

*with great power, comes great responsibility*



I-Ching & The World of Metaphysics

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Visit to Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb, HK. (AD25-220-approximately  
2,000 year old) (李鄭屋漢墓-公元 25 至 220-距今約二  
千年)



**Implication 1:** This Eastern Han Era Tomb based on the Topographical Feng Shui originated well before Guo Pur era, the father for Ying Feng Shui for topography (郭璞)

**Implication 2:** A total of 58 pottery and bronze objects like pottery dou stem cup with a cover, pottery zhi cup, pottery wine warmer, pottery kui bowl, bronze mirror, bronze bell, pottery model of a house, pottery model of a granary were found inside the Han Tomb. Pottery objects can be categorized into 4 groups: cooking vessels, food vessels, storage vessels and models. There are 8 pieces of bronze objects, including a basin, a mirror, a bell, 2 bowls and several fragments of other vessels. This suggested to us that this tomb belonged to the Imperial if not the connected party i.e. relatives or government officials or the affluent few.





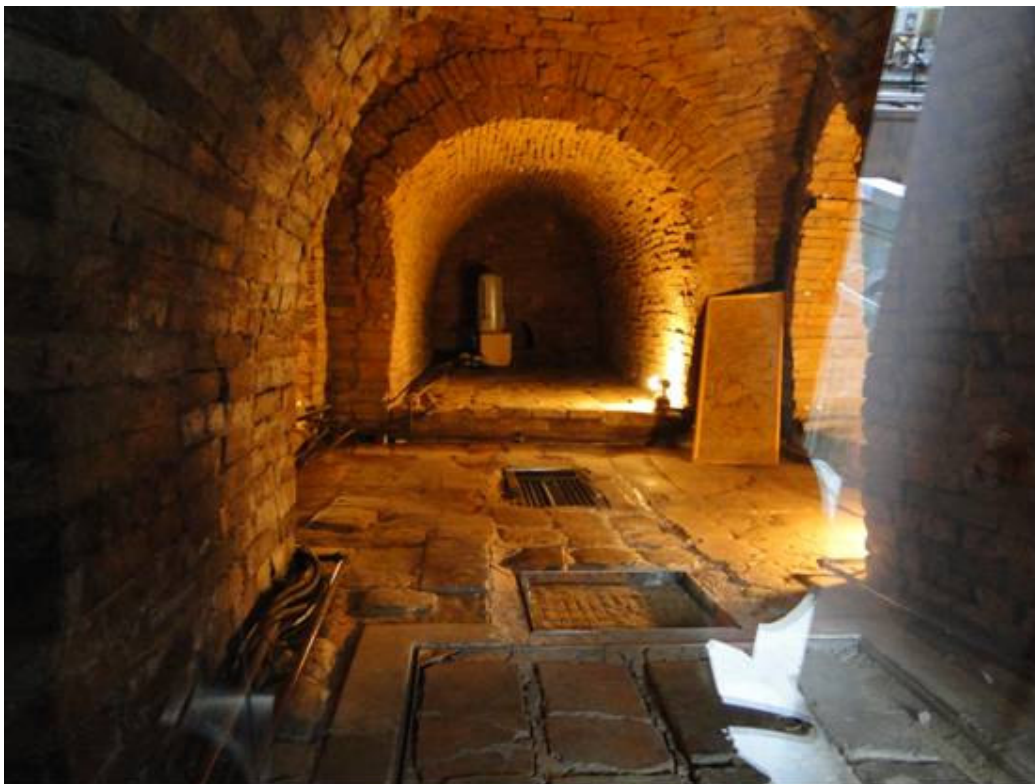
**Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb" permanent exhibition introduces different aspects of the Han Tomb, including its discovery, structure and burial objects. These aspects show great similarities as compared to other Han tombs found in South China, which prove that early Chinese civilisation has spread to Hong Kong 2,000 years ago.**

**Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb is the only Eastern Han brick tomb ever found in Hong Kong. It was accidentally discovered in 1955 during the construction of the Lei Cheng Uk Resettlement Estate. The Han Tomb is a cross-shaped brick structure with four chambers - Front Chamber, Rear Chamber, Left Side Chamber and Right Side Chamber - and an Entrance Passage. The Front Chamber has a domed roof while the other chambers are barrel vaulted. This was a common design among Eastern Han tombs. Most bricks (average size 40x20x5cm) had plain surfaces but some bore inscriptions and decorations. Over 10 kinds of decorations were noted, most being geometric patterns comprising lozenges and wheel shapes. Simplified animal images were also found.**

**Archaeologists unearthed fifty-eight burial objects from the Han Tomb. The fifty pottery objects can be categorised into cooking vessels, food vessels, storage vessels and models. The eight bronze objects include a basin, a mirror, a bell and two bowls. No human skeletal remains were found.**

**There is strong evidence dating the tomb to the Eastern Han period (AD 25-220). Its cross-shaped structure and the variety and styles of its burial objects are similar to other Eastern Han tombs in South China. The three-leg pottery ding tripod, wine warmer, kui food container and zhi wine container were popular daily wares while the pottery models comprising a house, a granary, a well and a stove were customary burial objects of the period. The inscriptions Panyu on the bricks suggest further confirmation.**

**The Han Tomb does not only reflect the life of people in the Han dynasty, but also proves that Hong Kong was under the administration of Panyu County during Han times.-source from Hong Kong Museum of History**



Inner View of the Han Tomb



Doomed roof of the Front Chamber/Tomb bricks with moulded patterns/Tomb brick with dragon and fish design/with inscription Panyu Dazhili (番禺大治曆), which means 'bringing peace to Panyu county'/with inscription Daji Panyu (大吉番禺), which means bringing great fortune to Panyu County'







Now we examined the most interesting part, the topographical part



The front entrance of the Han Tomb



We see the right tiger hill in the gap as shown.





The rear hill or parent hill (帳下貴人山)



The left dragon hill





The Panoramic view of the left side of the Han Tomb



The Panoramic view taken in the frontier of the site



The original Parent Hill which is the Pak Ka Hill (筆架山為分母山)



View taken near the Parent Hill



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