



Project Gallery

Southbound transmission of metallurgy: new excavations at Jicha in the Hengduan Mountains, Yunnan

Jie Fu¹ , Yuniu Li^{1,2} , Changcheng Hu³, Gaoyuan Pan⁴, Xiuyun Yang⁴,
Qionghui He⁵, Charles Higham⁶  & Yingfu Li^{1,*}

¹ School of Archaeology and Museology, Sichuan University, Chengdu, Sichuan, China

² Center for Archaeological Science, Sichuan University, Chengdu, Sichuan, China

³ Yunnan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, Kunming, Yunnan, China

⁴ Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Cultural Relics Institute, Diqing, Yunnan, China

⁵ Weixi Lisu Autonomous County Cultural Relics Institute, Weixi, Yunnan, China

⁶ Department of Anthropology, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

* Authors for correspondence ✉ liyingfusu@163.com

Jicha is a Bronze Age settlement located next to the upper Mekong River in the Hengduan Mountains of Yunnan, south-west China. Recent excavations have revealed details of successive occupation and copper-base industrial activity. The site's position and chronology provide evidence of north–south demographic movement and technological transmission along the eastern Qinghai-Tibet Plateau corridor.

Keywords: Upper Mekong River, Bronze Age, copper-base technology, cultural transmission

Introduction

Copper-base technology was transmitted across central Asia and reached north-western China by the late third millennium BC, where several sites on the Gansu-Qinghai uplands have been identified (Mei 2004). Copper/bronze technology was then adopted in the Longshan sites of the Central Plains, followed by the rise of piece-mould casting of ornaments, weapons and sumptuary vessels at sites such as Erlitou and its contemporaries.

Two contrasting hypotheses have evolved to explain when and by what means knowledge of copper-base technology reached Southeast Asia. The first contends that copper-base technology reached north-east Thailand by 2000–1800 BC via contact with Seima-Turbino practitioners from the Eurasian steppes (White & Hamilton 2014, 2019). The second hypothesis traces the southward transmission of knowledge along multiple routes that incorporated the early states of the Central Plains—via the middle reaches of the Yangtze into Lingnan and along the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau—by c. 1100 BC (Pigott & Ciarla 2007; Higham *et al.* 2011a, 2011b, 2015; Higham 2023). Resolution of these alternative hypotheses will be expedited by the discovery, evaluation and dating of early copper-exploitation sites along the Qinghai-Tibet route (Figure 1).

Received: 22 May 2023; Revised: 1 March 2024; Accepted: 28 March 2024

© The Author(s), 2024. Published by Cambridge University Press on behalf of Antiquity Publications Ltd

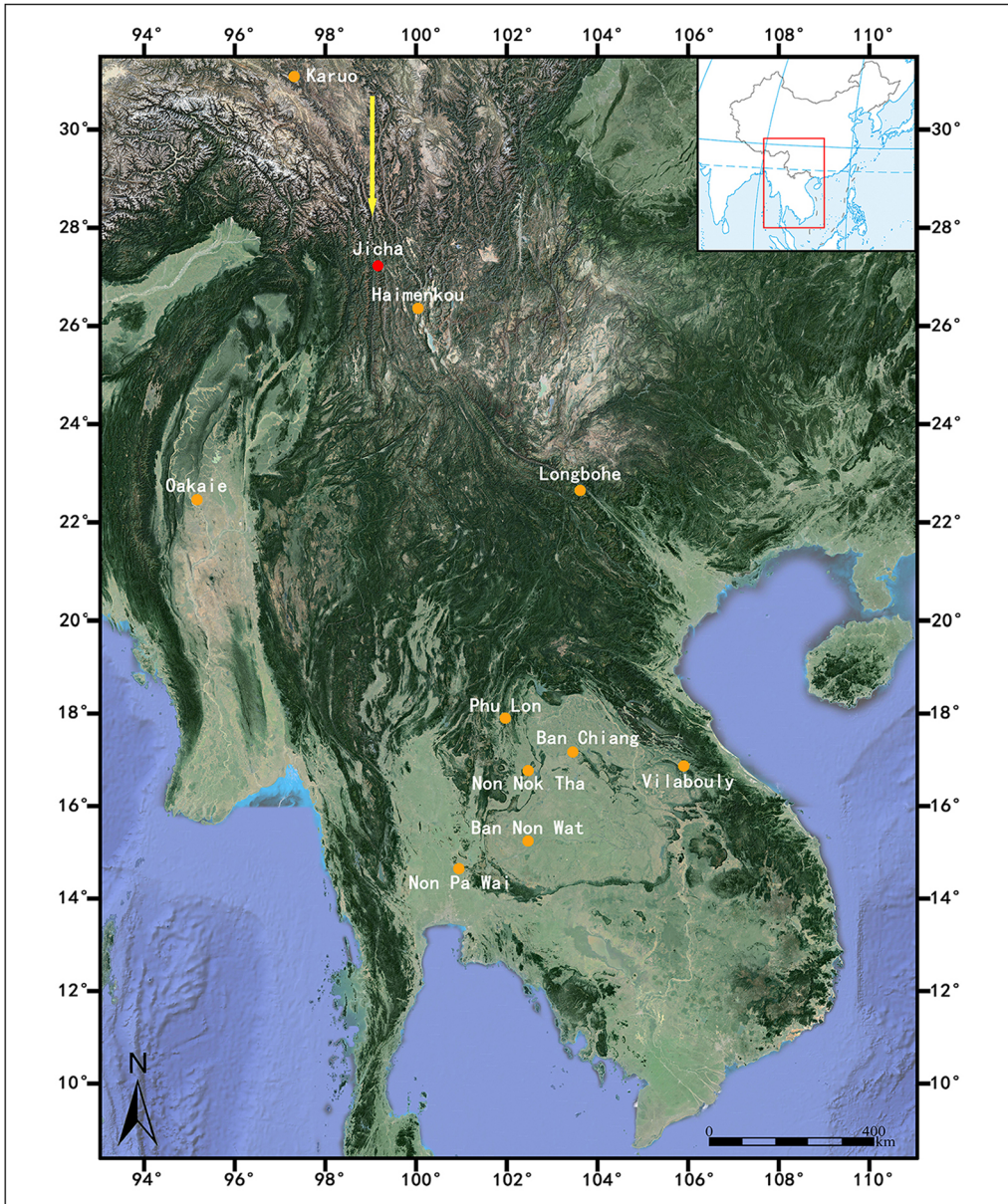


Figure 1. Map of Southeast Asia showing the location of Jicha and other sites mentioned in the text. Yellow arrow indicates the corridor (figure by authors).

Jicha: the key site

In this article, we present the first results from Jicha, a site located strategically on the most direct, logical route of transmission—at the junction of the Mekong, the Yongchun and the



Figure 2. Landscape of Jicha looking to the south-west (figure by authors).

Jicha rivers (Figure 2). Excavations in 2022 revealed a cultural sequence that covers Late Neolithic, Early and Late Bronze Age contexts and the Iron Age occupation.

Chronology and the occupation sequence

Nineteen radiocarbon samples have been subjected to Bayesian modelling (Figure 3). The Late Neolithic remains are characterised by elaborate ‘incised and impressed’ patterns on pottery (Figure 4), that are found upstream at Karuo and downstream at Haimenkou, which reveals the wide distribution of this instantly recognised style in the early communities. The Early Bronze Age is identified by the presence of painted pottery, reflecting the influence of the painted-pottery cultures of north-western China (Figure 4.7). The crucial dating for the first evidence for this phase comes from three radiocarbon determinations on rice grains and one on bone (Figure 3).

The site was reoccupied *c.* 700 BC, during the Late Bronze Age, and included a residential area of stone-walled buildings and a burial ground comprising 54 burials (Figure 5). The northern part of settlement contained half-crypt structures thought to have been animal pens. Industrial activity involved copper smelting and casting and firing charcoal or pottery in a kiln. One-fifth of the burials contained flagstones and all contained infants under two years of age. Mortuary offerings included handled pottery vessels and bronze pendants (Figure 6). The final occupation took place during the Early Iron Age (*c.* 300–0 BC), after which the site was abandoned, probably due to landslips following heavy rains.

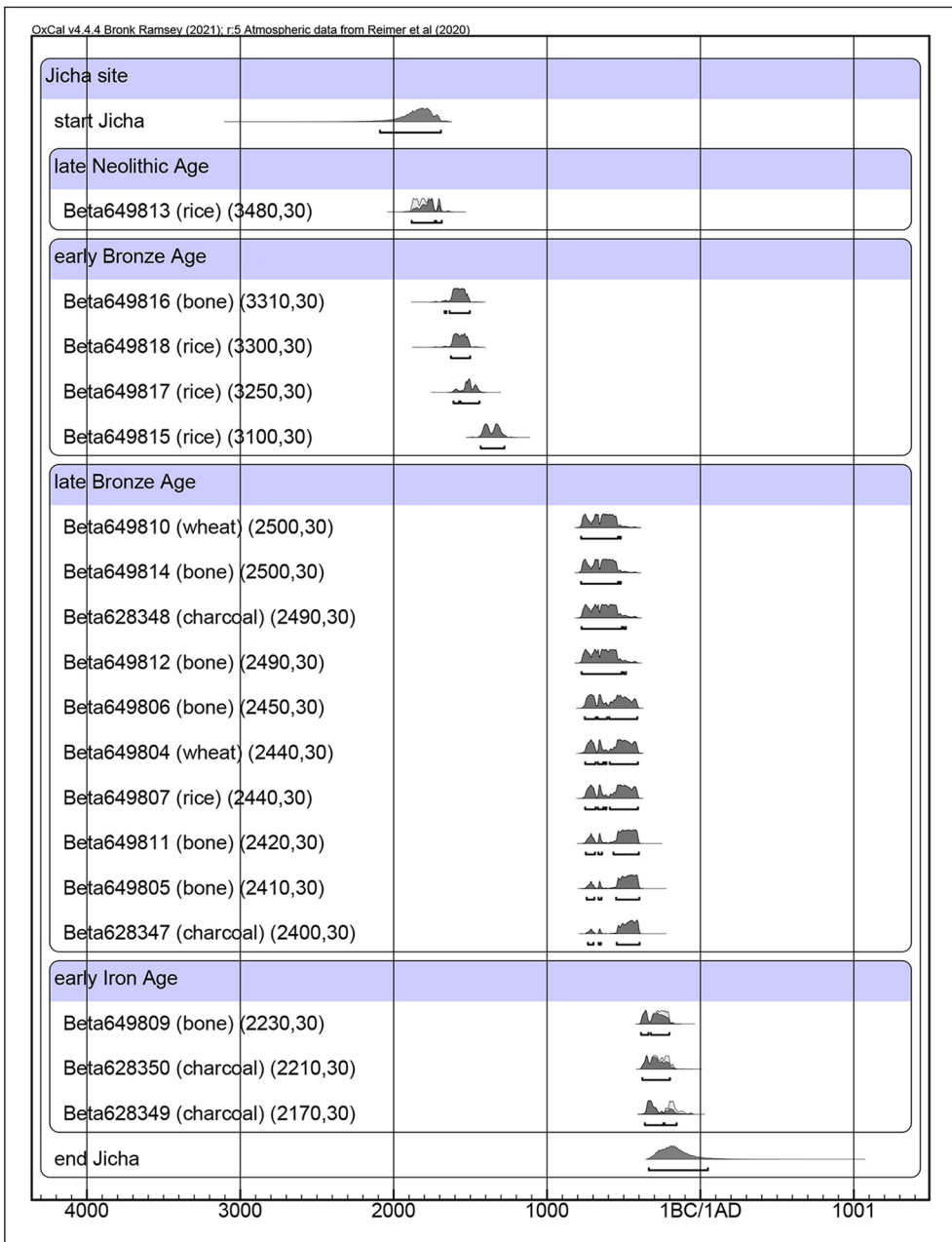


Figure 3. Bayesian age model for Jicha ^{14}C dates (figure by authors).

Metallurgical remains

The *chaîne opératoire* of metallurgical production during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age can be reconstructed based on the 1000-plus stone tools that were found for ore mining and



Figure 4. Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age remains: 1 & 2) Early Bronze Age remains, as burnt layers and structures raised on piles; 3 & 4) Late Neolithic pottery; 5–7) Early Bronze Age pottery (figure by authors).

processing—such as pestles, hammers, anvils and mortars (Figure 6). There were also bowl-shaped in-ground furnaces and nozzles from bellows. There was no typical type of lining (i.e. a fire-resistant technique frequently used in south-west China and Southeast Asia (Vernon *et al.* 2019)) at the base of the furnaces, so it is suggested that they were probably used for alloying and casting. Dozens of ceramic *tuyères* lay in the encircling ditches and one crucible fragment with an inner sandy lining was found; 20 ceramic and five stone moulds for casting an axe, knife and a handled mirror were located. The copper-base artefacts were awls, needles, bracelets, pendants and beads. Slag was rare, but there were several copper-base droplets of casting splatter.

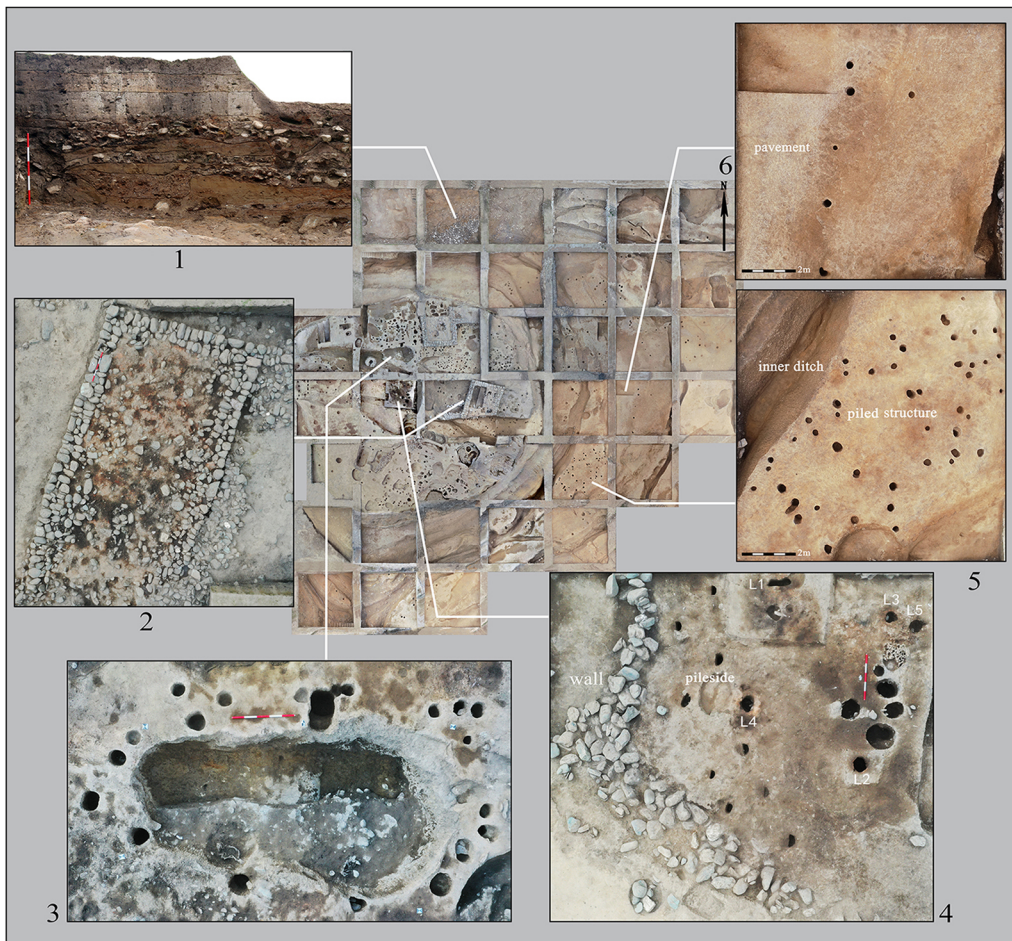


Figure 5. Jicha during the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age occupation: 1) debris flows deposition; 2) stone foundation structure; 3) half-crypt pit; 4) metallurgical area; 5) inner ditch and nearby structure; 6) pavement (figure by authors).

Conclusions

The strategic location and Bayesian-modelled chronology for Jicha make it a key site in tracing the southward transmission of copper-base technology. There has been a recent surge in the number of radiocarbon chronologies available for key sites in Southeast Asia—from Oakaie in Myanmar to Vilabouly in Laos and including sites in Thailand—which are unanimous in dating the first evidence for copper-base technology to 1200–1000 BC (Higham *et al.* 2015, 2020; Pryce *et al.* 2018; Cadet *et al.* 2019). The new information from Jicha supports the hypothesis that expertise in copper mining, smelting and casting travelled south from north-west China as skilled practitioners moved in that direction during the second half of the second millennium BC. However, this does not exclude other transmission routes;

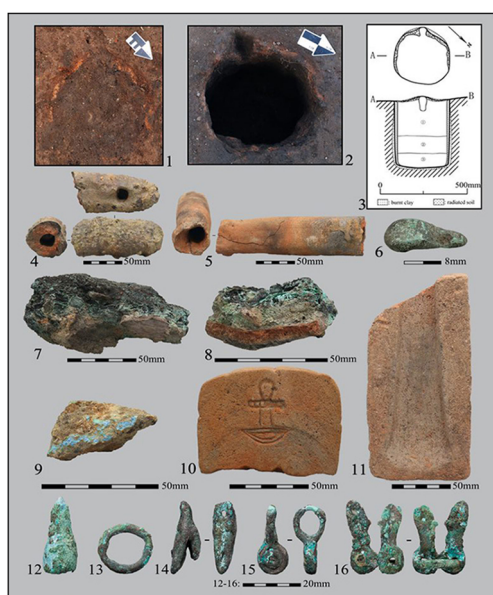


Figure 6. Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age metallurgical remains from Jicha: 1–3) in-ground furnace with nozzle; 4 & 5) tuyères; 6) copper-base droplet; 7) charcoal entrapped in slag; 8) crucible fragment with lining; 9) copper ore; 10 & 11) ceramic moulds for a handled mirror and an axe; 12–16) bronze ornaments from infants' burials (figure by authors).

for example, the dissemination of techniques from the highly sophisticated Shang Culture via Lingnan and the Red River into Southeast Asia (Pigott & Ciarla 2007; Ciarla 2022). Research along the course of the Mekong River has identified two other sites from which we will obtain further vital chronological information and data on metal production, exchange networks and subsistence strategies at Jicha and related sites.

Acknowledgements

We are extremely grateful to Professor Vincent Pigott and Professor Xueping Ji for their technical expertise and their support on the framework of this article.

Funding statement

This work was funded by the Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China (2022FY101505), the National Natural Science Fund of China (T2350410495) and Sichuan University (SKSYL2023-05 & 2035xd-02).

References

- CADET, M. *et al.* 2019. Laos' central role in Southeast Asian copper exchange networks: a multimethod study of bronzes from the Vilabouly Complex. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 109: 104988. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jas.2019.104988>
- CIARLA, R. 2022. The origins of the Bronze Age in mainland Southeast Asia, in C.F.W. Higham & N.C. Kim (ed.) *The Oxford Handbook of Early Southeast Asia*: 396–415. New York: Oxford University Press.
- HIGHAM, C. *et al.* 2011a. The origins of the Bronze Age of Southeast Asia. *Journal of World Prehistory* 24: 227–74. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10963-011-9054-6>
- 2011b. Cutting a Gordian Knot: the Bronze Age of Southeast Asia: origins, timing and impact. *Antiquity* 85: 583–98. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0003598X00067971>
- 2015. A New Chronology for the Bronze Age of Northeastern Thailand and its implications for Southeast Asian Prehistory. *PLoS ONE* 10(9): e0137542.
- HIGHAM, C. 2023. The Bronze Age and Southeast Asia. *Old World: Journal of Ancient Africa and Eurasia* 3(1): 1–33. <https://doi.org/10.1163/26670755-20230004>
- HIGHAM, T. *et al.* 2020. A prehistoric copper-production centre in central Thailand: its dating and wider implications. *Antiquity* 94: 948–65. <https://doi.org/10.15184/aqy.2020.120>
- MEI, J. 2004. Early copper-based metallurgy in China: old question, new perspective. *Bulletin of Archaeology, University of Kanazawa* 27: 109–18.
- PIGOTT, V.C. & R. CIARLA. 2007. On the origins of metallurgy in Prehistoric Southeast Asia: the view from Thailand, in S.L. Niece, D. Hook &

- P. Craddock (ed.) *Metals and mines: studies in archaeometallurgy*: 76–88. London: British Museum.
- PRYCE, T. *et al.* 2018. A first absolute chronology for Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age Myanmar: new AMS 14C dates from Nyaung'gan and Oakaie. *Antiquity* 92: 690–708.
<https://doi.org/10.15184/aqy.2018.66>
- VERNON, W.W., J.C. WHITE & E.G. HAMILTON. 2019. Metal product manufacturing evidence: crucibles, molds, and slag, in J.C. White & E.G. Hamilton (ed.) *Ban Chiang, Northeast Thailand* (Volume 2B): 103–24. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- WHITE, J.C. & E.G. HAMILTON. 2014. The transmission of Early Bronze technology to Thailand: new perspectives, in B.W. Roberts & C.P. Thornton (ed.) *Archaeometallurgy in global perspective*: 805–52. New York: Springer.
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-9017-3_28
- 2019. *Ban Chiang, Northeast Thailand, Volume 2C: the metal remains in regional context*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
<https://doi.org/10.9783/9781934536995>