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Overview of the Record Slips on the “List of Burial Clothing” During the Three Kingdoms, The Jin Dynasties and Southern and Northern Dynasties

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Abstract

“List of burial clothing (衣物疏)” refers to the list of clothing buried in tombs which are of the same strain as “Qian Ce (遣策)”, the list of burial articles in tombs. “List of burial clothing” during the Three Kingdoms, two Jins and Southern and Northern Dynasties refers to the list of clothing buried in tombs during the Three Kingdoms, two Jins and Southern and Northern Dynasties. Currently, the scale of unearthed tombs of the Three Kingdoms, two Jins and Southern and Northern Dynasties through archaeological excavations is quite small and the number of records slips of the “list of burial clothing” is small. The unearthed areas scatter. Academic research on it is also in dispersion. This article introduces the 26 record slips of the list of burial clothing during that period of time from two aspects: The unearthing situation and the research situation in order to provide research clues and materials for the further research of the development and change from “Qian Ce” to the Sui and Tang paper list of burial clothing unearthed in Tulufan and the sorting of related literature.

Key words: The Three Kingdoms; Two Jins and Southern and Northern Dynasties; The unearthing situation of the “list of burial clothing”

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INTRODUCTION

“List of burial clothing” refers to the list of clothing buried in tombs which is of the same strain as “Qian Ce”, the list of burial articles in tombs. “List of burial clothing” during the Three Kingdoms, two Jins and Southern and Northern Dynasties refers to the list of clothing buried in tombs during the Three Kingdoms, two Jins and Southern and Northern Dynasties. Now available with 22 tombs with funerary lists in the Three Kingdoms, two Jins and Southern and Northern Dynasties have been opened and 26 pieces of burial clothing wooden slips have been unearthed: In which 5 tombs and 6 wooden slips belong to the Three Kingdom, 5 tombs and 7 wooden slips (1 is black and while stone) belong to two Jin Dynasties, and 12 tombs and 13 wooden slips belong to the Northern and Southern Dynasties. From the geographical point of view, these tombs are located in Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Anhui, Gansu provinces, among which Gansu has the most with tombs spanning the longest time from Cao Wei “Qinglong fourth year” (AD 236) to Wu Liang sixteen States Zengzi fourth year and Linjia fifteen years (AD 403); Gansu also has the largest number of tombs, a total of 15 and it also unearthed the largest number of burial clothing wooden slips, a total of 18.

1. OVERVIEW OF THE UNEARTHING SITUATION OF RECORD SLIPS OF THE “LIST OF BURIAL CLOTHING”

From the early 1950 till now, it has announced that 12 batches and 21 burial clothing tombs the Three Kingdoms, two Jins and Southern and Northern Dynasties have been unearthed and a total of 26 bamboos and wooden slips have been unearthed. In that, there are 4 tombs belonging to the Three Kingdom: 1) Wuwei Three Kingdom Cao Wei “Qinglong 4th year” tomb; 2) Nanchang Jiangxi “Dong Wu Gaorong Tomb”; 3) The second and third tombs of “Anhui Nanling County Ma Bridge Dong Wu Tomb”. There are 5 tombs belonging to the two Jin Dynasties: 1) Jiangxi East Lake Yongzheng Wai Street Western Jin Dynasty Wu Ying tomb; 2) Jiangxi Nanchang Railway Station in Eastern Jin Dynasty Lei Gai Tomb; 3) Gansu Wuwei Hantanpo No.19 the Eastern Jin Dynasty tomb; 4) Gansu Xinhua Town Eastern Jin/Qian Liang tomb; 5) Jin Shengping 5th Year the tomb of the wife of Zhou Fang, Pan Shi in Changsha, Hunan (stone slips). There are 12 tombs belonging to the Northern and Southern Dynasties: 1) Gansu Yumen Jinjiliang Sixteen Kingdoms tombs; 2) Gansu Gaotai County Luotuo City Qian Liang Hu Yunqian tomb; 3) Gansu Gaotai Luotuo City Qian Liang tomb; 4) Gansu Yumen Bijiatan Five Liangs and Sixteen Kingdoms tombs, in which nine graves unearthed clothing slips. Now according to the time of the tombs, the general introductions of them are outlined below.

1.1 In the Period of Three Kingdoms (3 Batches)

a) A Wooden Slip in Wuwei Three Kingdom Cao Wei “Qinglong Fourth Year” (1 Piece).

In April 1991, a wooden slip was unearthed in a cave in Hongya Zhiqu in Xinhua Town in Wuwei. In the slip, the record of the time “Qinglong Fourth Year” indicated it a tomb in the period of Cao Wei in the Three Kingdoms.

b) Nanchang Jiangxi Dong Wu Gaorong tomb (2 Pieces).

In June 1979, in a tomb explored at the southern side of Yangming Road in Nanchang, Jiangxi, in the coffins of a man and a woman, a wooden slip of burial clothing in each coffin was unearthed and they have the similar size and shape.

c) Thesecond and third tombs of Anhui Nanling County Ma Bridge Dong Wu tomb (3 Pieces).

In November 1978, in Maqiao Commune in Nanling County in Anhui, several ancient brick tombs were unearthed. Archaeologists speculated these tombs dating to Eastern Wu, the early Three Kingdoms. In the No.2 coffin, a wooden square slip was unearthed. A wooden square slip was unearthed inside and outside the No.3 coffin, respectively recording the burial objects in the coffin and in the tomb.

1.2 In the Period of two Jin Dynasties (5 Batches)

a) Jiangxi Nanchang East Lake Yongwai Zheng Street Western Jin Dynasty Wu Ying tomb (1 Piece).

In March and May 1974, a couple’s tomb in Jin Dynasty was cleaned up in Yongwai Zheng Street in East Lake District in Nanchang, Jiangxi, in which there is a wooden slip of burial clothing.

b) Jiangxi Nanchang Railway Station Eastern Jin Dynasty Lei Gai tomb (1 Piece)

In September 1997, 6 ancient tombs were found on the northern side of the Nanchang Railway Station square, in which M3 is a couple’s tomb and in the man’s coffin a wooden slip of burial clothing was found.

c) Gansu Wuwei Hantan Po No.19 the Eastern Jin Dynasty tomb (2 Pieces).

In July to September 1985, Gansu Provincial Institute of Archaeology found and cleaned up 28 tombs from Western Jin to Five Liang period in Hantanpo in Wuwei, in which M19 is a tomb belonging to the Eastern Jin and Qian Liang. 2 burial clothing slips were unearthed with one in a woman’s coffin and another in a man’s.

d) Wuwei Xinhua Town Eastern Jin/Qian Liang tomb (2 Pieces).

In October 1991, in Touba Village in Xinhua Town, 4 wooden slips of Eastern Jin/Qian Liang were unearthed in the ancient tomb. There were two wooden slips belonging to “Shengping Twelfth Year” and two belonging to “Shengping Thirteenth Year” and the content is burial clothing.

e) Jin Shengping fifth Year the tomb of the wife of Zhou Fang, Pan Shi in Changsha, Hunan (a black and white stone slip).

In 1954, in Beimen osmanthus garden Jin tombs in Changsha, Hunan Province, a black and white stone burial clothing slip was unearthed.

1.3 In the Period of Southern and Northern Dynasties (4 Batches)

a) Gansu Yumen Jinjiliang Sixteen Kingdoms tombs (1 Piece).

From February to April 2009, Gansu Provincial Institute of Archaeology cleaned up the Jinji ancient group tombs in Baituliang Village, Qingquan Twon, Yumen, Gansu. In M5, a burial clothing wooden slip was unearthed and another two broken slips were unearthed as well. According to records such as “Jianxing Xi Eighth Year” and “Shengping Sixth Year” in the simultaneously unearthed seal wood and wooden coffin bezels, they were determined to be tombs of middle and later Qian Liang.

b) Gaotai Luotuo City Qian Liang tombs (2 Pieces) .

In June 2000, the Gaotai County Museum cleaned up a Qian Liang tomb in the south of Luotuo City, and two wooden slips were unearthed.

c) Gansu Gaotai County Luotuo City Qian Liang Hu Yunqian tomb (1 Piece) .

In June and July 2001, Gansu Provincial Archaeological Institute cleaned up the Luotuo city heritage and tomb area in Luotuo Town in Gaotai. In a Qiang Liang M5 tomb, a wooden slip of burial clothing was unearthed.

d) Gansu Yumen Bijiatan Five Liangs and Sixteen Kingdoms tombs (9 Pieces).

In June 2002, Gansu Provincial Institute of Archaeology explored and cleaned up 53 tombs belonging to Five Liang and Sixteen Kingdoms in Bijiatan tombs in Huahai, Yumen. 9 burial clothing wooden slips were unearthed, in which eight have records of the time and one doesn't have the time. According to their records of the time, we can initially conclude that the tombs date to Qian Liang, Western Liang, Hou Liang period in the second half of 4th century.

2. THE RESEARCH SITUATION OF THE RECORD SLIPS OF THE "LIST OF BURIAL CLOTHING"

Data about "burial clothing" slips during the period have been released, but because there are several batches of them, the time span is large, they are geographically dispersed, the number of unearthed slips is small, and the sources information are various, the research about it is not much. It lacks concentrated and comprehensive studies on it. The results of the research are mostly interpretation of the text on slips and textual research of famous articles. Some of them involve research on the burial system.

Interpretation of Text Includes:

About the Wuwei Three Kingdoms Cao Wei "Qinglong fourth year" wooden slips, results include *Introduction to Two Burial Clothing Wooden Squares Unearthed in Wuwei* (Dang, 2001). *Review of Bamboo and Wooden Slips of Three Kingdoms and Two Jin Dynasties Unearthed in Gansu in Recent Years* (He & Di, 2007) made a comprehensive interpretation and review.

The interpretation of the text on the wooden slips unearthed from a man's coffin in Jiangxi Nanchang Eastern Wu Gaorong Tomb was first published in *The Exploration of Jiangxi Nanchang Eastern Wu Gaorong Tomb* (Jiangxi Provincial Museum of History, 1980). *Tomb Thorns and Wooden Slips Unearthed in Nanchang Eastern Wu Gaorong* (Chinese Bamboo Slips Integration Editorial Committee, 2001) made 18 revisions.

Anhui Heritage Task Force (1984) in their article *Anhui Nanling Ma Bridge Eastern Wu Tomb* published the facsimiles from three wooden squares and they unpublished the interpretation of the text. *Research on the Qian Ce in Anhui Nanling County Ma Bridge Eastern Wu Tomb* (Tian, 2012) first published the interpretation of the text, in which the author made a detailed research on "Si (silk) musical instrument" and other 30 articles.

Jiangxi Provincial Museum (1974) published *Jiangxi Nanchang Western Jin Tombs* which firstly released the interpretation of the text of Western Jin Wu Ying Tomb and the photo of the wooden slips in the tomb. *Wooden Slips Unearthed in Nanchang East Lake Jin Wu Ying Tomb* (Hu, 2001) included the interpretation of the text which explained three articles.

Jiangxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology and Nanchang Museum (2001) in the *Excavation Report of Eastern Jin Group Tombs in Nanchang Railway Station* published photos and parts of contents of wooden slips from Nanchang Railway Station Lei Gai Tomb of the Eastern Jin Dynasty. *Wooden Slips Unearthed From Jin Tombs in Nanchang Railway Station* (Hu, 2001) revised and amended misinterpretation of the original text. *Research on Wooden Squares Unearthed from Wu Jin Tombs in the Southern Region* (Bai, 2010) proposed more reasonable views on the interpretation of the text related to the host of the tombs.

Li and He (1990) in *Wooden Slips From Gansu Wuwei Hantanpo No. 19 Jin Tomb* first published the interpretation of the text from the wooden slips unearthed from Wuwei Hantanpo No.19 Qian Liang Tomb. In 1994, the Osaka exhibition brochure published the graphic version. *Wooden Slips Unearthed in Wuwei Hantanpo No. 19 Jin Tomb* (Wu, 2001) included the interpretation of the text and researched on its calendar dynasty. In 2004, *Slips* (He, 2004) included the interpretation of the text and for the first time in the country announced the graphic version of the burial clothing slips from a man's coffin. He also made a detailed research on the identity of the host of the tomb and the chronology of the wooden slips. *Research on the Wooden Slips Unearthed in Wuwei Hantanpo No.19 Qian Liang Tomb* (Zhang, 2005) questioned the interpretation of the text, but he did not propose a correct one. He analyzed the source and nature of the wooden slips in depth. *Research on the Burial Clothing Slips Unearthed in Wuwei Hantanpo No.19 Qian Liang Tomb* (Tian, 2012) made a detailed research on 15 articles.

The Interpretation of the text of burial clothing wooden slips from Wuwei Xinhua Town Eastern Jin/Qian Liang Tomb was first seen in *Burial Clothing Wooden Slips of Han Dynasty Unearthed in Wuwei* (Liang, 1997) and *Slips* (He, 2004). *Review of Bamboo and Wooden Slips of Three Kingdoms and Two Jin Dynasties Unearthed in Gansu in Recent Years* (He & Di, 2007) transcribed the interpretation of the text. *Reinterpretation of Burial Clothing Wooden Slips in Shengping 13th Year and Discussion on Related Issues* (Lu, 2014) announced the graphic version of the wooden slips of Shengping 13th Year. A few interpretations of the text were changed. The author also conducted textual research on words such as "Hu (斛)". He also discussed the age of the tomb, symbols on the wooden slips and the identity of the host of the tomb.

Clothing Record of Jin Shengping 5th Year the tomb of the Wife of Zhou Fang, Pan Shi in Changsha, Hunan was first seen in *Changsha Osmanthus Garden Found Jin Tombs* (Li, 1955). *Research on the Clothing Record of Jin Zhou Fang's wife, Pan Shi* (Shi, 1956) revised the interpretation of the text and made a detailed research on “Yao Ling (要领) and other sixteen articles.

Gansu Provincial Cultural Relics and Archaeology Research Institute (2011) in *Report on the Excavation of Tombs of the Sixteen Kingdoms in Gansu Yumen Jinjiliang* first published photos of the front of wooden slips and the interpretation of the text of the burial clothing slips in tombs of the Sixteen Kingdoms unearthed in Gansu Yumen Jinjiliang. *Wooden Slips and Seals Unearthed in Yumen*

Jinjiliang (Wang & Wu, 2011) discussed on “Qing Xing (清行)” and “Bu Qu Jiang (部曲将)”.

Kou (2011) in the *Research on the Burial Clothing Slips Unearthed in Gaotai Luotuo City Qian Liang Tombs* first published the graphic version and the interpretation of the text of the *Burial Clothing Slips in Gaotai Luotuo City Qian Liang Tombs* (Zhao Shuang Zhao A'zi). *Interpreting Sao Nang (搔囊)*—*Reading One of the Gaotai Luotuo City Qian Liang Wooden Slips* (Lü, 2012) research *Sao Nang* in detail. *A Few Questions About the Burial Clothing Slips Unearthed in Gaotai Luotuo City Qian Liang Tombs* (Li, 2015) made additions and amendments to Zhao Shuang and Zhao A'zi's interpretation of the text on the burial clothing slips.

Gansu Provincial Institute of Archaeology and Gaotai County Museum (2003) in the *Excavation of Tombs in Luotuo City in Gaotai County in Gansu* first published the facsimiles of burial clothing slips of Hu Yunqian in Qian Liang unearthed in Luotuo City in Gaotai County, Gansu Province. It did not provide any interpretation of the text. *Research on the Burial Clothing Slips of Hu Yunqian in Qian Liang Unearthed in Luotuo City in Gaotai County, Gansu Province* (Tian & Qin, 2012) provided interpretation of the facsimiles and made a detailed research on articles such as “Jie Fa (结发)”.

Wang (2004) in *Tombs of Two Jin Dynasties Period in Hua Hai Bijiatan* first provided information about the burial clothing slips of tombs of Five Liang and the Sixteen Kingdoms unearthed in Bijiatan, Yumen, Gansu. *Exploration of the Burial Clothing Slips Unearthed in Bijiatan, Yumen, Gansu* (Zhang, 2010) announced the interpretation of the text and the graphic version of the burial clothing slips unearthed in M26. *Additions to the Interpretation of the Burial Clothing Slips Unearthed in Bijiatan* (Dou, 2013) rescheduled the burial clothing slips unearthed in M26 and M51 and to put forward his own views on misinterpretation of the original interpretation.

Zhao (2014) in the *Collection and Collation of Scattered Slips of Han and Jin* collected the above materials on burial clothing slips in accordance with

the different administrative divisions except the *Burial Clothing Record of Jin Zhou Fang's Wife, Pan Shi*. Zhao Ning also made set interpretations of some of the interpretation. There are some textual revisions and research on the articles.

Other results can be found in *Research on Wooden Squares Unearthed from Wu Jin Tombs in the Southern Region* (Bai, 2010) which discussed the burial Taoist culture.

CONCLUSION

In the above, we roughly collect and sort the unearthed burial clothing slips of the Three Kingdoms, Two Jin Dynasties and the Northern and Southern Dynasties, summarize the unearthing situation and research status of each burial clothing slip. Burial clothing slips (衣物疏) in this period, compared with the previous “Qian Ce (遣策)”, have their own characteristics. Funerary articles recorded are similar to the Sui and Tang Period paper burial clothing records unearthed in Tulufan. The costumes and the funeral rites gradually show the trend of ethnic convergence.

Studies of the burial clothing slips during this period focus on the text interpretation and article research, yet the research of done by Hu Pingsheng, Li Junming, He Shuangquan, Zhang Junmin, Tian He and many other scholars have provided reliable documentations for further research on the costumes change, the development of the funeral rites, national integration, religious communication, philosophical concepts in the Three Kingdoms period and provided important and valuable references to the collation and research of Qian Ce in Han and Jin Dynasties.

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