection of 12,000 works of Chinese and foreign artists. The academy's bimonthly journal Decoration enjoys prestige among arts and design circles and is distributed nation-wide.

The Ceramic Design Department offers courses such as ceramic forms, functional ceramic vessel design, ceramic decoration, ceramic building techniques, ceramic sculpture, Chinese ceramic art history, ceramic history of the world, etc.

Central Academy of Fine Arts

Address: 8 Hua Jia Di Nan Jie, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100102, P. R. China

Tel: 86-10-64771018

Fax: 86-10-64771136

Web: [www.cafa.com.cn](http://www.cafa.com.cn)

The Central Academy of Fine Arts was founded in April, 1950, by merging the National Beijing Art College and the Department of Fine Arts at North China University. The school consists of seven departments, including painting, sculpture, art design, and aesthetics; and provides bachelors, masters, and doctoral degrees. Currently, there are 88 professors and 53 lecturers, and the school has about 1000 enrolled students plus hundreds of foreign students.

The school's library has 300,000 volumes on art. The Central Academy of Fine Arts publishes two magazines called Fine Art Research and Fine Art of the World.

### **Museums and Other Sight-seeing**

Ancient Palace Museum

Location: Jing-Shan Front Street, Beijing, P. R. China

Tel: 86-10-65132255

Open: 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. May through September, 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. October through April; closed Chinese Lunar New Year's Eve and Lunar New Year's Day

The Ancient Palace Museum is also known as the Imperial Palace, or the Forbidden City. It was the Chinese Imperial Palace when it was built by Emperor Yongle in 1420, and was in use until the last Qing emperor. The palace covers 720,000 square meters, has 980 buildings containing 9,999 rooms with golden roofs and deep red walls. The palace was not only the place where the imperial family lived, but also all of the important state events of the Ming and Qing Dynasties took place here, including the enthroning of a new emperor. In 1925 it became the Palace Museum. Today, many of the palace rooms are used for exhibitions of court customs, and an imperial collection of clocks, paintings, bronzes, and ceramics.

China National Gallery of Fine Arts

Address: No. 1 Wusi Street, Beijing 100010, P. R. China

Tel: 86-10-64017076

Fax: 86-10-64034953

Open: 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., closed on Mondays

The China National Gallery of Fine Arts is one of the 10 principal architectural edifices built in the early years after the founding of the People's Republic of China. The Gallery building is in the Chinese traditional palace style with orange roof tiles, and it covers 17,051 square meters.

The museum was completed in 1962, and, under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture, it is the first-rank fine art gallery in China. The Gallery has collected a large number of modern and contemporary art works (over 60,000 pieces). The gallery has sponsored and held many significant exhibitions of paintings, sculptures, Chinese calligraphy, photography, and many other media, both nationally and internationally.

#### Arts and Crafts Museum of China

Address: 101 Inner Fuxing Gate Street, Xicheng District, Beijing, P. R. China

Tel: 86-10-66012024, 66013377-255

Open: 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., closed on Mondays

The Arts and Crafts Museum of China covers 1,800 square meters in a five-story building. In four exhibition halls, the museum collections and exhibits include ceramics; embroidery; carvings; enamels; golden, silver, and brass ware; snuff bottles; lacquer ware and works of folk art. Within these collections, there are many masterpieces made by the National Masters of Arts and Crafts.

#### Ancient Pottery Cultural Museum

Address: 12 Nancai Yuan Street West, Xuanwu Men, Beijing, P. R. China

Tel: 86-10-63538811, 63838884

Open: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., closed on Mondays

Located at Xuanwu Men, the North Gate of Dagan Yuan, the Ancient Pottery Cultural Museum is one of the first private museums in China to emerge. The collections include neolithic painted pottery; pottery of the Qin, Han, and Tang Dynasties; the roof tiles of the Warring period, Qin and Han Dynasties; and the clay seals of the Qin and Han Dynasties. With other related antiques, the total collection of the museum numbers about 2,000 pieces, and the museum exhibition hall covers 400 square meters.

#### Beijing Art Museum

Location: Inside Wanshou Temple, Suzhou Street, Handin, Sanhuan North Road, Beijing

Tel: 86-10-68413380, 68413379, 68419391

Open: 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., closed on Mondays

Public transportation: Bus routes 300 and 323 to Wanshao Temple

Located at Wanshou Temple, on Suzhou Street, the Beijing Art Museum is an integrated museum of fine art. Built in 1985, it collects and exhibits about 50,000 items of

antique art, ranging from primitive artifacts of the Neolithic Era to Ming and Qing Dynasty items. Although diversified in their collected items, the Ming and Qing Dynasty art works are exceptional.

#### Beijing Handicrafts and Fine Art Museum

Address: (south entrance) 6 F, 200 Wangfujin Street, Beijing 100006, P. R. China

Tel: 86-10-65289326

Open: 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. all year round

Public transportation: Bus route 103, 104 (Express), and 803 to Wangfujin, and cross the road; or any of the buses on Zhangan Street to Wangfujie or Dongdan

Located in the most prosperous district on Wangfujin Street, the Beijing Handicrafts and Fine Art Museum has collected most of the master works from the Beijing area since the formation of the New China. With prolific collections, the museum is open all year round. For colleges and universities, groups, or institutions, a tour guide is provide upon appointment. In the museum there is a fine art display department for the promotion of cultural exchanges between China and the rest of the world. Furthermore, the museum also provides ideal facilities for any display venue. In the souvenir department, in addition to selling handicrafts and art items, the museum can tailor-make your art or craft upon request.

#### Ceramic Studios, Companies, and Markets

##### Hap Pottery

Address: Box 9025, International Post Office, Beijing 100600, P. R. China

Tel: 86-10-64340924

Fax: 86-10-64336575

Web: [www.chinaceramicart.com](http://www.chinaceramicart.com)

E-mail: [ichi@hsuartspromotion.com](mailto:ichi@hsuartspromotion.com)

Founded in 1997, the Hap Pottery is a clay art studio, gallery, and ceramic culture promotion company. It is located 15 kilometers northeast of downtown Beijing. The owner, Dr. I-Chi Hsu, is an American Chinese who has done business in China for about 20 years. Dr. Hsu also is the founder and chief editor of "The Chinese Pottery Newsletter." (For details on the newsletter, please see the Magazines section.)

Hap Pottery has held many exhibitions and plays an important role in the promotion of Chinese contemporary ceramic art and cultural exchanges between the East and West.

### Cultural Street of Liulichang

The Cultural Street of Liulichang is located south of Xinhua Street outside of Hepingmen. It is divided into two parts, east and west. There are over 200 stores that offer old and new books, Chinese calligraphy, paintings, stationery, and antiques. Between the Yuan and Qing Dynasties, Liulichang was a place where glazed roof tiles were made. In 1772, the Qing Dynasty emperor ordered compilation of the books Si Ku Quan Shu (an encyclopedia of Chinese history). The streets started gathering many literati and book dealers. Later on, Liulichang became a cultural street with many kinds of books, stationery, antiques, and cultural relics.

### Panjiayuan Antique Market

The Panjiayuan Antique Market was founded in 1995, and it is the largest antique and crafts market in China. Located in southeastern Beijing, it is open from 5 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. It occupies over 50 acres and contains about 3,000 booths and stores, which sell paintings, furniture, ceramics, jades, jewels, etc., including many cultural relics from Chinese minorities and western countries specifically acquired and brought in by individual dealers. Much of the merchandise could be called "Newly-made Dynasty Antiques." But for early-birds, there is always the hope of finding some good stuff to fill personal preferences. Never forget to bargain with the dealers and never pay more than half of the original price that they ask.

## Ceramic Organizations

### China Ceramics Industrial Association

Address: 6 Chang-an Street-East, Suite 228, Beijing 100740, P. R. China

Tel: 86-10-65124684, 65124672

Fax: 86-10-65124672

The China Ceramics Industrial Association is the largest national ceramic organization in China. The organization's functions are coordinating and managing national ceramic industrial activities. The National Ceramic Art and Design Competition is one of the large events held every four years by the organization. The 7<sup>th</sup> National Ceramic Art and Design Competition was held in Longquan, Zhejiang Province, in October 2002.

### Ceramic Art Branch of the Chinese Artists Association

Contact: Prof. Jinhai Chen, Director, Academy of Arts and Design, Tsinghua University

Address: Ceramic Design Department, Academy of Arts and Design, Tsinghua University, 34 Dong-San-Huan-Zhong Road, Beijing 100020, P. R. China

Tel: 86-10-65619739

Fax: 86-10-65619826

The Chinese Artists Association, which was founded in 1952, is the largest national artists' organization in mainland China. The Ceramic Art Branch of the Chinese Artists Association was founded in May, 2000, and is based in the Ceramic Design Department of the Academy of Arts and Design at Tsinghua University in Beijing. The mission of the organization is to promote education in and the aesthetics of ceramic art. The First National Ceramic Art Exhibition was hosted by the organization in the National Art Gallery, Beijing, in September, 2001.

## **Hebei Province**

Hebei Provincial Museum

Address: 4 Dongda Street, Xijiazhuang, Hebei, Postcode: 050011

Tel: 86-311-6045642

Fax: 86-311-6045642

Open: 8:00 a.m. to 11:40 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. 5:40 p.m. Tuesday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday, closed on Mondays

Free Admission

Located at the south end of Zhungshan East Road in Xijiazhuang, the Hebei Provincial Museum occupies an area of 20,028 square meters, with 11,216 square meters of exhibition area. It is the only integrated museum at the provincial level in Hebei, with the major functions of collecting artifacts, display, research, promotion, and education. In 1953, the Hebei Provincial Museum was built in Baoding Province. In 1982, it was moved to its current address. In October 1987, it was opened to the public officially. The museum has a collection of about 150,000 items.

Handan City and Cizhou Kiln

Handan City is located in the southern Hebei Province and is about 440 kilometers from Beijing. Handan City was established over 3,000 years ago. In the Spring and Autumn Warring Periods, Handan was the capital of the Zhao State, and was one of the five largest cities in the Han Dynasty with a history of splendor. There are many relics, such as the Cishan Cultural Site of Neolithic Peoples, the Zhao Kingdom City Site of the Warring Period,

the Northern Yi Stone Cave, and the Song Dynasty Cizhou Kiln Site, etc. Today, Handan is still an important area for ceramic products.

#### Handan City Museum

Address: 45 Zhonghua Dajie, Handan City, Hebei Province 056002, P. R. China

Tel: 86-310-3013177

??? Web: [www.helwy.net/sxbwgy/邯郸市博物馆.htm](http://www.helwy.net/sxbwgy/邯郸市博物馆.htm) [<the web address has non-Roman characters]

Handan City Museum is located across the street from the Wu-ling-cong-tai site of the Warring Period. The museum was founded in 1968, at the site of the former Exhibition Halls of Victory of Mao-Zedong Thoughts. It covers an area of 18,000 square meters, with a built-up area of 8,000 square meters. Its collection includes ceramics, bronze wares, iron wares, jade wares, and bone carving relics--4,000 pieces in total.

Within the collections, the Han Dynasty glazed pottery and North Dynasty terra-cotta warriors and horses are the most valuable relics.

The museum has three display portions which include the Handan Historical Culture, the Cishan Culture, and the Cizhou Kilns, with 1,500 relics in total.

#### Cizhou Kiln

The Cizhou Kiln is situated near Fengcheng Town, Handan City, which is one of the famous Song Dynasty kilns of northern China. The Cizhou Kiln mainly fired white vases, pots, bowls and jars which are decorated in black with folk art characters.

#### Ding Ware Kiln Site, Jianci Village

The Ding Ware Kiln Site is located around Jianci Village in Quyang County of Hebei Province and is about four hours from Beijing. It covers an area of over 10 square kilometers. The Ding Ware Kiln Site has been listed on the States Relics Protection List.

Ding Ware began to be fired in the Tang Dynasty, flourished in the Song Dynasty and declined in the Jin and Yuan Dynasties, with layers of cultural remains reaching 10 meters thick. Ding Ware was regarded as one of the five famous kilns of the Song Dynasty. The shapes and decoration of Ding Ware, especially the technique of Fushao (upside down firing where the rim of the ware, instead of the bottom, rests in the kiln) had a great influence on other regions according to Chinese ceramics history.

## Dingzhou Museum

Address: 31 Daoqiang Jie, Dingzhou City, Hebei Province, P. R. China

The museum also is called Wenmiao, which refers to a traditional architecture. It occupies 12,426 square meters, and the built-up area is 3,760 square meters. The museum was founded in 1959. Currently, it has two major exhibition halls, the Han Exhibition of Dynasty Relics and the Exhibition of Ding Ware. The Ding Ware exhibition features the techniques, firing and development of Ding Ware, which is of very high value in Chinese history.

## Tangshan

Tangshan, situated in the northeast part of Hebei province, is about 160 kilometers from Beijing. Tangshan has abundant resources of porcelain materials and coal. As early as the Ming Dynasty, local clay (gan zi tu) was used to produce ceramics, which had a grayish dull look and were called cement porcelain (yang hui ci). At present, Tangshan manufactures daily utensils, ornaments, and architectural ceramics. Tangshan is one of the famous ceramic manufacturing centers of China.

# Liaoning Province

## Shenyang

As one of the four major cities in China and a historical city of 1,000 years of history, Shenyang is the capital of Liaoning Province. Owing to its location on the north of the River Shen, people call it Shenyang. During the Warring States Period, Shenyang was the garrison of Yen. In the 44th year of Wanli's regime in the Ming Dynasty (1616), Nuerhaci, a local official and the Left Guard of Jienzhou, culminated 30 years' endeavor by uniting the splitting and warring Nuzheng tribe (Jienzhou and Haixi Nuzheng) and became their leader. In Hetuala in the Jienzhou town municipality, he established Dajinkuo (Houjin), hoisting his flag of rebellion against the Ming court.

In 1625, he moved his capital to Shenyang. In the next year, Nuerhaci perished during his invasion of Ningyuanwei. His son Huangtaiji as heir ascended the throne and renamed Nuzheng to Manchu. In 1636, he further renamed "khan" into "Ti," changing the kingdom's name from Jin to Qing. In 1644, the Qing army from Shenyang entered the Great Wall and established the capital of the new kingdom in Beijing. Because the Dongsan provinces (then three provinces in northeastern China) were the motherland of the Manchu, those provinces were still regarded as the remote capitals of the Qing after they had ascended to the throne of

Zhukunguo (the native name for China, which means middle kingdom). Likewise, the Qing court established a special administrative zone to rule the Dongsan area.

During the Republican Era, an overthrow put Manchukuo (the Manchu kingdom) under the directorship of Japanese warlords. The short-lived Emperor Puyi regarded himself as “a Dragon going back to his home,” recalling a long history. Now Shenyang is a self-governing district, one of the major political, economic, cultural, transportation, and industrial centers.

### Shenyang Ancient Palace Museum

Address: 171 Shenyang Road, Shenhe District, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, P. R. China

Open: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. spring through autumn, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. in winter

The Shenyang Ancient Palace Museum was built in 1625 as the palace of the Grand King of the Qing Dynasty, with over 10 buildings and 500 rooms. The Shenyang Palace Museum was founded in 1926, and changed to its current name in 1986. The museum covers an area of 62,000 square meters, with a built-up area of 15,000 square meters. The museum has exhibition halls of Original Display of Qing Dynasty Court Rooms, Palace Historical Relics, Qing Dynasty Crafts, and Qing Dynasty Fine Arts, which include relics and art works numbering over 30,000 pieces in total. The Shenyang Ancient Palace Museum is on the National Relics Protection Unit Registry.

## Shandong Province

### Zibo Ceramics Production Area

Zibo is situated in the middle of Shandong Province and is about 80 kilometers east of Jinan. Near the end of 1970s, the Zibo kiln was discovered. The kiln began production in the Tang Dynasty and declined in the Yuan Dynasty. Black porcelain was produced in the Tang Dynasty and white porcelain was produced in the Song Dynasty with typical north ware decoration styles. Today, Tangshan is one of the ceramic manufacturing centers of China.

## Shaan'xi Province

## Xi'an and Environs

Xi'an was capital of first Chinese Emperor, 11 dynasties' capital city and the capital of Shaan'xi Province today. Xi'an also was known as "Chang-An" in ancient time. Also, there are many architectures, city walls, and other sites relics can be see in the "ancient museum province."

In the area there are excavations of painted pottery and other relics of early settlements of the Neolithic Period, bronze pieces of the Zhou Dynasty (1027-221 BC) (which is also called the Bronze Period), and the first Chinese Emperor Qin's (221-207 BC) terra-cotta army.

## Museums, Kiln Sites, and Other Sight-seeing

### Terra-cotta Warriors Museum, Lintong County

Open:

8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. January through April and October through December

7:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. May and June

7:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. July and August

8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. September

The museum is located 35 kilometers east of Xi'an and it is about 1.5 kilometers from the actual burial mound of the Emperor Qin's (259-210 BC) mausoleum. The museum was built on the excavated site and has been open to the public since 1979. About 10,000 life-size terra-cotta warriors, horses and many other metal weapons and objects were excavated from three pits. The warriors are either standing or kneeling, from ordinary soldiers to the general, and each of them has different facial features.

The pits were discovered by a local farmer who was digging a well in March 1974. The site is regarded as the "The Eighth Wonder of the World."

### Shaan'xi History Museum

Address: 91 East Xiao-zhai Road, Xi'an 710061, P. R. China

Tel: 86-29-5254727

Fax: 86-29-5262216

Web: <http://www.sxhm.com/>

E-mail: [webmaster@sxhm.com](mailto:webmaster@sxhm.com)

Open: 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. spring through autumn, 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. in winter

The Shaan'xi History Museum is about 65,000 square meters large. The buildings cover a floor space of about 55,600 square meters. More than 375,000 cultural relics are collected. Among them, eighteen pieces are the most valuable ones in China. About 800 first-class relics are also collected. The bronze vessels, pottery figures, and gold and silver

wares are the most unique exhibits, plus about 400 pieces of well known murals of the Tang Dynasty from Shaan'xi province have been restored.

Banpo Museum (prehistoric ceramic site), Xi'an

Address: Banpo Road, East Suburb, Xi'an City, Shaan'xi Province, P. R. China

Tel: 86-29-3512807, 3532482

Fax: 86-29-3512807

Web: <http://www.banpomuseum.com>

E-mail: [banpo@ms.xab.ac.cn](mailto:banpo@ms.xab.ac.cn)

Open: 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. every day

The Banpo Museum at Xi'an is the first museum built on a prehistoric site in China. It is located on the east bank of the Chan River in the eastern suburb of Xi'an city. It is a typical example of a matriarchal clan community village site by the Yellow River Valley and dates back some 6,000 years.

The Banpo site was discovered in the spring of 1953. Its total area is about 50,000 square meters including its burial ground. The archeologists of the Department of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Science have conducted excavations on the site five times from the autumn of 1954 to the summer of 1957. There were 10,000 square meters excavated, and a mass of data obtained. Among the remains unearthed were 45 dwelling houses, 2 domestic animal pens, more than 200 storage pits, 6 pottery kilns, and 250 graves, of which 73 were burial jars for babies. Some 10,000 artifacts both for production and domestic use were also discovered, together with a large number of animal bones, fruit stones and rotted grains such as millet.

The museum consists of three parts: exhibition rooms for unearthed cultural relics, the Great Hall of the site, and an area for supplementary exhibition.

In 1961, the state council declared the site to be one of the state monuments.

Yaozhou Kiln Museum

Address: Huangbao Town, Tongchuan City, Shaan'xi Province 727001, P. R. China

Tel: 86-919-7189413, 86-919-7186043

Fax: 86-919-7188608

Open: all year round

Located south of Huangbao Town, Tongchuan, about two hours north of Xi'an, Shaan'xi Province, this site contains the well known ruins of the Yaozhou kiln, a unit of cultural relics under state protection.

The kiln site began firing in the Tang Dynasty, developed in usage during the Five Dynasties, reached its peak during the Northern Song Dynasty, continued through the Jin Dynasty, and ended with the Yuan Dynasty. The Yaozhou kiln was known historically as Shili Yaochang (five-kilometer kiln site). This site has a history of firing over 800 years long, leaving behind the richest cultural heritage. More than three million pieces of various kinds of cultural relics and 200 workshops and stoves have been excavated on the site.

Covering an area of 60,000 square meters, the Yaozhou Kiln Museum has an exhibition area of 8,000 square meters housing a collection of 500,000 pieces of cultural relics. The remainder of the kiln site consists of three protected halls, the celadon making kilns and workshops of the Song Dynasty, and the tri-colored kilns and workshops of the Tang Dynasty as well as the Jin Dynasty, all directly reflecting the vivid production scale and the completed techniques and processes of the Yaozhou kiln.

#### Yaozhou Kiln (Tongzhou) Artifact Reproduction Factory

Address: Inside Yaozhou Kiln Artifact Reproduction Factory, Huangbao Town, Tongzhou 727001, P. R. China

Contact: Xiu-Xia Zhao

Tel: 86-919-7189292

Fax: 86-919-7189292

Mobile: 13909191756

BBC: 126-2665807

Established in the Tang Dynasty and prospering during the Ming Dynasty, the Yaozhou Kiln is one of the six most famous kilns in China. Its products are so delicate and refined that people have compared them to “the delicacy of pure gold and the refinement of jade.” Renowned as the exemplar of green porcelain in Northern China, this kiln exerted a long-lasting influence in porcelain making, and it still retains its important status.

The Yaozhou Kiln (Tongzhou) Artifact Reproduction Factory is a nationally operated enterprise under the supervision of the Tongzhou City Cultural and Tourist Bureau. Incorporating the technology of Yao porcelain, reproduction know-how, tourism, and manufacturing, the factory’s major business is making and selling reproduced artifacts. The factory is located inside the Yaozhou Kiln Museum at about 95 kilometers of the Xibao Expressway.

#### The Historical Site of the Yaozhou Kiln

The Historical Site of the Yaozhou Kiln is located across the street and five minutes’ walking distance from the Yaozhou Museum. The site is of the Tang and Song Dynasties and

covers 1,100 square meters. Area No. 1 contains a group of porcelain workshops for storage and firing. Area No. 2 contains a workshop for tri-colored glaze ware, the first site of its kind found in China.

### Ceramic Studio, Companies, and Markets

#### Xi'an Crafts and Antiques Street

Near the Bell Tower, between West Street and Beiyuanman, running from the Huajuexiang to the Great Mosque, there is a street where you can see crafts and antique stores and booths lined up on both sides of the street.

#### Chen-Lu Town

Chen-Lu is an ancient ceramic village in the mountainous area of Shaan'xi Province, between the Guan-Zhong Flatlands and the North Shaan'xi Plateau.

Chen-Lu is approximately 20 kilometers southeast of the Tong-Chuan Yaozhou Museum, and about two hours' driving from Xi'an. In Chinese, Chen means display, and Lu means oven or kiln. So, Chen-Lu is a kiln-displaying village. The kiln sites have been laid one after another since the Song Dynasty. Today, there are still some Yaozhou ware reproduction studios open to the public, such as the Chenlu Porcelain Factory of Yaozhou Kiln, the Li Porcelain Studio, and the Guan Porcelain Studio.

#### Fuping Ceramic Art Village (a hotel with a Banpo-style ceramic studio)

Address: Fuping Xi'an, Yeshan Road North, Shaan'xi Province 711700, P. R. China

Tel: 86-913-8211066, 86-913-8218869

Fuping Ceramic Village is located north of Xi'an, about one and half hours' driving from Xi'an. The village is a cultural center that combines ceramic art studios, restaurants, entertainment, and hotel rooms together covering 15,000 square meters. There are 15 Banpo-style ceramic studio buildings with many pottery wheels, plus a 60-meter-long gas kiln. There are about 60 three-star hotel rooms to accommodate guests.

## Henan Province

#### Henan Museum

Address: 8 Nongye Road, Zhengzhou City, Henan 450002, P. R. China

Tel: 86-371-3511063

??? Web: <http://www.chnmus.net/index.htm>

E-mail: [chnmus@email.online.ha.cn](mailto:chnmus@email.online.ha.cn)

Open: 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. every day

Public transportation: Bus route 105 at Kulou or 11 at the rail station direct to the museum

Henan Museum is a museum of modern art, located in Zhengzhou City, Henan. For historians, Henan is a “natural historical museum,” with the largest collection of excavated items and the second largest collection of other items in China. The whole museum occupies an area of about 10,000 square meters, with 78,000 square meters of floor space. The museum has collections of 1.3 million items, equalling one eighth of all the collections in China. Furthermore, there are about 5,000 Class 1 and Class 2 artifacts in the museum, which include famous prehistoric artifacts, Shang and Zhou Dynasty bronze vessels, porcelain from many different dynasties, jade crafts, etc.

#### Juntai Jun Kiln Site, Yu County

Yu County was called Jun-zhou during ancient times, and is located about two hours from Zhengzhou, the capital of Henan Province. The Jun Kiln is one of the five famous kilns from the Song Dynasty. The Jun Kiln began firing in the Tang Dynasty, and continued all the way through the Song, Jin, and Yuan Dynasties. Making its first appearance in the Song Dynasty, the Jun Kiln employed a copper glaze commonly known as Jun glaze. When copper is mixed into the glaze, the colors of blue, red, purple, sky blue, or moon white can result. There were several kiln sites found, and a few thousand porcelain wares have been excavated.

#### Qingliang Shi Ru Kiln Site, Dayin Town, Baofeng County

The Ru Kiln is located about two hours from Zhengzhou, the capital of Henan Province. The Ru Kiln is the number one kiln among the five kilns of the Song Dynasty. The Ru kiln was fired only during the late Northern Song Dynasty, which was a very short time. It produced celadon wares for the royal family. The characteristics of ware from the Ru Kiln are a sky blue glaze, an incense gray clay body, a finely crackled glazed bottom, and nail spots underneath.

## Shanghai

Shanghai is a cosmopolitan city and a cultural and economic center of China. Established in the Warring States period (475-221 BC), Shanghai was just a small fishing

village on the tidal creek by the Yangzi River's mouth. Under the Treaty of Nanking of 1842, Shanghai opened its commerce and residence to foreigners. The self-governing foreign inhabitants were established in specific settlement areas called "British," "French," and some other concessions. The city has flourished since the late 19th century, and has become one of the largest cities in China.

Since 1992, along with construction of the Pudong New Area and Special Economic Zone, many skyscrapers, highways and subways have been built in Shanghai. Today, the city is playing an important role in cultural exchange and as a trading base between East and West, and acts as a catalyst and leader of modern life in China.

### Ceramic Schools

Shanghai University--Fine Art College

Address: 99 Shan-da Road, Bao-shan, Shanghai 200436, P. R. China

Tel: 86-21-66133637

Web: [www.shu.edu.cn](http://www.shu.edu.cn)

Public transportation: Bus routes 58, 68, 110, 727, 767, or 767

The Shanghai University--Fine Art College was founded in 1983. The college relocated to its new campus in northwest Shanghai in 2000. The college consists of the departments of Art Design, Chinese Painting, Oil Painting, Sculpture, Aesthetics and Architecture, plus studios with facilities for fine art, computer design, ceramics and environmental art. The college offers bachelors, masters, and doctoral degrees. The academy has 190 faculty members and the current enrollment is about 1,200 students.

### Museums

Shanghai Museum

Address: 201 Ren-min-Da-dao, Shanghai 200003, P. R. China

Tel: 86-21-63723500

Fax: 86-21-63728522

Web: <http://www.shanghaimuseum.net>

E-mail: [webmaster@shanghaimuseum.net](mailto:webmaster@shanghaimuseum.net)

Open: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Sunday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Saturday

Public transportation: Bus routes 18, 46, 49, 71, 127, 202, or 505, or subway routes 1 and 2

Admission: RMB 20

Location: Renmin (People's) Square, next to the Shanghai Municipal Hall, in the center of the city of Shanghai

The Shanghai Museum was established in December, 1952, and houses one of the best collections of ancient Chinese art. The new museum building was built in 1995 with two floors underground and five floors above ground, covering 38,000 square meters and standing 29.5 meters high. The shape of the building is like a giant bronze tripod, looking graceful and solemn; also, there are many circles and squares representing the sky and the earth of ancient Chinese beliefs.

The museum has 120,000 works of art in its collection with ancient Chinese bronze, ceramics, calligraphy, and painting as special features. The museum has 10 monographic galleries of bronze, ceramics, calligraphy, painting, sculpture, seals, jade, furniture, coins, and minority nationalities' art; one special gallery for donated ceramics; and three exhibition halls to hold temporary exhibitions.

There is a large museum store that sells many replicas of the art works, and many books in both Chinese and English versions.

Shanghai Museum of Fine Art

Address: 325 Nan-jing Road West, Shanghai 200003, P. R. China

Tel: 86-21-63272829

Fax: 86-21-63272425

Web: <http://www.cnarts.net/shanghaiart/> and <http://www..sh-artmuseum.org.cn>

E-mail: [sh-artmuseum@mail.online.sh.cn](mailto:sh-artmuseum@mail.online.sh.cn)

Open: 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Public transportation: Bus routes 20, 37, 49, or 109

Admission: RMB 10

The Shanghai Museum of Fine Art was found in 1956 and re-constructed in 1986. The museum has expanded to a new location, which is a 1930's British-style building with a bell tower, located one block away from the original museum.

The museum has collected over 4,000 pieces of artwork, and has sponsored and held many exhibitions not only for local artists, but for national and international artists as well.

### Ceramic Studios, Companies, and Markets

Shanghai Yuyuan Garden, Markets, and Antique Market

The Shanghai Yuyuan Garden is a Jiang-nan traditional garden typical of the southern Yang-zi River area near the east coast of China. The Yuyuan Market is a group of

buildings in traditional architecture styles along with the city temple. In the market, there are many craft and jewelry stores, tourist marts, teahouses and restaurants.

In the basement of the “Hua-bao-lou,” there are about a hundred antique stores with higher quality compared with other dealers in the area. Also, there are some antique stores in the Nan-feng Trading Building, and on the two sides of the Old Street (Fang-bang Road). At the end of the Old Street near the cross-street arch, there is a building called the “Treasure Building”(Cang-bao-lou) where a lot of small booths sell all kinds of crafts and antiques.

Hanguang Ceramic Art Company, Ltd., and Han-guang Ceramic Art Gallery

Address: 188 Chang-Shu Road, Bldg 3, Shanghai 200040, P. R. China

Tel: 86-21-54033880

Fax: 86-21-65796891

E-mail: [huanguangceramic@163.net](mailto:huanguangceramic@163.net)

Hanguang Ceramic Art Gallery was founded in 1994 by Mr. Li Youyu, a former professor of Shanghai University. Later he founded and became the president of the Hanguang Ceramic Art Decoration Company, Ltd. This company hired many ceramic experts from different areas and executed commissions for a few large projects of ceramic murals, interior and exterior decorations for restaurants, hotels and gymnasiums in Shanghai, Beijing and other parts of the country. “Hanguang Porcelain” is the brand name of the porcelain ware that is produced by the company, with a pure white quality and beautiful translucence.

Hands in Clay Pottery Studio

No. 1, Lane 210, Taikang Lu.

Shanghai, China, #200025

Tel: 86-21-5465-4042, Mobile: 1302-322-5038

Email: [hands\\_in\\_clay@hotmail.com](mailto:hands_in_clay@hotmail.com)

Contact: Mr. Jeremy Clayton, Potter / Instructor

Located at the art street of Shanghai, the studio was founded by American artist Jeremy Clayton in November 2001. The Studio offers Hand Made, Functional and Decorative Ceramics, and Pottery Classes. The studio covers 140 square meters (1507 square feet), with working room, glazing room, kiln room, and gallery.

The Pottery Studio

220 Taikang Road, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.

Shanghai, China, #200025

Tel. 86-21-6445-0902, Fax. 86-21-6445-0937

Email. [potteryworkshop@yahoo.com](mailto:potteryworkshop@yahoo.com)

<http://ceramics.com.hk>

Contact: Caroline Cheng

Located at the art street of Shanghai, the studio was founded by Hong Kong artist Caroline Cheng in June 2002. The Pottery Workshop covers 278 square meters (2,500 square feet) with a classroom and two galleries space. It offers classes, studio spaces for ceramic artists. The Pottery Workshop was established in 1985 in Hong Kong. Caroline Cheng is a studio artist and directors of both the Pottery Workshop in Shanghai and Hong Kong. Please check out Hong Kong portion for the main studio of “The Pottery Workshop”.

Shanghai Book Mall

Address: 465 Fuzhou Road, Shanghai, P. R. China

Tel: 86-21-63522222

Public transportation: Bus routes 17, 49, or 123

Opened in December 1998, the Shanghai Book Mall is a megastore 27 stories high. It is one of the top 10 cultural landmarks, as certified by the Shanghai People’s Government. Located on Fuzhou Road, a cultural street with hundreds of years of history, it occupies an area of 3,713 square meters, with a total floor area of over 40,000 square meters. With the shop area of over 10,000 square meters, it is the biggest book megastore in Shanghai, selling books, audio-visual media, and electronic publications-- more than 1,200,000 titles published by about 500 publishers in China.

Cultural Street at Fuzhou Road

Location: Fuzhou Road, Shanghai, P. R. China

Tel: 86-21-63281796

Public transportation: Bus route 17, 49, or 123, or subway route 1 to the People’s Square

Along Fuzhou Road, about a century ago many book stores or shops selling cultural products opened, earning the place an honorable name, the Cultural Street. Now, the street is still packed with publishers, bookstores, and shops selling cultural products, retaining the nationally renowned name “Cultural Street in China.”

## Jiangsu Province

## Yixing

Yixing, Jiangsu province, is located on the western side of Lake Tai and is about four hours' driving distance from Shanghai.

The local clay used for making tea ware and other kinds of ceramic products is a brownish clay that is called “zisha” or “purple sand” in English. Because of this special clay, Yixing has become known as the Pottery Capital, a designation Yixing shares with Jingdezhen, the Porcelain Capital of China. Yixing also attracts tourists with its famous bamboo, its tea, and its purple sand and caves (there are over eighty caves in the mountain area).

### Yixing Kiln

Yixing ceramics can be divided into five categories, also called the Five Golden Flowers: Zisha, Jing-Tao (white dinner ware), Cai-Tao (multi-colored ceramics), Jun-Tao (also called Jun glazed ware) and celadon. The purple sand teapots of Yixing might be the most well known in the world.

The Yixing Kiln is located in Dingshu Town, Yixing City. It started producing celadon ware during the Han and Jin Dynasties, and a kiln site of the Tang Dynasty has been excavated in the area. Since the Ming Dynasty, the teapots of purple sand stoneware have become very famous in the world of ceramics.

### Transportation to Yixing

There are no airports and train stations in Yixing. Travelers have to take the bus from Shanghai, Wuxi, or Hangzhou to get Yixing. But, a highway and a train station from Wuxi via Yixing to Hangzhou will be completed soon. Yixing can be divided into two main portions: Yixing City and Dingshu Town. Because most of the ceramic-related factories and stores are located in Dingshu Town, your first choice is to find a hotel in Dingshu Town.

## Museums and Kiln Sites

### Yixing Ceramics Museum

Address: 150 Dingshan Bei Lu, Yixing, Jiangsu Province 214221, P. R. China

Tel: 86-510-7401521, 86-510-7421508

Open: 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

The Yixing Ceramics Museum is a type of Chinese palace building with green roof tiles. It has over 10,000 ceramic pieces in its collection. Some of these pieces were excavated from the local area, and some of these pieces were donated by the artists.

### Qian-Shu Dragon Kiln

Located three kilometers southeast of Ding-Shu Town, Yixing, Jiangsu Province, the kiln is large, with a length of 45 meters, width of 2.3 meters, height of 1.8 meters, and volume of 80 cubic meters. The Qian-Shu Dragon Kiln is the last dragon kiln left in this area. The kiln was built on a man-made hillock. There were over 10 of these dragon kilns in the area before World War II. Local people believe this kiln dates back approximately 300 years, and it has been repaired and rebuilt many times.

Usually it takes 5,000 kg of dry pinewood and 1,500 kg of coal for each firing, and it takes 38 hours for preheating and firing. The kiln temperature can reach 1,200 °C.

## Ceramic Studios, Companies, and Markets

### Yixing Purple Sand Village

This village has 48 buildings total in a combination of eastern and western styles. All of them are owned by clay artists' families. In this village, about 90% of the residents' jobs are ceramics related. Usually, the first floor of a building contains clay studios and show rooms, and the second floor has the dining room and bedrooms. Most buildings are open to the public.

### Yixing Purple Sand Factories

In 1954 the Municipality of Yixing organized the United Craft Studios for the benefit of local craftsmen. Later the name was changed to the Purple Sand Factory Number One. After a few years, the Purple Sand Factories Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five were founded. Traditional craft techniques were taught. Also, many professors were invited to the factories to teach aesthetics, and many excellent artists study in the Academy of Arts and Design of Tsinghua University (the old name of which was the Central Academy of Arts and Design), the Jingdezhen Ceramics Institute, and the Nanjing Art Institute. These ways of educating craftsmen contribute to preserving ceramic art in Yixing.

### Yixing Jun Glaze Garden Pottery Factory

Address: West Jie-fang Road, Dingshu Town, Yixing, Jiangsu Province 214221, P. R. China

Tel: 86-510-7401616, 86-510-7402537

Fax: 86-510-7403006

The Jun Glaze Garden Pottery is an important branch in Chinese ceramic history. As far back as the Song Dynasty, the beauty of Jun ware resides in its glaze colors which include Jun blue, Jun red, Jun copper, Jun white, etc., more than thirty colors. Among them, the Jun blue glaze is the most precious, with its special effects like star, halo, and flower. It wins its reputation with the blue halo coming out of gray, brightly colored as the butterfly flower. In Japan, it is called the trepang glaze. The piling-up technique is used as traditional decoration for Jun pottery. The artist only uses his thumbs to scrub, twist, press, and stroke the colored clay on its base, making an impression of relief sculpture.

The Jun pottery products are mainly used in the garden, such as various tables, benches, flower pots, vases, fish jars, and street lamps (some seven meters high). They also produce a complete set of elegant dragon columns and decoration for Chinese traditional architecture.

### Chang-Le-Hong Ceramic Art Company, Ltd.

Address: Tong-shu Road, Dingshu Town, Yixing, Jiangsu Province 214221, P. R. China

Tel: 86-510-7402715

Fax: 86-510-7405676

Mr. Xu Xiu-Tang is a Chinese National Master of Arts and Crafts, a member of the Chinese Artists Association, and the director of Chang-Le-Hong Ceramic Art Company, Ltd.

Founded in 1994, the Chang-Le-Hong Ceramic Art Company, Ltd. is a Sino-Japan joint venture (in Chinese, Chang means long, Le means happy, Hong means magnificent). The company has gathered many clay artists, and the company's products include figurative sculpture, "purple sand" tea-ware, ceramic statuary, and some other decorative art. The company building contains studios and also the exhibition room that houses a lot of Mr. Xu's early works and many significant pieces from the Yixing area.

### Longqi Ceramics Market

Location: Dingshan Town, Yixing, China

The Longqi Ceramics Market is located across the street from the Yixing Ceramics Museum, and is also one of the biggest ceramics markets in this local area. In this market many stores sell all kinds of ceramic products reasonably priced, such as tea ware, dinner ware, decorative items, and other products from the local area and other provinces.

## Ceramic Organizations

Yixing Ceramics Professional Association, Yixing, China

Jie-fang Lu -west, Dingshu Town, Yixing

Jiangsu Province, China, #214221

Tel. 86-510-740-7765, Fax. 86-510-740-3325

Founded in June 2002, the association is the largest ceramics organization, which with 344 business members in Yixing area. The mission of the association is: Under the law and regulation, to communicate between government and business, to develop and protect ceramic business of Yixing area. Publication: Pottery Capital Newsletter Monthly.

The Ceramic Art Branch of Jiangsu Arts and Crafts Society.

Jie-fang Lu -west, Dingshu Town, Yixing

Jiangsu Province, China, #214221

Tel. 86-510-740-7765, Fax. 86-510-740-3325

Founded in January 1999, the Ceramic Art Branch of the Jiangsu Arts and Crafts Society is a learned organization for the potters of Yixing City and other places in Jiangsu Province. The organization has 200 members, including six state-level masters and eight province-level masters. The organization publishes the journal "Jiangsu Ceramic Report" (in Chinese only), which was founded in May 2000 ◦

## Nanjing

Nanjing Museum

Address: 321 Zhong-shan Road-East, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province 210016, P. R. China

Tel: 86-25-6643777

Located in the eastern part of Nanjing city, the museum is a national museum of history and art which covers an area of 71,410 square meters. In a large courtyard garden there is a Chinese palatial building with a reinforced concrete built-up area of 16,064 square meters.

The museum was named the “National Central Museum” when it was founded in 1933, and renamed the “National Nanjing Museum” in 1950.

Besides a vocational library with 200,000 Chinese and foreign language books for academic research, Nanjing Museum possesses a collection of over 400,000 pieces including relics of the Neolithic Age and the Han Dynasty, celadon wares of the Six Dynasties, artwork

including paintings and calligraphy from the Ming and Qing Dynasties, porcelain wares of the Qing Palace, etc.

#### Nanjing Art Institute

Address: 15 Huju Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210013, P. R. China

Tel: 86-25-3312781, 86-25-3312350

Fax: 86-25-3733746

Web: [www.njarti.edu.cn](http://www.njarti.edu.cn)

E-mail: [njysxy@njarti.edu.tw](mailto:njysxy@njarti.edu.tw) or [nyyb@njarti.edu.tw](mailto:nyyb@njarti.edu.tw)

The Nanjing Art Institute is the only integrated higher institution of art in Jiangsu. Most of the students in the institute are from China. In recent years, the Nanjing Art Institute has endeavored to learn from art education experiences in the world and actively has engaged in exchange programs of various kinds. Furthermore, the institute has set up a program to enable its teachers to hold exhibitions, conduct research, participate in competitions, etc., in many foreign countries, elevating its international reputation a great deal. The institute also builds up official and friendly relationships with institutions in other countries, such as America, Japan, Germany, Singapore, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan. To show their hospitality, they always invite art and education groups to visit and give lectures at the institute as part of the exchange program.

#### Xuzhou City

##### Han Terra-Cotta Warriors Museum

Location: Xuzhou City, Jiangsu Province, P. R. China

Open: 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. every day

The Han Terra-Cotta Warriors Museum is located at Shizi Mountain, an east suburb of Xuzhou City. In 1984, the site was discovered when a brick factory was digging clay in the area. In October, 1985, the Han Terra-Cotta Warriors Museum opened to the public. The Museum building covers 17,760 square meters. According to archeologists, the site belongs to one of the Chu kings' tombs. As found, there are six rows of pits in total, and over 2,300 warriors and horses have been excavated from three rows of the pits. The height of the standing warriors is about 42-47.5 centimeters, and the height of kneeling warriors is about 25-27 centimeters. Compared with the Qin Dynasty terra-cotta warriors, the Han Dynasty terra-cotta warriors are smaller, but with minorly different characteristics.

## Zhejiang Province

Hangzhou is famous for its beautiful landscape, and the Chinese call it Paradise. For more than a thousand years, the natural beauty of the West Lake in the heart of the city has inspired a great many artists. As early as the Southern Song Dynasty (1127 – 1279 A. D.), the Imperial Painting Academy, one of the oldest art institutions in the world, was established here in the capital city. Artists like Ma Yuan and Xia Gui left behind large quantities of famous landscape paintings of Hangzhou, which have been handed down from age to age. In the Yuan (1271–1368 AD), Ming (1368–1644 AD) and Qing (1644–1911 AD) Dynasties, Hangzhou was the main art center of China, where unique talents and virtuous people gathered. Today, Hangzhou is the capital of Zhejiang Province, and one of the most attractive tourist cities in China.

### **Ceramic Schools**

China Academy of Fine Art

Address: Office of Foreign Affairs, China Academy of Fine Art, 218 Nanshan Road, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province 310002, P. R. China

Tel: 86-571-7038237, 86-571-7011539

Fax: 86-571-7070039

The Academy is located in Hangzhou, an ancient cultural city in China. Since its foundation in 1928, the name of the Academy has been changed several times: in 1932 it was named the National Hangzhou Academy of Art; in 1950 it was the East-China Campus, Central Academy of Fine Art; in 1958 it was the Zhejiang Academy of Fine Arts; and since 1993 has been named the China Academy of Art. Since 1949, it has been one of the two key art academies directly under the Ministry of Culture.

The Academy consists of 10 departments, which are Traditional Chinese Painting, Oil Painting, Print-Making, Sculpture, Environment Design, Visual Communication Design, Fashion and Textiles Design, Industrial Design and Ceramics, Art History and Theory, and Painting Studies.

The Academy enrolls students from both home and abroad. It offers four-year undergraduate B.A. programs; M.A. and Ph. D. programs are also available. Today there are more than 200 teachers and more than 700 students.

### **Museums, Kiln Sites, and Other Sight-seeing**

## Zhejiang Museum

Location: an island in the West Lake of Hangzhou

Tel: 86-571-87971177, 87980281

Fax: 86-571-87989650

Web: [www.zhejiangmuseum.com/e-index.htm](http://www.zhejiangmuseum.com/e-index.htm)

E-mail: [zjmu@zjmuesum.com.cn](mailto:zjmu@zjmuesum.com.cn)

With over 100,000 collected items, ranging from the Neolithic Age to modern art, this museum exhibits 7,000 years of art, giving a spectacular scene. Its collections include stoneware, pottery, woodcrafts, jade artifacts, woodcrafts, bone craft, porcelain ware, bronze vessels, lacquer ware, etc.

## Nan Song Imperial Kiln Site Museum

Address: 42 Shijiashan, Fuxing Road, Hangzhou 310008, P. R. China

Tel: 86-571-6083990, 6082071, 6081049

Open: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. spring through autumn, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. in winter

Hangzhou, the Museum of South Song Dynasty Imperial Kiln

The Nan Song Dynasty (Southern Song) established its capital in Lin'an (now named Hangzhou). The imperial government established an imperial ceramic production factory, the famous "Nan Song Guanyao" (Southern Song Official Kiln), which provide all vases, dinner ware, and other porcelain ware for the emperor and his family. The Nan Song Guanyao Museum was built on the actual kiln site. The museum started in 1986, and has been open to the public since 1992. The museum covers about one acre.

The museum has collected a total of 8,000 relics, all of which were excavated from the area. There are five exhibition halls in total. The first exhibition hall displays historical ceramics from other areas; the second exhibition hall houses the collection of Nan Song Guanyao wares from the local area; the third introduces the craftsmanship and the characters of Guanyao; the fourth displays the studio site; and the fifth exhibition hall is the dragon kiln.

## Ceramic Studios, Companies, and Markets

### Hefang Street

Hefang Street, also called "Qinghefang," is located east of West Lake, near the Hangzhou Train Station. Hefang Street is a folk art and cultural shopping center with architecture in the Southern Song style. Many stores offer traditional Chinese products, tourist souvenirs, Chinese medicines, ceramics, and antiques.

## **Elsewhere in Zhejiang Province**

### **Hemudu Site Museum**

Address: Yuyao, Zhejiang 315414, P. R. China,

Tel: 86-574-2960731, 2960730

Fax: 86-574-2960730

The Hemudu Site Museum is located in Hemudu Town, at the foot of Simingshan Mountain, on the north bank of the Yaojiang River, and is about two and a half hours from Hangzhou. This site is a neolithic village ruin and was discovered in the summer of 1973. The total area of the two excavations cover an area of 2,800 square meters. Excavation has found that the site deposits are about four meters thick, containing four cultural layers, and more than 6,700 objects have been unearthed. The museum includes an exhibition hall and the re-established original site. The Hemudu Site is the first place in China where neolithic pottery has been excavated. In 1982, the Hemudu site was listed on the National Cultural Relics Registry.

### **Yue Kiln Site of Shanglin Lake and the Office of Yue Kiln Site Relics Protection**

Location: Ciqi County, Zhejiang Province

Tel: 86-574-63550821

The Yue Kiln Site is located in the northeast of Zhejiang Province, around the Yuyao areas. It was called Yuezhou in ancient times. The Yue Kiln was one of the six celadon production areas of the Tang Dynasty. During the Tang and Five Dynasties, the celadon wares of the Yue Kiln were only for the royal family, and also was called “Mi-Ce-Ci” (Secret Glaze Ware). Over 110 kiln sites from the Han to Song Dynasties have been excavated, and the ancient celadon shards are everywhere. The kilns were in use for over 1,000 years. The celadon products were mainly vessel forms, and included pots, jars, plates, and bowls. According to archeologists, this was the place where porcelain developed from primitive celadon to its maturity. The kiln site also may be considered as the birthplace of porcelain ware. The Yue Kiln is very important in the development of Chinese ceramic history.

### **Yue Kiln Site of Lotus Core**

Location: Shanglin Lake, Ciqi County, Zhejiang Province

The Yue Kiln Site of Lotus Core, Shanglin Lake, is located in Qiaotou Town, Ciqi County, and is about 10 kilometers from the city. It is a very beautiful area surrounded by mountains and water. The dragon kiln site is on a steep hillside and faces the Shanglin Lake. The Lotus Core Yue Kiln Site of the later Tang Dynasty is still in good condition, protected

by a newly-built cover in the style of ancient architecture. The kiln base is 45 meters long and 2.5 meters wide, and is built on a 25° hillside. It covers 6,000 square meters, and there are six wood stoking holes on each side. A lot of celadon wares and shards were excavated after the kiln was discovered. In 1988, the Yue Kiln Site of Shanglin Lake was listed on the National Protective Relics Registry.

Directions: the kiln is about three hours east of Hangzhou. From the highway between Hangzhou and Ninnpo, get off at the exit for Yuyao towards Ciqi city, and then proceed to Qiaotou Town. You must take a ferry to get to the entrance, since there is no road access to the kiln location.

### Longquan Celadon Museum

Longquan Celadon is famous for both its colors and its forms in Chinese ceramic history. Longquan Celadon was produced starting in the Three Kingdoms period (about 220-265 AD), developed during the Northern Song Dynasty, and blossomed in the Southern Song Dynasty. In the Yuan Dynasty, the Meizhi Qing and Fengqing glazes were created successfully.

Longquan is located in the southwest of Zhejiang Province, with beautiful landscape and cultural history. There are about 360 historical kiln sites in the area, and one of them, called the Da-Yao Longquan Kiln Site, is a State Protection Unit.

Directions from different locations:

- Take an airplane from Shanghai to Wenzhou, then take a bus to Longquan.
- Take a bus from Shanghai to Longquan directly.
- Take a bus from Hangzhou to Longquan.
- Take a bus from Wuyi Mountain to Longquan if you come from the southeast part of China.

## Jiangxi Province

### Jingdezhen

#### Jingdezhen

Located in northeast Jiangxi Province, Jingdezhen is renowned as the “Capital of Porcelain” and has over 1,700 years’ ceramic production history. According to historical records, Jingdezhen was named “Xinpingzhen” at first, and changed its name to “Changnanzhen” in the Tang Dynasty. In the Northern Song Dynasty, ceramic productions of the area were admired by the Emperor Jing-de (AD. 1004-1007), and many of the porcelain

wares were marked with "Made in Jingdezhen." Then the city was re-named to Jingdezhen, and many emperors set up their imperial kilns there. Jingdezhen is famous for its achievement of unique blue and white porcelain, polychrome decoration, colored enamels, colored glazed ware, etc. The ware reached its blossom during the Ming and Qing Dynasties and was exported to many foreign countries. The characteristics of Jingdezhen porcelain can be described as follows: the whiteness of jade, the thickness of paper, the purity of a mirror, and the sound of a bell. These represent the characteristics of rich Chinese culture.

#### Transportation to Jingdezhen

There is an airport in Jingdezhen, but flights are not available every day. Travelers usually take the train from Shanghai to Jingdezhen, or take a flight to Nanchang and then a bus on the highway from Nanchang to Jingdezhen.

#### Ceramic Schools

##### Jingdezhen Ceramic Institute

Address: Taoyang Road, Jingdezhen, Jiangxi Province 333001, P. R. China

Tel: 86-798-8449303

Fax: 86-798-8441837

The institute is a design, scientific, and advanced research school in the ceramics field, and has 600 faculty members and 3,000 students enrolled. Located on the outskirts of the city in a scenic setting, the institute holds 260,000 volumes in its library. Two periodicals, titled "Journal of Ceramics" and "China Ceramic Industry" are published quarterly by the institute.

The main building contains some ceramic art galleries, whose displays include student work, faculty work, and permanent collections of international artists' works. Internationally, Jingdezhen Ceramic Institute has enhanced its reputation by establishing exchange relationships with New York's Alfred University and West Virginia University in the U.S.; the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design in Nova Scotia, Canada; IK - San City in South Korea; as well as seven other schools in the world.

##### Sanbao Ceramics Studio and China International Summer School of Ceramic Art

Address: Foreign Affairs Office, Jingdezhen Ceramic Institute, Taoyang Road, Jingdezhen, Jiangxi Province 333001, P. R. China

Tel: 86-798-8449200, 8449000

Fax: 86-798-8441837

E-mail: jcijdz@chia.com

The Sanbao Ceramics Studio is located in Sanbao village, a suburb of Jingdezhen city. The Sanbao Ceramics Studio is the ceramic educational base of the China International Summer School of Ceramic Art. Surrounded by beautiful mountains and rivers, the studio was re-built in the traditional style of the Ming and Qing Dynasties with a wood-fired kiln. It is regarded as the best place to experience the Jingdezhen traditional culture and study the traditional porcelain production techniques.

Jingdezhen Ceramic Occupational University

Address: Jingdezhen Lianhua Mountain, Jiangxi Province 333001, P. R. China

Tel: 86-798-8293768

Founded in 1978, the school is the only ceramic occupational school (adult school) in China. The school covers an area of 20,000 square meters, with a built-up area of 203,000 square meters. The buildings include educational facilities, a library, galleries, meeting halls, dining rooms, workshops, and a dormitory. The school has over one hundred faculty members and an enrollment of 2,300 students. Associated with many other universities in China, the Jingdezhen Ceramic Occupational University hosts summer courses that teach traditional ceramic techniques every year, and the school plays an important role in the ceramic educational base of China.

### **Museums, Kiln Sites, and Other Sight-seeing**

Jingdezhen Ceramic Historical Museum

The Jingdezhen Ceramic Historical Museum is located at Panlong Mountain, a suburb of Jingdezhen. Founded in 1980, and covering an area of 83 hectares, this museum contains many ceramic cultural relics, and has ancient architectural structures of the “Ming Liu” and “Qing Yuan” styles. The museum covers an area of 4,600 square meters, a total of 12 buildings with ancient garden styles. It provides a good avenue to study the economy, architecture, and ceramics history of the Jingdezhen area. The museum has exhibits of newly excavated porcelain ware from the local imperial kilns of Yongle and Xuande from the Ming Dynasty.

Ancient Kiln Porcelain Factory

Located in Panlong Mountain, the Ancient Kiln Porcelain Factory is just next to the Jingdezhen Ceramic History Museum. The factory covers an area of 40 hectares, and contains porcelain studios, traditional architecture and gardens, a Ming Dynasty kiln named

Zhen-yao (Zhen kiln), and a temple (like a kiln god for the Chinese). The studio complex is traditionally arranged like a typical assembly line, from clay material preparation, wheel throwing, drying, and decoration. People use traditional tools and methods to make ceramic art.

This factory is listed on the National Cultural Relics Protection Unit.

#### Gaoling Village and (Kaolin) Mine Relic Site

The name “Kaolin” came from the Chinese “Gaoling,” which means "high hill." The mine site is located 45 kilometers northeast of downtown Jingdezhen. Gaoling Village is where the oldest kaolin mine in ceramic history has been found. The ancient kaolin mine is on the top of the mountain, and the relics there include ancient paths, porcelain mine pits, water mills, an inscribed stone tablet and its pavilion. In 2001 the Gaoling Mine Relic Site was listed on the National Cultural Relics Protection Unit.

#### Hutian Kiln Site and Exhibition Hall

This kiln site began its development during the Five Dynasties, blossomed in the Song and Yuan Dynasties, and ended in the mid-Ming Dynasty, the Hutian Kiln was one of the longest in use, and produced the best porcelain in Jingdezhen ceramic history. The kiln had been used for over 700 years. The Kiln Site Exhibition Halls display many valuable porcelain wares and kiln wares that have been excavated from the local area. In 1982, the Hutian Kiln Site was listed on the Chinese National Protection Unit Registry.

#### Jingdezhen Ceramic Exhibition Hall

Founded in 1954, the Jingdezhen Exhibition Hall is a three-story building, and it houses collected ceramic pieces from the Five Dynasties to the present with a total of 2,400 pieces. It displays in chronological order all types of ceramic forms, glazes, and decorations. In addition, the store of the Exhibition Hall offers many books and souvenir ceramics.

#### Youli Ancient Village

Youli is located to the northeast about 61 kilometers from Jingdezhen. Nestled in the beautiful mountain area, the village has many Qing Dynasty architectural examples and streets with stores.

### Gushijie Ancient Porcelain Kiln Site

The Gushijie Ancient Porcelain Kiln Site is located at Nanshijie, about one kilometer west of Liujiawan. It was a porcelain site from the Five Dynasties to the Yuan Dynasty. The kiln and shard relics cover an area of several tens of thousands of square meters with four different sites.

### Beihuwan Ancient Porcelain Kiln Site

The Beihuwan Ancient Porcelain Kiln Site is located near Jingmao Road and is about nine kilometers from Jingdezhen city. The kiln areas and shard piles from the Five Dynasties and the Song Dynasty are next to Beihuwan village, and the kiln site and shard piles of the North Song Dynasty are west of the village.

### Huangnitou Ancient Kiln Site

The Huangnitou Ancient Kiln Site is in a style typical from the Five Dynasties to the North Song Dynasty. It is located on the mountain behind Huangnihuo Elementary School, east of Jingdezhen. The kiln site and shard piles are well preserved and cover an area of 5,000 square meters. The kiln site has east piles and west piles over 10 meters high. The west piles contain relics mainly from the Five Dynasties, and the east piles are mainly from the North Song Dynasty.

### Dragon Pearl Pavilion

Pearl Mountain is the symbol of Jingdezhen, and the Dragon Pearl Pavilion was built on the top of Pearl Mountain. Re-built several times, the pavilion is representative of imperial kilns since the Ming Dynasty, and is a landmark of Jingdezhen today. In the pavilion are displayed a blue-and-white vase with red overglaze, a large ceramic jar from the Ming Dynasty imperial kiln, and many other pieces which have been excavated from the local area. The pavilion was built on the top of the Ming and Qing Dynasties' imperial kiln site, and there are still many unearthed relics around this area today.

## **Ceramic Studios, Companies, and Markets**

Jingdezhen Kiln of the Folk Art Research Institute

Contact: Le-geng Zhu

Address: Hutian, Jingdezhen, Jiangxi Province 333001, P. R. China

Tel: 86-798-8435436

Privately owned, the Folk Art Research Institute (see “Folk Art Kiln” in the glossary section) is located in the east suburb of Jingdezhen next to the Hutian ancient kiln site museum. It is the first research organization dedicated to the folk art history of Chinese ceramics and houses a collection of over 700 ceramic pieces and shards.

The four-story building of the institute includes two exhibition rooms, meeting rooms, library, studio room, kiln room, and dormitory with eight bedrooms and a kitchen.

#### Jingdezhen Porcelain Sculptural Factory

Address: 218 Dongyi Road, Jingdezhen, Jiangxi Province 333001, P. R. China

The Jingdezhen Porcelain Sculptural Factory is located in the east suburb of Jingdezhen city, and inside the Ming and Qing Garden. Founded about 40 years ago by a group of folk artisans, it became a large sculptural studio that exports its products to many foreign countries. Porcelain sculpture is one of the most popular porcelain products of Jingdezhen, famous for its history, exquisite craft, and colorful characters.

#### Jingdezhen Longxing Porcelain Factory

Address: Jingdezhen Shili-Cun, QianJie Qiao-tou 333000, P. R. China

Tel: 86-798-8238868

Fax: 86-798-8238886

The main production of the Jingdezhen Longxing Porcelain Factory is high quality vases, reproductions of Ming and Qing Dynasty ware, and decorative items. With a strong technical force and expert handwork, one of the specialties in the factory is the hand-thrown 12-foot high porcelain vase. The saying is: “Hands go with clay, and clay changes with hands.”

#### Jingdezhen Jia-yang Ceramics Company, Ltd.

Address: 356 Chao-yang Road, Jingdezhen, Jiangxi Province 333001, P. R. China

Tel: 86-798-8441200

Fax: 86-798-8438364

Jia-yang Ceramics Company is a joint venture between mainland China and Hong Kong. It covers an area of 2,400 square meters, of which 2,000 square meters is building area. All of the ware production, from material processing to painting, is done by the hands of artists with unique and superb skills. The main products are imitations of ancient porcelain, high quality artistic works, functional ware (including tea sets for the Japanese tea ceremony), and ceramic souvenirs. They are all exquisite ceramic art of contemporary

Jingdezhen porcelain. Some of them are rare treasures made by masters of arts and crafts, well-known painters and ceramic artists. Private collectors and museums vie with each other for their collection. The company is recognized as the home of outstanding artists and a show center of exquisite works in the porcelain capital. For this reason the company has become one of the attractive resorts of Jingdezhen ceramics culture.

#### Jingdezhen Porcelain Streets

The “Porcelain Streets” are where a lot of merchants sell porcelain ware. Early in the Ming and Qing Dynasties, there was a porcelain street named Ma-shi-xia Long. Today, there are two porcelain streets: one is called Lian-she Lu and is south in the downtown area; the other one is called San-he Porcelain Street by the Cidu-Da-Dao.

#### Fanjiajing Ceramic Street Market

The Fanjiajing Ceramic Street Market is located to the east of Jingdezhen city. There is a train station on the east side of the market, and a city square (the city square holds the largest ceramic market in Jingdezhen) on the west side. The Fanjiajing market began forming around 1990. Because of the convenient location and lower priced hotels around the area, many ceramic dealers moved in, one after another. About 400 dealers and artisans sell their inexpensive reproductions and painted porcelain ware. Fanjiajing is one of the largest lower quality porcelain markets.

### **Ceramic Organizations and Events**

#### Kaolin Society of Ceramic Arts

Address: 218 First East Road, Jingdezhen, Jiangxi Province 333001, P. R. China

Location: inside the Ming and Qing Garden of Jingdezhen City

Tel: 86-798-8441239

At the hometown of kaolin, Jingdezhen, the capital of porcelain, there is an active learned society of ceramic arts named the "Kaolin Society of Ceramic Arts." The society has not only regional character, but also international character, enjoying high reputation at home and abroad.

It was founded in 1994 with 150 members. Among them, 40% of the artists are professors, greater masters of art and crafts, and most of them are local (Jingdezhen) artists with high professional ranks. The society also recruits new members nationally and also internationally, such as from the U.S. and Korea.

## Jingdezhen International Ceramics Festival

The Jingdezhen International Ceramics Festival was founded in October 1990, and has become an annual event since that time. The festival is usually one month long, starting on October 1<sup>st</sup>, and ending on October 31<sup>st</sup>. Based on thousands of years of ceramic culture, the festival contains many cultural and economic events to attract both tourists and businesses such as “The Exquisite Ceramics Competitions and Awards,” “The International Ceramic Artists Demonstration,” “The Ceramic Folk Art Demonstration,” “The Ceramic Archeological Exhibition,” “The Ceramic Trading Fair,” “The Ceramic Art Conference,” “The Ceramic Cultural Research,” “The Ceramic Relic Sites Tours,” and much more.

## Elsewhere in Jiangxi Province

### Jizhou Kiln

The Jizhou Kiln is located on the bank of the Gong River west of Yonghe Town, Yean County, and is approximately 11 kilometers from Jian City. The kiln site is about two kilometers long and one kilometers wide. Twenty-four hills contain lines of kiln walls and paths where ancient kilns were erected. There are many shards and kiln wares on the ground. On the kiln site, there is a Buddha temple and pagoda called Benjieshi. The hexagonal pagoda is 25 meters high, with nine stories, and surrounded by traditional buildings.

The Jizhou Kiln started in the late Tang Dynasty, blossomed in the North and South Song Dynasties, and declined in the Yuan Dynasty. Based on the village name, the kiln was also called the Dongchang Kiln and the Yonghe Kiln in history. The Jizhou Kiln is famous for its black glazed wares, called “Leaf Tianmu” and “Paper Tianmu” (the ware is covered by a leaf or cut paper before glazing to put a pattern on the surface).

## Hubei Province

### Hubei

#### Hubei Museum

88, Donghu Road, Wuchang, Wuhan City, Hubei Postcode: 430077

Ticket: 20

In the museum, there are four major exhibitions. In “Tsang Hou Tomb B Archeological Ruins, tomb B of the Tsang Emperor, Shui Province (Shuizhou, Hubei now) of the Warring

States excavated at 1978. The tomb was built some 2,400 years ago, with over ten thousand excavated items. The other is Hubei Musical Instrument Exhibition, demonstrating the musical instruments excavated from Tsang Hou's Tomb B. Further, there are 40 other musical instruments of different times excavated from different places in China. Third, there is a "Qing Palace Handicrafts Exhibition", displaying the artifacts, originally stored in the Baihan Lou and other palaces, presented to Hubei Museum by the National Palace Museum in the 1950s. The fourth, "One Hundred Years' of Chu's Anecdote"; it displays about 200 historical artifacts, documents, pictures, etc. Through the heartland of Hubei, it displays the Chinese people's struggle in the past 100 years, from the Opium War to the establishment of the New China. The Museum has the collections of 90,000 items; most of them are excavated and purchased from different parts of China, with strong and vivid local color.

Ceramics Institute, Hubei Academy of Fine Arts

Zhongshan Road, Wuchang, Wuhan, Hubei Postcode: 430061

Telephone: 27—288849701

The Ceramics classroom, Hubei Academy of Fine Art was established in the 1970s, one of the early universities that provided ceramics training. In 1988, under overseas funding, the institute has been established in the academy. Now, under the instruction of Professor Zheng-Wen Li, the institute offers courses in vessels making as major, and sculptures as minor. Further, they also research on ash glaze. In the blending and usage of it, they have some major breakthrough.

## Hunan Province

Liling City

Liling, situated in the east part of Hunan Province, has rich resources for porcelain production, and is one of the ceramic manufacturing centers in China. At first, coarse wares were fired; then in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, production of fine porcelain started. The underglaze polychrome decoration created in Liling has won several national and international prizes. At present, fine vessels produced in Liling have a thin and translucent jade-white body. The main products include daily utensils such as tea sets and dinner wares, and also sculpture.

Changsha Tongguan Kiln Site

Location: Wangcheng County

The Changsha Tongguan Kiln also called the Changsha Kiln. It is located about one hour to the northwest of Changsha City. Over 10 porcelain kiln sites of the Tang and Five Dynasties have been excavated. The products were celadon and colored glazes of brown, green and white. The Changsha Kiln was the place where underglaze colors were invented. In the early Tang Dynasty, the products of the Changsha kiln were exported to foreign countries. Many Changsha Kiln wares have been excavated in Japan, Korea, Indonesia, and mid-east countries during the past century.

## Sichuan Province

Sanxingdui Museum

Address: Guanghan, Sichuan 618307, P. R. China

Tel: 86-838-5500873

Fax: 86-838-5500349

??? Web: [dy-www.sc.cninfo.net/sxd/index.html](http://dy-www.sc.cninfo.net/sxd/index.html)

Located at the northwest corner of the Sanxingdui Ruin, one of the protected historical monuments of China, Sanxingdui Museum was erected by the Xiyaji River. It is a huge-scale modernized historical museum situated 40 kilometers from the Zhengdu Museum of Sichuan in the west, and 26 kilometers from Teyang in the north, a newly established industrial town.

It took five years for the Sanxingdui Museum to be completed. In 1997 it was opened to the public. Occupying a land area of 20 hectares, the main hall contains an area of 7,000 square meters.

Shifangtang Qiong Kiln Site

The Qiong Kiln is located in the middle of Sichuan Province, and is about one hour from Chengdu. It was one of the kilns left from the earlier Tang Dynasty. The Qiong Kiln Site is huge, and excavation has unearthed many celadon and painted vases, pots, jars, bowls, and sculptures of figures and animals with Tang Dynasty characters.

## Fujian Province

Museums , Kiln Sites and Other Site Seeing

## Dehua City and Dehua Kiln

Dehua City is located about 160 kilometers southwest of Fuzhou City. Dehua kiln was one of the ceramic export bases in Southern China in ancient times. More than 180 kiln sites from the Song to Qing Dynasties have been excavated in the area. During the Southern Song to Yuan Dynasties, the main products were a light celadon; starting in the Ming Dynasty, the white glazed figurative sculptures were very popular in the area and praised as “Ivory White.” During the Qing Dynasty, blue-and-white and painted porcelain also were produced in the area. Today, Dehua is one of the ceramic manufacturing centers in China.

## Dehua Ceramics Museum

Address: Dehua [no location or address listed]

Tel: [no telephone number listed]

Web: [www.porcelain-china.com/index0.htm](http://www.porcelain-china.com/index0.htm)

The pottery wares exhibited in the Dehua Ceramics Museum narrate the story of the ups and downs of its porcelain business in different eras. It is also a brief history of ceramics. In the province, there are some 238 ancient kilns, scattered around many towns and villages. In the museum, the exhibited items are categorized into ancient and modern artifacts. For the former, there are the ceramic fragments from the Neolithic Age. The more modern items include Meihu’s glazed bowl from the Tang and Five Dynasties, standard Tang and the Five Dynasties’ handicrafts, ruins of the Wanpinglun and Chudougung Kilns of the Tang and the Five Dynasties, etc. These exhibited items show a variety of postures and styles, and have colorful glazes, all for various daily use. From an archeological viewpoint, they reflect the historical conditions fully; the excavated pottery and coins give us proof.

## Chudougung Kiln

Location: southwest slope of Pojaishan hill, Baomei rural community, Xunzhung Village, Dehua Chudougung Kiln is the ruins of an important kiln site dating back to the Song Dynasty. It was excavated in 1976 by the “Dehua Ancient Ceramics Archeological Team” of Fujian. Using scientific methods, the team excavated a slope with a length of 57 meters and a width of 1.4–2.95 meters, and found 17 chambers and 14 kiln doors, forming some completely working kilns. Within the kilns they also found 6,000 pieces of china ware (both complete and broken) and making and firing tools.

## Ceramic Studios, Companies, and Markets

Fujian Cailing Ceramic Industry CO. LTD

Industry Donglu 24-26# of Shezi Neikeng Town Jinjiang City Fujian Province China

Contact : Jiansu Lai

Tel : 86-595-8385478

Fax : 86-595-8387478

Web : <http://www.cailing.com/html/cn-1eye.htm>

E-mail : [cailing@publ.qz.fj.cn](mailto:cailing@publ.qz.fj.cn)

Fujian Cailing Ceramic Industry CO. LTD was established in 1986 in Jinjiang, Quanzhou-the famous town inhabited by the relatives of the overseas Chinese and returned overseas Chinese. Influenced by the spirit of surpassing the world's most advanced level, benefited from the pure and honest folkways and the regional superiority and the unblocked channel, We can widely gain the ceramic information from around the world every day. We can quickly get the scientific and technological information and object. We are familiarized with the industry trends. We now comprehensively apply the advanced Italian ceramic machinery, computer picture process, electronic technology, modern specialized production craft, imported high class colourful glaze material and scientific quality control system as well, which makes the Cailing the leading position in this line, and many building companies, businessmen's reliable cooperation companion.

## Guangdong Province

### Foshan City

Foshan.

Foshan City is located about 18 kilometers southwest of Guangzhou. Foshan, which means Buddha Mountain in Chinese, has a long history spanning over 1300 years. The city gained its present name when the villagers dug out three bronze Buddha statues left by Indian monks. The city is famous for its ceramics industry and other Chinese crafts. Within Foshan City there is a district called Shiwan. Shiwan is also a traditional ceramic production area, also called "Shiwan Kiln" in history. Foshan is one of the most important ceramic production areas of China today.

### Museums, Kiln Sites and Other Site Seeing

Foshan Museum (Foshan Ancestor's Temple)

Address: 21 Zumiao Road, Foshan City, Guangdong Province, P. R. China

Open: 8:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. every day

This museum also is called the Foshan Ancestor's Temple. It was first built during the Northern Song Dynasty, and was re-built many times. The museum is a group of traditional architectural buildings in typical southern Chinese styles. The museum was founded in 1959,

and occupies 3,500 square meters. Currently, it has collection of 10,000 pieces or sets of relics, including many Shiwan ceramics among them.

Nanfeng Ancient Kiln (Dragon Kiln) Tourist Development Co. Ltd.

Address: 6 Gao-miao Road, Shiwan, Foshan, Guangdong Province 528031, P. R. China

Tel: 86-757-2711798

Fax: 86-757-2719450

Shiwan ceramic production was in full bloom in the Qing Dynasty, when there were 107 dragon kilns. Nowadays the ceramic production of Shiwan adopts advanced methods, with only three dragon kilns left.

The Nanfeng ancient kiln was built during the Zhengde period of the Ming Dynasty (1506-1521). The kiln has a total length of 34.4 meters. There are 29 rows of fire holes (five in every row) on the kiln. It is said that one fire for each row totals 29 fires. The holes are used for stoking with wood during the firing. There are four doors on the side of the kiln for the loading and removal of products. The Nanfeng kiln was used to fire large pots in the past.

#### Ceramic Studios, Companies, and Markets

Shiwan Ceramic Art Company, Ltd.

Address: 17 Dongfeng Road, Shiwan Town, Foshan, Guangdong Province 528031, P. R. China

Tel: 86-757-2277555, 2275201

Fax: 86-757-2274004, 2710216

In 1956, based on the traditional “Shiwan Kiln” style of figures, animals, miniature and vessel forms, the Shiwan Ceramic Art Company was founded. The company has six National Masters of Arts and Crafts as a design team. Today, the company has become a large corporation producing ceramics for gardening and architecture. The “Ceramic Treasures” exhibition hall and the “Liu Chuan Museum” are located inside of the company.

The Liu Chuan Museum

Address: 17 Dongfeng Road, Shiwan Town, Foshan, Guangdong Province 528031, P. R. China

Tel: 86-757-2711616

Fax: 86-757-2272027

The museum was built in the style typical of southern China, and covers 350 square meters. Born in Foshan, Guangdong Province, in 1916, Mr. Liu started his art career when he was 12 years old. His works are mainly figurative and animal sculpture, and he has received the highest praise designating him master of Shiwan Ceramics by the local people.

China Ceramics City (Ceramics Trade Center)

Address: The third Jiangwan Road, Foshan, Guangdong Province 528031, P. R. China

Tel: 86-757-2727008, 2727011, 2727022

Fax: 86-757-2719328

Web: [www.eccc.com.cn](http://www.eccc.com.cn)

E-mail: [ceramicscastle@21cn.com](mailto:ceramicscastle@21cn.com)

China Ceramics City is a trade building that focuses on the ceramics industry of the world. This facility is owned and operated by both the China Building Materials Industry Association and the China Building and Sanitary Ceramics Association. The building covers over 200,000 square meters, including exhibition halls, offices, storage rooms, and a distribution center. The trading facility provides information, services, and trading opportunities for ceramics-related companies and customers from all over the world.

Huaxia Ceramics Exposition City (Ceramics Trade Center)

Address: Nanzhuang, Nanhai City, Guangdong Province 528219, P. R. China

Tel: 86-757-5320083

Fax: 86-757-5320383

Web: [www.chinachina.net](http://www.chinachina.net)

E-mail: [china@chinachina.net](mailto:china@chinachina.net)

The Huaxia Ceramics Exposition is a ceramics market based in the Foshan ceramic area. It covers 93 hectares. It not only provides facilities for trading and conferences for ceramics-related business, but is an entertainment center with restaurants and hotel rooms as well.

## **Guangzhou**

Guangdong Museum of Art

Address: Er-sha Island, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, P. R. China

Tel: 86-20-87374468

The Guangdong Museum of Art is a major cultural establishment in the province and the largest of its kind in China. With a total of area of 20,000 square meters and a display area of over 8,000 square meters, this museum consists of 12 exhibition halls.

The mission of the museum is to provide services, exhibitions, collections and study that focuses on the works of artists from Chinese overseas, the Chinese coast line, and Guangdong Province.

Museum of the Western Han Dynasty Mausoleum of the Nan-yue King (including the Gallery of Chinese Ceramic Pillows)

Address: 867 Jiefang Bei Road, Guangzhou 510030, P. R. China

Tel: 86-20-664920

Open: 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. every day

The tomb of the Western Han Dynasty of the Nan-yue king (137 BC-122 BC) was excavated in 1983. The museum was built on the original site of the tomb, and it occupies 1,400 square meters of the site. It has been open to the public since 1988. About 1,000 pieces or sets of precious relics of all kinds have been unearthed from the tomb, of which the exquisite jade carved objects and bronze ware are typical of the Han Dynasty.

Gallery of Chinese Ceramic Pillows

The ceramic pillows on display in this gallery are donated to the museum by the renowned Hong Kong collector Mr. Yeung Wing-Tak and his wife. Two hundred ceramic pillows are unparalleled in terms of the quantity, comprehensiveness, and provenance of the pieces. The pillows range in date from the Tang through to the Yuan Dynasty, with the majority having been produced during the Song and Jin Dynasties. There is a rich variety of glazing, styles and forms.

## Hong Kong

Hong Kong

One hundred years ago, Hong Kong was a fishing harbor; since then it has emerged as one of the top 10 trading centers in the world. Beginning July 1, 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative District of China. Based on the principle of “one country, two systems,” Hong Kong retains a high degree of self-autonomy and maintains its social structure and lifestyle, especially with the guarantee of 50 years unchanged economic and legal structure.

During Hong King’s rapid development, it still conserved much Chinese culture, blending harmoniously with the British customs left by the former colonist. Between the skyscrapers, it is not difficult to find the traces of historical monuments and museums. Likewise, Hong Kong is renowned as the metropolis that blends the cultures of the East and the West.

## Ceramic Schools

The Department of Fine Arts  
The Chinese University of Hong Kong  
Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong  
Tel : 86-852-26097615  
Fax : 86-852-26035755  
Web : <http://www.arts.cuhk.edu.hk/~fadept/>  
E-mail : [finearts@cuhk.edu.hk](mailto:finearts@cuhk.edu.hk)

Department of Fine Arts, offering a four-year programme beginning from 1959, was developed from a two-year Fine Arts Programme introduced in the New Asia College at Farm Road in 1957. With the establishment of The Chinese University of Hong Kong in October, 1963, the Department became the first tertiary institute in Hong Kong to provide visual arts education. From its inception, the educational goal of the Department has been to build on the fine Chinese tradition and to intergrate Chinese and Western art. In addition to regular classroom teaching, the Department of Fine Arts also attaches importance to different kinds of informal academic activities. Overseas artists and scholars are invited to the Department every year for academic interflow and demonstration. Other major activities include annual art exhibition, solo and joint exhibitions by students, academic interchange, visits, etc.

## Museums, Kiln Sites and Other Site Seeing

### Hong Kong Museum of Art

Address: 10 Salisbury Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Web: [www.lcsd.gov.hk/hkma](http://www.lcsd.gov.hk/hkma)

Tel: 852-27210116

Fax: 852-27237666

Open: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; closed Thursdays, the first two days of the Chinese New Year, Christmas Eve, and Chinese New Year's Eve

Admission: (Hong Kong Dollars) \$10 adults; \$5 students, seniors and disabled

The Hong Kong Museum of Art is one of the museums under the management of the Leisure & Cultural Services Department. Established in 1962, it was first housed in the City Hall. It moved to its present purpose-built premises at the Hong Kong Cultural Center in 1991. The museum's branch, the Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware, is situated in the Hong Kong Park.

The Hong Kong Museum of Art helps preserve the cultural heritage of China and promotes art with a local focus. Its collections now exceed 12,000 art objects, including Chinese paintings and calligraphy, Chinese antique treasures, paintings of historical significance, and creative works by local artists.

Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware and the K. S. Lo Gallery (a branch of the Hong Kong Museum of Art)

Location: Hong Kong Park, Cotton Tree Drive, Central Hong Kong

Tel: 852-28690690

Fax: 852-28100021

Open: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily; closed Mondays and the holidays of Christmas, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, and the first three days of the Chinese New Year

Free admission

The Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware specializes in housing, studying and displaying tea wares. The core of its collection is donated by Dr. K. S. Lo, among which the Yixing teapot is the most representative. The museum building was originally the office and residence of the Commander of the British Forces and was built in the 1840s. It was converted to the Museum of Tea Ware in 1984, with the extension of a new wing, the K.S. Lo Gallery, built in 1995. Besides exhibitions, the Museum of Tea Ware also holds regular demonstrations and lecture programs for promoting Chinese tea drinking culture.

Hong Kong Museum

Address: S61-62 Seafront Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Tel: 86-852-27210116

Fax: 86-852-27237666

E-mail: [enquiries@lcsd.gov.hk](mailto:enquiries@lcsd.gov.hk)

In the museum, natural and human history are exhibited side by side, illustrating the 6,000 years of history of Hong Kong. The museum is divided into three parts: the introduction of the natural environment of Hong Kong, excavated relics including ancient stone carvings and kilns reflecting the human activities in Hong Kong, and the city's emergence from a small fishing port into a metropolis. In the museum, there are some 45,000 collected items representing archeology, local history, ethnic history, and natural history. Further, there are frequent lectures and seminars sponsored by the museum, introducing local archeology, ethnic history, and natural history, to provide people with knowledge and enjoyment.

Hong Kong Visual Arts Centre

7A Kennedy Road, Central, HK

Tel : 86-852-25213008

Fax : 86-852-25014703

Opening : 10 : 00 ~ 21 : 00 ( Closed on Tuesdays )

To reach us, you can take bus nos. 3, 12, 12A, 23, 23B, 40, 103 and mini-bus nos. 1A, 9, 28.

Or you can take a walk to the Centre through the Hong Kong Park by following the directional signs in the Park.

The Hong Kong Visual Arts Centre (VAC) is a branch of the APO, it provides well-equipped studios for trained artists practising in the fields of sculpture, printmaking and ceramics, facilitating them in their artistic creation in holding different kinds of visual arts activities. Currently, VAC runs nine studios, a lecture theatre, an exhibition gallery and a multi-purpose room, open for hire to artists and art groups. Moreover, VAC often organizes various art activities, including workshops, exhibitions, demonstrations, lectures and artist-in-residence programmes. It focuses on the promotion of and the training in visual arts. It is a place for exchange of ideas among artists and for the fostering of budding artists.

The Art Museum at the Chinese University

Shatin, N.T. Hong Kong

Tel : 86-852-26097416

Fax : 86-852-26035366

Opening : Monday to Saturday 10 : 00~16 : 45  
Sunday 12 : 30~17 : 30 ( Public holiday Closed )

Web : <http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/ics/amm/index.html>

The Art Museum at the Chinese University plays an important role in the promotion of the appreciation of Chinese art and culture, and the facilitation of academic exchanges between China and international communities.

Established initially as the "Art Gallery" in 1971, the Art Museum, in conjunction with the Fine Arts Department, has since been actively engaged in education and research in Chinese art and culture, through exhibitions, publications, lectures, seminars and symposia. The Art Museum is privileged to enjoy the support of eminent collectors and societies for exhibits.

In cooperation with museums in Mainland China, many Chinese treasures have been brought to the Art Museum, to be shared with the citizens of Hong Kong.

University Museum and Art Gallery, The University of Hong Kong

94 Bonham Road, Pokfulam, Hong Kong

Tel : 86-852-22415500

Fax : 86-852-25469659

Opening : Monday to Saturday 9 : 30~18 : 00 , Sunday 13 : 30~17 : 30 ( Closed on public holidays )

Web : <http://www.hku.hk/hkumag/main.html>

E-mail : [museum@hkusua.hku.hk](mailto:museum@hkusua.hku.hk)

Transportation :

1. By Bus : Bus nos 3B, 23, 40, 40M, 43, 103

2. By Public Light Bus : Light Bus nos 8、10、10A、11、22、28、31 to the East Gate stop of the University

The University Museum and Art Gallery (UMAG) is conveniently located at the main entrance of The University of Hong Kong on Bonham Road.

The museum is housed in the Fung Ping Shan Building and the lower three storeys of the T T Tsui Building. The Fung Ping Shan Building was donated to The University of Hong Kong by Mr Fung Ping-shan in 1932 for a Chinese book library. In 1963, the building was converted into the Fung Ping Shan Museum of Chinese art and archaeology. With its extension to the T T Tsui Building in 1994, the Museum changed its title to the "University Museum and Art Gallery".

The new wing of the Museum was built with a generous donation by Dr T T Tsui, and was officially opened in November 1996. Since its inception in 1953, the UMAG has received continuous support from donors, artists, collectors and the University. Its collections have grown to over one thousand items of Chinese antiquities, notably bronzes, ceramics and paintings. In addition, over three hundred items of Chinese ceramics and carvings from the world-renowned Tsui Art Foundation collection are on long-term loan to UMAG.

### Shiangyeo Ethnic Museum

Location: Buitamchung, Saikung, New Territories

Open: 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., closed on Tuesdays

Public transportation: Auto route 1A from the north exit of Clearwater Bay at the Choihung MTR Station to Saikung, then transfer to bus route 94 (busy on weekends), get off at Buitamchung, and walk following the road signs for about 20 minutes. On Sundays and public holidays, take bus route 96R from the Diamond Hill MTR Station directly to Buitamchung, Saikung (the terminal is the Wongshek Ferry Pier).

Located in the Saikung Country Park, the Shiangyeo Ethnic Museum is a village built in the manner of a castle. The whole village is built on a tableau 2 meters above ground, with a total area of 500 square meters. At the entrance there is a tower. Being the ruin of "Kushouchou Kiln," one of the seven Chinese capitals in the Tang Dynasty, the Shaingyeo kiln has a long history. In the village is a row of eight cottages, built some 150 years ago by Fat-Sing Wong and his brothers, Hakkanese from Sunon Province, Canton. It was originally a gathering of eight huts, consisting of residential areas, a pig house, cow quarters, a "night waters" house, and a wide drying area in the sun.

In 1981, Shiangyeo village and a neighboring ash kiln were regarded as legal historical monuments. After refurbishment in 1984, the village became an ethnic museum in which agricultural tools and furniture are displayed. The rustic touch may give the visitors the feeling of being in a Hakkanese village. The ash kiln in the village is finished being refurbished and is opened to the public.

## Ceramic Studios, Companies, and Markets

### Pottery Workshop Gallery

Address: The Fringe, 2 Lower Albert Road, Central Hong Kong

Tel: 852-25257949

Fax: 852-25257091

Web: [www.ceramics.com.hk](http://www.ceramics.com.hk)

The Pottery Workshop has played an important role over the last 15 years in the development of pottery making in Hong Kong. Mak Yee Fun started the Pottery Workshop in 1985 to revive the public's interest in the art of pottery making. She started with two classes and there were 15 students per class. Today, the workshop has six resident potters, five of whom conduct 11 classes, teaching over 120 students nationalities and all walks of life. The Pottery Workshop has brought in many internationally renowned artists to conduct workshops and demonstrations, further enhancing the level at which the Hong Kong artists make ceramics.

Today, under the direction of Caroline Cheng, the Pottery Workshop has come a long way from its humble beginnings, achieving international recognition as well as commanding a tremendous local reputation. Works made by the Pottery Workshop artists are available in many local department stores and shops, indicating a growing interest in pottery. The works of many of the artists are recognized in mainland China and overseas as outstanding and creative.