

Report on the Excavation of the Western Han Dou Family Tomb (M3) in the Eastern Suburbs of Xi'an

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Key words: Western Han Dou family jade ornament sets

In August of 2001, our institute excavated the Western Han tomb (M3) of a “Dou family” (*Dou shi* 窦氏), unearthed during construction work that took place to the north of the East Suburban Zoo in Xi'an 西安. This tomb was excellently preserved and contained a rich assortment of grave goods, including an extraordinarily fine assemblage of jades.

I. The Structure of the Tomb

M3 is a vertical-shafted earthen pit tomb with a wooden crypt (*guo* 椁). Oriented to 0 degree, it consists of one main pit and one side room. The main pit is a rectangular, vertical shaft larger at the opening than at the base. Two steps lead down from the opening to the bottom of the pit. Inside the tomb were placed one wooden crypt and two coffins (*guan* 棺). The pit opening measures 7.80 m long from north to south and 5.70 m long from east to west, and the floor is 4.76 m long from north to south, 1.80 m wide from east to west, and 8.70 m deep. The pit was filled with tamped, multicolored earth. Apart from a ceramic *fou* 缶 vessel found between the crypt wall and the coffins, all of the grave goods were placed inside the coffins. The side room, positioned to the east of the main pit and angling to the north, is an earthen cave with an arched roof. It is 3.65 m long from east to west,

1.74 m wide from north to south, and 1.50 m tall. Wooden planks were laid along the floor and walls of the room, those on the floor in turn covered by a single layer of reed mats. The doorway was sealed with wooden planks. All of the grave goods were placed atop mats, a portion of the vessels having thick silk fabrics beneath them as pads (Fig. 1).

The burial implements consisted of a single wooden crypt and two coffins. Judging from the remaining traces,

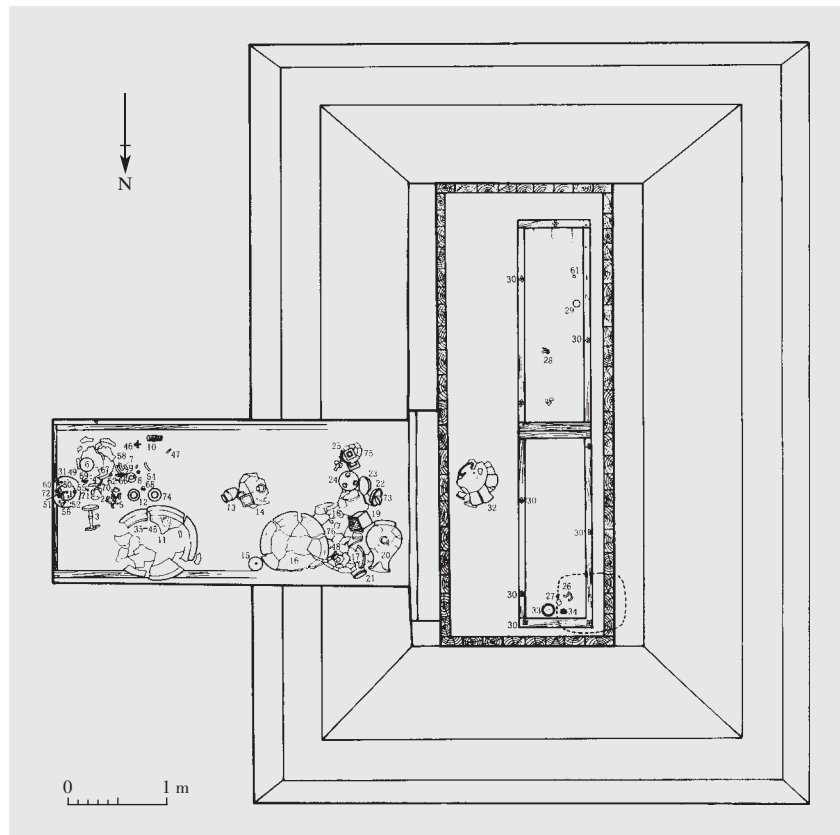


Fig. 1 Plan of tomb M3

the wooden outer coffin was a flat-faced rectangle made up of separate bottom, side, and top boards, measuring 4.76 m long from north to south, 1.80 m wide from east to west, and 1.80 m tall. The two wooden inner coffins, both rectangular, were butted up against each other in the western portion of the wooden crypt. Both inner coffins measured 0.76 m wide and no more than 0.56 m tall. The north inner coffin was 2.03 m long; the south one measured 2.18 m long. The skeleton was preserved extremely poorly, already having been reduced to meal. Judging from the remnants thereof, the occupant was interred facing upward with limbs straight.

A single hole made by tomb robbers was discovered. Positioned in the northwest corner of the main pit and describing a rough rectangle with rounded corners, it penetrated straight into the tomb chamber from above.

II. Grave Goods

The Dou family tomb yielded a total of 182 burial items of various materials, including ceramic, copper, silver, lead, iron, jade, stone, glass, wood, etc.

1. Ceramic vessels: 19, all gray pottery of fine clay. Mostly unadorned, a minority of them decorated with color paint. Chiefly wheel-turned, only few examples produced by mold.

Two *ding* 鼎 cauldrons, both fragmentary, are identical in form. M3:24 has an overturned-bowl-shaped lid, its crown adorned with three studs. The vessel has a mouth with interlocking rims (*zi mu kou* 子母口), a round belly, and a round bottom. Its handles are square and flat, and its three feet are shaped like hooves. The colored pigment adorning it is faded and indistinct. The vessel is 16.0 cm tall with a mouth 16.6 cm in diameter (Figs. 2:1 and 2).

Two *he* 盒 containers, are identical in form. M3:22 has an overturned-bowl-shaped cover, its crown bearing a round, foot-shaped handle. The vessel has a mouth with interlocking rims, a round belly, and a flat base. Its red pigment is faded and indistinct. The vessel stands 13.2 cm tall with a mouth 17.6 cm in diameter (Fig. 2:3).

Two *hu* 壶 pots, both fragmentary, are identical in form. M3:20, found with its cover, has a flared opening, a long neck, a round belly, and a cylindrical base. Symmetrical handles formed of linked rings are molded onto the vessel's shoulders. Both shoulders and belly are decorated with circuits of fine lines. The vessel is 45.6 cm tall with a mouth 17.8 cm in diameter (Fig. 2:4).

Two *fang* 觥 wine vessels, are identical in form, both fragmentary, of which only the covers remain intact. M3:

18 is in the shape of an inverted dipper and has a mouth with interlocking rims; it is 12.8 cm long on the side and 4.4 cm deep (Fig. 2:5).

Two *guan* 罐 jars with flared mouths and short, pinched necks. M3:12 has broad shoulders, a round, bulging belly, and an inwardly concave base. It is 14 cm tall (Fig. 2:6). M3:13 has slanted shoulders, a deep, bulging belly, and a small, flat base. It is decorated with two circuits of indented lines. It stands 19.5 cm tall (Fig. 2:7).

One *fou* vessel (M3:32), has a small mouth, a short, pinched neck, wide, slanted shoulders, a slanted belly, and a flat, slightly inwardly concave base. The shoulders are adorned with faint, closely grouped line patterns. The area between the shoulders and the belly is ornamented with two circuits of coarse cord patterns, with fine, vertically oriented string patterns adorning the space between them. The vessel aperture is 13.2 cm in diameter, and the vessel itself is 31.8 cm tall (Fig. 2:10).

Two *pan* 盘 dishes are wide-mouthed, with broad, flat brims, shallow bellies, and flat bottoms. M3:16 is 60.8 cm in diameter at the mouth and 8 cm tall (Fig. 2:11); M3:17 is 38.4 cm in diameter at the mouth and 4.7 cm tall (Fig. 2:12).

One *pen* 盆 basin (M3:48) is wide-mouthed, with a flat brim, an angled belly, and a flat base. The vessel is 9.8 cm in diameter at the mouth and 4.2 cm tall (Fig. 2:9).

One house-shaped *cang* 房形仓 grain holder (M3:19). Its roof has four ridges, its four walls taper inward toward the bottom, and its base is roughly rectangular. Two *ya* 阌-shaped gates are carved into its front face, and five molded protrusions are interspersed among the gates. A red ladder is painted beneath the right granary gate, and the vessel's base is coated with red pigment. The vessel measures 37.2 cm long at the eaves, 22.0 cm wide, and 33.7 cm tall (Fig. 2:16).

Besides the above, one small *guan* jar, one *zao* 灶 cooking stove, one *zeng* 甑 steamer, and one spinning wheel were also excavated (Figs. 2:8, 15, 13 and 14).

2. Bronze vessels: 93 all together, including mirrors, lanterns, *pen* basins, *fang* wine vessels, belt hooks, seals, *ban liang* coins 半两钱, knives, carriage cross-boards 軫 and keys 軫钥 for the same, brushes, coffin ornaments, etc.

One *fang* wine vessel (M3:14), lacking a cover, with a straight mouth, a deep, arched belly, and a cylindrical base. The shoulders bear matching symmetrical handles composed of linked rings. One side of the vessel bears the ten-character inscription "Belonging to the Dou family;

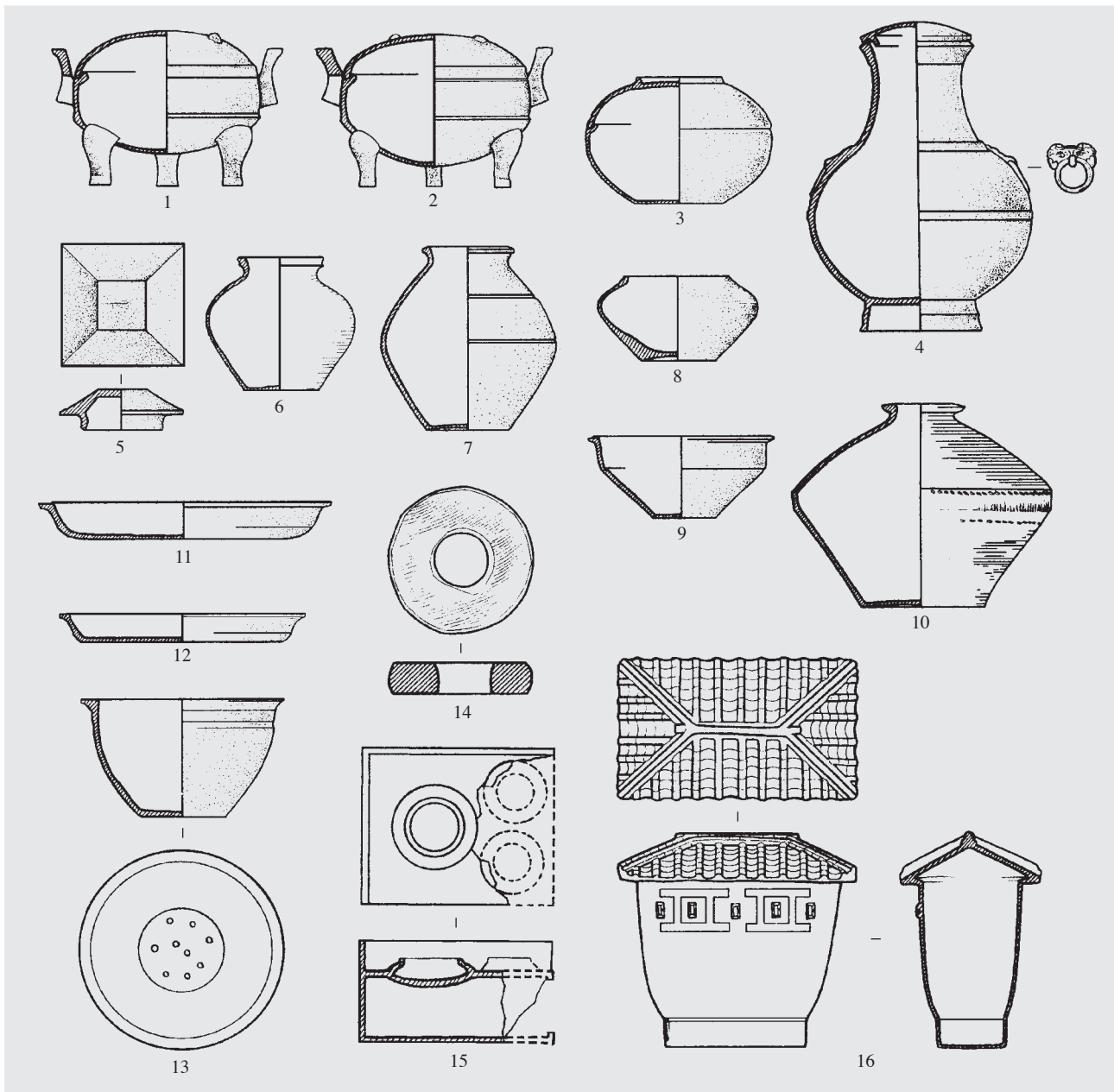


Fig. 2 Burial ceramic objects

1, 2. *ding* cauldrons (M3:24 and 25) 3. *he* round container (M3:22) 4. *hu* pot (M3:20) 5. lid of *fang* wine vessel (M3:18) 6, 7. *guan* jars (M3:12 and 13) 8. small *guan* jar (M3:74) 9. *pen* basin (M3:48) 10. *fou* vessel (M3:32) 11, 12. *pan* dishes (M3:16 and 17) 13. *zeng* steamer (M3:73) 14. spinning whorl (M3:54) 15. *zao* cooking stove (M3:76) 16. *cang* grain holder (M3:19) (scales: 1-3, 5-7, 12. c. 1/8; 4, 10, 15, 16. c. 1/12; 8. c. 1/6; 9, 13. c. 1/4; 11. 1/16; 14. 1/2)

holding 4 *dou*, 11 *jin*, and 10 *liang*” (窆氏容四斗十一斤十两). The opening of the vessel is 11.4 cm along each side and 35.2 cm deep overall (Figs. 3:2 and 3).

One smoking oven (*xunlu* 熏炉) (M3:5), badly damaged, with a number of holes bored in its cover. It has a mouth with interlocking rims, a round belly, and hoof-shaped feet.

Two *pen* basins are identically shaped. M3:6 has a wide, flat rim, a shallow, slanted belly, and a large, flat

base. It is 63.6 cm in diameter and 9.0 cm tall.

Two lamps. M3:3 is in the shape of a *dou* 豆 stemmed plate; it has a shallow dish, an awl-shaped wick, a hollow handle shaped like a column, and a circular, trumpet-like foot. The outside wall of the dish of the lamp bears the seven-character inscription “Belonging to the Dou family; weighing 4 *jin*, 10 *liang*” (窆氏重四斤十两). The dish is 17.4 cm wide, and the lamp is 25.8 cm tall overall (Fig. 3:1). M3:15 has a shallow dish, a flat

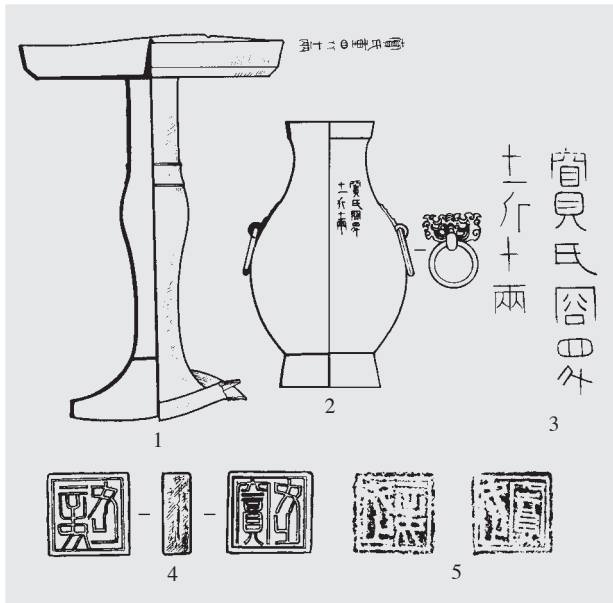


Fig. 3 Burial bronze objects

1. lamp (M3:3) 2. *fang* wine vessel (M3:14) 3. rubbing of inscriptions on the *fang* wine vessel (M3:14) 4. seal (M3:61) 5. script of seal (M3:61) (scales: 1. 1/6; 2. 1/3; the rest are the original size)

base, an awl-shaped wick, and three hoof-shaped feet. It is 14.4 cm in diameter and 3.4 cm tall.

One seal (M3:61) of the variety to which a strap can be attached, square, inscribed in seal script. One side reads “Dou family” (*dou shi* 窦氏); the other, “Mistress” (*qie shi* 妾氏). It is 1.8 cm long on each side and 0.6 cm thick (Figs. 3:4 and 5).

Four mirrors, all with hangers bearing three line marks. M3:1 is decorated with coiled *chi* 螭 dragons on a background of spirals (*yun lei wen* 云雷纹). It has a round, button-shaped base for its hanger, the area outside which is divided into an outer and an inner section by belt-like patterns of sunken lines. The inner section bears six curlicue decorations separated from each other by two-tiered triangle patterns. The outer area has a background of spiral patterns. A four-leafed stud pattern subdivides the area evenly into four parts; broad, linked, sunken lines running between the adjacent “petals” of the stud pattern divide each of these sub-areas into smaller inner and outer sub-sub-areas. The inner sub-sub-areas are decorated with patterns of two *chi* dragons joined at their bellies and their tails. The outer sub-sub-areas contain single beasts at their centers, each with *chi* dragons to its two sides. Further still to the outside is a round circuit made up of an indented belt. The mirror is 17.8 cm in diameter (Fig. 4:1). M3:2 is also decorated with coiling *chi* dragon patterns on a back-

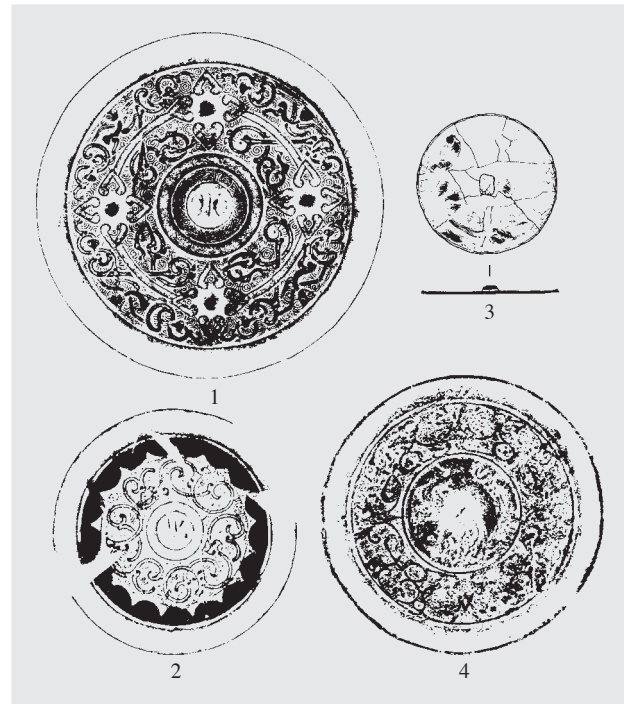


Fig. 4 Rubbings of bronze mirrors

1. M3:1 2. M3:2 3. M3:29 4. M3:33 (scales: 2/5)

ground of spirals. The area outside of the round base of the hanger is decorated with 3 groups of coiling *chi* dragon patterns. Further to the outside are seventeen linked bow patterns, facing inward. On the far outside is a ring formed of an indented belt. The mirror is 12.5 cm in diameter (Fig. 4:2).

On M3:33, a raised pattern of paired lines divides the area outside the hanger into inner and outer zones. The inner zone is unadorned; the outer zone is decorated with winding, coiling *chi* dragon designs. The mirror is 14.5 cm in diameter (Fig. 4:4).

M3:29 is badly rusted. Its back bears the residue of silk wrappings, and its ornamentation is unclear. The mirror is 7.3 cm in diameter (Fig. 4:3).

Besides the above, the tomb also yielded seven cross-pieces for *qin* 琴 zithers; five brushes; four rings; two closures for the fronts of garments; one each of knives, pipe-shaped ornaments, and keys for cross-pieces; eight copper coins, all of them *banliang*; and fifty-three assorted inner-coffin decorations.

3. Silver goods. These are limited to two silver earrings, ring-shaped, with gaps. M3:56 is 1.5 cm in diameter.

4. Jade and stone goods. Twenty-six pieces in all, of green jade, most of which have already been rendered white by calcification. The carving of the pieces combines openwork with line engravings.

Two *bi* 璧 disks. M3:52 bears a reclining silkworm pattern on one side; the other side is polished smooth. The outer diameter of the disk is 4 cm (Figs. 5:2; 6). M3:8 has carvings of four phoenixes, each neighboring pair of which shares a common wing; fine lines make up the detailed portions. The outer diameter of the disk is 6.2 cm (Figs. 5:1; 7).

One *huan* 环 ring (M3:26), already white from calcification, undecorated, its cross-section forming a flat, thin octagon. The outer diameter is 7.9 cm (Fig. 5:3).

One *yuan* 瑗 ring (M3:35), carved. The inner portion bears carved images of two monkeys and two bears. On the outer side of each animal and on both the inner and outer sides of the spaces between animals are en-

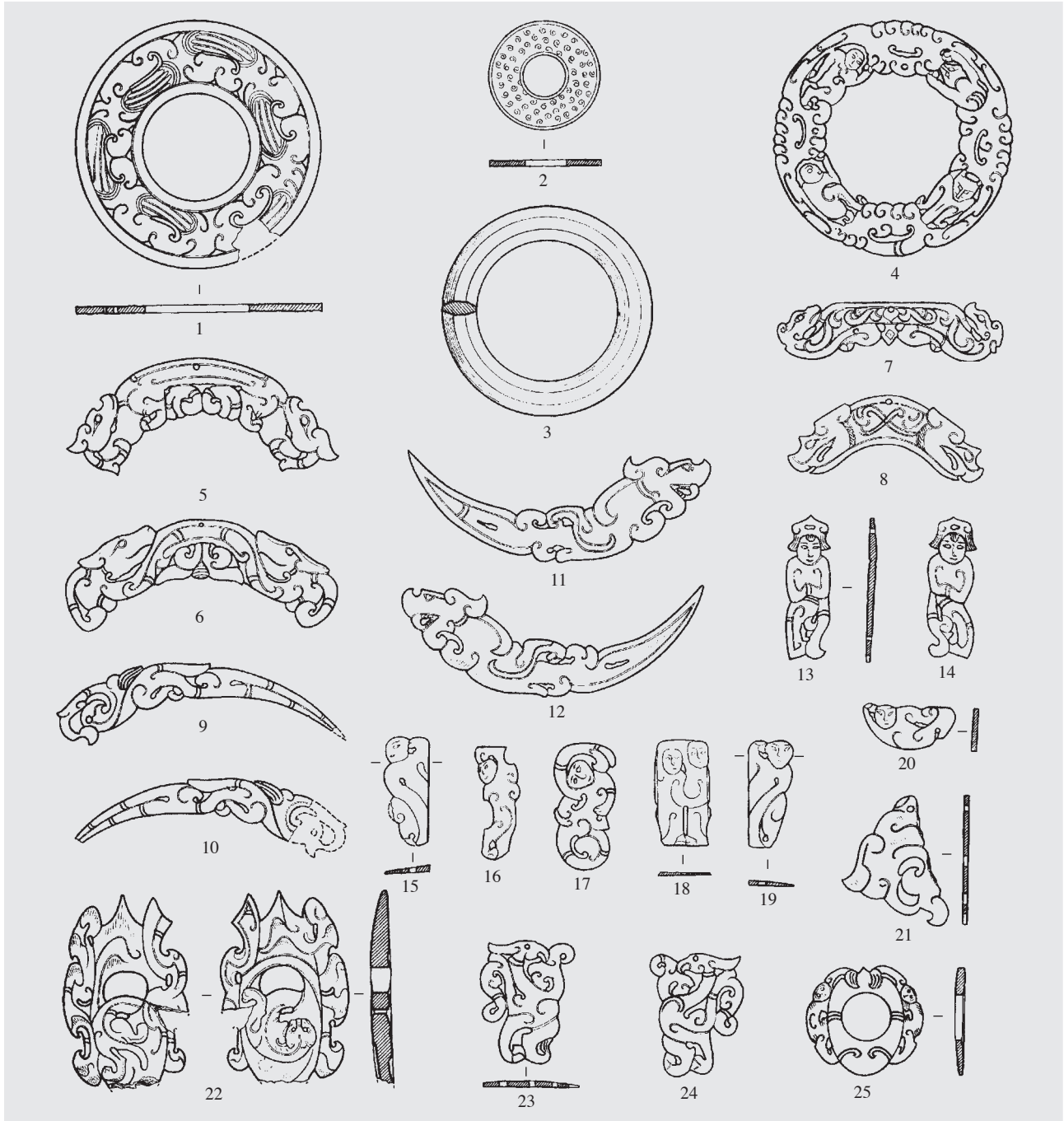


Fig. 5 Illustrations of burial jade objects

1, 2. *bi* disks (M3:8 and 52) 3. *huan* ring (M3:26) 4. *yuan* ring (M3:35) 5–8. *heng* pendants (M3:37, 7, 63 and 43) 9–12. *xi* pendants (M3:62, 64, 38 and 39) 13–20. figurines (M3:41, 42, 67, 44, 45, 66, 57 and 9) 21. *pei* pendant (M3:65) 22, 25. *she*-shaped pendants (M3:27 and 28) 23, 24. phoenix-shaped pendants (M3:40 and 36) (scales: 1/2)



Fig. 6 Jade *bi* disk (M3:52)



Fig. 7 Jade *bi* disk (M3:8)



Fig. 8 Jade *yuan* ring (M3:35) (left: converse; right: reverse)

graved images of rolling clouds. Each space between two animals is carved with an image of a rolling cloud. The jade is 8.8 cm across (Figs. 5:4; 8; 9).

Four *heng* 珩 pendants. M3:37 is in the shape of two animals looking back over their shoulders, their rear limbs bent and attached to their bellies and their tails linked. In the exact center of the upper portion is a round

aperture. Below it are carved two rolling clouds facing each other, the detailed portions of which are made up of fine engraved lines. The jade is 10 cm long (Figs. 5: 5; 9). M3:7 is in the shape of two dragons looking over their shoulders, their tails linked, their bodies long and upwardly curved. There is a round aperture in the exact center, and the bottom is carved with a hanging orna-



Fig. 9 Jade *heng* pendant (M3:37)



Fig. 10 Jade *heng* pendant (M3:7)



Fig. 11 Jade *heng* pendant (M3:63)

ment in the shape of a rolling cloud. The jade is 9.6 cm long (Figs. 5:6; 10). M3:63 is in the shape of two long-bodied dragons with their heads turned backward. The crown of the pendant is flat and even. There is an aperture for attachment in the exact center. The two sides are decorated with symmetrical engravings of clouds, and the bottom bears a suspended diamond-shaped ornament. The jade is 8.2 cm across (Figs. 5:7; 11). M3:43 is formed of two carved dragon heads. The bodies are engraved with crossing pairs of curved lines, and an aperture for attachment penetrates the exact center of the upper portion. The jade is 7.0 cm long (Figs. 5:8; 12).

Four *xi* 觥 pendants, all carved.

Two *kui* 夔 dragon-shaped *xi* pendants, identical in size and shape. M3:38 and M3:39 are *kui* dragons with their mouths open and their teeth bared. Their horns curve back into hooks, their limbs are curled up, and the ends of their tails are long. The jades are both 11 cm long (Figs. 5:11 and 12; 13).

Two phoenix-shaped *xi* pendants, identical in size and shape. M3:62 is a phoenix looking backward, with a long, curved neck and a cloud-shaped crest. One of its wings unfolds forward, linking up with the crest; one wing is attached to its back. Its legs are coiled up, and the tip of its tail is long. There is a small hole carved in its front portion. The jade is 10.0 cm long (Fig. 5:9). The head portion of M3:64 is damaged (Figs. 5:10; 14).

Eight jade figurines, all of green jade, generally flat in shape, ranging from 0.1–0.3 cm thick.

M3:41 and M3:42 are identical in size and form. They have short hats with points; their hair is down, and they have arched eyebrows, large

eyes, fine noses, and small mouths. Their hands are cupped before their chests, and a single cloud-shaped ornament hangs behind each of their bodies. They are both 5.0 cm long (Figs. 5:13 and 14; 15; 16).

M3:44 is a dancer. The figure's left arm winds around the left side of the head and is raised up; its hoof-like right arm touches the left side of the chest after crossing the back. The detailed portions of the figure are drawn in thin engraved lines; the face portion is unclear. The figurine is 4.0 cm long (Figs. 5:16; 17).

M3:45 has a S-shaped body. The right arm rises up and coils around the head, reaching the left shoulder; the left arm is bent slightly outward, its hand placed against the waist. The lower limbs curve to form a semicircle. Pairs of thin engraved lines make up the eyebrows, eyes, mouth, and other details. The figurine is 4.5 cm long (Figs. 5:17; 18).

M3:66 has on its two surfaces line engravings forming two human-shaped outlines, one tall and one short, embracing each other. The figurine is 4.0 cm long (Figs. 5:18; 19).

M3:57 is a dancer, straight and flat on one side, with line carvings on its two surfaces. The right arm is raised, and the left arm hangs downward. Its long sleeves wave in front of its body, and it has small holes for attachment to clothing in its top, middle, and bottom. The figurine is 3.8 cm long (Figs. 5:19; 20).

M3:67 is essentially the same as the above item, except that its left arm is extended upward and its right arm hangs downward. The figurine is 4.0 cm long (Figs. 5:15; 21).

M3:9 is a semicircular figure of a dancer with line carvings on its surfaces. Its round-faced head leans to one side, its right arm is raised



Fig. 12 Jade *heng* pendant (M3:43)



Fig. 13 Jade *xi* pendant (M3:38)



Fig. 14 Jade *xi* pendant (M3:64)



Fig. 15 Jade figurine (M3:41)



Fig. 16 Jade figurine (M3:42)



Fig. 17 Jade figurine (M3:44)



Fig. 18 Jade figurine (M3:45)



Fig. 19 Jade figurine (M3:66)



Fig. 20 Jade figurine (M3:57)



Fig. 21 Jade figurine (M3:67)



Fig. 22 Jade figurine (M3:9)



Fig. 23 Jade phoenix-shaped pendant (M3:36)



Fig. 24 Jade phoenix-shaped pendant (M3:40)



Fig. 25 Jade *she*-shaped pendant (M3:27) (left: converse; right: reverse)

upward, and its left arm hangs downward. The detailed portions of the figurine are carved with fine lines. The figurine is 3.2 cm long (Figs. 5:20; 22).

One cloud-patterned *pei* 佩 waist pendant (M3:65), almost triangular. Its three edges are shaped like rolling clouds, and its two faces are engraved with cloud patterns. It has a hole for attachment through one corner. The pendant is 4.8 cm on its longest side (Fig. 5:21).

Two phoenix-shaped *pei* waist pendants (M3:36, M3:40), with beaks and tall “cloud-caps” (*yunguan* 云冠). Their long necks are raised in the back, their wings are spread, and their tails form S-shapes. Fine pairs of engraved lines make up their detailed portions. The pendants are 4.5 cm long (Figs. 5:23 and 24; 23; 24).

Two *she*-shaped *pei* waist pendants. M3:27, partially damaged, is round at the top and pointed at the bottom. The ornament is in the shape of a shield with a hole carved in the center. A tiger is coming through from the back of the pendant, the rear half of its body remaining on the reverse. The pendant’s two sides are carved into cloud outlines and rolling cloud patterns, with the details made up of fine, engraved lines. The remaining portion of the pendant is 7.1 cm long (Figs. 5:22; 25). M3:28, also in the shape of a shield, is pointed at the top

and round at the bottom, with a round wheel in the middle. Its top and bottom are engraved with rolling cloud patterns. On the left and right sides are carved a pair of monkeys leaping forth, each poised with one hand pulling it up by the crown of the pendant. The pendant is 4.0 cm long (Fig. 5:25).

Besides the above items, the tomb also yielded one jade tooth-shaped pendant (*chongya* 冲牙), one bone ornament, two small stone rings, and thirty-nine assorted glass ornaments.

III. Conclusions

1. The date of the Dou family tomb

The shape of the Dou family tomb resembles that of M120, a tomb found on the grounds of a medical equipment factory. The groupings of grave goods in the Dou family tomb included, of ceramic ritual vessels in the style of bronzes, two *ding* cauldrons, two *he* boxes, two *hu* pots, and two *fang* wine vessels; and of ceramic items for daily use, *fou* vessels, *guan* jars, *cang* house-shaped grain containers, *zao* cooking stoves, *pen* basins, etc. Both the groupings and formal characteristics of the tomb’s vessels resemble those of tomb M92, also found at the medical supply factory site. The Dou family tomb

also yielded four bronze mirrors with flat, straight surfaces and comparatively thin bodies. With the exception of one the decoration of which has become blurred, all of them are adorned with winding, coiling *chi* dragon motifs. Among these, M3:1 and M3:2 bear spiral background designs. All of the coins excavated are *ban liang*; no *wu zhu* coins 五铢钱 appear. The markings on the coins are sharply raised, indicating that they are probably *ban liang* coins of Qin Dynasty issue. M3:68a measures 2.7 cm across; it is most likely a *ban liang* coin weighing eight *zhu* and dating to the era of Empress Lü. Judging from the arrangement of the tomb, the collections of grave goods, the formal characteristics of vessels, the bronze mirrors and coins, etc., the Dou family tomb probably dates to the latter portion of the early Western Han period, i.e., from the reign of Emperor Wen to the early years of Emperor Wu's reign.

2. The excavated jade implements and sets of jade ornaments

The tomb yielded twenty-six meticulously carved items of a supple, smooth jade. The phoenixes are abstract in design, each two birds sharing a common wing. The carved images of animals are ingeniously lifelike, conveying a sense of real motion and living spirit. The jade figurines are of many appearances and colors, some single and some in pairs, some fluttering like dancers, some elegant and staid, all different from the sort of jade figurines of dancers usually seen.

The positioning of jade implements in the tomb was undisturbed at the time of excavation, and the sets of jade ornaments were complete. The jade implements can be segregated into two groups, restored according to the circumstances of their excavation as follows.

From top to bottom, one group consisted of a jade *bi* disk (M3:8), a jade dancer figurine (M3:9), and a jade *heng* pendant (M3:63); to the lower left of the *heng* pendant, a jade figurine (M3:57), and to its lower right, another jade figurine (M3:67); beneath these, another jade *heng* pendant (M3:7); to the lower left of that *heng* pendant, a *xi* pendant (M3:62), and to its lower right, another *xi* pendant (M3:64); and between the two *xi* pendants, a jade *pei* waist-pendant (M3:65).

The second group included, from top to bottom, a jade *yuan* ring (M3:35), a jade figurine (3:45), and a jade *heng* pendant (M3:37); below and to the outside of the *heng* pendant, two *xi* pendants (M3:38 and M3:39), and below it and to its inside, jade *pei* waist-pendants in the shapes of phoenixes (M3:40 and M3:36); between these, a jade figurine of a dancer (M3:44); below them, an-

other jade *heng* pendant (M3:46); and below and to the sides of that *heng* pendant, two jade figurines (M3:41 and M3:42).

Sets of jade ornaments appeared in the late Spring and Autumn and early Warring States periods and remained popular throughout the Warring States era. By the mid-Western Han, that popularity had waned, and such groupings had become simpler. The early Western Han continued the customs of the Warring States period with respect to jade ornaments. Moreover, since the economy of the early Han was still in a stage of regrowth, only comparatively high-status persons could afford to adorn themselves with sets of jade ornaments. Archaeological discoveries of jade ornament sets have to date been few and far between, emerging mostly from excavations of the tomb of the king of Nanyue 南越.

The structures of the two sets of jade ornaments excavated from the Dou family tomb are for the most part the same, principally employing *bi* disks, *heng* ornaments, and jade figurines and so perpetuating the characteristics of Warring States jade ornament sets. The difference is that the jade beads, pipes, and dancers of the kinds prevalent among Warring States jade ornaments do not appear, and other kinds of ornaments are correspondingly more frequent. Thus each set includes four jade figurines, emphasizing the decorative aspect of jade ornaments. The excavation of these two sets of jade ornaments has filled in a blank in the knowledge of Western Han jade adornment of the Guanzhong 关中 region; it has also provided extremely valuable data for research both on jade ornament sets of the Western Han and on the development and evolution of jade ornament sets in ancient China.

3. Status of the tomb occupant

This tomb is a vertical-shafted pit burial of medium size with a wooden crypt; one crypt and two inner coffins were used. The grave goods include two intact specimens each of *ding* cauldrons, *he* boxes, *hu* pots, and *fang* wine vessels, all ceramic ritual vessels molded in imitation of bronzes. There are two complete sets of adornments, as well as two separate heart-shaped jade ornaments, four bronze mirrors, two bronze lanterns, one bronze *fang* wine vessel, and two large bronze *pen* basins. Considering the above points, the status of the tomb occupant cannot have been that of a common official. According to the relevant inscriptions that were excavated, the tomb occupant bore the surname Dou 窦. Considering both the period of the tomb and the groupings of grave goods, we can surmise initially that the

occupant of this tomb was an important member of the Dou clan, imperial affinity of the early Han period.

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Note: The original report, published in *Wenwu* 2004.6: 1–21, with 39 illustrations, including 27 photographs, is written by Cheng Linqun 程林泉, Han Guohe 韩国河, Zhang Xiangyu 张翔宇, and Yuan Changjiang 袁长江. The summary is prepared by Cheng Linqun and Zhang Xiangyu and English-translated by Nicholas Vogt.