

Chapter 3. Artifacts

Section 1. Artifacts Excavated from Burial No.1

1. Chinese celadon

A Chinese celadon dish (Fig. 36-7) and bowl (Fig. 36-1) were found. The dish is 12.4cm in diameter, 2.9cm high, and has a foot that is 5.6cm in diameter. The rim is shaped like flower petals. It was found in complete shape. It is coated with greenish gray glaze. A character or symbol can be seen on the inside bottom. The bowl is 14.6cm in diameter, 6.6cm high, and has a foot that is 5.0cm in diameter. A circular line runs around the inside bottom, which is slightly bulged in the center.

2. Thai celadon

Only fragments were found, but they were restored to two pieces, a basin (Fig. 36-3) and a bowl (Fig. 36-2). The basin is 26.0cm in diameter, 7.6cm high, and has a foot that is 9.6cm in diameter. It has a flange rim and a circular line on the inside bottom. The inside body shows a lotus petal design and circular lines, but the outside is plain. It is coated with an olive-green glaze, except for the foot, which is bare. The inside of the foot shows traces of a 5.5cm-diameter cylindrical support. The bowl is 21.3cm in diameter, 9.9cm high, and has a foot that is 9.0cm in diameter. Concentric lines run around the perimeter of the bowl below the rim on the both the outside and inside. It is coated with a grayish-green glaze, all the way down to the bottom of the outer body. Traces of a 4.3cm-diameter cylindrical support remain on the inside of the foot.

3. Earthenware round-bottom jars

The two that were found near the assumed position of the head were found in practically complete shape, and the one found from the feet side was found with a broken rim. Of the first two, the round-bottom jar that was found on the east side (Fig. 36-4) is 18.5cm high in its present state, and is 22.4cm at the largest diameter near the center of the body. Two serrations encircle an area near the outer shoulder. The outer surface displays careful smoothing and paddling traces in the horizontal direction, and the inside surface has traces of hand and finger shaping marks. The round-bottom jar that was found on the west side (Fig. 36-5) is 14.6cm in diameter, 19.2cm high, and a maximum diameter of 21.7cm around the center of the body. There are horizontal smoothing traces on the outside and traces of hand and finger marks on the inside. The round-bottom urn found by the feet (Fig. 36-6) is slightly larger than the jars found from near the head position. It is 19.3cm high in its present state and has a maximum diameter of 26.6cm around the center of the body. There are smoothing traces in random directions on the outside, and traces of a small anvil tool on the inside. There is also a pre-firing hole that is around 1cm large on the bottom.



Fig. 35 Artifacts excavated from Burial No.1 in the school zone



Fig. 36 Artifacts excavated from Burial No.1 in the school zone
1. Chinese celadon bowl, 2. Thai celadon bowl, 3. Thai celadon basin, 4. Earthenware round-bottom jar, 5. Earthenware round-bottom jar, 6. Earthenware round-bottom jar, 7. Chinese celadon dish

Bronze earrings

A has an outside diameter of 3.4cm, an inside diameter of 2.7cm, and is 0.4cm thick. B has an outside diameter of 3.3cm, an inside diameter of 2.6cm, and is 0.3cm thick. It appears that both were made by rolling up a stick-like item and shaping it into a circle, but the connection part cannot be seen due to rusting. Through a fluorescent X-ray analysis, it was found that they are metal alloy, mainly made of copper mixed with zinc.

Glass beads

A total of 118 small glass beads were found scattered near the position of the head. There were three types of beads—blue (light blue), white and blue/white mixed. By number, the blue beads were by far the most numerous, counting 106, while 11 were white and only one was blue/white mixed. Almost all of the beads show spiral traces of something that had coiled around them. On the whole, all types range in size from 4mm to 6mm in diameter. A chemical analysis of the beads by the Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties has revealed that these glass beads are made of potassium lead glass, which has been found on many occasions in China dating from the Song Dynasty era (Tamura 2012).

Iron knives

An iron knife was found on both the east and west sides of the traces of a wooden coffin. The one found on the west side is 25.1cm long. It is similar in shape to the scythe that is still used locally today, but slightly smaller. The knife that was found on the east side is 12.8cm long. The blade is slightly curved. It may have been curved intentionally when burying it as a burial item, when also considering the fact that pottery pieces had been fractured. Both knives have a narrow stem, which suggests that a cylindrical metal fitting had been attached between the blade and stem to tighten the hilt and stem together.



Fig. 37 Artifacts excavated from Burial No.1 in the school zone

1. Bronze earrings
2. Glass beads
3. Iron knife 1
4. Iron knife 2

Section 2 Artifacts Excavated from Burial No.2

1. Chinese blue and white bowl

A Chinese blue and white bowl was found stacked on top of a metal bowl face down from the eastern side of Burial No.2 (Fig. 38-2). Judging by the arrangement of artifacts, it was found near the assumed position of the head. It is a wide-hipped bowl that is 17.6cm in diameter, 7.6cm high, and has a foot that is 7.1cm in diameter. The outside body shows an arabesque design, the inside body, a bead pattern, and the inside bottom, a cruciform flower design.

2. Bronze bowl

The bronze bowl that was found is 12.9cm in diameter with 8.3cm-diameter bottom and a height of 7.5cm (Fig. 38-1). The edge of its rim is rounded and thickened, but it is 0.2 to 0.3mm thick on the whole, including the body. It has relatively little rusting, but displays a black color overall. The inside bottom is in good preservation condition, and shows a yellowish-brown color. Marks from a potter's wheel remain on the inside and outside surfaces, excluding the inside of the foot. Through a fluorescent X-ray analysis, the bronze item was found to be made mainly of copper mixed with tin and lead.

3. Bronze ring

The ring has an outside diameter of 2.05cm and an inside diameter of 1.65cm (Fig. 38-3). It is made by bending a stick-like item into a circle. The stick, however, displays 14 waveforms on the outside. As a result of a fluorescent X-ray analysis, it was found to be made of a metal alloy composed mainly of copper mixed with zinc and tin, like the result for the bracelet.

4. Bronze bracelet

The bracelet has an outside diameter of 6.4cm, an inside diameter of 5.4cm, and is 5mm thick (Fig. 38-4). It appears to be made by bending a bronze stick-like item with a circular cross section into a circle, but the connection of the two ends is slightly off. It is made of the same material as the earrings.



Fig. 38 Artifacts excavated from Burial No.2

1. Bronze bowl, 2. Chinese blue and white bowl, 3. Bronze bracelet, 4. Bronze ring

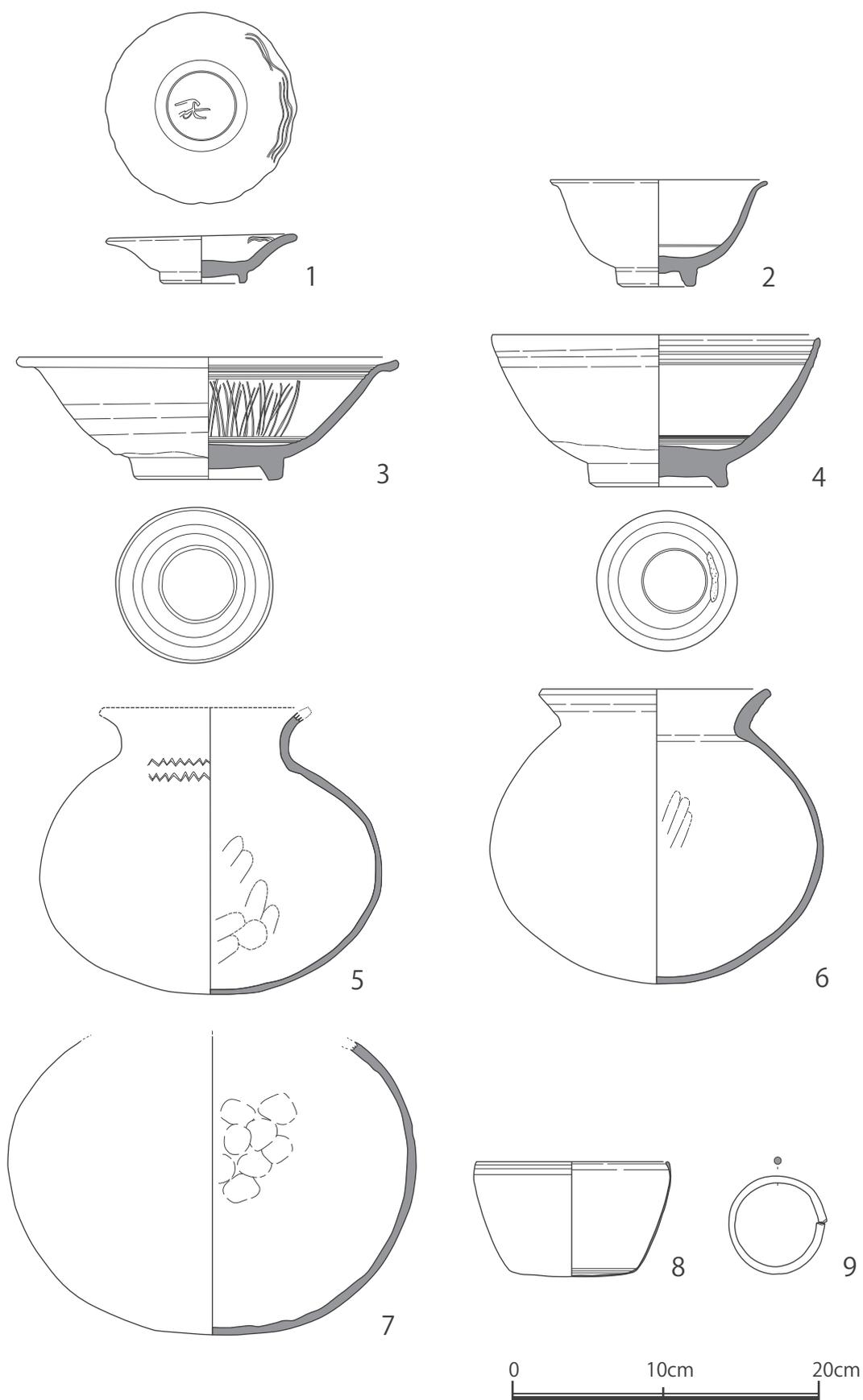


Fig. 39 Drawings of artifacts excavated from Burials No.1 and No.2 in the school zone

Artifacts excavated from Burial No.1: 1. Chinese celadon dish, 2. Chinese celadon bowl, 3. Thai celadon basin, 4. Thai celadon bowl, 5. Earthenware round-bottom jar, 6. Earthenware round-bottom jar, 7. Earthenware round-bottom jar
 Artifacts excavated from Burial No.2: 8. Bronze bowl, 9. Bronze bracelet

Section 3. Artifacts Excavated from the Trenches in the School Zone

1. Anvils

Anvils were found in the school zone. It is thought that they were used to support the inside surface when creating pottery. A number of fragments were excavated. The curved cap part that is pressed against the inside of the pottery and the handle that is held will be described below. The tools can be divided into three types-small, medium and large- according to the size of their cap. **Large anvils (1 – 4):** 1 is the largest, with a cap measuring 10.5cm in diameter. The center of the cap is worn from use, and the end face of the handle is also worn away. 2 has a cap measuring 9.7cm in diameter. 3 has a cap measuring 9.4cm in diameter. 4 has a cap measuring 9cm in diameter. 5 is thought to be a fragment of the end of the handle of a large anvil. Like 1, the end face of the handle is worn from use.

Medium anvils (8 – 12) : The size of the cap ranges from 6.8 to 5.1cm. It is similar in shape to the large anvils, but the end of the handle is characteristically flat. 10 is an exception. The end face of its handle is also rounded, indicating the possibility that it was also used as an anvil. 11 has an inscription on the end face of the handle.

Small anvils: Drawings of two small anvils are provided. 6 has a cap measuring 3.6cm in diameter, and 7, 3.5cm in diameter. The end face of the handle of 6 is indented. These small tools show no traces of use, and their size is also unpractical, so there is some doubt as to whether they were actually used as anvils.

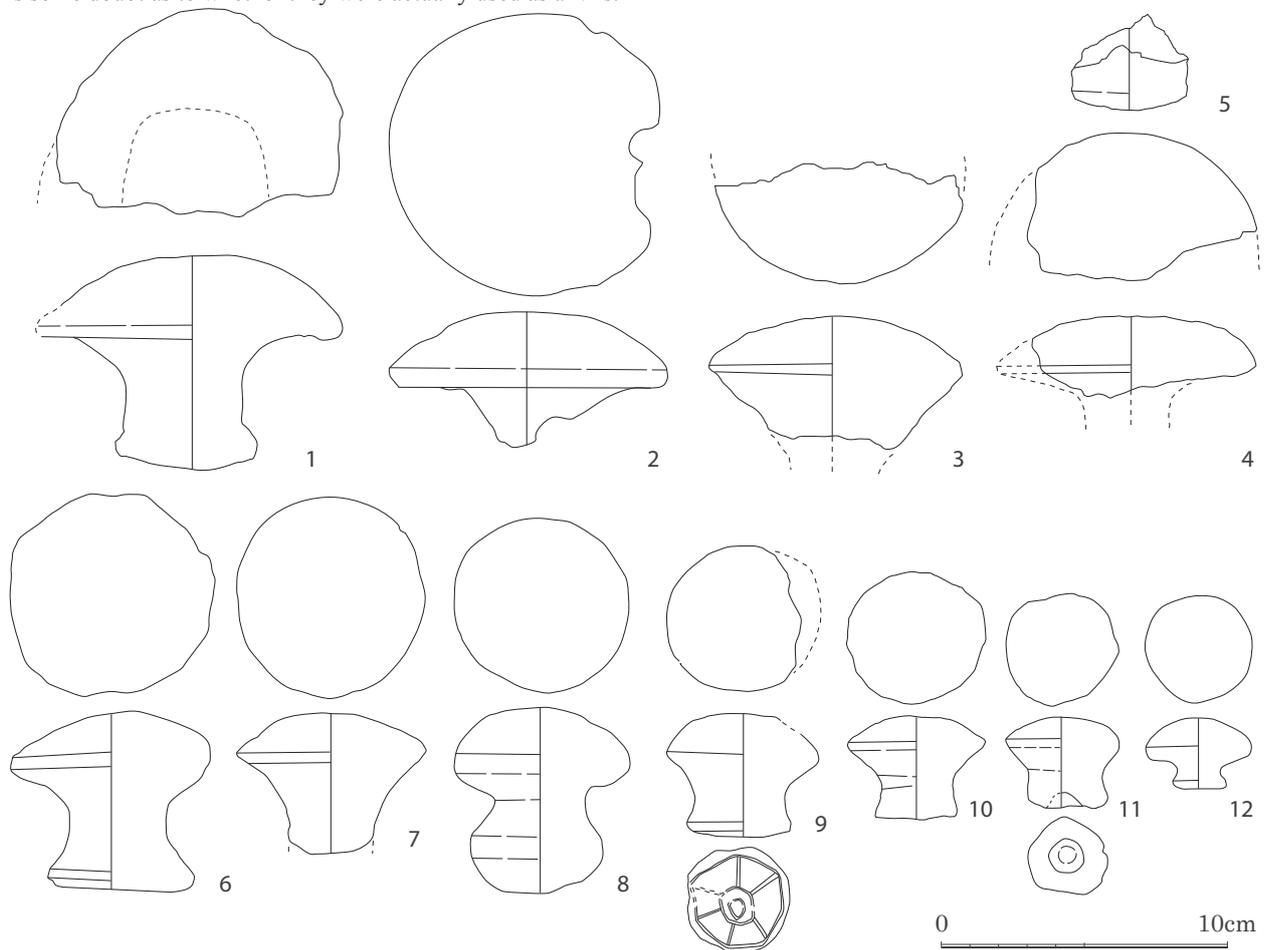


Fig. 40 Drawigs of anvils



Fig. 41 Photo of anvils

2. Bracelets

Many earthen and stone bracelets were found from the trenches in the school zone. They are all circular, and most are earthen, but four sandstone bracelets have also been found. Their frequency distribution by diameter is shown in the below chart. According to this chart, the diameters of the bracelets vary widely. Those with a diameter of less than 40mm may have been earrings, rather than bracelets. As bronze bracelets and earrings have also been found in the burials, it can be said that they were principal accessories in the region.

Diameter	Number
<20mm	1
21-30mm	19
31-40mm	20
41-50mm	11
51-60mm	7
61-70mm	3
71mm>	2

Earthen bracelet

Number	Size				Color	Trench	Inv. No.
	Diameter (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)			
1	38	7	6	3	Red	E	K284
2	38	7	5	4	Gray	F	K383
3	27	8.5	5	2	Gray	F	K395
4	23	14.5	7	4	Gray	F	K495
5	54	11	7	7	Gray	F	K585
6	30	13	5	3	Gray	F	K598
7	39	7	4	3	Black	F	K978
8	46	10	10	9	Gray	C	K1165
9	47	9	9	6	Gray	C	K1166
10	73	8	8	12	Gray	C	K1167
11	60			6	Gray	C	K1168
12	62			8	Gray	C	K1169
13	72			7	Gray	C	K1170
14	42	8	8	4	Gray	C	K1171
15	45	5	5	3	Gray	C	K1172
16	33	7	7	3	Gray	C	K1240
17	55	9	7	9	Gray	C	K1265
18	32	9	8	4	Gray	C	K1366
19	26.5	9	8	2	Gray	C	K1367
20	32	7	10	3	Gray	C	K1368
21	30	8	8	3	Gray	C	K1370
22	35	7	6	3	Gray	C	K1383
23	26	9	8	3	Gray	C	K1446
24	50	7	7	6	Gray	E	K1564
25	54	8	8	4	Gray	E	K1565
26	21	8	8	2	Gray	D	K1599
27	33	8	8	4	Red	D	K1668
28	36	13	13	5	Gray	D	K1690
29	36	12	12	5	Gray	Z	K1845
30	50.5	12.5	12.5	8	Gray	D	K1962
31	40	6	6	3	Gray	C	K1963
32	42.5	9	8	4	Gray	C	K1964
33	32	6	8	3	Gray	C	K1965
34	32	6	6	2	Gray	C	K1966
35	36	8	8	4	Gray	C	K1967
36	62			7	Gray	F	K1970
37	49	9	8	6	Gray	F	K1971
38	30	7	8	3	Gray	F	K1972
39	39	5	6	3	Red	F	K1973
40	29	6	8	3	Red	F	K1974
41	26	6	6	2	Gray	G	K1979
42	36	10	6	3	Red	G	K1981
43	23	11	5	3	Yellowish-gray	G	K1984
44	38	9	9	4	Gray	G	K1985
45	40	7	5	3	Red	G	K1986
46	25	8	5	2	Gray	G	K1987
47	26	7	7	2	Gray	G	K1988
48	38	15	8	6	Red	G	K1990
49	19	8	4	1	Gray	G	K1991
50	42	8	4	4	Gray	G	K1992
51	41	9	6	4	Gray	G	K1994
52	22	7	5	2	Gray	G	K1996
53	30	5	7	3	Gray	G	K1997
54	24	8	5	2	Gray	G	K1998
55	24	8	7	3	Gray	G	K1999
56	30	8	8	4	Gray	G	K2000
57	45	8	8.5	6	Gray	G	K2001
58	22	5	7.5	2	Gray	G	K2002
59	51	8	9	6	Gray	H	K2004

Stone bracelet

1	56	5	5	6	Red	G	K1980
2	31	7	4	3	Gray	G	K1989
3	51	8	5	6	Gray	G	K1993
4	41	5	3.5	2	Gray	G	K2003



Fig. 42 Earthen bracelets

Section 4. Artifacts Collected from the Ground Surface in Zones 4, 6 and 7

It is thought that artifacts that were collected from the ground surface were dug up from the ground in recent years and were left abandoned in a scattered state on the ground surface. In this survey, such artifacts were collected and basically sorted. The surface artifacts include an even larger variety of imported ceramics compared to artifacts excavated from the burials.

1. Chinese blue and white

Chinese blue and white porcelain are all bowls dated mainly from the latter half of the 15th century to the early 16th century. Chinese blue and white bowl 1 (Fig. 43-2) is measuring 13.2cm in diameter and 6.4cm in height, and has a foot that is 5.6cm in diameter. The inside bottom shows a cruciform flower pattern. The outside body is decorated with an arabesque design. Chinese blue and white bowl 2 (Fig. 43-3) is measuring 15.0cm in diameter and 6.4cm in height, and has a foot that is 6.6cm in diameter. The inside bottom and the outside body shows a natural landscape design.

2. Thai celadon

A large number of Thai celadon pieces have been found from throughout the village. Most are basin and bowls. Fig. 45-1 is a celadon basin with a flange rim. It is 23.1cm in diameter, 8.2cm high, and has a foot that is 9.2cm in diameter. It is coated with a grayish-green glaze, except for the foot, which is bare. The inside of the foot shows traces of a 4.8cm-diameter cylindrical support. Fig. 45-2 is a basin with a flange rim. It is 22.7 in diameter, 8.3cm in height, and has a foot that is 9.8cm in diameter. The inside body shows a successive lotus petal design, and the outside body shows a pattern of vertical streaks. It is coated with a grayish-green glaze. The inside of the foot shows traces of a 5.2cm-diameter cylindrical support.

3. Thai or Myanmar opaque white-glaze bowl

Fig. 45-3 is only one opaque white-glaze item, a bowl measuring 17.6cm in diameter, 10.0cm in height, and has a foot that is 8.4cm in diameter (Fig. 43-4). It is thick, with a thick rim, and appears weighty. A line runs around the inside bottom, and the outside body shows a pattern of vertical streaks. A gloss-less, opaque white glaze is applied over a thick engobe. For the time being, it is thought to be a product of Thailand and Myanmar, but further examination needs to be made in the future.

4. Myanmar celadon

Two bowls have been almost fully restored to their complete shape (Fig. 44-1, 2). Fig. 45-4 measures 11.7cm in diameter, 7.2cm in height, and has a foot that is 5.0cm in diameter. The rim curves slightly inward, and a very shallow line runs around the inside bottom. Its outer surface has been slightly shaved off, and the foot edge is rather irregularly shaped. It is coated with a grayish-green glaze, all the way down to the bottom of the outside body. As it displays characteristics that are similar to celadon items that were produced near Twante during the 15th to 16th centuries, it is assumed to be a product of that region.

5. Central Vietnamese celadon

Three Central Vietnamese Binh Dinh celadon pieces have been confirmed (Figs. 44-3, 4). Fig. 45-6 is a bowl with 16.3cm in diameter, 6.5cm in height, and has a foot that is 5.0cm in diameter. The inside bottom has an unglazed ring. The outer surface of the foot has been slightly shaved off, creating a slight level difference. It is covered by a light coat of glaze in yellowish-gray color. Fig. 45-7 is a bowl measuring 16.4cm in diameter, 6.4cm in height, and has a foot that is 5.2cm in diameter. The inside bottom has an unglazed ring, and both the inside and outside surfaces are plain. The glaze is a slightly glossy olive-green color.

6. Chinese brown glazed jar with four lug handles

Fig. 45-8 shows a jar measuring 9.2cm in diameter, 18.2cm in height, and having a base that is 10.4cm in diameter. Its largest diameter measures 19.2cm at the middle of the body. It has a short neck, and four handles are attached to the sides of the shoulder.

7. Khmer brown glazed jar with four lug handles

Fig. 45-9 shows a fragment of a brown-glaze four-handled jar. Straight lines run around the neck of the jar, and handles that serve a design purpose only are attached to the sides below the lines. The shoulder has straight lines and wavy lines, and below these lines are another set of wavy lines in the vertical direction. A blackish brown glaze is applied to the entire outside surface.

8. Myanmar pottery bowl

Fig. 45-10 is a pottery bowl with rim 15.2cm in diameter, height 7.7cm and a foot that is 8.8cm in diameter. The traces of smoothing and reddish color can be seen on the surface of the outside body (Fig. 44-6). This bowl is supposed to be the production of Payadyi kiln site in Myanmar where the same type of bowls were discovered (Toyama Sato Memorial Museum 2004).



Fig. 43 Artifacts collected from the ground surface (1)

1. Group of artifacts
2. 3. Chinese blue and white bowl
4. Thai or Myanmar opaque white-glaze bowl
5. 6. Thai celadon bowls





Fig. 44 Artifacts collected from the ground surface (2)

1. 2. Myanmar celadon bowls

3. 4. Central Vietnamese celadon bowls

5. Thai celadon plate

6. Myanmar pottery bowl

7. Khmer brown glazed jar with four lug handles

8. Chinese brown glazed jar with four lug handles

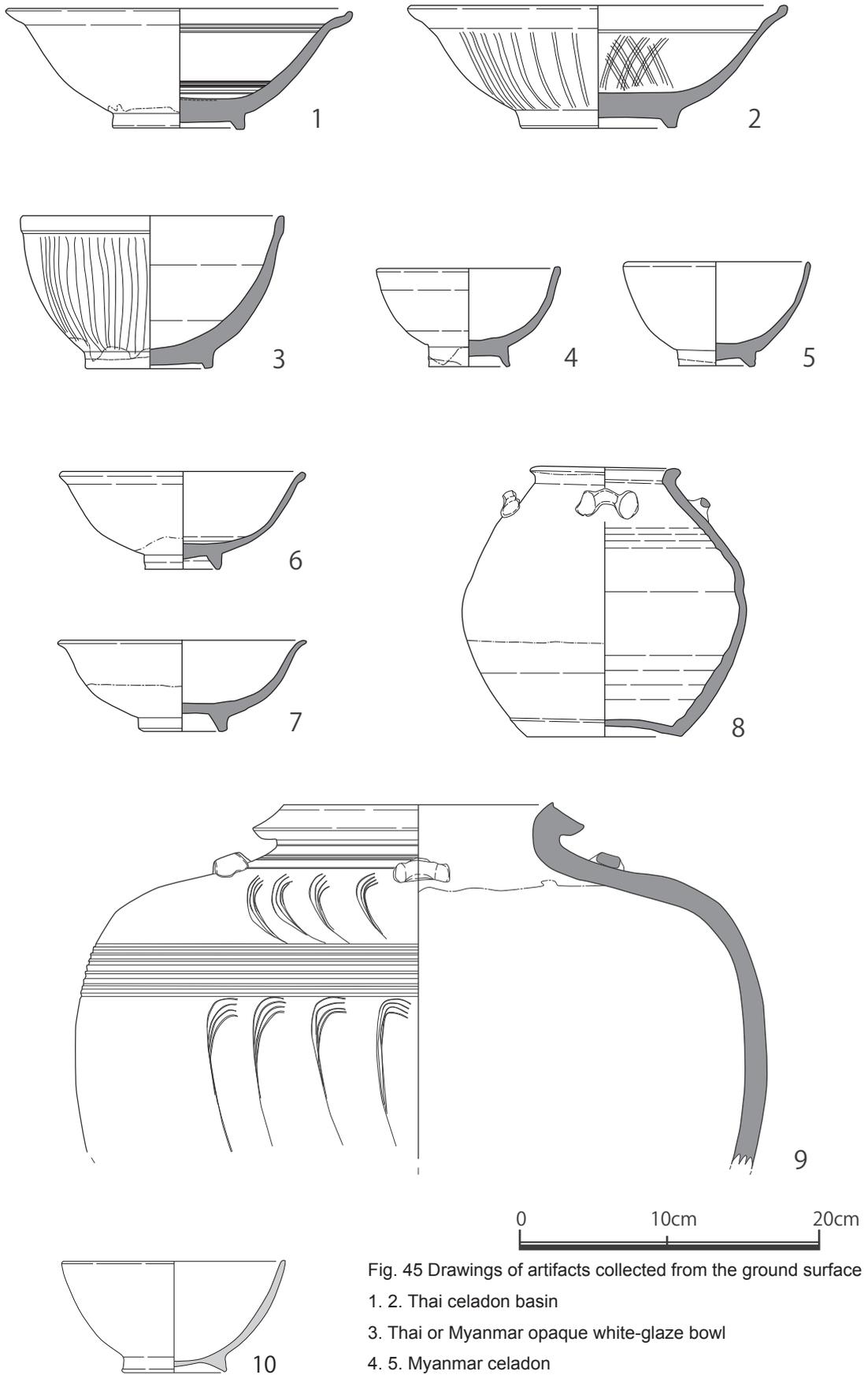


Fig. 45 Drawings of artifacts collected from the ground surface
 1. 2. Thai celadon basin
 3. Thai or Myanmar opaque white-glaze bowl
 4. 5. Myanmar celadon
 6. 7. Central Vietnamese celadon bowl
 8. Chinese brown glazed jar with four lug handles
 9. Khmer brown glazed jar with four lug handles
 10. Myanmar pottery bowl