

CAMILLA TREVER

EXCAVATIONS
IN
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INTRODUCTION

The present publication shows the results of the excavations of the Russian Geographical Society, achieved during the season 1924—1925 by the Mongolia-Tibet expedition under the direction of P. K. Kozlov, in Northern Mongolia. The work was carried on in the Selenga basin, not far from the Hara River, in the mountains Noin-Ula, at three sites: the passes Sudzuktè, Tzurumtè and Gudjirtè.

There are three groups of tumuli, situated against the slopes of the hills, on the banks of small streams. The total number of the tumuli is 212. ¹

The mountains Noin-Ula, called by the local population Tzun-Modè, are chiefly grown with pine, their higher zones with larch and cedar.

In the passes Sudzuktè ("devotional offering") and Tzurumtè ("pious offering"), a row of tumuli were opened; as it appears, they had been pillaged a short time after the burial.

The method employed by P. K. Kozlov and S. A. Kondratiev was one of exploring through shafts; the opening of the tumulus n° 12 was superintended by S. A. Teplooukhov and G. J. Borovka, who joined the expedition somewhat later; their method was one of open digging.

The operations were complicated by the constant need of pumping, the graves being entirely submerged. It is to this condition that we owe the perfect preservation of the stuffs.

¹ Comptes-rendus des expéditions pour l'exploration du Nord de la Mongolie rattachées à l'expédition Mongolo-Tibétaine de P. K. Kozlov (Académie des sciences de l'URSS Leningrad, 1925 (russian).

The character of the excavated burial constructions is the same in all the tumuli; the main features are as follows. Each tumulus is a square mound with its sides orientated towards the cardinal points of the horizon (height 0,50—1,95 m, length of each side of the square varying from 16 to 24,5 m). At the south side of the mound there was in some tumuli a long narrow embankment, covering a deep passage with a sloping descent to the sepulchral well; through this entrance the body was brought in. The base and the sides of the mound were covered with stone revetment. The sepulchral cell is at the bottom of the pit (at a depth of about 9 m), it contains two wooden chambers (exterior and interior) built of larch beams and boards.

The exterior chamber in the tumulus n° 6 measures 1,98 m high, 5,34 m long and 3,96 m wide. The floor of the chamber was laid on two squared girders lying NS and consisted of 15 squared planks lying across the girders. On this floor was constructed a frame-work with short sides hewn into the long ones. The roof consisting of transversal beams rested on two girders, set into cavities hollowed out in the wall and supported by six square-section pillars; at the lower end the latter were provided with journals fitting into corresponding openings on the floor; the top of the pillars was crowned with capitals. Inside the exterior chamber and adjoining the southern side was the inner one (in the tumulus n° 12 it measured 1,20 m high, 3,00 m long and 1,70 m wide) with sides made of planks carrying the ceiling made of transversal boards; the girder of the roofing was supported by two pillars, close to the southern and the northern walls.

Inside this chamber was found a coffin of larch boards with a transversal squared support beneath. In the tumulus n° 6 the coffin measured 2,29 m long, 0,98 m wide and 0,90 m high. Its bottom and sides consisted of two, the lid of three thick boards, fastened with wooden rivets. The lower surface of the bottom boards had two symmetrically disposed hollows on each of the longer sides.

Judging by some preserved remains of the lid, the coffin was lined with silk stuff (tumuli n° 6 and n° 25); in the latter traces of nails were to be seen in the fragments of stuff. Stamped plaques of gold foil with traces of mastic at the back seem to have been nailed to the coffin on the stuff.

There are traces of lacquer and painting (flying bird) on the outside of the bottom boards of the coffin in tumulus n° 1; it seems that the whole surface of the coffin has been painted.

In tumulus n° 6 were found four wooden furniture legs (see plate 27), decorated with lacquer and painting, with a tenon at the top; these were, probably, the legs of the coffin.

The floor of the chamber, under the coffin, was covered with a carpet; squared transversal supports mentioned above were covered by a figured silk stuff (see plate 17,1). Carpets lined with felt were spread on the floor of the corridor, running round the inner chamber, as well as on the exterior side of the ceiling. In tumulus n° 6 a woollen carpet with a rich embroidery (see plates 4, 5, 12, 14) was fixed to the squared beams of the ceiling. Over the carpet was a layer of felt with small twigs, leaves of red bilberries, pine and larch cones lying on it. The girders mentioned above were also covered with figured silk.

The walls of the chamber and of the corridors were draped with silk stuff with pieces of embroidered woollen stuff on them in some tumuli (see plate 6). Bundles of coloured square pieces of tulle were fastened to the walls (pl. 21).

The garments of the dead—loose woollen trousers and silk underwear, a gown (with 9 layers of silk, wool, felt and fur), a cap and shoes—smelt strongly of resin (camphor?).

Tresses, natural and artificial, wrapped up in silk cases with festoons, were usually put into the grave as a token of mourning (pl. 33, 2—5). They were found principally in the corridors, as well as the silk burial flags decorated, too, with festoons (see plate 33, 1); in one instance the flag was made of a worn greasy stuff.

Fragments of various bronze (see plate 26), clay, wooden (see plate 30, 2) and lacquered (see plate 29, 31) ware have been found in the burial chambers and in the corridors. In one instance there is an inscription on a lacquered bowl with the date and the names of the makers (see pl. 14–15). In the corridors of two tumuli were found two large wheelmade clay vessels (fig. 1).

Not far from the coffin were found objects of nephrite (see fig. 2), amber beads, a metal mirror (see plate 26, 3) etc.

A considerable number of bronze and wooden pole ornaments, decorated with red lacquer, were probably parts of a canopy. In one of the corridors 35 pole ornaments were lying in two rows.

The use of silver plaques with embossed figures of yak and deer, and with traces of mastic on the inside, is uncertain; they were not found in situ (pl. 24,9 and 25, 1–2).

Human bones lay scattered about in all the tumuli; animal's bones as well: camel's teeth and jaw-bones, bull's and horse's bones and roe-buck's horns; of cereals—millet and some pods.

In the corridors were discovered: naves of a wheel, horse-bits, shabracks, wooden saddle-parts, a saddle-cloth, and pieces of stuff resembling rough velvet, which had been used for upholstering.

A wooden scoop (see plate 32,3) and a piece of a cord net are considerably unlike all other finds; probably they had been left behind by the workmen, who built the sepulchral chambers, or by the plunderers.

In the following detailed lists we give a complete inventory of the tumuli, where the objects now published were found (with a reference to the circumstances of the discovery). These lists are exact copies (in square brackets—details, added by me. *C. T.*) of the registers accompanying the accounts of the excavations now kept in the archives of the Academy of History of Material Culture at Leningrad. The registers were compiled by S. A.

Kondratiev; the inventory of tumulus n° 12 alone was drawn up by S. A. Teplooukhov.

All the tumuli mentioned above are situated in the Sudzuktè pass, only one (called "Kondratiev's tumulus")—in the Tzurumtè pass.

The question is, who were the people, whose chiefs or princes were buried in these tumuli, when did they live and to what kind of conditions of life does the burial type revealed by these finds belong?

The inventory of the burial finds can be divided into three groups:

1. Imported objects—Chinese.

2. Objects coming from the West, certainly not from Greece and her Near East colonies, but belonging to the culture of the Bactrian upper classes and of Parthian Iran, both impregnated with hellenistic culture.

3. Objects of local workmanship.

Group I is easy to study, objects of Chinese origin being more or less well known; W. P. Yetts has mentioned them in his article "Discoveries of the Kozlov-expedition",¹ especially two of them he has discussed in detail—the silk with "cloud-scrolls" and horsemen (pl. 17,1) and the lacquered bowl with birds (pl. 29,2), both have signs and inscriptions on them. About the stuff he writes as follows: "It is the representation of Taoist myth in the elfin horsemen in the right hand edge of the fragment. These winged and gnome-like figures appear in the Han sculptures and also frequently on bronze mirrors, attributed to Han times, where accompanying inscriptions dispel all doubt as to their identity, for they are called "hsien jên", Taoist illuminates or fairies... In this damask design the hsien horseman holds something, from which ascends a cloud of vapour. Reading from right to left the Chinese

¹ Reprinted from the Burlington Magazine, April 1926, with additional note and illustration, p. 10.

characters are "Hsin shên ling Kuang Ch'êng shou wan nien..." Thus the meaning may be: "Kuang Ch'êng renews spirituality and extends longevity to a myriad years..." The philosopher Kuang Ch'êng is a prominent figure in Taoist myth, and he is regarded as an early incarnation of Lao Tzu".

As to the lacquered bowl (pl. 29,2), an analogous one, also decorated with birds and spirals, has been found about the same time in Corea (prof. Umehara's excavations) and published by W. P. Yetts in the article mentioned above; it belongs to the same period, the year 3 a. d. (the Mongolian one to the year 2 b. c.). This is what W. P. Yetts writes about it: "Around the base of the bowl found in Corea are incised sixty-seven characters, which include a date equivalent to a. d. 3 and details of its fabrication at or near the site of the present capital of Ssü-ch'uan in the far west of China. The following is a translation which I have made from the version in modern script given to me by Mr. Umehara, after the decipherment by him in collaboration with Mr. T. Oba: "This vessel, capable of holding 1 shêng and 16 yo, is lacquered and decorated in (?) red upon wood [body] and is [fitted] with gilt handles. It was made for imperial use by the western official artisans in the Shu Commandry, the third year of the yüan-shih period. In the making of it, the plain [wooden] body is the work of Fêng; the lacquered coating is the work of Kan; the surface finishing is the work of T'an; the bronze handles with their gilding are the work of Ch'ung; the decoration is the work of T'an; the (?) red [lacquer] is the work of Jung; the cleaning up [and polishing] are the work of Chêng; and Yi was the foreman. The official supervisors were Chang, the officer in charge of the artisans; Liang, the prefect; Fêng, his assistant; Lung, the secretary; and K'uan, the assistant-secretary". W. P. Yetts was not yet aware that on the foot of the Mongolian cup (pl. 29,2) there is an incised inscription, too, deciphered since then by prof. Kümmel (Berlin) and prof. Umehara (Tokyo) during their sojourn in Lenin-

grad and running thus: "September of the 5-th year of the Chien-p'ing' (2 b. c.). The manufacturer—Wang-t'an-ching'. Painter of the decoration—'Huo', [another] manufacturer I', superintended by 'Pien wu'". As to the two Chinese signs on the bottom of the Mongolian cup, they are according to W. P. Yetts, who had a photo of them at hand, to be read as follows: "Shang lin"—"which is the name of a park to the west of Ch'ang-an in Shensi — ...it measured some 100 miles in circuit and contained seventy palaces... the question arises whether this bowl may have come from one of them... The manner of writing the characters "shang lin"... is consistent with a Han attribution".

To judge by literary sources, ¹ there was founded in the II century b. c. on the boarder land of China the nomade empire called by the Chinese Hun-nu, a people living in the regions of our finds.

The question of the Hun-nu's origin from the ethnical point of view is as yet an uncertain one; most probably they were Turks. Under the pressure of the Huns (retreating in their turn before the Chinese) the nomade tribes of the Yüeh'chih, Usun and others were obliged to move westwards and took possession of Bactria and the neighbouring countries. Commercial relations between China and the West date from the II-century b. c., with Parthians for mediators, who had the silk trade chiefly in their hands. The oldest Chinese silks, belonging to the I century b. c. were found by Sir Aurel Stein in the graves of Lou-Lan in the Tarim-basin. ²

The first division of the Hun-nu, retreating before the Chinese, moved westwards during the I century b. c. and was received by the Kanguy on their own territory (middle basin of the Syr-

¹ Иакинф Бичурин, Собрание сведений о народах, обитавших в Средней Азии в древнее время. СПб., 1851, ч. I (Collection of Chinese texts in russian translation concerning Central Asia in ancient times). The book of J. J. M. de Groot "Die Hunnen der vorchristlichen Zeit" was received when this article was already in print.

² Sir Auerl Stein, Ancient Chinese figured silks drawn and described by F. H. Andrews. Burlington Magazine, 1920.

Darya); later on this vanguard of the Hun-nu reached the steppes north of the Aral-sea.

On ancient Bactrian ground the Hun-nu have probably for the first time become acquainted with objects belonging to the process of the greek and afterwards roman commercial capital penetrating into the East (beginning as early as the IV century b. c.).

Some business documents discovered by Sir A. Stein in the ruins of a tower of the Chinese wall near Tun-Huang and published at present by Reichelt ¹ can enlighten us on the commercial relations between different lands of the East during the first decades of our era.

According to literary sources, in the I century b. c. the eastern Hun-nu tribes, adhering to China, separated from the western ones and became the vassals of China; the western kept to their independance and made war against the realms subject to China, in the basin of the Tarim.

In the year 2 of our era the Huns were fighting the Okhuan, who in 78 b. c. had plundered the graves of the Hun kings on the Orkhon and now refused to pay tribute, incited by China, to whom the mutual antagonism of the northern "barbarians" was highly profitable; a Chinese historian of the period writes as follows: "let the barbarians fight each other, to prevent them should be mistaken policy" — a method of dealing with "barbarians" closely resembling that of the Roman Empire (in the middle of the I century a. d.), as known from Tacitus² and belonging almost to the same period: the Roman governor Quadratus having called together a council on the occasion of portentuous events in Armenia, asked the opinion of the persons present and "got from the majority the safe advice to welcome with joy the misdeeds of an alien people and to encourage mutual hatred among them. More than once has Rome, feigning generosity, allowed others to dis-

¹ Reichelt, Die sogdischen Handschriftenreste des Britischen Museums, T. II. Heidelberg, 1931.

² Annales, lib. XI, 48.

pose of Armenia for the sake of inciting discord among the barbarians; let [the Iberian (Georgian) prince] Radamist [murderer of the Armenian king and usurper of the royal power] enjoy the results of his crime in spite of his being hated and despised, since this is more profitable for us than his coming into power in an honourable way",—a method usually adopted in all times down to our own days.

Following facts enable us to understand the Hunnish-Chinese relations of the period. As early as the II century b. c., at the very beginning of the Hun-nu "empire", the Chinese try to subjugate it, sometimes by force, sometimes by such a method as "crossing the Yellow river from Shuo-fan westwards to Lin-kui, irrigating the ground with channels and settling there 60000 military colonists; this is the way how the Chinese took possession of Hun territory in the north" (ib., 41).

In the middle of the I century b. c. the Huns on the eve of submitting to China, made a last attempt to repel their powerful enemies; they start "digging wells, building a town and twostoried granaries and (decide on) entrusting the care of the latter to the Chinese of the Tsin dynasty (gone over to the Huns); should the Chinese armies come, surely they would be helpless here" (ib., 57). Still, we read in Chinese historical records under the year 55 b. c. the following words: "The rights of sovereign and vassal are settled between us and the Huns at present, the treaties formulated in an acceptable manner and perfectly clear; the presents are brought to the court accordingly" (ib., 130). Somewhat later: "The Huns are blessed by the graciousness of our court. Being saved from destruction, they bow to us and call themselves vassals" (ib., 82).

The emperor Wan-Man (8—25 a. d.) granted in the year 9 the Hun king a seal with the title of "vassal-king" instead of the usual one with that of "confederate"; at the same time he strove to disintegrate the unity of the Huns and to divide them into 5 independent realms. This Wan Man, having dethroned the Han dynasty, is considered an usurper by the western scholars

but according to recent researches of Soviet scholars this sovereign has pursued a policy favourable to the rebellious peasantry; by him landed property was proclaimed property of the state and the sale and acquisition thereof forbidden.¹

Cattle-raising was the main occupation of the Hun-nu; the "presents" sent by their kings to the Chinese imperial court consisted of camels, horses and furs; the war-booty of the Chinese the result of a successful war against the Hun-nu, consisted of 700 000 horses, bulls, sheep, asses and camels (ib. 63).

The Tan-hu (king of Hun-nu) having mentioned in 48 b. c. "the difficult conditions of his people to the Chinese court, the latter caused 20 000 hu of millet to be sent to him from Yün Ch'ün and Wu — yüan" (ib. 77).

As early as the II century b. c. a Chinese, having passed over to the Huns, advised the intimates of the Tan-hu to set up registers for taxing the people according to their property and the number of their cattle (ib. 28).

As to the relations between the Tan-hu and the Hun-nu chiefs we know nothing about them; there were "4 lords of other (not kingly) races... and others... differing from each other in power and the number of their men" (ib. 119).

We have only one fact (date—year 5 b. c.) concerning landed property and the relations belonging hereto: China requested of the Huns a certain piece of land, lying opposite the Ch'ien-ê district and wedged into Chinese possessions, of good woodland with eagles living there; both wood and eagles' feathers² were wanted for arrows. The Huns refused on the plea of "the district's belonging to the Wyn frontier prince". To the repeated request of China the Tan-hu gives answer, that "the lords of the wes-

¹ Дискуссия об азиатском способе производства (Общество марксистов-востоковедов при Ленинградском отделении Коммунистической академии и Лен. Восточный Институт имени А. С. Енукидзе), 1931, стр. 56, (Штукин).

² Eagles' feathers and wood were of course not the main thing; the request was due to more important reasons.

tern Hun-nu regions get timber for tents (yurts) and carts only from these mountain regions; besides I have no right to give away the ground left to me by my ancestors" (ib. 88).

It is to these Hun-nu chiefs, may be to the Tan-hu's themselves, that the splendid burial mounds of Noin-Ula built 19 centuries ago, belong.

Chinese objects found in the tumuli reached the Huns through commercial relations. "Even in times of war the Huns did not cease to come to the frontier market places for buying Chinese wares. To please them the Chinese court refrained from closing these markets" (ib. 35).

At this period silk trade is started and carried on between China and the Mediterranean, a trade highly profitable not for Chinese merchants only, but to their mediators as well, the Yüeh-chih and the Parthians.

Beside the well known southern route through Chinese Turkestan there was yet another, a northern one "open to China during the first years of our era. The nomade Hun tribes being pacified, the commercial caravans were able to penetrate from China into the Osun-region (basin of the Ili and lake Balkhash) directly through Borkul by the northern slopes of the Tjan-Shan into the basin of the Ili and further on into the region of the Kanguy, as well as that of the nomad Alans (north from the Aral and the Caspian)".¹

Chinese objects reached the Hun-nu, anyway at a certain period, thanks to the system adopted by the Chinese court of bestowing magnificent gifts on the ir northern neighbours, as a means of keeping in check those possible invaders, whose raid meant ruin and devastation.

In 174 b. c. a Chinese emperor sent to the Tan-hu (an independent sovereign as yet): an embroidered coat with lining,

¹ Н. Толль, Скифы и гунны. Прага, 1928, стр. 52. Sir Aurel Stein, Ancient Chinese figured silks drawn and described by Andrews. Burlington Magazine, 1920 (reprinted), p. 3, note 9.

a long brocade gown, a gold head circlet, a girdle mounted with gold, a rhinoceros-horn buckle similarly mounted, 10 pieces of embroidered silk stuffs, 30 pieces of brocade stuff, 40 pieces of dark-red and green silk stuffs (ib., 25).

In 50 b. c. the Tan-hu being on a visit at the court of China, "the reception was a splendid one; he was placed above all other princes and addressed as vassal, but not by name (?). The Emperor bestowed on him a hat, a girdle, clothes and underwear, a gold seal with yellow cords, a sword set with precious stones, a knife for wearing at the girdle, a bow and 4 sets of arrows (each set containing 12 arrows), 10 maces in a case, a chariot, a bridle, 15 horses, 20 ghin of gold, 200 000 copper coins, 77 suits of clothes, 8000 pieces of various stuffs and 6000 ghin of cotton wool" (ib. 74). Hundred years later, in 50 a. d., following gifts were added hereto: a feather parasol, musical instruments, spears, kettle-drums, harnesses, dishes and plates, 25 000 bags of dried boiled rice and 36 000 heads of cattle, big and small (ib., 118). According to Chinese chronicles "the nomads, as a rule, have a foible for objects of Chinese workmanship" (ib., III, 13). The Chinese chronicles mean here, of course, the upper classes of the nomads, not being interested in the rest.

This is probably the same process thanks to which Chinese objects (or at any rate closely related to Chinese culture) appear among the Scyths.

The "barbarians" have possibly not always been able to see through this system of bestowing splendid gifts as clearly as a Chinese of the II century b. c., who, having passed over to the Huns, admonished the Tan-hu as follows: "You are changing the old customs, o Tan-hu, you are fond of things Chinese. China has but to give away one tenth of her things, to have all the Huns siding with the House of Han. Tear the silk and cotton clothes you get from China by running among thorny bushes just to show that they hold worse than woollen and leather clothing.

Do not use Chinese eatables, showing in this way your preference for milk and cheese" (ib., 27).

The same opinion has been formulated more up to the point in the text of the famous Orkhon inscription left by a feudal lord of another Turkish people, settled 7 centuries later nearly on the same territory. The text on the Kul-Teghin's monument (by his elder brother Yallyg-Teghin) reads as follows: "The call of the Chinese who give us without difficulty so much gold, silver, corn, silk (?) was [sweet], their riches were soft. Gaining favour by their sweet call and their soft riches, they [the Chinese] drew to them the remote people. They (the Turks) having been settled in their neighbourhood, they (the Chinese) introduced among them their civilisation and their knowledge... Having been subdued by their sweet call and their soft riches, many of thy [sons], o Turkish people, have perished".¹

As to the system of bestowing gifts on the western countries, the Chinese historian relating the events of the II century a. d. mentions the fact, "that the embassies having become extremely frequent, the presents have begun to pall on the foreign realms, and the Chinese artistic achievements to be less appreciated".

It is probably through the same process that the nomads used to get objects of Western, more exactly—Bactrian-Hellenistic origin; their upper classes gradually assimilated this foreign culture leading them into effeminacy, as shown by Yallyg-Teghin's text; local industries were accordingly started among the Hun-nu, supplying the chiefs, not the craftsmen themselves, of course, with costly master-pieces produced by the latter. This is presumably how some peculiarities reminding of the Iranian upper class art may be explained; peculiar as they are, they are close enough still to their original source; we are aware that the Iranian sovereigns made use of the same method in dealing with the people they intended to enslave.

¹ П. М. Мелиоранский, Памятник в честь Кюль-Тегина (Записки Восточного отделения Русского Археологического Общества, том XII) СПб., 1899, стр. 61.

These "western" objects reached the Hun-nu besides through commercial relations with the West, being the result of the commercial capital of the ancient world having penetrated into the remotest regions of the East, as mentioned above. From countries producing articles of luxury, such as Bactria, impregnated as it was with Hellenistic culture, the merchants imported goods into the land of the Hun-nu; this is probably what called into life the most remarkable local art of wool embroidery destined for the use of the princes; we have here in Chinese technic and with the use of local dyes made of plants Hellenistic plant motives and realistic images of the chiefs (pl. VI), with all the details of clothing, way of hair dressing and horsegear.

From literary sources we have some knowledge of the upper classes' daily life: "The dead [princes] are buried in 2 coffins, an outer and an inner one; their clothes are of gold and silver brocade and of fur" (ib., 16). This is particularly interesting and reminds us of the double burial chamber in the Noin-Ula tumuli.

About the burial customs of the people we know nothing.¹

The Chinese sources tell us too that the Huns "sacrificed to heaven... the king had a golden idol, before whom offerings were made to the Heaven Dweller" (ib., 38). "At their gatherings the princes discoursed state affairs and amused themselves by horse and camel races" (ib., 119). As to the people, they "nourish themselves with the meat of cattle and make their clothes of skin; the cattle eats grass and drinks water; the herds wander from place to place, according to the season; in hard times they train themselves in riding and bow shooting" (ib., 28), "they have boats made of horse's skin" (ib., 127).

¹ A characteristic fact is that during the excavations at Noin-Ula, still bound by the former system of hunting up precious finds, the archaeologists have not done anything for investigating the non-royal tombs; and yet one of them mentions that "three types of tombs can be discerned on the burial ground: tumuli, small mounds and small hollows: the mounds are sometimes close to the tumuli". S. A. Teplooukhov (*Comptes-rendus des expéditions pour l'exploration du Nord de la Mongolie rattachées à l'expédition Mongolo-Tibétaine de P. K. Kozlov*), Leningrad, 1925, p. 13 (russian).

About the Okhuan, a neighbouring people, submitted to the Huns, it is known from the period we are interested in, that "the women embroider in silk on leather (see p. 55—56, n° 302, 314) and weave woollen stuffs; the men make bows and arrows, saddles and bridles, mould gold and iron for arms" (ib. 153).

All that is far from sufficient for realizing fully the social and economical life of the Hun-nu. The question of private property (cattle and pastures) among those nomads is as yet unsolved. Lively commercial relations between their chiefs and China, where a class-society was already formed, must have presumably led to a process of social differentiation among them and to that of the feudalization of their society, whose economics were based chiefly on cattle-raising. We have as yet no facts corroborating this suggestion; this question has not been put until now and ought to be thoroughly investigated; we want, too, a critical study of the Chinese sources for the history of this period. There is still less reason to take it for granted that we have here a nomad clan organization, admitting at this stage no traces of incipient feudalism whose economics were mainly of the nomad type; to judge by the facts in our possession such a conclusion does not suggest itself.

We are acquainted as yet only with objects illustrating the daily life of the upper classes; there is nothing to enlighten us on that of the craftsmen and workmen, who toiled at these artistic achievements in embroidery, dyed the wool, worked the mines, cast the metallic vessels and pole ornaments, dug the graves and constructed the burial-chambers for their lords, leaving probably behind a scoop for bailing out water (pl. 32,3).

Some remarkable materials enlightening us on the life of the working classes and the economical condition of the country are the results of excavations in the Transbaikal region entrusted in the years 1928/29 to the Burjat-Mongolian archaeological expedition of the Academy of Sciences of USSR led by G. P. Sosnovsky in the Burjat-Mongolian ASSR at a distance of 175—

200 km from Noin-Ula. Tumuli with finds analogous to those of Noin-Ula have been investigated here and, what is more important,—some earthen huts on a gorodisĉe enabling us to picture vividly the life of the men, to whose work the princes buried with such astonishing splendour, owed their prosperity.¹

Among the objects published here sundry may be pointed out with regard to the importance of looking for explanation to the literary sources and the folklore, illustrating the customs of people, whose material culture archaeologists study. A. Alföldi has recently made an interesting suggestion concerning the meaning of two objects described in the present article.² In connection with the yak and the firs and hillocks on the round silver plaque (pl. 25,2) he mentions the following very old Uigur tradition: the ancestors of their kingly race were two firs, father and mother, standing at the point of confluence of the Tola and Selenga (the Noin-Ula tumuli belong to the basin of the latter), of a hillock between them was born the Bull-King, one of the ancestors of the local kings.

The group of deer (or elk) and dragon (pl. 9,1) on the woollen carpet with appliqué pattern concerns the Hun tradition, according to which the Huns have been led into the land where they have settled since by a divine hind who kept running ahead of them; an enemy of hers, invariably pursuing her, is the glutton.

We have thus instead of (according to some) the antique gryphon, who in fact has nothing to do here, the image of another animal, just as fantastical, but better adopted to what we know of the people's life, by whose hands the carpet was made. As to its wings, it may be that this fictitious detail is due to the glutton's well known manner of catching big game by jumping

¹ The results of the excavations are going to be published by the Academy.

² Die geistigen Grundlagen des hochasiatischen Tierstiles. Forschungen und Fortschritte, 10. VII. 1931, n^o 20. Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Bd. 46. 1931. Arch. Anz., 394 ff.

down from a tree on the victim's nape. In these animal images we have possibly the relicts of totems.

The finds of Noin-Ula and the Transbaikal must be thoroughly studied from the technical standpoint ¹ and also with the help of language and folklore; the result will be not only the revival of the life of Hun-nu, but also the dispersion of the "Scytho-Siberian" mirage, attached to these remarkable finds from the first day of their discovery and their first publication. ²

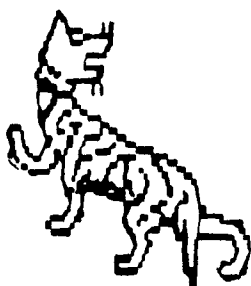
It will help also to establish the origin and the importance of the famous Siberian gold buckles, recently brought in connection with the carpets of Noin-Ula and thrown together with them into the ambiguous and wholly unscientific group of "Scytho-Siberian" objects, settled on ground of some stylistic traits. ³

It is quite necessary that the objects themselves and the linguistic and literary testimonies of their time should be in the centre of investigation, and the aid of folklore must not lead to formal "ethnographical" generalization, able only to endense this "Scytho-Siberian" mist, now beginning to disperse.

¹ N. P. Tichonov and A. A. Voskresensky, collaborators of the Academy, have got ready for publishing a technological analyse of the Mongolian textiles, which is presently to appear in print.

² Г. И. Боровка, Культурно-историческое значение археологических находок экспедиций... (Comptes-rendus des expéditions pour l'exploration du Nord de la Mongolie... Leningrad, 1925) and С. А. Теплоухов, Раскопки кургана в горах Нойн-Ула (ibid.), стр. 21.

³ Borovka, Scythian art, London, 1926.



Detail of pattern (pl. 17,2)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES

Plate 1.

Fragment of dark-purple woollen stuff embroidered in laid-stitch in three shades of dark brown and yellow sand-coloured wool.

Man's head, half-turned to the left; face broad and flat, nose turned up, moustache cropped short, chin small and smooth; hair tied above forehead with a ribbon; thin strip of gold foil was probably sewn here on the stuff. Face outlined in black has been apparently flesh-coloured.

Size—20 cm × 14 cm.

Circumstances of discovery unknown.

[Found presumably in the tumulus n° 25 (see plate 2). C. Trever].

Plate 2.

Fragment of dark-brown, formerly purple, woollen stuff, embroidered in laid stitch in three shades of brown, yellowish and green wool.

Man's figure in $\frac{3}{4}$, turned to the left; eyes wide open, nose broad and flat, short drooping moustache, thicklipped mouth; hair tied above forehead with ribbon; thin strip of gold foil was probably sewn here on the stuff; hair on back of head gathered in a knot; coat with trimming. Face outlined in black has been apparently flesh-coloured.

Size 51 cm × 24 cm.

Tumulus n° 25. Inv. n° 10. Found near coffin.

Plate 3,1.

Fragment of purple woollen stuff, worked in satin-stitch and stem-stitch in brown, greenish, yellowish and cream-coloured wool.

Pattern: four horizontal bands. On the upper one—alternating green and light blossoms with tendrils and scrolls; the middle one, embroidered all over in satin-stitch, bordered with light stripes; on third embroidered four-petalled flower with half-length figure of a child-warrior, turned to the right, rising from it; in left hand an oval shield, in right—flower-shaped dart with scroll; close to flower—other large ones, shaped like poppy-heads or pomegranates; twigs growing off central flower form scrolls with small green and light spirals; bird with long tail standing before warrior, separated from him by a scroll; beak open, long neck, head with crest, spread wings. Fourth band embroidered all over in satin-stitch, like second.

Size 64 cm × 27 cm.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 8. Stuff found fastened to inner side of S external wall of burial-chamber.

Plate 3,2.

Fragment of purple woollen stuff embroidered in satin-stitch and laid-stitch in three shades of brown wool.

Pattern: three horizontal bands. A broad upper one, consisting of two separate pieces sewn together—gryphon walking to the left with right paw raised and jaws open; small spiral springs upwards from its head; between its paws—five-petalled flower on wavy stem; behind the gryphon—large flower with poppy-heads or pomegranates on either side of it and spiral-scrolled tendrils spreading out. Second band narrow and embroidered all over in satin stitch. On third a series of inverted lotus blossoms, whose stems join together, forming arcades with blossom under each.

Lower edge turned in and stitched on with woollen thread.

Size 40 cm × 24 cm.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 110. Found in W part of S corridor.

Plate 4.

Fragment of purple, formerly ruby-coloured, woollen carpet embroidered in solid-stitch and stem-stitch in three shades of brown, red, yellow sand-coloured and green (formerly blue) wool.

Pattern: tortoise, carp-like fish and eels in two rows, alternating with large rosettes with heart-shaped petal in centre, from which diverge at right angles lily-like flowers with spiral tendrils between them, joining similar tendrils of upper row. Border of narrow petals, springing from straight band, and of wavy band of spiral scrolls.

Beside pattern bands of red-brown mixed woollen and flaxen stuff sewn on to the field.

Size 29 cm × 28 cm.

Fragment described forms part of large carpet (4,40 m × 3,20 m) sewn together of 10—15 kinds of different plain and embroidered stuffs (plates 5, 12, 14).

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 155. Carpet was spread on beams of external ceiling under a piece of felt.

Plate 5.

Fragment of purple, formerly ruby-coloured, woollen carpet embroidered in satin-stitch and stem-stitch in three shades of brown, in purple, yellow sand-coloured and green (formerly blue) wool.

Middle part embroidered; pattern of rosettes, tortoises and fishes (see plate 4); broad border with plant pattern (square and oblong rosettes alternating) enclosed between 2 plain bands, both adjoining to another border (continuous row of spiral scrolls and one of long oblique leaves): broad border following, embroidered all over with rows of concentric lozenges with oval centres. To narrow place of fragment band of mixed woollen and flaxen stuff with red brown chequer pattern sewn on.

Fragment forms part of large carpet (4,40 m × 3,30 m) (see plates 4, 12, 14).

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 150. Carpet was spread on beams of external ceiling under a piece of felt.

Plate 6.

Fragment of purple woollen stuff embroidered in satin-stitch in white, yellow, green and several shades of brown and purple wool.

Group of horsemen; of first only left shoulder and leg remain; second erect on white horse, feet reaching to the ground, horse's head turned aside; harness: saddle (only saddle bow to be seen), bridles, head ornaments and disc-shaped phalara with rosette of 5 circles on left shoulder; rider's head in profile, with closely fitting cap; tuft of hair falling from under latter on forehead, wavy locks descending on the neck behind; clothing: coat embroidered with squares, collar with light edge, long trousers, soft boots. Third horseman on a dark horse, leaning forward, head in $\frac{3}{4}$, similar head-dress, hair and clothes; before him—head and foreleg of fourth horse, apparently nibbling; beyond and above it—head of fifth horse. Bridles and head-ornaments of all horses identical.

Bottom edge of stuff bordered by two broad bands with white palmettes and dark flowers alternating between them, joined by elongated arches forming a loop with a point inside.

Height 66 cm, width 44 cm.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 12. Stuff was hanging on inner side of external S wall of burial chamber with thin silk stuff underneath (see Kozlov, p. 8). ¹

Plate 7.

Fragment of purple woollen stuff consisting of five bands sewn together and embroidered in satin-stitch, stem-stitch and laid-stitch in three shades of brown and in yellow sand-coloured wool.

¹ Comptes-rendus des expéditions pour l'exploration du Nord de la Mongolie. Leningrad, 1925 (russian).

Two upper bands unornamented; on third—lily-shaped blossoms, dark and light ones alternating, each with two leaves and tendrils; fourth embroidered all over in satin-stitch, in the middle of fifth—bird with spread wings and long turned up tail, looking to the left; before it—nude boy with shield in his left and dart in right hand, rising from a flower, from which besides winding stems with blossoms and tendrils are growing; behind bird—similar windings with blossoms and tendrils and part of large flower, from which they seem to grow.

Size—23 cm × 15 cm.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 180. Found behind capital of external E pillar in N corridor.

Plate 8.

Fragment of large red woollen carpet, lined with felt, the middle part quilted with red woollen thread, bordered with twilled silk and covered with purple, sand-coloured and greenish patterns.

Carpet bordered by quilted woollen stripe, mosaic appliqué work of quilted woollen stuff (red, brown, green and yellow sand-coloured) outlined with braid.

Pattern: group of tiger and yak (see plate 9,2), tree, group of deer (or elk) and dragon (plate 9,1) and group of tiger and yak again, incomplete.

Border (in some places sewn together of vertical bands) separated from middle part, quilted with spirals, by band of mosaic appliqué work—squares and crosses (red, brown, sand-coloured and cream-coloured).

Size of whole carpet—2,60 m × 1,95 m.

Width of band with groups of animals—24—28 cm.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 108. Carpet seems to have been spread all over corridor.

Plate 9.

Details of woollen carpet with mosaic appliqué work (see plate 8) of quilted woollen stuff contoured with braid.

1. Deer (or elk) with open jaws running to the left and dragon with bird's tail perched on the back of animal, clawing it. Cf. p. 24.

2. Yak, shaggy coated, turning to the right, another phantastical beast with tiger's body, mane, muzzle and tail ending in bird's heads, seizing upon the yak and driving its teeth into his neck.

Plate 10.

Reconstruction of carpet, parts of which reproduced on the plates 8, 9, 11.

Plate 11.

Detail of carpet, reproduced on the plates 8, 9, 10.

Plate 12.

Fragment of brown woollen carpet embroidered in satin-stitch and chain-stitch in two shades of brown and formerly white, now cream coloured, wool.

Beneath horizontal lines of double wavy stripes or "cloud-bands"—horned beast's head and foreparts; along the edge below runs a series of flowers embroidered in light thread and consisting of four twigs growing from one stem and ending in little buds.

Part of the same large carpet from tomb's ceiling (see plates 4, 5, 14).

Tumulus n° 6. Found on beams of ceiling, under piece of felt.

Plate 13.

Piece of silk, sole-shaped, brown, formerly purple, embroidered in tambour-stitch and knotted stitch with yellow sand-coloured, formerly bright-yellow, silk.

Pattern: stylized pair of animals with backs adjoining, rearing on hind legs with heads turned and facing each other, rapacious beaks, long ornate beards, long parallelly curved pointed horns and short tails.

Size 19,5 cm × 10 cm.
Tumulus n° 12. Inv. n° 4.
Site of discovery uncertain.

Plate 14.

Fragment of brown woollen carpet embroidered in chain-stitch and satin-stitch in two shades of brown and cream-coloured, formerly white, wool.

Consists of four vertical bands sewn together; first, second and fourth embroidered, the narrow third one of mixed woollen and flaxen stuff with scalloped pattern woven in reddish-yellow. Design of embroidery—repetition of reversable motive; head and foreparts of horned beast, above which 14 rows of wavy bands or "cloud bands", one long and two short ones alternating, the whole terminating in a similar design, reversed. The confronting beasts are separated by two rows of inverted white flowers, consisting of three or four twigs, springing from one stem and ending in little buds.

Part of large carpet (see plates 4, 5, 12).

Tumulus n° 6.

Carpet spread under piece of felt on beams of external ceiling.

Plate 15.

Fragment of a silk stuff woven of light-brown and of three shades of yellow sand-coloured threads on brown, formerly purple field.

Pattern: repeated group of two jagged rocks with tree between them; bird perched on top of each rock with crest and long feathery tail, stretching its head downwards to large stocky desert-like plant. Light border on upper edge of fragment.

Size—1,92 m × 38 cm.

Tumulus n° 12. Inv. n° 2.

Site of discovery uncertain.

Plate 16.

Corner-piece of brown, formerly purple, silk stuff, embroidered in tambour-stitch and knotted stitch in brick-red and brown silk.

Winged dragon striding to the right: four lion's legs, body covered with large scales, long neck and beak, crest along neck, curved feather growing off neck, long feathery tail raised. Field filled up with dots, winding lines and scrolls ending in spirals with circles.

Piece bordered on two sides by double triangles; spaces between them filled up by stylized flowers and scrolls; bases of triangles adjoining to band embroidered all over with elongated lozenges.

Size 34,5 cm × 26,5 cm.

Tumulus n° 12. Inv. n° 3.

Site of discovery uncertain.

Plate 17,1.

Fragment of twilled silk with greenish-brown pattern outlined in gold on purple field.

Field covered with complicated design—symmetrical maze of undulating and voluted cloud scrolls with floating ends. Right and left from central design in spaces formed by scrolls mentioned—galloping horsemen shooting from their bows at rows of gryphons (winged horses? mountain goats?); rows of Chinese ideographs between them.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 321.

Fragment of cover from W support of coffin.

Plate 17,2.

Fragment of brown silk (carpet covering) with woven pattern in purple, yellow sand-coloured and greenish shades.

Field covered all over with design of white stripes forming

zigzag-patterns, developing in some instances into rows of animals running to the left (rows of large and small figures alternating); at right angles to the running beasts—small animals, standing; contoured figures of tigers with heads turned back, open jaws and upraised forepaw walking in the same direction; between those and big animals—scattered Chinese ideographs.

Stuff quilted in spiral-pattern.

Size—22,5 cm × 17 cm.

Tumulus n° 1. Inv. n° 74.

Found in W corridor on coffin's level.

Plate 18,1.

Fragment of two lozenge-shaped bits of silk sewn together, embroidered in stem-stitch.

Pattern within them identical in design; some details, embroidered in light thread on one piece, executed in dark on the other, and vice versa. Small pattern: succession of elongated "pods" and stylized three-legged long-necked birds with two spiral scrolls for tails and wings, head developing into scrolls of next ornament.

Tumulus n° 1. Inv. n° 6.

Stuff found W from coffin, above floor.

Plate 18,2.

Fragment of silk embroidered in coloured silks (chain-stitch).

Running up and down the whole piece—an undulating stem with scrolls and tendrils spreading from it; winged dragon with open jaws, crest and pointed wings, leaping to the left from between repeated sprays; second beast (incomplete) turning its muzzle towards it; rest of field embroidered with "cloud-pattern", tied ribbons, small lozenges and four rows of chevrons, terminating above in figure of wild beast, apparently on the point of springing.

Size 21 cm × 15 cm.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 75.

Found in E part of S corridor, near floor.

Plate 19,1.

Fragment of blue-green silk woven with gold pattern: rows of fishes grouped two and two, one pair above other, swimming in the same direction.

Size 21 cm × 14 cm.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 178.

Found on upper side of external beams.

Plate 19,2.

Fragment of twilled golden sand-coloured silk with red woven pattern (larger lozenges, consisting of four small ones with point in centre of each).

Trimmed with silk border of same colour, plain; traces of another border having been formerly sewn on to edge.

Size 1,53 m × 1,49 m.

Width of border 11 cm.

Tumulus n° 12. Inv. n° 1.

Site of discovery uncertain.

Plate 19,3.

Fragment of silk having two warps, purple-brown and yellowish-golden; brown is given by woof.

Bands of two narrow dark stripes alternating with meander-shaped squares adjoining to them; dark inverted elongated triangles issuing from squares and forming combined with each other similar light triangles with bases standing on next band of dark stripes.

Size 1,50 m × 18,5 cm.

Tumulus n° 23. Inv. n° 35.

Found in E corridor, on lower beam of external corridor.

Plate 20,1.

Leg of wide trousers, reaching to the waist in front, to the knee behind and ending in soft boot.

Purple twilled silk with golden patterns; bands, horsemen and dragons (?) arranged in two vertical rows, and lines of Chinese ideographs.

At the waist-loop for fastening to girdle; decorated with appliqué piece of same twilled silk, but without design, shaped like four-petalled rosette; petals raised, padded with wool and sewn on by thread of purple silk. Trousers trimmed with yellow sand-coloured silk; on each leg seam in front and behind.

Felt boot covered with yellow sand-coloured silk, with leather cover coming next, with sand-coloured silk lining, embroidered in chain-stitch with purple, sand-coloured and brown silk; pattern—muzzles of horned beasts.

Length from waist to heels—1,09 m.

Width of leg—50 cm.

Length of sole—28 cm.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 302.

Found in S part of E corridor.

Plate 20,2.

Upper part of boot made of three pieces of silk, embroidered.

Heel and toe of two bits of same stuff, the rest—of another; first stuff—sand-coloured, formerly brick-red, embroidered in tambour-stitch in sand-coloured and two shades of brown, formerly blue and red, silk. Pattern: winding ribbons with scrolls branching out.

Other stuff (upper part of boot)—brown, formerly purple, embroidered in stem-stitch in two shades of yellow sand-coloured silk; pattern: winding motives of scrolls, spirals and "pods".

Height—23 cm. Length—42 cm.

Tumulus n° 12. Inv. n° 25.

Site of discovery uncertain.

Plate 21, 1—2.

1. Fragment of plain transparent stuff (tulle).

One of many small cut rectangular bits—purple, violet, brown and brick-red.

Size 21,5 cm × 15,5 cm.

2. Fragment of transparent stuff (tulle) with pattern of small intricate lozenges woven in. One of many rectangular cut fragments—brick-red, greenish-sand-coloured and greenish-grey (formerly green).

Size—17 cm × 11 cm.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 332.

Found under or near coffin. Bundles of similar bits hanging on chamber's walls.

Plate 22.

Silk sand-coloured, formerly ruby-coloured, gown, trimmed with fur contoured with braid.

On shoulders and back fur stripes sewn on, similarly contoured.

Fur (deer, marmot, castor, sable etc.) sewn on in little bits.

Length—1,17 m. Width (including sleeves)—1,94 m. Width of fur trimming on sleeve—7 cm.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 91.

Found in E part of S corridor.

Plate 22.2.

Trousers of purple twilled woollen stuff with variegated red and brown stripes; woof thread withdrawn. Edged below with brown woollen stuff.

Length—1,14 m.

Waist—1,16 m.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 301.
Found in S part of E corridor.

Plate 23,1.

Cap of silk, embroidered woollen stuff and sable, quilted with felt, with ear-pieces and strings hanging down from it.

Embroidered in wool on red, formerly bright-red, woollen field; pattern of triangles and spiral circles representing apparently two eyes; design worked in brown and grey threads and light ones stitched to the field with dark-blue.

Ear-pieces of yellow sand-coloured silk with brown silk edge, quilted with woollen stuff; strings of the same material sewn to them; on them—other ear-pieces of brick-red, formerly bright red, silk covered with sable, with strings of sand-coloured silk, hanging from underneath and divided above into two to make place for ear. Little strings of sand-coloured silk sewn on to the back of cap.

Perim. 70 cm., diam. 22 cm.

Front-height—13 cm.

Length of strings—17 cm.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 296.

Found in E corridor.

Plate 23,2.

Cap lining; greyish sand-coloured, formerly yellow, silk; sewn together of two pieces of stuff—round top and rectangular piece forming vertical sides, slightly drawn together below and trimmed with two strips of same material; upper strip having been not long enough for a full circle, narrow one was sewn on to broad one.

Border of lining is greased from wear, particularly at the back. Long vertical stitches worked in silk thread (probably traces of wadding) on the inside.

Perim.—65 cm. Height—13 cm.

Tumulus n° 12. Inv. n° 28.

Site of discovery uncertain.

Plate 23, 3—4.

Cap, narrowing to the top, of formerly purple, now yellow sand-coloured silk, quilted with felt with silk stitched edges; frame of birch-bark inside; strings of same stuff, consisting above of two ribbons (round the ear) joining below and worked here with three transversal rows of long stitches.

Extern. diam. 53 cm. Height—34 cm.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 300.

Found in S part of E corridor.

Plate 24,1.

Triangular ornamental plaque of stamped gold foil, edges turned in; indistinct plant design; round hole in the middle.

Size 8,7 cm × 5,8 cm.

Tumulus n° 23. Inv. n° 23.

Found in inner burial chamber near coffin.

Plate 24,2.

Oblong embossed gold plaque with indistinct figures of animals framed by prominent border with notches; plaque, hammered into mould, details chiselled. The inside has been filled up with dark mastic.

Size 8,2 cm × 3,8 cm.

Tumulus n° 23. Inv. n° 23.

Found in inner burial chamber near coffin.

Plate 24,3.

Hemispherical ornamental gold plaque with turned in edges, with incrustation of dark-coloured stones, of which only six left and decorated with fine granules encircling central setting; hammered into mould. The inside has been filled up with dark mastic.

Diam. 1,1 cm. Height—1,1 cm.
Tumulus n° 23. Inv. n° 7.
Found in coffin.

Plate 24,4.

Small massive gold cylinder, divided into three panels by lines of granules, each panel containing four circles bordered with granules and holding glass paste or stones fastened by mastic; black cabochon stones between circles; four granule pyramids soldered to rim.

Height—1,9 cm. Diam.—1,4 cm.
Tumulus n° 23. Inv. n° 9.
Found in coffin.

Plate 24,5.

Gold embossed ornament—bull's head; details given in granules and ornamented with small black and grey stones, of which only five left. At the back—pin vertically placed, working on two hinges, with small piece of brown woollen stuff to which plaque was fastened.

Height—3 cm, width—1,7 cm.
Tumulus n° 23. Inv. n° 8.
Found in coffin.

Plate 24,6.

Ornamental plaque of thin sheet of gold with turned in edges; animal head, with black stones (incrustation) for eyes (only one left); small oblong stone on forehead; above it—a hollow (stone now missing); ears missing, in their place—holes with traces of iron.

The inside has been filled with light coloured mastic.
Size 3,8 cm × 1 cm.
Tumulus n° 23. Inv. n° 10. Found in coffin.

Plate 24,7.

Gold ornamental plaque with turned in edges: winged horse resting. Two holes for threading pierced above ear and through haunch.

Plaque hammered into mould; details of wing and mane chiselled.

Size 4,2 cm × 2,2 cm.

Tumulus unknown.

Plate 24,8.

Round convex ornamental gold plaque with turned in edges and settings for inlaid stones, missing here, as well as in centre.

Hammered into mould. In one setting—a piece of gold, incompletely hammered.

Diam. 3,8 m.

Tumulus unknown.

Plate 24,9.

Oblong silver plaque with figure of deer in profile, head turned to the front; rim ornamented by prominent border with notches.

Hammered from inside, finished by hammer and chisel on the right side. The inside was filled with red mastic.

Size 6,5 cm × 3,7 cm.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 255.

Found under coffin.

Plate 25,1.

Oblong silver plaque of base alloy; embossed figure of yak in profile, head en face; landscape with hillocks shown by undulating lines beneath animal's feet; fir-tree standing in the background.

Prominent border with oblique notches. Plaque hammered from the inside and finished with hammer and chisel on the right side.

Traces of mastic on the inside.

Size—17 cm × 9 cm.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 254.

Found in S part of E corridor.

Plate 25,2.

Round silver plaque of base alloy with embossed figure of yak in profile standing between two fir-trees with head turned en face; beneath its feet—two rows of small hillocks. Prominent border with oblique notches. Cf. p. 24.

Hammered from the inside and finished by hammer and chisel on the right side. The inside was filled with reddish mastic.

Diam.—14 cm.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 253.

Found in S part of E corridor.

Plate 26,1.

Cast bronze lamp shaped like round cup on three feet with spike for candle in centre and with handle, forming a small broadening out.

Sides decorated with three bands in relief. Black patine.

Diam. 11 cm. Height—7 cm. Length of handle 12 cm.

Tumulus n° 25. Inv. n° 24.

Found in E corridor.

Plate 26,2.

Cast bronze vessel, broken body, circular stand, high neck, widening towards the rim. ¹ Dark-brown patine.

¹ The illustration shows the neck of the vessel inverted on a new cone.

Height of body—11 cm. Diam. of foot—8 cm. Height of neck 9 cm.

Tumulus n° 25. Inv. n° 18.

Found in NE corner of grave.

Plate 26,3.

Fragment of round cast bronze mirror with relief ornament on projecting rim—plain band, row of birds and running animals, row of triangles following, with bases touching preceding row. In the middle between two narrow stripes decorated with lines—broad band with alternating plant-ornament and circles with eight festoons around central boss. Grey patine.

Length of fragment—10,5 cm. Width—8 cm.

Tumulus n° 25. Inv. n° 19.

Found in NE corner of grave.

Plate 27.

Four pillar shaped furniture-legs with tenons of carved wood covered with brown lacquer and painted in red; abacus ornamented with leaf-pattern; painted stripes, scrolls and circles running around the pillar.

Height—22 cm (without tenon); tenon—1,5 cm.

Tumulus n° 6.

Found behind capital of external central pillar of N corridor.

Plate 28,1.

Cast bronze pole ornament, shaped like six-petalled rosette with boss in centre; six round holes between petals; petals veined. Set on hollow stem, hexagonal in section above and round below, with spike protruding on one side and turned upwards.

Height—6,5 cm. Diam. of rosette—11 cm.

Tumulus n° 25. Inv. n° 22.

Two rows of 35 similar pole ornaments found standing along the wall of E corridor.

Plate 28,2.

Cast bronze pole ornament; four-petalled rosette set on four-faced stem, broadening downwards; boss in the middle of rosette and four round holes between separate, broad and pointed, petals.

Spike, turned upwards, projecting from stem; round hole on lower part of latter.

Height 10 cm. Diam. of rosette—6,8 cm.

Tumulus n° 1. Inv. n° 65.

Found in W corridor.

Plate 28,3.

Cast bronze pole ornament (hood with indistinct ornament).

Height 11 cm.

Tumulus n° 1. Inv. n° 20.

Found among objects scattered in W part of inner burial chamber.

Plate 29,1.

Wooden bowl with two long narrow horizontal handles, the inside covered with red lacquer, the outside — with brown, and decorated with brownish-red pattern of double lines and circles.

Lacquering damaged.

Length — 11 cm. Width with handles—11,5 cm. Height—4 cm.

Tumulus n° 23. Inv. n° 33.

Found in inner burial-chamber, N from coffin.

Plate 29,2.

Wooden bowl with two flat narrow horizontal handles covered with red lacquer on the inside and with dark-brown—on the outside; decorated in red; below the rim — spiral bands, be-

neath which—wider ones with crested birds and spirals. Handles covered with gilt bronze. An inscription incised on foot was deciphered and interpreted by prof. O. Kümmel (Berlin) and prof. S. Umehara (Tokyo) during their sojourn in Leningrad. It contains the exact date (year 2 of our era), as well as the names of the manufacturers and of the painter (see p. 14—15).

Height—5 cm. Length—17,5 cm.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 266.

Found in S part of E corridor.

Plate 30,1.

Vessel of lacquered wood (see plate 29,2).

Plate 30,2.

Wooden bowl, lacquered and painted, in shape of animal, with stopper-head fitted to neck; brown lacquer with darker ornament or plain band encircling animal's form; stopper brown; neck damaged below; lacquer peeling off.

Length—24 cm. Height—16 cm.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 100.

Found in W part of E corridor.

Plate 31.

13 fragments of wooden box, covered with red lacquer inside and with black outside.

Pattern of inlaid thin gold foil: hunting scenes, beasts and birds, man's figure in long gown and bands of spirals.

Professor Umehara of Tokyo, during his sojourn in Leningrad in 1927, has reconstructed the box as originally round, with vertical sides, sloping shoulders and three friezes on it; one near the top, the others below.

Height of box—13,5 cm. Diam. of box—21,8 cm. Height of frieze—3,7 cm.

Tumulus n° 12. Inv. n° 311—345.

30 fragments in all found in burial-chamber.

Plate 32,1.

Fragment of wooden deer; eyes seem to have been of dark bone; wooden spikes for ears, set obliquely; of antlers only bottom-piece left, to which they were affixed.

Height—11 cm. Width—4,5 cm.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 126.

Found in SE corner of inner burial-chamber.

Plate 32,2.

Rectangular festoon-shaped wooden plaque, tetrahedral in front, flat at the back, incised, with square hole in the middle; holes for fastening in the corners; in one of them remains of leather strap. Warped.

Size 9,5 cm × 7,5 cm.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 343.

Found among the objects under and near coffin.

Plate 32,3.

Scoop hollowed of wood with long handle, rudely worked.

Length—84 cm.

Tumulus n° 23. Inv. n° 36.

Found in S corner of E corridor.

Plate 33,1.

Burial flag; sand-coloured silk case with seven rows of triangles in purple, sand-coloured and brown twilled silk sewn on.

A wooden hoop has been sewn into upper edge, with piece of tape for hanging up attached to it; pointed pieces of purple and sand-coloured silk sewn on below; sand-coloured silk worn and greased.

Perim. at the top—48 cm. Length—1,12 m.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 134.

Found in SE corner of inner burial chamber.

Plate 33, 2—3.

Two tresses of rough black hair tied at the top with woollen cord.

Length—60 cm.

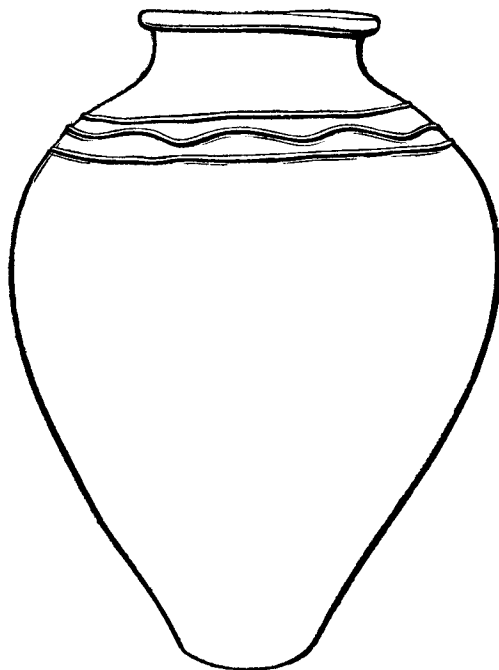


Fig. 1. Clay urn.

Zurumté, Kondratiev's tumulus. Inv. n° 22.

Found in the earth W from coffin.

Plate 33, 4—5.

Two tresses of rough black hair, one of them in brick-red silk case with sand-coloured festooned silk bands, festoons triangular.

Length of tresses 70 cm.

Tumulus n° 6. Inv. n° 229.

In N corridor and inner burial chamber 14 tresses in cases found, one tress without any, and 5 empty cases.

Figure n° 1 in text, p. 50.

A clay urn ornamented beneath the neck with wavy lines running between two straight ones.

Height—80 cm.

Tumulus n° 1. Inv. n° 55.

Found standing in W end of N corridor.

Figure n° 2 in text, p. 51.

Light jade plaque, cut à jour with engraving; two dragons with bird's beak and long horns bent backwards confronting each other; bodies writhing, tails crossing each other.

Length—11 cm. Width—3,7 cm.

Tumulus n° 12. Inv. n° 306.

Site of discovery uncertain.



Fig. 2. Jade plaque.

LIST OF FINDS

TUMULUS N° 1.

West from coffin about 0,15—0,25 m above floor:

1) 22 jade plaques of various form and thickness (10 of them undamaged); 2) clay sherd; 3) bottom end of large pole-ornament; 4) gold spindle-shaped plaque; 5) oblong fragment of panel wood; 6) 12 fragments of stuff with "turkish" ornament (plate 18₁), 6-a) piece of silk with different design; 7) piece of thin silk tulle; 8) [silk] tress-case, damaged; 9) piece of plain silk.

In S part of coffin, about 0,15—0,25 m above floor:

10) jade plaque; 11) 3 pieces of gold foil; 12) metal object, heart-shaped, on three short stands, with holes pierced through them; 13) top of pole-ornament.

W from coffin, about 0,15—0,25 m above floor:

14) 3 thin pieces of wood round in section (rods for pole-ornaments?); 15) long piece of rubber-like material.

W from coffin near floor:

16) 6 jade plaques; 17) [bronze] pole-ornaments [with rosette above and hook below it].

Near W side of coffin:

18) large brass pestle with traces of gilding.

Scattered about in W part of inner chamber:

19) flat fragment of wood; 20) [bronze] pole-ornament, blunt-pointed, with groove (plate 28₃); 21) fragment of thick brass-tube; 22) wooden object in form of a mushroom; 23) [wooden] rivet from coffin; 24) 13 pieces of gold foil; 25) 11 fragments of thin lacquered and painted wood panel; 26) clay sherd; 27) 4 gold plaques; 28) 26 pieces of silk (see n° 6); 29) 9 pieces of silk with same patterns, but of finer work; similar stuff found

in tumulus n° 6; 30) fragment of silk; 31) silk "girdle"; 32) 3 small fragments of stuff with lozenge-pattern; 33) large fragment of same stuff; 34) 2 pieces of thick [silk] stuff; 35) 8 pieces of plain silk; 36) 7 small fragments of tulle, 37) [silk] tress case; 38) silk band with large lozenge-pattern; 39) 3 fragments of silk carpet-border; 40) 2 fragments of carpet border; 41) tuft of human hair; 42) 3 fragments of felt from carpet; 43) fragment of carpet cover, with animal ornament; 44) large fragment of plain silk lining; 44-a) large fragment of plain silk lining; 44-b) 3 fragments of lining; 45) fragment of carpet (border and lining); 46) fragment of carpet border (see n° 45); 47) piece of stuff with different pattern (see upper cover of western carpet); 48) 3 fragments of carpet border (see n° 40); 48-a) 2 fragments of carpet border; 49) 3 bands with lozenge-pattern (see n° 38); 50) piece of warp (see n° 43).

In W part of inner chamber:

51) [silk] tress-case (torn); 52) 4 pieces of silk (two types); 53) fragment of coffin bottom [with lacquer and painting]; on the under side (above the northern support)—bird [in yellow and red].

In W corridor:

54) human hair.

In W end of N corridor:

55) [clay vessel]—a burial urn (fig. 1); 56) some coals from urn.

In W corridor:

57) 4 fragments of silk (see n° 6); 58) 2 pieces of thick silk; 59) piece of silk (carpet border); 60) fragment of silk ribbon (see n° 49).

In N part of inner chamber:

61) 4 fragments of carpet (2 from border, 2 from middle piece); 62) 4 fragments of carpet lining; 63) small piece of tulle; 64) fragment of flag with festoons.

In W corridor:

65) top of [bronze] pole ornament [with rosette above and hook below it] (plate 28₂); 66) fragment of gilt brass tube; 67) brass object (broken) in the form of cup; 68) 3 tresses in silk cases (torn); 69) tufts of hair and fragments of tress cases; 70) 3 pieces of silk (various types).

On carpet in W corridor:

71) 3 human teeth (molars).

Contents of urn (found on bottom):

72) washed specimen; 73) unwashed specimen.

In W gallery on level of coffin:

74) small carpet; 74-a) fragment of carpet cover (plate 17₂); 75) fragment of lining, patched; 76) fragment of border; 77) 2 fragments of border (various types); 78) ribbon (part of border) with lozenge pattern; 79) piece of stuff, with some felt and band with lozenge-pattern, fastened to it (border); 80) tress in case and an empty case.

In NE corner of exterior chamber:

81) 3 small fragments of plaiting (tarred); 82) piece of silk with peculiar "turkish" ornament; 83) fragment of brass; 84) clay sherd; 85) fragment of brass pole-ornament.

In E corridor:

86) 55 fragments of clay vase; 87) piece of very thin silk with impressed hollows, containing globules of some farinaceous stuff.

Along lower part of S exterior wall:

88) long band of silk.

In E corridor:

89) 4 pieces of silk; same ornament (piece of thin silk roughly sewn to one of them); 90) 7 pieces of silk; same ornament (a piece analogous to n° 91 sewn to one of them); 91) piece of silk with peculiar ornament; 92) double burial [silk] flag; 93) small fragment of tulle, tied with ribbon; 94) small piece of thin plain silk; 95) 2 pieces of silk (see n° 6); one pennant-shaped; 96) hair and tress-cases.

In S end of E corridor:

97) 17 fragments of wooden plank.

In middle of E corridor:

98) piece of wood.

TUMULUS N° 6.

In NE corner of the pit:

1) 2 broken pieces of [iron] bridle; 2) brass bung.

On W girder of exterior ceiling:

3) piece of figured red stuff with embroidery.

On shaft of southern pillar of central external girder:

4) piece of silk; 5) tufts of wool.

In the mud of S corridor:

6) [silk] tress case [with festoons].

On inner side of S external wall:

7) (left out); 8) piece of embroidered [woollen] stuff (human figure and bird) (see plate 3₁); 9) lining to n° 8 in three strips; 10) (left out); 11) (left out); 12) piece of embroidered [woollen] stuff (human figures and horses) (see plate 6).

In the earth of S corridor about 1,00 — 1,40 m below exterior ceiling:

13) silk pouch; 14) small piece of tulle tied with string; 15) large silk case (torn) with two festooned trimmings; 16) curved band of felt with border of figured silk stuff (two pieces; some farinaceous substance is sewn in a rag to one of them); 17) flock of wool; 18) small piece of figured silk; 19) silk tress-case; 20) fragment of case, with string and broken piece of wooden rim; 21) small piece of silk stuff with some flour (or incense?) sewn into it; 22) figured pieces of felt, sole shaped (embroidered) — two fragments; one complete and half of another; 23) case for the latter of red [woollen] stuff (n° 22 and 23 were found together); 24) 2 pieces of figured silk; 25) 3 pieces of [embroidered] silk, different pattern; 26) 4 pieces of silk, different pattern; 27) 2 pieces of silk, different pattern; 28) piece of thin yellow silk; 29) [silk] pouch with round hole; 30) 9 pieces of plain silk, rags; 31) large silk case [flag], with festooned trimmings, wooden rim and piece of tape at the top; 32) 17 black tresses, some of them in silk cases; 33) 2 metal tubes; 34) 2 [bronze] lids with handles; 35) 3 small metal cubes [beads] with strings; 36) 2 copper bow-shaped plaques with grooves; 37) thin gold plaque; 38) 7 fragments of large [copper?] vessel; 39) 5 bits of green mastic [stone?] (the darkest found in a tress); 40) fragment of wooden cup [with lacquer pattern];

41) metal fragment (bronze); 42) fragments of wooden sheath encircled with strip of birch-bark; 43) 3 small wooden sticks; one with [silk] tape; 44) nail-shaped brass plaque; 45) small wood tablet (27 cm × 14 cm); 46) small piece of wood; 47) small polished wooden post; 48) small piece of tulle [with lozenges] (cf. n° 14); 49) 4 pieces of silk (cf. n° 30); 50) 9 pieces of figured silk; 51) 3 black tresses [in silk cases with festoons].

Ibidem, 1,40—1,60 m deep:

52) thin soft grass; 53) brass fragment; 54) neck of large metal [bronze] vessel (?); 55) tress in [silk] case with tape.

Ibidem, somewhat deeper, scattered in disorder:

56) 2 tresses in cases (torn); 57) 6 pieces of yellow and brown tulle; 58) 3 [silk] open work bands with shimmering patterns; 59) piece of [embroidered] silk (cf. n° 50); 60) [silk] tress-case; 61) 2 pieces of plain silk; 62) 3 wooden sticks: one charred at the end, another with tape attached to it.

On external side of S wall of inner chamber:

63) piece of silk with patterns [horsemen, ideographs].

In E part of S corridor, near floor:

64) piece of figured silk (border); 65) piece of embroidered woolen stuff (cf. n° 3); 66) piece of figured silk; 67) 2 pieces of leather (chamois); 68) 6 pieces of silk (remains of shirt); 69) horse-hair (tail and mane); 70) nave of wheel; 71) 2 small wooden tablets from saddle; 72) wooden stick; 73) saddle-cloth or shabrack with lining of thick linen; 74) shabrack (cf. n° 73); 75) piece of [embroidered] silk with various patterns; 76) piece of figured silk; 77) small piece of tulle; 78) long narrow tulle bag; 79) cuff of silk sleeve, edged with fur; 80) 3 small leather straps; 81) wooden lid (?) and stopper; 82) 2 hollowed wooden discs; 83) tress in [silk] case, bags for amulets fastened to it; 84) piece of bridle decoration; 85) 2 tufts of horse-hair, plaited above; 86) horse-hair broom with wooden handle; 87) tufts of horse-hair; 88) hoop of plaited hair with tufts of hair hanging down from it; 89) piece of yellow silk with black stains; 90) wooden part of saddle; 91) 11 pieces of silk gown with fur-trimming (pl. 22₁); 92) tress in case with bag for amulets; 93) 3 leather straps; 94) fragment of felt spread on the floor of S corridor; 95) tuft of black hair, wooden disc, metal top and piece of jade.

In W part of S corridor:

96) 9 fragments of uniformly coloured silk; 97) fragment of silk sleeve; 98) 3 tresses in [silk] cases with amulets; 99) hair (blood stains in the middle and at the end of the bundle); 100) wooden vessel lacquered, with stopper (pl. 30₂); 101) wooden disc with holes; 102) piece of wood; 103) bladder (for tying up instead of stopper); 104) [woollen] inner sole of slipper; 105) 2 fragments of silk garment with warm lining; 106) small felt carpet with silk; 107) double felt seat [saddle-cloth]; 108) fragment of large [woollen] carpet [with felt lining and pattern in appliqué work (groups of animals)]; two large pieces of the same (the carpet was spread out apparently in the whole corridor (pl. 8—11); 109) piece of fur (same kind found all over corridor); 110) piece of red (woollen) embroidered stuff (pl. 3₂), (probably part of n° 8); 111) 2 pine-cones and piece of charcoal; 111-a) fragment of cord net.

In SE corner of inner chamber:

112) 2 silk bands with Chinese ideographs; 113) long narrow silk case with ideographs; 114) tress in case; 115) 2 fragments of yellow silk; 116) fragment of silk tress-case; 117) fragment of silk sleeve with felt lining; 118) 8 fragments of tulle and 2 of thicker silk stuff; 119) 2 woollen cords; 120) piece of embroidery, lined; 121) 3 leather straps; 122) piece of bark; 123) 2 pieces of figured silk; 124) 2 pieces of wood with carved ornament; 125) silk inner sole, double; 126) broken wooden figure of deer, front part (pl. 32₁); 127) 4 small gold plaques; 128) piece of jade; 129) 2 small fragments of wood and 2 small straps; 130) fragment of silk stuff with patterns and tape; 131) wooden object with 4 holes pierced through edge and 5 grooves; 132) small silk bag with tape; some cotton wool inside; 133) silk ribbon decorated with festoons; 134) silk case [burial flag] trimmed with festoons; a thin wooden rim fastened at one side (pl. 33₁); 135) 4 fragments of transparent stone, jade like.

In SW corner of inner chamber:

136) fragment of transparent jade-like stone; 137) tress in [silk] case and an empty case; 138) piece of thin yellow silk; 139) wooden stand decorated with lacquer and patterns; 140) fragments of garments and shoes, remains of human bones and hair; 141) wooden object, shaped like knife's handle; 142) fragment of chamois-like leather; 143) 14 clay sherds.

On lid of coffin:

144) 4 fragments of embroidered silk.

On floor of inner chamber:

145) 2 fragments of carpet (pieces of silk border and of band with appliqué work.

In the earth N of coffin:

146) metal buckle fastened to rose-coloured lining; 147) 2 [clay] sherds.

On beams of exterior ceiling:

148) piece of figured stuff [apparently part of woollen carpet], embroidery (turtle); 149) [piece of same stuff] (lizard); 150) [piece of same stuff] (lozenges, corinthian ornament, lizard) (pl. 5); 151) 6 pieces of figured stuff (see n° 155); 152) long piece of stuff with lining (see n° 8); 153) piece of stuff (see n° 152); 154) piece of stuff (see n° 155); 155) ceiling-carpet (birds and fishes) (pl. 4); 156) specimen of felt, covering ceiling carpet.

On E side of trench (9,40 — 9,50 m deep):

157) 17 convex gilt plaques with wires across the back for drawing strap through; remains of latter; 158) 2 rings; 159) cylinder-shaped metal top piece and piece of wooden stick from it; 160) small piece of leather and small [bronze gilt] tube.

On S side of trench (9,90 — 10,10 m deep):

161) [bronze] bow, shaped like horse-shoe; 162) 3 [bronze] rings, various forms; 163) 5 fragments of [bronze] tube with wood inside; one has a protrusion with a hole; 164) bit of uncertain material; 165) [bronze] cylinder (see n° 159); 166) [bronze] bow, shaped like horse-shoe (see n° 161); 167) [bronze] buckle with two holes and [bronze] plaque (see n° 157); 168) 2 [bronze] rings (see n° 162); 169) 3 fragments of [bronze] tube (see n° 163); n°n° 157 — 163 and n°n° 165 — 169 — parts of harness.

On beams of ceiling, under felt:

170 — 176) bands of ceiling carpet, sewn together, of several pieces of woollen embroidered stuff (fishes, turtles, tiger's fell, plant-ornament etc.).

On upper side of external girders:

177) 8 fragments of plain thin silk stuff; 178) piece of stuff with ornament (vase with fishes) (pl. 19); 179) piece of stuff ("turkish" ornament, similar to one found in tumulus n° 1).

Behind capital of E exterior pillar in N corridor:

180) piece of [woollen], embroidered stuff (human figure and bird (pl. 7); 181) burial [silk] flag; 182) 6 pieces of plain thin silk; 183) 7 plaited strings.

Behind capital of central exterior pillar in N corridor:

184) fragments of [woollen, embroidered] stuff.

In N corridor:

185) plaited tape trimmed with leather and bits of rough „velvet“; 186) narrow leather case (torn); 187) fragment of thick (woollen) carpet [on felt, with appliqué work]: bull [or yak]; 188) fragment of thick [woollen] carpet [on felt, with appliqué work]: lynx [“dragon”]; 189) grooved brass plaque bent at right angle; 190) brass gilt object, crescent-shaped; 191) tress in case of stuff with peculiar pattern; 192) 17 tresses in cases, 3 cases for tresses; 193) wooden [furniture leg with tenon], lacquered and painted; 194) plaited cord with 4 tied sticks; 195) fragment of brass vessel [thin plaque]; 196) 60 fragments of [clay] urns; 197) [wooden] stopper for urn; 198) fragment of skin (starch cellulose)? rolled up; 199) 6 pieces of “velvet” from saddle; 200) 4 bits of animal membrane and one bit of starch cellulose; 201) piece of leather of unequal thickness; 202) 5 wooden saddle parts; 203) piece of wood, bottle-shaped; 204) 2 plaited cords; 205) leathern band.

Between E exterior pillars and exterior wall:

206) piece of [woollen embroidered] stuff: human leg in trousers.

Between central pillars and exterior wall:

207) piece of [woollen embroidered] stuff: human figure and bird.

In N corridor:

208) burial [silk] flag [with festoons].

In N part of inner chamber:

209) 4 pieces of [silk] stuff with “turkish” ornament.

In N corridor:

210) 3 fragments of plain silk.

In N part of inner chamber:

211) piece of silk with ideographs.

In N corridor:

212) tress in tulle case with wooden [hoop]; 213) 8 straps with holes; 214) fragment of thick carpet [with appliqué work dragon's leg]; 215) 6 plaited cords; 216) hair-string; 217) burial [silk] flag [with festoons].

In N part of inner chamber:

218) piece of silk tulle; 219) 2 fragments of plain [silk] stuff; 220) 2 bundles of thick threads; 221) piece of [silk] stuff [with woven patterns]: ideographs.

In N corridor:

222) fragment of [silk carpet on] felt; 223) piece of felt, boot shaped; 224) 3 bands of leather and 2 bands of starch cellulose; 225) 3 bits of animal's skin (some hair left on one of them); 226) small wooden post [furniture leg with tenon, painted and decorated with lacquer] (see n° 193); 227) brass plaque (see n° 189); 228) 8 pieces of animal membrane.

In N corridor and N part of inner chamber:

229) 14 tresses in [silk] cases [with festoons], one without case, 5 [empty] cases (pl. 32₄₋₅); 230) 20 fragments [of clay-urn] (see n° 196).

On beams of exterior ceiling:

231) moss, pine-cones etc., lying on ceiling felt; 232) [fragment of] ceiling carpet.

In N part of inner chamber:

233) 4 pieces of [embroidered] silk (see n° 209); 234) [silk] case [with festoons] for tresses; 235) 2 fragments of ceiling carpet.

By N side of coffin:

236) piece of [embroidered] silk: dragon; 237) 3 (sewn together) pieces of [embroidered] silk, with various designs ("turkish" and one new); 238) piece of tulle with nail.

In N part of inner chamber:

239) piece of thin tulle; 240) piece of plain silk; 241) 3 straps; 242) 2 figured wooden plates [in the form of a four-petalled rosette], traces of red lacquer; 243) small post (see n° 193 and 226) [wooden furniture leg, decorated with black lacquer and red pattern]; 244) small post [wooden furniture leg] with different ornament [lacquer peeled off]; 245) specimen of [dried plant] filaments, lying on floor.

On beams of exterior ceiling:
246—248) stripes of woollen ceiling carpet [coloured woven bands, without embroidery].

1,5 m above ceiling of burial chamber:
249) bit of charcoal; 250—251) stripes of [woollen] ceiling carpet [with woven bands].

Above breach in ceiling:
252) small fragment of [embroidered] ceiling carpet [tiger].

In S part of E corridor:
253) [round silver plaque of base alloy, embossed; yak standing among trees (see pl. 25₂)]; 254) [similar plaque oblong: yak (see pl. 25₁)].

Under coffin:
255) [silver plaque embossed: deer (see pl. 24₉)].

In E corridor:
256) 4 shreds [with bands in appliqué work] of quilted felt carpet: tetragon, cross etc., contoured with braid (cf. carpet, pl. 8); 257) 3 plaited bands of raw [silk] threads; 258) burial flag [of plain silk, trimmed with triangular festoons]; 259) head-band [double plain silk lined with cotton with tapes of same stuff]; 260) 2 pieces of plain silk [of various colours]; 261) 8 [woollen] cords [of two colours, with remains of "velvet"]; 262) 3 small bags of plain silk [one lined with cotton wool]; 263) fragment of felt.

In S part of E corridor:
264) piece of [silk] tulle; 265) 4 leather bands and fragment of leather [holes on one band] from saddle lining; 266) broken wooden cup [lacquered] with fine ornament [bird], tamga—on bottom; Chinese inscription incised on stand; handle and fragment of cup [3 pieces in all] (pl. 29₂); 267) band of silk, tied in the middle, with fine [woven] ornament [lozenges]; 268) 4 fragments of [woollen] carpet [with spirals of cord sewn on]; 269) piece of wood from saddle; 270) 2 pieces of saddle trimming, with remains of "velvet".

In E corridor:
271) 2 fragments of skin; one of them, with remains of hair, found close to figured carpet; 272) 3 fragments of wooden four-petalled rosette

(probably top of wooden pole ornament); 273) 13 tresses in [silk] cases, three of them with amulets, and one empty case; 274) burial flag of tulle with small pattern [(lozenges), trimmed with festoons]; 275) square burial [silk] flag [bordered with light silk, with festoons and ties]; 276) 2 [woollen] cords; 277) band of plain silk with pieces of felt sewn on; 278) [woollen] bag [covered with plain silk with borders]; filled with millet; 279) 2 fragments of woollen carpet [with spirals of braid sewn on]; 280) 2 fragments of tress-cases with tresses and empty and small piece of plain silk; 281) large fragment of bone; 282) piece of skin with hair; 283) carpet from S part of E corridor [part of silk border, fragments of appliqué work—deer and dragon—and middle part of carpet with braid spirals sewn on]; 284) 5 pieces of "velvet" from saddle; 285) lower part of external pillar of N corridor; 286) top of external pillar of N corridor; 287) cross-cut of beam of inner ceiling; 288) cross-cut of beam of external ceiling.

Near coffin:

289) fragment of [clay] urn.

In E corridor:

290) large fragment of quilted felt with trimming of plain silk; 291) piece of leather; 292) piece of stitched felt; 293) piece of felt bordered [with leather]; 294) piece of felt trimmed with plain silk; 295) trapezoid-shaped object [of silk stuff] with remains of fur trimming; 296) [head-dress of] felt [covered with woollen embroidered stuff, trimmed with fur, ear-pieces of silk and fur, with ties] (pl. 23₁).

In S part of E corridor:

297) oval metal buckle; 298) 4 buckles (gilt); two of them large with tongues; 299) small vitreous bead (n° 297—299 found in folds of a garment); 300) head-dress [of silk with ties, carcass of birch-bark] (see pl. 23₃₋₄); 301) [woollen dark-green] trousers (see pl. 22₂); 302) left trouser's leg [of figured silk] with felt shoe [with remains of embroidered leather attached to it] (pl. 20₁); 303) right trouser's leg with embroidered boot; 304) [trousers of plain silk stuff (underwear)]; 305) piece of [silk] gown [lined with quilted felt]; 306) fragment of gown [silk with lining of cotton wool]; 307) human bones; 308) 2 wooden sticks (one square in section, fitted to wooden mushroom n° 343); 309) 2 wooden sticks with figured carving; 310) 2 fragments of [wooden] saddle; 311) piece [of silk] with ideographs; 312) 2 grey [woollen] inner soles with

traces of 8-shaped appliqué pattern; 313) red [woollen] inner sole [drawn together with twine below; heel of different stuff]; 314) fragments of trimming [leather with silk embroidery] of felt boot (?); 315) piece of [silk] lining with twine; 316) girdle (?) [long double band of plain silk; with woollen cord on one end]; 317) cuff of sleeve [leather lined with felt, trimmed with plain silk]; 318) 2 pieces of [plain silk] trimming with fur; 319) narrow case [of figured silk] with metal pendant; 320) specimen of gown lining [thin felt—second layer].

Under coffin and near it:

321) cover from S support under coffin [silk stuff with patterns] (see plate 17₁); 322) cover from N support under coffin [silk stuff with pattern]; 323) long girdle [sewn together of 6 pieces of dark red silk stuff]; 324) 4 pieces of silk [figured stuff with pattern (birds) and with holes from nails]; 325) piece of thick silk; 326) [oval] piece of felt sewn up in silk; 327) piece of thick plain silk; 328) 4 plaited bands of raw [silk] threads; 329) plaited cord [of wool and hair, two-coloured]; 330) piece of tulle, tied in the middle [and sewn to a metal hook]; 331) 2 pieces of stuff (see n° 321); 332) 20 rectangular pieces of tulle [of various colours some with lozenge pattern] (pl. 21); 333) lozenge-shaped piece of silk [embroidered with coloured silks]; 334) 13 pieces of [silk] stuff [lozenge- and triangle-shaped, embroidered in silk in 4 colours]; 335) 2 pieces of wood from saddle; 336) silk border (see n° 325) with traces of [bronze?] nails; 337) fragment of carpet [with braid spirals]; 338) 9 fragments of leathern band; 339) large wooden furniture leg [decorated with brown lacquer and variegated patterns]; 340) 14 fragments of [wooden] fourpetalled rosettes (quatrefoils); 341) 11 small pieces of wood of different shape, and 2 bits of small wooden sticks; 342) 5 fragments of feathers with slit quills; 343) [wooden] pole ornament mushroom-shaped [with remains of strap in a hole] (pl. 32₂); 344) sabre-shaped piece of horn; 345) piece of leather; 346) 2 pieces of gold foil and gilt [bronze] nail; 347) fourpetalled rosette (quatrefoil) of leather with lacquer, was fixed with glue on wooden part of pole ornament; 348) 3 fragments of similar rosette; 349) 9 fragments of leather covered with red lacquer; 350) 6 similar fragments (as n° 349) and piece of animal membrane.

On external girders between both ceilings:

351) 4 pieces of figured silk with festoons sewn on; 352) 2 pieces of silk, plain and figured (see n° 351 sewn together with third piece of figured silk) [fishes].

On N part of E external girder:
353) piece of silk.

On beams of external ceiling:
354—356) 3 bands of ceiling carpet [plain woollen stuff with green woven stripes and a rougher stuff with meander-pattern].

In W part of inner chamber:
357) leather cuff; 358) 2 pieces of [embroidered] silk; 359) 2 pieces of plain silk; 360) 3 fragments of [woollen embroidered] ceiling carpet [with lozenge pattern]; 361) [fragment of] burial carpet with appliqué work; 362) 2 shreds of [figured] silk [one of them triangular]; 363) shreds of skin with hair; 364) large fragment of plain silk; 365) fragment of burial carpet [with silk border, appliqué work and spiral braids].

In W corridor:
366) 2 pieces of plain silk; 367) 5 [silk] festooned tress-cases with tresses and 3 empty ones; 368) plaque [of jade]; 369) bronze mounting [with two rivets] bent at right angle (see n° 189); 370) 18 long thin wooden sticks; 371) fragment of carpet (see n° 365).

On beams of external ceiling:
372—377) 6 fragments of ceiling carpet [plain woollen stuff with green woven stripes].

In inner chamber:
378) large carpet from under coffin [woollen stuff with thick felt lining and appliqué work on border (animals fighting: yak and dragon, deer and dragon; trees between them; central part of carpet decorated with spiral braid ornament and narrow bands with appliqué work (square, cross etc.) running between border and middle part; border of figured silk, lined with plain silk].

TUMULUS N° 12.

1) Thick silk stuff with lozenge pattern (13 pieces [trimmed with border of figured silk]) (pl. 19₂); 2) thick silk stuff with pattern: rocks, birds and trees of conventional design (a—large band, b—fragment (pl. 15); 3) thin silk stuff with embroidered lions [dragons?, border with lozenge pattern] (a—piece with complete figure, b—small stripe) (pl. 16);

4) piece of embroidered silk, sole-shaped [with remains of lining of silk cotton wool quilted with dotted pattern] (pl. 13); 5) silk tress-case [with triangular festoons of different colour]; 6) uncertain silk object—band with 11 pieces of tape [with lining of silk cotton wool]; 7) silk band [sewn together like a ribbon], tied in a bow; 8) small bag of embroidered silk; 9—24) 16 fragments of embroidered silk stuff; 25) upper part of shoe of two kinds of embroidered silk (mongolian cut) (pl. 20₂); 26—27) [lozenge-shaped] pieces of embroidered silk; 28) small cap of thin silk (pl. 23₂); 29—52) 24 small fragments of thick figured silk; 53) stripe of very thin silk with lozenge-pattern; 54—60) 7 bands of thin silk net (tulle); 61—67) 7 small pieces of silk braid; 68—71) woollen cords; 72) hair-cord; 73—75) pieces of tape (thin silk stuff); 76—78) 3 pieces of thin silk with woven pattern; 79—81) 3 pieces of silk quilted object; 82) quilted silk cuff of sleeve; 83—84) two large fragments of silk garment; 85—102) 18 fragments of garment [flags?] of red [silk] stuff with yellow festoons sewn on; 103—110) 8 pieces of red silk; 111—120) 10 pieces of yellow silk made into festoons; 121) shoulder part of a garment of thin yellow silk; 122) [silk] cuff; 123—143) 21 piece of silk, triangle- and lozenge-shaped; 144—170) 27 fragments of silk stuff with traces of seams on edges; 171—191) 21 piece of silk, triangle- and lozenge-shaped; 192—272) 81 small piece of silk; 273—280) 8 pieces of felt; 281—304) 23 pieces of skin and a tail; 305) silk string; 306) carved plaque of jade: two dragons (see fig. 2); 307—309) wooden pendants on silk threads; 310) wooden furniture leg (painted in red).

In corners of chamber and in E part of corridor:

311—345) [36] fragments of small wooden [box with lid, lacquered, with human figures and animals inlaid in gold] (pl. 31); 346) broken clay pot.

In inner chamber:

347) brass pestle; 348) wooden disc.

Near coffin:

349) round wooden object with 3 divergent bands in relief.

In coffin:

350) wooden disc with holes from nails driven in at the edges;
351—360) fragments of small wooden objects from coffin.

In inner chamber:

361) fragment of uncertain wooden object; 362 — 364) fragments of small wooden objects.

Round coffin:

362 — 367) fragments of small wooden objects [with traces of lacquer and paint].

In inner chamber:

368 — 370) left out; 371 — 393) 23 fragments of small wooden objects.

394) fragment of uncertain wooden object.

In corner of external chamber:

395) uncertain wooden object with small straps fastened to it.

Round coffin:

396) uncertain wooden object [ova\ with square opening in the middle].

In chamber:

397) wooden scoop.

In coffin:

398) clay sherd.

In mound (in the earth):

399) clay sherd (part of rim); 400) fragment of [double silk] stuff from wooden parts of inner chamber; 401) fragment of uncertain iron object.

In coffin:

402 — 405) fragments of wooden lacquered sticks.

In external eastern corridor:

406) small wooden lacquered stick; 407 — 410) 4 wooden lacquered sticks (n° 410 with bronze pole ornament [with hook]).

In E part of corridor:

411) wooden lacquered stick.

In inner chamber:

412—416) wooden lacquered sticks.

Under coffin:

417—418) wooden lacquered sticks.

In corner of chamber:

419) wooden lacquered stick.

In inner chamber:

420) small wooden lacquered stick with bronze pole ornament [with hook]; 421) small wooden object, shaped like pentangular shield, overdrawn with piece of silk stuff; 422) uncertain [bronze] fragment; 423—426) 4 gold plaques, shaped like quatrefoils; 427—428) gold plaque, rosette-shaped and half of another (some of n° n° 423—428 mounted on wood).

From wooden coffin:

429—443) 15 strips of gold foil [mounted on wood]; 444) small fragment of gold foil; 445) 20 small pieces of gold foil; 446—451) 6 pieces of wood from coffin, burial chamber and capitals; 452—454) 3 pieces of wood from capitals of pillars supporting vault of burial chamber; 455) piece of wood from floor of latter; 456) part of human frontal bone with distinct metonic suture; 457) [human pelvic bone with small piece of gold]; 458) left human femur, proximal part broken; 459) human caput femoris; 460—461) distal part of human femur; 462) part of human humerus; 463) human caput humeris; 464) human fibula; 465) distal part of human bone; 466) part of human humerus; 467—468) two human bones.

In coffin:

469) phalange of human toe.

In inner chamber:

470) left half of human mandibula.

Near plunderers' adit, on roof of external chamber:

471) two bull's horns; 472) humerus of some domestic animal; 474) horse's pelvis; 475) horse's astragalus.

In mound (in the earth):

476) a horse's bone; 477—481) horse's teeth; 482—484) 4 fragments of horse's bones; 485—503) horse's teeth and fragment of same; 504) piece of wood [with traces of black lacquer].

In burial chamber:

505) pine cone; 506) millet grains; 507) human hair.

TUMULUS N° 23.

6,10—6,40 m deep:

1) 70 camel's bones (mostly teeth and pieces of jaw-bones).

In SW corner, 8,80 m deep:

2) brass ring, diam. 5 cm.

In coffin:

3) 8 pieces of silk (4—embroidered, 2—woven, 2—plain); 4) piece of silk twined lash; 5) triangular plaque of transparent stone with incised human face; 6) oblong transparent yellow bead; 7) small gold hemisphere incrustated in relief with black stones, 7 still there (pl. 24₃); 8) gold earring of similar work, 5 stones left (pl. 24₅); 9) cylindrical gold ring with 2 pyramidal black stones (pl. 24₄); 10) fragment of a miniature gold animal's skull with 4 black stones (pl. 24₆); 2 other stones and 2 pieces of gold found in the mud inside the skull; 10-a) gold plaque; 11) 4 human bones (radius, epistropheus and two fragments of foot); 12) 5 fragments of clay-vessel; 13) curved wooden stick; 14) small wooden stick charred at end; 15) small wooden post.

In inner chamber near coffin:

16) 6 strips of tulle, tied in the middle; 17) small piece of thin dark-green tulle; 18) 5 pieces of plain silk; three of them, blackened, possibly fragments of carpet-lining from under the coffin; 19) 4 fragments of carpet-cover (rotten felt between cover and lining); 20) 4 pieces of figured silk; 21) 5 pieces of silk (border of carpet); 22) 4 pieces of warped leather; 23) 30 small pieces of gold foil; some with rudely impressed design (see pl. 24₁₋₂); 24) 2 horn-plaques; 25) specimen of soil from coffin with millet grains; 26) flat bone of animal (light-blue coloured); 27) 10 clay sherds; 28) 2 wooden discs; 29) small piece of wood, surface painted.

W from coffin:

30) horn of roebuck (?); broken in two, light-blue coloured;
31) 8 small pieces of figured silk (border of carpet) and 2 pieces of lining.

N from coffin:

32) Os radii; 33) 4 [wooden lacquered] bowls (9 fragments)—polished, painted and ornamented (pl. 29₁); 33 a) 2 gold plaques (one—plain, the other with impressed design).

In S end of E corridor:

34) 3 human bones (2 humeri, 1 ulna).

In E corridor:

35) pieces of silk; the longest covered lower beam of exterior corridor (pl. 19₃).

In S corner of E corridor:

36) long hollowed wooden scoop (2 fragments, rude work) (pl. 32₃).

TUMULUS N° 25.

N from coffin:

1) large clay vessel (grey ware with ornament—stripes and zigzags), broken (numerous fragments).

In NE corner of inner chamber:

2) fragments of small clay pot.

Under bottom of coffin and on part of grave's floor where scattered boards from broken coffin lay:

3) 85 very thin gold plaques large and small, probably from coffin's decoration.

Under coffin:

4) 4 brass pestles, two of them broken.

Near coffin, scattered about:

5) 1 large and six small amber beads.

Near coffin:

6) 5 human bones (remains of extremities); 7) small tuft of black hair; 8) fragments of silk [from fragment, with red silk lining and thin layer of cotton wool (?) in the middle; fragment with woven ornaments: small lozenges].

Under coffin:

9) small shreds of felt [covered with woollen stuff, embroidered with braids and lined with thin woollen stuff].

Near coffin:

10) fragments of [dark-red woollen stuff embroidered in coloured wools; on one—human face] (pl. 2); 11) fragments of woollen cord.

Near coffin, among pieces of silk:

12) 9 very small metal prisms, strung like beads on pieces of silk thread.

On coffin's lid:

13) 6 fragments of silk (some with cross-shaped pattern); the stuff seems to have been glued to the surface of coffin.

N from coffin:

14—15) small fragments of pottery; 16) 12 fragments of small bronze vessel [with round base, embossed feet and two handles shaped like animal's head].

In NE corner of grave:

17) 33 fragments of bronze vessel with 13 solid rods; 18) bronze vase; upper part crushed and broken [narrow neck with two relief bands] (pl. 26, 2); 19) fragment (of metal mirror with ornament in relief) (pl. 26₃).

In N part of inner chamber:

20) 2 long narrow bronze objects (curved plaques); pointed projections, loops on the back.

In E corridor standing in two rows along the wall:

21) two round plaques of white metal, the smaller one ornamented; 22) 35 bronze pole ornaments: rosette with [six] broad petals set on bronze cylindrical [footstalk] forming a socket. Burnt fragments of wooden rods still there, fitted into sockets (pl. 28₁).

In E corridor:

23) 2 large bronze hoods; 2) one—handled round vessel on 3 feet with small rod projecting from its middle inside (pl. 26₁); 25) 3 bronze objects [shaped like truncated cones decorated with relief band; hole at

the top]; 26) 3 small similar bronze objects, decorated with prominent notches; 27) 3 small bronze objects shaped like hemyspheres, bronze bow stretching across the backside of each; 28) 4 bronze bows shaped like handles of a large vessel; 29) fragment of round bronze bow; 30) 3 small narrow cylindrical sockets [bronze pole ornaments] with ornament and hooks protruding sideways; remains of wooden sticks left in the sockets; 31) 2 wooden sticks with holes (one bent).

In urn n° 1:

32) bits of brick - tea [?] strewn with grains of millet (?).

In the E corridor:

33) 2 objects of bark [or horn?], each consisting of several layers with 4 round holes and 1 rectangular one.

34) fragments of clay pottery; 35) fragments of clay pottery.



Detail of pattern.

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