

A Summary of Ancient Wood Carvings Unearthed in Xinjiang Since the Second Half of the 20th Century

Muheyati Jiahai^{1,2}

¹College of Fine Arts, Northeast Normal University, Changchun, 130024, China

²Art College, Yili Normal University, Yining, 835000, China

Keywords: Western Regions; Ancient; Wood Carving; Archaeological Discovery

Abstract: In the early stages of ancient sculpture in Xinjiang, most of it was wood carving art, while stone and clay sculpture art were relatively rare. Since the spread of Buddhism, sculpture art has rapidly developed. The development of sculpture reached a climax in the period from about the 3rd to the 10th century A.D., and they also had countless relationships with stone carvings, bone carvings, pottery sculptures, etc. in the same period. More of them were unearthed from the ruins of Loulan, Nya, Milan, Mingwu, Damagou and other places around the Tarim Basin in Xinjiang. With the discovery of archaeological data in recent years, the total number of ancient Western Regions wood carvings has exceeded 2000. It is necessary to systematically organize and study them.

After the establishment of the People's Republic of China, generations of cultural relics archaeologists gradually carried out investigations and excavations of ancient Western Regions cultural sites with a scientific and rigorous attitude. During this process, a large number of ancient Western Regions wood carvings were introduced, and according to incomplete statistics by the author, the total number exceeded 2000, greatly enriching the inventory of Western Regions wood carving art. This article briefly introduces the ancient Western Regions wood carvings discovered since 1949 using the archaeological method of staging.

1. Archaeological discoveries of wood carvings from 1949 to 1979

In 1956, the first archaeological professional training class in Xinjiang discovered four wooden carved flower buckles at the ancient tomb of Ya'er Lake in the ancient city of Jiaohe, and several wooden building components were found at the temple site. [1] (495-505) From 1957 to 1958, Mr. Huang Wenbi led a team to conduct a cultural relic investigation in Xinjiang. He discovered 1 wooden sword sheath, 3 sickle handles, 1 hairpin, 1 wooden comb, 1 wooden pillar, and wooden frames in the Tang Dynasty city of Yanqi; Two unique small wooden carving components, one wooden bucket, one wooden cover, one wooden key, and three wooden railing components were unearthed at the Mingwugou North Site; Two pieces of wooden debris were found in the ancient city of Ada in Akita, Kuqa; Many wooden materials were found in the ancient city of Daheitiqin, and a wooden carved painted lion with a height of 7.5 centimeters and a kneeling posture was unearthed; Some wooden artifacts and artifacts were also found in the ancient city of Subash. [2] The majority of the wood carvings obtained were tools and artifacts, totaling over 20 pieces.

From 1959 to 1961, archaeologists cleared over a thousand relics at the Niya Site in Minfeng County, including wooden needles, spinning wheels, wooden combs, wooden brushes, wooden barrels, mouse traps, as well as a large number of carved wooden boards, wooden railings, and other remnants, some of which were painted; More than ten wooden artifacts, including wooden spinning wheels, bean shaped vessels, wooden combs, wooden tubes, and wooden cups, were cleared from the Eastern Han tombs in Minfeng County. The age of these artifacts was from the Warring States period to the Han Dynasty. [1](413-420)

In 1959, archaeologists discovered one wooden figurine, one wooden plate, one colored round carved wooden duck, and three wooden combs in six tombs at the Astana Cemetery in Turpan. From 1963 to 1965, fourteen tombs from the Jin and Tang dynasties were cleared at the Astana and Hara Hezhuo cemeteries. Plain faced wooden figurines, wooden oxen, wooden carts, wooden horses, carved camels from the Wei, Jin, and Northern and Southern Dynasties periods were unearthed, as well as wooden plates, earrings, wooden spoons, and other artifacts; Several colored wooden figurines and other daily utensils were unearthed from the Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties to the Sui and Tang dynasties. In 1965, in Tomb 65TAM39 of the Astana Cemetery, a total of 4 wooden coffin and cylindrical remains with mortise and tenon structures were found; [2] From 1966 to 1969, 105 ancient tombs were cleared and a large number of wooden figurines, wooden oxen, wooden carts, and daily utensils were also unearthed; Out of the 40 tombs excavated in 1975, more than ten wooden figurines from the Sixteen Kingdoms period were unearthed. [3]

In 1978, an ancient tomb from the Wei and Jin dynasties was discovered in the Xida Temple Pagoda of Zhaohuli in Kuqa due to rainwater erosion. After being cleared by the Cultural Relics Working Group, a vivid dragon head with a length of 15.7 centimeters and a round wood carving was unearthed from the tomb.

Due to the fact that most archaeological reports during this period were brief, the detailed information on the wood carvings obtained from each batch of archaeological excavations is not clear, and can only be omitted here.

2. Archaeological discoveries of wood carvings from 1979 to 2000

2.1. Turpan Basin and its surroundings

In 1979, one wooden comb and two wooden handshakes were unearthed from the Peng family tomb of King Wuxuan of Northern Liang, Juqu, in Astana, Turpan. In 1986, two wooden tables, one quadruped tray, one comb, four carved ducks (all carved from raw wood, three painted, and one plain), as well as 12 wooden pegs, four wooden handshakes, three wooden sticks, and five wooden nails were unearthed from the Astana ancient tomb complex in Turpan. [4] From 1994 to 1996, a rotating wooden basin was unearthed from Cemetery No. 11 in the west of Jiaohegou. [5] In 1986, two sets of wooden fire extinguishers, one wooden drill, and a total of nine small wooden tools for grinding or drilling were unearthed from the vertical cave wooden coffin tomb in Alagou, Turpan. The age ranged from the late Warring States period to the Western Han Dynasty.

In 1987, two wooden plates, two wooden cups, one can shaped spoon, one wooden rod, two drill wood fire extinguishers, and one wooden knife were unearthed from the Bostan Cemetery in Tokson County from the Warring States period to the Western Han Dynasty. Most of these artifacts were cut into pieces, but the wooden cup numbered 87TbM1:3 was made by splicing thin wooden pieces and using a different process technology.

In 1980, the cultural relics department excavated 8 tombs from the Subash Ancient Tomb Group in Shanshan, and unearthed a total of 17 pieces of wooden pots, wooden beans, wooden combs, wooden buckles, wooden boxes, and carved wooden artifacts; In 1985, after the theft of the Subash ancient tomb in Shanshan County, cultural relics workers collected and obtained 8 unearthed wooden

artifacts, including wooden bows, cups, and pots, dating from the 3rd century BC to around BC; In 1990, more than ten wooden hairpins, walking sticks, wooden plates, wooden combs, bamboo flutes, and other wooden components were discovered at the Sanqiao Tomb in Shanshan. [6] From 1991 to 1992, archaeologists discovered more than ten wooden artifacts in the No. 1 Cemetery of the Su Beixi Cemetery in Shanshan, including one wooden hairpin, three wooden plates, one wooden bean, two wooden whip rods, one wooden rod, one wooden spoon, one wooden bowl, and one wooden milling tool. The shape of the artifacts was regular and polished, and they were also from the late Warring States period to the Western Han Dynasty. With the deepening of archaeological work, more than 40 wooden artifacts have been unearthed in Tomb No. 3 of Subesi, including 9 complete and thick wooden plates (some of which have been painted or have edge ears, with a diameter of 23-32 centimeters), 2 wooden bowls, 1 wooden spoon, 1 wooden barrel, 2 wooden fire extinguishers and drill rods, 1 wooden buckle, wooden plaque, wooden hairpin, crescent shaped wooden tool, wooden necklace, and 1 wooden whip, each made of hardwood with grooves. There are 5 relatively complete wooden sticks, as well as 4 sets of bows, arrows, and spears. These wooden artifacts are slightly older than Cemetery 1 and date back to around the 5th to 3rd centuries BC.

In 2000, archaeologists cleaned up the site in front of the Baizikrik Cave and discovered 47 wooden artifacts, including 3 wooden bowls, 7 wooden buckets, 2 gate piers with grooves, 6 wooden components with rotating tenons and painted colors, 3 wooden tools and rulers, 8 wooden keys, and handles, pins, and engraved wooden plaques. [7]

2.2. Tarim Basin and surrounding sites

From 1979 to 1980, archaeologists cleared 9 tombs of the Eastern Han Dynasty in the Rob Zhuoer area and discovered daily utensils such as wooden pots, cups, bowls, spoons, barrels, combs, and spinning wheels. [8] In the same year, the Xinjiang Loulan Archaeological Team unearthed 55 pieces of wooden beam pads, wooden column bases, carved wooden components and railings, doors and gates, wooden spinning wheels, and daily utensils in the surrounding houses and pagodas of the Sanjianfang Site. Most of the wooden building components were decorated with carved petals and red, blue, and yellow wood decorations FO: 1, which are exquisite and rare; In addition, two human shaped wood carvings (F4:1, F2B:4) were unearthed, with one piece still remaining in color. [9]

Relatively complete wooden combs and components were unearthed from Tomb No. 3 in Chawuhugou, Hejing County from 1983 to 1988. The types and characteristics of wooden artifacts are different from Tomb No. 1-2, which may be the tombs of the Xiongnu in the early Eastern Han Dynasty. In 1988, archaeologists unearthed 8 wooden artifacts from Tomb 3, most of which were already decayed; Six earlier wooden artifacts were unearthed from Tomb No. 5, including a wooden plate excavated from the entire wood, a drill wood igniter, and one exquisitely carved stick shaped wooden artifact.

In 1989, a wooden coffin with a half moon shaped groove and mortise and tenon was excavated from a semi ancient tomb in Yuli County. There were more than 30 wooden objects, mostly daily use ones, with mature production techniques. The walls of wooden cups and other objects were light and thin, with exquisite shapes. According to the style and decorative patterns of the objects, their ages may have been later in the Han and Jin dynasties. In 1995, 94 wooden artifacts were discovered in 35 Han and Jin tombs in Yingpan, Yuli County. Among them, 85 were fully restored, most of which were daily utensils made of *Populus euphratica* wood, with a small amount of colored paintings. Among them, 5 wooden objects with mortise and tenon structures were used, and plates, tables, cups, barrels, and troughs were polished meticulously. [10]

In 1991, 24 wooden artifacts were discovered at the Nya site, including rotated daily utensils, wooden column heads, etc. The upper limit of the age was in the early Western Han Dynasty, and the

lower limit was in the 3rd to 4th centuries AD. In 1995, 19 pieces of earthen cups, wooden pots, and vessel bases were unearthed from the M8 tomb of 95MNI at the Nya site, which were well preserved and dated between the Han and Jin dynasties. [11]

From 1983 to 1989, a group of large wooden components were discovered in the center of the Kaladun Castle site in the lower reaches of the Kriya River. A group of parallel wooden columns were left in the north wall of the city, and multiple sets of exposed wooden frames and large wooden components were also found on the west side of the city; Wooden components, broken wooden barrels, wooden saddles, and other items were found at the southwest Buddhist temple site and its west side of the castle; In addition, there are also large wooden components scattered on the ground in workshops and other areas southeast of the castle. According to the investigation, most of the wood used in these buildings is *Populus euphratica*, and the remaining pieces are often equipped with tenons or tongues. The age of these materials is from the 2nd century BC to the Tang Dynasty.

In November 1989, groups of wooden pile components were also discovered at the Andir site of Dozilik Castle, and three wooden carvings were collected: two pieces of poplar wood and rotating wooden pillars (89MAT: 12, 89MAT: 13), and one wooden statue of a standing Buddha with an elliptical halo, face, and left arm (89MAT: 14). According to inscriptions unearthed from the castle, the age of these wooden carvings was between the 3rd to 4th centuries and the 8th century AD.

In 1979, a rotating wooden railing pillar and some wooden fragments were cleared from the sand accumulation in the 20th cave of Kizil. [12] In 1989, 30 wood carvings were cleared out in front of the Kizil Thousand Buddha Cave, such as the carved flying geese and Star of David badges with buttons found in Cave 89-6, the wood components with tendrils found in Cave 89-8, and the poplar wood pieces with tendrils and tenons found in Cave 89-10. In 1990, a small wooden statue was cleared in Cave 60, and a wooden camel fragment with only the head was unearthed near the bottom of Cave 90-9. A small wooden pagoda and a wooden seated Buddha were also unearthed in Cave 90-13; Two relief wood components were unearthed in Cave 90-23. According to 14C dating, the age of these wooden carvings is mainly in the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.

In 1994, archaeologists unearthed 41 wooden artifacts such as boat shaped vessels, wooden combs, spinning wheels, wooden plates, wooden cones, wooden boxes, and wooden tables from Tombs 1, 3, 5, and 6 of the Jiawa Aizhike Cemetery in Qiemo County. Some wooden pots and spinning wheels were carved with geometric patterns from the Warring States period to the Eastern Han Dynasty. [13] In 1996, a large number of wooden artifacts were unearthed from Tomb 1 of Zhagunluke in Qiemo County. Three bronzeage wooden artifacts were unearthed from Tomb 61; During the period from the end of the Warring States period to the Western Han Dynasty, more than 200 wooden artifacts were unearthed, including tamarisk, willow, *Populus euphratica*, sand jujube, etc. The artifacts included carved patterns on wooden spinning wheels, wooden crutches, wooden vertical harps, wooden waist tags, etc. The musical instrument harps were carved from *Populus euphratica* wood, with precise speakers, neck and tail parts, string rods, and tenon and tenon components. The surface was polished smooth and the craftsmanship was very exquisite; More than 30 pieces of wooden ware, including 16 pieces of wooden lacquer, were unearthed from the third period of the Eastern Han Dynasty. [14]

From 1983 to 1984, 19 tombs from the 3rd century BC to around the 1st century AD were excavated in Shanpula, Luopu County. A total of 160 wooden artifacts were unearthed, with mature string cutting techniques for cups, barrels, bowls, and bowls. Some of the artifacts had engraved symbols and perforations, and 11 wooden legs had three types of shapes: horseshoe, sheep's hoof, and waist tied straight legs. The shape style was similar to that of Nya and Loulan.

3. Archaeological discoveries of wood carvings since 2001

3.1. Turpan Basin and its surroundings

In 2003, archaeologists excavated 523 tombs at the Yanghaixia Village Cemetery in Tuyugou Township, Shanshan County, and unearthed more than 900 wooden artifacts from the Warring States period to the Western Han Dynasty. The main types of artifacts include wooden barrels, support plates for wooden bows and arrows, wooden spinning wheels, wooden sticks, walking sticks, firecrackers, wooden bowls, wooden bowls, wooden plates, wooden crowns, wooden ear cups, wooden whips, tool handles, and wooden combs, with a total quantity exceeding that of pottery. Among them, the small wooden barrels with carvings are the most eye-catching ones, which are characterized by continuous triangular patterns carved in the shade along the mouth of most of the barrels, or triangular patterns displayed by pasting grains of millet. Technically, they include relief, sculpture, and splicing techniques. The objects are beautiful in shape, and the walls are thick and thin. Third, the outer walls of the barrels often use line engraving to represent the animals commonly seen in the life of nomad, such as wild goats, wolves, eagles, horses, milu deer, sika deer, camels, wild boars, and dogs, [15] Representing the highest level of early Western woodcarving.

In 2004, 211 pieces of woodwork were unearthed in Badam Cemetery, of which 42 pieces of duck shaped bright objects were made of willow wood. The wart nosed swans of willow, duck and swan showed that there were freshwater or salt water wetlands in Turpan at that time. This burial style also reflected the fusion of Central Plains culture and Central Asian culture. [16] A batch of wooden daily use wooden carvings were also unearthed from the same tomb, including 39 bowls made of *Populus euphratica* wood with different shapes, 9 pots made of round wood with decorative plant or geometric patterns, 1 box with black bottom lines engraved with plant patterns and auspicious cloud patterns, a five lotus petal base, and 1 set of stationery. [17] In 2009, 6 tombs were cleared at Badamu Cemetery, and 29 wooden artifacts were unearthed, mainly including tool bases, wooden figurines, wooden cows, wooden plaques, wooden combs, tool feet, saddles, wooden plates, wooden spoons, and wooden components. Archaeologists speculate that these wooden artifacts belong to the Tang Dynasty. [18] In 2004, more than ten artifacts from the Western Zhou period, such as wooden plates, wooden handshakes, wooden bowls, wooden combs, and wooden rulers, were also unearthed from nine tombs in the western district of Astana Cemetery; [19] 20 wooden artifacts were unearthed from tombs 408 and 409, including 5 wooden figurines and 1 simple round carved wooden elephant, woodenox, and wooden duck, in addition to common daily necessities. [20] From 2004 to 2004, 10 6th to 8th century wooden artifacts were unearthed from the Muir Cemetery, including 2 carved ducks, 1 ink-painted grape patterned wooden table, 1 fan, and 6 wooden handshakes. [21]

From 2007 to 2008, one wooden basin and one wooden bow were found at Tomb 9 of Shengjindian Cemetery; 28 wooden artifacts were unearthed from Tomb 13, including wooden crowns, wooden beans, wooden plates, etc; Seven wooden artifacts were found in Tomb 29, including corrugated wooden bowls and spliced wooden barrels, which are impressive; Found one pair of finely crafted wooden and leather composite prostheses in Tomb 2; Items such as earthen bowls, wooden bowls, wooden barrels, and wooden buckles were unearthed from Tomb 20. According to research, this batch of tombs dates back to the Western Han Dynasty, and their owners were either Gushi people. In 2009 and 2012, a total of 67 wooden artifacts and 25 remaining artifacts were discovered in the Shengjinkou Grottoes, including 2 groups of temples, 1 group of living quarters, 13 caves, and 27 house sites. These artifacts included wooden railings, carved boards, wooden beams, and many others with carved patterns or colors. [22]

From 2010 to 2011, many building components were discovered in the northern grottoes of Tuyugou West District in Shanshan County, some of which had ink calligraphy on them. In addition,

a wooden brush was also unearthed. [23] From 2013 to 2016, a broken wooden statue of Bodhisattva's head, 3 railing building components, 5 wooden chess pieces, 2 carved wooden punches, 1 lotus flower ornament, 1 spindle, 1 wooden grate, and 1 shoe last were discovered in the various cave courtyards of Gaotai in the central part of Tuyugou West District. In 2016, some wooden artifacts from the 10th to 14th centuries were cleared from the Uighur Buddhist temples in the central western region. [24]

3.2. Tarim Basin and its surroundings

From 2001 to 2004, 27 tombs from the Han and Tang dynasties were excavated in Xindi Village and Xiaogongdi Village, Bandi Township, Tashkurgan Tajik Autonomous County, Kashgar Prefecture. Six wooden plates, jars, and other items were found, and the production was relatively rough. From 2015 to 2020, a four legged box shaped wooden coffin was unearthed in Shitou City, Kashgar Kurgan County. Archaeologists have identified its age as the Han and Tang dynasties, which is a witness to the spread of Central Plains culture to the Pamir Plateau. [25]

In 2000, three wooden components and artifacts were discovered at the 1 # Temple Site of Toplukdun in Damagou, Cele County. At the 2 # Temple Site, one rotary wooden column brake and several wooden paintings were discovered, dating back to the 6th to 7th century AD; In 2010, another well preserved wooden pillar (10CDF3: 19) was unearthed outside the southern corridor of the Toprukun 3 site, which was spun and made. [26]

From 2002 to 2006, Chinese and Japanese scholars jointly inspected the Dandan Ulik and northern ruins and discovered 18 pieces of broken wooden tools, including wooden plates, wooden locks, and wooden shuttles. [27] Among them, wooden combs and wooden locks were similar to the physical objects discovered by Stein and others. Wooden chopsticks, wooden combs, wooden cakes, wooden components, etc. were found in the sand filling of the CD3a house site, and wooden components with mortise and tenon structures were found on the wall; Found 1 wooden bucket, 1 round column, and small wooden pieces at the CD1 site; Discovered two exquisite wooden discs made by spinning on CD17, one of which is engraved with the character "official" in Yin script at the bottom; In addition, there are statue fragments such as wooden hands. According to the carbon-14 dating of the unearthed reeds and red willows, the buildings in the hub of the southern Silk Road, which was once called "Jiexie Town", were between 410-870 years old, [28] indicating that most of the wood carving materials were wood carvings of the Tang Dynasty. In addition, from 2012 to 2014, the researchers also cleared up a number of seriously weathered wooden components in the Wei and Jin dynasties in the ancient city of Speer, Cele County, and some components such as floor tie-beam, horizontal bars, thresholds, beams and beams, and top columns were carved with triangular patterns. In 2010, two remnants of wooden combs and other artifacts were found in five tombs of the Wei and Jin Sixteen Kingdoms on Youyi Road in Kuqa. [29]

From 2019 to 2020, 51 wooden artifacts were discovered at the Kayakkuduk Tang Dynasty beacon site in Yuli County, Bayingolin Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture, including wooden fences at three housing sites, more than ten wooden artifacts, as well as wooden locks, circular vessels, spinning wheels, wooden cones, wooden pegs, wooden spoons, wooden buckles, wooden pins, and wooden components found in ash piles. These artifacts are mostly made of red willow, *Populus euphratica*, and are simple chiseled, polished, and processed. [30]

3.3. Northern Xinjiang region

From 2006 to 2008, three types of wooden artifacts (including one set of golden wooden horses, one rectangular ornament, and six remaining wooden artifacts) dating from the 3rd century BC to around BC were unearthed from the M6 tomb in Fuyun County, Altay Prefecture. There are a total of 6 gold wrapped wooden horses (M6:3), with animal images such as horses, eagles, and sheep carved

from wood. They are wrapped in gold foil and have a simple and vivid design. Among them, the remaining length of the gold wrapped wooden horse is 3.5 centimeters. According to the proportion calculation, the overall length of the original object should be more than 12 centimeters. From August to October 2012, three pieces of early Iron Age woodwork were unearthed from Tomb 23 of Habai Khan in Habahe County, including one piece of broken wood plate, one piece of broken wood cup and one piece of cylindrical wooden box sewn with birch bark.

4. Conclusion

Archaeological materials show that the wood carvings unearthed from the Western Regions cover several eras from the Bronze Age to the Song and Yuan Dynasties, spanning a history of over 3000 years from around 2000 BC to the 14th century AD. Due to the dry climate and relatively sufficient preservation conditions in most areas of western Gansu and Xinjiang, many excavations have been made in modern times, providing us with the conditions for a comprehensive understanding of the development of ancient Chinese wood carving art. At the same time, compared to metal carving, stone carving, pottery sculpture, etc., wood carving is the most prone to decay, but it is also the most natural and convenient variety, with strong applicability. It is widely used in fields such as buildings, handicrafts, daily utensils, etc., with a variety of types and styles. It can be said that wood carving is a type of art that best reflects local technology, culture, and customs. Moreover, due to the close relationship between wood carving art and other types of art, it reflects the symbiotic relationship in historical contexts. Therefore, to a certain extent, it can connect ancient visual art of the Western Regions and explore the conditions, characteristics, and humanistic connotations of the development of art in the Western Regions.

Acknowledgement

This article is a phased achievement of the Humanities and Social Sciences Research Planning Fund Project of the Ministry of Education, titled "Research on Western Regions Wood Carving Art during the Han and Tang Dynasties" (20YJA760057).

References

- [1] Edited by Xinjiang Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology. *New achievements of cultural relics and archaeology in Xinjiang: 1979-1989* [M]. Urumqi: Xinjiang People's Publishing House 1995;
- [2] Huang W. *Xinjiang archaeological excavation report (1957-1958)* [M]. Beijing: Cultural Relics Publishing House 1983; 27-28, 32, 43-45, 52, 67, 70, 72, 92, and plates 14, 15, 27, 32, 50, 70
- [3] Edited by Archaeological Research Institute of Xinjiang Academy of Social Sciences. *Thirty Years of Archaeology in Xinjiang* [M]. Urumqi: Xinjiang People's Publishing House 1983; 59-60, 65-66
- [4] Edited by the Xinjiang Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Museum. *New Achievements in Cultural Relics and Archaeology in Xinjiang (continued): 1990-1996* [M]. Urumqi: Xinjiang Fine Arts and Photography Publishing House 1997;
- [5] Xinjiang Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology. *2010 Excavation Report on the Weijin Sixteen Kingdoms Tomb on Youyi Road in Kuche, Xinjiang* [J]. *Journal of Archaeology* 2015; (4): 537-562
- [6] Xinjiang Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, Department of History, Xinjiang University, Museum of Turpan Region, Shanshan County Cultural Bureau. *Brief Report on the Excavation of Sangeqiao Tombs in Shanshan, Xinjiang* [J]. *Cultural Relics* 2002; (6): 46-56
- [7] Xinjiang Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology. *Excavation Report on the Site in front of the Baizikrik Thousand Buddha Caves in Xinjiang* [J]. *Cultural Relics* 2021; (5): 32-62
- [8] Tuerxun Aisha. *Excavation and preliminary study of Eastern Han Tombs in the Luobnur Region* [J]. *Xinjiang Social Sciences* 1983; (1): 128-134
- [9] Xinjiang Loulan Archaeological Team. *Brief Report on Investigation and Trial Excavation of Loulan Ancient City Site* [J]. *Cultural Relics* 1988; (7): 1-22

- [10] Xinjiang Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology. *Excavation Report of Yingpan Cemetery in Yuli County, Xinjiang in 1995* [J]. *Cultural Relics* 2002; (6): 4-18
- [11] Xinjiang Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology. *Excavation Report on Cemetery M8, No. 95MNI, Niya Site, Minfeng County, Xinjiang* [J]. *Cultural Relics* 2000; (1): 4-38
- [12] Edited by the Department of Archaeology at Peking University and the Kezil Thousand Buddha Cave Cultural Relics Preservation Institute. *Archaeological Report on the Kezil Grottoes in Xinjiang* [M]. Beijing: Cultural Relics Publishing House 1997; 105
- [13] Archaeological Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Xinjiang Team, Cultural Administration Institute of Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang. *Excavation of Jiawa Ayrik Cemetery in Qiemo County, Xinjiang* [J]. *Archaeology* 1997; (9): 21-32
- [14] Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Museum, Bayingolin Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture Cultural Relics Management Institute, and Qiemo County Cultural Relics Management Institute. *Excavation Report on Xinjiang Jimuzha Gunluk No.1 Cemetery* [J]. *Journal of Archaeology* 2013; (1): 89-136
- [15] Xinjiang Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, Turpan Regional Cultural Relics Bureau. *New Archaeological Achievements from Yanghai Cemetery in Shanshan County, Xinjiang* [J]. *Archaeology* 2004; (5): 3-7
- [16] Turpan Municipal Bureau of Cultural Relics, et al. *Xinjiang Yanghai Cemetery* [M]: Volume 1. Beijing: Cultural Relics Publishing House 2019; 79, 313, 369-370, 434-435, et al
- [17] Feng G, Li C, Li X, et al. *Classification location, material types, and environmental indication significance of duck shaped wooden artifacts in the Badamu Cemetery in Turpan* [J]. *Science Bulletin* 2013; 58 (Supplement I): 35-39
- [18] Turpan Regional Cultural Relics Bureau. *Excavation Report on Badamu Cemetery in Turpan, Xinjiang* [J]. *Archaeology* 2006; (12): 55-58
- [19] Xinjiang Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology. *Excavation Report of Badamu Cemetery in Turpan City, Xinjiang* [J]. *Archaeology* 2013; (6): 24-36
- [20] Xinjiang Turpan Academy of Sciences. *Excavation Report on the Western Area of the Astana Cemetery in Turpan, Xinjiang in 2004* [J]. *Cultural Relics* 2014; (7): 31-53
- [21] Turpan Regional Cultural Relics Bureau. *Tombs 408 and 409 in the western area of the Astana Ancient Tomb Group in Turpan, Xinjiang* [J]. *Archaeology* 2006; (12): 3-11
- [22] Turpan Academy of Sciences. *Excavation Report on Shengjindian Cemetery in Turpan City, Xinjiang* [J]. *Archaeology* 2013; (2): 29-52;
- [23] Xinjiang Turpan Academy of Sciences. *Excavation Report on Tomb 2 of Shengjindian Cemetery in Turpan, Xinjiang* [J]. *Cultural Relics* 2013; (3): 20-24
- [24] Frontier Ethnic Archaeology Research Office, Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Turpan Academy of Sciences, Qiuci Academy. *Briefing on the excavation of the grottoes in the north of Tuyugou Western District, Shanshan, Xinjiang* [J]. *Archaeology* 2012; (1): 17-22
- [25] Frontier Ethnic Archaeology Research Office of the Archaeological Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Turpan Academy of Sciences. *Briefing on the excavation of Uighur Buddhist temples in the middle of Tuyugou Western District, Shanshan, Xinjiang* [J]. *Archaeology* 2019; (4): 57-73
- [26] Ai Tao. *Archaeological Excavation of the Stone City Site in Tashkurgan County, Xinjiang* [J]. *Cultural Relics World* 2021; (7): 75-79
- [27] Xinjiang Team of the Archaeological Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. *Excavation Report on the Damagou Buddhist Temple Site in Cele County, Hotan Prefecture, Xinjiang* [J]. *Journal of Archaeology* 2007; (4): 489-521
- [28] Xinjiang Team of the Archaeological Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. *Briefing on the excavation of the Buddhist temple building site at No. 3 Damagou, Cele County, Xinjiang* [J]. *Archaeology* 2012; (10): 15-24
- [29] Compiled by the Xinjiang Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology in China and the Niya Site Academic Research Institute of the Japanese Buddhist University. *Dandan Ulik Site: A Joint Investigation and Research Report between China and Japan* [M]. Beijing: Cultural Relics Publishing House 2009;
- [30] Xinjiang Task Force of the Archaeological Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. *Archaeological investigation and clearing of the ancient city of Spier, Cele County, Xinjiang* [J]. *Archaeology* 2015; (8): 63-73