

of the scrolls surrounding the different kinds of beast representations, all of a feline nature, point to later Han. To the stylistic parallels between these scrolls and those on Han tomb sculptures that ANDREWS has pointed out we may now add the fresco scrolls from a brick tomb of the later Han dynasty at Ying-ch'eng-tzu, South Manchuria (Mori & Naito, Pl. XXXVI a and XLIII). A close resemblance is also furnished by a tomb relief from Lü-tsun, south of Kia-hiang in Shantung, especially as regards the fierce-looking slender-bodied quadrupeds in a surgent movement competing with the waves of the scrolls (Laufer 1911, Pl. IX. The left-hand animal on this relief is executed in a position nearly identical with that of the third from the right on our textile, as seen on STEIN'S complete specimen). It is rather a coincidence that this tomb sculpture comes from Shantung. We know that a part of the plain silk which China exported westwards was manufactured in Shantung, a province which still ranks among the foremost silk producing parts of China. It almost lies within the range of probability that the polychrome silk under consideration is a Shantung product too.

The whole composition with animal figures interwoven between flowing scroll bands is also known from lacquer work and inlaid bronzes of the Han period, the beautiful bronze tube in the C. T. Loo collection (Rostovtzeff 1927, Pl. II) forming the closest analogy.

On Pl. 22 are collected small silk bags or pouches with pleasant colours. Three of them are made of old embroideries executed in chain-stitch. Apparently they have formed part of ladies' outfits. One of them contained a diminutive leather bag with a white powder. A chemical analysis undertaken by Mr. HJ. LJUNGH has proved this powder to consist of white lead. This lucky find shows that the ladies even of this desolate Chinese outpost knew how to embellish their oriental features by the use of face powder. In WANG HSÜ'S tomb at Lo-lang in Korea both a powder brush, pulverized talc and white powder were met with, the latter consisting of native carbonate of lead (Harada pp. 33 f). The chemical composition of the powder used in Lou-lan and Lo-lang is thus the same. This indicates that white lead was the material commonly used for face powder in China at the end of the Han dynasty. Already before any actual specimen had been found LAUFER has stated from literary evidence that making face powder of white lead is a thoroughly Chinese practice and not an importation from some tribe outside the frontiers as had previously been suggested. (Laufer 1919, p. 201).

The bags Pl. 22:4 and 5 are partly cut from embroideries with very similar pattern of S- and C-shaped figures, and they may also be compared with the square embroidery Pl. 22:3 from the single grave nearby. A part of the bag Pl. 22:5 is made from another embroidery with a larger pattern, and the bottom is of a third piece.

The largest bag, Pl. 22:1, is moss-green, also sewn together from several pieces taken from one embroidered damask patterned in warp-rib. The embroidered pat-