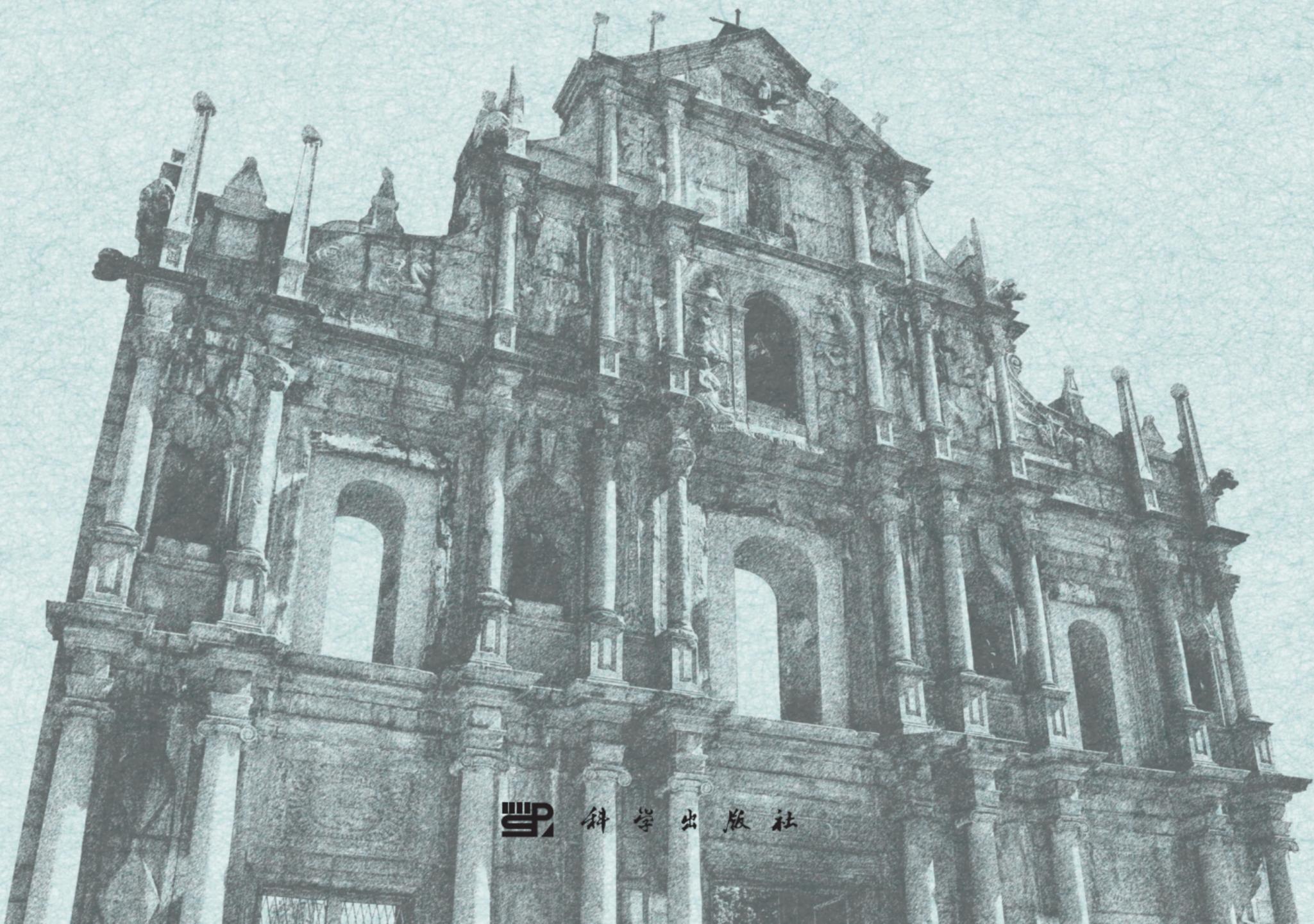


中国田野考古报告集考古学专刊  
丁种第一百零二号



# 澳门 圣保禄学院遗址 发掘报告 (2010 ~ 2012)

中国社会科学院考古研究所 编著  
澳门特别行政区政府文化局



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# Abstract

From 2010 to 2012, large-scale archaeological investigations and excavations on the east side of the St. Paul's Church and its surrounding area were undertaken by the joint archaeological team established by the Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Macao Special Administrative Region Government and the Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, to cooperate with the protection and promotion of the World Cultural Heritage in Macao. Significant archaeological discoveries include the wall of the St. Paul's College site and a large bedrock pit, from which a large quantity of pottery and porcelain pieces and construction materials were unearthed.

The rammed earth wall was discovered at No. 35, Rua de Dom Belchior Carneiro. It was learned through excavation that the wall generally ran north to south, with a residual length of about 15.6 meters and a width of about 1 to 1.26 meters. Considering the location of the wall of St. Paul's College indicated by Fortaleza do Monte, the well-preserved sections of the wall discovered on the north side of No. 35, Rua de Dom Belchior Carneiro, the north and west sides of Pátio do Espinho, and south side of Colégio Mateus Ricci surround an enclosed space that is similar with the walled college depicted on the ancient map of Macao. It is inferred that these walls should be important parts of the wall of St. Paul's College.

The large bedrock pit is located at the east of St. Paul's Church. Its plane is irregularly round, with a diameter of about 5.8 meters and a depth of 9.9 meters, from which massive daily life utensils and construction materials have been discovered. The daily-use utensils are mainly porcelain, glazed ceramics and pottery, among which porcelain is most frequently seen. Porcelain artefacts comprise a variety of blue and white, celadon, white porcelain, polychrome porcelain, coarse porcelain and others, with more than 6,700 pieces of blue and white porcelain making more than 93.8% of the total. Blue and white porcelain includes plates, bowls, bottles, *Kendis*, boxes and lids in "Kraak" style, and bowls, plates, bottles, cups, boxes and flasks of other styles. The "Kraak wares" comprise one-third of the blue and white porcelain artefacts. There are many blue and white porcelain objects with reign marks, such as the "Yongle Nian Zhi", "Daming Xuande Nian Zhi", "Daming Chenghua Nian Zhi", "Daming

Zhengde Nian Zhi” in the inner bottom, and “Daming Chenghua Nian Zhi”, “Chenghua Nian Zhi”, “Daming Chenghua Nian Zao”, “Chenghua Nian Zao”, “Daming Jiajing Nian Zhi” in the outer bottom of the bowls, plates and cups. These porcelains unearthed in scientific excavation with precise location and stratigraphic data are important to the study on production, trade, and consumption of porcelain at that time. By comparative research and scientific analysis, it is suggested that most of the porcelain artefacts were probably manufactured at Jingdezhen, Jiangxi, with a small part from Zhangzhou, Fujian, and were primarily folk kiln products, with very few from the official kilns. The porcelains were mainly produced in the Tianqi and Chongzhen reigns of the late Ming Dynasty and Kangxi reign in the early Qing Dynasty. The construction materials consist of tube tiles, slab tiles, water drips, bricks and large number of clamshells used as windowpane decoration. The building materials present various categories, monotonous typology and similar specifications, providing much information about the manufacture of the building materials at that time. The massive low-fired glazed ceramics and construction materials such as bricks and tiles are found similar with the products from nearby kiln sites in the Guangdong province which were likely produced in the late Ming and early Qing Dynasties.

This is the first time that archaeological work has been conducted in cooperation between the Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Macao Special Administrative Region Government and the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. These archeological discoveries have greatly enhanced the understanding of the layout of the St. Paul’s College site, and the production and consumption of the pottery and porcelain wares, and construction materials in Macao in the late Ming and early Qing Dynasties, both of which are of great values to the study on the Macao’s history and culture. In particular, the massive “Kraak” style blue and white porcelain artefacts unearthed are crucial for studying the history of Sino-Portuguese trade, cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries, and the significance of Macao in the East Asian and even the global trading system, which are important material evidence to the export porcelain and maritime silk road research.

Keywords: Macao, St. Paul’s College site, rammed earth wall, bedrock pit, export porcelain