

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s40494-026-02329-6>

Archaeometallurgical analysis of bronze *Xi* from Huofeng hoard in the Wuling Mountains, China

Yanjie Wang^{1,2}, Guofeng Wei²✉, Qiang Li³ & Xiaoping Wu⁴

During the Eastern Han Dynasty, privately produced bronze wares dominated the market, with utilitarian vessels such as *Xi* and *Hu* demonstrating significant commercialization. However, there has been no research from an archaeometallurgical perspective on the commercialization of bronze wares during the mid-to-late Eastern Han period. This study analyzes the metallurgical features of four *Xi* excavated from the Huofeng hoard in the Wuling Mountains. The four *Xi* are all lead-tin bronze and were cast, which retains the low-tin characteristic inherited from the Western Han period. Coupled with the lead isotope ratios and the morphological characteristics of the studied *Xi*, we believe that the four bronze *Xi* should be products of the commercialization of bronzes in southwestern China during the middle to late Eastern Han Dynasty. The low tin content and the casting of bronze *Xi* should be related to the commercialization aimed at saving production costs and improving production efficiency.

Bronzes of the Three Dynasties (2070–256 BCE, refer to Xia, Shang, and Zhou dynasties) have commanded sustained academic attention due to their profound cultural significance. In comparison, the study of bronzes from the Han Dynasty (202 BCE–221 CE) and later periods remains fragmentary, hindering the reconstruction of the development and evolution of ancient bronzes. Additionally, the ritual significance of bronzes during the Han Dynasty had been greatly diminished, shifting towards practical functions. Nevertheless, bronzes still hold an important position in daily life, distinguished by their substantial quantity, typological diversity, refined decorative artistry, and rich inscriptions¹.

The production and management systems of bronze artifacts during the early Western Han Dynasty (202 BCE–8 CE) encompassed state-operated and privately-operated systems. State-operated production was stratified into central and local administrative tiers, while private-sector manufacturing involved participation from wealthy merchant conglomerates and local feudal lords². Scholars have discovered through lead isotope ratio analysis of bronze wares excavated from Han Dynasty tombs across multiple regions that the mineral materials used in early Western Han were relatively complex, while those from the middle and late Western Han periods were more uniform³. These changes in raw material sources may reflect the centralized management of bronze production by the central government after the middle period of the Western Han Dynasty. During the Eastern Han Dynasty (25–221 CE), the production mechanism of bronze wares changed. Official workshops largely withdrew from the manufacturing of bronze objects, with only those related to the national economy and people's livelihood, such as measuring implements and weapons,

continued to be manufactured by the official workshops⁴. Therefore, in the middle and late Eastern Han Dynasty, a large number of private workshops emerged, enabling a large amount of bronzes to be produced and put into the market, which further promoted the commercialization of bronzes.

The previous studies on Han Dynasty bronze have predominantly focused on alloying techniques, ore sources, and resource circulation of unearthed Western Han bronzes^{5–14}. The research on Eastern Han Dynasty bronzes has been relatively scarce. Lin et al.¹⁵, Huang et al.^{16,17}, Jin et al.¹⁸, Sun et al.¹⁹, and others have conducted scientific testing and analysis on Eastern Han bronzes unearthed in Binzhou (Hunan), Wuchuan (Guizhou), Qiaojiauan cemetery (Hubei), and Zhaotong (Yunnan), respectively. Zhangsun analyzes the production and dissemination of bronze mirrors during the Western and Eastern Han dynasties from the perspective of lead isotope ratios^{20,21}. Ma et al. have explored the source of the ores and the changes on Wuzhu coins excavated from the Chengdu and Tianjin regions during the Eastern Han Dynasty^{22,23}.

During the Eastern Han period, the commodification of bronze ware was evident, but no specialized study on highly commercialized bronze wares such as *Xi* (washing vessels) and *Hu* (pots) in the middle and late Eastern Han period has been found in existing research. This hinders our understanding of the production mechanisms and circulation of bronzes from the perspective of archaeometallurgy. Therefore, this study conducts a scientific analysis on *Xi* excavated from the Huofeng hoard in the Wuling Mountain. This investigation holds pivotal significance for elucidating bronze commodification processes and socioeconomic development.

¹College of History and Culture, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou, China. ²School of History, Anhui University, Hefei, China. ³Centre for Archaeological Science, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China. ⁴Yuelu Academy, Hunan University, Changsha, China. ✉e-mail: weidun1975@126.com

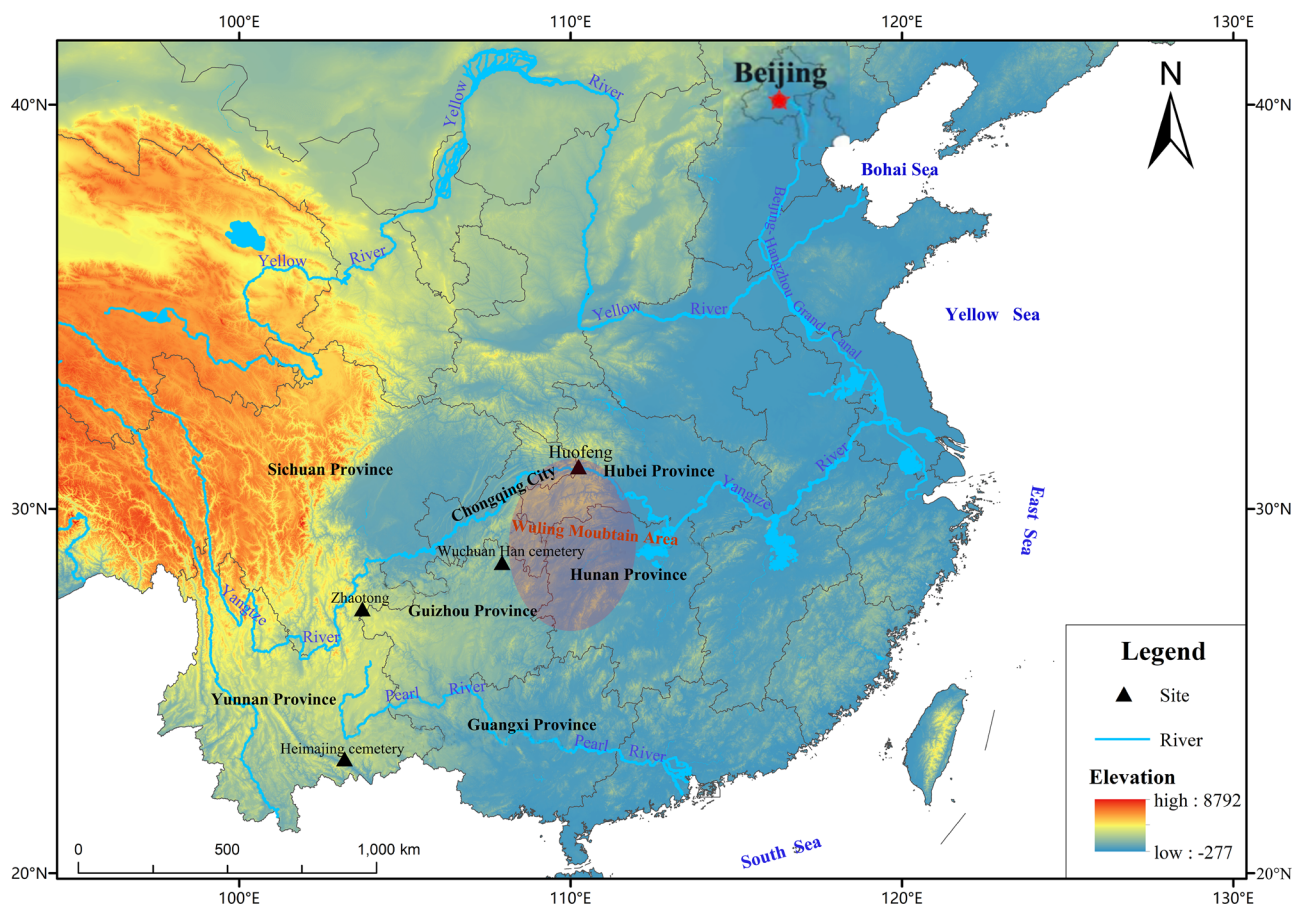


Fig. 1 | The location map of Wuling Mountain Area and the Huofeng hoard.

Methods

Materials

The Wuling Mountain Area (Fig. 1) derives its name from the Wuling Mountain, which is located at the intersection of Hunan, Hubei, Guizhou, Guangxi, and Chongqing. It borders the provinces of Hunan and Hubei in the east, connects to Bashu (Sichuan and Chongqing) to the west, links to the Guanzhong region to the north, and extends to Guangdong and Guangxi to the south. Serving as a vital corridor between central and western China, it also acts as an intermediary zone for the diffusion of Central Plains culture to the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau. During the Warring States Period (475–221 BCE), the Wuling region was incorporated into the administrative territory of the Chu State. As recorded in *Zhan Guo Ce* (战国策, a state-classified historical text compiled by Liu Xiang of the Western Han Dynasty, primarily documents the political doctrines and strategies of the School of Vertical and Horizontal Alliances during the Warring States period: “In the west of Chu’s territory lay Qianzhong and Wu Commanderies”²⁴. This indicates that the Chu State had already established the Qianzhong Commandery in the Wuling region. After the establishment of the Han Dynasty, to effectively govern the local areas, Qianzhong Commandery was changed to Wuling Commandery, which was under the jurisdiction of Jingzhou. During the Eastern Han Dynasty, the territorial boundaries of Wuling Commandery remained largely identical to those established during the Western Han Dynasty.

Since the 1950s, bronze hoards have frequently been discovered in the Wuling Mountain Area, with the unearthed artifacts mainly including *Xi*, *Hu*, *Wan* (bowls), *Bianzhong* (chime bells), etc.

In 1981, a hoard pit was discovered on the north bank of the Yangtze River in Huofeng, Badong County. A total of 21 bronze artifacts were unearthed, including various types such as chime bells, *Xi* (Fig. 2a, b), *Hu*, *Fu* (cauldrons), and *Fang* (square-mouthed jars). Bronze *Xi* and *Hu* from the

Eastern Han Dynasty exhibit distinctive characteristics, with their forms demonstrating a trend toward unified style. The two intact *Xi* (Fig. 2a, b) unearthed from the Huofeng hoard are largely similar in characteristics to those discovered in the southwest region, featuring a wide-flared or dish-shaped mouth, a globular belly, and a flat base⁴. The four *Xi* discussed in this study are severely damaged, but some of their features can still be exhibited, such as a wide flared rim and flared mouth (BDHF-1), and string patterns on the belly (BDHF-2, BDHF-3). These features are common characteristics of bronze *Xi* in the Middle Eastern Han Dynasty. Detailed specifications can be found in Table 1 and Fig. 2.

Analytical methods

Before observing the microstructure, the samples were first sanded to remove contaminants and patina from the surface and then mounted with epoxy resin. After that, the inlaid samples were polished and ground with metallographical sandpaper of different grits. Then the samples were etched with an alcoholic ferric chloride solution (FeCl_3), and the metallographic structure images were taken using a Keyence VHX-2000 digital microscope in the Technological Archeology Laboratory of Anhui University.

Scanning electron microscopy and energy-dispersive spectroscopy (SEM-EDS) analysis were conducted in the Modern Experimental Technology Center of Anhui University. A German Zeiss Crossbeam 550/550 L electron beam/ion beam dual-beam electron microscope was used, equipped with a British Halifax Rd, HP12 3SE type energy dispersive spectrometer. For the electron beam system, the optimal resolution is $\leq 0.7 \text{ nm}$ @ 15 kV, and the STEM resolution is $\leq 0.6 \text{ nm}$ @ 30 kV. For the ion beam system, the accelerating voltage ranges from 500 V to 30 kV, and the maximum beam current is $\geq 100 \text{ mA}$. All samples were processed under high-vacuum conditions. During the detection, the accelerating voltage was set to 15 kV, with a detector dead time of approximately 30 s. There were no

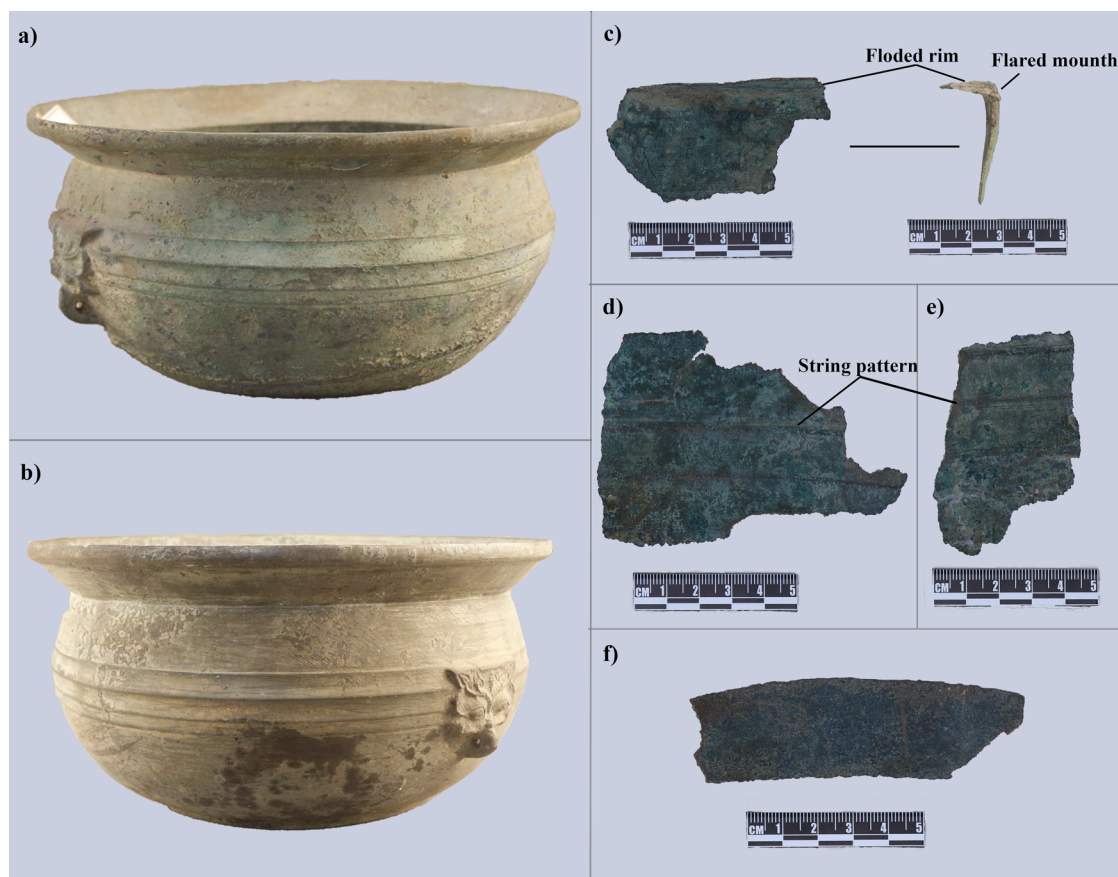


Fig. 2 | Photos of the *Xi* unearthed from the Huofeng hoard. a The intact bronze *Xi*; **b** The intact bronze *Xi*; **c** Sample BDHF-1; **d** Sample BDHF-2; **e** Sample BDHF-3; **f** Sample BDHF-4.

Table 1 | The information on the four samples

Lab number	Type	Sampling area	Site	Date
BDHF-1	Xi	Rim	Huofeng hoard in Badong County	Mid-Eastern Han Dynasty (90–155 CE)
BDHF-2	Xi	Belly	Huofeng hoard in Badong County	Mid-Eastern Han Dynasty (90–155 CE)
BDHF-3	Xi	Belly	Huofeng hoard in Badong County	Mid-Eastern Han Dynasty (90–155 CE)
BDHF-4	Xi	Rim	Huofeng hoard in Badong County	Mid-Eastern Han Dynasty (90–155 CE)

Table 2 | The main composition table of the bronzes from Huofeng (Wt%)

Lab number	Cu	Sn	Pb	Alloy type
BDHF-1	84.41	6.50	8.98	Cu-Sn-Pb
BDHF-2	83.75	6.49	9.33	Cu-Sn-Pb
BDHF-3	84.01	6.16	9.59	Cu-Sn-Pb
BDHF-4	82.11	7.97	9.33	Cu-Sn-Pb

standard samples in the test, and the detection limit of the EDS measurement is 0.1%. Each sample was selected from 3 to 5 areas for surface scanning detection, and then the average value was calculated.

Lead isotopes were carried out in the Continental Dynamics Laboratory of Northwestern University, using a Nu Plasma ICP-MS from Nu Instruments, UK. During the testing, samples were first rinsed with ultrapure water and anhydrous ethanol to prevent contamination, then digested using high-pressure and temperature bomb digestion to extract Pb. After separation, purification, and evaporation, the Pb element is analyzed and determined using MC-ICP-MS. One quality control sample plus four

samples and one quality control sample were conducted in sequence. The quality control sample used was NBS 981 (certified isotopic ratios: $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb} = 2.167710$, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb} = 0.914750$, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = 16.9405$, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = 15.4963$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = 36.7219$). The measurement error ranges for the overall analysis of $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$, and $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ are 0.0003–0.0007, 0.0003–0.0004, and 0.0010–0.0011, respectively.

Results

Elemental composition analysis

In this study, alloy composition analysis was performed on four *Xi*, with results summarized in Table 2 (The results of each detection are shown in supplementary material Table S1). All samples consist of lead-tin bronze, showing copper content ranging from 82.11% to 84.41% (mean: 83.52%), tin content between 6.16% and 7.97% (mean: 6.78%), and lead content from 8.98% to 9.59% (mean: 9.31%). The four bronze *Xi* have a similar lead-tin content, suggesting a potential origin from the same production batch. Notably, except for BDHF-4, iron, silver, and other elements commonly analyzed in compositional studies were undetected, likely due to concentrations below the detection limits of EDS. This absence further indicates that the raw materials probably underwent intensive refining or remelting processes¹⁵.

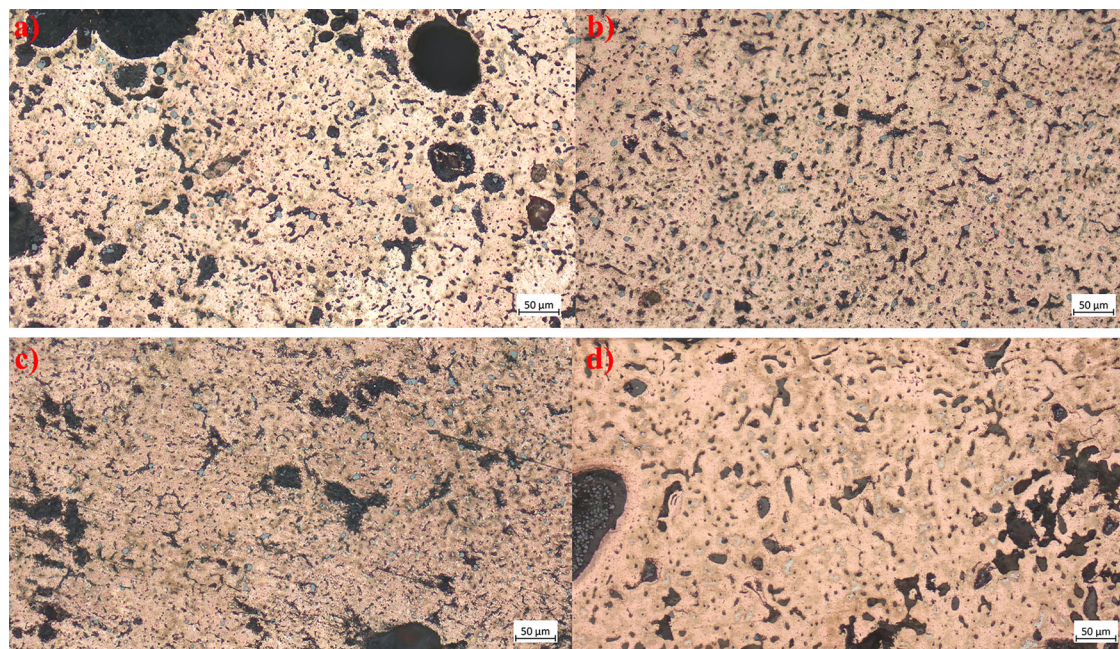


Fig. 3 | Metallographic image of four *Xi*. **a** Microstructure of BDHF-1 (Mag 20X); **b** Microstructure of BDHF-2 (Mag 20X); **c** Microstructure of BDHF-3 (Mag 20X); **d** Microstructure of BDHF-4 (Mag 20X).

Metallographic analysis

This article conducted a metallographic analysis on four *Xi* (Fig. 3), and combined with scanning electron microscopy to perform EDS analysis on the inclusions in the samples (Fig. 4).

Metallographic analysis reveals that all four bronze *Xi* were cast, with no signs of secondary processing or heat treatment observed. Specimens BDHF-1 and BDHF-2 display essentially identical microstructures, characterized by copper-tin α -solid solution, with a small amount of isolated distribution of $(\alpha + \delta)$ eutectoid structures. The BDHF-3 and BDHF-4 matrices are copper-tin α -solid solution dendrites with intragranular segregation, and $(\alpha + \delta)$ eutectoid structure distributed between crystals. Backscattered electron imaging identifies scattered lead particles and minor sulfide inclusions (Fig. 4). In contrast, BDHF-4 contains larger lead particles due to its slightly elevated lead content. Both BDHF-1 and BDHF-4 exhibit increased shrinkage porosity, a phenomenon attributed to the broad solidus-liquidus temperature range of their copper-tin alloy. This extended solidification interval impaired molten metal fluidity, resulting in dispersed shrinkage cavities and microporosity formation within casting cross-sections during cooling¹⁵.

Lead isotope analysis

The results from MC-ICP-MS detection (Table 3) show that the range of the $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ ratio for the four bronze *Xi* from Huofeng is 18.5155 to 19.1664, the range of the $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ ratio is 15.7118 to 15.7727, the range of the $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ ratio is 38.9449 to 39.5608, the range of the $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ratio is 2.06408 to 2.10338, and the range of the $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ratio is 0.822947 to 0.848581. It is generally considered that geologically highly radiogenic lead is $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb} < 0.84$, while the common lead is $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb} > 0.84$ ²⁵. The $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ratios of samples BDHF-1, BDHF-2, and BDHF-3 are all less than 0.84, indicating that they are highly radiogenic lead. The $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ratio of sample BDHF-4 is 0.848581, greater than 0.84, indicating that it is common lead. Regarding the indicative significance of lead isotopes, when the lead content in bronze artifacts exceeds 2%, the lead is considered intentionally added, reflecting the source characteristics of the lead ore²⁶. In this study, the lead content in all four *Xi* exceeds 2%; hence, their lead isotope ratios indicate the source of the lead material.

To demonstrate the lead isotope characteristics of the four bronze samples from Huofeng, we plotted a scatter diagram with $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ - $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ and $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ - $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$, respectively. As shown in Fig. 5, the lead isotope ratios of the four Huofeng bronze *Xi* are concentrated in areas A and B, respectively. The common lead sample BDHF-4 falls into area A, while the three highly radiogenic lead samples (BDHF-1, BDHF-2, and BDHF-3) exhibit nearly identical isotopic ratios, scattered in area B. Combining the alloy composition, the three highly radiogenic lead samples should be classified as products from the same production batch.

During the Eastern Han Dynasty, bronze *Xi* was popular in southern China, particularly those produced in the southwestern regions of Shu Commandery and Zhaotong, which became widely circulated commodities across various regions. And the high-radiogenic lead bronze artifacts have also been frequently discovered in southwestern China^{16,19,27,28}. Based on existing published data, we conducted a comparative study on the lead isotope ratios of Huofeng bronze artifacts with those of Eastern Han Dynasty bronzes unearthed from Wuchuan (Guizhou Province)^{16,17}, Zhaotong (Yunnan Province)¹⁹, and Heimajing (Yunnan Province)²⁹ in southwestern China (Fig. 1).

As shown in Fig. 6, the lead isotope ratios of Huofeng common-lead bronzes (BDHF-4) cluster closely with those of common-lead bronzes unearthed from Wuchuan, Zhaotong, and Heimajing. Meanwhile, the highly radiogenic lead bronze *Xi* from Huofeng exhibits the closest isotopic affinity to bronzes from Wuchuan. This indicates that the lead material sources of Huofeng common-lead *Xi* are similar or identical to those of bronzes from Wuchuan, Zhaotong, and Heimajing. Similarly, the three highly radiogenic lead bronze *Xi* share comparable or identical lead sources with the highly radiogenic bronzes from Wuchuan.

The Yunnan-Guizhou region, located in the southwest of China, is rich in mineral resources. It is also the main distribution area for highly radiogenic lead deposits in China. In the year 69 CE, the Eastern Han Dynasty established the Yongchang Commandery (present-day Yunnan Province) in the ancient Ailao region (present-day central and southern Yunnan Province), incorporating all of the southwestern barbarian areas into the Han imperial administration. Historical texts such as the *Houhanshu* (后汉书, a book of historical annal-biography compiled by Fan Ye, a historian

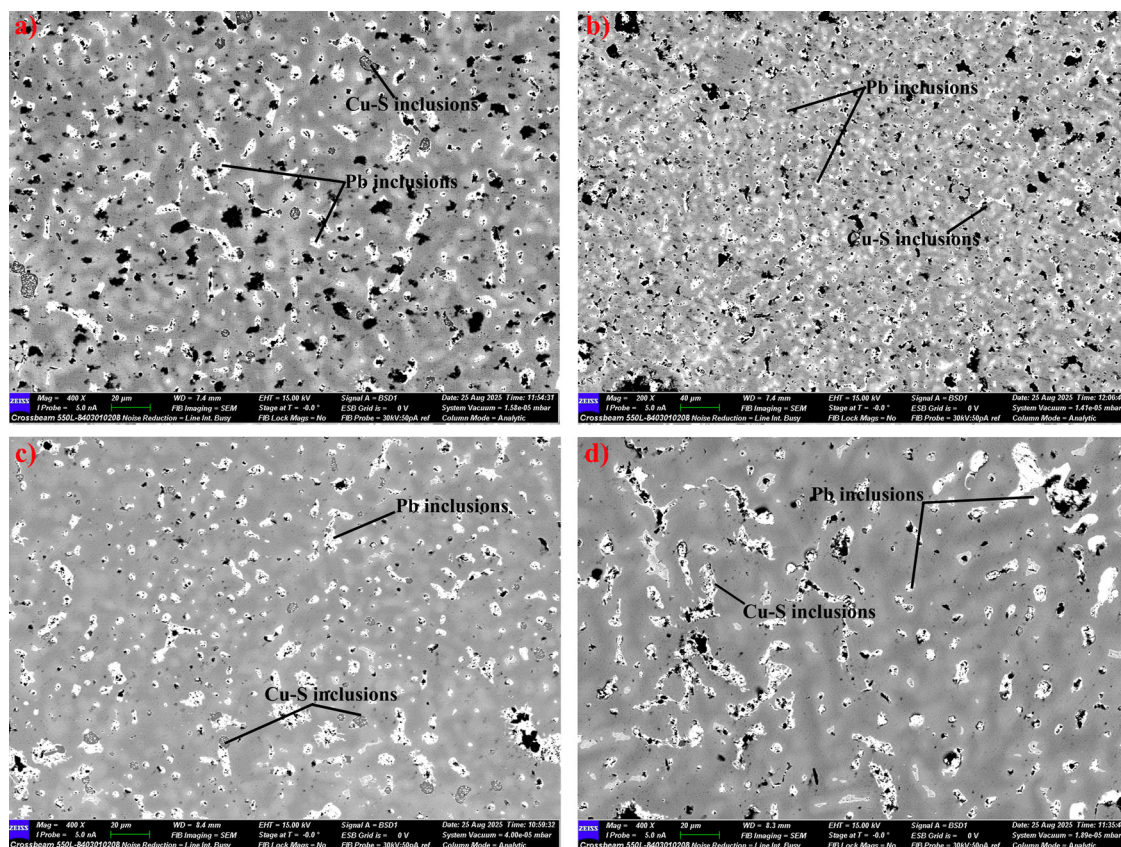


Fig. 4 | Backscattered electron image of four *Xi*. **a** Backscattered electron image of BDHF-1; **b** Backscattered electron image of BDHF-2; **c** Backscattered electron image of BDHF-3; **d** Backscattered electron image of BDHF-4.

Table 3 | The lead isotope results of the four bronze *Xi*

Lab number	$^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$	Error	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$	Error	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$	Error	$^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	Error	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	Error
BDHF-1	39.5605	0.0011	15.7731	0.0003	19.1664	0.0007	2.06408	0.00005	0.822947	0.000021
BDHF-2	39.5608	0.0011	15.7727	0.0004	19.1638	0.0006	2.06435	0.00003	0.823036	0.000013
BDHF-3	39.5597	0.0010	15.7725	0.0003	19.1657	0.0004	2.06411	0.00002	0.822957	0.000006
BDHF-4	38.9449	0.0011	15.7118	0.0004	18.5155	0.0003	2.10338	0.00002	0.848581	0.000008

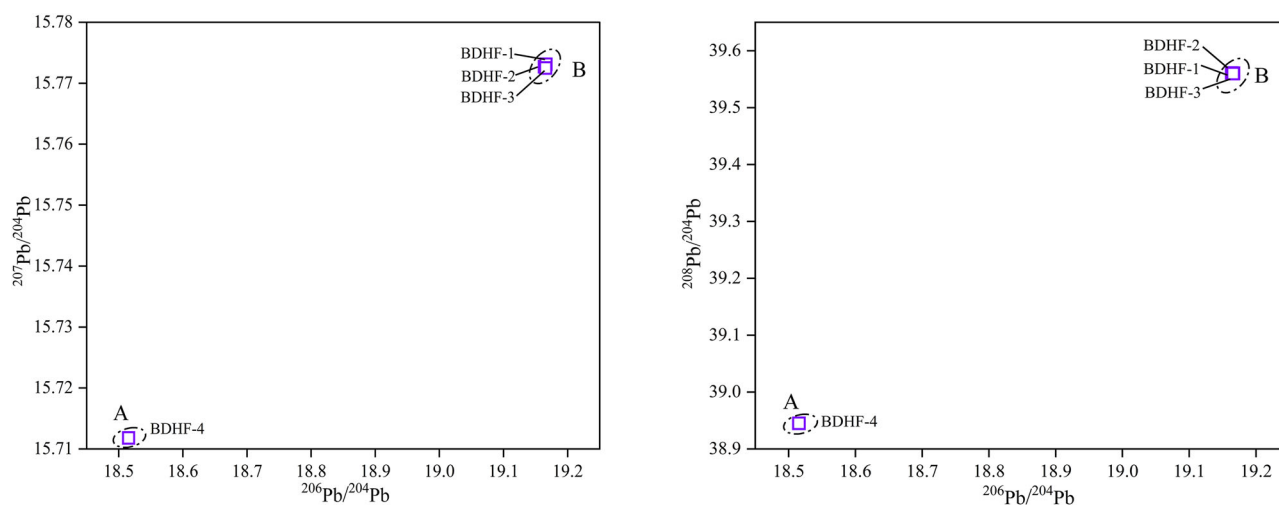


Fig. 5 | Scatter plot of lead isotopes of the four bronze *Xi* from Huofeng.

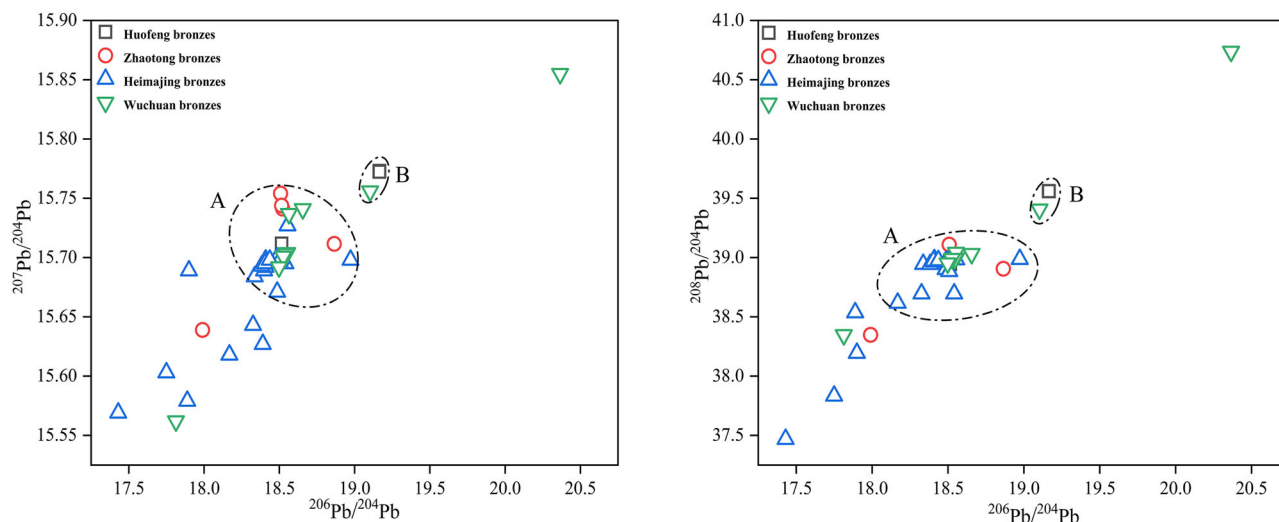


Fig. 6 | Comparison of lead isotopes in bronze wares between Huofeng and the Yunnan-Guizhou region in the Eastern Han Dynasty.

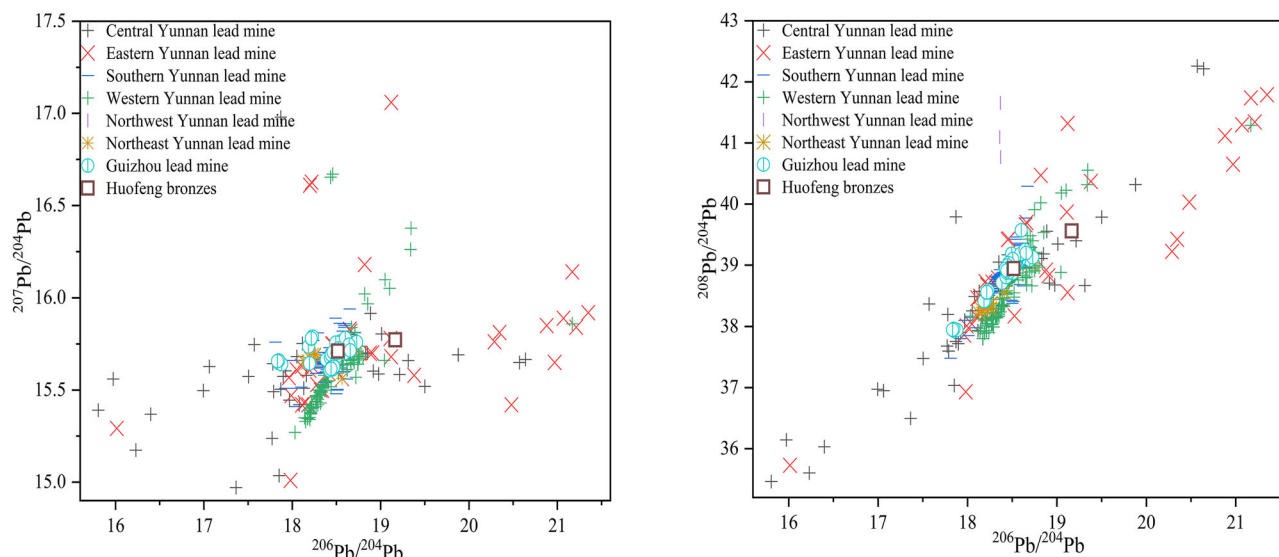


Fig. 7 | Comparison of lead isotopes between Huofeng bronzes and lead-zinc deposits in the Yunnan-Guizhou region.

from the Southern Dynasties' Song period (420–479 CE), documenting the history of the Eastern Han Dynasty) and *Huayang Guo Zhi* (《华阳国志》, a regional gazetteer written by Chang Qu during the Eastern Jin period (317–420 CE), provides unparalleled insights into the ethnic diversity, administrative systems, and ecological adaptations of Southwest China) frequently document mineral resources in southwestern China. For instance, the *Houhanshu* states that Yongchang Commandery “produces copper, iron, lead, tin, gold, silver, etc.”³⁰. Similarly, the *Huayang Guo Zhi* notes: “Tanglang County (present-day Qiaojia County in Yunnan Province) produces silver, lead, copper, nickel alloy, copper, and medicinal herbs”³¹.

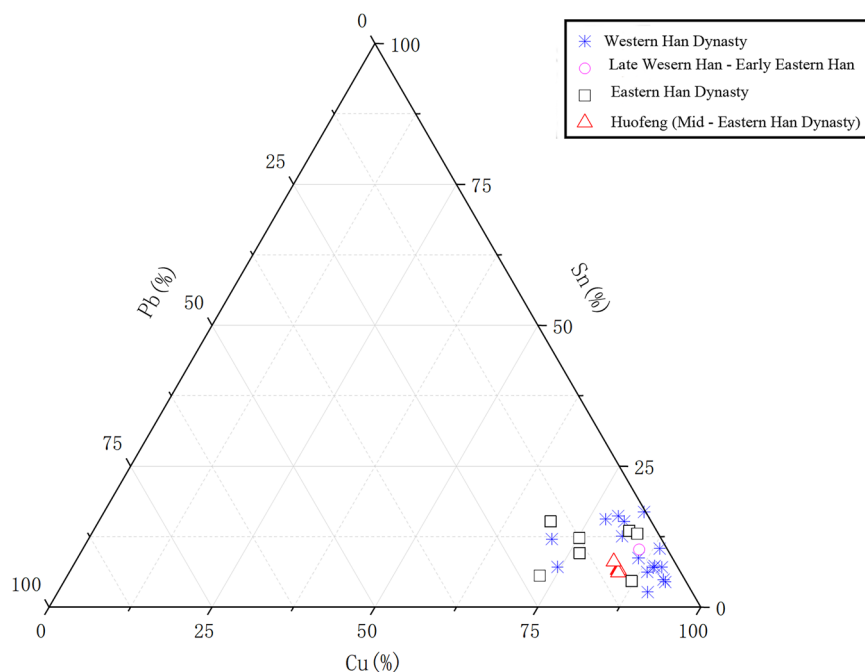
According to metallurgical studies of unearthed bronzes from the Yunnan-Guizhou region, the ore materials for Zhaotong's common-lead bronzes originated from the metallogenic zone along the Sichuan-Yunnan-Guizhou border, while highly radiogenic lead bronzes utilized lead ores from central Yunnan's mining region¹⁹. Eastern Han Dynasty bronzes from Wuchuan were sourced from four different mines, with at least three located on the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau. Notably, the lead materials for highly radiogenic lead bronzes were likely derived from lead deposits containing highly radiogenic lead in Zhaotong, northeastern Yunnan Province¹⁶. The Heimajing bronze wares primarily used ore materials from local mines in Gejiu, Yunnan²⁹. It is evident that the mineral resources in the Yunnan-

Guizhou region were already being exploited and utilized on a large scale during the early Eastern Han Dynasty.

Referring to the geochemical provinces established by Zhu³², we found that the lead isotope ratios of Huofeng bronzes fall within the geochemical provinces of southern China ($^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} > 18.4$). Based on the comparative study of lead isotope ratios in bronzes, we selected lead isotope data from galena in the Yunnan region^{28,33–41} and lead-zinc deposits in Guizhou^{42–49} for comparative study to further explore the source of lead materials for Huofeng bronzes.

As shown in Fig. 7, the lead isotope ratios of common-lead bronzes from Area A of the Huofeng site exhibit significant overlap with those of lead-zinc deposits in the Yunnan-Guizhou metallogenic belt, suggesting a potential shared lead source from this region. Meanwhile, the three highly radiogenic lead bronzes from Area B demonstrate isotope ratios that align more closely with lead-zinc deposits in central and eastern Yunnan. This correlation gains particular significance when considering China's geological context: anomalous lead deposits are predominantly concentrated in Yunnan Province, where multiple mining districts document the coexistence of both common lead and highly radiogenic lead^{50,51}. These patterns strongly indicate that the lead materials for the three highly radiogenic lead bronze artifacts were likely procured from central and eastern Yunnan.

Fig. 8 | The ternary diagram Cu-Sn-Pb of bronze *Xi* unearthed in the Han Dynasty.



Discussion

During the Eastern Han Dynasty, the production and management of bronze artifacts gradually shifted from state monopolies to privatized operations, with marked commercialization of bronze wares. The types of artifacts made during this period were mainly focused on practical daily use items, including bronze basins, pots, plates, bowls, etc. Two major bronze production centers emerged at that time: one in southwestern China, represented by Zhuti-Tanglang *Xi*, and another in the Lingnan region, characterized by incised-pattern bronzes such as *Ou* (an ancient bronze measuring vessel), *Qi* (cookware), and bowl^{4,52}. These products began to gradually disseminate nationwide. To cater to the psychology of buyers and promote sales, some producers often crafted bronze artifacts with auspicious inscriptions and so on, as well as a large number of decorations. These abundant ornamentations, including double-fish pattern, sheep pattern, egret pattern, ding pattern, and coin pattern, reflect the practical pursuit of prosperity and auspiciousness for descendants⁴.

During the Eastern Han Dynasty, bronze *Xi* bearing the inscriptions “Zhuti”, “Tanglang” or “Zhuti-Tanglang” have been discovered in the greatest quantities. The workshops producing the Zhuti-Tanglang *Xi* included both state-run establishments under local supervision⁵³ and private workshops⁵⁴, and the products they manufactured were directly distributed outward from the place of production⁵⁵. To date, 85 Zhuti-Tanglang *Xi* bearing definitive chronological and provenance inscriptions have been documented (supplementary material Table S2⁵⁶). These artifacts have been found extensively throughout China, with reported discoveries in Yunnan, Sichuan, Shandong, Guizhou, Hubei, Henan, Shaanxi, Hunan, Liaoning provinces and Chongqing city, demonstrating that these had achieved interregional circulation. Supplementary material Table S2 reveals that the inscriptions are uniform in content and format. Primarily comprising the reign era and place of manufacture, lacking family names and rarely containing auspicious phrases. The commercialization of bronze *Xi* during the Eastern Han Dynasty is evidenced by its mass production, standardized inscriptions, and interregional circulation.

With the excavation of archeological materials, a substantial number of commercially distributed bronze artifacts have been excavated in the Wuling Mountain area. Notably, a bronze *Xi* discovered in the Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture of western Hunan features a clerical script inscription cast on its interior base, stating “Yangjia 3rd Year, manufactured in Zhuti”, and another significant find from Yangdong, Xianfeng (Hubei

Province) is a bronze *Xi* bearing the inscription “Yongyuan 12th Year, manufactured in Tanglang”⁵⁷. These archeological discoveries demonstrate that bronze *Xi* produced in the “Zhuti-Tanglang” region of Yunnan-Guizhou had already entered commercial circulation as far as the Wuling Mountain area during the Eastern Han Dynasty. The characteristic features of “Zhuti-Tanglang” bronze *Xi* include string patterns on the vessel belly and cast designs or inscriptions on the base. Typical decorative motifs consist of double fish patterns, fish-and-heron combinations, and sheep motifs⁵⁸. Three particularly illustrative examples from the Wuling Mountain region include: Two bronze *Xi* unearthed at Datianba, Enshi, featuring both double-fish patterns and inscriptions reading “Yi Hou Wang” and “Made in the 12th year of Yongyuan”⁵⁹. A bronze *Xi* from Tunbao, Enshi, displaying a double-fish pattern at its base⁵⁹. These artifacts share distinct stylistic and technical characteristics strongly suggesting Zhuti-Tanglang origins. The accumulated evidence indicates that the majority of Eastern Han bronze artifacts found in the Wuling Mountain area were commercially produced goods, reflecting established trade networks and standardized manufacturing practices during this historical period.

Additionally, the phenomenon of commercialization is also well-reflected in the Huofeng bronze *Xi*. The Huofeng *Xi* exhibits low lead and tin contents. The characteristically low tin content with significant fluctuations represents a technical hallmark of Western Han Dynasty bronze wares¹⁵. The potential connection between low-tin bronze and Han Dynasty commercialization has been proposed in previous works^{6,15}. Generally, cast bronze with 5–10% tin content achieves both good malleability and adequate strength⁶⁰. Low-tin bronze vessels were prevalent throughout the Han Dynasty, with tin content mostly below 10%. For instance, most Western Han bronzes from the Paomadi cemetery in Hubei Province display tin levels between 2.60% and 13.80%⁶¹; three bronze artifacts from the Tianchang Western Han tomb in Chuzhou, Anhui Province, exhibit tin contents from 5.58% to 6.21%⁸; bronze containers from Fengpengling-Taohualing in Changsha, Hunan, range from 2.31% to 8.85% tin¹²; and the majority of bronze vessels from Heimajing contain tin levels between 6.6% and 8.60%²⁹. As shown above, the tin levels observed in Han Dynasty bronzes generally satisfied the functional demands of copper alloy artifacts, demonstrating that the alloying technology had already been mastered during the Western Han period. From Fig. 8, it can be seen that the composition of the four *Xi* from Huofeng is similar to that unearthed during the Western Han Dynasty, basically continuing the low tin characteristics of the Western Han Dynasty.

During the early Western Han period, the imperial administration implemented relatively lenient economic policies to stabilize social order and revive production. These measures relaxed state control over metal resources, permitting diverse entities to participate in bronze production and circulation, ultimately resulting in free-market commodity circulation. By the mid-to-late Western Han era, the government enforced monopolies on salt and iron production to consolidate state authority. Concurrently, bronze manufacturing became a state-controlled industry primarily managed by central and regional government workshops, with some official supervision extending to private workshops⁶². During Emperor He's reign in the Eastern Han Dynasty, the policy shifted to "abolish salt and iron monopolies, permitting private entities to engage in salt boiling and metal casting"³⁰, which led to the proliferation of private workshops and intensified bronze commercialization. This historical progression demonstrates that private workshops persisted throughout both the Western and Eastern Han periods. Driven by commercial profit motives, these private operations systematically minimized manufacturing costs while maintaining functional bronze quality. Given the scarcity of tin resources and limited mining capabilities during the Han period⁶, reducing tin usage while preserving bronze functionality became a key cost-saving strategy. The alloy composition of Huofeng bronze *Xi* shows no significant deviation from typical Western Han characteristics, maintaining low-tin ratios with an average tin content of 6.78% that meets both bronze performance requirements and practical usage needs. As commercial bronze production typically involved large-scale manufacturing, the reduced tin content likely reflects deliberate cost reduction measures.

In addition, in terms of manufacturing techniques, all four Huofeng bronze *Xi* were made by casting, demonstrating distinct differences from the manufacturing techniques of Western Han *Xi*. Open-mouthed vessels such as bronze basins, bowls, and washbasins were particularly suited for hot-forging techniques. This process enhanced ductility while producing thinner walls, thereby conserving raw materials⁶¹. Following increased government control over bronze production during the mid-to-late Western Han, bronze ware styles became remarkably standardized⁴. Existing research confirms that Western Han bronze basins were predominantly manufactured through hot forging (supplementary material Table S3). Chadwick's simulated forging experiments on 5–30% tin bronzes identified a ductile forging zone at 200–300 °C for alloys below 18% tin content, making them suitable for controlled hot-working⁶³. Statistical analyses of Western Han bronze *Xi* reveal tin contents ranging from 2.67% to 16.90% (supplementary material Table S3), aligning closely with the tin thresholds for low-temperature hot-forging. While Eastern Han bronze *Xi* maintained similar alloy compositions to their Western Han counterparts, their manufacturing techniques shifted decisively toward casting processes, with hot-forging becoming markedly less prevalent. This technological transition likely responded to commercial production demands. Commercialized bronze manufacturing required enhanced production efficiency, and casting offered distinct advantages over hot-forging through higher output rates, simplified operational processes, and better compatibility with large-scale production systems - all crucial factors for rapid market responsiveness.

During the Eastern Han Dynasty, bronze production became predominantly privatized, with evident commercialization of copperware. The southwestern region emerged as one of China's principal bronze production centers, distributing utilitarian objects such as bronze *Xi* nationwide. Although the Huofeng bronze *Xi* were severely damaged, the surviving portions still exhibit distinctive features such as folded lips and raised ribbed patterns on the abdomen, which align with characteristics of bronze *Xi* from southwestern China. When combined with lead isotope ratios indicating their lead materials originated from the Yunnan-Guizhou metallogenic belt, along with their low-tin composition and cast characteristics, these four bronze *Xi* should be identified as products of commercial circulation. Their low-tin composition and adoption of casting techniques reflect producers' strategic choices to minimize costs and optimize production efficiency.

The government loosened restrictions on bronze production, accelerating its commercialization in the Eastern Han Dynasty. As bronze

artifacts circulated as commodities, they not only promoted the development of the commodity economy but also strengthened regional economic exchanges within the unified Han imperial realm. The four *Xi* from the Huofeng hoard indirectly demonstrate bronze commercialization and economic interaction between the Wuling Mountains and southwestern China, providing important insights into understanding socioeconomic conditions and daily life during the Eastern Han period.

Data availability

The original contributions presented in this study are included in the article.

Received: 25 June 2025; Accepted: 14 January 2026;

Published online: 31 January 2026

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Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Xiaoyu Liu, Anhui University, for assistance with Fig. 1. We also appreciate Yu Huang, Curator of the Badong County Museum in

Hubei Province, for providing photos of the 2 intact bronze *Xi* (Fig. 2a, b) unearthed from the Huofeng hoard. This research was supported by the 2023 Anhui Province University Collaborative Innovation Project (Grant No. GXXT-2023-094), and the Grant recipient is Guofeng Wei.

Author contributions

Y. Wang: conceptualization, methodology, formal analysis and investigation, and the writing of the original draft preparation; G. Wei: conceptualization, methodology, writing—review and editing, and project administration; Q. Li: conceptualization, methodology, formal analysis and investigation, and the writing of the original draft preparation; X. Wu: resources.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Additional information

Supplementary information The online version contains supplementary material available at

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s40494-026-02329-6>.

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to Guofeng Wei.

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