



Innovation and Preservation of Guangdong Traditional Furniture

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Abstract

Guangdong furniture occupies a prominent position in China's cultural legacy, boasting a long and storied history spanning several centuries. This study explores the innovation and conservation of traditional furniture in Guangdong, providing insight into the detailed patterns, skilled craftsmanship, and distinctive materials that contribute to the uniqueness of these items. The Ming and Qing dynasties were pivotal eras in Chinese history, celebrated for their rich cultural heritage and innovative achievements. The dynasties that were present in Guangdong exerted a significant impact on the evolution of furniture designs.

The finding highlights the need to preserve antique furniture styles from Guangdong. The investigation into the cultural importance of Guangdong traditional furniture has uncovered the significant influence these items have had on the creative and architectural scenery of the province. Guangdong furniture showcases a profound admiration for craftsmanship and aesthetic beauty, as shown by its complex carvings and construction techniques. Furthermore, incorporating contemporary technology into the traditional furniture manufacturing industry in Guangdong has become a crucial domain of innovation. Artisans can produce outstanding furniture by blending traditional craftsmanship with modern processes, satisfying the needs of modern consumers. Scholars and artisans are collaborating to safeguard the lasting legacy of Guangdong furniture by adopting modern technology, preserving ancient processes, and studying the cultural importance of these pieces.

Keywords: Guangdong furniture, innovation, preservation, cultural heritage



Introduction

Furniture refers to objects designed to support various human activities, such as sitting, sleeping, eating, working, and resting (Postell, J. 2007; Tian, J. 1996). Over time, furniture has acquired both practical and artistic qualities, reflecting human culture and civilization. Chinese furniture, which first appeared as stone and metal several millennia ago, evolved significantly over the centuries (Liu, X. et al., 2013a; 2013b; Zhang, Z. 2005). Initially, people used mats or low platforms with low tables and armrests. During the Song dynasty in the 10th century, sitting on raised chairs at tall tables became customary (Berliner, 1996). The 16th and 17th centuries, especially the late Ming and early Qing Dynasties, marked a peak in Chinese furniture design and craftsmanship due to economic development, ocean shipping industry growth, and increased interest in craftsmen's skills and aesthetics (Liu, X. 2008; Zhang, F.C. 2016; NM, 2007).

Distinct regional furniture styles emerged post-Emperor Qianlong's reign. For instance, Su-style furniture was crafted in Suzhou and Yangzhou; Jing-style in Beijing; and Guang-style in Guangzhou. According to Zhang Fuchang's "Encyclopaedia of Chinese Traditional Furniture" (2009), Qing dynasty furniture can be categorized into 11 styles, with the most significant being Su, Jing, Guang, Jin, Ning, and Chuan (Lv & Wu, 2012; Zen, 2011). This study focuses on the traditional Guang (or Guangdong) furniture style.

Guangdong traditional furniture is a vital cultural asset, passed down through generations. Guangdong, in southern China, has a rich tradition of intricate, artisanal furniture, embodying the region's cultural legacy. Preservation of past forms and techniques is crucial for maintaining authenticity and cultural significance. However, globalization and societal changes pose challenges, such as difficulties in passing down craftsmanship, changing market preferences, and cultural heritage erosion. This study aims to address these challenges by analyzing the current state of Guangdong's traditional furniture culture and offering new approaches for its preservation and advancement.

Research Objectives

1. Conduct a thorough investigation into the cultural significance and historical background of Guangdong traditional furniture;



2. Develop the Guangdong traditional furniture protection system and inheritance mechanism in a methodical manner;
3. Explore the innovative development path and practice mode of Guangdong traditional furniture.

Literature Review

1. The History of Guangdong Traditional Furniture

The history of woodworking in Guangdong spans centuries, renowned for its intricate and beautiful furniture designs. Guangdong furniture is highly sought after worldwide for its craftsmanship and detail. Traditional techniques, such as mortise and tenon joints, have been passed down through generations, allowing for sturdy, nail-free construction. Artisans also incorporate luxurious carvings and inlays from materials like mother-of-pearl and jade, showcasing the region's rich cultural heritage.

The Ming and Qing dynasties were significant periods in Chinese history, renowned for their abundant cultural legacy and creative accomplishments. These dynasties that existed in Guangdong had a profound influence on the development of furniture styles. The Ming Dynasty was characterised by significant furniture design advancements, focusing on simplicity, elegance, and functionality. Furniture from this era commonly showcased sleek designs, organic materials, and meticulous artistry. Throughout the Qing Dynasty, furniture designs in Guangdong underwent continuous development, showcasing the shifting preferences and influences of the era. The furniture of the Qing Dynasty was renowned for its elaborate designs, detailed engravings, and vivid hues. Exotic woods, such as rosewood and mahogany, were increasingly utilised, contributing to the opulent and refined appearance of the furniture.

Starting in the mid-14th century Ming dynasty and continuing into the 17th century Qing dynasty, Western missionaries entered China via the Portuguese colony of Macau and then onward into the mainland via the major port city of Guangzhou, bringing European culture, science, and religion. Due to its location, Guangdong (particularly Guangzhou) was at the centre of these new influences. Chinese and Western trade flourished during this time. Guangzhou was a vital transport city along China's maritime Silk Road and one of the earliest commercial ports where Western civilisation entered China. Guangzhou is located in the rich



and fertile Pearl River delta, where people lived and worked in peace and contentment; commerce, economy, and various handicrafts (leather, ivory, jade, metal hardware, etc.) were well developed. Resources of high-quality rosewood for furniture were abundant.

In the Qing dynasty, the thirteen-Hong was set up in Guangzhou as a professional company dealing with foreign trade. As the economy grew, Qing rulers pursued a form of excessive, extravagant luxury that the Ming style could not satisfy. In the middle of the Qing dynasty, the rulers showed a strong desire for material life and the influence of Western culture because the original style of Su style furniture could no longer meet their taste. The whole class of dignitaries and courtiers constantly pursued luxury and wealth, especially after Yongzheng and Qianlong. The modelling of extensively made furniture and style accords with their aesthetic views. Sustyle furniture was also replaced with a clear, simpler type of furniture, extensively manufactured.

During the same period, and due to its proximity to Southeast Asia, many exotic timbers were imported via Guangzhou. This, combined with Guangzhou being at the forefront of these new foreign influences, meant it was only a matter of time before, by the mid-Qing dynasty, the Guangdong style had supplanted the Ming style. Therefore, one can say that the Guangdong style heavily influenced Qing-style furniture. More opulent than the Ming style and drawing from Baroque, Rococo, and other Western influences, the Guangdong style conveys the idea of luxury. Taking advantage of more accessible access to regional hardwoods, heavy, sturdy materials are the norm, and carpenters often prefer to try to construct from a single piece of wood.

The most used wood species for Guang furniture were rosewood, zitan, and Huanghuali. Due to the rich wood resources in the Guangzhou area, Guang furniture was usually made of the same wood texture and uniform colour, not mixed with other wood. Rosewood (*Dalbergia Bariensis*) emits a strong sour odour when worked, so its equivalent Southern Chinese term is suan-zhi," literally meaning "sourwood" (Kaner et al., 2013; Liu et al., 1993; Yu, 2011). It can be stained easily. Its wood is moderately hard and heavy, which makes it easily workable. Because of the hot weather in Guangzhou, many Guang chairs were inlaid with marble.

The extensively manufactured furniture is very similar to the artistic style of the popular Western baroque and rococo types in its modelling. It contains some Western taste features; the general modelling is more of the lumbar shape. Stone can be used to encase widely made



furniture in great quantities. Influenced by Western culture, Guang furniture was adorned with intricate carvings and elaborate decorations in line with the latest Western trends to meet the rulers' needs for a luxurious atmosphere. In the carving technique, the cutting method is soft, the grinding is fine, the carved motifs are raised higher, with some parts almost reaching the round carving, and the surface of the motifs is as smooth as jade (Cai, 2001).

2. Symbolism and Meaning in Guangdong Furniture Designs

Traditional Guangdong furniture designs' aesthetic and cultural value is heavily influenced by symbolism and meaning. The ornate engravings, graceful contours, and vibrant hues of Guangdong furniture serve as attractive embellishments and profound symbols that embody Chinese culture's principles and convictions. A prominent feature of Guangdong furniture design is using auspicious themes such as dragons, phoenixes, and lotus flowers. These symbols are thought to bring good fortune and wealth. These symbols are thought to bestow good fortune, wealth, and joy upon the household, making them highly desirable to inhabitants of traditional Chinese residences. The elaborate engravings and intricate decorations on Guangdong furniture serve as decorative elements and as a means of expressing signals related to affluence, social standing, and success to people familiar with its symbolism.

Furthermore, the materials utilised in the design of Guangdong furniture had considerable symbolic connotations. For instance, rosewood, an often selected material for traditional Guangdong furniture, represents longevity, prosperity, and good fortune. Incorporating valuable timber and materials in creating Guangdong furniture exemplifies the significance of superior artistry and meticulousness in Chinese culture. By comprehending the symbolic connotations associated with the materials utilised in Guangdong furniture, we can deeply admire the skilful craftsmanship and artistic prowess involved in fashioning these exquisite artefacts. Guangdong furniture designs incorporate symbolism and communicate profound cultural significance and customs. Every furniture item mirrors the historical and social circumstances in which it was made, encapsulating the fundamental nature of Chinese culture and tradition. Symbolism and meaning are crucial factors in determining the cultural importance of Guangdong furniture designs. By examining the symbolism and meaning



inherent in the designs of Guangdong furniture, we can acquire a more profound comprehension of the cultural importance of these enduring artefacts.

3.Cultural significance of Guangdong Traditional Furniture

Guangdong's cultural heritage is deeply rooted in traditional furniture. Guangdong has a rich history of craftsmanship and woodworking that dates back centuries. The furniture produced in Guangdong reflects the cultural values, beliefs, and traditions of the people who have inhabited the region for generations. One of the key aspects of Guangdong's cultural heritage preserved through traditional furniture is the use of materials and techniques passed down through generations. The conservation of traditional woodworking techniques in Guangdong is essential to maintaining the authenticity and integrity of the furniture produced in the region.

Integrating modern technology into Guangdong's traditional furniture production is a way to ensure that these techniques and styles continue to thrive in the modern world. By combining traditional craftsmanship with modern tools and methods, we can create new and innovative pieces that honour the legacy of Guangdong furniture while also appealing to contemporary tastes. This fusion of old and new allows us to keep the cultural heritage of Guangdong alive and relevant for future generations.

4.Innovation and Preservation of Guangdong Traditional Furniture

The evolution of Guangdong's traditional furniture designs is a fascinating journey that reflects the region's rich cultural history. One key factor that has shaped the evolution of Guangdong's traditional furniture designs is preserving historical styles. Through the efforts of scholars, artisans, and collectors, ancient furniture pieces have been carefully documented and studied, providing valuable insights into the techniques and materials used in the past. This preservation of knowledge has allowed modern artisans to continue the tradition of creating authentic Guangdong furniture that pays homage to its historical roots. Another important aspect of the evolution of Guangdong's traditional furniture designs is the integration of modern technology. While traditional woodworking techniques are still highly valued, advancements in machinery and tools have allowed artisans to streamline their production processes and create furniture pieces that are both authentic and efficient.



In the realm of cultural preservation, the role of technology in preserving traditional techniques is of utmost importance. In the context of Guangdong furniture, a rich and intricate tradition dating back centuries, modern technology has become vital in conserving historical techniques and ensuring their transmission to future generations. With the integration of modern technology, such as advanced machinery and digital modelling software, artisans can replicate intricate designs and intricate joinery techniques with precision and accuracy. This combination of traditional craftsmanship and contemporary tools ensures that the authenticity and integrity of Guangdong furniture styles are maintained for posterity.

In addition, integrating modern technology into Guangdong's traditional furniture production has opened up new possibilities for innovation. By incorporating sustainable materials, energy-efficient manufacturing processes, and digital design tools, artisans can create contemporary pieces that pay homage to traditional techniques while meeting the demands of a modern market. This fusion of tradition and innovation ensures Guangdong furniture's continued relevance and evolution in a rapidly changing world.

Furthermore, the preservation of historical Guangdong furniture styles relies heavily on the exploration of cultural significance. Researchers and scholars can delve deeper into the historical context and societal influences that shaped these unique furniture styles by utilising modern technology. Through apprenticeships, workshops, digital archives, virtual reality simulations, interactive exhibits, and educational programs, young artisans can learn the skills and techniques needed to carry on Guangdong furniture-making's legacy and bring it to life dynamically and engagingly.

Preserving traditional Guangdong furniture requires a delicate balance of innovative techniques and traditional methods. One key technique is using natural materials such as rosewood, bamboo, and rattan, which are essential for maintaining the authenticity of the furniture. These materials are durable and add a unique aesthetic to the pieces, showcasing the rich cultural heritage of Guangdong. In order to preserve traditional Guangdong furniture, it is crucial to understand and conserve the woodworking techniques passed down through generations. These techniques, such as mortise and tenon joinery, hand carving, and lacquering, give Guangdong furniture its distinct look and feel. By studying and practising these techniques, artisans can ensure that traditional furniture craftsmanship remains intact.



Another important aspect of preserving traditional Guangdong furniture is conserving historical styles. By studying and documenting the various styles that have emerged over the centuries, researchers and artisans can ensure that these styles are not lost to time. This includes preserving Guangdong furniture's intricate designs, patterns, and motifs and understanding the cultural significance behind each piece. Exploring the cultural significance of Guangdong's traditional furniture is essential for its preservation. Researchers can gain a deeper understanding of their value and importance by delving into these pieces' history, symbolism, and social customs. This knowledge can then be used to educate the public and raise awareness about the need to protect and preserve traditional Guangdong furniture for future generations.

In order to preserve and transmit the traditional knowledge of Guangdong furniture making, various methods have been employed. One of the most effective ways is through apprenticeship programs, where experienced craftsmen pass down their skills and techniques to the next generation. These programs ensure the continuation of traditional woodworking techniques and help cultivate a deep appreciation for furniture making. Another method of transmitting traditional furniture knowledge is through academic research and documentation. Researchers and scholars play a crucial role in studying and documenting the history and techniques of Guangdong furniture making. By publishing their findings, they educate the public about the cultural significance of traditional furniture and provide valuable resources for future generations of craftsmen.

Nevertheless, there are also challenges linked to the process of transforming traditional furniture production in Guangdong. A major challenge is the potential loss of the distinctive cultural history and skilled craftsmanship intertwined with traditional furniture production. There is a concern that incorporating modern techniques and technology into the production process may lead to the loss of traditional skills and procedures passed down through generations.

Another obstacle lies in the possibility of heightened competition from mass-produced imported furniture. As Guangdong furniture manufacturers update their production methods, they may face competition from larger manufacturers capable of producing furniture at a more affordable price. This might be challenging for conventional furniture craftsmen to

remain competitive in the international market, perhaps leading to the erosion of traditional woodworking methods and aesthetics.

Conceptual Framework

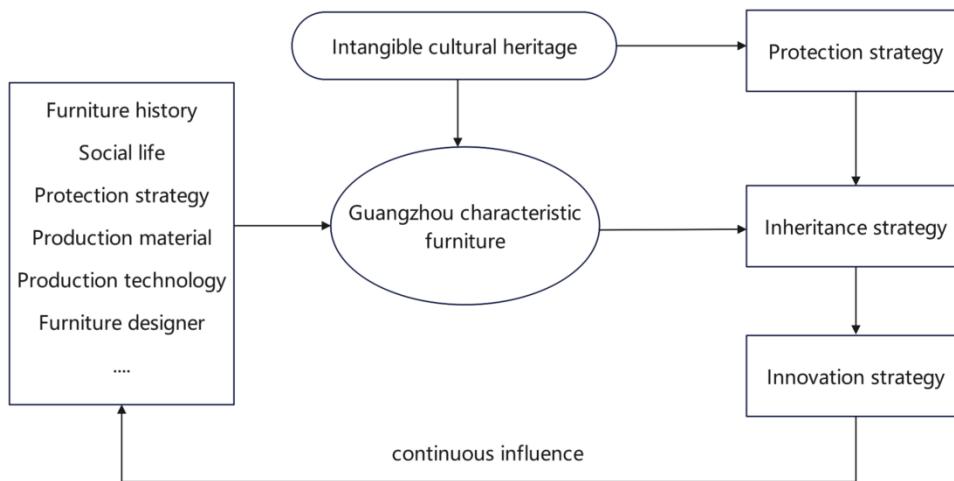


Figure.1 Conceptual Framework

Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH): the social practices, conceptual expressions, expressions, knowledge, skills and associated tools, objects, artefacts and cultural places that are considered by communities, groups and sometimes individuals to be part of their cultural heritage. In this model, it serves as the basis and background of the cultural value of the furniture.

Canal furniture: refers to the production techniques and styles of traditional furniture in Guangdong, which has rich historical and cultural connotations and is an important part of Lingnan culture

Protection: refers to the systematic and scientific recording and preservation of the cultural heritage of extensive furniture to prevent the loss of its cultural value and the loss of its skills.

Inheritance: On the basis of protection, through education, training, exhibition and other ways, the production skills and cultural connotation of Guangzhou furniture are passed on to future generations and the public



Innovation: On the basis of maintaining the traditional essence of broad furniture, combined with modern aesthetic and market demand, design and technology innovation, make it full of new vitality.

Strategy: A systematic and scientific plan and action plan for the protection, inheritance and innovation of Guangzuo furniture.

Research Methodology

This paper mainly carries out project research through literature research, field investigation, case analysis and other methods.

(1) Literature research: The author thoroughly examines and synthesizes the Guangzuo furniture industry through an extensive collection of literary materials. To obtain the essential perspectives, gather, peruse, sort through, and condense the literature and other information pertaining to furniture. Additionally, gather study data on furniture, including Ming, Qing, Republic of China, Lingnan, and Guangfu cultural furniture histories.

(2) Field investigation: The field investigation focuses on mahogany furniture products in furniture stores and online, analyzing their application in high-tech, new technology, and new materials. Additionally, it includes research in Guangfu scenic areas with strong Guangzuo culture and collections of ancient Guangzuo furniture. Key locations include Liang Yuan, Yuyinshan House, Qinghui Garden, Chen Family Temple, Xiguan Big House, and Guangdong Provincial Museum. The investigation emphasizes the general forms and details of Guangzuo furniture.

(3) Demonstration method. The practice section of modern comprehensive furniture design, design concepts are showcased through a full-process walkthrough. Techniques such as induction, generalization, extraction, abstraction, addition, deletion, association, and imagination are used to inherit and innovate excellent elements. These elements are combined with modern furniture designs. Common techniques include prototype imitation, variation, reconstruction, replacement, transplantation, simplification, and compression.

Research Results

Objective 1. The results showed that in-depth exploration and systematic arrangement of Guangdong characteristic furniture culture



This study deeply explores the historical context, regional characteristics, skill inheritance and artistic value of Guangdong characteristic furniture culture. Through field investigation, literature research and expert interviews, this paper systematically sorted out the development history, main schools, representative works and production techniques of Guangdong furniture. This achievement not only provides the academic community with a comprehensive understanding of Guangdong furniture culture, but also provides a solid theoretical basis for the subsequent protection and inheritance work.

Table 1 Development history of Guangdong characteristic furniture

Period time	Time horizon	Main schools and characteristics	Representative works	Craftsmanship
early stage	Pre-Qin to Tang and Song Dynasties	Wide type furniture: has not yet formed obvious school Chaoshan furniture: bamboo weaving skills initially appear Hakka furniture: mainly practical	Bamboo bed, chairs and other simple furniture	Handmade, practical for simple materials, the original process
Ming and Qing dynasties	From the 14th to the 17th centuries	Wide style furniture: fine carving, gorgeous shape Chaoshan furniture: the bamboo weaving skills are mature Hakka furniture: strong and durable	Mahogany carved bed, yellow pear desk, etc	Development of carving skills The mortise and tenon structure is popular The paint art began to be used
From the late Qing Dynasty to the Republic of China	The 19th century to the early 20th century	Wide type furniture: absorb western design elements Chaoshan furniture: smooth lines Hakka furniture: Try out new materials	A combination of Chinese mahogany dining tables, chairs, bookcases and so on	Carving skills blend western elements lacquer art is more fine
The founding of new China to the reform and opening up	From 1949 to 1978	Wide type furniture: practical mainly Chaoshan furniture: simple style Hakka furniture: Keep tradition	Solid wood bed, table and other furniture	Simplified process, pay attention to practical materials to solid wood
After the reform and opening up	1978 to present	Cantonese furniture: modern design combines traditional craft Chaoshan furniture: the modern sense is strong Hakka furniture: a combination of tradition and modernity	The mahogany sofa of modern contracted style, tea table to wait	Adopt modern carving tools Moron and tenon joints are combined with modern connection technology Use of modern equipment and workmanship

Objective 2. The results showed that protection strategy and practice model of Guangdong characteristic furniture culture.



Based on the perspective of cultural ecology, this study puts forward the protection strategy of Guangdong characteristic furniture culture. These strategies include setting up a list of furniture culture protection, strengthening the training of skill inheritors, promoting furniture culture education and setting up furniture culture reserves. At the same time, this study also explores the practical mode, such as the development of furniture culture festival, the establishment of furniture culture museum, the use of digital technology to preserve and spread furniture culture. These strategies and models provide operational guidance for the effective protection of Guangdong characteristic furniture culture.

Table 2 Protection Strategies of Guangdong Characteristic Furniture Culture

NO.	Protection strategy	description	Purpose and effect
1	Establish a furniture culture protection directory	Record and classify the important works, skills and materials of Guangdong characteristic furniture, so as to facilitate the protection and inheritance.	To ensure that the important elements of furniture culture are systematically preserved and valued.
2	Strengthen the training of skill inheritors	Through education and training, a new generation of furniture making skills inheritors will be trained.	Maintain the vitality of the skills and promote the sustainable development of the traditional furniture making skills.
3	Promote furniture culture and education	Promote furniture culture knowledge in schools and communities to raise the public awareness and interest in furniture culture.	Enhance the public's understanding of the cultural value of furniture, and cultivate potential inheritors and lovers.
4	Set up a furniture and cultural protection area	Conservation areas will be set up in areas where furniture culture is concentrated to protect and display traditional furniture making skills.	Provide physical space for the preservation and display of furniture culture and promote the development of local cultural tourism.
5	Carry out the furniture culture festival	The furniture culture festival is held regularly to display and promote Guangdong characteristic furniture.	Improve the popularity of Guangdong characteristic furniture and attract more people to participate and experience.
6	Establish a furniture and culture museum	Collect and display the history, art and representative works of Guangdong characteristic furniture.	To provide a platform for the public to learn and appreciate Guangdong characteristic furniture.
7	Using digital technology	Preserve and spread furniture culture through 3D scanning, virtual reality and other technologies.	So that furniture culture can span the limitations of time and space, so that more people can contact and understand

Objective 3. The results showed that Path and mechanism of inheritance and innovation of Guangdong characteristic furniture culture

On the basis of in-depth exploration of Guangdong characteristic furniture culture, this study puts forward the path and mechanism of inheritance and innovation. These paths include combining traditional furniture design with modern design concepts, combining traditional furniture techniques with modern technology, and combining furniture culture with tourism industry. At the same time, this study also explores the innovation mechanism, such as the establishment of furniture design innovation platform, encouraging cross-border cooperation, strengthening the integration of industry, university and research. The proposal of these paths and mechanisms provides specific directions and ideas for the inheritance and innovation of Guangdong characteristic furniture culture, and helps to promote the sustainable development and transformation and upgrading of Guangdong furniture industry.

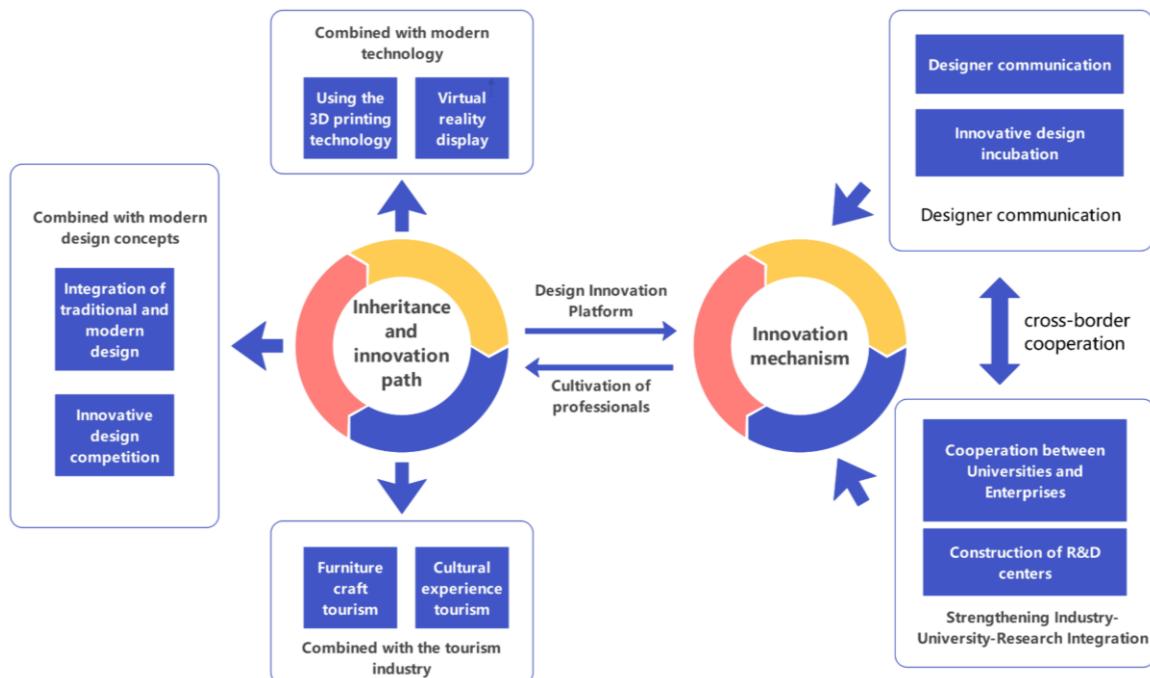


Figure 2 Pathways and Mechanisms for Passing on Innovation

Knowledge from Research

Cultural Significance: Guangdong furniture is a key part of China's cultural heritage, showcasing intricate designs and skilled craftsmanship.

Historical Context: The Ming and Qing dynasties shaped Guangdong furniture, evolving from simplicity to elaborate designs. Guangzhou was a key cultural exchange hub.



Craftsmanship and Techniques: Traditional techniques like mortise and tenon joints and intricate carvings, using materials like rosewood and Huanghuali, define Guangdong furniture.

Symbolism in Design: Designs feature auspicious symbols like dragons and phoenixes, with materials symbolizing longevity and prosperity.

Preservation and Innovation: Preserving historical styles is crucial. Modern technology helps replicate traditional designs. Innovation blends modern concepts with traditional craftsmanship.

Challenges and Strategies: Challenges include skill erosion, competition, and changing preferences. Strategies involve protection lists, training, education, and digital documentation.

Conclusion

One of the study's most significant findings is the importance of conserving historical Guangdong furniture styles. Exploring the cultural significance of Guangdong traditional furniture has revealed the profound impact these pieces have had on the region's artistic and architectural landscape. From intricate carvings to intricate joinery techniques, Guangdong furniture reflects a deep appreciation for craftsmanship and aesthetic beauty. In addition, integrating modern technology into Guangdong's traditional furniture production has emerged as a key area of innovation. By combining traditional craftsmanship with cutting-edge techniques, artisans can create high-quality furniture pieces that meet the demands of contemporary consumers. Through this integration, researchers are exploring new ways to preserve and promote the legacy of Guangdong furniture while also adapting to the market's changing needs. Embracing new technologies, conserving traditional techniques, and exploring the cultural significance of these pieces, scholars and artisans are working together to ensure that the legacy of Guangdong furniture endures for generations to come.

Suggestions

In order to ensure the innovation, preservation, and transmission of Guangdong's traditional furniture, policymakers and artists must work together to create policies that support the conservation of traditional woodworking techniques in the region. This can be



achieved through funding initiatives, training programs, and incentives for artisans to continue practising and passing down their skills to future generations. Furthermore, policymakers and artists should prioritise the preservation of historical Guangdong furniture styles. Artists can also draw inspiration from these historical styles to create new pieces that pay homage to traditions while incorporating modern design elements. It is also important to showcase the craftsmanship and history of these pieces to educate the public about the importance of preserving these cultural treasures. This can be done through museum exhibitions, educational programs, and collaborations with local artisans to create pieces that showcase the unique cultural heritage of Guangdong furniture.

Additionally, integrating modern technology into Guangdong's traditional furniture production can help streamline manufacturing and make it more accessible to a wider audience. By incorporating digital design tools, CNC machining, and other modern techniques, artisans can create pieces that are both traditional in style and innovative in construction. This can help attract a new generation of furniture enthusiasts who appreciate traditional Guangdong furniture's craftsmanship and value modern production methods' convenience and efficiency.

Furthermore, there is great potential for exploring the cultural significance of traditional furniture in Guangdong. By examining the symbolism and meaning behind different pieces, we can gain insight into the values and beliefs of the people who created them. In conclusion, there are many exciting avenues for further research in the field of Guangdong furniture. By exploring these potential areas, we can contribute to preserving and transmitting this important cultural heritage while fostering innovation and creativity in the field. Students, researchers, policymakers, artists, and furniture enthusiasts all have a role to play in ensuring that the cultural significance of Guangdong furniture is recognised and celebrated for generations to come.

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