

The tombs of burial mound No. 49 of the Han Dynasty at Shangma Hill in Anji County, Zhejiang Province

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Abstract

In 2008, Zhejiang Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology excavated the burial mound No. 49 (D49) in the Shangma Hill Cemetery located at Liangpeng Town, Anji County. D49 was an earthen mound in oval plan, the major axis of which was in north-south orientation. In this mound, six tombs were recovered, all of which were earthen shaft pit tombs with wooden coffin chambers, one of which had two coffins and the rest all had single coffin. These tombs had two kinds of orientation: the east-west and the north-south. One of them had passage and the rest did not. The grave goods were pottery wares, jades, bronzes, iron objects, stone implements and glass objects; the pottery wares were composed of glazed pottery wares, hard pottery wares and fine clay pottery wares, etc. The grave goods showed that the dates of these six tombs were the mid and late Western Han Dynasty, and their regular arrangement hinted that their occupants had close relationships; referring to the historic literature, the excavators inferred that the D49 was a family cemetery. The excavation of Shangma Hill Cemetery is deeply meaningful for the comprehensive research on the Anji ancient city and the confirmation of its nature.

Overview of the tombs

The Shangma Hill Cemetery is located near Liangpeng Town in Anji County in the northwest of Zhejiang Province. Wufu Cemetery at Gaoyu town lies to the north of it, the Bijia Hill Cemetery to the east. About 3.5km further southeast is the Anji ancient city site (Figure 1). From 2007 through 2012, a total of 128 burial mounds were excavated here.

Mound no. 49 (D49) was excavated in 2008. It was poorly preserved, the western and northern parts of which have been destroyed. Judging from the remaining structure and the arrangement of the tombs, it was an oval mound of a north-south orientation. The mound was artificially constructed, comprising a total of four layers of rammed earth. Six tombs were excavated here, which were arranged in two rows east and west. During the construction of tomb M4, the passage of tomb M6 was

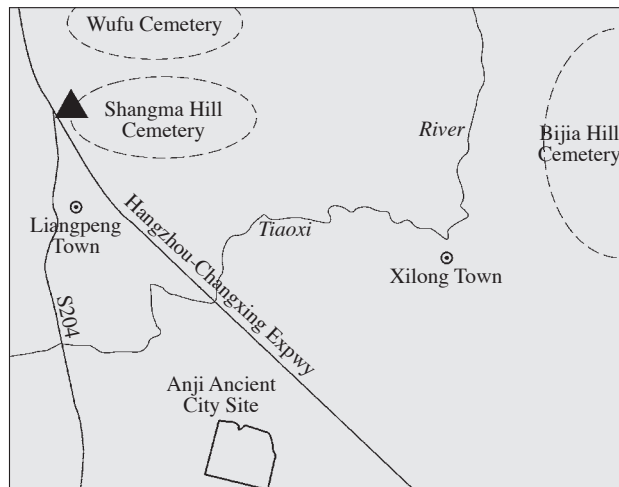


Figure 1 The location of the Shangma Hill Cemetery.

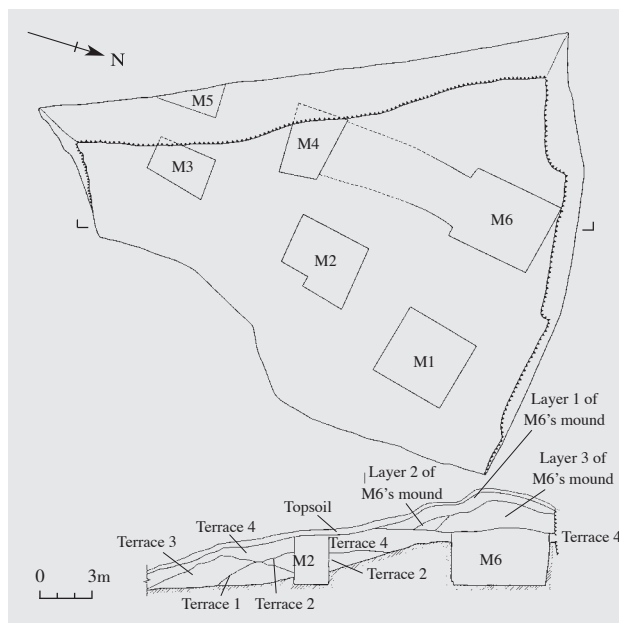


Figure 2 The plan and section of burial mound no. 49 (D49).

intruded. The mounds of the tombs are poorly preserved and except for the mound of M6, all other burials have their openings just below the ground level and do not retain any mounds (Figure 2).

Burial types

All six burials are vertical earthen pit tombs with wooden coffin chambers. Based on presence or absence of ramp

passage, they can be classified into two types.

1. Earthen pit tomb with wooden coffin chamber and ramp passage (M6). This type comprises a mound, ramp, pit and wooden coffin chamber and has an orientation of 191°. The mound is in the shape of a dome. Except for the topsoil, three layers of the piled earth can be identified. The ramp passage stretches southwards; the eastern part of its south end was damaged by M4. The remaining length is 6.6m, the width 2.88–3.46m. The grave is almost square in plan, its opening wide and base narrow. The opening measures 4.9–5.42m in length and 4.3m in width, the base 4.7–4.96m in length and 4–4.3m in width. The grave is 3m deep. The pit is lined with rammed earth, the different layers clearly visible.

The burial contains one wooden coffin chamber and two coffins, the latter decomposed. The coffin chamber is

located in the center of the pit. It is of a rectangular shape and about 3.32m long, 2.87m wide and about 0.8m high. It comprises an inner chamber and one compartment to the left and the right. Of the two inner coffins, only red and black lacquer fragments remain. Maybe this was a joint burial of a couple. At the base of the tomb are two trenches of an east-west direction in which there are remains of wooden joists. The trenches measure 4.04–4.1m in length, 0.2m in width and 0.17m in depth.

The outer storage quarter is located in the southern half of the pit, merging with the north end of the ramp. Its bottom is 0.84m below the north end of the ramp and about 0.16m higher than the bottom of the grave pit. At its base is a 0.13m thick layer of bedding earth. The outer storage quarter has decomposed and was of rectangular shape, measuring about 2.58m in length and 1.6m in

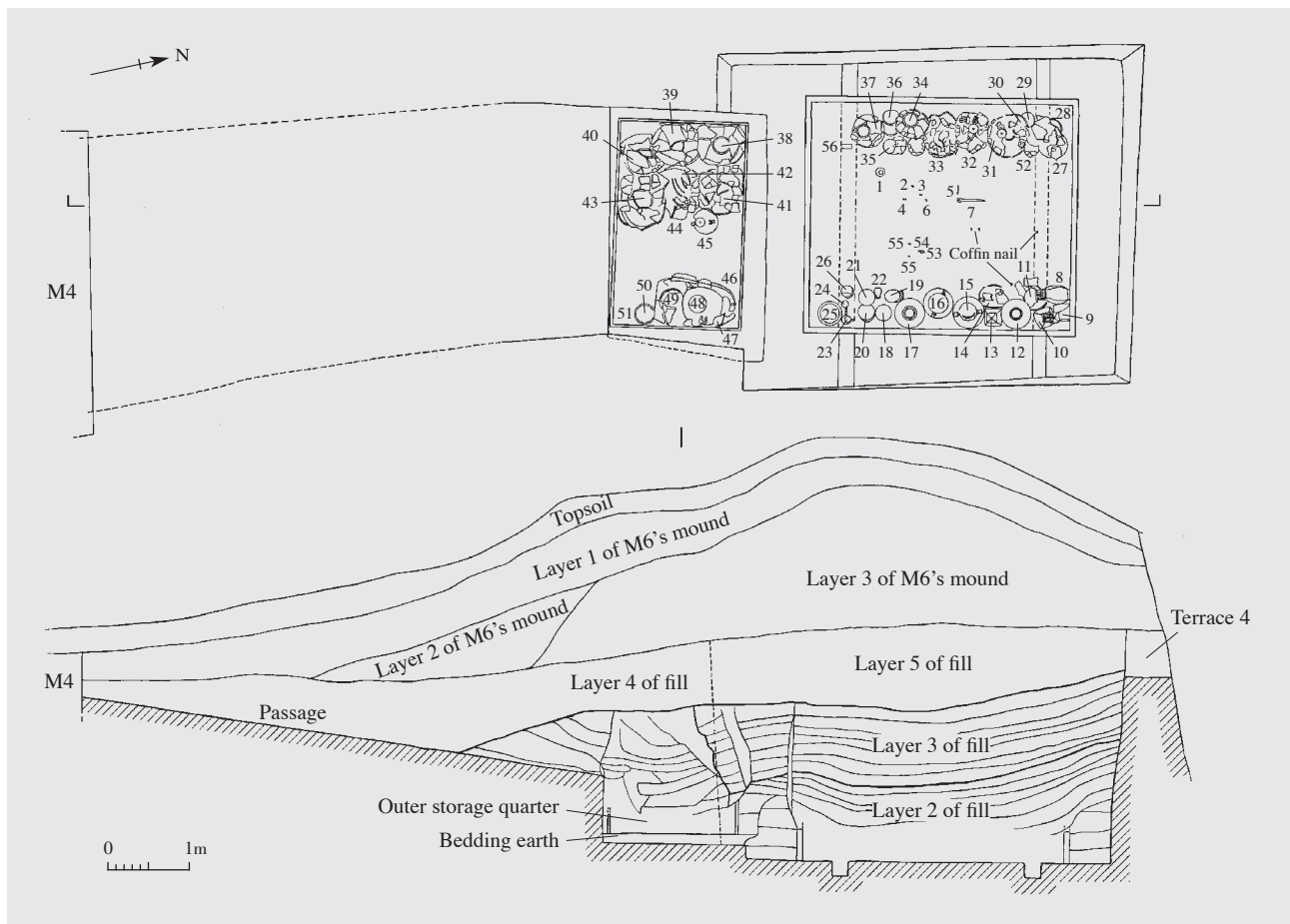


Figure 3 Plan and section of D49M6.

1. Jade *bi*-disc; 2 and 55. Jade ear plugs; 3 and 54. Jade nostril plugs; 4 and 53. Jade mouthpieces; 5. Bronze belt hook; 6. Bronze mirror; 7. Iron cutter; 8–10 and 13. Glazed pottery *fang*-square wine jars, Type II; 11, 12, 17, 28, 37–43. Glazed *lei*-wine jars, Type II; 14–16, 31, 32 and 45. Glazed pottery *bu*-vessels, Type AII; 18. Glazed pottery *ding*-tripod, Type II; 19, 36 and 52. Glazed pottery boxes, Type II; 20, 21 and 35. Glazed pottery *ding*-tripods, Type I; 22, 33 and 34. Glazed pottery vases, Type AII; 23. Bronze wine warmer; 24. Bronze mirror with star-cloud design; 25. Bronze basin; 26. Glaze pottery censer; 27 and 29. Glazed pottery vases, Type AI; 30. Glazed pottery basin, Type B; 44, 50 and 51. Glazed pottery basins, Type A; 46. Fine clay pottery stove; 47. Fine clay pottery *zeng*-steamer; 48. Iron *fu*-cauldron; 49. Bronze *ding*-tripod; 56. Eyebrow ink stone.

width, and its thickness is unclear.

56 pieces of grave goods were unearthed. They include pottery, bronze, jade, iron and stone objects but pottery prevails. They include pottery *ding*-tripods, boxes, vases, *fang*-square wine jars, *lei*-wine jars, *bu*-vessels, censers, basins, stoves, bronze wine warmers, basins, mirrors, belt hooks, jade mouthpieces, ear and nostril plugs, iron cutters and eyebrow ink stone (Figures 3 and 4).

2. Rectangular pit tombs with wooden coffin chamber. Five burials belong to this type, all are single wooden coffin chamber and single coffin. In the following, tombs M1 and M2 are used as examples.

M1 has a nearly rectangular square plan, measuring 4.4m in length, 4.2m in width and 1.6m in depth. It has an orientation of 192°. It is filled with mottled soil in rammed layers. At the east side of the tomb is a ledge dug out of primary soil, which measures 0.64m in width and 0.25m in height. The wooden coffin chamber is rectangular and comprises a central chamber and two lateral compartments. It measures 3.44m in length, 2.46m in width and is about 1.2m high. The coffin is 2.6m long and 0.8m wide, the thickness is unclear. 32 pieces (sets) of grave goods were mainly placed inside the two lateral compartments. The 22 pottery objects comprise glazed pottery, hard pottery and fine clay pottery wares. Types of objects comprise pottery *ding*-tripods, boxes, vases, *bu*-vessels, *lei*-wine jars, censers, house models, stoves, etc. Furthermore *bi*-discs made of jade, beads, iron cutters, iron swords, iron *fu*-cauldrons, bronze coins, mirrors and *fu*-cauldrons. Traces of lacquer wares remain (Figures 5 and 6).

M2 comprises a central burial chamber as well as an



Figure 4 D49M6 (S–N).

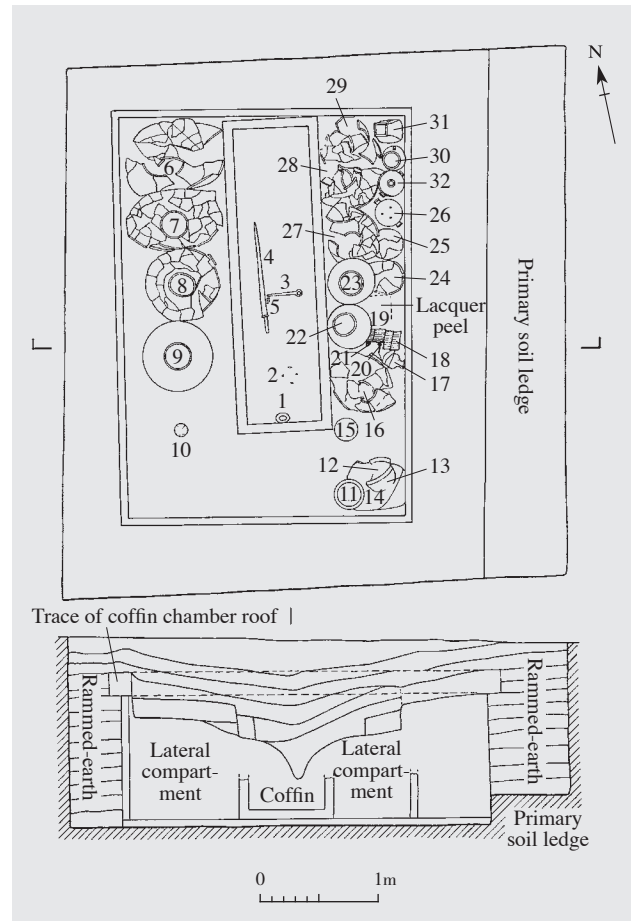


Figure 5 Plan and section of D49M1.

1. Jade *bi*-disc; 2. Agate bead; 3 and 20. Iron cutters; 4. Iron sword; 5 and 21. Bronze *wuzhu* coins; 6–9, 28 and 29. Glazed pottery *ding*-tripods, Type I; 10. Bronze mirror with star-cloud design; 11. Fine clay pottery basin, Type AI; 12. Fine clay pottery *zeng*-steamer; 13. Iron *fu*-cauldron; 14. Fine clay pottery stove; 15. Bronze *fu*-cauldron; 16 and 27. Glazed pottery *bu*-vessels; 17. Glazed pottery censer; 18 and 19. Hard pottery houses; 22 and 23. Glazed pottery vases, Type AII; 24 and 25. Glazed pottery boxes, Type I; 26 and 32. Glazed pottery *ding*-tripods, Type I; 30. Glazed pottery vase, Type C; 31. Glazed pottery *fang*-square wine jar, Type I.

outer storage quarter and has an orientation of 113°. The outer storage quarter, which is shorter than the burial chamber, is in its southern part. The plan of the burial is L-shaped, the burial chamber, which measures 3.68–3.82m in length and 2.3–2.6m in width, is almost rectangular. The grave is 2.4m deep. The tomb is filled with mottled soil that was rammed in layers. The wooden coffin chamber is rectangular, measuring 3.22m in length and 2m in width. It comprises a central chamber and a head compartment. The coffin is 2.36m long and 0.9m wide.



Figure 6 D49M1 (S-N).



Figure 7 D49M2 (E-W).

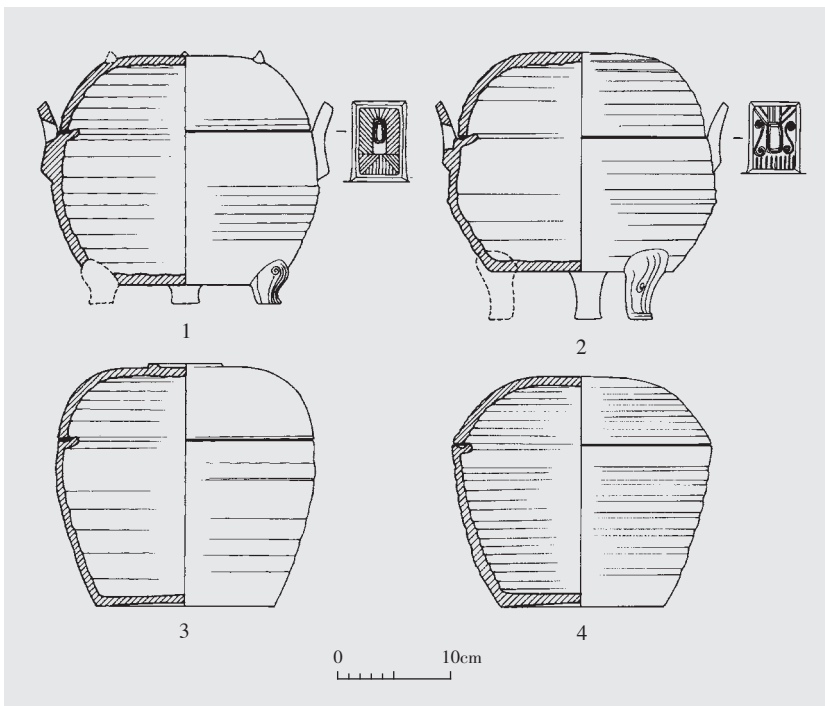


Figure 8 Unearthed glazed pottery wares.

1. *Ding*-tripod, Type I (M1:26); 2. *Ding*-tripod, Type II (M6:18); 3. Box, Type I (M1:25); 4. Box, Type II (M6:19).

The outer storage quarter is located in the southern part of the wooden coffin chamber and is of a rectangular shape. It measures $2.64 \times 1.36\text{m}$; the height is unknown. 17 of the 20 pieces of grave goods uncovered here are made of clay. They were placed within the outer storage quarter and comprise glazed pottery, hard pottery and fine clay pottery. Types of pottery wares include vases, *bu*-vessels, *lei* wine-jars, pottery stoves, spindle whorls etc. There are traces of lacquer wares but the shape is unclear (Figures 7).

Unearthed grave goods

A total of 153 grave goods were unearthed, which are made of pottery, jade, bronze, iron, stone, glass etc. Comprising a total of 118 items, pottery wares form the biggest group. It can be further divided into glazed pottery, hard pottery and fine clay pottery with the glazed pottery forming the largest part.

1. Glazed pottery, 95 items. The glaze is rather thin and mostly of a yellowish- or bluish-green color. The glaze cracking and excess glazing are rather badly, exposing a reddish or purple-brown body in places where glazes have come off. Vessel shapes comprise *ding*-tripods, boxes, vases, *fang*-wine jars, *bu*-vessels, *lei*-wine jars, censers, basins etc.

Ding-tripods, six objects. The lid has a flattened top. The rims of the lid and the vessel have a ring of ledge respectively so that they could fit snugly; the belly fairly bulging, the bottom flat. The handles are decorated with a geometric and an S-shaped pattern, the belly with sunken

bowstring pattern and the cabriole legs. The lid and the upper part of the belly are covered with a yellowish-green glaze. There are two different types of lids. The five objects belonging to Type I are decorated with three studs atop. Sample M1:26 has a diameter of 18cm at the mouth and a height of 22.4cm (Figures 8:1 and 9). Type II has one sample (M6:18), whose lid is decorated with one band of sunken bowstring pattern. The diameter of the mouth is 18.8cm, the full height of the vessel 23cm (Figure 8:2).

Boxes, five pieces. The mouth has a ring of ledge to fit the lid, the lid curved with a flat top, the belly arched, and the base slightly concave. The belly is decorated with corrugated pattern. The lid and upper part of the belly are covered with a yellowish-green glaze. They can be classified into two different types by lids. Type I has two items, whose characteristics is a low ring-shaped grip. M1:25 has a diameter of 18.6cm at the mouth and a height of 21.3cm (Figures 8:3 and

10). Type II has three items. The top of the lid is decorated with a band of sunken bowstring pattern, the sides with corrugated pattern. Sample M6:19 has a diameter of 19.2cm and a height of 20cm (Figures 8:4 and 11).

Vases, 27 items of four types.

Type A, 20 items. Vases with round foot, comprising six subtypes.

Subtype AI, two objects with slightly flared mouth, wide shoulders, bulging belly and *pushou*-animal mask-shaped handle, some with a ring in the mouth. The neck is decorated with sunken bowstring pattern and wave pattern. The shoulder is decorated with a string pattern, some also with a wave pattern. The inside of the rim and the upper half of the body are covered with a yellowish-green glaze. Sample M6:27 has a mouth diameter of 18.8cm and a height of 43.5cm (Figure 12:1 and 13).

Subtype AII, four items. Flaring mouth, all other characteristics like Subtype AI. Sample M1:22, has a diameter of 20.4cm at the mouth and a height of 41.8cm (Figure 12:2).

Subtype AIII, two items. They have a trumpet-shaped mouth, a round belly, a solid ring foot and bridge-shaped handles holding a swing ring. The neck is decorated with sunken bowstring patterns and wave-patterns. Above the handles is a water chestnut figure. The handles are decorated with a venation pattern, the shoulder and belly with raised bowstring pattern. Part of the inside of the mouth, the shoulder and the belly of the vessel are covered with yellowish-green glaze. Sample M4:6 has a mouth diameter of 17.4cm and a height of 41cm (Figure 12:3).

Subtype AIV, five items. Trumpet-shaped mouth, rounded belly, bridge-shaped handles, each with a ring. The part of the handle is decorated with a water chestnut figure or with a horizontal S-shaped design. The shoulder is decorated with a bird and cloud-pattern. Sample M2:5 has a mouth diameter of 15.6cm and a height of 40.6cm (Figures 12:4 and 14).

Subtype AV, four items. Trumpet-shaped mouth, short and straight neck, bulging belly, flat base, short ring foot and bridge-shaped handles. Shoulder and belly are decorated with corrugated pattern. Sample M2:6 has a mouth diameter of 10.9cm and a height of 22.3cm (Figure 12:5).

Subtype AVI, three items. The mouth of the vessel is damaged, the belly bulging and the handles bridge-shaped. Above the handles is a clay water chestnut figure or a horizontal S-shape. The handles are decorated with venation pattern. Sample M3:17 has a remaining height of 32cm (Figure 12:6).

Type B, five items. The vessels are all vases with dish-shaped mouth, short neck, sloping shoulders, bulging bellies, small ring feet and bridge-shaped handles. The outside of the mouth and the neck are decorated with wave pattern and sunken bowstring pattern. The handles are adorned with venation pattern, shoulder and belly with corrugated pattern. Two subtypes can be distinguished. The four items of subtype BI have a flared mouth.



Figure 9 Glazed pottery *ding*-tripod, Type I (M1:26).



Figure 10 Glazed pottery box, Type I (M1:25).



Figure 11 Glazed pottery box, Type I (M6:19).

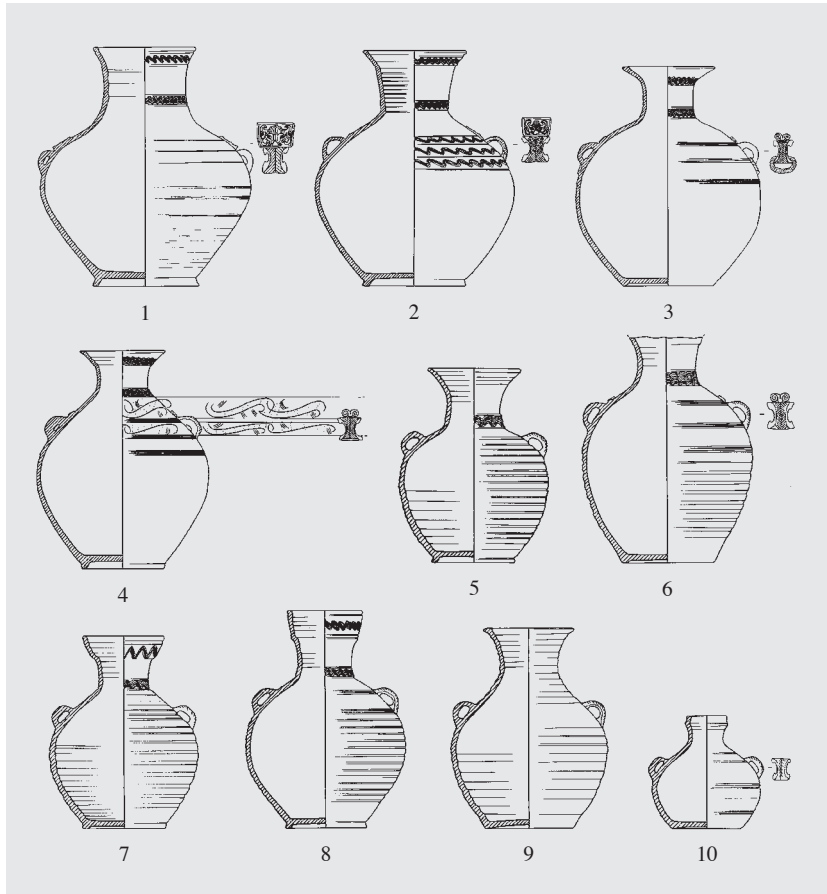


Figure 12 Unearthed glazed pottery vases.

1. Type AI (M6:27); 2. Type AII (M1:22); 3. Type AIII (M4:6); 4. Type AIV (M2:5); 5. Type AV (M2:6); 6. Type AVI (M3:17); 7. Type BI (M5:3); 8. Type BII (M4:9); 9. Type C (M1:30); 10. Type D (M6:22).

Sample M5:3 has a mouth diameter of 11.6cm and measures 27.2cm in height (Figure 12:7). Subtype BII has one item (M4:9) with a straight mouth. The mouth diameter measures 10.4cm, the height 30.6cm (Figures 12:8 and 15).

Type C, one item (M1:30). Flared mouth, short neck, sloping shoulder, bulging belly, slightly concave base, bridge-shaped handles. The handles are decorated with venation pattern. The inside of the rim and the shoulder are covered with a yellowish-green glaze. The diameter of the mouth measures 13.2cm, the height 28.4cm (Figures 12:9 and 16).

Type D, one item (M6:22). Contracted mouth, sloping shoulder, bulg belly, bridge-shaped handles. The shoulder is decorated with sunken bowstring pattern. Yellowish-green glaze was applied to mouth and shoulder. The mouth diameter measures 4.2cm, the height 13.2cm (Figure 12:10).

Fang-square wine jars, five items with flared mouth, long neck, deep and arched belly and square ring foot. Two types can be distinguished.

Type I, one item (M1:31). The bridge-shaped handles are decorated with venation pattern. Yellowish-green glaze was applied to the inside



Figure 13 Glazed pottery vase, Type AI (M6:27).



Figure 14 Glazed pottery vase, Type AIV (M2:5).



Figure 15 Glazed pottery vase, Type BII (M4:9).



Figure 16 Glazed pottery vase, Type C (M1:30).

of the rim and the shoulder. The mouth is 12cm long on each side, the height measures 32.3cm (Figure 17:1).

Type II, four items. Lid in the shape of a hipped roof and *pushou*-handles with a ring. All four sides of the lid were engraved with cloud-scroll pattern or a combination of symmetrical animal faces and cloud-scroll pattern. The lid, the inside of the rim and the shoulders were covered with yellowish-green glaze. The lid of item M6:9 is decorated with symmetrical animal pattern and cloud-scroll pattern. Each side of the mouth measures 12cm, the full height measures 43.2cm (Figure 17:3). The lid of M6:10 is adorned with a cloud-scroll pattern. Each side of its mouth measures 11.4cm in length, the total height vessel is 40.2cm (Figure 17:2).

Bu-vessels, 17 items. Based on the shapes of the belly, two types can be classified.

Type A, 16 items. The upper part of the belly was covered with a yellowish-green glaze. Five different subtypes can be classified based on different shapes of shoulders and bellies.

Subtype AI, two items. Straight mouth, rounded belly, slightly concave base, handles with animal masks. Directly above the handles is an animal mask pattern, the shoulder is decorated with sunken bowstring pattern and wave pattern. Sample M1:16 measures 12.8cm in diameter and 34cm in height (Figures 18:1 and 19).

Subtype AII, six items. Curved lid, cylindrical knob. The Handles are in the shapes of animal mask or *pushou*-handles holding a ring in the mouth, the shape of the vessel is just like subtype AI. Item M6:15 measures

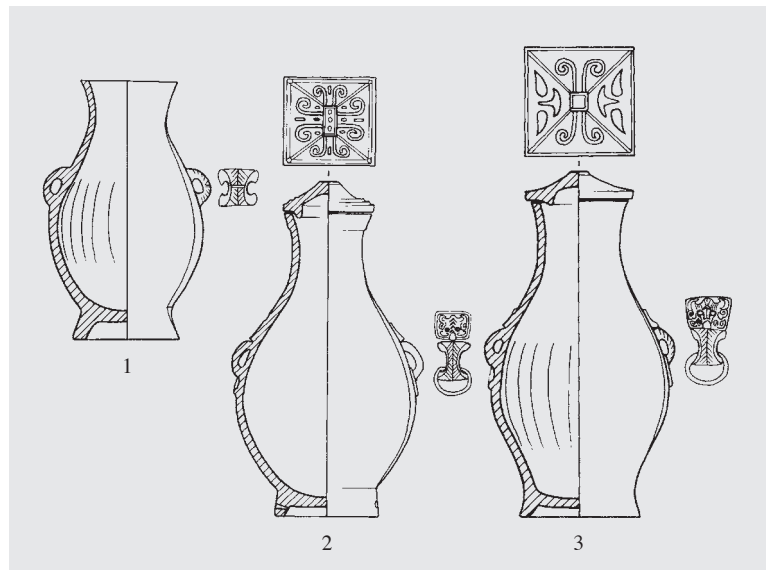


Figure 17 Unearthened glazed pottery *fang*-square wine jars.

1. Type I (M1:31); 2 and 3. Type II (M6:10 and M6:9).

11.2cm in diameter and 32cm in height (Figures 18:2 and 20).

Subtype AIII, two items. The mouth is slightly contracted, the belly round, the base slightly concave, the handles are in the shapes of animal mask or *pushou*-handles holding a ring in the mouth. An animal mask design is impressed with mold above the handle, the shoulder and belly are decorated with raised bowstring pattern. Object M5:2 has a mouth diameter of 9.4cm and measures 30.7cm in height (Figures 18:3 and 21).

Subtype AIV, one item. The mouth is slightly contracted, the belly bulging, the handles decorated with animal masks. The upper part of the handles was adorned

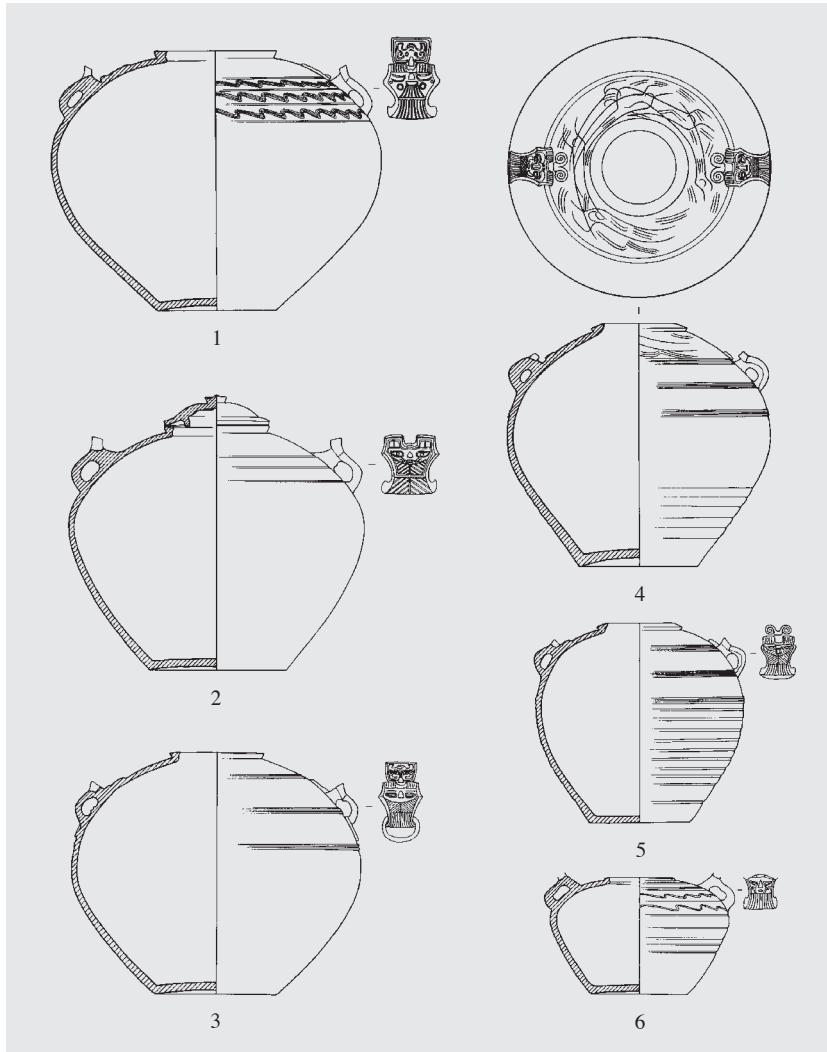


Figure 18 Unearthed glazed pottery *bu*-vessels.

1. Type AI (M1:16); 2. Type AII (M6:15); 3. Type AIII (M5:2); 4. Type AIV (M2:2); 5. Type AV (M3:14); 6. Type B (M2:4).

with attached clay designs of ram's horn or a horizontal S-shape. Some vessels were decorated with incised bird patterns, shoulder and upper belly with raised bowstring pattern, the lower belly all the way to the flat base was adorned with corrugated pattern. Item M2:2 has a mouth diameter of 9cm and measures 30.9cm in height (Figures 18:4 and 22).

Subtype AV, two items. Slightly contracted mouth, flat base, animal mask handles. The upper part of the handle is adorned with attached ram's horn design. Shoulder and upper belly are decorated with raised bowstring pattern, the lower belly with corrugated pattern. Item M3:14 has a mouth diameter of 8.2cm and measures 25.4cm in height (Figures 18:5 and 23).

Type B, one item (M2:4). Contracted mouth, wide shoulders, sloping belly, animal mask-shaped handles and concave base. The shoulder is decorated with sunken bowstring and wave patterns. The upper belly was covered with a yellowish-green glaze. The diameter of the mouth is 8.4cm, the height 15.7cm (Figure 18:6).

Lei wine-jars, 29 items. Contracted mouth, bulging belly and slightly concave base. The upper belly and the mouth are covered with yellowish-green glaze, the body of the vessel is grayish-white. According to the shapes of mouth and belly, these *lei*-



Figure 19 Glazed pottery *bu*-vessel, Type AI (M1:16).



Figure 20 Glazed pottery *bu*-vessel, Type AII (M6:15).



Figure 21 Glazed pottery *bu*-vessel, Type AIII (M5:2).



Figure 22 Glazed pottery *bu*-vessel, Type AIV (M2:2).



Figure 23 Glazed pottery *bu*-vessel, Type AV (M3:14).

wine jars can be classified into four types.

Type I, five items. The objects have straight rim, broad shoulders and are decorated with mat pattern. Item M1:7 measures 22.5cm in diameter and 48cm in height (Figure 24:1). On the shoulder of item M1:8, an incision reading “X *shi* (volume unit)” was incised. The mouth measures 22cm in diameter, the item is 49cm high (Figure 24:2).

Type II, 12 items. Flared rim with slightly concave top, broad shoulders decorated with mat pattern. Sample M6:28 has an incised inscription on the shoulder reading “thousand X hundred” as well as another illegible inscription. The mouth measures 18cm in diameter, the height is 29.2cm (Figure 24:3).

Type III, six items. They have a flared rim that is slightly concave at the top, bulging shoulder decorated with mat pattern. Item M4:2 has a mouth diameter of 28cm and measures 52cm in height (Figure 24:4).

Type IV, six items. They have a flared edge that is

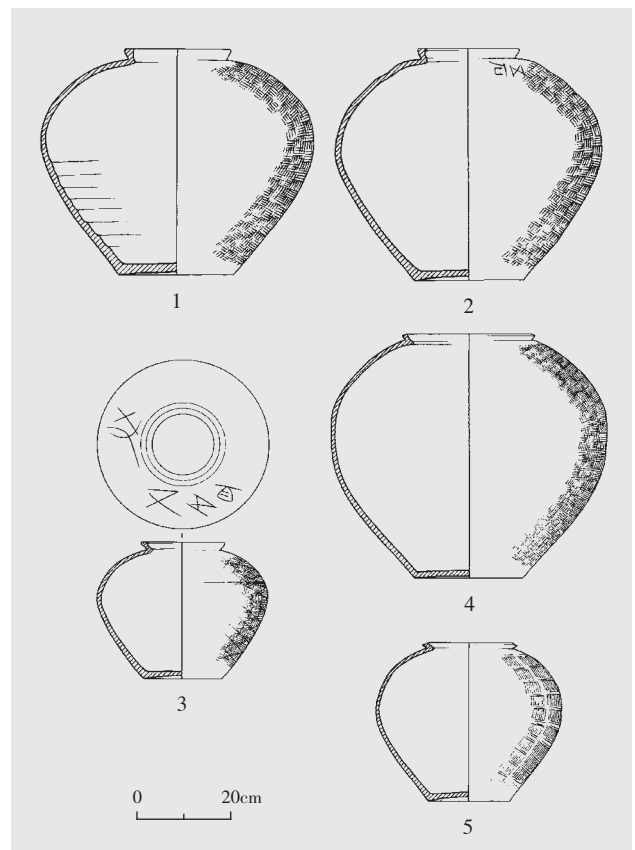


Figure 24 Unearthened glazed pottery *lei*-wine jars.

1 and 2. Type I (M1:7 and M1:8); 3. Type II (M6:28); 4. Type III (M4:2); 5. Type IV (M2:15).

slightly concave at the top, bulging shoulder decorated with comb-tooth pattern. Sample M2:15 has a mouth diameter of 20.2cm and measures 33.3cm in height (Figure 24:5).

Censers, two items. Sample M1:17, has a curved lid

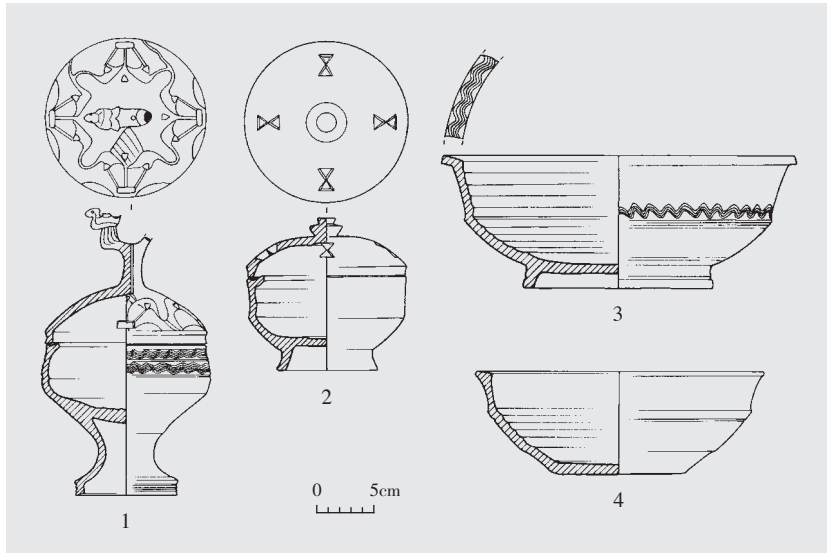


Figure 25 Unearthed glazed pottery wares.

1 and 2. Censers (M1:17 and M6:26); 3. Basin, Type A (M6:44); 4. Basin, Type B (M6:30).



Figure 26 Glazed pottery censer (M1:17).

with a Y-shaped handle, on top of one prong of which is a standing bird. The lid has 16 geometric holes. The body of the vessel is in the shape of a stemmed bowl, the mouth contracted, the belly bending, the base flat, the foot trumpet-shaped. The surface of the lid is decorated with floral pattern, the belly with wave pattern and sunken

bowstring pattern. Lid and belly are covered with a yellowish-green glaze. The diameter of the mouth measures 12cm, the total height of the vessel is 25.4cm (Figures 25:1 and 26). Item M6:26 has a curved lid and a pagoda-shaped button. The lid has four hourglass-shaped holes. Body and mouth of the vessel are contracted, the lip rounded, the upper belly straight, the lower bending in, the base flat, the ring foot low. The lid surface is decorated with sunken bowstring pattern. The lid is covered with a yellowish-green glaze. The diameter of the mouth measures 10.2cm, the total height is 13.5cm (Figure 25:2).

Four basins, which can be classified into two types.

Type A, three items. Basins with ring foot, flared or straight mouth, bending rim, bending or arched belly and flat bottom. The inner wall is covered with yellowish-green glaze, just like part of the outer wall. Sample M6:44, has an open mouth, the surface of the edge and the belly were decorated with one band of wave pattern. The mouth diameter measures 31cm, the height of the vessel 11.8cm (Figure 25:3).

Type B, one item (M6:30). Basin with flat base and straight mouth. The inner wall and the mouth are covered with yellowish-green glaze. The diameter of the mouth measures 25.4cm, the overall height of the vessel is 9cm (Figure 25:4).

2. Hard pottery, seven items, including *lei*-wine jars, jars, house models, etc.

Lei-wine jar (M3:12). Flared mouth, folded edge, sloping shoulder, bulging belly, slightly concave base, decorated with a comb-tooth pattern. The diameter of the mouth measures 19.5cm, the height of the vessel is 32cm (Figure 27:1).

Jars, four pieces. Two jars with contracted mouth, bulging belly, flat and slightly concave base and bridge-shaped handles. The handles are adorned with a venation pattern, the shoulders with corrugated pattern. Sample M5:4 has a mouth diameter of 10cm and measures 15.6cm in height (Figure 27:2). Two jars with flared mouth, bending rim, bulging belly, concave base and bridge-shaped handles. The handles are decorated with venation pattern, the belly with corrugated pattern. Item M3:10 has a mouth diameter of 10.8cm and measures 14cm in height (Figure 27:3).

Two house models, both in rectangular shape simulating stilt houses.

Item M1:19 has an overhanging gable roof, both sides are sloped. Each gable has a rectangular hole at the point where the slopes join. The door is in the center of the wall. On each side of the door, a doorframe and a window with lozenge lattices were incised. On one gable, three

bays separated by four posts were incised. On the tops of the pillars is a *ludou* (lit. cap block) carrying triangular truss. On top of the other gable, two windows are located in the center. On the back wall, four bays separated by five pillars were incised. On the tops of the pillar, *Dougong*-bracket sets were set carrying eave purlin. Four pillars form the stilts. The base of the house measures 13.5cm in length and 12cm in width. The total height of the house is 14.3cm (Figures 27:5 and 28).

House model M1:18 has an overhanging gable roof, both sides are sloped. The front slope of the roof is short, and the back one is long. The front roof stretches to form an eave. The front wall has a double-door and each of the two gables has a window in the central upper half. Four

pillars form the stilts. The façade of the house and the front of the floor are decorated with lozenge net pattern. The base measures 9.6cm in length, 8.8cm in width, and the total height is 11.5cm (Figures 27:4 and 29).

3. Fine clay pottery wares. 13 objects in total, including jars, basins, *zeng*-steamers, stoves, a water well model, etc.

Jar, one piece (M4:15). The vessel is made of fine clay gray pottery and has a flared mouth, sloping shoulder, a bending belly, a level base and bridge-shaped handles. The shoulder is decorated with a rope pattern. The diameter of the mouth measures 7.4cm, the object is 7.6cm high (Figure 30:1).

Three basins, which can be classified into two types.

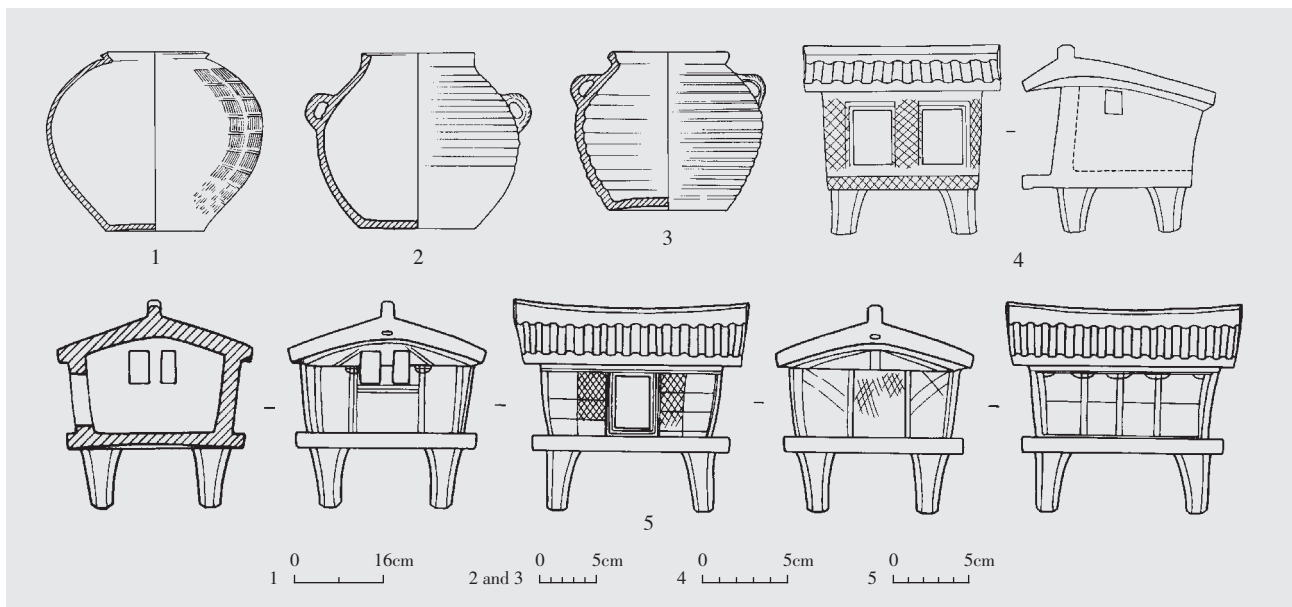


Figure 27 Unearthed hard pottery wares.

1. *Lei*-wine jar (M3:12); 2. Jar, Type A (M5:4); 3. Jar, Type B (M3:10); 4 and 5. House models (M1:18 and M1:19).



Figure 28 Hard pottery house model (M1:19).



Figure 29 Hard pottery house model (M1:18).

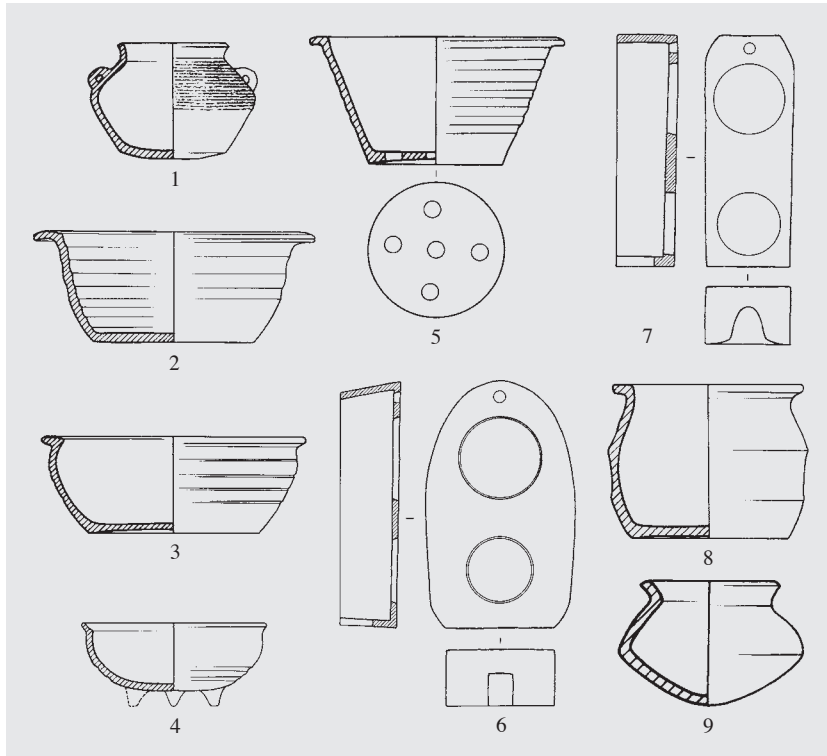


Figure 30 Unearthened fine clay pottery wares.

1. Jar (M4:15); 2. Basin, Type AI (M1:11); 3. Basin, Type AII (M4:11);
4. Basin, Type B (M3:5); 5. *Zeng*-steamer (M6:47); 6 and 7. Stoves (M2:16-1 and M4:12-1); 8. Well model (M4:14); 9. Drawing jar (M4:14-1).

Type A, two objects. These are basins with a flat base, which can further be divided into two subtypes. Subtype AI (M1:11) has a flared mouth, a bending rim and a sloping belly. The mouth diameter measures 25.4cm, the height 10cm (Figure 30:2). Subtype AII (M4:11) has a slightly contracted mouth, a bending rim, an arched belly and a concave base. The vessel is decorated with sunken bowstring pattern. The mouth diameter measures 25cm, the height 8.8cm (Figure 30:3).

Type B, one objects (M3:5). Three-legged basin with flared mouth and arched belly. The diameter measures 16.6cm, and the height is 7.6cm (Figure 30:4).

Zeng-steamers, three pieces. Sample M6:47 has a flared mouth, a bending rim, a sloping belly and a concave bottom with five round holes. The belly is decorated with corrugated pattern. The mouth diameter of the object measures 35.4cm, the height 16cm (Figure 30:5).

Cooking stove models, five pieces. They have two burners and a round smoke hole. Item M2:16-1 is boat-shaped with a rectangular fuel entrance. It is 50.4cm long and 12.4cm high (Figure 30:6). Item M4:12-1 is of a rectangular shape with an arched fuel entrance. It measures 46.4cm in length and 12cm in height (Figure 30:7).

Well model, one piece (M4:14). The object has a slightly contracted mouth, a bending rim, double-bending

belly and a concave base. The mouth measures 13.2cm in diameter and 10.4cm in height. On the inside of the well is a jar (M4:14-1) with which the water would be drawn. It has a flared mouth, a contracted neck, a bending belly and a pointed round base. The mouth diameter is 5.6cm, the height 5cm (Figures 30:8 and 30:9).

4. Jade objects, eight pieces (sets), including two *bi*-discs, mouthpieces and plugs for nostrils, ears etc. (Figure 31).

5. Bronze objects, seven pieces, including a *jiaohu*-wine warmer, *ding*-tripods and mirrors.

Jiaohu-wine warmer (M6:23). It has a straight mouth, a round belly, a circular base and three cabriole legs. The upper belly has a handle with rectangular socket and a crooked tubular spout. The diameter of the mouth measures 8cm, the height 11.9cm (Figures 32:1 and 33).

Ding-tripod, one piece (M6:49). Dish-shaped mouth, arched belly, round bottom, the three legs are damaged, rectangular upright handles on the rim. The mouth measures 25.7cm in diameter, the remaining height is 15.8cm (Figure 32:2).

Bronze mirrors, four pieces. Three objects are decorated with star-cloud design. Sample M6:24 has a mount-shaped knob in the center on the circular base. The inner zone of the back is decorated

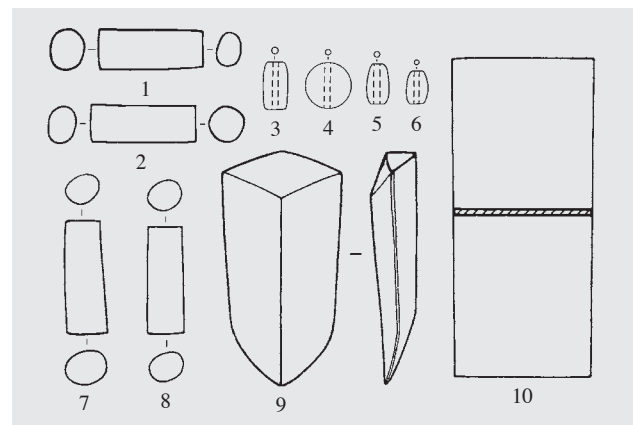


Figure 31 Unearthened artifacts.

- 1 and 2. Jade ear plugs (M6:55-1 and M6:55-2);
- 3-6. Agate beads (M1:2-4, M1:2-1, M1:2-3 and M1:2-2); 7 and 8. Jade nostril plugs (M6:54-1 and M6:54-2); 9. Jade mouthpiece (M6:53); 10. Eyebrow ink stone (M6:56).

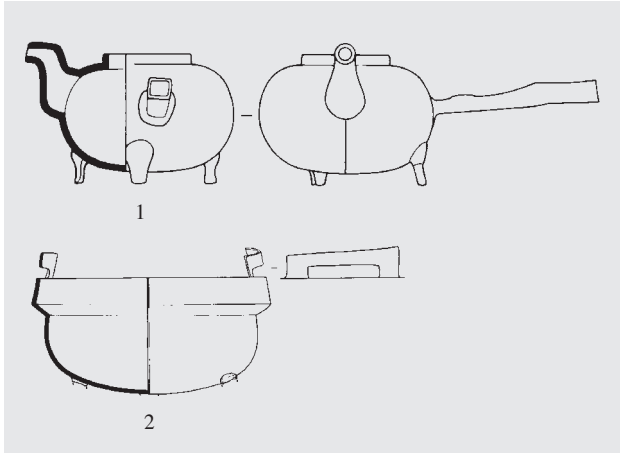


Figure 32 Unearthed bronzes.

1. *Jiaohu*-wine warmer (M6:23); 2. *Ding*-tripod (M6:49).



Figure 33 Bronze *jiaohu*-wine warmer (M6:23).

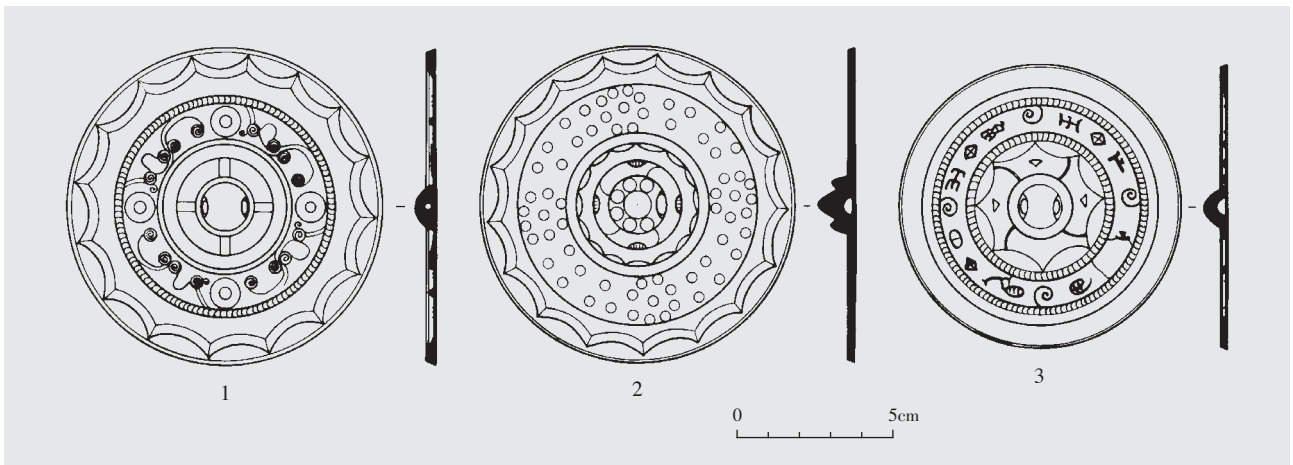


Figure 34 Unearthed artifacts.

1. and 2. Bronze mirrors with star-cloud design (M6:24 and M1:10); 3. Bronze mirror with *riguang* (sunshine) inscription (M5:11).

with 15 linked arcs, the outer zone with small studs, which is divided into four quarters. Each quarter has a star and cloud cluster comprising either four or five stars. The rim is decorated with 17 linked arcs. The diameter measures 10cm (Figure 34:1 and 35). Sample M1:10 has a hemispheric knob with a round base. The inner zone of the back is divided into four quarters by straight lines. Between the inner and outer zones is a ring of raised string pattern. The outer zone is divided into four quarters by four studs surrounded by circles; each quarter has two pairs of stars. The stars of each pair are interlinked by a curved line. The rim is decorated with 16 linked arcs, and the rim and the outer zone are separated by a ring of short lines. The diameter measures 10cm (Figure 34:2). One “*Riguang* (sunshine)” mirror (M5:11). It has a hemispheric knob with a round base. The inner zone is decorated with eight linked arcs. The area between the linked arc pattern and the base of the knob is divided into

four quarters, each of which is decorated with a raised triangle pattern. The outer zone bears an inscription, which occurs in intervals and reads: “see the light of the sun, the land under heaven is all bright”. Between each pair of characters, there is a scroll pattern or a 田-shaped pattern alternatively. Between the rim and the outer zone and the inner and outer zones, there is a ring of short and straight lines respectively. The mirror rim is flat. The diameter measures 9cm (Figures 34:3 and 36).

6. Iron objects, 13 pieces in total, including *fu*-cauldrons, pots, knives, swords and cutters (stationery).

Fu-cauldrons, four pieces. M1:13 has a flared mouth, bulging belly with a ridge and a round bottom. The diameter at the largest part of the belly is 29.6cm, that at the mouth is 24.5cm and the height, 22.2cm (Figure 37:3). Sample M3:7 has a flared mouth, bulging belly and flat bottom. Its diameter at the mouth is 16.2cm, that at the bottom is 8.4cm and its height, 17cm (Figure 37:2).



Figure 35 Bronze mirror with star-cloud design (M6:24).



Figure 36 Bronze mirror with *riguang* (sunshine) inscription (M5:11).

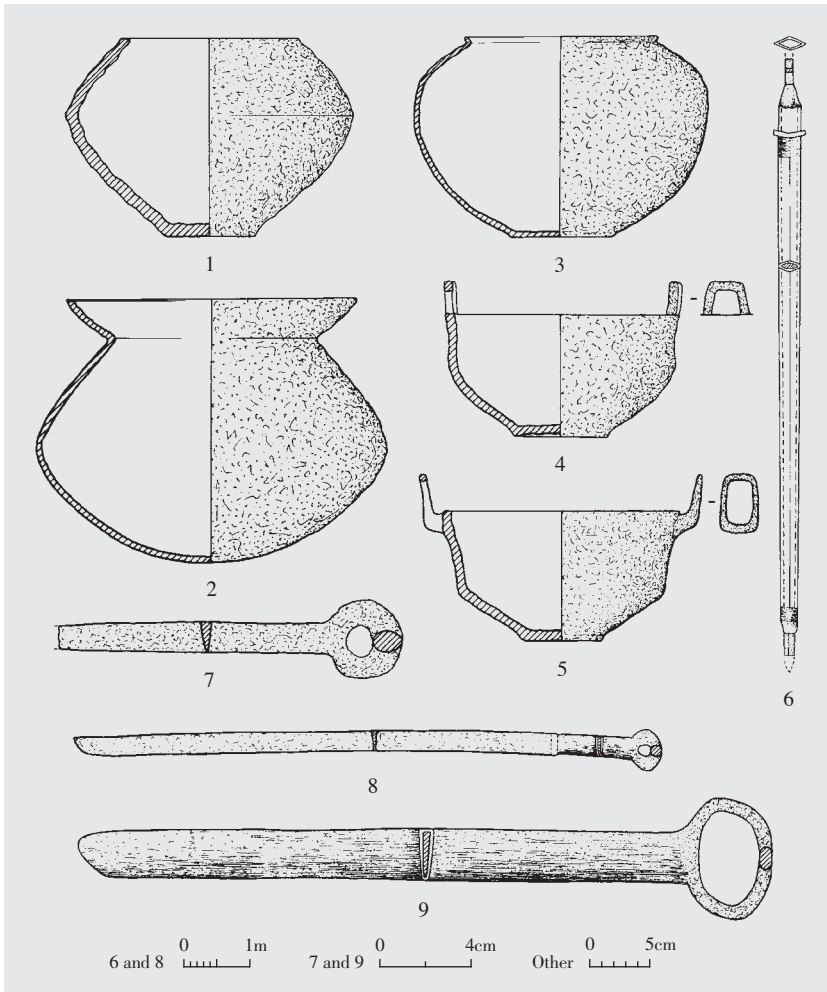


Figure 37 Unearthed iron objects.

1–3. *Fu*-cauldrons (M2:16-3, M3:7 and M1:13); 4 and 5. Pots (M4:12-2 and M2:16-2); 6. Double-edged sword (M1:4); 7 and 9. Cutters (M1:20 and M1:3); 8. Sword (M3:18).

M2:16-3 has a contracted mouth, bending belly and flat bottom. The diameter at the mouth is 14cm, that at the bottom is 7.6cm and the height is 16.8cm (Figure 37:1).

Pots, two pieces. M2:16-2, which was set atop the stove when unearthed, has a straight mouth, two loop handles attached to the outside of the rim, straight upper belly and bending lower belly and a flat bottom. The diameter at the mouth is 18.4cm, that at the bottom is 6.6cm and the height is 14.2cm (Figure 37:5). Sample M4:12-2, which was set atop the stove when unearthed, has a straight mouth, two bridge-shaped upright handles on the rim, straight upper belly and curving lower belly, and a flat bottom. The diameter at the mouth is 19.6cm, that at the bottom is 8cm and the height is 10.4cm (Figure 37:4).

Swords, two pieces. Sample M3:18, badly rusted, has a ring-shaped pommel, straight hilt, straight blade with slightly curving front part and an arch-shaped tip. The full length is 89cm and the width, 3.2cm (Figure 37:8).

Double-edged sword, one piece (M1:4). Severely rusted, it originally had lacquered wooden scabbard and hilt, but all have been rotten away. The flat tang is broken, the hand guard and the cross-section of the blade are in lozenge shape, and the tip

is pointed. The remaining length is 89cm, the width, 3.6cm (Figure 37:6).

Cutters, four pieces. Sample M1:3, severely rusted, has traces of lacquered wooden scabbard. It is in a straight slender bar shape with a ring-shaped pommel and a curved tip. It is 29.4cm long, 2.2cm wide and 0.3cm thick (Figure 37:9). Sample 1:20, which is damaged and severely rusted, is in a straight slender bar shape with a ring-shaped pommel. The remaining length is 14.6cm, the width is 1.3cm and the thickness, 0.4cm (Figure 37:7).

In addition, agate beads (Figure 31:3 to 31:6), glass beads and a eyebrow ink stone (cosmetic tool, Figure 31:10) were also discovered.

Conclusions

These six tombs do not bear exact date inscriptions. According to the materials of the tomb M5 discovered at the Huchang Site in Hanjiang, the tombs excavated at Yandaishan near Yizheng, tomb no. 2 of the Kings of Jiangdu excavated at Dayun Hill in Xuyi, M101 of the Western Han Dynasty excavated at Xupu in Yizheng City, all in Jiangsu, and the Han tombs excavated at Nan'ao Forest Farm in Fenghua, Zhejiang, the six tombs can be dated to the reigns of Emperors Wu, Zhao and Xuan in mid Western Han Dynasty (M1 and M6) and that of Emperors Yuan, Cheng, Ai and Ping in the late Western Han Dynasty (M2 to M5).

The six tombs were built in the same artificial mound. Judging from the date and distribution of the tombs, the relationship among the six tomb occupants must have been close. According to historic literature, joint burials of couples were prevalent in the times of the Han Dynasty, just like the accompanying burials (offspring would be buried close to their forefathers). The layout of the cemetery and the burial customs of the Han Dynasty allows for the suggestion that D49 was a family cemetery.

Over the last decade, the Yangjiabu Cemetery in Huzhou City, Shangma Hill in Anji County, Xiajiamiaio in Changxing County etc. yielded a large number of mound structures similar to mound D49 at Shangma Hill. This provided scholars with the opportunity to classify these remains, to define their cultural characteristics and to explore further aspects in more detail. From an archaeological point of view, in the area described above, the phenomenon of burial mounds already occurred in

the Neolithic sites of Majiabang, Songze and Liangzhu Cultures. In pre-Qin Period, this area is also an important center of burial mounds of the Shang and Zhou Dynasties. Similar remains were also discovered in Anhui, Hunan, Shandong, Yunnan and other places and we can thus ask the question of the relationship between these phenomena and the burial mounds of the Han Dynasty in Zhejiang. This is a problem that still needs to be solved.

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Postscript

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