

The heavenly court: a study on the Iconopraxis of Daoist temple painting Gesterkamp, L.

## Citation

Gesterkamp, L. (2008, March 5). The heavenly court: a study on the Iconopraxis of Daoist temple painting. Retrieved from https://hdl.handle.net/1887/12632

Version: Not Applicable (or Unknown)

License: License agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the

Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden

Downloaded from: <a href="https://hdl.handle.net/1887/12632">https://hdl.handle.net/1887/12632</a>

**Note:** To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

To Yuan, Jan, and Luc

## **Table of Contents**

Acknowledgements	13
Introduction	15
Temple painting	16
Daoist art	20
Iconopraxis	23
1 History and Development	29
1.1 Four phases	29
Early Phase, 400-700	30
Transitional Phase, 700-1000	36
Middle Phase, 1000-1400	48
Late Phase, 1400-present	63
1.2 Development of the chao-audience theme	71
Homage scene	71
Donor scene	73
Tomb procession scene	81
Heavenly Court paintings	84
2 Ritual Foundations	88
2.1 The <i>chao</i> -audience ritual	90
Court ritual and Daoist liturgy	90
Development and sequence	93
Fusion	100
2.2 Paintings in altar setting	103
Layout and development	104
Jiao-offering lists and memorial lists	114
Increase of the ritual pantheon	117
Altar and temple space	121
Viewers	122

Ritual function	123
2.3 Cosmology	127
Cosmological division	128
The Three Realms of Heaven, Earth, and Water	131
The NW-SE axis	133
The Eight Trigrams	134
3 Mural Production	139
3.1 Painting workshop	139
Organisation	140
Painting procedures	145
3.2 Drawings	154
Sketches	156
Designs	159
3.3 Mural design	164
Loose design	165
Joined design	165
Integrated design	169
4 Personalisation	173
4.1 Yongle gong	173
Patronage	173
The number of central deities	176
Incorporation of non-standard deities	179
4.2 Toronto murals	184
Daoist priest as central deity	184
Ritual configuration	187
4.3 Nan'an	191
Basic ritual format	191
De-emphasis of imperial figures	194
4.4 Beiyue miao	198
Irregular elements	199
Archaic model	203

Conclusion	214
Iconopraxis	214
Heavenly Court paintings	215
Painting and ritual	219
Wall paintings and their techniques	221
Patrons and personalisation	225
Appendix	231
1 Iconographic Description	232
1.1 Yongle gong	232
Temple history and layout	232
Scholarship	236
Iconography	239
1.2 Toronto murals	251
Scholarship	251
Iconography	254
1.3 Nan'an	257
Temple history and layout	257
Scholarship	258
Iconography	259
1.4 Beiyue miao	262
Temple history and layout	262
Scholarship	266
Iconography	273
2 Tables	286
2.1 Yongle gong deities	287
2.2 Paintings of Daoist deities in the Xuanhe huapu	302
2.3 Mural workshops in Shanxi province, ca. 1100-1400	306
List of Illustrations	309
Bibliography	321
Pictures	360
Curriculum Vitae	424

## Acknowledgements

The merit of this study comes not to my credit, but should go first of all to the Hulsewé-Wazniewski Foundation (Hulsewé-Wazniewski Stichting, HWS) which supported my study and research at SOAS, University of London, in 1999-2000 and after that my PhD research at Leiden University from 2000 to 2004, including the necessary field research in China and visits to symposia and conferences. As one of the first of its sponsored PhD candidates in Chinese art history at Leiden University, I have been extremely fortunate to have been elected and to have had the opportunity to conduct my research under such favourable circumstances. It is my sincere hope that this study can help the Hulsewé-Wazniewski Foundation in promoting the research of Chinese art at Leiden University and make it known as a research centre of Chinese art in the Netherlands and the rest of the world. Further important financial support was obtained from the Leiden University Fund (LUF) to attend and participate in two symposia in London and China during my research period.

Merit should also go the people who assisted me in the writing of this dissertation, Prof. Roderick Whitfield (emeritus) of SOAS, University of London, and Dr. Vincent Goossaert of CNRS, Paris. With great patience, care, and critical acumen, they read and commented upon various draft versions over the years resulting in the present PhD dissertation. The work would not have been the same without their unfailing guidance and support, and I am deeply grateful for their help.

During my field work in China and visits to symposia across the globe, I further received great support from numerous other people. It would be impossible to name them all by name here, but let me mention some of them whose help is particularly appreciated. First of all, I want to thank Prof. Zhu Qingsheng of Peking University who acted as my supervisor during my field research in China in Spring 2001, and who opened many temple doors that otherwise would have remained shut to the foreign researchers. During the same field research in China, I had the great pleasure to know Prof. Jin Weinuo 金維諾 of the Central Academy of Fine Arts in Beijing, an eminent scholar on Chinese wall painting, and Mr. Wang Dingli 王定理, a professional mural painter and instructor at the Central Academy of Fine Arts who introduced me into the technical matters of wall painting. I further would like to thank Dr. Stephen Eskildsen of the University of Tennessee, Dr. Caroline Gyss of CNRS, Dr.

Susan Huang of Houston University, Prof. Lee Fong-mao of the Academia Sinica in Taipei, Prof. Jarich Oosten, Dr. Meng Sihui of the Palace Museum in Beijing, Prof. Jerome Silbergeld and Prof. Susan Naquin of Princeton University, Prof. Wang Chiu-kuei in Taipei, and Prof. Marek Wieczorek of the University of Washington, for providing stimulating discussions or needed information and materials, and last but not least Prof. Kristofer Schipper who laid the foundation of my research in my early years at Leiden University. All other scholars, family, and friends who helped me during my research not mentioned in this list, but certainly not forgotten, are thanked heartily for their support over the years.

Merit of the most fundamental nature, that of love and the happiness of life, goes to my wife Yuan and our two sons, Jan en Luc. They lived with me all the pleasures and pains of writing this study, for which my gratitude to them is everlasting.