

# CULTURAL HERITAGE ON THE SILK ROADS | 2019 REPORT



Institute for Intercultural Dialogue on the Silk Roads (IIDOS)

Hangzhou • 2020

<b>Director</b>	Zhao Feng
<b>Archaeological Discovery Team</b>	Jiang Bo (Chief Expert) Bobby Orillaneda Farhad Maskhsudov Svend Hansen Liu Wensuo Mei Jianjun Tong Tao
<b>Theme Exhibition Team</b>	Peter Stewart(Chief Expert) Julian Raby Maria Menshikova An Laishun Hang Kan Pei Jitong Pan Shouyong
<b>Academic Research Team</b>	Rong Xinjiang(Chief Expert) Dagmar Schaeffer Daniel Waugh Luisa Mengoni Nathalie Monnet Liu Jinbao Saren Gaowa Zhang Baichun
<b>Cultural Event Team</b>	Jing Feng(Chief Expert) Dmitriy A. Voyakin Mehrddad Shabahang Susan Denyer Tim Williams Bamoqubuqie Lv Zhou Sun Hua
<b>Review and Editor Team</b>	Luo Shuai Pan Shouyong Tong Tao Yang Hanlin
<b>Editor in Charge</b>	Yang Hanlin

# Preface

On June 22, 2014, the "Silk Road: Changan-Tianshan Corridor" jointly declared by China, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan was successfully selected in UNESCO's World Heritage List at the 38th Session of the World Heritage Committee held in Doha, Capital of Qatar. Five years later, on June 21, 2019, the Institute for Intercultural Dialogue on the Silk Road (IIDOS, hereinafter referred to as "Silk Road Center”), supported by the Chinese National Silk Museum, was formally established.

In fact, the establishment of the Silk Road Center came from the proposal of UNESCO's China Committee. The China National Silk Museum, under the leadership of the People's Government of Zhejiang Province, has been committed to the development of research and internationalization, and is also actively applying for UNESCO's Category II center. The mission of the Silk Road Centre is to design and carry out its work, with the support of the UNESCO, around UNESCO work objectives and its own research and dissemination characteristics. One of these efforts is the publication of the Annual Report of Silk Road Cultural Heritage 2019.

## 1. The Purpose

For a long time, most of the work around the Silk Road has focused on cultural heritage, such as silk Road archaeology, site protection and historical research. However, since the successful application for the world heritage list of the silk road in 2014, especially after China's "One Belt And One Road" initiative, the historical concept and practical significance of the silk road have been further explored and expanded, and become inseparable from international political, economic and social development. The Road to Dialogue: A Holistic Study of the Silk Road, launched by UNESCO in 1988, focuses on the complex cultural interactions that originate between the East and the West and contribute to the diverse identities and common heritage of Asian and European peoples. From the perspective of cultural heritage, we pay special attention to the various cultural heritages that have survived on the Silk Road as a result of cultural interaction, as well as the various works and achievements around the cultural heritage.

Although this year's information engineering has been extremely advanced, it is still difficult to understand what is happening in this area due to the complexity and diversity of ethnic groups, religions, languages and cultures along the Silk Road. In this way, we believe that there should be a platform to collect and summarize information related to the Silk Road cultural heritage, comb, summarize and publish, so as to provide opportunities for colleagues in this field to increase mutual understanding and exchange. This is the purpose of editing and publishing the Silk Road Cultural Heritage Annual Report.

## 2. The Framework

However, the Silk Road is a bit boundless, and we must define a boundary for our annual report. The time of our silk road here refers to the Silk Road before the Great Voyage from Scythia, about the 10th century BC to the 17th century AD.

The space is the transportation route between East Asia and the Mediterranean through Asia, Europe and non-related areas, including the northern grassland route, desert oasis route and sea route.

The information we collected is based on the cultural heritage of the Silk Road, divided into four sections. The first is the archaeological discovery. The archaeological event itself is relatively simple, but it should be an archaeological project in the time and space of the Silk Road, and the site itself, the owner of the tomb, or the unearthed objects are all related to the cultural interaction on the Silk Road. The second is exhibition, which refers to a theme exhibition held in a museum or similar cultural space with the theme or related content of the cultural heritage of the Silk Road. The third is the academic researches in the field of Silk Road cultural heritage in the form of monographs and important papers. The fourth section is the cultural events, which have a wide range of contents. However, we also define them as policy making, institutional or organizational production, meetings and activities held internationally, which can be intergovernmental or non-governmental.

## 3. The Program

How to do the Silk Road Annual Report? We're just getting started. When we consider how to summarize an annual silk Road cultural heritage work, we can divide it into several steps. First, a large amount of original information is collected to obtain basic information through identification; Second, basic information is sorted out and then summarized in four sections to obtain the overall appearance of relevant work in a year; Third, recommendations and comments are made on key information, so that an annual report has the basic information of the whole year, a general description, but also a key recommendation.

Therefore, we first selected an important institution in academic information collection in China -- CNKI for cooperation, and then cooperated with CNKI on a global scale to collect information related to the Silk Road cultural heritage in multiple languages, and preliminarily sorted out a batch of basic items in four sections. Second, we have formed a strong international academic team, divided into four groups. Nearly 20 foreign scholars are distributed in about 10 countries, including Britain, France, Germany, the United States, Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Singapore and Korea. These experts and scholars will make recommendations and write comments. Thirdly, we have also established a dedicated professional academic team, divided into four sections to write a summary. Recently edited and printed by our Silk Road Center. Finally, it is edited and printed by our Silk Road Center.

In any case, the Annual Report of Silk Road Cultural Heritage 2019 is the first report of the Silk Road Center. Since we are still the first attempt to organize, edit and publish the annual report, and the time is relatively tight, there will certainly be a lot of problems. We hope to get the criticism and correction from the vast number of colleagues in the field of Silk Road cultural heritage, and we will further improve and improve our work in the future.

CATALOGUE

Preface

Part 1 Archaeological Discoveries

Review..... 02

Recommendation ..... 09

List ..... 19

Part 2 Theme Exhibitions

Review..... 22

Recommendation ..... 31

List ..... 41

Part 3 Academic Researches

Review..... 46

Recommendation ..... 55

List ..... 65

Part 4 Cultural Events

Review..... 70

Recommendation ..... 76

List ..... 86

Lists of Experts

Epilogue



Cultural Heritage on the Silk Roads

2019  
REPORT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
DISCOVERIES



## An Overview on 2019's Archaeological Discoveries along the Silk Road

Tong Tao

Institute of Archaeology, CASS

When the phrase ‘Silk Road’ was coined in the 19th century it specifically served as a 2,800-mile-long ancient trade route that crisscrossed Eurasia from the imperial court of China in the East and the Roman Empire in the West from the 2nd century BC through the middle of the second millennium AD. With the expansion of knowledge, the term has been updated and extended continuously, which, nowadays rather profound and comprehensive than it is originally claimed, is often spoken of as a complex network that connects the Far East with the Middle East, Europe, and Africa, through both the overland and the maritime routes from the prehistorical time up to modern period. It has become synonymous with the human's collective effort to overcome natural obstacles and approach to each other and share their brilliant civilization achievements. Its arguments are based on an analysis of the available sources, mostly the early Chinese historiography, but also on archaeological discoveries. In recent decades new archaeological evidence fills numerous blank areas and key links in these transportation networks. If there is a lack of sustained and diverse materials, the new concept can only stay in the stage of hypothesis, and will be like a flash in the pan, lacking the vitality of continuous existence and development.

The archaeological discoveries related to the Silk Road in Europe, Asia and Africa in 2019 are quite remarkable. These new discoveries are especially concentrated in East Asia with China as the center, which to a large extent reflects the trend of the social development and its impact on the academic interest. This paper will make an overview of excavations and researches in the past year pinpointing commodities and important traffic hubs.

### I. Commodities in the Silk Road

#### Silk

As the main commodity in the Silk Road, silk has played an important role in international cultural communications. In 2019 an important find reconfirms that the Central Plain of China was the origin of the silk. The researcher team from China National Silk Museum use its own unique technique identified the silk fibre and its waving structure from remains of an urn coffin at the Wanggou Site in Yingyang, Zhengzhou. The silk is as same as that found at the Qingtai Site in the same city in 1980s. The archaeologists has also found a silkworm-shaped tooth sculpture at the Shuanghuaishu Site in Gongyi, Henan Province, which is believed to be a cultivated silkworm in the state of spinning silk. These finds ..that as early as the Yangshao period (ca. 5,000 BP), ancestors of Chinese had invented the technique to make silk.

In Central China ancient silk was hard to be preserved, but in the northwestern it was relatively easier due to its much dryer environment. Many silk has been found in Murong Zhi's tomb at the Chashan Villiage in Tianzhu County, Gansu Province. Murong

Zhi, died in 691, was a royal member of the Tuyuhun Kingdom. His coffin and coffin base, as well as the curtain of the bed are all covered with various silk, which possesses different colors, patterns and waving techniques. The coffin cover is decorated with patterns of elephants, confronting dragongs in peal roundel and floral tendrils. It is reported that the two tombs from the same period, Quangou cemetery in Wulan County and Xuwei 2008M1 in Dulan County in Qinghai Province both yield some silk, which provide valuable materials for studying the cultural exchanges between the Tubo Kingdom and Tang Dynasty.

#### Porcelain

Since the Han and Tang Dynasties, porcelain has been exported worldwide. As a fragile and heavy product, it was basically conveyed via ship, therefore leaving remains along China's eastern coast, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, India, Arabia and Africa. In Guangdong Province the Nanhai I ship yielded a total of about 160 thousand porcelains with differing types, styles and provenances. Most of them were produced in Jiangxi, Fujian and Zhejiang regions, and could serve as standard for researches to the Southern Song Dynasty ceramics.

Chinese and Sri Lankan archaeologists have discovered 420 porcelains at the Mantai Site in northern Sri Lanka, which include the glazed porcelains from Yue kilns, glazed porcelains and painted porcelains from Changsha kilns, white and white glaze green color porcelains and three-color porcelains from Xing kilns and Gongyi kilns in northern China. Some big glazed jar probably from Guangdong kilns have also been found. All these findings could be dated to the 9th-10th centuries.

The excavation to the ancient port of Bhanbore in Pakistan's Sindh province yielded Chinese porcelains, including a few dozen Dusun jars, which were like a packing crate in the ancient Asian world. Porcelains were discovered in the second excavation to the ruins of al Serrian port in Saudi Arabia, conducted by the joint archaeological team of China and Saudi Arabia. They include celadons from the Longquan kilns, glazed and white porcelains from the Jingdezhen kilns dating to Song and Yuan periods and blue-and-white porcelains from Ming and Qing periods.

Archaeologists from China, Britian and United Arab Emirates have conducted an joint excavation to the Al Nudud site in in the northern part of the city of Ras Al-Khaimah. A small amount of Chinese exported porcelain fragments have been found, which are mainly Longquan kiln celadons from the Yuan and Ming Dynasties, totaling 65 pieces. The other finds include 7 pieces of blue and white porcelain, 3 pieces of white porcelain, 2 pieces of blue and white porcelain from the Qing Dynasty and 9 pieces of rough porcelain. The Chinese porcelain accounts for only 0.5% of the total. More than 900 glazed potteries, occupying 5.77%, are products from the Persian Gulf areas. Many Chinese celadon pieces bear traces of being drilled and repaired, which indicates they have been used repeatedly in the history, and the porcelain had been a very precious living products for locals.

Over the past three years, a Sino-British joint archaeological team has analyzed more than a dozen pieces of Chinese porcelain shards unearthed in Zaragoza, Almeria and Valencia in Spain. According to the preliminary study, these shards fall into several types as celadons, white porcelain and blue-and-white porcelains. They were products respectively from the Yaozhou kilns, the Ding Kilns, and the Jingdezhen Kilns, dating back to the Tang and the early Song dynasties. These finds confirm that the termination of the Maritime Silk Road has extended to the Western Europe in as early as the Tang dynasty, rather than the Ming dynasty as previously believed, thus advancing the earliest Sino-European trading contact to 500 years earlier. The Chinese porcelains were transported to the Mediterranean region by Arab traders through the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea.

#### Jade, glass and semi-precious stone

Jade is considered by the Chinese to be representative of the Central Plain culture. It was among the earliest and most valuable commodities imported from the West Region to Central China. After discovering the Jingbaoer and Hanyaozi jade mining sites at the Mazongshan Mountain in the Gansu province, archaeologists excavated the third one, the Hanxia jade mining site. Three mineral ores were identified and a total of 188 relics have been surveyed, including mining pits, lookout posts, house sites and material separation areas. 12 of them were uncovered and yielded ceramics, stone tools, jade natural materials and animal bones. The discovery is of great significance due to that it advances greatly the time that jade was imported to the Central China

The jade objects is also found in the Central Asia indicating that jade was not the favourite exclusively for Chinese. 12 jade bawls have been unearthed from a tomb in the Tankotash valley of Kyrgyzstan. It dates back to the 11th and 13th centuries. The structure of the tomb resembles that of the late Liao dynasty (916-1125) in China. Scholars believe that these jade bowls should be related to China.

A group of turquoises mining sites were found at Heishanling in Xinjiang in the last year. It was reported to be the largest of its kind in China. The discovery provides important clue for tracing the origin of numerous turquoises in ancient China. Totally over 20 mining sites have been surveyed, including the mining tool possessing areas, mining pits, mineral separation areas, and residential areas. Excavations to the mining pits yielded abundant objects, including ceramics, bronzes, stone objects, bone objects, textiles, felts, woods, turquoise materials, plant-waved objects, chalcedonies and rich animal and floral remains. A total of 1,200 turquoises have been unearthed. Analyses show that the sites could be dated to the Spring and Autumn Period.

There are some glass objects have been found both in southern and northern China. The Matianping cemetery in Xupu, Hunan Province, dating from the Warring State to the Western Han periods and the Chengba cemetery in Quxian, Sichuan Province, dating to the Eastern Zhou period, yielded some glass eye beads. The analyse to the glass eye beads unearthed from the Dazhangzi cemetery in Liaoning Province are released. These beads are highly vitrified and the ingredients and making technique indicate they were western imports. They are the first finds of its kind in northeastern China. Abundant glass fragments have been found in the Hanyinuo city-site in Kashi, Xinjiang, dating to Tang and Song dynasties. These finds suggest that there could be glass production workshops in the vicinity. At the Jamkent site in the Kyzylorda region in Kazakhstan archaeologist found a glass perfume bottle, which could be imported from Syria, where then the largest glass production center were located.

Semi-precious stones, jewellery, as well as containers made of rare glass and other findings have been found by a Slovak archaeologist during this year's research mission to the Failaka Island in Kuwait. Among these findings there are five kilograms of amethysts raw material, probably come from Sri Lanka and are a testament to the long-distance trade. The site is dated to from the 7th to 8th centuries. During that time the Old Christian Nestorian community inhabited the Failaka Island. Economic units served not only for housing, but ancient residents also bred cattle, kept and processed grain from surrounding fields and dedicated to crafts - including the splitting and working of semi-precious stones. The discovery corresponds to the contemporary characteristics of the community of Nestorian Christians. In the early Middle Age they were missionaries and spread the Christian faith further east to India, China, but at the same time were also traders and skilled craftsmen, hunters, as well as distributing pearls.

## II. Transportation vehicles

### Shipwrecks

Shipwrecks are the physical evidence testifying to the grandeur of the Maritime Silk Road.The wreck of the Nanhai No.1 was found in the western part of the mouth of the Pearl River (Zhu Jiang), the starting point of China’s Marine Silk Road”. it is hailed as a living specimen of the Song dynasty’s shipbuilding history. The excavation to its cargo until 2019 have produced considerable achievements. A total of 180 thousand artifacts have been uncovered, including 160 thousand porcelains and 124 tons of iron relics. There are abundant bronzes, gold and silver, lacquer and wooden objects, coins, cinnabar, relics of animals and plants and fruit pits. Besides the cargo archaeologists found many daily necessities and personal belongs of the passengers.

New progress has been made in the investigation to shipwreck remains in Haitan Strait, Fujian Province. More than ten suspected shipwrecks have been found. The Haitan Strait underwater site is located in the west and north sea areas of Haitan Island. It is known for densely distributed remains, rich cultural connotations and relatively clear cultural features in Fujian and even in China. that the "Wanjiao No.1" shipwreck site and more than 10 underwater sites have been identified. They have a complete sequence of times, spanning from the Five Dynasties to the Qing Dynasty.

### Camel models

The tomb No.1 in the west of Qinshihuang’s mausoleum in Shaanxi was excavated in this year, demonstrating that it is hitherto the largest-sized, highest ranking and best preserved Qin period tomb. A gold and a silver model of camel, probably a Bactria type, have been found in the tomb. They are considered to be the earliest single camel-shaped sculpture in China. The camel models have been found in the Chu period tombs in Hubei Province before, suggesting that during the Warring States and Qing periods, the camel as a vehicle in the desert, became well known by Chinese, and the contact between Central China and the West Region was already established.

## III. Important Cities, Fortresses, and Temples

The northern steppe region, Gansu Corridor and northern Tibetan Plateau are the three zones with crucial channels linking

Central China with the West Region, which correspond to the Steppe Roads, Desert Roads and High Plateau Roads respectively. Among them the Steppe Roads, which flourished in the Bronze Age and has exerted tremendous influences on early Chinese culture, was the earliest to be opened up. Later, the Western Han Dynasty officially "hollowed out" the Gansu Corridor and thus established the Desert Roads. As a subsidiary and branch of the Desert Road, the High Plateau Roads was developed much later, from Han-Jin to Sui-Tang dynasties. The exploration to important ruins on these routes are quite helpful to confirm where the routes passed by, and what roles they had played in cultural exchange between the East and West through the history.

A joint archaeological team from China and Mongolia has completed the excavation to the Xiongnu cemetery of Gol Mod, Mongolei. Two noble tombs numbered M189 and M10 have been uncovered, yielding rich artifacts like bronze cauldrons, bronze objects decorated with beast mask, gilt silver dragons, jade belt hooks, felt saddles and horse harnesses and textiles. These artifacts exhibit the amalgamation of the Western, nomadic steppes, and Han Chinese cultures. The Khermen Tal city-site in Ogiinuur Sum, Arkhangai Province, Mongolia is the largest Xiongnu period city-site in the hinterland of Mongolia. In this year's excavation, archaeologists uncovered a large-scale foundation of a sacrificial architecture, which is encircled with a series of huge pillar pits. According to the preliminary research, the site could be ruins of the Chanyu’s "dragon city", Xiongnu’s politic center and an important ritual place.

On the other side of the Eurasia steppe, on middle Don, Russian archaeologists have unearthed a burial mound Barrow No. 9 at Devitsa V cemetery, which contained four Scythian women with impressive grave goods. Four women of different ages were buried at the same time. One of them belonged to a young woman buried in a position of a horseman, and the tendons of her legs had been cut. Multiple grave goods have been unearthed, including one of the most complete golden headdresses ever found from this era. A little over two dozen such headdresses have been found and they all were in 'tzar' or not very rich barrows of the steppe zone of Scythia. Other burial objects include more than 30 iron arrow heads, an iron hook in the shape of a bird, fragments of horse harness, iron hooks for hanging harnesses, iron knives, bronze mirror, spears, bracelet made of glass beads, fragments of molded vessels and multiple animal bones. The cemetery is dated back to the second half of the 4th century BC. These finds and also many details of the weapon and horse harness suggest that the Amazons, women-warriors from the Scythian epoch among Iranian nomadic and semi nomadic tribes of Eastern Europe, were buried in this barrow. Such horse women probably were cattle herders and dwelling guardians, while the men went on long-term warpaths.

From Han and Jin periods to Sui and Tang dynasties, on the north Tibetan Plateau, Tuyuhun Kingdom has established, controlled and taken full advantage of the Qinghai Silk Road. In 663, when conquered by Tubo Kingdom, the royal family of Tuyuhun escaped to the Tang territory to seek refuge. Most of them and their descendants were entombed in Liangzhou, modern Wuwei in Gansu after death. In 2019 Gansu provincial archaeologists discovered one of the Tuyuhun’s royal member Murong Zhi’s tomb. The tomb is intact. It has a single brick chamber with a tilted passage and wall paintings. It yielded totally 220 burial objects, including painted pottery figures, lacquer and wooden wares, stone, bronze and iron objects, gold and silver, felts and textiles. The form and style of the tomb and burial goods does not differ much from contemporary Tong cemeteries. But some details like the sacrificial animals in the tomb passage was a Tuyuhun tradition.

The Quangou cemetery in Wulan, Qinghai was remain from the almost same period with Murong Zhi’s tomb. Its occupant could be a high ranking noble or even a king of the Tubo court. The tomb is a rectangular shape with a tilted passage. It has four chambers with the fore chamber built with fired bricks and the other three with cypress. The walls of the fore and rear chambers were painted, depicting guards, musicians, dedicating animals, tents, Han-style house, servants, dragons, cranes, the sun, moon and stars. All figures dress typical Tubo style costume, and faces are painted with red dots. The tomb contains many fragments of wooden coffins, which could be lacquered and painted. Behind the rear chamber’s back wall, there hides a small cave dug into the mountain, in which place a gilt silver crown with designs of dragons, phoenixes and lions. A sacrificial gold cup was placed in front of the crown. Both of them are decorated luxurious with various precious stones, suggesting that the tomb occupant could have possessed very high ranking. The findings exhibit a blending style of Tang and Tubo cultures, manifesting the multiple factors through the Silk Road.

At the Reshui cemetery in Dulan, Qinghai, archaeologists continued their excavation to a huge tomb 2018Xuwei M1, which had been robbed in 2018 and yielded sensational treasures like gold and silver ornaments, gold masks, agate cups, tin plates etc. The tomb has a square yard above the ground attached by some stone houses. The passage contains a trench housing sacrificial horses. Many objects have been found although the tomb chambers have not been approached yet, which include belt ornaments, wooden slips inscribed with Tibetan and silk fragments. It demonstrates that during Tubo’s sovereign to the region rich luxurious goods from the



Tang territory and the surroundings gathered to the northern Tibetan Plateau via the Silk Road.

The Keyakekuduke Fortress in Yuli, Xinjiang is a military installation built in the Tang dynasty in order to resist the invasion of Tubo army. The excavation to the site produced over 800 artifacts, including 633 pieces of paper documents and inscribed wooden slips. Most of them are records of military management to the fortresses. Their dating is mainly between the Wu Zetian period and the Kaiyuan reign. Many names of the fortresses settled along the Kongquehe river provide valuable materials for studying the Tang army's defending system in the region.



The Keyakekuduke Fortress in Yuli, Xinjiang

The Shichengzi site in Qitai, Changji, Xinjiang is hitherto the only fortress installed by Han Dynasty with distinct cultural features and the largest area in Xinjiang. The site has a rectangular wall, measuring 280 m from east to west, 380 m from south to north. On the four corners each has a watch tower. There are buttresses outside the wall and a moat encircling the fortress. The excavation to the site yielded many objects, most of which are of typical Han style, such as gray potteries, flat tiles, tile ends, bronze and iron objects, stone objects. The site was recorded in documents as the "Shulecheng" city. It is a physical testimony that Western Regions were a part of the political territory of the Han Empire.

In Xinjiang, the Tang period cemeteries were mainly found in Turfan and its vicinity in the past. In 2019 archaeologists for the first time found many in Hami. The cemetery is located to the northwest of the Lafuqueke city-site, and has totally 100 tombs. Among them 62 have been unearthed. The tombs fall into three categories: tombs with a tilted passage, shaft pit with a chamber on one side, and burials on the ground. There are both single burials and joint burials. The burial objects include pottery jars, gold and silver ornaments, Persian silver coins and Tang dynasty coins.

The excavation to the Tangchaodun site in Qitai, Xinjiang confirmed that the site were the Pulei county of the Tang dynasty. The site has a basically square wall, measuring 341 m from east to west and 465 m from south to north. The deposits inner the city include ruins from the Tang dynasty, the Uighur reign, the western Liao dynasty, Mongolia and the Yuan dynasty. A roman style bath has been found within the city, measuring ca. 300 m<sup>2</sup>, which are of great significance for researches to the cultural contacts with the Mediterranean region.

The Beiting city-site, located in the Jimusaer county, Xinjiang was the capital of the Beiting Frontier Command in the Tang dynasty. In 2019 archaeologists excavated the No.6 monastery near the south outer gate of the city-site, and at the same time made clear the sizes of each gate and the moats.

The Hannuoyi city-site in Kashgar, Xinjiang has a square wall, and the east and west walls both has a buttress in the middle. The wall was built in two different periods. It could be the ruins of the Shule Command in the Tang dynasty. The excavation uncovered some kilns and ash pits, which yielded glass fragments and coins, indicating the city-site could be dated back to the Tang-Song periods.



The Keyakekuduke Fortress in Yuli, Xinjiang-Unearthed Documents

The Mori monastery in Kashgar has been excavated this year. Many fragments of Buddhist statues, coins, articles for daily use, potteries and animals bones have been found, providing new materials for studying the early spreading of Buddhism in Xinjiang.

The Mingtape city-site in Andijan, Uzbekistan is considered to be closely related to the Dawan kingdom recorded in Chinese documents. The excavation to the site uncovered the cemeteries near the east wall of the outer city and the No.2 foundation in the inner city. Archaeologists surveyed the city walls again and corrected it size to be 2100 m in length and 1300m in width, thus it could be the largest city-site in Farghana in around the Christ time. The excavation also reveals that the city was not a temporary nomadic fortress, but a large scale city for settlers.

The Lahate site in Kazakhstan is an important site on the Silk Road. The excavation in 2019 uncovered a house site, 23 ash pits and 4 burials, yielding 70 objects including irons, potteries and bones. The deposits in the site spanned from the 5th -3rd centuries BC to the 13rd century AD, occupied by Sakas, Turks and Mongolians successively.

The ruins of Krasnaya Rishikain, located in the Khat town, Chu River Prefecture, Kyrgyzstan, is the largest ancient city-site in the region. It is considered to be the New City mentioned in ancient Chinese documents. This year's excavation disclosed the surrounding wall of a monastery in the west city. Architecture foundations, wall sections and collapsed mud bricks have been uncovered. Unearthed objects included pottery shards, bricks and some coins, bronze ear rings and fragments. It is dated to 12nd -13rd centuries, belonging to the Qara Khanid period.

The Mes Aynak site is located in the southeast of Kabul, Afghanistan, where was the crucial channel for Buddhism to spread to Central Asia and China 2000 years ago. The Buddhist monasteries were built on a copper mine vein that stretches for several kilometers. It was not only an important Buddhist center, but also a mineral center in the history. The monasteries were in use from the 2nd to 7th centuries, and then abandoned. Since 2009, The French Archaeological Delegation in Afghanistan (DAFA) has undertaken the archaeological excavation, restoration and protection work. In total, 400 pagodas, 600 wood and clay statues and 100 acres of Buddhist monasteries have been unearthed. Besides the Buddhist sites, two military fortresses, a Zoroastrian fire altar, a mint, as well as copper mining remains and miners' living areas were found.

The Bahatar site, located in Antok on the outskirts of Islamabad, Pakistan, is a mound measuring 80 m in diameter and 11 m in height. In this year's excavation, a large amount of pottery, stone, bronze, glass and other objects were found. It can be inferred that the upper part of the earthen mound is deposited from the Mughal period to the modern period, the lower part is from early historical period, and the earliest remains of the site was the Kotadiji type of the Harappa culture. Excavations and mapping to the site provide more information to the distribution of the Harappa culture sites in the upper reaches of the Indus.

New archaeological progress has been made in the ancient city of Piharpur, the capital of three dynasties in Bangladesh. The excavation in 2019 conducted by the joint archaeological team of China and Bangladesh made clear the boundary of the ancient city, the distribution of relics in the city, and confirmed the location of the palace. The city are composed of rivers and artificial canals. It is about 8 km long from north to south, 5 to 6 km wide from east to west, and covers an area of more than 40 square kilometers. The site of Barbalai, in the north of the city center, is believed to have been the site of the royal palace. The survey identified 13 sites. The trial excavations at Rakuropur, Barbalai and Bhaspala all showed that they had been built in large scale for two times, consistent with the deposits of the Natishwa site.

#### IV. Seaport sites

Before the middle of Tang Dynasty, the main channel of China's import and export were via the overland Silk Road. Later, due to frequent wars in the north and the economic centers shifting to the south, the maritime Silk Road gradually replaced the overland roads. This road starts from three main ports of Guangzhou, Quanzhou and Ningbo and other branch ports, passes through Southeast Asia and northern Indian Ocean, arrives the Red Sea coast, northeast Africa and Persian Gulf. It was named "Guangzhou tong Haiyi roads"(roads from Guangzhou to overseas) in Tang Dynasty. In this year, the archaeological work to the ports along maritime Silk Road has been very fruitful.

The Department of Shibosi was an official organization specially responsible for the overseas trade in the Song and Yuan Dynasties. It's moving to Quanzhou in 1087 made Quanzhou quickly became the largest port of China in the Southern Song Dynasty. In 2019 Quanzhou archaeological team carried out an excavation in the Bosiku alley. There was a higher place named Hongcuo Mount, which turned to be thick deposits of tiles and ceramics from the Southern Song Dynasty. It was believed to be the ruins of the Department of Shibosi.

Archaeologists from Guangzhou carried out salvage excavation to the Hengzhigang cemetery in Guangzhou. A total of 57 tombs have been uncovered, most of which are from Han period and the Eastern Jin and Southern Dynasties. Nearly 500 pieces (sets) of pottery, bronze, iron, pearl and other artifacts were found. The tomb M28 contained a string of beads composed of 260 crystal, agate, amber and other kinds of beads and tubes. These exotic semi-precious stones reflect the prosperity of maritime trade in Han Dynasty.

The Leilou site is located in Shuncheng County, Beining Province, Vietnam. The remains include the city site and tombs, dated to from the Eastern Han Dynasty to the Sui and Tang Dynasties. A large number of relics of Han, Six Dynasties and Sui and Tang



The Lahate Site in Kazakhstan-Unearthed Pottery

Dynasties were unearthed in the site, which provided important materials for the study of cultural exchange at that time.

The Mantai site, located in northern Sri Lanka, was a famous ancient port on the Indian Ocean. It was the first outpost of the capital of Sri Lanka, Anuradhapura from the 2nd century BC to the 11th century AD. In 2019, Chinese and Sri Lankan archaeologists have discovered at the site a large number of Chinese porcelains, thousands of potteries from West Asia, Southeast Asia and India, more than 2000 beads and glass pieces, as well as abundant local potteries, which can be traced back to the 6th century BC to the 10th century AD. The earliest relics discovered in this excavation are polished black potteries resembling those found in the north of India with a dating of the 6th century B.C. The latest remains are Yue Kiln celadon bowls from China dated to around the middle of the 10th century A.D. The most important find is a damaged stone structure and some square pits which could be used as storage.

In the excavation to the Bhanbhore port site, located in the east of Karachi, Pakistan, archaeologists discovered no less than 40 kilograms of ivory fragments from workshops that date to about 800 years ago, which is considered to be the largest ivory workshop site in the world. The ivory carving industry could be the pillar industry at that time. The port was also an ancient city built in the kingdom of Scythia Parthia and continued to be used in Buddhist and Muslim periods until its decline after the 13th century. Buildings and streets were found outside the city wall. The pottery unearthed at the site was made locally, as well as from India, Iran and Iraq. Fine porcelain from China has also been found.

The excavation of the ruins of al Serrian port in Saudi Arabia, by the joint archaeological team of China and Saudi Arabia, yielded fruitful results. Field research revealed a large area of construction bases, where a mosque might likely have stood and 19 stone tombs were found arranged in an orderly fashion. It can also be confirmed from underwater investigation that there was a harbour in the south of the ruins, and the water course for ships to enter the harbour was also found. Through aerial photography, ancient seasonal streams, now buried by quicksand, were also discovered, which helps to explain why the port was located there. Archaeologists also unearthed a bunch of relics, including coins, ivory products, strings of beads, Arabian stone implements, and especially Persian glazed pottery. Chinese porcelains, including Longquan celadon of Song and Yuan dynasties and blue and white porcelain from Ming and Qing dynasties, were also found, hinting the once prosperous foreign trade in the international port.

The Al-nudud site is located in the northern part of the city of Ras Khama in the United Arab Emirates, where was an important trading port in the Persian Gulf from the 13th-17th centuries, and part of the Kingdom of Hormuz that guarded the mouth of the Gulf at that time.

In 2019, archaeologists from China, UK and UAE dissected a sand dune at the site in the northern coastal area, unearthed six layers of deposit, and found charcoal ashes, pillar holes, and abundant artifacts, including large amount of local-made Zulfa potteries, a small amount of Chinese porcelain, 57 pieces of glass bracelets, 26 copper coins. No Chinese coins was found. In addition, a large number of animal and fish bones, shells were also unearthed.

V. Conclusion

The archaeological achievements both along the Overland and the Maritime Silk Road in 2019 are very abundant. The main reason is that the academic communities in China in recent years have paid much more attention to the field of cultural exchange between China and foreign countries. There has been an inclination in archaeological researchers to shift interests to important traffic corridors and border multi-ethnic areas. Chinese archaeologists began to carry out international projects in various forms based on their own concerns and interests. Most sites selected to conduct excavation, survey and research were areas with close cultural ties with ancient China. In the Overland Road directions there are Mongolia, Russia, five Central Asian countries, Iran, Pakistan and Bangladesh. In the Maritime Road direction there are Sri Lanka, India, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. In some countries and regions there even are many teams to work at the same time. This is a new wave of research which has never happened before, and is also a positive response to the "One Belt One Road" initiative of the nation. Under the background of globalization today, the "Silk Road" has become a synonym for communication and integration between different regions and civilizations. By exploring the past in a scientific way, Archaeology enable us to reveal such a gradually intensified and irreversible historical process.



Aerial Image-The Mantai Site

1

# The Remains of Al Serrian

2018-2019, AI Serrian, Saudi Arabia

Introduction:

The site of Al Serrian is located in the southwest of the Arabian Peninsula, on the coast of the Red Sea. A joint archaeological team from China and Saudi Arabia conducted two excavations at the site in 2018 and 2019 respectively, and identified the port as an important pilgrimage trading port between the 9th and 13th centuries, covering an area of more than 1 million square meters. In addition to the orderly array of stone tombs found, the possible presence of a mosque, an underwater survey confirmed the existence of a port to the south of the site and found a channel for ships to enter the port. At the same time, a large number of artifacts have been unearthed, including coins, ivory objects, beads, Arabian stone tools, and Persian glazed pottery.

The excavation is part of a five-year archaeological cooperation agreement signed in 2016 between the State Administration of Cultural Heritage of China and the Saudi Tourism and National Heritage Commission.



**Comments:**

The archaeological site of Al Serrian is the first red Sea archaeological project that China has participated in. The excavation of relics has provided information to reveal the history of Al Serrianand its important role in the ancient maritime Silk Road.



## 2 The Ruins of Mes Aynak

2018-2019, Mes Aynak, Afghanistan

### Introduction:

The Mes Aynak site is an ancient Buddhist paradise at the cultural crossroads that connects Asia and the Mediterranean. The site is on a grand scale, including 19 independent archaeological sites, a castle, two small forts, four fortified monasteries, several Buddhist pagodas and a Zoroastrian fire temple, as well as copper, smelting workshops, mint and miner's dwellings. So far, thousands of artifacts have been unearthed, including ancient Buddhist manuscripts, about 600 great Buddhas and murals. The unearthed manuscripts are Mahayana Prajna Sutra and Maitreya Sutra, written in Sanskrit on tree bark. This place corresponds roughly to the location of The Kingdom of Fuli Shi Sa Tang in the Western Regions of Tang Dynasty, so it is speculated that Xuanzang may have passed through this place.



### Comments:

The Mes Aynak site is a key passage for Buddhism into Central Asia and China. At the same time, the temple site was built on top of the copper vein, preserving rich ancient mining remains. Therefore, it is not only an important Buddhist center, but also a mineral center, and an important link in the commercial network of the Silk Road in Central Asia. It is a rare and multi-nature human cultural heritage.

## 3 The Heishanling Turquoise-Mining Sites

2018-2019, Xinjiang, China

### Introduction:

The Heishanling Turquoise-Mining Sites, as found at present, China's largest turquoise mining site group, are located in Hami, Lop Nur and Dunhuang triangle area, adjacent to the ancient silk road, and with no man's land between Hami Yizhou district and Bayingoleng Mongolia Autonomous Prefecture Ruoqiang border.

The Heishanling Turquoise-Mining Sites have a distribution area of about 8 square kilometers, with more than 20 mining sites, which can be divided into ancient mining tool processing area, mining area, dressing area and living area. The functional division of the site group is very complete. A large number of pottery, bronze ware, stone tools, bone ware, textiles, fur products, wood, turquoise, plant fabric, chalcedony, and rich animal and plant remains were unearthed in the mine. In the site group excavated more than 1200 pieces of turquoise and excavated pottery has a certain connection with Gansu Gelding culture. By dating the unearthed cultural relics, it can be preliminarily judged that the mining was in the Spring and Autumn period and warring States Period.



### Comments:

The discovery of turquoise mining sites in Xinjiang provides clues to explore the sharing relationship and communication mode between the early industrial and inland areas in Xinjiang. At the same time, the mining relics and living relics also showed the industrial production form at that time, enriched the source model of turquoise in China, and provided important clues for exploring the sources of many turquoise stone materials in ancient China.

## 4 The Ruins of The Ancient City of Paharpur

2018-2019, Munshigang District, Dhaka, Bangladesh

### Introduction:

The China-Bangladesh archaeological team excavated the ancient city of Paharpur in Munshigang District, Dhaka, Bangladesh from December 2018 to January 2019. It is preliminarily determined that the four boundaries of the ancient city of Paharpur consist of rivers and artificial canals such as the Tureli river and the Mocadi canal, about 8 kilometers long, 5 to 6 km wide from east to west, and 40 square kilometers of the site. Natishwar site is a buddhist temple site, mainly consists of a cruciform central temple and octagonal stupa and other ancillary buildings, which is a typical example of Vajrayana architecture in Bangladesh. This cruciform temple and the Upanishads behind it have had a profound influence on the layout of buddhist pagodas and temples in Tibet in the later Period. The spread of this influence seems to be attributed to the people born here and active in Ali and Shannan of Xizang. Its route into Tibet was exactly the "Plateau Silk Road" used by most traders and pilgrims.



### Comments:

The ancient city of Paharpur only existed in documents in the past, but now it has been proved through archaeology that the ruins buried deep underground reflect the changes of religious architecture and have the universal value of buddhist civilization. The ancient city also played an important role in the cultural exchange between China and Bangladesh.

## 5 The Ruins of Krasnaya Rechka

2019, Kyrgyzstan

### Introduction:



The Krasnaya Rechka site is located near Kolasnaya Rechka village, Kant Town, Chuhe Prefecture, Kyrgyzstan, and is the largest ancient city site in the Chuhe River valley of Kyrgyzstan. In 2019, the China-Kyrgyztani joint archaeological team explored, mapped and excavated the site, using aerial drones and 3D scanning technology. The results show that the ruins consist of a rectangular outer city and an inner city. The outer city is 980 meters long from east to west and 750 meters wide from north to south. The inner city is 440 meters long from north to south and 360 meters wide from east to west. The site covers a total area of about 2 square kilometers. In order to understand the buried information of the site, the archaeological team also carried out partial excavation, cleared out the building site, walls and collapsed adobe brick ruins, excavated pottery pieces, bricks, coins, copper earrings, copper pieces and other relics, preliminarily inferred that these relics date from about 10~12 centuries, belonging to the Karahan period.

### Comments:

Kyrgyzstan is an important part of the Central Asian section of the Silk Road, and the Chu River Basin within its territory is the main artery of the northern route of the Silk Road. Joint archaeological research on the Krasnaya Rechka site will help deepen the understanding and research of the history of the Silk Road.

## 6 Mingtepa City Site

2019, Mahamat District, Uzbekistan

### Introduction:

The ancient city of Mingtepa, Mahamat County, Andijan, Uzbekistan, is the largest city in Fergana Basin around AD, and is called "living fossil of the Silk Road". According to the structure, large buildings, unearthed glass beads and other relics of the inner and outer city, it can be speculated that it may be recorded in the Biography of Dayuan in Historical Records and the Biography of Western Regions in the Book of Han, the "Sweat and blood horse" produced in Nesae, Dayuan in the Han Dynasty. In 2019, excavations were mainly carried out on the eastern wall burial area of the outer wall and the eastern part of the No.2 platform of the inner city of The Ming Tiepei site. Archaeological findings show that Mingtepa was not a temporary fortress for nomads, but a large town with rich cultural connotations. Especially after positioning the outer city through the four walls in the east, west, south and north, the original city 800 meters long and 500 meters wide was expanded to 2100 meters long and 1300 meters wide, making it the largest ancient city site in Fergana Basin around AD.



### Comments:

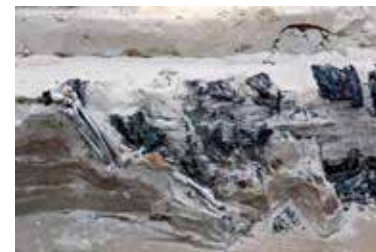
The archaeological project of the Mingtepa City Site jointly initiated by China and Uzbekistan has opened a new chapter in the study of the history of the Western Regions and the Silk Road. Its significance is multifaceted: in addition to answering some archaeological and historical questions, it provides examples of sino-foreign scientific cooperation and contemporary sino-foreign cultural exchanges.

## 7 The Gol Mod 2 Cemetery

2019 , Arhangay, Mongolia

### Introduction:

In Mongolia's Gol Mod No. 2 cemetery, M189 is the oldest, though not the largest. The large "A" shaped tomb is composed of the main tomb, funerary tomb and sacrificial stone column. By means of carbon dating and other means, the age and stolen time of M189 tombs have been basically determined, and the tombs are equivalent to the Western Han Dynasty in China. M189 tombs unearthed funerary objects are more abundant, and the quality is different. There is able to discern the collection of copper, bronze, copper belt inverter, iron hook, gold silver dragon, silver rings, jade belt hook, agaric cups, leather harness and hair fabric, involving the three categories of articles for daily use, horses and chariots. One of the most compelling is a pair of gold silver dragon, about 8 or 9 cm long, respectively located outside coffin board within the upper body bone and inside coffin, presenting the obvious characteristics of the western Han dynasty period.



### Comments:

Mongol Gaolmaodu No. 2 tomb provides valuable first-hand materials for studying the funeral customs of Xiongnu nobles and the cultural and material exchanges between the northern grassland and the Central Plains in the Han dynasty.

## 8 The Tomb of Devitsa

2019, Devitsa, Russia

### Introduction:

The Devitsa cemetery, named for the local village, consists of 19 burials, some of which are almost hidden. The remains of four Scythite women aged 12-13, 20-29, 25-35, and 45-50 were found in the eastern entryway to No.9 cemetery, which is 1.1 meters high and 40 meters in diameter. In addition to the remains, in the northern part of the pit, the most complete gold headdress of the century, more than 30 iron arrows, a bird-shaped iron hook, pieces of horse harness, spindles, iron knives, pieces of moulded utensils and multiple animal bones were found at the same time. While filling in the robbers' hole, a broken long bottle of black lacquer emblazoned with red palm leaves was found, dating to the second half of the fourth century BC. In the grave of another young warrior, a golden sword consisting of about 65-70% gold, copper, silver and a small amount of iron was found.



### Comments:

Known for their bravery and cruelty, the Scythians were active in a vast area from the steppe of southern Russia to Central Asia. They developed complex social structures and unique metal techniques. They were the original masters of the Steppe Road.

## 9 The Tomb of Murong Zhi of the Tuyuhun Royal Family

2019, Gansu, China

### Introduction:

The tomb's occupant is recorded as Murong Zhi, the Xi King of Tuyuhun, a member of the Tuyuhun royal family during the Tang and Wuzhou dynasties. It is the earliest and best-preserved tomb of the Tuyuhun Royal family found and excavated in China. Although the exiled aristocrat's burial structure conforms to the Tang dynasty system, a large number of local and native cultural traditions are retained. The tomb is a single-chamber brick tomb, consisting of sealed earth, tomb passage and niche, sealed door, wall, path and tomb chamber. The tomb passage is located in the south of the tomb chamber. There are wooden structures, ink-painted bricks, toning stones, wooden banners and martyrs (horses and sheep) buried with the tomb passage. There is a niches on both east and west sides near the tomb door. The tomb unearthed artifacts are various, and the amount is large, among them, the various types of silk is in fine texture, bright color and exquisite design.



### Comments:

Tuyuhun has long been playing an important role in the cultural exchanges between China and the West. These cultural relics are not only the physical witness of the Silk Road trade in Tang dynasty, but also the physical witness of the friendly exchanges between Tang dynasty and Tuyuhun. The discovery of the tomb could help to complete the genealogy of royal families and related historical issues in the late period of Tuyuhun.



10

# The South China Sea No.1 Shipwreck

2019, Guangdong, China

Introduction:

The South China Sea No.1 Shipwreck (Nanhai 1) is the best preserved ancient shipwreck that China has found so far. It was sunk on the main shipping route from central Guangdong to the West, and also on the maritime Silk Road from ancient China to the Western world.

"No.1 Shipwreck" is a ship full of voyages and well preserved in the Song Dynasty. It has excavated as many as 180,000 pieces of cultural relics, making it the largest underwater archaeology in China, especially iron and porcelain. The proportion of shipboard iron and effluent porcelain in the tradable goods was very high, which indicated that the magnificent scene of the export of Chinese ceramics in Song and Yuan dynasties. After nearly 30 years of work, it is a classic work in the world of underwater archaeology from underwater investigation, overall salvage and public display. It also witnessed the process of China's underwater archaeology from scratch to mature and strong.



**Comments:**

"No.1 Shipwreck" directly and comprehensively reflects the specific mode of the ancient east-West intercontinental trade communication. All kinds of unearthed cultural relics not only reflect the superb craftsmanship of the world, which is the economic and cultural center of south China, but also reflect the unique aesthetic preference of the destination and its huge demand for oriental luxuries.

# Archeology Discovery List

No.	Title	Excavation time	Country and Location
1	Xinzhou Ancient City Buddhist Statue Hoard	2013—2019	Shanxi, China
2	The Ruins of the Sanlian City of Hinmen Tara	2014—2019	Arhangay, Mongolia
3	Spanish Maritime Silk Road Remains	2016—2019	Zaragoza, Spain, Almeria and Valencia
4	The Qin and Han Cities of Lema	2017—2019	Guangxi, China
5	The Ruins of the Ancient City of Vikramapura	2018—2019	Dhaka District, Bangladesh
6	The Remains of Al Serrian	2018—2019	Al Serrian, Saudi Arabia
7	The Ruins of Bahatar	2018—2019	Atok, Pakistan
8	The Ruins of Mes Aynak	2018—2019	Mes Aynak, Afghanistan
9	The Remains of an Iron Age Settlement in Maharashtra's Phuggaon	2018—2019	Phuggaon, India
10	Seven Star Mound Six Dynasty Tombs	2018—2019	Jiangxi, China
11	Tubo Tomb No. 1 of Xue Wei	2018—2019	Qinghai, China
12	Tomb No. 1 of Quangou	2018—2019	Qinghai, China
13	The Heishanling Turquoise-Mining Sites	2018—2019	Xinjiang, China
14	Shipwreck Remains in Haitan Strait	2018—2019	Fujian, China
15	The Ruins of the Tang Dynasty Dun Ancient City	2018—2019	Xinjiang, China
16	Rahat Site	2019	Rahat, Kazakhstan
17	The Ruins of Krasnaya Rishika	2019	Kolasnaya Rishka village, Kante Town, Chuhe Prefecture, Kyrgyzstan
18	The Ruins of Port Mantai	2019	Port Mantai, Sri Lanka
19	Mingtepa City Site	2019	Mahamat, Uzbekistan
20	The Gol Mod 2 Cemetery	2019	Arhangay, Mongolia
21	The Almataaf Ruins	2019	North of the City of Ras Al Khaimah, United Arab Emirates
22	The Borj Ruins	2019	Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran
23	The Mausoleum of Kirtash	2019	Tankotash, Kyrgyzstan
24	The Ruins of Vedi Fortress	2019	Armenia
25	Bloody Gladiator Fresco in Pompeii	2019	Pompeii, Italy
26	The Devitsa V Cemetery	2019	Voronezh Oblast, Russia
27	The Remains of Dagomys Christian Church	2019	The village of Dagomys, Greater Sochi, Russia
28	Tashkent Turkic Cemetery	2019	Tashkent, Uzbekistan
29	The Ruins of the Golden Horde City of Azak	2019	Azov City, Rostov Region, Russia
30	The Site of the Zhankent Settlement	2019	Kyzylorda, Kazakhstan

31	Ruins of the Bazilah Hindu Temple	2019	Bazira in Barikot Swat, Pakistan
32	The Ruins of the Gilati Settlement	2019	Keeladi, India
33	The Ruins of the Cotiprolou Settlement	2019	Gottiprolu, India
34	Ruins of the kachin Hindu Temple	2019	Vietnam, Cat Tien
35	The Ruins of the Barisar Buddhist Temple	2019	Barisal, Bangladesh
36	The Remains of Bambol's Ivory Workshop	2019	Bhanbhore, Pakistan
37	Ruins of Beta Samati Christian Church	2019	Beta Samati, Ethiopia
38	Shipwreck Site on the Coast of Pingzhou Commune	2019	Vietnam, Central Vietnam Sea
39	The Remains of the Singhulu Stupa	2019	Singrauli, India
40	The Battle of the Baiteng River	2019	Hai Phong City, Vietnam
41	The Ruins of Al-nudud	2019	Al-nudud, Las Hippocampus, United Arab Emirates
42	The Yinglou Site	2019	Qingjiangshe Longxi VillAge, Shun Cheng County, Vietnam
43	The Ruins of a Greek Shipwreck at Mazotos	2019	Cyprus, South Coast
44	The Remains of the Ramanad Ring Well	2019	Ramanad, India
45	The Site of Gem Processing on the Island of Ferraca	2019	Feraka, Kuwait
46	Tuyuhun Royal Family Murong Zhi Tomb	2019	Gansu, China
47	The Jade Mine Site in Hanxia	2019	Gansu, China
48	The South China Sea No.1 Shipwreck	2019	Guangdong, China
49	Qitai Shicheng Son Ruins	2019	Xinjiang, China
50	Matanping Warring States Period to the Western Han Tombs Group	2019	Hunan, China
51	The Tang Dynasty Cemetery in the Ancient City of Wubao Raphuchok	2019	Xinjiang, China
52	Ruins of the Keyakuduk Beacon Towers	2019	Xinjiang, China
53	Beiting Old City No. 6 Buddhist Temple Ruins	2019	Xinjiang, China
54	Chen Junmiao Mountain Kiln Site Group Longyao	2019	Zhejiang, China
55	The Ruins of Ancient Post Road in Yandu Dong VillAge	2019	Guizhou, China
56	The Ruins of the Tang Dynasty Longxing Temple in Luoyang	2019	Henan, China
57	Xinyu VillAge Ancient Kiln Site of the Northern Song Dynasty	2019	Jiangxi, China
58	The Ruins of Tal Temple in Suoyang City	2019	Gansu, China
59	Ruins of Quanzhou Song and Yuan Hublot	2019	Fujian, China
60	The Ruins of the Ancient City of HanNoy	2019	Xinjiang, China
61	Yongshun Laosheng Ruins	2019	Hunan, China



Cultural Heritage on the Silk Roads

2019  
REPORT

THEME EXHIBITIONS



# Review and Comment on the Silk Road-themed Exhibitions Worldwide in 2019

Shouyong Pan  
Shanghai University

There are preliminary statistics of 103 exhibitions on the theme topic of the Silk Road worldwide in 2019, including some exhibitions opened from 2018 to 2019 and some exhibitions opened from 2019 to 2020. These Silk Road thematic exhibitions are hosted by twenty-three countries and regions. Among which there are sixty-three exhibitions hosted in China, and thirty-seven international exhibitions which are comprised of five in Japan, four in the United States, four in France, three in Uzbekistan, two in Germany, two in India, two in the United Arab Emirates, one in the Netherlands, one in Hungary, one in Portugal, one in Austria, one in Georgia, one in Oman, one in Iran, one in Russia, one in Belarus, one in Kazakhstan, one in Karachay-Cherkessia, one in Dagestan, one in Turkey, one in Vietnam and one in Canada. The basics information is listed below:

No.	Exhibition	Exhibition site	Host
1	Cities Along the Silk Road	Leiden, Netherlands	Leiden University
2	Hungarians on the Silk Road	Budapest, Hungary	Ybl Buda Creative House
3	The Maritime Secrets Revealed from Ancient Ships	Hanoi, Vietnam	The Vietnam National Museum of History
4	Intangible Cultural Heritage along the Silk Road and Poverty Alleviation in Ethnic Minority Areas of China	Vienna, Austria	Vienna International Centre
5	Peace and Friendship along the Famed Silk Roads	Hamidan, Iran	Administration of Handicrafts and Tourism
6	Ethnocultural Heritage of The Peoples of Russia And the Silk Road	Rostov-on-don, Russia	Rostov Museum of Local Lore (Rostov-on-Don)
7	The Land Like Gold and the Sea Like Lapis: A Fine Blue-and-Yellow Brocade	Toronto, Canada	Aga Khan Museum
8	Chinese art in Georgian National Museum	Tbilisi, Georgia	Georgian National Museum
9	The Great Silk Road Heritage Exhibition	Cherczyk, KCR	Cherczyk City Art Museum
10	The Great Silk Road exhibition	Yerabuka, Dagestan	Yelabuga National Museum
11	Golden Horde: the Cradle of Kazakh Statehood	Almaty, Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan Central National Museum

12	The Silk Road, Millennia of Influence	Istanbul, Turkey	St. Benioff High School
13	The Magic of Ancient Eastern Money: Silver and Paper	Minsk, Belarus	National History Museum of Belarus
14	Cultural Heritages in Dunhuang, China: Photography Exhibition	Muscat, Oman	Royal Photographic Society of Oman
15	West Wind—the Forbidden City and the Maritime Silk Road	Lisbon, Portugal	Arruda National Palace
16	Silk Tea Porcelain: a Cross-cultural Dialogue on the Silk Road	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	Citywalk
17	Silk Road Exhibition	Sharjah, United Arab Emirates	Maraya Art Center
18	PRA-KASHI: Silk, Gold, and Silver from the City of Light	New Delhi, India	The National Museum, New Delhi
19	Baluchars: The Woven Narrative Silks of Bengal	New Delhi, India	The National Museum, New Delhi
20	Call Me anything but Ordinary	Berlin, Germany	Bumiller Collection Studio X-Berg
21	The Silk Road Imagination	Berlin, Germany	Chinesisches Kulturzentrum Berlin
22	RETURN TO BUKHARA: Historical and Cultural Heritage Found in the Tombs of General An Pu and his Friend during the Reign of the Tan Dynasty	Tashkent, Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan Historical Museum
23	The Great Silk Road: the Crossroads of Civilizations	Tashkent, Uzbekistan	AUTOGRAPH Gallery
24	The Archaeological Discovery of Tokharians and Sogdiana;	Tashkent, Uzbekistan	National History Museum of Uzbekistan
25	Travel the Silk Road at Fernbank Museum	Atlanta, USA	Fernbank Museum
26	Buried Treasures of the Silk Road	Greenwich, USA	Bruce Museum
27	Faith and Empire: Art and Politics in Tibetan Buddhism	New York, USA	The Rubin Museum of Art
28	Power of Pattern	Los Angeles, USA	LACMA
29	Marco Polo Exhibition	Paris, France	St. Martin College
30	Return from the East: Silk, Spices, and Precious Stones	Nantes, France	Nantes Museum
31	Exposition Mingqi au MAA	Frederic Mistral, France	Asian Art Museum
32	Nara’s Buddhist Culture	Paris, France	The Grimmert Museum
33	10th Anniversary of Ikuo Hirayama’s death Part 2 “Eternal Journey”	Yamanashi, Japan	Yamayama Yufu Silk Road Museum
34	Shimanami Kaido 53rd and Silk Road	Hiroshima prefecture, Japan	Hirayama Yufu art Museum
35	Tang Sansai-the Treasure of the Silk Road	Tokyo, Japan	Idemitsu Museum of Arts
36	Exhibition of Sogdian Textiles Iwata Silk Road Museum	Iwata, Japan	The silk road Museum
37	About World Heritage Dunhuang and Silk Road Exhibition	Hiroshima prefecture, Japan	Hirayama Yufu Art Museum
38	Exhibition of Cultural Relics of the Western Xia Dynasty	Macau, China	Macau Museum
39	Digital map of Silk Road Landscapes	Hong Kong, China	Hong Kong Science Museum
40	Beauty Unites Us: Chinese Art from the Vatican Museums	Beijing, China	The Palace Museum
41	Smooth Sails: An Exhibition on Ancient Chinese Navigation Technology	Shanghai, China	China Maritime Museum
42	Charms from Min and Yue: Nanyue and Minyue Historical Relics	Guangzhou, China	Archaeological Site Museum of Nanyue Palace

43	Transportation and Communication along the Silk Road	Lanzhou, China	Gansu Provincial Museum
44	Beihai Maritime Silk Road Declaration of World Cultural Heritage Exhibition	Beihai, China	Beihai Library
45	The Maritime SilkRoad and the History of Ancient Architectures in East Asia	Ningbo, China	Baoguo Temple Museum of Ancient Buildings
46	Gilt Bronze Horse of the Western Han Dynasty	Xi ‘an, China	Shaanxi History Museum
47	“A Great Joinery of Tea Ceremony” Special Exhibition	Taiyuan, China	Shanxi Museum
48	The Origin of the Mountain, Water and Road: Qinghai in the Belt and Road	Beijing, China	Capital Museum
49	The Way of Truth and Art: The Hirayama Ikou Silk Road Collection	Xi ‘an, China	Shaanxi History Museum
50	Entering the Western Region: Xinjiang Silk Road Cultural Relics Exhibition	Ningbo, China	Ningbo Museum
51	Archaeological Discoveries from the Historical Site of Qinglong Town in Shanghai	Guangzhou, China	Archaeological Site Museum of Nanyue Palace
52	Longquan Celadon Exhibition in Nanhai Boat No. I	Longquan, China	Longquan Celadon Museum
53	Tianshan Painting Scroll: Silk Road Changji	Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, China	Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture Art Museum
54	Mapping the Roads: Dunhuang and the Romanesque Art in the Iberian Peninsula	Dunhuang, China	Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes Institution
55	From Nanyue Palace Heritage site to the Maritime Silk Road	Beijing, China	The Museum of Chinese Gardens and Landscape Architecture
56	The Exhibition of “Wanjiao Yi Hao” Porcelain from the Maritime Silk Road	Dalian, China	Dalian Museum
57	Sharing a Common Future—Exhibition of Treasures from National Museum along the Silk Road	Beijing, China	National Museum of China
58	Sensing Dunhuang:1650 Dunhuang Exhibition	Shanghai, China	Powerlong Museum
59	Shining for a Thousand Years: Silver in the History of Chinese Currency	Shanghai, China	Shanghai Museum
60	Both Ends—China and Britain on the Maritime Silk Road	Lanzhou, China	Gansu Provincial Museum
61	Silk Road—Gansu Cultural Relics Elite Exhibition	Beijing, China	National Museum of China
62	Pompeii: The Infinite Life	Guangzhou, China	Archaeological Site Museum of Nanyue Palace
63	Photographic Compendium of the Oversea Kizil Grotto Murals	Tianjin, China	Tianjin Museum of Fine Art
64	The Route of the Sea: Nanhai No. I Shipwreck and Maritime Trade in the Southern Song Dynasty	Guangzhou, China	Guangdong Provincial Museum
65	Shared Inspiration: Asian Art Exhibition	Beijing, China	National Art Museum of China
66	Imprinting Silk Road rooted in Nanjing: Photography Exhibition of Nanjing relics of the Maritime Silk Road	Nanjing, China	Jiangnan Silk Culture Museum
67	Changsha Museum Collection of Changsha Kiln porcelain in Tang Dynasty Special Exhibition	Nanjing, China	Nanjing Museum
68	Chinese Sericultural Exhibition	Beijing, China	China Agricultural Museum
69	The Exhibition of Historical Culture Relics from Yumen	Quanzhou, China	Quanzhou Maritime Museum
70	Life Along the Silk Road:Little Stories During the Great Era	Hangzhou, China	China National Silk Museum
71	Silent Narratives	Yinchuan, China	MOCA Yinchuan
72	Tang Dynasty Figurine of Hu People Who are Riding on the Camel for a Little Rest	Xi ‘an, China	Shaanxi History Museum
73	Cultural Exchange Along the Silk Road:Masterpieces of the Tubo Period(7th-9th Century)	Dunhuang, China	Dunhuang Academy Exhibition Center

74	Million miles, One Custom: Xinjiang Cultural Relics Exhibition	Beijing, China	National Museum of China
75	Tang-Tibet Ancient Path-Joint Exhibition of Excellent Cultural Relics from 7 Provinces and Regions	Xi ‘an, China	Shaanxi History Museum
76	National Treasure from Afghanistan	Changsha, China	Hunan Provincial Museum
77	Ship story-telling along the Silk Road: Exploring Nanhai No. I	Guangzhou, China	Guangdong Local Chronicles Museum
78	The Splendor of Asia: An Exhibition of Asian Civilization	Beijing, China	National Museum of China
79	Qinghai road: Xining Treasure	Nanjing, China	The Oriental Metropolitan Museum
80	Splendid China: Ancient Silk Fabric Cultural Exhibition	Beijing, China	Capital Museum
81	The Vast South China Sea: Photography Exhibition of Guangzhou and the Maritime Silk Road	Luzhou, China	Yangtze River Museum
82	Brave the Waves: Treasures from Changsha Kilns	Guangzhou, China	Archaeological Site Museum of Nanyue Palace
83	Exhibition of Documentary Heritage along the Silk Road	Beijing, China	Museum of Peking University History
84	Borderless: Tales of Maritime Silk Road	Tianjin, China	National Maritime Museum of China
85	Sailing the Silk Road: Special Exhibition of Cultural Relics from the Ancient Maritime Silk Road	Shanghai, China	Shanghai Minhang Museum
86	A Riot of Blossoms in Shanghai: The Reopening of the Ethnic Minorities Arts and Crafts Gallery at the Shanghai Museum	Shanghai, China	Shanghai Museum
87	Porcelain: Selected Chinese Armorial Porcelain Collected by Tianjin Museum	Tianjin, China	Tianjin Museum
88	A Thousand Mountains Fusion of Colors: Special Exhibition on the Civilization of the Silk Road	Beijing, China	Arthur M. Sackler Museum of Art and Archaeology at Peking University
89	The Exhibition of Maritime Silk Road Intangible Cultural Heritage	Quanzhou, China	Quanzhou Intangible Cultural Heritage Museum
90	The Long Voyage: Photography Exhibition of the Chinese Maritime Silk Road	Yangjiang, China	Maritime Silk Road Museum of Guangdong
91	A Special Exhibition of Tang Dynasty Terracotta Figures Unearthed in Shaanxi Province	Guangzhou, China	Archaeological Site Museum of Nanyue Palace
92	The Story of the Yangtze River Civilization: the Yangtze River Civilization and the Maritime Silk Road	Zhangjiagang, China	Zhangjiagang City Museum
93	Grand Dunhuang Art Exhibition	Beijing, China	The China Millennium Monument
94	Pure Land on Earth, Thousands of Years Buddhist Palace: The Art Exhibition of Dunhuang Murals in Yunnan	Kunming, China	Kunming World Horticultural Expo Garden
95	Dunhuang is No Longer Far Away into Hebei: Digital Exhibition	Shijiazhuang, China	Hebei Provincial Museum
96	Charming Silk road, Lively Qiuci: Kucha Caves Mural Art Exhibition	Shanghai, China	Shanghai Qingpu District Museum
97	Silk Road and Silk as Routes Exhibition	Hangzhou, China	Hangzhou Normal University Library
98	The Journey Back Home: An Exhibition of Chinese Artifacts Repatriated from Italy	Beijing, China	National Museum of China
99	Original Light of National Glow: Gansu colored pottery art exhibition	Beijing, China	National Museum of China
100	The First Biennale of Natural Dyes	Hangzhou, China	China National Silk Museum

Among the exhibitions held by various museums in China, seven are exchange exhibitions imported from overseas museums, one is an international natural dyeing biennale, and one is an exhibition of cultural relics returned to China from Italy.

We expand into three major sections: large-scale cooperative exhibitions, regional history exhibitions, thematic culture exhibitions and case exhibitions.



## 1. Large-scale Cooperative Exhibition

Large-scale cooperative exhibition refers to an exhibition in which several museums, galleries or institutes, especially those national museums jointly provide objects, is curated and executed by one museum. The exhibits can generally reach hundreds of objects. Among the representative exhibitions are the "Sharing by All Sides: The Silk Road National Museum Cultural Relics Exhibition" hosted by the National Museum of China, the "Great Beautiful Asia" hosted by the China Cultural Relic Exchange Center, and the "Silk Road Years: Great Stories in the Times" and the "Silk Road Cities Exhibition" held by Leiden University in the Netherlands. We select the most important exhibitions for review.

1.1. "Sharing by Different Sides: Cultural Relics Exhibition from National Museums along the Silk Road " is a large-scale cooperative exhibition between the National Museums along the Silk Road, organized by the National Museum of China. The exhibition takes the geographical position as the context, from the two major sections of the Silk Road on the land and the Silk Road on the sea, and the countries along the Silk Road are included in the exhibition. These countries are as follows Cambodia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Mongolia, Oman, Poland, South Korea, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, and China. 234 objects (pieces/sets) of historical treasures from thirteen countries in various periods and in different categories formed the civilization road connecting Eurasia, which represented the rich and diverse cultural exchanges along the Silk Road, as well as population migration, economic and trade exchanges, technological exchanges, religious dissemination, production and lifestyle, and the mutual influence of culture and art have fully demonstrated the exchanges, mutual learning and collision of science, technology and art among countries along the “Belt and Road”, and profoundly revealed the historical inevitability of building a community with a shared future for mankind.

1.2. "The Years on the Silk Road: Stories in the Great Era" was held in China Silk Museum, Hangzhou, Zhejiang province, China from June to September in 2019. The exhibition takes cultural relics as the main body, showing the stories of Silk Road characters from different eras, different nationalities, and different identities, including Serb warriors, the Xiongnu king, the post office staff, the head of Hexi County, the Loulan nobles, the Guyuan general, the Silk Road merchants, and the Xi Zhouzi Qian's family, Shazhou Buddhazi, daughter of Shiboguan, Nanhai merchant, Longxi wealthy family, and border guards, a total of 13 characters. The display reflects the characteristics of the times and cultural collisions in different regions along the Silk Road with the daily life and work experience of each character. More than 400 exhibits come from the Hermitage Museum in Russia and 12 museums and archaeological institutes in China.

1.3. The "Cities along the Silk Road" exhibition was held at Leiden University in the Netherlands. The exhibition showcases the Islamic architectural monuments of major cities along the Silk Road through vintage photos, prints and postcards, including Herat (Afghanistan), Mashhad and Sultani (Iran), Turkestan (Kazakhstan), and Maf With Anau (Turkmenistan), Samakhan, Bukhara and Shahri Sabs (Uzbekistan). Taking the cultural integration reflected in Islamic architectural monuments as an entry point, it vividly demonstrated that in addition to trade exchanges on the Silk Road, there was also an in-depth integration of art, culture and religion. Due to the limitations of the display, the architectural-related part is a relatively rare direction in the Silk Road-related display. This exhibition complements the content well, and presents the three-dimensional building to the audience in the form of text and photos.

1.4. "Great Beauty Asia: Asian Civilization Exhibition" brings together all 47 countries in Asia including China, and two ancient civilizations of Greece and Egypt too, with a total of 451 cultural relics. The exhibition takes "the juxtaposition of diverse civilizations and the interlinkage of ancient and modern civilizations" as the main line, and is divided



Great Beauty Asia Asian Civilization Exhibition-Ceramic Urn Coffin



Great Beauty Asia Asian Civilization Exhibition-Zheng He's Bronze

into four sections as follow "beauty grows for a long time, sunrise in the east", "beauty is in the thoroughfare, travels for a long time", "beauty in common, universal harmony" and " Praise the beauty of others, and Reciprocity". In the last part, "cultural relics show you Asia" is a multimedia interactive display system, which allows the audience to experience in depth nearly 60 cultural relics from 13 Asian countries. Cultural relics exhibition and creative display complement each other, forming a gathering of Asian cultural relics and a gathering of Asian civilizations Cultural event.



Faith and Empire The Art and Politics of Tibetan Buddhism-The Statue of Acala



Faith and Empire The Art and Politics of Tibetan Buddhism-Bronze Statue of Gilt Bodhisattva

## 2. Regional History Exhibitions

Regional history and culture exhibitions refer to thematic planning and organization of exhibitions on the history of a certain era, a certain region, or a certain civilization. This type of exhibition is very academic and contains very rich materials in a certain topic, such as "Golden Horde Country: the cradle of the country of Kazakhstan" which is a general overview of the history of the Golden Horde, an important dynasty on the grassland, "Sea Secrets Revealed by Ancient Ships" which is a description of the maritime Silk Road in Vietnam and nearby seas, and "the Silk Road Cultural Exchange: Exhibition of Art Treasures of the Tubo Period" and "A Thousand Mountains Fusion of Colors: The Special Exhibition of Civilization on the Silk Road" are concentrated displays of the civilizations of Xinjiang or Tubo on the Silk Road.

2.1. "Golden Horde-the Cradle of the Kazakhstan State" was held at the National Central Museum of Kazakhstan in December of 2019. The exhibition is based on the cultural relics of the Golden Horde from the 13th to 14th centuries. It is divided into five parts to show the culture and life of the Golden Horde, the nomadic nobles' life including metal belt sleeves, weapons, arrows, swords and quiveres. Warrior equipment, coins found in the city of the Golden Horde of Kazakhstan, showing the import and export trade on the Silk Road at that time; the local remains of various religions, especially the tombstones and icon sets of Nestria; and ancient settlements , Tomb models and architectural fragments.

2.2. "Sea Secrets Revealed by Ancient Ships" is an exhibition held by the National Museum of Vietnam History. The exhibition is based on more than 500 objects collected from shipwrecks near Vietnam in the 15th to 18th centuries. It showcases the civilization of Vietnam's underwater archaeological discoveries from four parts including ocean and sea trade, maritime Silk Road, and underwater archaeology. , Including ceramics, bronzes, metal kitchen utensils, coins, spices, seeds and other items. These sunken cargoes have both traditional Chinese colors and European aesthetics. Through this exhibition, the audience can not only experience the creativity and artistic skills of the craftsmen from the 15th to the 18th century, but also the exchange and integration of Chinese and Western cultures through the Maritime Silk Road and trade.

2.3. "Archaeological Discoveries of Tokharians and Sogdiana;" began to be exhibited in the National History Museum of Uzbekistan in Tashkent in June of 2019. This is an exhibition of the achievements of Sino-Ukrainian joint archaeological work. It is divided into two units: "Archaeological Discoveries of Sogdiana Culture" and "Archaeological Discoveries of Tokharians Culture". There are more than 120 cultural relic exhibits (units) and more than 40 pictures. The exhibition demonstrated to the international community the new phased achievements of Sino-Uzbek archaeological cooperation research.

2.4. " A Thousand Mountains Fusion of Colors: Special Exhibition of Civilization on the Silk Road" is organized by the Sackler Archaeological and Art Museum of Peking University. A group of 70 exquisite cultural relics were exhibited, telling the origin of the birth of civilization in Xinjiang, the cultural circle of the sixteen countries in the Western Regions, and the cultural integration of Xinjiang with the Central Plains after it was incorporated into the Chinese territory. A detailed review of the civilization history of Xinjiang, starting from the special geographical location of Xinjiang, discussed the two-way cultural influence between it and the Silk

Road, showing the rich and colorful Silk Road civilization, and various exchanges between Xinjiang and the inland fusion.

2.5. "Cultural Exchange on the Silk Road: Art Treasures Exhibition of the Tubo Period" is the first Tubo-themed art exhibition jointly organized by the Pritzker Foundation of the United States and the Dunhuang Academy of China. The exhibition is based on the art treasures of the Tubo period and the Tubo civilization as the entry point. It tells the history of Tubo culture from its origin to development. By recreating the life of the Tubo nobles, it reflects the exchange and integration of civilizations along the Silk Road in Tubo. The exhibition exhibited cultural relics such as silk fabrics, Buddha statues, crowns, and living utensils from the countries along the Silk Road from the 7th to the 9th century. These exhibits not only reflect the artistic style of Tubo culture, but also reflect the diversity of cultural integration.

2.6. "Faith and Empire: The Art and Politics of Tibetan Buddhism" is a new exhibition at the Rubin Museum of Art in New York, which explores the dynamic historical intersection between politics, religion and art reflected in Tibetan Buddhism. The exhibition emphasizes how Tibetan Buddhism presents a model of universal monarchy. Between the 8th and 19th centuries, through the use of ritual religion, rulers were able to expand their the bounds of his realm.

In addition, the "Silk Road Heritage Exhibition" in Cherkisk in southern Russia is an international archaeological exhibition showing the products found in the places where the Silk Road passes in the local mountains. More than 200 exhibits participated in the exhibition. Another example is the "Hungarians of the Silk Road" held in Budapest, Hungary, which also reviewed a period of history on the Silk Road. There are still relatively many such regional history exhibitions in the year of 2019 and quite a few of them are the first appearances. Due to space limitations, I will not state one by one.

3. Thematic Culture Exhibitions

The thematic culture exhibitions are organized in the order of the most important cultural exchange categories on the Silk Road. Such themes can be large types such as science, art, and craftsmanship, as well as material types such as silk, porcelain, gems, and glass. There are actually many such exhibitions. Everyone will pay attention to silk, gold, silver, porcelain, spices, important content of Silk Road exchanges such as gems, paper, and tea.

3.1. "Back from the East: Silk, Spices and Gems" is an exhibition held by the Nantes Museum in France. The title is very attractive. The exhibition features silk and tea from Myanmar, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, and Egypt. , Spices and gems are the main exhibits, restoring a section of the Silk Road with brilliant colors and rich scents for the audience, returning to the original meaning of the Silk Road-goods trading. It is precisely because of the needs of goods trading that the Silk Road was born, giving birth to such a splendid exchange of civilizations. The highlight of the display is to interpret the theme from the three aspects of shape, color and fragrance, fully mobilize the audience's five senses, and make the display more vivid and interesting.

3.2. "PRA-KASHI: Silk, Gold and Silver in the City of Light" held by the National Museum of New Delhi, which uses traditional handcrafted silk produced at the ASHA silk weaving workshop in Varanasi, India. This exhibition depicts the evolution of ASHA's design style from floral patterns to animal images, and then to character images. It shows the plain weave brocade, twill weft brocade, special knot brocade, makeup, double-layer, dark-flower, various kinds of gorgeous silk such as velvet. This is the classic silk weaving center of the old Silk Road, using technology to restore and reproduce most of the silk treasures for thousands of years.

3.3. "The Magical Ancient Eastern Currency: Silver and Paper" held by the Belarusian National History Museum in



The Magical Ancient Eastern Currency Silver and Paper Exhibition



The Magical Ancient Eastern Currency Silver and Paper-Daming Baochao

Minsk, which consists of "The Empire of Silver: The Evolution and Evolution of Ancient Chinese Silver Currency" and "Amazing Marco Polo: The Origin of Ancient Chinese Paper Currency". The latter section takes "Marco Polo and Yuan Dynasty banknotes" as the main line, supplemented by the Jiaozi of Song dynasty, Huizi of Southern Song dynasty, Jiaobao of Jin dynasty, and Daming Baochao, Daqing Baochao and other roles, combining ancient Chinese paper money with the European countries at the other end of the Silk Road are linked together. These relics show the historical process of mutual influence between Eastern and Western banknotes.

3.4. "Silk Tea Porcelain: Cross-Cultural Dialogue on the Silk Road" held in Dubai, UAE is a Silk Road themed exhibition jointly organized by the China National Silk Museum, China National Tea Museum, and Longquan Celadon Museum. The exhibition includes 86 pieces (units) of silk, celadon exhibits, and tea cultural experience. Through the integrated and parallel exhibition form, it focuses on the 5 keywords of "source, road, art, ware, and fusion", respectively from history and origin, distribution and characteristics. Five parts is as follows: trade and communication, culture and exchange, skills and display, traditional crafts and modern crafts, and integration into life and the world, telling the story of Chinese silk tea porcelain and the Silk Road.

3.5. "Wind Wind Is Sailing: An Exhibition of Ancient Chinese Navigational Technology" held by the China Navigation Museum. This is a "Navigation Technology" theme exhibition, which brings together more than 100 sets of ancient Chinese navigation technology related collections and nearly 10 interactive exhibit-items. Through ancient navigation technologies such as compass, compass, nautical chart, astronomy and navigation, and route guide, as well as virtual reality, holographic imaging, two-way interaction and other means, display the scientific and technological monuments in the history of human navigation in the world.

3.6. "Traces of Cars and Horses: Transportation and Communication on the Silk Road" is an important exhibition on land transportation on the Silk Road hosted by the Gansu Provincial Museum. Through 300 pieces (units) of selected cultural relics, the exhibition breaks the limitations of time and space and reproduces the Silk Road, which closely links different races and countries across the Eurasian continent, and is composed of roads, oasis and commercial city states. Transportation network, the exhibition uses horses, camels, vehicles, etc., which are important transportation tools on the Silk Road, as themes, and adopts a step-by-step display method to connect the political, economic, and cultural exchanges on the Silk Road. This exhibition focuses on the compatible characteristics of foreign culture and local culture during the Han and Tang Dynasties.

4. Case exhibitions

The case exhibition refers to the use of a very concentrated archaeological site or ethnological investigation point as a case study to create an exhibition, from the small to the big, revealing the culture of the Silk Road. Such exhibitions include "Return to Bukhara: Historical and Cultural Heritage Discovered in the Tombs of General Anpu and His Friends during the Tang Dynasty", "Great Sea Road: Nanhai No. 1" and several exhibitions related to the sinking of the South China Sea I such as the "Shipwreck and Southern Song Sea Trade Exhibition", etc..

4.1. "The Great Sea Road: Nanhai No. 1 Shipwreck and Southern Song Sea Trade Exhibition" is a major exhibition created and launched by the Guangdong Provincial Museum in recent years. The exhibition takes the "Nanhai No. I" shipwreck cultural relics and related collections of the Southern Song Dynasty cultural relics as the carrier. It consists of five parts: the age of the shipwreck, the cargo on the shipwreck, the life of the shipwreck crew, the discovery of the shipwreck, and the record of the sunken ship excavation and protection. It restores the maritime voyage of an ocean-going merchant ship during the Zhongxing period of the Southern Song Dynasty. The exquisite cargo carried by the sunken ship reflects the superb technical production level of the Southern Song Dynasty and also reveals the prosperity of the Maritime Silk Road during the Southern Song Dynasty. At the end of the exhibition, the perspective is focused on the record of the discovery and protection of the sunken ship and the real work awakens people's awareness of protecting cultural heritage.

The "Sea Silk Road: Nanhai No. I Longquan Celadon Exhibition" co-organized by Zhejiang Longquan Celadon Museum and Guangdong Maritime Silk Museum, which is also the same type of exhibition, but pays more attention to the excavated Longquan celadon.

4.2. "Return to Bukhara: Historical and Cultural Heritage Found in the Tombs of General Anpu and his Friends during the Tang Dynasty" is a special exhibition held by the National History Museum of Uzbekistan. The main exhibits are from Xi'an, Shaanxi, China. The main exhibits are 75 relics unearthed from the tomb of General Anpu and his friend Danyun District Commander-in-Chief of the Tang Dynasty, including Roman gold coins, statues, pottery and metal objects. The display is divided into four sections, namely "Who is Anpu", "Anpu's family", "Open Tangdongdu", and "Diversified Spiritual World". Starting from Anpu himself and his family, we can see that A method of sublimating the theme from a small view more vividly shows the prosperous style of cultural exchanges between China and Ukraine on the Silk Road in the Tang Dynasty.

4.3. The "Marco Polo Works Exhibition" organized by the Saint Martin Chapel College in Paris allows people to follow Marco Polo's footsteps on an incredible Silk Road trip through live exhibitions (maps, collections, prints, films and books). The exhibition also invited writers, photographers and directors to watch and publish reports.

The Silk Road is a historical theme from a global historical perspective, as well as a contemporary cultural theme. History and the present, China and the world are complementary to each other, and they are also a reference system that "represents each other on the inside".

The China National Silk Museum has put forward professional, specific and dedicated goals and requirements around silk topics, and has become a dazzling star in the world museum community. Among them, the natural dyeing exhibition in the "National Silk" series of brands has become a creative new brand. However, although experts are generally optimistic about this selection, due to the role of the organizer, they have to reluctantly cut their love. Of course, BONDS dyeing is still a very professional "niche" theme topic. How to deeply connect with the public has made a good exploration, and made a very good "matching" between science, art and the public.

1

## The Maritime Secrets reveal from Ancient Ships

January 18, 2019 - May 18, 2019, Vietnam National Museum of History, Hanoi, Vietnam

**Introduction:**

Since the first shipwreck was discovered in 1990, about 10 ancient ships have been found in the waters near Hon Dam, Pingshun province. Among them, 240,000 valuable cultural relics were found in the Kulaozhan shipwreck, including ceramics, bronzes, metal cooking utensils, Chinese coins, cannons, spices, seeds and personal belongings of the crew, as well as the remains of 11 people. At the archaeological site near Hon Dam, around 16,000 Thai ceramics were found buried in sand, as well as brown and ivory ceramics and copper antiques, and 130,000 items from China were found on an ancient ship near Ca Mau that sank at the bottom of 35 meters.

"The Maritime Secrets reveal from Ancient Ships" displays more than 500 objects collected from shipwrecks in Vietnamese territorial waters between the 15th and 18th centuries. The exhibition is divided into four areas, namely, Vietnam's marine and maritime trade, Vietnamese ceramics, maritime Silk Road and ships excavated from the seabed of Vietnam.



**Comments:**

The exhibition presented the "Vietnam narrative" in the historical context of the Maritime Silk Road, showing the importance of Vietnam in maritime trade. The shipwrecked goods are both traditional Chinese and European, reflecting the exchange of Chinese and Western cultures through trade along the Maritime Silk Road.



## 2 Return from the East: Silk, Spices and Precious Stones

April 5, 2019 - February 24, 2020, Nantes Museum, Nantes, France

### Introduction:

During the Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD 220), Chinese silk was one of its main exports, along with fur, herbs, spices, jade, precious stones, gold and silver. Therefore, the Silk Road is also known as the "Road of Emeralds and Gemstones" or the "Road of Spices".

The exhibition focuses on silk, tea, spices, sapphires, diamonds or rubies from Burma, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Egypt and other places. These commodities or objects, such as ruby and sapphire works from the Mogok (Myanmar) Gem Valley as well as striking botanical specimens, plates, silks and spices, have been traded and culturally exchanged between East and West for more than 3,000 years.



### Comments:

The exhibition displayed the maritime trade of silk, tea, spices, gems and diamonds from Southeast Asia to Africa, recreating the history of the "Jadeite and Gem Road" or "Spice Road". It recreated the colours and rich aromas of the Silk Road.

## 3 Exhibition of Cultural Relics of the Silk Road National Museum

April 11, 2019 - July 14, 2019, National Museum of China, Beijing, China

### Introduction:

The exhibition displays 234 sets of historical relics from 13 countries, opening a dialogue of cultural relics along the Silk Road. The structure of the exhibition is the coordination of land and sea. The theme of the exhibition is expressed through the two sections of the Silk Road on land and the maritime Silk Road, and the countries along the Silk Road are observed and considered in the macro perspective of exchanges and mutual learning among human civilizations according to the geographical position. Among the exhibitions from countries along the land Silk Road, there are leaf spearhead in the Russian National History Museum, Iranian porcelain plate with Chinese style in the National Museum of Warsaw Poland, etc. Among the exhibitions from countries along the maritime Silk Road, there are bronze drums in the National Museum of Cambodia, haderaemon carved decorative plates in the National Museum of Oman, etc.



### Comments:

The exhibition was the museum's first large-scale exhibition of cultural relics from countries along the Silk Road. It played a huge role in strengthening cultural exchanges between museums, and demonstrated the cultural exchanges that took place among countries along the Silk Road, including migration; religious, economic and trade exchanges; science and technology communication and production; and the various ways of life, cultures and mutual influences.



## 4 The Route of the Sea: Nanhan I Shipwreck Maritime Trade in the Southern Song Dynasty

May 18, 2019 - August 25, 2019, Guangdong Provincial Museum, Guangzhou, China

### Introduction:

The "Nanhan I Shipwreck" is a relatively well-preserved ocean-going trading merchant ship with a large hull and an earlier age found by China. The exhibition is based on more than 400 pieces of relics from the Nanhan I Shipwreck and related relics from the Southern Song Dynasty, including ceramics, gold, silver and precious stones, metal objects, stelae, animal and plant specimens, etc.

The exhibition first imagines the moments of sea turbulence 800 years ago, then presents the goods of "Nanhai I" by presenting them in different categories, showing the best-selling overseas commodities in China at that time, and after shows that the life of the crew, piecing the "small mobile society" for us more than 800 years ago. Finally, through videos, pictures, simulation experiments and other ways, it shows that people from all walks of life have made outstanding contributions to the investigation, salvage and excavation of the "Nanhan I Shipwreck".



### Comments:

The discovery and excavation of "Nanhai I" has been a long process, and for the first time, the exhibition presents the excavations of different institutions to the public in their entirety. The exhibition unfolds layer by layer to restore the sea voyage of a merchant ship in the Southern Song Dynasty. The latter part of the exhibition focuses on how the shipwreck was excavated and is being protected, and is designed to promote awareness of cultural heritage protection by revealing the practical work that is involved. The exhibition has been successful in popularizing archaeological knowledge among teenagers.



## 5 Returning to Bukhara: An Exhibition of Cultural Relics from the Combined Tomb of General An Pu and His Wife in the Tang Dynasty

June 20th, 2019 - September 20th, 2019, National History Museum, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

### Introduction:

The exhibition is carried by 75 pieces (groups) of fine cultural relics, such as Roman gold coins, epitaph and tang tri-color, unearthed from the tomb of General Anpu and his friends, the Commander-in-chief in Danyun District, from the four dimensions of "who is Anpu", "The family of Anpu", "the open eastern capital of Tang dynasty" and "the pluralist spiritual world". The exhibition tells the legendary experience of Anpu and his family moving to Tang, becoming an official and building military achievements repeatedly, and shows the prosperity of business travel and cultural exchanges between China and Uzbekistan on the Silk Road of Tang Dynasty.

According to historical information, Ampu came from Sogdanna in the Bukhara region, he was born around 600 AD. When Ampu arrived in China, he was appointed to the fifth level of government and was later assigned to guard the tang border. With his courage and perseverance, he won several victories in battles during the Tang Dynasty and was appointed general of Dingyuan region.

### Comments:

This exhibition is an important cultural exchange and cooperation project between Luoyang city, China, and the co-founding "Belt and Road" country, Uzbekistan. Through a display of small objects, the exhibition vividly showed the flourishing cultural exchanges between China and Uzbekistan on the Silk Road in the Tang dynasty.



## 6 Life Along the Silk Road: Little Stories During the Great Era

June 22, 2019 - September 8, 2019, China National Silk Museum, Hangzhou, China

### Introduction:

The Ancient Silk Road connected ancient China with the rest of the world. It is through the silk road, which not only is China's ancient silk skill and silk, tea and porcelain was spread to all countries in the world, at the same time, the steed, the grapes from central Asia, the various material cultures and technological civilizations from Asian islands, European countries and even the African continent have also been imported into China, which has made the ancient Chinese civilization constantly updated and developed.

This exhibition presented thirteen "little stories" – showing through objects the lives of 13 individual people of different times, nationalities, identities and life experiences, how the character and legends of the Silk Road were created and shaped. The historical features and cultural collisions of different regions along the Silk Road in different periods are reproduced from multiple perspectives, presenting us with a historical chapter of the Silk Road years.



### Comments:

The exhibition was a comprehensive display of the life of people along the Silk Road and the cultural exchange between China and the West. It not only achieved the effect of "understanding people through objects", but also developed a unique approach, away from the "grand narrative" of history.



## 7 Cultural Exchanges Along the Silk Road: Art Treasures from the Tubo Period

July 3, 2019 - October 22, 2019, Dunhuang Research Institute, Dunhuang, China

### Introduction:

The exhibition is divided into seven units, namely, "the Tibetan Plateau in prehistoric Times, the Arrival of the Tubo kingdom on the historical stage (608-866 AD), the Noble Camp: Tents decorated with silk and gold and silver, the Tibetan nobility dressed up, the noble feast, the Noble Hunt and the Development of Buddhism in the Tubo Kingdom". Starting from the origin of Tibetan culture and the grand background of its development, it shows the embodiment of the integration of civilizations along the Silk Road in all aspects of the life of Tibetan aristocracy. The gold masks, beadwork and silks displayed in the exhibition all confirmed the fusion of Tubo and Central Plains culture of Tang Dynasty, Sassanian civilization and Sogdian civilization, and thus derived the characteristic artistic style of Tubo period. The historical role of the Central Asian Sogdian merchants in communicating East and West of Asia, as well as the cosmopolitan elements embodied in the Eurasian style of valuable vessels, are also vividly presented in the exhibition.



### Comments:

The exhibition was based on the art treasures of the Tubo period from the perspective of Tubo civilization. The exhibition told the course of Tubo culture from its origin through its development. By reproducing the life of the Tubo aristocracy, it showed the historical origin of Tubo culture and its interaction with other Silk Road cultures.

8

## Silk Road Cities

September 5, 2019 - October 17, 2019, Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands

**Introduction:**

"Silk Road Cities" is part of Elena Paskaleva's private collection. The buildings on photographs, postcards and prints show that they are now part of the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan. Showing the architectural remains of the late 19th and middle 20th centuries and the people of that time and their daily lives in miniature, the photos recreate the past and evoke the vivid scenes along the Silk Road in people's memory.



**Comments:**

This exhibition took the cultural integration reflected in Islamic architectural monuments as the entry point, old photographs as the main exhibits, and ancient buildings as the theme, to show scenes of people's life in the cities of Central Asian countries along the Silk Road and their close relations with each other. This display, presented in a university venue, was a combination of text and photos that successfully overcame the limitations of an exhibition about architecture.

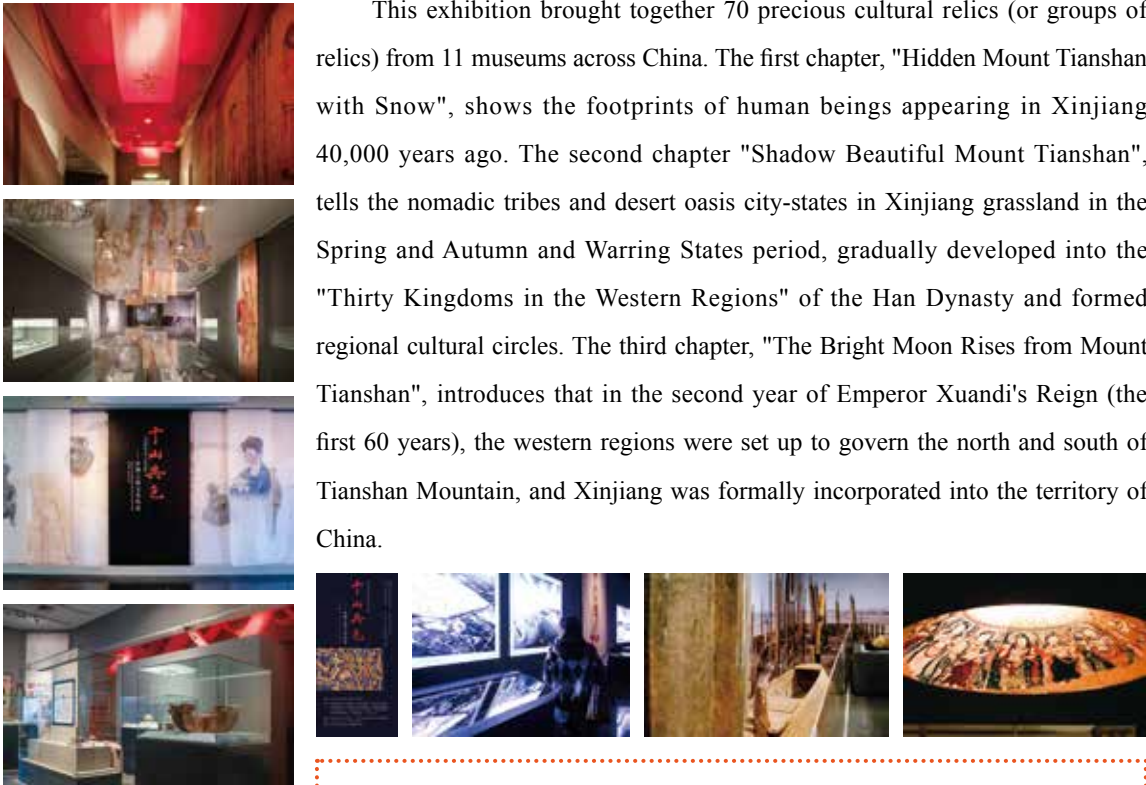
9

## A Special Exhibition on the Civilizations of the Silk Road

October 31, 2019 - February 28, 2020, Sackler Museum of Archaeology and Art, Peking University, Beijing, China

**Introduction:**

This exhibition brought together 70 precious cultural relics (or groups of relics) from 11 museums across China. The first chapter, "Hidden Mount Tianshan with Snow", shows the footprints of human beings appearing in Xinjiang 40,000 years ago. The second chapter "Shadow Beautiful Mount Tianshan", tells the nomadic tribes and desert oasis city-states in Xinjiang grassland in the Spring and Autumn and Warring States period, gradually developed into the "Thirty Kingdoms in the Western Regions" of the Han Dynasty and formed regional cultural circles. The third chapter, "The Bright Moon Rises from Mount Tianshan", introduces that in the second year of Emperor Xuandi's Reign (the first 60 years), the western regions were set up to govern the north and south of Tianshan Mountain, and Xinjiang was formally incorporated into the territory of China.



**Comments:**

The exhibition focused on the ancient civilizations of Xinjiang, and from the special geographical position of Xinjiang, discussed the two-way cultural influence between Xinjiang and the Silk Road. Archaeologists selected the best cultural relics of Xinjiang, which were then arranged chronologically, showing the important status and great contribution of this region on the Silk Road.



10

## Golden Horde: The Cradle of Kazakh Statehood

December 11,2019 - December 31, 2019, Central National Museum, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Introduction:

The exhibition is divided into five parts: "Warriors' Equipment in the 13th and 14th centuries" is the first part, showing metal belt covers, weapons - arrows, swords, quivers and so on. There are also fragments of the haute couture of Shagataids nomadic aristocrats from the 13th and 14th centuries in almaty. The second part, "Golden Horde cities in Kazakhstan in the 13th and 14th centuries", introduces the archaeological relics of the Golden Horde period -Saraichik, Otrar, Kuyryktobe, etc. The "great silk road trade way import" is the third part, not only including Ulus Zhoshi and the 13th to the 14th century 25 coins from other states, but also imports found in the cities of the Golden Horde of Kazakhstan, as well as silver and copper coins obtained from the Settlement of Saraichik. The "Religion: TengGe pie, Islam, Ernest in socialism, zoroastrianism, Buddhism" is the fourth part, introduces the tombstones and Ernest in icon sets. "Religious Buildings of the 13th and 14th Centuries" is the fifth part, showing mausoleums and architectural fragments of ancient settlements such as Saraichik, Zhoshi Khan, Alash Khan, Bolgan Ana, Khoja Ahmed Yasau, etc.



Comments:

For the first time, the exhibition summarized the Golden Horde, a steppe hegemony from the 13th and 14th centuries, from the perspectives of archaeology, history and nationality, showing the strong core of the Golden Horde, its important position on the Silk Road and its important role in the formation of the Kazakh state. It provided rich materials for a comprehensive understanding of Kazakhstan in the 13th and 14th centuries.

## Theme Exhibition List

No.	Exhibition	Exhibition time	Exhibition Site
1	Hungarians on the Silk Road	2018/11/26/—2019/1/7	Budapest, Hungary
2	The Forbidden City and The Maritime Silk Road Exhibition	2018/12/3/—2019/3/31	Lisbon, Portugal
3	Hong Kong Science Museum Exhibition Digitises Silk Road Map	2018/12/7/—2019/2/20	Hong Kong, China
4	Silk, Tea and Celadon: an Intercultural Dialogue on the Silk Road	2018/12/18/—2019/1/15	Dubai, the United Arab Emirates
5	The Wind Is Setting Sail : An Exhibition of Ancient Chinese Maritime Science and TechNology	2018/12/21/—2019/5/10	Shanghai, China
6	Traffic and Communication Along the Silk Road	2018/12/28/—2019/3/11	Lanzhou, China
7	"Min Feng Yue Yun : Minyue and Minyue Historical Relics" Joint Exhibition	2018/12/29/—2019/2/28	Guangzhou, China
8	A National Treasure from Afghanistan	2018/12/29/—2019/3/29	Changsha, China
9	The Maritime Silk Road and the Architectural History of East Asia	2019/1/1/—2019/2/28	Ningbo, China
10	Tianma Xilai : Special Exhibition of Shanxi National Treasure Series ' Gilt Bronze Horse ' in Western Han Dynasty	2019/1/1/—2019/4/1	Xi 'an, China
11	Beihai Sea Silk Road Declaration of World Cultural Heritage Exhibition	2019/1/8/—2019/1/24	Beihai, China
12	"Dunhuang Is No Longer Far Away : Into Hebei" Digital Exhibition	2019/1/10/—2019/4/10	Shijiazhuang, China
13	The Maritime Secrets Revealed from Ancient Ships	2019/1/18/—2019/5/18	Hanoi, Vietnam
14	Nara, Three Treasures of Japanese Buddhism	2019/1/23/—2019/3/18	Paris, France
15	"Wanli Tea Ceremony" Special Exhibition	2019/1/28/—2019/4/7	Taiyuan, China
16	Faith and Empire: Art and Politics in Tibetan Buddhism	2019/2/1/—2019/7/15	New York, USA
17	Power of Pattern	2019/2/3/—2019/8/11	Los Angeles, USA
18	Baluchars: The Woven Narrative Silks of Bengal	2019/2/8/—2019/3/20	New Delhi, India
19	Buried Treasures of the Silk Road	2019/2/9/—2019/6/2	Greenwich, USA
20	The Archaeological Discovery of Yueshi and Kangju	2019/2/22/—2019/6/10	Tashkent, uzbekistan
21	Shan Zong · Water Source · Road Chong : Qinghai in One Belt and One Road	2019/2/28/—2019/6/30	Beijing, China
22	Mudao Zhenyi: the Silk Road Art World of Yuo Hirayama	2019/3/5/—2019/6/10	Xi 'an, China
23	Millennium Ancient Port - Archaeological Exhibition of Qinglong Town Site in Shanghai	2019/3/5/—2019/6/3	Guangzhou, China
24	The Great Silk Road Exhibition	2019/3/15/—2019/8/18	Yerabuka, Dagestan
25	Into the Western Regions : Xinjiang Silk Road Cultural Relics Exhibition	2019/3/16/—2019/6/16	Ningbo, China
26	Exposition Marco Polo	2019/3/21/—2019/3/24	Paris, France
27	Longquan Celadon Exhibition in Nanhai I, Haixi Road	2019/3/29/—2019/6/10	Longquan, China
28	The Golden Horde and the Black Sea Region Lessons of the Genghisid Empire	2019/4/3—2019/10/6	Kazan, Russia
29	Return from the East: Silk, Spices and Precious Stones	2019/4/5/—2020/2/24	Nantes, France



30	Sharing a Common Future Exhibition of Treasures from National Museums Along the Silk Road	2019/4/11/—2019/7/14	Beijing, China
31	From the Ruins of the Palace of the State of South Yue to the Maritime Silk Road	2019/4/12/—2019/7/5	Beijing, China
32	Pilgrimage Route · Holy Trail : from Dunhuang to Iberian Peninsula	2019/4/15/—2019/6/25	Dunhuang City, China
33	"Silk Road" and "Silk Road" Exhibition	2019/4/18/—2019/5/16	Hangzhou, China
34	Treasure of Sea Silk : "Bowl Jiao No. 1" Shipwreck Water Porcelain Exhibition	2019/4/20/—2019/6/16	Dalian, China
35	Return - Italy Returns China Lost Cultural Relics Exhibition	2019/4/24/—2019/6/30	Beijing, China
36	Sense Color Dunhuang : 1650 Dunhuang Exhibition	2019/4/26/—2019/7/14	Shanghai, China
37	"Shining for a Thousand Years: Silver in China's Monetary History	2019/4/26/—2019/7/28	Shanghai, China
38	Avenue Integration : Asian Art Works Exhibition	2019/5/10/—2019/5/26	Beijing, China
39	OverSeas Kizil Grottoes Mural and Cave Restoration Image Exhibition	2019/5/12/—2019/6/9	Tianjin, China
40	Asia - Asia Civilization Exhibition	2019/5/13/—2019/8/11	Beijing, China
41	Silk Road Hole Road - Gansu Cultural Relics Elite Exhibition	2019/5/16/—2019/7/21	Beijing, China
42	Changsha Museum Collection of Tang Dynasty Changsha Kiln Porcelain Special Exhibition	2019/5/16/—2019/8/18	Nanjing, China
43	Pompeii: The Eternal City	2019/5/17/—2019/8/18	Guangzhou, China
44	Both Ends-China and Britain on the Maritime Silk Road	2019/5/18/—2019/10/8	Lanzhou, China
45	DaHaiDao - "Nanhai I Date" Sunken Ships and the Southern Song Dynasty Sea Trade Exhibition	2019/5/18/—2019/8/25	Guangzhou, China
46	The First Biennale of Natural Dyes	2019/5/20/—2019/5/24	Hangzhou, China
47	Photo Exhibition of Nanjing Relics of the Maritime Silk Road, "Silk Road Imprinting · Originated from Nanjing"	2019/5/24/—2019/6/18	Nanjing, China
48	Shimanami Kaido 53rd and Silk Road	2019/5/27/—2019/10/4	Hiroshima, Japan
49	Beauty Unites Us — Chinese Art from the Vatican Museums	2019/5/28/—2019/7/14	Beijing, China
50	Silent Narrative	2019/6/2/—2019/8/8	Yinchuan, China
51	China Silkworm Silk Culture Exhibition	2019/6/6/—2019/8/25	Beijing, China
52	China's Early Light Yulu River West - Yumen 4000 Years of Historical Relics Exhibition	2019/6/8/—2019/8/8	Quanzhou, China
53	Silk Road Ancient Memory : Special Exhibition of Xixia Cultural Relics	2019/6/14/—2019/10/6	Macau, China
54	Mingqi Exposition	2019/6/15/—2019/9/15	Toulon, France
55	Return to BUKHARA: Historical and Cultural Heritage Found in the Tombs of General An Pu and His Friend During the Reign of the Tang Dynasty	2019/6/20/—2019/9/20	Tashkent, Uzbekistan
56	Chasing Dreams on the Silk Road : the Tomb Figure of a Camel Rider in the Special Exhibition of Shanxi National Treasure Series	2019/6/20-present	Xi 'an, China
57	Sancai, Three-color Glazed Ware -Treasures of the Silk Road	2019/6/22/—2019/8/25	Tokyo, Japan
58	Life Along the Silk Road: Little Stories During the Great Era	2019/6/22/—2019/9/8	Hangzhou, China
59	Tang fan Ancient Road - - Seven Provinces and Regions Fine Cultural Relics Exhibition	2019/7/2/—2019/10/8	Xi 'an, China
60	Exhibition of Intangible Cultural Heritage Along Silk Road and Poverty Alleviation in Ethnic Minority Areas of China	2019/7/2/—2019/7/6	Vienna, Austria

61	Cultural Exchanges Along the Silk Road: Art Treasures from the Tubo Period	2019/7/3/—2019/10/22	Dunhuang, China
62	Wanli Tongfeng : Xinjiang Cultural Relics Exhibition	2019/7/9/—2019/9/9	Beijing, China
63	The Route of the Sea: Nanhai Shipwreck Maritime Trade in the Southern Song Dynasty	2019/7/15/—2019/9/15	Guangzhou, China
64	Ancient Money of the East – Silver and Paper	2019/8/2/—2019/8/18	Minsk,Republic of Belarus
65	Silk Road, Qinghai Road, Xining Treasure	2019/8/16/—2019/11/1	Nanjing, China
66	Silk Road Exhibition	2019/8/18/—2019/10/19	Sharjah, United Arab Emirates
67	Silk Road Impression—China Fashion Art Exhibition	2019/8/30/—2019/9/16	Berlin, Germany
68	Boundless : the Story of the Maritime Silk Road	2019/9/3/—2020/8/28	Tianjin, China
69	Ethnocultural Heritage of the Peoples of Russia and the Silk Road	2019/9/4/—2019/10/27	Rostov-on-don, Russia
70	Silk Road Cities	2019/9/5/—2019/10/17	Leiden, Netherlands
71	Facing the Sea - Changsha Kiln Porcelain Fine Exhibition	2019/9/6/—2019/11/18	Guangzhou, China
72	PRA-KASHI: Silk, Gold and Silver from the City of Light	2019/9/10/—2019/10/8	New Delhi, India
73	Call Me Anything but Ordinary	2019/9/12/—2019/11/30	Berlin, Germany
74	10th Anniversary of Ikuo Hirayama's Death Part 2 “Eternal Journey”	2019/9/14/—2019/12/27	Yamanashi, Japan
75	The Vast South China Sea : Photo Exhibition of the Guangzhou and Maritime Silk Road	2019/9/17/—2019/12/16	Luzhou, China
76	Tianshan Painting Scroll · Silk Road Changji	2019/9/23/—2019/10/10	Changji County, China
77	Exhibition on Peace Along the Silk Roads	2019/9/24/—2019/9/29	Hamidan, Iran
78	A New Display at the Shanghai Museum of Ethnic Arts and Crafts	2019/9/24/—2020/3/22	Shanghai, China
79	The Great Silk Road: the CrossRoads of Civilizations	2019/9/25/—2019/10/15	Tashkent, Uzbekistan
80	Made in China	2019/9/25—2019/12/15	Moscow, Russia
81	"Jinse Wanli Rainbow Passes East and West" Exhibition of Historical Archives and Documents of the Silk Road between China and Foreign Countries	2019/9/26/—2019/10/13	Beijing, China
82	Silk Road Sailing: Special Exhibition of Ancient Maritime Silk Road Relics in Guangxi	2019/9/26/—2020/2/15	Shanghai, China
83	The Great Silk Road Heritage Exhibition	2019/9/27/—2019/9/27	Cherczyk, KCR
84	Splendid China - Ancient Silk Fabric Cultural Exhibition	2019/9/28/—2019/11/24	Beijing, China
85	Travel the Silk Road	2019/9/28/—2020/1/5	Atlanta, USA
86	Fanhai Rongguang : Special Exhibition of Chinese Export Heraldic Porcelain	2019/10/1/—2019/12/15	Tianjin, China
87	Exhibition of Sogdian textiles Iwata Silk Road Museum	2019/10/10/—2020/3/29	Iwata, Japan
88	Fusion of Color: A Special Exhibition on the Civilizations of the Silk Road	2019/10/31/—2020/2/28	Beijing, China
89	A Special Exhibition of Tang Dynasty Terracotta Figures Unearthed in Shanxi Province	2019/11/1/—2020/2/9	Guangzhou, China
90	The Story of the Yangtze River Civilization : The Yangtze River Civilization and the Maritime Silk Road	2019/11/10/—2020/2/23	Zhangjiagang, China
91	The Silk Road, Millennia of Influence	2019/11/14/—2019/12/13	Istanbul, Turkey

92	The Silk Road is Far Away : A Photo Exhibition of Cultural Relics of China's Maritime Silk Road	2019/11/15/—2019/12/25	Yangjiang, China
93	The Maritime Silk Road intangible Cultural Heritage Exhibition	2019/11/23/—2019/11/27	Quanzhou, China
94	"The Land Like Gold and the Sea Like Lapis: A Fine Blue-and-Yellow Brocade"	2019/11/25/—2020/5/18	Toronto, Canada
95	Peter the First. Collector. ReSearcher. Artist	2019/11/30—2020/3/8	Moscow, Russia
96	About World Heritage Dunhuang and Silk Road Exhibition	2019/12/2/—2020/4/15	Hiroshima, Japan
97	World Pure Land · Millennium Buddha Palace : Dunhuang Frescoes Fine Art Exhibition	2019/12/6/—2020/2/8	Kunming, China
98	China Dunhuang Cultural Heritage Photography Exhibition	2019/12/8/—2019/12/14	Sultanate of Oman, Oman
99	Golden Horde: The Cradle of Kazakh Statehood	2019/12/11/—2019/12/31	Almaty, Kazakhstan
100	Grand Dunhuang Art Exhibition	2019/12/15/—2020/3/29	Beijing, China
101	Silk Road Charm Colorful Qiuci : Qiuci Cave Mural Art Exhibition	2019/12/18/—2020/2/20	Shanghai, China
102	Initial Light of National Color : Gansu Colored Pottery Art Exhibition	2019/12/25/—2020/12/24	Beijing, China
103	Chinese Art in Georgian National Museum	2019/12/27/—2020/2/1	Tbilisi, Georgia



Cultural Heritage on the Silk Roads

2019  
REPORT

ACADEMIC RESEARCHES



## Review of Silk Road Studies in 2019

Luo Shuai

Department of History, Zhejiang University

In 2019, more than 200 books (monographs, proceedings, reports, catalogues, etc.) as well as 400 papers on the Silk Road studies were published. The following is a review and introduction of the important works in three aspects, i.e. original materials, historical specialized studies, and cultural heritage management.

### I. Original Materials

#### 1. Collation of Ancient Books

a) Traditional literatures. Tianjin Ancient Books Publishing House launched the “Silk Road Literature Series”, including *Silk Road Rare Print Treasure Collection* (10 vols.) and *Silk Road Rare Manuscript Treasure Collection* (10 vols.), which photocopied 57 sorts of rare books about Silk Road from Kangxi period of Qing Dynasty to the Republic of China. Joseph P. Yap’s *The Western Regions, Xiongnu and Han: From the Shiji*, Hanshu and Hou Hanshu (Independently published), competently translated the chapters into English about the Han Dynasty relations with the peoples of the Western Regions and Xiongnu from the *Shiji*, the *Hanshu* and the Hou *Hanshu*, with annotated maps of Central Asia, the Western Regions, the Han and Xiongnu territories as well as commentaries on historical contexts and previous publications on the topic.

b) Unearthed documents. *Han Dynasty Bamboo Slips from Yumen Pass Site, Dunhuang* and the first volume of *Han Dynasty Bamboo Slips from Xuanquan Site, Dunhuang*, both compiled by Zhang Defang’s team, were published by Zhongxi Book Company. The 10-volume *Dunhuang Documents in the Capital Museum of China* (Yanshan Publishing Press), edited by Professor Rong Xinjiang, reveals all Dunhuang documents in the Capital Museum with exquisite color plates. These three publications about Dunhuang provides a large number of new materials for the Silk Road studies.

#### 2. Archaeological Reports

The archaeological reports focus on two regions, i.e. the Sogdian Central Asia and Turfan basin. R. Rante and D. Mirzaakhmedov’s *The Oasis of Bukhara, Volume 1: Population, Depopulation and Settlement Evolution* (Brill) reports the results of a large-scale regional archaeological investigation conducted by the French-Uzbekistan archaeological team in the oasis of Bukhara, corresponding to the delta of the Zerafshan Delta. P. Lurje’s “Panjakent Archaeological Expedition, 2008-2018” (*Arkheologicheskiiyaboty v Tadzhikistane* 40) gives a brief description of the chronicle, the publications, the most significant finds of the ancient Sogdian city Panjakent. Xi Tongyuan’s “Archaeological Investigation in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan of the Sogdian Period” (*Cultural Relics* 2019/2) introduces the investigation of 24 important cultural heritage sites and 13 museums in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, which was conducted by the 2011 joint team of Northwest University (China), National Museum of China and Shanxi

Provincial Archaeological Research Institute.

The Cultural Relics Publishing Press pushed out two archaeological reports on Turfan region, *Xinjiang Yanghai Cemetery* and *Turfan Cemeteries of Jin to Tang Periods*, both of which were edited by the Turfan Cultural Relics Bureau et al. The former offers data on 521 tombs in three ancient cemeteries excavated in the Yanghai area since 2003. The latter provides materials for a total of 157 tombs in the three cemeteries of Gouxu, Munar, and Badamu which unearthed in 2004-2005.

### 3. Catalogues of Cultural Relics

Important exhibition catalogues published this year include: *The Splendid World: Album of the International Quality Silk Arts* (Donghua University Press), edited by Zhao Feng, is the catalogue of exhibition of the same name held by the China National Silk Museum in the second half of 2016. *Inlaid Harp through Tenthousand Miles, Rainbow across the East and West: Highlights of the Silk Road Archives from the 16th to the Early 20th Century* (Zhonghua Book Company), edited by the National Archives Administration of China and Peking University, contains the excellent cultural relics and research articles of the same name exhibition held in the University History Museum of Peking University in the second half of 2019. *Born for the Sea: Legend of Ancient Roman Harbor* (Cultural Relics Press), edited by the China Port Museum et al., is a catalogue of the same name exhibition held in the second half of 2019, which presents more than 130 pieces/sets of precious cultural relics from Italy that shows the close relationship between ancient Rome and the ocean.

Other catalogues include *The Warehouse Reflects the Ten thousand Miles Silk Road: Highlights of the Relics from Yongfeng Warehouse Site of Qingyuan District in Yuan Dynasty* (Ningbo Press), which collates the archaeological process and important discoveries of the Yongfeng Warehouse site for the first time.



### 4. Reference Books

Six diverse reference books about the Silk Road were published this year. The National Library of China issued two kinds of the Silk Road bibliography series (Xueyuan Press). One is *Bibliography of the Silk Road Studies Books* which is compiled by Chang Jinxin, the other is *Bibliography of the Silk Road Studies Articles* which is compiled by Liu Bo. The former contains more than 2,000 related works in the political, cultural and economic fields of the Silk Road studies in the past two decades. The latter lists a total of more than 12,000 research papers on the Silk Road for nearly 40 years.

*The World of the Silk Road* (NHK publishing), edited by the Japan Silk Road Certification Executive Committee, contains more than 400 items related to the Silk Road culture. *Encyclopedia of the Silk Road Eastern Region: Xinjiang of China* (Independently published), compiled by the National Institute of Cultural Studies of the National Institute of Cultural Heritage of Korea, contains 439 entries, including 28 overview entries on the history and culture of Xinjiang and the Silk Road, and 411 specific cultural relics and remains entries.

Jiang Qiuxia’s *Cultural Keyword of Dunhuang: Chinese-English Contrast* (Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press) selected a group of the most representative vocabulary on Dunhuang culture and translates them into English, for the sake of establishing the standard for Dunhuang cultural term translation. W. Ball’s *Archaeological Gazetteer of Afghanistan: Revised Edition* (Oxford University Press) provides more than 1500 archaeological site entries in Afghanistan, supplemented with concordance material, site plans, drawings, and detailed maps prepared from satellite imagery, which is the most comprehensive reference book on the archaeology and cultural relics of Afghanistan.

### II. Historical Specialized Studies

#### 1. Times before Zhang Qian

a) The early nomadic people of the Eurasian steppe and the cultural exchange between East and West. *Excavating the Eurasian Steppe: A Guide to Steppe Archaeology* (Bensei Publishing), edited by the Steppe Archaeology Society of Japan and written by the specialists such as Toshio Hayashi, reflects the latest research trends of Eurasian steppe archaeology in Japanese academic circles. Although a small number of chapters deal with the remains of the Huns and Turks, the whole book focuses on the problems of the



early nomadic peoples in the grasslands, such as Scythian, Salmatai, Saka of the Bronze Age and the early Iron Age. Barry Cunliffe’s *The Scythians: Nomad warriors of the steppe* (Oxford University Press) concerns the Scythians who ranged wide across the prairies of the Eurasian steppe from the Altai mountains to the Great Hungarian Plain in the first millennium BC, exploring their beliefs, arts, burial customs, and the war conflicts with Persians and Greeks.

b) Alexander’s eastward expedition and the Hellenization of Central Asia and India. Nahid Norozi’s “The ‘Metal Army’ of Alexander in the War against the Indian King Porus in Three Persian Alexander Books (Tenth–Fourteenth Centuries)” (*Iranian Studies* 52/5-6), focuses on the particular episode of the eastern Alexander legend, i.e. the building of an extraordinary “metal army” employed by Alexander in his war against the Indian King Porus, which is preserved in at least three Persian literatures written between the tenth and fourteenth centuries CE. Richard Stoneman’s *The Greek Experience of India: From Alexander to the Indo-Greeks* (Princeton University Press) explores how the Greeks interacted with Indians from the third to first centuries BCE, discussing their custom, art, literature, philosophy, and their impact on the ideas of Buddhists and other ascetics.

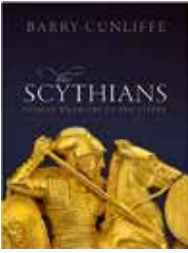
c) The historical origin of the Silk Road in China. Song Yixiao’s “Guangzhou’s Ancient Name *panyu* Derived from ‘Foreign Businessmen’s Residence’” (*Journal of Sun Yat-sen University* 2019/1) points out that *panyu* is the provincial name of “Foreign Businessmen’s Residence” in Chinese, which can be traced back to the Warring States period. It indicates that Guangzhou had become one of the earliest starting point of the Maritime Silk Road on the South China Sea. Zhang Guangming’s *Exploring the Origin of the Silk Road: A Study on Zhoucun Village of Yuling in Qi State as a Source of the Silk Road* (Cultural Relics Press) reviews the history of local silk development of Zhoucun Village and the development of the silk trade, pointing out the importance of Zhoucun as a supply place for the Silk Road.

**2. The Period of the Four Empires (2nd BC-2nd century AD)**

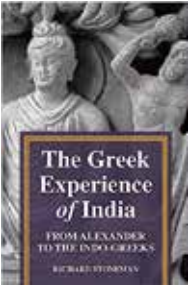
a) The Prairie Silk Road. Borbala Obrusanszky’s *Culture of the Huns in Eurasia: Selected papers* (Amazon Media) covers many issues of the Huns, including The relationship between the Huns and the Han Dynasty and the Silk Road, Tiemenguan, Tongwan City and the remains of the Huns in Central Asia, the Hungarians in the Caucasus, etc.

b) The western section of the Silk Road during this period. Hamish Cameron’s *Making Mesopotamia: Geography and Empire in a Romano-Iranian Borderland* (Brill), examines the records of Strabo, Pliny the Elder, Ptolemy and other classical geographers about Mesopotamia, where was the boundary between the Roman Empire and the Parthian and Sassanian Empires. Blair Fowlkes-Childs and Michael Seymour’s *The World between Empires: Art and Identity in the Ancient Middle East* (Metropolitan Museum of Art) studies on the main trade routes between Rome and Parthia, and explores the exchange of commodities and ideas on the intricate trade network of the ancient Middle East. Greg Fisher’s *Rome, Persia, and Arabia: Shaping the Middle East from Pompey to Muhammad* (Routledge) focuses on the periods from the Roman army entering the Middle East in 63 BC to the death of Muhammad in 632 AD. Maciej Paprocki’s *Roads in the Deserts of Roman Egypt: Analysis, Atlas, Commentary* (Oxbow) points out that the desert area of Egypt under the rule of Rome has experienced unprecedented development and the road network has been greatly improved.

c) The middle section of the Silk Road. Yang Juping’s “Rumors or Historical Facts: Information on the Hellenistic Countries and Cities in the Western Regions in the Records of Chinese Literature” (*Western Regions Studies* 2019/3) points out that the memories and rumors about the Hellenistic kingdoms and cities in Central Asia spread into the Central Plains, thus leaving relevant records in the historical literatures. Harry Falk’s “Kushan Religion and Politics” (*Bulletin of the Asia Institute* 29) is the latest opinion of the author on Kushan politics and religion. The *Geography of Gandhāran Art: Proceedings of the Second International Workshop of the Gandhāra Connections Project* (Oxford University Press), edited by Wannaporn Rienjang and Peter Stewart, focuses on the geographical changes of the Gandhara art, explores the regional differences in the



The Scythians Nomad Warriors of the Steppe



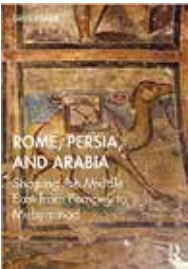
The Greek Experience of India From Alexander to the Indo-Greeks



Culture of the Huns in EurasiaSelected Papers



The World Between EmpiresArt and Identity in the Ancient Middle East



Rome, Persia, and Arabia

materials, styles, techniques, functions, etc. of the Gandhara art, as well as the relationship between Gandhara craftsmen and workshops and specific locations. *Gandhara and China* (Cultural Relics Press), edited by Li Chongfeng, systematically discusses the cultural relationship between Gandhara and China from three aspects, i.e. sites, relics and literature. Sun Yinggang and He Ping’s *Illustrating the History of the Gandhara Civilization* (SDX Joint Publishing Company), analyzes the Greek elements in the Gandhara civilization, the dynasty art of the Kushan Empire, the story of the Buddha’s birth and the biography of the Buddha. Wang Zijin’s “Western Biography of the Silk Road and Central China Music” (*Western Regions Studies* 2019/4) points out that the spread of the road to the west is one of the important ways for the Han culture to achieve external influence. Ge Chengyong’s “Gold Belt and Silver Belt: From the Golden Hill of Afghanistan to the Tuyuhun Tomb in Dulan, Qinghai” (*Cultural Relics* 2019/1), analyzes the golden belt unearthed from the Golden Hill of Afghanistan and the silver belt unearthed from the Tuyuhun Tomb in Dulan, Qinghai, proposing that both patterns and craftsmanship are the same, and they are both Western belts which belong to the ancient Greek and Roman culture.

d) The Maritime Silk Road. Berenice Bellina, Aude Favereau and Laure Dussubieux’s “Southeast Asian early Maritime Silk Road trading polities' hinterland and the sea-nomads of the Isthmus of Kra” (*Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 54) points out that the emergence of the Maritime Silk Road early trading countries accompanied by economic specialization, Cultural differentiation and cooperation between different groups involved in local and long-distance networks. Quan Hong and Li Zaoxin’s “Overseas Cultural Factors Investigation of the Octagonal Stone Pillars of the Nanyue Palace” (*Cultural Relics* 2019/10), focuses on the octagonal stone pillars and lanwang pillars unearthed in the Guangzhou Nanyue Palace site. The components are believed to originate from the octagonal pillars of the Sunga dynasty in West India. They were spread by related artisans via the Sino-Indian South China Sea. Li Qinghui et al’s *Hepu Port in Han Dynasty from the Perspective of Cultural Exchange* (Guangxi Science and Technology Publishing House) studies on the beadwork unearthed at the Hepu port and other sites in the Han Dynasty. *Archaeology and Culture of the Maritime Silk Road in Han Dynasty* (Science Press), edited by the Institute of Archaeology, CASS et al., discusses the status of the Maritime Silk Road in Han Dynasty from the perspective of archaeology and history, as well as the cultural relics unearthed in Hepu port.

**3. Sogdian-Sasanian Period (3-8th century)**

a) The Sasanian politics, economy, culture, and religion. *Studies on Pre-Islamic Iran and on Historical Linguistics* (State Hermitage Publishers), edited by Pavel Lurje, incorporates articles presented on the Eighth European Conference of Iranian Studies (St. Petersburg, 14-19 September 2015), which focus on pre-Islamic Iran history and historical linguistics. R. Gyselen’s *La géographie administrative de l’Empire sassanide: Les témoignages épigraphiques en moyen-perse* (Peeters) discusses the political districts of the Sassanian Empire, such as the names of regional kingdoms, provinces, as well as the names of administrations and administrators. *Sasanian Elements in Byzantine, Caucasian and Islamic Art and Culture* (Schnell & Steiner), edited by Neslihan Asutay-Effenberger and Falko Daim, traces the elements of Sasanian art and culture that continued to live after the Sasanian fall in the Islamic dominions, which can be found in neighboring countries and cultures, such as Byzantium or the Christian Caucasus. Hodge Mehdi Malek’s *Arab-Sasanian Numismatics and History during the Early Islamic Period in Iran and Iraq: The Johnson Collection of Arab-Sasanian Coins* (Royal Numismatic Society) is the first major work to attempt a comprehensive survey of the Arab-Sasanian silver coinage since Walker’s 1941 Catalogue of the British Museum collection.

b) The Sogdians, the Silk Road routes and the circulation of commodities. Yutaka Yoshida’s *Three Manichaean Sogdian Letters Unearthed in Bazaklik, Turfan* (Rinsen Book) supplies the text, translation, commentary, and vocabulary of three Manichaean Sogdian documents from the Bezeklik Caves in 1981, and discusses the related historical background and the general format of the Sogdian letter. Masaharu Arakawa’s “The Sogdian Trade Activities and the Spice Circulation” (*Annual Report of the Ancient East Eurasian Research Center of Senshu University* 5) uses unearthed documents to discuss the Sogdian international trade network and the types of goods they dealt in East Asia in the Middle Age. Dai Chunyang’s “A Study on the Tang Dynasty Brick Tombs with Impressed Statues or Motifs at the Foyemiaowan at Dunhuang, IV: Impressions of the Silk Road Based on Bricks with the Motif of a Non-Chinese Merchant Leading a Camel” (*Dunhuang Research* 2019/5) focuses on the popular motif of a non-Chinese merchant leading a camel impressed on the bricks from Foyemiaowan at Dunhuang, and examines the changes in connotation of the words “hu (non-Chinese)” and “hushang (non-Chinese merchants)” in historical documents, the early history of the Sogdians, the ethnic



Making Mesopotamia Geography and Empire in a Romano-Iranian Borderland



identities of the non-Chinese merchants pictured leading camels, and the influence of Sogdian costumes on clothing in the Central Plains during the Tang dynasty. Li Jinxiu’s “A Research relating to the Silk of Jiannan on the Silk Road in Tang Dynasty from the Perspective of Dunhuang and Turpan Manuscripts” (*Journal of Dunhuang Studies* 2019/3) points out that the white silk cloth in Shazhou and Xizhou comes from Jiannan district. From Jiannan to Liangzhou, Sha zhou, to Yizhou, Xizhou, Tingzhou, Jiannan white silk cloth were carried into the Silk Road. Through the government transport and merchants trade, Jiannan silk spread into the hinterland of the western regions. Li Shuhui’s “A Study on Luntai City in the Tang Dynasty and the Middle Section of New North Route of the Silk Rood” (*China’s Borderland History and Geography Studies* 2019/3) proposes that the new northern route of the Silk Road was divided into two branches. The Fubei Old City was the location of Luntai County and Luntai Defense Detachment, which was the rendezvous point of the two western routes and the two eastern routes.

c) The religious culture of the Silk Road. Aliy Ivanovich Kolesnikov’s *The holy book of zoroastrianism: Transliteration, transcription and critical translation of three kinds of palawi* (Nauka) includes a Russian translation of three Middle Persian texts of religious content accompanied by conceptual commentary. The first is the Fifth book of Denkard, the second is a fragment from the Fourth Book of Denkard, and the third is the “Book of the Righteous Viraz”. Manfred Hutter’s *Iranische Religionen: Zoroastrismus, Yezidentum* (De Gruyter), discusses the development and characteristics of three important religions in Iranian history, i.e. Zoroastrianism, Yezidentism and Bahā’itum. Domenico Agostini’s “Half-human and Monstrous Races in Zoroastrian Tradition” (*Journal of the American Oriental Society* 139/4), examines the literature sources and discusses their accounts of five fabulous races from Iranian, and especially Zoroastrian. Shen Ruiwen’s *Zoroastrian Belief and Funeral in Ancient China* (Shanghai Ancient Books Publishing House) systematically sorted out the religious beliefs and funeral forms of the Sogdians and their descendants who entered China in the Middle Ages. Yan Yaozhong’s *The Influence of Brahmanism and Brahman Culture in Ancient China* (Zhonghua Book Company) uncovers the evidence of the existence of Brahmanism and Brahman culture in ancient China, and clarified their journey into China from a large number of documents and cultural relics.

d) The political exchange between the Central Plains and the West by the Silk Road. Sun Yinggang’s “The Northern Qi Emperor Who Spread His Hair on Muddy Ground: The Political Implications of the Buddha Dīpaṃkara Vyākaraṇa in China’s Middle Antiquity” (*Historical Research* 2019/6) points out that Emperor Wenxuan of the Northern Qi Dynasty shaped his own Buddhism by simulating the scene of Buddha Dīpaṃkara Vyākaraṇa. Zhang Qingjie’s “On the Origin of the Khagan Temples” (*Historical Research* 2019/1) proposes that the Khagan Temples in Jiexiu, Shanxi Province and other places is a natural combination of the nomadic hero worship and the sacrificial rites of the Han people. The Khagan Temples were originally built in the Tang Dynasty. Lin Guanqun’s “A Comparative Study of the Title of Monarch Khan of the Sui and Tang Dynasties” (*Journal of Minzu University of China* 2019/3) attempts to solve the problem of the origin and actual meaning of the title of Moyuan Khan by checking historical documents, inscriptions and the works of contemporary historians of Sinology.

**4. Uyghur-Arab Period (9th-12th century)**

a) The Qochu Uyghur. Moriyasu Takao’s *In the Eastern Uyghur Literature Collection on the Silk Road* (Brepols) collates more than 200 Uighur documents of the Uyghur period and the Mongolian period in the Eastern Tianshan area. Cho Seong-geum’s *Buddhist Paintings of the Great Empire of the Silk Road, the Tianshan Uyghur Kingdom* (Independently published) focuses on the Uighur Buddhist paintings in the Bezeklik Caves, the Jiaohe ruins, etc., analyzing its historical and geographical background. Fu Ma’s *The Qochu Uyghur Kingdom on the Silk Road: A Historical Study of Eastern Central Asia from the 9th to the 13th Centuries* (Social Sciences Academic Press) points out that though the Qochu Uyghur people were originally nomads, they absorbed the culture of the Han people and the local ethnic groups and developed a unique Uyghur civilization in western China. From the 9th to the 13th century, they controlled the two routes of the silk road, the north and south of the Tianshan mountain, which was the communication link between the central plains and the west between the Tang and Yuan dynasties. Fu Ma’s another work “Family Indicating Elements of Uighur Names from the 12th to the 14th Century and Its Origin” (*Ethno-National Studies* 2019/5) presents that on the basis of Chinese sources of the Yuan Dynasty, the lineages of three Uighur families in the Yuan Dynasty can be reconstructed along with the personal names of their members. The male members had already shared elements in their personal names to imply the families which they came from.

b) The Arabs and the material and cultural exchange along the Silk Road. Hana Taragan’s “Textiles in Cross-Cultural Encounters: The Case of the Umayyad Palace at Khirbat al-Mafjar” (*Al-Masāq: Journal of the Medieval Mediterranean* 2019)

presents an interweaving of geometrical patterns populated by images of objects, human busts, animals, and fantastic creatures. The origin of these patterns lies in the portable textiles woven from silk, wool, and other precious materials which were brought to the Umayyad palace as gifts, goods, or booty from cultures with which Islam had contact through conquests, trade, or diplomatic relations. Stephen G. Haw’s “The *genus Afzelia* and the Belitung ship” (*Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* 29/3) proposes that the Belitung ship is not an Arabian ship. The construction technique of the ship appears to resemble that of the eastern Indian Ocean. Ma Jianchun’s “Merchant Tours of the Middle East along the Maritime Silk Road between the 7th and 15th Centuries” (*Journal of Chinese Historical Studies* 2019/1) points out that The ancient Maritime Silk Road had frequent economic exchanges and active multilateral trade. People from different countries and regions along the route almost all participated in this commercial activity. In the Maritime Silk Road trade from the 7th to the 15th century, Persia, Arabia and Muslim merchants frequently traveled from east to west, and became the main participant in the tributary trade between China and the south China sea and the Indian Ocean, which built the maritime traffic network and promoted the prosperity of the ports along the southeast coast of China and the law of trade.

c) The communication between Song, Khitay and the Western Regions. Bai Yudong’s “On the Tribes in the North of the Gobi Desert Recorded in Wang Yande’s *Xizhou Cheng Ji*” (*China’s Borderland History and Geography Studies* 2019/1) raises that Wang Yande’s Xizhou Cheng Ji is an important historical material about the early history of Qocho Uyghur Kingdom, and also the fundamental material for studying the tribes in the northern frontier of China in the 10th century. Sun Hao’s “The Khitay Westward Conquest and Its Communication with the Kirghiz” (*Eurasia Studies* 9, new series) revealed the political factors of the Chinese and Western exchanges in the 10th century.

**5. Mongolian Period (13th-15th century)**

a) The land transportation and cultural exchange between the East and the West. M. Vér’s *Old Uyghur Documents concerning the Postal System of the Mongol Empire* (Brepols) is the first collected edition of the Old Uyghur fragments related with the postal system in the Mongolian period, which presents an edition and English translation with detailed commentary of the surviving Old Uyghur documents related to the postal system of the Mongol Empire in the 13th-14th centuries. Qiu Yihao’s *The Yuan History and the Cultural Exchange between East and West under the Mongolian Empire* (Shanghai Ancient Books Publishing House) tries to make a special study of the political system and political structure of the Mongol empire, as well as the communication between eastern and western cultures. Sally Church’s “A New Look at Chen Cheng’s Role in His Diplomatic Missions to Herat (1413-1420)” (*Monumenta Serica* 67/2) reinterprets the visit of the Ming Dynasty envoy Chen Cheng to the Timurids.

b) Maritime Silk Road. Chen Dongmei’s “The Song and Yuan dynasty Port Quanzhou and Pu Shougeng by the Global History View” (*Fudan University Journal* 2019/6) puts the Quanzhou port of the Song and Yuan Dynasties in the world historical coordinate system. Wan Ming’s “The Story of the Maritime Silk Road between China and Africa: The Navigational Memories of Ibn Battuta and Zheng He” (*Journal of Maritime History Studies* 2019/3) points out that the Moroccan traveler Ibn Battuta in the early 14th century and Chinese navigator Zheng He in the early 15th century set up a platform for memory of the Maritime Silk Road, and promoted mutual understanding between East and West to a new historical level.

c) Other studies. *The Persianate World: The frontiers of a Eurasian lingua franca* (University of California Press), edited by Nile Green, examines the use of Persian in Asia and Europe since the 9th century AD. Gong Yingyan’s “The Drawing of the Sundial Made by Matteo Ricci in Nanchang” (*Journal of Tsinghua University* 2019/2), points out that Matteo Ricci is the first one who introduced the European sundial into China. From 1595 to 1598, Matteo Ricci made many sundials in Nanchang as gifts to senior officials and famous scholars.

**6. Comprehensive Researches**

a) Comprehensive research on the Silk Road. *Socio-Environmental Dynamics along the Historical Silk Road* (Springer), edited by Liang Emlyn Yang et al., discusses socio-environmental interactions in the middle to late Holocene, covering specific areas along the ancient Silk Road regions. *Silk Roads: Peoples, Cultures, Landscapes* (University of California Press), edited by Susan Whitefield, is written by F. Grenet, N. Sims-Williams, Rong Xinjiang, Zhao Feng, etc., showing the diverse landscapes, nationalities, culture, history and art along the Silk Road. Zhang Guogang published two works, i.e. *Hu Sky and Han Moon Reflects the Western Ocean* (SDX Joint Publishing Company) and *A History of Sino-western Cultural Relations* (Peking University Press). The former provides readers with a popular impress on the Silk Road, while the later supplies a comprehensively history of the ancient Chinese

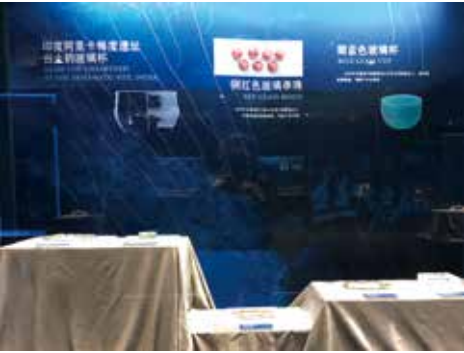
and Western cultural exchanges, covering the land and sea transportation, foreign relations, business interactions, and exotic religions, etc. Liu Jinbao’s “The Functions and Features of the Silk Road Exchanges: Two-way Exchange and Transit Trade” (*Journal of Chinese Historical Studies* 2019/1) proposes that the function of the Silk Road exchanges is to achieve a two-way win-win situation, which is characterized by the transit trade.

b) Research on the Maritime Silk Road. *Empires of the Sea: Maritime Power Networks in World History* (Brill), edited by Rolf Strootman et al., analyzes the maritime power networks of the empires from the Bronze Age to the 18th century. Huang Yuhong and Li Zhijian’s *History of the Guangxi Maritime Silk Road (Ancient and Modern Times)* (China Social Sciences Press) discusses the formation and development of the Guangxi Maritime Silk Road. *Studies on the Value of Cultural Heritage of Guangzhou’s Historical Silk Road on the Maritime Silk Road* (Sun Yat-sen University Press), edited by Liu Yumei and Zheng Junlei, explores the value of the South Sea God Temple and other historical monuments in Guangzhou and their relationship with the Maritime Silk Road. Li Jiping’s *Currency and Trade on the Maritime Silk Road (Quanzhou): Revised Edition* (Social Sciences Academic Press) reveals the prosperity of the Quanzhou port in the Maritime Silk Road trade by studying the currency and trade on the Maritime Silk Road. Bao Zhanbin’s *Maritime Silk Road Currency Culture in Ningbo* (Zhejiang University Press) illustrates the role of the Ningbo port on the Maritime Silk Road. In addition, several provincial Maritime Silk Road series were launched in China this year, e.g. the first selection of Hepu Maritime Silk Road research series (Guangxi Science and Technology Press) which is edited by the World Cultural Heritage Center of the Maritime Silk Road of Hepu County, Guangxi, the fifth selection of the Maritime Silk Road research series which is published in Guangdong Province, the illustrated Fujian and Maritime Silk Road series which is published by Fujian Education Press.

c) Research on other Silk Road branches. Lipi Ghosh’s *The Southern Silk Route: Historical Links and Contemporary Convergences* (Routledge) attempts to sketch out the historical dimensions of the Southern Silk Route and shows the contemporary dynamics, both positive and negative, which runs from China to Myanmar and ends up in Assam. Zhang Yun’s *Tibet Silk Road* (Jiangsu People’s Publishing) describes the historical overview of the Tibet Silk Road.

d) Comprehensive study of the history and geography of Central Asia. *The Archaeology of Afghanistan from Earliest Times to the Timurid Period* (Edinburgh University Press), edited by Raymond Allchin et al., provides a complete survey of the immensely rich archaeological remains of Afghanistan. *New Research on Central Asian, Buddhist and Far Eastern Art and Archaeology* (Brepols), edited by J. A. Lerner and A. L. Juliano, offers a broad range of subject matter from an equally broad range of regions, including papers on the Buddhist murals and carvings in Central Asia and China, Silk Road cultural relics, etc. Robert Haug’s *The Eastern Frontier: Limits of empire in late antique and early medieval Central Asia* (I. B. Tauris) argues for a pre-modern Central Asia with a discrete identity, a region that is not just a transitory space or the far-flung corner of empires, but its own historical entity.

e) Proceedings of comprehensive academic conferences covering different periods. *Urban Cultures of Central Asia from the Bronze Age to the Karakhanids: Learnings and Conclusions from New Archaeological Investigations and Discoveries* (Harrassowitz), edited by Christoph Baumer and Mirko Novak, comprehensively elaborates the development of urban culture in Central Asia from the early Bronze Age to the eve of the Western Expedition of Mongolia. *Marco Polo and the Silk Road from the 10th to 14th Centuries* (Peking University Press), edited by Rong Xinjiang and Dang Baohai, discusses the texts of Marco Polo’s journey, the historical issues reflected in it, the appearance of the land and Maritime Silk Roads in the 10th and 14th centuries, and several topics in the current history of sino-foreign relations, which represent the cutting-edge level of Marco Polo’s research today. *Silk Road and the Unearthed Documents from Xinjiang* (Zhonghua Book Company), edited by Wang Zhenfen and Rong Xinjiang, shows the new research results of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean scholars on the documents unearthed in Xinjiang from the Lushun Museum, the Turfan documents from various countries, the Otani expedition, and the Silk Road literature and art. *New Exploration of the Silk Road: Archaeology, Literature and Academic History* (Phoenix Publishing House), edited by Rong Xinjiang and Zhu Yuqi, discusses the Silk Road from the perspectives of archaeology, literature and academic history. *A Collection of Research Papers on Ethnic Contracts Unearthed on the Silk Road* (Zhonghua Book Company), edited by Nie Xiaohong and Chen Guocan, studies on Kharoshthi, Tibetan, Uyghur, Tangut, Chagatai and Chinese contracts unearthed from the Silk Road. *Proceedings of the International Symposium on Silk Road Cultures and Xinjiang* (Zhejiang University Press), edited by Liu Jinbao, systematically researches the



relevant issues of cultural exchange between Xinjiang and the Silk Road, as well as the historical and the contemporary value of the Silk Road. *The Maritime Silk Road and Buddhist Cultural Exchanges between China and Foreign Countries* (China Social Sciences Press), edited by Cheng Zuyu, explores the history, current situation, future development and contribution of the Chinese and foreign Buddhist cultural exchanges. *Proceedings of the International Symposium on Liangzhou Culture and the Silk Road* (China Social Sciences Press), edited by the Chinese Research Society of Qin-Han History, involves the historical culture of Liangzhou, the Silk Road, the northwest historical culture, and the protection, inheritance and development of Liangzhou culture in the Qin, Gan, Wei, Jin and southern and northern dynasties. *Sailing All the Way: Symposium on Yangzhou Grand Canal and Maritime Silk Road* (Southeast University Press), edited by Hua Derong, analyzes the heritage of the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal and the Maritime Silk Road, and exposes the value of Yangzhou on the Maritime Silk Road.

f) Commemorative essays related to the study of the Silk Road. These include *A Thousand Judgements: Festschrift for Maria Macuch* (Harrassowitz) edited by Desmond Durkin-Meisterernst et al., *Language, Society, and Religion in the World of the Turks, Festschrift for Larry Clark at Seventy-Five* (Brepols) edited by Zsuzsanna Gulácsi, *Festschrift for Professor Jiang Boqin at Eighty* (Guangdong People’s Publishing) edited by Xiang Qun and Wan Yi, *Studies in honor of Professor Shaul Shaked* (Israel Academy of Sciences) edited by Yohanan Friedmann and Etan Kohlberg, *History of Eurasia and the Silk Road* (Social Sciences Academic Press) edited by Wei Zhijiang, *Eastern and Western Academic Research and Cultural Exchange: Proceedings of the International Seminar Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Death of Juntaro Ishihama* (Kansai University Press) edited by Juji Azuma.

g) Personal essays related to Silk Road research. Zhu Yuqi’s *Collection of Zhu Yuqi’s Western Region Literature Research* (Zhonghua Book Company) covers the inscriptions of the Western Regions, the relationship between Turfan documents and Chinese literatures, the characters and literatures in Xinjiang, and the minority literatures collected by Wang Shuyan and Duan Enyong. Shi Yuntao’s *The Silk Road and the History of the Han and Tang Dynasties* (Daxiang Publishing Press) includes researches on the Silk Road and the history of cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries, the history of the Han and Tang Dynasties, and poetry and literature in the Tang Dynasty. Yao Chongxin’s *Avalokitesvara and the Divine Monks: Medieval Religious Art and History of the Western Regions* (The Commercial Press) explores the art and religion of the Middle Ages in China, the Western Regions, and the South China Sea, as well as the cultural exchanges they reflect. Liu Yonglian’s *The Land and Maritime Silk Roads and the Cultural Exchange* (China Social Sciences Press) conducts a comprehensive study of the tribes, businessmen, missionaries, immigrants, etc. on the ancient land and maritime Silk Roads. Hou Can’s *Historical and Archaeological Researches on the Western Regions* (Zhongxi Book Company) is a comprehensive summary of Professor Hou Can’s historical and archaeological researches on the Western Regions. Xia Nai’s *Archaeological Studies on the Silk Road* (Zhejiang University Press) gathers Professor Xia Nai’s researches on ancient ruins and unearthed cultural relics along the Silk Road. Wang Ziyun’s *Silk Road Art and Archaeological Studies* (Sanqin Press) is a special collection of Professor Wang Ziyun’s works on the Silk Road Art and Archaeology.

h) Other researches. Mariachiara Gasparini’s *Transcending Patterns: Silk Road Cultural and Artistic Interactions through Central Asian Textile Images* (University of Hawai’i Press) analyzes the Turfan textiles collected by the Berlin Asian Art Museum. Rong Xinjiang’s “The Significance of the Paper to the Silk Road Civilization” (*Journal of Chinese Historical Studies* 2019/1) explores the meanings of the Chinese invention of paper to the spread of classic culture on the Silk Road from the perspective of the material carrier. Li Ling’s *Reading Persia* (SDX Joint Publishing Company) is author’s notes of the survey on Iran, which deals with the politics, territory, system and religion of the Persian empire, as well as introduces its palaces, stone carvings, artworks and museum relics. Zhang Jianbo’s *Ancient Plastic Art along the South Branch of the Silk Road* (China Architectural Industry Press) discusses the Buddhist plastic art of Khotan on the south rim of the Tarim basin.

### III. Cultural Heritage Management

#### 1. Archaeometry

a) Scientific and technological archaeological research of ancient glass. Katharina Schmidt’s *Glass and Glass Production in the Near East during the Iron Age: Evidence from Objects, Texts and Chemical Analysis* (Archaeopress) discusses the production of glass in the Near East region in the Iron Age according to the chemical analysis of unearthed cultural relic samples and the literatures. Liu Song et al’s “Glass Beads Unearthed from Han Tombs in Lingnan Region and the Cultural Exchanges along the Maritime Silk Road in Han Dynasty” (*Sciences of Conservation and Archaeology* 2019/4) points out that there were cultural exchanges and connections between the Lingnan region and the Southeast Asia, South Asia, West Asia and the Mediterranean region in Han Dynasty.



b) Scientific and technological archaeological research on textiles. Diego Tamburini et al’s “An Investigation of the Dye Palette in Chinese silk Embroidery from Dunhuang (Tang Dynasty)” (*Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 2019/11) represents an important addition to the current knowledge about Chinese dyes and available mass spectral data for the identification of dye sources in archaeological textiles from the Silk Road. Zhou Yang et al’s “Scientific Research on the Textiles Excavated from a Zoroastrian Cemetery in Pamir” (*Sciences of Conservation and Archaeology* 2019/4) carries out fiber identification, dye testing and weaving structure analysis on the textile samples unearthed from a Zoroastrian cemetery in Pamir Jirzankal, and points out that the fiber materials include silk and wool; dyes such as madder, indigo and protoberberines were found; and the weaving structure mainly contains silk tabby and polychrome woolen taquete.

2. Theory and Practice of Heritage Protection

a) The overall research on the Silk Road heritage. Jing Feng’s *Cultural Routes of the Silk Road Applied for World Heritage by Multi-countries* (Science Press) points out that the Silk Road series of cross-border applications is an innovative approach and promoted by the World Heritage Committee. Wang Xudong’s *Atlas of the Important Historical Sites on the Silk Road* (Zhejiang University Press) collects information on the climate environment, topography, geological environment, human engineering activities, cultural relic types and spatial distribution along the Silk Road, revealing the characteristics and spatial changes of the natural environmental factors endowed by the Silk Road historic sites.

b) Heritage research on the western section of the Silk Road. Burkhard Schnepel’s *Travelling Pasts: The Politics of Cultural Heritage in the Indian Ocean World* (Brill) explores the heritage of the Indian Ocean World and proves that the past heritage of the region transformation plays a vital role in the processes and strategies associated with it. Fatemeh Farnaz Arefian et al’s *Urban Heritage Along the Silk Roads: A Contemporary Reading of Urban Transformation of Historic Cities in the Middle East and Beyond* (Springer) discusses the contemporary status of historical cities in the Middle East and their broader geography related to historical trade routes.

c) Research on the heritage of the Eastern Silk Road. the 10-volume *Study on the Cultural Heritage of the Chinese Silk Road* (Sanqin Publishing Press), edited by Liu Qingzhu and Du Wenyu, reveals the communication and integration between many ancient civilizations in Eurasia. *The Dunhuang Grottoes and Global Education: Philosophical, Spiritual, Scientific, and Aesthetic Insights* (Palgrave Macmillan), edited by Xu Di, analyzes the murals and literatures of Dunhuang Grottoes from an educational perspective. Umbri Maimatiai’s *Architectural Research on the Xinjiang Section of the Silk Road* (Science Press) discusses the ancient city sites, architectural features, architectural techniques, architectural ornaments of the oases in the Tarim, Turfan and Hami basins.

d) The Silk Road heritage protection technology and practice. Yan Zengfeng et al’s *Exploratory Research on the Physical Environment Protection of the Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes* (Science Press) studies the optimization, microclimate test in the cave, moisture absorption and desorption process of the wall material surface, ventilation adjustment and control in the cave, light environment in the cave, microclimate adjustment mechanism of the greening landscape in the cave area, etc. Zhang Xiaotong’s *Research Report on the Protection and Restoration of the Murals Uncovered in Kumutula Grottoes* (Cultural Relics Press) is the exploration and summary of the protection and restoration of the uncovered frescoes in the Kumutula Grottoes by the Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage.

1 *Three Manichaean Sogdian Letters Unearthed in Bazaklik, Turfan Unearthed (English)*

Yutaka Yoshida, January 2019, Linchuan Bookstore

Introduction:

The discovery of three Manichaean books in the Thousand Buddhas Cave in Beziklik, northeast of Turpan, Xinjiang, China, in 1981 attracted worldwide attention.

The book is divided into three parts, including the text, translation, annotations and vocabulary, as well as a discussion of the historical background and the writing form of Sogdia:

1. Introduction (Discovery of letters and previous research; The content and date of the letter; Possible locations; Relations between the residents of Manichaeans and Samarqand, as well as the territories of Karakhanid kingdom residing in the Western Uygur Kingdom; Turfan's ancestral land);

2. Letter formulas of three Bazaklik letters and other Sogdian letters (Structural components of letters; Continuity of formula phrases; Model letters; Excursus: recursive expression with a stamp seal);

3.Texts, translations and notes (Introduction: Manuscripts and their historical and linguistic features; Letter A; The letter B; The letter "C". Glossary, index board, map, table and graph list).



Comments:

In this book, Professor Yoshida, a famous Japanese expert in Sult language, has transcribed, translated and annotated three Moni Sult letters from 1980 to 1981 at the Burziklik Grottoes in Turpan. The publication of this book provides important new materials for Turpan studies, Manichaeism studies, and Sogdian activities on the Silk Road.

## 2 *Urban Cultures of Central Asia from the Bronze Age to the Karakhanids: Learnings and Conclusions from New Archaeological Investigations and Discoveries(English)*

Christoph Baumer & Mirko Novak, April 2019,  
Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz

### Introduction:

The book is the first comprehensive account of the development of urban culture in Central Asia from the early Bronze Age (around 3000 BC) to the Middle Ages (around 1200 AD). The book is a collection of 28 papers from 50 researchers from 14 countries/regions at a conference held in Bern in 2016.

The areas involved extend from Turkmenistan to Mongolia and include such Bronze Age Cultures as the Amu Darya (BMAC), iron Age Sodites, and early Parthian or early Medieval cultures of the Seven Rivers in southeastern Kazakhstan. On the one hand, the urban civilization that developed here was closely related to the culture of the nomadic ranchers who migrated and lived in this vast area, and on the other hand, it is associated with more developed neighboring civilizations in the Near East and far East. As a result, the region has become a diverse exchange of cultural and religious influence and has played an important role in the spread of cultural impulses.



### Comments:

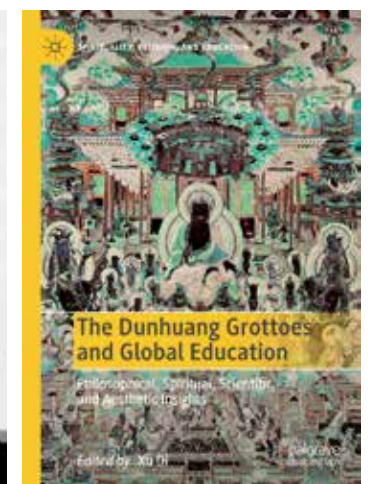
This collection of 28 articles comprehensively describes the development of urban culture in Central Asia from the early Bronze Age to the eve of the Western Expedition in Mongolia. Each paper of this book focuses on the application and interpretation of the new archaeological materials in Central Asia, and puts forward new opinions on the history of Central Asia and the cultural exchange between East and West.

## 3 *The Dunhuang Grottoes and Global Education: Bacc, Spiritual, Scientific, and Aesthetic Insights(English)*

Xu Di, May 2019, Palgrave Macmillan

### Introduction:

From an educational perspective, this book analyzes the murals and writings of the Dunhuang Grottoes, one of the most famous cultural heritages of the Silk Road in the northwest of China. The Dunhuang Grottoes are known for their stunning beauty and magnificence, but the philosophy of Dunhuang grottoes maintains that the universe, nature and humanity are an interconnected whole, with all elements operating according to universal principles of relationship. Xu di and her contributors focus on the moral education and ethics found in Dunhuang, which contain many personal stories about the personal journey and growth of Buddha and Bodhisattva, as well as discussing and analyzing these teachings and their potential impact on modern education systems throughout China and the world today.



### Comments:

This book offers a new perspective among the massive literature on Dunhuang at present. It is a good attempt of public history, exploring the contemporary cultural value of the Dunhuang Grottoes from the perspective of mass education. This book not only opens up a new field of vision for Dunhuang studies, but also provides a reliable sample of how Silk Road cultural heritage can play a practical and educational role.



## 4 *The Archaeological Gazetteer of Afghanistan: Revised Edition(English)*

Warwick Ball, July 2019, Oxford University Press

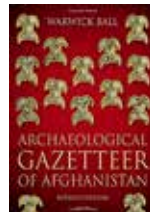
### Introduction:

Since its publication in 1982, the handbook of Archaeological Sites in Afghanistan has become the principal reference book for Afghan archaeology and the standard site and archaeological record for the region. The archaeological sites numbered in the handbook are now a regular part of the academic literature, and the book has become a key study of the region.

This handbook is revised and updated version. It is a supplement and extension to the original, adding new comprehensive cases and unpublished material from private archives, providing more than 1,500 items. Each item provides a detailed description of the site's location, appearance, age, and nature, as well as a catalog of existing field work and research documents, with extensive site plans inserted. New findings include: A large number of bactria Chinese book; The ancient Persian empire in the late Mr. Hector of Allah; American literature of the newly discovered Greek inscriptions; Kandahar mirza card (Mir Zakah) of two tons of coins, etc.

### Comments:

This large-scale nearly 1500-page reference book contains more than 2,000 entries on archaeological site in Afghanistan, and is an indispensable reference book for studying Afghan cultural relics and monuments.



## 5 *Reading Persia(Chinese)*

Li Ling, September 2019, Sanlian Bookstore

### Introduction:

Persia, the center of the ancient world and the powerful empire of the Qin and Han Dynasties, was the key hub of communication between China and the West. The Persian Empire had three characteristics: The first is large; The second is the unification; The third is the close relationship with China, whether valuable commodities, plants and animals, or foreign religions in China, Persia is the intermediary.

In the book, Professor Li Ling examines the history of ancient Central Asia and the world from the perspective of "we", and vividly depicts the afterglow of Persia. The first ten chapters are "History-Geography", about the politics, territory, system and religion of the Persian Empire, and the second ten are "Archeology-art", introducing palaces, stone carvings, artworks and museum relics. The book opens a new perspective on contemporary China as we look at the two millennia of civilization in Eurasia.

### Comments:

The Reading Persia presents the author's all-encompassing notes on a field trip to Iran. In this book, Professor Li Ling looks at the history of ancient Central Asia and the world from the perspective of "we". This book is a systematic and detailed history of the Persian Empire, a comprehensive comparison of ancient China and the Persian Empire in all aspects.



## 6 History of Eurasia and the Silk Road(Chinese)

Wei Zhijiang, September 2019, Social Sciences Academic Press

### Introduction:

The memorial corpus collected in March 2018, held in the school of international studies, Sun Yat-sen university "International Symposium on Eurasian Regional History and the Silk Road" for the main related papers and famous domestic academia on Europe and Asia, local and regional history and the history of the silk road and the land and sea area research methodology of 22 papers, these articles to a certain extent, reflects the domestic academic circles in Europe and Asia, local and regional history and the research results in the research into the history of the Silk Road, also reflected the contemporary academic circles at home and abroad about the forefront of Europe and Asia, local and regional history and comprehensive research on the Silk Road.

### Comments:

This collection of 22 articles includes not only a theoretical exploration of the Silk Road and regional history, but also an in-depth study of a large number of specific cases. It has made important contributions in many aspects of the history of the Eurasian region, the Maritime Silk Road and the Land Silk Road.

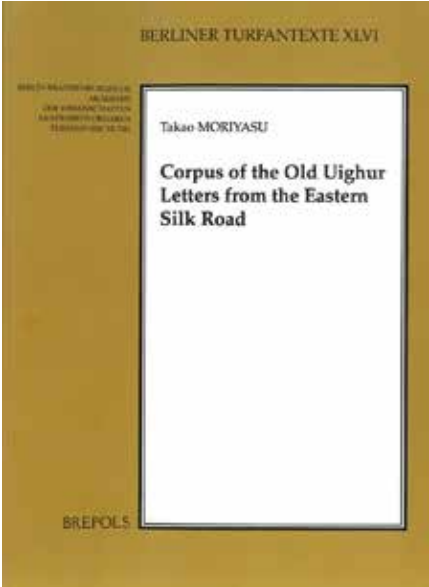


## 7 The Corpus of the Old Uighur Letters from the Eastern Silk Road(English)

Takao Moriyasu, October 2019, Turnhout: Brepols

### Introduction:

This book is a collection of more than 200 Letters in Uighur, a form of the old Turkic language, written by the Uighurs who flourished in and around the Eastern Tianshan region, including the Turpan Basin, from the second half of the 9th century to the early 13th century, and by those who were ruled by the Mongol Empire in the 13th and 14th centuries. These documents were found in the 20th century in Turpan, Xinjiang, China, the Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes in Gansu Province and the Karakundo ruins in Gansu Corridor.



### Comments:

As the 46th edition of The Turpan Document Series (BTT) in Berlin, organized by professor Takao Moriyasu, a famous Uighur expert, the book contains more than 200 letters in Uyghur, providing a large number of new materials for the study of Uyghur history and the study of cultural exchange on the Silk Road during the Tang and Yuan Dynasties.

## 8 *Silk Roads: Peoples, Cultures, Landscapes(English)*

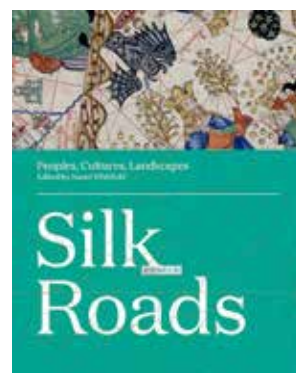
Wei Hong, October 2019, University of California Press

### Introduction:

With the continuous development of the Times, the Silk Road continues to attract the public imagination. Centering on the dramatic landscape of the Silk Road, the *Silk Roads: People, Culture and Landscape* focuses on the cultural diversity of Medieval Europe, Asia and Africa. Panoramic scanning was carried out on the Silk Road, according to the topographical features along the Silk Road, it can be divided into grassland, alpine and inland, desert and oasis, rivers and plains, sea and sky five major parts, each of which includes a map and general history and archaeology, and world famous academic monographs, as well as the sidebar modules. They show examples of art, archaeology and architecture of the Silk Road, detail the complex network of trade routes across the mountains, plains, deserts and oceans from Africa to Eurasia, and show the integration and development of cultures and civilizations.

### Comments:

This book, written by more than 80 famous scholars, including Franz Grenet, Nicholas Sims-Williams, Rong Xinjiang and Zhao Feng, and supplemented by a large number of exquisite images and maps, gives a detailed introduction to the complex network of trade routes across Afro-Eurasia, over mountains, plains, deserts and oceans, showing the diverse landscapes, nationalities, history, art along the Silk Road, and cultural exchanges between East and West, as well as the integration and development of culture and civilization.



## 9 *New Exploration of the Silk Road: session, Literature and Academic History(Chinese)*

Rong Xinjiang and Zhu Yuqi, November 2019, Phoenix Press

### Introduction:

The year 2018 is the 120th anniversary of Peking University. The Center for Chinese Ancient History of Peking University held an academic seminar in the name of "Peking University Silk Road Civilization Summit Forum" in October. Feng Qiyong Academic Museum hosted the forum, which once again realized Feng Qiyong's dedication to the Silk Road research.

*The New Exploration of the Silk Road: Archaeology, Literature and Academic History* is the collection of this forum. Some of the papers were revised and adjusted when they were published, which were different from the conference speeches. Individual papers have not been collected because the authors have other arrangements. Readers can learn about the contents of these papers in the conference Review at the end of the book. The articles included in this book are divided into three groups. They discuss the Silk Road from the perspectives of archaeology, literature and academic history respectively. Through the papers of experts and scholars dedicated to readers for the first time, they make new explorations on some issues of the Silk Road.



### Comments:

This book is a collection of papers from the 2018" Peking University Silk Road Civilization Summit Forum", with outstanding contributions in the study of Silk Road language and religion, the study of Silk Road history and classics, the study of Silk Road archaeology and cultural exchange, and the study of Silk Road exploration history.



10

# An Investigation of the Dye Palette in Chinese Silk Embroidery from Dunhuang (Tang Dynasty) (English)

Diego Tamburini & Caroline r. Cartwright & Monique Pullan,November 2019, Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences

Introduction:

The Sakyamuni Griffin mountain in the British Museum is one of the largest known pieces of silk embroidery in China, dating back to the Tang Dynasty in the 8th century.

This book describes the process of studying original fiber and repair by scanning electron microscopy. Due to elemental contamination, energy-dispersive X-ray energy spectroscopy has yielded some indications of aluminum and iron mordant on silk embroidery. The dyed silk thread was analyzed by high pressure liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (HPLC-MS). Safflower is found in some heavily discolored areas, indigo uses more than one dye, and green is a mixture of at least two dyes, one yellow is berberine and the other is a lutein-based dye. The red one is rubiaceae, the other is unknown. Shikonin from shikonite is found in the purple stripes mixed with purple herbs. Other molecular components often co-exist with major dyes, and tandem mass spectrometry attempts to elucidate their structures and discuss possible reasons for their presence.

Comments:

This work is an important supplement to the knowledge of Chinese dyes and silk Road textile archaeology, and provides an important reference for the identification and protection of silk Road textile archaeology and ancient textile, and its detection results are of great help to the study of material and cultural exchange in Dunhuang during the Tang dynasty.



# Academic Research List

NO.	Name	Author	Publisher
1	World of Silk Road	Silk Road Certification Executive Committee	NHK Publishing
2	A Thousand Judgements: Festschrift for Maria Macuch	Desmond Durkin-Meisterernst, Almut Hintze, Claudius Naumann	Harrassowitz; Multilingual
3	Arab-Sasanian Numismatics and History during the Early Islamic Period in Iran and Iraq	Hodge Mehdi Malek	London: Royal Numismatic Society
4	Archaeological Gazetteer of Afghanistan: Revised Edition	Ball Warwick	Oxford University Press
5	The Tianshan Uygur Kingdom: Buddhist Paintings of the Great Empire of the Silk Road	Subsidy	Jin In Jin
6	China and East Africa: Ancient Ties, Contemporary Flows	Chapurukha M. Kusimba, Tiequan Zhu, Purity Wakabari Kiura	Lexington Books
7	Corpus of the Old Uighur Letters from the Eastern Silk Road	Takao Moriyasu	Brepols Publishers; Bilingual
8	Culture of the Huns in Eurasia: Selected Papers	Borbala Obrusanszky	Amazon Media
9	Empires of the Sea: Maritime Power Networks in World History	Rolf Strootman, Floris van den Eijnde, Roy van Wijk	Brill
10	Encyclopedia of the Silk Road Eastern Region: Xinjiang of China	International Cooperation Division	Independent Publishing
11	Fire and Spice: Fragrant Recipes from the Silk Road and Beyond	John Gregory-Smith	Nourish
12	Fruit from the Sands: The Silk Road Origins of the Foods We Eat	Robert N. Spengler III	University of California Press
13	Glass and Glass Production in the Near East during the Iron Age: Evidence from Objects, Texts and Chemical Analysis	Katharina Schmidt	Archaeopress Archaeology
14	History of Alphabetical Writings and their Spread along the Silk Road: Monograph	Nodir Karimov	LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing
15	Iranian Religions: Zoroastrianism, Yezidentum, Bahaitum	Manfred Hutter	Berlin: De Gruyter
16	Irano-Judaica VII: Studies Relating to Jewish Contacts with Persian Culture Throughout the Ages, Vol. VII	Rubanovich Julia, Geoffrey Herman	Ben-Zvi Institute for the Study of Jewish Communities in the East
17	Administrative Geography of the Sassanian Empire: Evidence of Ancient Persian Inscriptions	Rika Gyselen	Leuven: Peeters
18	Making Mesopotamia: Geography and Empire in a Romano-Iranian Borderland	Hamish Cameron	Brill
19	New Research on Central Asian, Buddhist and Far Eastern Art and Archaeology	Judith A. Lerner	Brepols
20	Roads in the Deserts of Roman Egypt: Analysis, Atlas, Commentary	Maciej Paprocki	Oxbow Books
21	"Rome, Persia, and Arabia: Shaping the Middle East from Pompey to Muhammad"	Greg Fisher	Routledge
22	Sailing Far on the Silk Road: The Essence of Cultural Relics on the Maritime Silk Road	Fujian Museum, Liping Gao	Royal Collins Publishing Company
23	Sasanian Traces in Byzantine, Caucasian and Islamic Art and Culture	Neslihan Asutay-Effenberger, Falko Daim	Schnell & Steiner
24	Ships of the Silk Road: The Bactrian Camel in Chinese Jade	Angus Forsyth	Philip Wilson Publishers
25	Silk Roads: Peoples, Cultures, Landscapes	Susan Whitfield	University of California Press
26	Socio-Environmental Dynamics Along the Historical Silk Road	Liang Emlyn Yang, Hans-Rudolf Bork, Xiuqi Fang, Steffen Mischke	Springer
27	Studies in Honor of Professor Shaul Shaked	Yohanan Friedmann, Etan Kohlberg	Israel Academy of Sciences
28	Studies on Pre-Islamic Iran and on Historical Linguistics	Lurje, Pavel	St. Petersburg: The State Hermitage Publishers.

29	Tanbur Long-Necked Lutes Along the Silk Road and Beyond	Hans de Zeeuw	Archaeopress Archaeology
30	The Amber Road: The History and Legacy of the Ancient Trade Network that Moved Amber Across Europe	Charles River Editors	Independently Published
31	The Archaeology of Afghanistan from Earliest Times to the Timurid period	Raymond Allchin, Ball Warwick, Norman Hammond	Edinburgh University Press
32	The Dunhuang Grottoes and Global Education: Philosophical, Spiritual, Scientific, and Aesthetic Insights	Xu Di	Palgrave Macmillan
33	The Eastern Frontier: Limits of Empire in Late Antique and Early Medieval Central Asia	Robert Haug	I. B. Tauris
34	The Empires of the Near East and India: Source Studies of the Safavid, Ottoman, and Mughal Literate Communities	Hani Khafipour	Columbia University Press
35	The Geography of Gandhāran Art. Proceedings of the Second International Workshop of the Gandhāra Connections Project	Wannaporn Rienjang, Peter Stewart	University of Oxford
36	The Greek Experience of India: From Alexander to the Indo-Greeks	Richard Stoneman	Princeton University Press
37	The Holy Books of Zoroastrianism: Transliteration, Transcription, Commentary and Translation of Three Pahlavi Texts	Kolesnikov, Aliy Ivanovich	St. Petersburg: Nauka
38	The Incense Trade Route: The History of the Rise and Fall of an Ancient Global Economy	Charles River Editors	Independently Published
39	The Persianate World: The Frontiers of a Eurasian Lingua Franca	Nile Green	University of California Press
40	The Scythians: Nomad Warriors of the Steppe	Barry Cunliffe	Oxford University Press
41	The Southern Silk Route: Historical Links and Contemporary Convergences	Lipi Ghosh	London: Routledge
42	The Western Regions, Xiongnu and Han: From the Shiji, Hanshu and Hou Hanshu	Joseph P Yap	Independently Published
43	The World between Empires: Art and Identity in the Ancient Middle East	Blair Fowlkes-Childs, Michael Seymour	Metropolitan Museum of Art
44	Three Manichaean Sogdian Letters Unearthed in Bazaklik, Turfan	Yutaka Yoshida	Rinkawa Shoten
45	Transcending Patterns: Silk Road Cultural and Artistic Interactions Through Central Asian Textile Images	Mariachiara Gasparini	University of Hawaii Press
46	Travelling Pasts: The Politics of Cultural Heritage in the Indian Ocean World	Burkhard Schnepel	BRILL
47	Urban Cultures of Central Asia from the Bronze Age to the Karakhanids: Learnings and Conclusions from New Archaeological Investigations and Discoveries	Christoph Baumer, Mirko Novak	Harrassowitz Verlag
48	Urban Heritage Along the Silk Roads: A Contemporary Reading of Urban Transformation of Historic Cities in the Middle East and Beyond	Fatemeh Farnaz Arefian, Seyed Hossein Iradj Moeini	Springer International Publishing
49	Digging the Eurasian Prairie - A Guide to Steppe Archeology	Meadow Archeology Study Group	Tsutomu Publishing
50	Eurasian Stoneman	Toshio Hayashi	Oyamakaku
51	East-West Academic Research and Cultural Negotiations Juntaro Ishihama 50th Anniversary International Symposium Proceedings	Shigeji Azuma	Kansai University Press
52	Reading Persia	Li Ling	Beijing: SDX Joint Publishing Company
53	Tang Dynasty and East Asia	Feng Lijun	"Beijing: Social Sciences Academic Press "
54	An Exploratory Study on the Physical Environment of Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes	Yan Zengfeng et al.	Beijing: Science Press
55	Guangxi's Ancient Maritime Silk Road	Xiong Zhaoming and Wei Liguo	Nanning: Guangxi Science & Technology Publishing House
56	The Maritime Silk Road and Buddhist Cultural Exchanges Between China and Foreign Countries	Cheng Zuyu	Beijing: China Social Sciences Press
57	Maritime Civilization Research: Series 4	Su Zhiliang	Shanghai: Zhongxi Book Company
58	Archaeology and Culture of the Maritime Silk Road in Han Dynasty	Institute of Archaeology, CASS et al.	Beijing: Science Press

59	Collection of Zhu Yuqi's Western Region Literature Research	Zhu Yuqi	Beijing: Zhonghua Book Company
60	Hu Tianhan Moon Reflects the Western Ocean	Zhang Guogang	Beijing: SDX Joint Publishing Company
61	Proceedings of the International Symposium on Liangzhou Culture and the Silk Road	Chinese Research Society of Qin-Han History	Beijing: China Social Sciences Press
62	Overland and Maritime Silk Road and Cultural Exchange	Liu Yonglian	Beijing: China Social Sciences Press
63	Marco Polo and the Silk Road from the 10th to 14th Centuries	Rong Xinjiang and Dang Baohai	Beijing: Peking University Press
64	The Yuan History and the Cultural Exchange Between East and West Under the Mongolian Empire	Qiu Yihao	Shanghai: Shanghai Ancient Books Publishing House
65	History of Eurasia and the Silk Road	Wei Zhijiang	"Beijing: Social Sciences Academic Press "
66	Shantou Port and the Maritime Silk Road	Liu Qiang and Chen Ruijuan	Guangzhou: Guangdong Economy Publishing House
67	A Collection of Research Papers on Ethnic Contracts Unearthed on the Silk Road	Nie Xiaohong and Chen Guocan	Beijing: Zhonghua Book Company
68	On the Silk and the Silk Road	Li Jianhua	Hangzhou: Zhejiang University Press
69	The Qochu Uygur Kingdom on the Silk Road: A Historical Study of Eastern Central Asia from the 9th to the 13th Centuries	Fu Ma	"Beijing: Social Sciences Academic Press "
70	Cultural Routes of the Silk Road Applied for World Heritage by Multi-countries	Jing Feng	Beijing: Science Press
71	New Exploration of the Silk Road: Archaeology, Literature and Academic History	Rong Xinjiang and Zhu Yuqi	Nanjing: Phoenix Publishing House
72	Journal of Silk Road Studies (Volume 3)	School of History and Civilization, Shaanxi Normal University	Beijing: The Commercial Press
73	Silk Road and the Unearthed Documents from Xinjiang	Wang Zhenfen and Rong Xinjiang	Beijing: Zhonghua Book Company
74	Proceedings of the International Symposium on Silk Road Cultures and Xinjiang	Liu Jinbao	Hangzhou: Zhejiang University Press
75	Images and Decorations: Life and Death Representations of Northern Dynasty Tombs	Sheng-Chih Lin	Taipei: Taiwan University Press
76	Cemeteries of Jin and Tang Dynasties in Turfan: Excavation Report of Jiaohe-gouxu, Munar and Badamu	Turfan Cultural Heritage Administration et al.	Beijing: Cultural Relics Press
77	Hepu Port in Han Dynasty from the Perspective of Cultural Exchange	Li Qinghui	Nanning: Guangxi Science & Technology Publishing House
78	Xinjiang Yanghai Cemetery	Turfan Cultural Heritage Administration et al.	Beijing: Cultural Relics Press
79	Han Dynasty Bamboo Slips from Xuanquan Site, Dunhuang	Gansu Bamboo Slips Museum et al.	Shanghai: Zhongxi Book Company
80	Sailing All the Way - Symposium on Yangzhou Grand Canal and Maritime Silk Road	Hua Derong	Nanjing: Southeast University Press
81	A History of Sino - Western Cultural Relations	Zhang Guogang	Beijing: Peking University Press
82	A New Look at Chen Cheng's Role in His Diplomatic Missions to Herat (1413–1420)	Sally K. Church	Monumenta Serica
83	An Investigation of the Dye Palette in Chinese Silk Embroidery from Dunhuang (Tang Dynasty)	Diego Tamburini, Caroline R. Cartwright, Monique Pullan, Hannah Vickers2	Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences
84	Ancient Archaeological Expeditions from 2008 to 2018	Pavel Lurje	Archaeological work in Tajikistan
85	Ancient Trade Activities and the Issuance of Perfumes	Masaharu Arakawa	Senshu University Ancient East Eurasia Research Center Annual Report
86	Half-human and Monstrous Races in Zoroastrian Tradition	Domenico Agostini	Journal of the American Oriental Society
87	Kushan Religion and Politics	Harry Falk	Bulletin of the Asia Institute

88	Southeast Asian Early Maritime Silk Road Ttrading Polities' Hinterland and the Sea-nomads of the Isthmus of Kra	Berenice Bellina, Aude Favereau ,Laure Dussubieux	Journal of Anthropological Archaeology
89	Textiles in Cross-Cultural Encounters: The Case of the Umayyad Palace at Khirbat al-Mafjar	Hana Taragan	"Al-Masāq Journal of the Medieval Mediterranean"
90	The “Metal Army” of Alexander in the War against the Indian King Porus in Three Persian Alexander Books (10th-14th Centuries)	Nahid Norozi	Iranian Studies
91	The Genus Afzelia and the Belitung Ship	Stephen G. Haw	Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society
92	Silk Road and Westwards Distribution of Central Plains Music	Wang Zijin	The Western Regions Studies
93	Merchant Tours of the Middle East along the Maritime Silk Road Between the 7th and 15th Centuries	Ma Jianchun	Journal of Chinese Historical Studies
94	The Significance of Paper to the Communication of Silk Road Civilization	Rong Xinjiang	Journal of Chinese Historical Studies
95	Golden Belt and Silver Belt: from the Tillya Tepe of Bactria in Afghanistan to the Tuyuhun Tombs in Dulan, Qinghai	Ge Chengyong	Cultural Relics
96	A Research Relating to the Silk of Jiannan on the Silk Road in Tang Dynasty from the Perspective of Dunhuang and Turpan Manuscripts	Li Jinxiu	Journal of Dunhuang Studies
97	On the Tribes in the North of the Gobi Desert Recorded in Wang Yande's Xizhou Cheng Ji	Bai Yudong	China's Borderland History and Geography Studies
98	On the Origin of Khagan Temples	Zhang Qinjie	Historical Research
99	"Family Indicating Elements of Uighur Names from the 12th to the 14th Century and Its Origin "	Fu Ma	Ethno-National Studies
100	A Comparative Study of the Title of Monarch Khan of the Sui and Tang Dynasties	Lin Guan-qun	Journal of Minzu University of China
101	Scientific Research on the Textiles Excavated from a Zoroastrian Cemetery in Pamir	Zhou Yang, Jia Liling, Liu Jian	Sciences of Conservation and Archaeology
102	The Cambridge History of China, Vol. 2: The Six Dynasties, 220-589	Albert E. Dien, Keith N.Knapp	Cambridge University Press
103	The Metal Road of the Eastern Eurasian Steppe: The Formation of the Xiongnu Confederation and the Silk Road	Yang Jianhua, Shao Huiqiu, Pan Ling	Springer International Publishing



Cultural Heritage on the Silk Roads

2019  
REPORT

CULTURAL EVENTS





## Overview of Cultural Heritage Events on the Silk Road

Yang Hanlin

China National Silk Museum

The types of cultural heritage events on the Silk Road can be diverse, but since the “2019 Annual Report of Silk Road Cultural Heritage” will contain an overview of archaeological discoveries, thematic exhibitions and academic achievements in those three sections, the "major events" refer to major policy, international conferences, thematic activities and heritage protection etc., other than these three sectors. Events that are unrelated to or have a weak relationship with these events are not included.

In the process of retrieving the 2019 Silk Road cultural heritage events at home and abroad, through close cooperation with the most famous domestic academic retrieval institution CNKI(China National Knowledge Infrastructure) and related institutions at home and abroad, we adopted the man-machine approach. According to incomplete statistics, a total of about 74,000 major events related to the Silk Road were screened out; After machine data cleaning, the remaining major events data was about 66,000 pieces; Plus the mode of human intervention, the selection of major events data was about 900 pieces. However, due to space limitation, we finally filtered out a total of 125 effective events (except for archaeological discoveries, thematic exhibitions and academic achievements), and combed through the factors such as the frequency of the selected events, network heat, industry influence and media exposure etc., to describe the "2019 Silk Road Cultural Heritage Events" into four categories:

- 1.Silk Road Heritage Application
- 2.Institutional Organization Category
- 3.International Conference Category
- 4.Cultural Activities

### I. Countries around the world are attaching increasing importance to the “Silk Road Heritage”

Following the successful application for the list of World Heritage on the Silk Roads "Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor Road Network" project by China, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan on 22 June 2014, countries around the world have begun to make preparations for the Silk Road cultural heritage, convene meetings on the coordination and protection of the Silk Road, and submit applications for cultural heritage projects, creating a new link for peaceful dialogue and common development in the new era.

In 2019, UNESCO's "Heritage Application Fever" continues to heat up and has gradually entered the stage of regularized protection: from January 14 to January 19, at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture of Tajikistan, Professor Lu Zhou, Co-Chairman of the Coordinating Committee for the Silk Road Series Heritage Application, and a team of experts from the ICOMOS Xi'an Center (IICC-X) visited the items on the Tajikistan Silk Road Tentative List and discussed with the Minister of Culture of Tajikistan and other relevant work on the World Heritage nomination.

On March 12, the Silk Road South Asian Corridor was prepared for application of World Heritage. The South Asian Corridor was an ancient Chinese corridor linking with South Asian countries and Central and West Asia, and was an important part of the ancient Silk Road. In recent years, countries along the South Asian Corridor have been paying more and more attention to their Silk Road cultural heritage, and the State Administration of Cultural Heritage has been promoting the preparatory work for the application of World Heritage in 2017, after the Guangyuan section of the Jinniu Road was included in China's Preliminary List of World Cultural Heritage, and in 2019, archaeologists will complete the investigation of all five major ancient roads in Sichuan to provide basic materials and academic support for the transnational cultural heritage application for the South Asian Corridor.

From September 23rd to 26th, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and the UNESCO Cluster Office in Tehran, in cooperation with the Iranian National Commission for UNESCO and the Iranian Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Crafts, organized the sixth meeting of the Coordinating Committee for Transnational Sequential World Heritage Nominations in Hamadan, Iran. The conference brought national focal points and experts from the 16 participating countries of the Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee for the Silk Roads (ICC) ,together with other international experts to review the state of conservation of Silk Road World Heritage properties and the progress made by countries participating in a series of successive nomination processes for World Silk Road transnational properties. The successful convening of the meeting was of great significance for the in-depth exploration of ICOMOS thematic studies covering other regions of Asia, and the identification of relevant nomination strategies.

In addition, works on the Maritime Silk Road heritage application and infrastructure construction is also progressing as scheduled. In march, Xianing Committee of Guangxi proposed to include Beihai historical relics into the Maritime Silk Road Heritage Application Project, and to strengthen the protection and environmental improvement of the Hepu Han tomb group planning reserve. On April 20, Qiao Yunfei, Vice President of the Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage, visited Hepu to investigate the application sites of the Maritime Silk Road and Beihai historical sites for World Cultural Heritage, so as to understand the protection and utilization of the historical sites of the Maritime Silk Road and Beihai historical sites. On July 4, the Maritime Silk Road Cultural Heritage Protection and Utilization of the Office of the City and County Chamber of Commerce held a comprehensive conference on the fourth floor of the Hepu County Government, in terms of the new Hepu Maritime Silk Road - North Sea historical sites display center and monitoring center program, the Hepu County Wangniuling No. 1 tomb archaeological clean-up, protection of the construction of the exhibition hall and firecracker factory area environmental remediation and the old plant adaptive utilization program, grass shoe village site protection display and environmental remediation project and other related issues for discussion.

In addition, 6 historical sites in Guangzhou and 13 heritage sites in Jiangsu Province were selected for the World Cultural Heritage List of China's Maritime Silk Road; China, Mongolia and Russia, the three countries of the “Wanli Tea Route Heritage” application research and protection project; In May, Almaty and Kazakhstan, "the fifth UNESCO Silk Road joint Heritage Application Subregional Seminar" and in November, Shanxi Xi'an Silk Road transnational series of "Heritage Application" coordinating committee of the first meeting, are committed to the preservation of cultural relics, heritage surrounding environment, heritage display conditions and other criteria in line with the heritage application.

Meanwhile, in November, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre launched its official publication World Heritage Magazine, dedicated to the Silk Road, detailing its history and the process of various ongoing initiatives, placing the cultural heritage of the Silk Road at the forefront. During the 14th ordinary session of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, held in Bogota, Colombia, from 9th to 14th December 2019, a total of 42 projects nominated by 55 countries were evaluated. It is worth mentioning that the Yuraski Karakhod Spring Festival in Belarus, the Buklo-Subanian Thanksgiving Ritual System



the Silk Road South Asian Corridor-Qingxi



China, Mongolia and Russia,of the “Wanli Tea Route Heritage” Application Research and Protection Project;

in Philippines, the Celestinian Forgiveness Celebration in Italy, the White Felt Hat Craft in Kyrgyzstan - traditional knowledge and techniques of making and wearing Kyrgyz men's headdresses, the traditional techniques of making and performing Dutar in Iran, and the tradition of Kossov painted pottery in Ukraine have all had a significant impact on the study of "Intangible Cultural Heritage" on the Silk Road.

**II. Cultural heritage cooperation in countries along the Silk Road**

In recent years, under the guidance of UNESCO, international cooperation has gradually been transformed from concept to action, from initiative to consensus, and the countries along the Silk Road have jointly carried out work on the declaration management, scientific research, international cooperation, protection and development of the world cultural heritage of the Silk Road with fruitful results. One particularly notable feature of the “2019 Silk Road Cultural Heritage Events” is the establishment of authoritative institutions for the cultural heritage of the Silk Road around the world, including the creation of international alliances, organizational structures, and academic groups. These alliances of institutions cover political, economic, social and cultural dimensions and promote international cooperation and people-to-people contact among the countries and regions along the Silk Road, contributing to the building of a community of human destiny.

On March 1, the Iranian Silk Road Research Center (IRCSR) at Shahid Beheshti University in Tehran was established in Iran as a unique academic research center, specializing in the study of the Silk Road for studying Iran's role and relations with its neighbors in Central Asia, the Caucasus, the Persian Gulf and other countries along the Silk Road. The Centre was established as the Iranian focal point for the international network of the UNESCO Silk Road Online Platform, which publishes the results of domestic projects and international collaborations annually in specialized books and scientific journals. It not only promotes exchanges between Iran and researchers from countries along the Silk Road, and promotes Silk Road research, but also shows the world the latest results of Silk Road research.

On April 15, China-Malaysia Ancient Maritime Silk Road Yi Jing Research Center was established. The spirit of "peace and cooperation" embodied in the works of Master Yi Jing has promoted the peaceful coexistence and prosperous development of the countries surrounding the ancient Maritime Silk Road, and is of great research value. Based on the principles of mutual benefit, win-win and sharing, the Center will conduct in-depth research on the contributions of Yi Jing to the interaction between China and the countries surrounding the ancient Maritime Silk Road and the career and works of Yi Jing, in order to deepen cultural exchanges between Texas, Malaysia and ASEAN countries, and promote economic and trade cooperation between them.

On May 11, the "One Belt, One Road" Cultural Heritage International Cooperation Alliance was established in Xi'an, China. The Alliance aims to carry out innovative research on the protection and use of cultural heritage and to promote new models of cultural development, prosperity and human exchange. Its establishment indicates that the full linkage of cultural heritage protection and research forces along the "One Belt, One Road" route to form synergies and jointly promote innovative research and multicultural exchanges in the related fields, opening a new chapter in civilizational dialogue. In addition, there was the establishment of the Council of the Union of Artisans for the Protection of the Silk Road Cultural Heritage in May; the Silk Road Numismatic Society in June; and the Council of the Silk Road Television International Cooperation Community in September.

The Silk Road played a positive role in central and South Asia in ancient and medieval times. The establishment of these alliances will build on the different dimensions of the cultural heritage of the Silk Road, promote the joint protection of the precious material heritage of our ancestors and the essence of culture, strengthen sustainable cultural exchanges between countries and better practice and promote the spirit of the Silk Road through more fruitful cooperation.

**III. Various conferences and forums emerge one after another**

Taking a look at the "events" of the Silk Road cultural heritage in 2019, out of the list of 126 major events were selected by human-computer interaction, 86 international conferences and forums related to the Silk Road cultural heritage were held, accounting for 69 percent of the "events". Countries around the world represented by Germany, Russia, Iran, China, Italy held conferences and forums on the Silk Road cultural heritage. Compared with previous years, the number increased by 15%, and the type is more diverse, including academic conferences, non-academic conferences, forums, resolutions, reports and lectures, etc.

According to incomplete statistics, the year 2019 was full of coordination meetings, seminars, annual academic conferences, councils, and expositions on the cultural heritage of the Silk Road, which were held in various countries: on September 20,

researchers, teachers, graduate students, journalists, public figures, diplomats and representatives of administrative bodies were invited to participate in the conference "Russia, China, the Great Silk Road: The History of Intercultural Interactions". The conference provided archaeological evidence for cross-cultural exchanges between China and the ethnic and political structures of Siberia, Kazakhstan and the Russian Far East. The Silk Road also had profound implications for China's ancient and medieval history.

On September 28, an international conference on "Intercultural and Interreligious Dialogue Along the Ancient Silk Road: Religious Influence on Cultural Heritage" was held in Hamadan, Iran. The event brought together experts in the Silk Road and religious heritage from Iranian and international contexts, with participatory academic lectures and discussions. The meeting became an important event in the context of the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures, for which UNESCO was appointed as the lead agency: it emerged from the need to establish new links between cultural diversity and universal values. The International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures calls on Member States to commit themselves to promoting interreligious and intercultural dialogue, mutual understanding and cooperation in order to achieve peace.

On November 28, “The First Civilizational Exchange and Mutual Appreciation Dialogue” was held in Beijing, China. The Dialogue will focus on the theme "Building a beautiful world of exchange and mutual understanding among civilizations and harmonious coexistence". It aims to encourage more exchanges and cooperation among civilizations and contribute to the building of a new type of international relations and a community with a shared future for mankind. Nearly 100 representatives from different civilizations of the world attended the meeting. It was proposed that only through long-term and peaceful cultural exchanges can people of all countries enhance mutual understanding and trust, and promote harmonious dialogue among different civilizations for their coexistence and common prosperity.

Meanwhile, the 2019 meeting is also actively seeking cooperation opportunities for regional cohesion and strengthening the development of tourism projects along the Silk Road. At the Silk Road Ministers' meeting held in Berlin, Germany on March 16, Jens Thraenhardt, the founder and CEO of Chameleon Strategies, proposed a proposal for Silk Road countries to increase online travel and promote businesses such as air travel through a novel Silk Road website and platform. In addition to contributions from UNESCO and UNWTO affiliated members, the conference will rely on input from 20 Silk Road countries to enable UNWTO to plan its activities for the period 2019-2020. The conference enabled us to move further and work towards our main vision: to make the historic Silk Road route the most important transnational tourism route of the 21st century.

In addition, the successful holding of the Fourth IASSRT Academic Symposium and the Fifth Council and the Fourth International Symposium of the Association for the Study of Silk Road Textiles in Kislovodsk, Russia, the Forum of Silk Road Museum Curators: Themes and Cooperation in Hangzhou, China, the Forum "Kuwait on the Silk Road" in Kuwait, the Third International Silk Road Symposium in Daegu, South Korea, the Conference "Road Archaeology" in Florence, Italy, the Coordination Meeting of the Joint Report "Silk Road: A Network of Routes in the Chang'an Tianshan Corridor" in Astana, Kazakhstan, etc., made the Silk Road a "new window" for dialogue with the world and marked the growing attention paid to the cultural heritage of the Silk Road by dignitaries and civil society through dialogue, discussion and consultation meetings.

**IV. Carrying forward the Silk Road cultural heritage in various forms**

With the strengthening of the protection of cultural heritage in various countries, the inheritance team of the Silk Road cultural heritage continues to develop, and they "bring to life" these precious intangible heritage retained on the Silk Road through various forms. In 2019, the cultural heritage of the Silk Road will be carried forward in a variety of forms and varieties. From colorful competitions and performances to the traditional handicraft exhibitions of cultural heritage inheritors along the Silk Road, the silk Road cultural heritage is a splendid collection.

The Maritime Silk Road Cultural Tour, held in the Philippines on Jan 1, aims to promote the Maritime Silk Road culture and heritage around the world. Prior to the Philippines, MSR events have been held for two years, with official and public events in Brunei and Indonesia to strengthen cultural exchanges and expand the influence of MSR culture in countries and regions along the ancient sea routes.

On July 6, Azerbaijan held a photo exhibition and cultural salon event to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the success



The Conference Road Archaeology in Florence, Italy



of the Silk Road Heritage Bid. This commemorative activity was themed on Silk Road photography, covering the geographical landscape, traditional activities and humanities along the Silk Road in China, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, which presented the Silk Road in a comprehensive and three-dimensional manner, enabling more people to further understand the Silk Road through pictures and feel the charm of the cultural interplay.

From July 30 to August 1, the fourth Silk Road (Dunhuang) International Cultural Fair and the ninth Dunhuang line - Silk Road International Tourism Festival held in Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Gansu Province. The theme of this year's festival is "Cultural and Tourism Prosperity Silk Road, Beauty Overcomes Poverty", during which the main activities such as conferences, forums, exhibitions, performances and so on were organized. It is worth mentioning that the large documentary "Dialogue between Mogao and Angkor Wat", co-produced by Dunhuang Research Institute and other institutions, with Zhao Shengliang as academic host, premiered at the Dunhuang International Convention and Exhibition Centre. The documentary, based on the Dialogue of Asian Civilizations, shows the wonderful connection between the destinies, cultures and arts of different civilizations. The Dunhuang Fair for the expansion of the Silk Road related countries to provide a broad platform for humanistic exchanges between the countries, but also for the elimination of poverty to improve people's livelihoods to inject a new dynamic of culture and tourism.

On September 19, the 2019 UNESCO "Silk Road Youth Eyes" photo contest is open to participants aged 14 to 25 who live on or travel along the Silk Road. Participants' photographs must highlight the common heritage of the Silk Road through three themes: gastronomy and food production, music and dance, and traditional sports and games, using photography as a medium to express their unique creativity and individuality, and sharing images that highlight the important cultural interactions of the Silk Road heritage. The photography competition is an annual visual research and education program that promotes the shared traditions of the Silk Road.

On November 1, "One Thousand - Charm of Silk Road Culture" activity was held in Rome, Italy, from all walks of life on behalf of more than 700 people were present at the event. The literary and artistic performances included songs and dances presented by artists from the Gansu Provincial Song and Dance Theatre to the local people with the Silk Road culture as the theme and western Chinese culture as the characteristics, such as Marco Polo, a scenario play that vividly showed the outstanding emissaries of the cultural exchange between East and West, the dance Bouncing Pipa, which reproduced the beautiful dance postures in the frescoes of Dunhuang in China, and the song Hong Yan, which fully reflected the cultural charm of different ethnic groups in western China, and the group dance Song of the Snow Region and the Girl of Dasban City. The ancient Silk Road is a friendship road that connects the two countries, and the Chinese and Italian cultures of the two ancient countries through this activity will be the perfect opportunity to continue the spirit of the Silk Road "One Belt One Road".

In addition, on January 28, the "Xi'an Year - Most China - 2019 Silk Road City Spring Gala" was presented to the audience, with its magnificent and spectacular performances; On April 5, the fourth Cross-strait Cultural Exchange activity of Lei Zu (Lei Zu's Hometown) and the celebration of ancestor worship in 2019(Ji hai) were successfully held in order to "show respects to the Mother of China and search for the Source of Silk"; On May 13, there was the 2019 Maritime Silk Road Protection and Joint Heritage Application Cities Alliance Joint Meeting and Sea Silk Cultural Heritage Training Course; On May 26, the 2019 Silk Road Ningxia - Yinchuan International Marathon, in Yinchuan City People's Square West Road shotgun start, in this form to commemorate the revival of the Ningxia Silk Road; On August 15, there were Lanzhou Silk Road International Stone Appreciation Cultural Festival, the 2019 Silk Road Cultural Heritage Protection Artisan Skills Competition, "Silk Road Miles" activities, and other colorful displays are insidiously passed down the Silk Road cultural heritage.

**V. Protection of the Silk Road Cultural heritage**

With the rapid development of the information age, the Internet has profoundly affected the process of global economic integration, and this millennium Silk Road has also ushered in its own Internet opportunities. Known as the "the confluence of the world's four civilizations" and the nodal city of the "One Belt, One Road", Dunhuang has been practicing the spirit of the Silk Road in recent years, protecting traditional culture while not forgetting to look forward to the future, especially in the digitization of the

cultural relics and the permanent preservation and sustainable use of the Silk Road cultural heritage. The Dunhuang Research Institute has been exploring and researching the digital technology of the Dunhuang Grottoes since the 1990s, and has now formed a set of digital technology to master the core technology. As the Honorary Director of the Dunhuang Research Institute and the "Daughter of Dunhuang", Fan Jinshi is also a strong advocate of pioneering and innovating in the field of preservation, research and management of Dunhuang's heritage and culture, making the world proud of her work.

At the same time, museums along the Silk Road are also actively constructing living exhibition spaces of modern digital technology Silk Road sites database, and using a variety of advanced information technology and media methods to build cross-regional cultural resources online and offline Internet exhibition platform and content application platform for excavating, extracting and living exhibition of Silk Road sites civilization. Many domestic and foreign technology companies are also competing to bring their latest technology products and solutions in the field of cultural heritage restoration and technological innovation, such as intelligent museum construction, multimedia technology, cultural relics big data, Internet of Things, VR/AR technology, 3D printing of cultural relics, intelligent security and other fields, etc. From February 18 to December 31, the Central Asian Archaeological Landscape (CAAL) project was officially launched at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, UK. Using the open source arch inventory software package developed by the Getty Conservation Institute and the World Monuments Fund, the project creates an online digital inventory to better understand the diverse archaeological heritage scattered throughout the region, using digitization to facilitate its management and conservation.

In 2019, the academic community at home and abroad also published a large number of related topics and scientific researches on "Silk" and "Silk Road", focusing not only on the Land Silk Road, but also the Maritime Silk Road, and the Ice Silk Road. For example, the 2019 "Silk Road on Ice" and Arctic Cooperation Forum will conduct in-depth discussions and risk assessments on hot issues such as the development and construction of Arctic waterways (China-Russia North Sea Cooperation). In terms of scientific researches, Professor Xia Qingyou's team at Southwest University has made important progress in functional silk research; China's first independently developed raw silk electronic testing equipment demonstration and application were tested successfully, etc.

**VI. Summary**

Both the Ancient Silk Road and the New Silk Road are the common cultural heritage and valuable assets of humanity. The protection of the cultural heritage of the Silk Road requires the unremitting efforts of researchers in various industries, the selfless dedication of the heroes of the Silk Road, as well as the strong support and practice of the general public. In today's "cloud era", modern information technology and Internet technology will be utilized to make these cultural heritages and precious treasures within reach in every corner of the world, and make silk Road cultural relics out of their "boudoir". We believe that in the future, we will make steady progress in promoting research on the cultural heritage of the Silk Road and contribute more to the sustainable use and preservation of cultural heritage, so that the cultural heritage of the Silk Road can move towards a better future.



Award Winning Works-Silk Road Youth Eyes Photo Contest



1

## Maritime Silk Road Culture Tour

January 1 - October 27, 2019, Manila, Philippines

Introduction:

The three-year "Maritime Silk Road Cultural Tour", initiated and organized by Guangzhou, led by the Maritime Silk Road Heritage Conservation Alliance and 26 UNESCO World Heritage cities, further brings China and Philippines closer together. The Chinese delegation expressed the hope that the event would not only enhance cultural exchanges between the two sides, but also lay the foundation for future cooperation in cultural relics protection and tourism development. In this series of activities, the Chinese delegation signed memorandums of understanding with Indonesia and the Philippines on the protection of cultural relics, development and sharing of tourism resources.



Comments:

Sponsored and organized by Guangzhou, the "Maritime Silk Road Cultural Tour" led by the Maritime Silk Road Heritage Conservation Union and 26 cities on the UNESCO World Heritage List, was held in the Philippines in the form of an international tour after first visiting Brunei and Indonesia. The aim of the tour was to strengthen cultural exchanges with China, while expanding the influence of maritime Silk Road culture in countries and regions along ancient sea routes.

2

## International Seminar on Archaeology of the Silk Road

January 23 - January 24, 2019, Tokyo, Japan

Introduction:

From 23-24 January, the international seminar "Exploring the Silk Road -- Reviving the Ancient Road" was held at Nakano Campus of Heisei University. The seminar was sponsored by the Department of Culture of Japan and organized by Heisei University. Scholars attending the seminar gave relevant academic reports. The meeting publicized the latest research results of the Silk Road, provided a platform for exchange between researchers from China, Japan and South Korea, and promoted further research of the Silk Road.



Comments:

The Silk Road: Changan - Tianshan Corridor Network project has been successfully applied for the World Heritage, attracting the attention of a large number of Central Asian scholars. Archeologists from China, Japan and South Korea held an international seminar on Central Asian Archaeology at Heisei University in Tokyo, and established the "China-Asia Archeology Group", providing a platform for relevant personnel and the public to share the latest achievements.

## 3 The Central Asian Archaeological Landscapes Project

February 18 - December 31, 2019, London, England

### Introduction:

The Central Asian Archaeological Landscape (CAAL) project, launched by the Institute of Archaeology at University College London, uses the open Source Arch Inventory software package developed by the Getty Conservation Institute and the World Monuments Fund, and creates an online digital library by digitizing existing archives and records for better protection of the information on Regional Institutions and Research Centres. The project is a collaborative effort between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, the People's Republic of China (Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region), the International Institute for Central Asian Studies in Samarkand and the ICOMOS International Conservation Centre.



### Comments:

The Central Asian Archaeological Landscape project (CAAL) aims to excavate and protect archaeological sites by digitizing and mapping the archaeological data accumulated in Central Asia for more than 100 years, including reports, diaries, drawings, maps, photographs, slides, and other archival heritage. The project creates a shared platform for archaeologists, architects, conservation professionals and the general public interested in Central Asian archaeology.

## 4 Silk Road Ministers Meeting

March 6 - March 6, 2019, Berlin, Germany

### Introduction:

UNESCO, the affiliated members of the United Nations World Tourism Organization and 20 Silk Road Countries participated in the 2019 Silk Road Ministerial Meeting in Berlin, Germany, where they discussed and made wonderful speeches on the planning of activities of the UN World Tourism Organization in the period of 2019-2020.

Patrick Fritz, the Technical Coordinator of the Technical Cooperation and Silk Road Sector of the World Tourism Organization, introduced the current activities of the World Tourism Organization and opportunities for future cooperation; Jens Threnhart, the founder and chief executive of Chameleon Strategies, proposed to increase the online market through the Silk Road Network; Maria Founta, the Google CEE marketing director, described how digital tools have helped diversify Silk Road's offerings. Steven Small, the director of Routes, and Sasha Woodward, the senior account manager, addressed the future of air connectivity and air travel in the countries along the Silk Road. Ms. Sakina Asgarova of the Azerbaijan Tourism Board introduced Azerbaijan's Silk Road heritage.



### Comments:

The Silk Road Ministerial Conference is of great significance to making the time-honored Silk Road the most important transnational tourism route in the 21st century and expanding the influence of countries along the Silk Road.

## 5 The "Belt and Road" Cultural Heritage International Cooperation Alliance

May 11, 2019, Xi 'an, China

### Introduction:

The "Belt and Road" Cultural Heritage International Cooperation Alliance initiated by Northwestern Polytechnical University was established in Xi 'an. The original members include the National Museum of Kazakhstan, the National Museum of Ukrainian History, the National Museum of Mongolia and other cultural and museological institutions, as well as universities and scientific research institutions such as the University of Saranto in Italy, the Polytechnic University of Madrid in Spain, and Northeastern University in the United States. Focusing on the rich and diverse cultural heritage resources of countries and regions along the "Belt and Road", the alliance gathers the strength of all sectors of society, gives full play to the advantages of science and technology, and adopts interdisciplinary research methods to comprehensively carry out research on the scientific protection, talent cultivation, skill training and effective utilization of cultural heritage.



### Comments:

The establishment of the alliance is an important measure to strengthen cultural exchanges and cooperation among countries. At the same time, it also marks the strength of cultural heritage protection and research along the "Belt and Road" routes, which is of great significance to the development of scientific and technological advantages, the adoption of cross-disciplinary integration, the comprehensive development of scientific protection of cultural heritage, talent training, skills training and effective utilization.

## 6 Photo Exhibition and Cultural Salon Activities to Commemorate the 5h Anniversary of the Silk Road Heritage Application

July 6 - July 7, 2019, Baku, Azerbaijan

### Introduction:

"Poetry and Distance", a photographic exhibition and a cultural salon on the fifth anniversary of the World Heritage Designation "Silk Road: The Road Network of Changan - Tianshan Corridor", organized by the Xi 'an International Conservation Center of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (IICC), was held during the 43rd World Heritage Congress in Azerbaijan. This activity was in the form of video playback, using 80 representative works to show the participants of the Silk Road site, building, humanities landscape, and the related work of World Heritage protection, let the audience have a direct experience of the silk Road site culture, cultural scenery, food dissemination.



### Comments:

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the successful application of the Silk Road, China, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan jointly organized exhibitions and commemorative activities. Through the Silk Road photography exhibition, they demonstrated the geographical features, traditional activities and cultural customs along the Silk Road of the three countries.



7

## Sixth Meeting of the Coordinating Committee on the Serial Transnational World Heritage gold of the Silk Roads

September 23 - September 26, 2019, Hamadan, Iran

Introduction:

The UNESCO World Heritage Center, the Multi-country Office, the National Commission of UNESCO of Iran and the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts of Iran, jointly organized the Sixth Meeting of the Coordinating Committee on the Serial transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads.

The meeting brings together the National Focal Points, 16 nominated countries (Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, China, India, Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Pakistan, Korea, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) and Bhutan as observers. Those members, together with other countries jointly review the protection of World Heritage status, as well as the progress made by the countries participating in the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination process. The meeting also aims to further explore ICOMOS thematic studies covering other parts of Asia and determine strategies for relevant nominations.

**Comments:**

The Silk Road World Heritage Application is an innovative international cooperation mechanism. This conference was of great importance to the further declaration and protection of the world heritage of the Silk Road, and of great international significance for promoting international cultural exchanges and the spirit of the Silk Road of mutual learning.



8

## The First Dialogue on Exchanges and Mutual Learning among Civilizations

November 28, 2019, Beijing, China

Introduction:

On November 28, the First Dialogue on Exchanges and Mutual Learning, hosted by the China International Exchange Association of the Ministry of Foreign Liaison of the CPC Central Committee, was held at the Palace Museum in Beijing. Nearly 100 delegates from around the world attended the meeting and launched a dialogue on "Building a beautiful world of exchanges, mutual learning and harmonious coexistence between different civilizations". In his speech, the Chinese representative said that exchanges and mutual learning have led to their development. He hoped that the dialogue could serve as an opportunity to build a bridge of mutual learning among civilizations, strengthen the bond of safeguarding world peace and strengthen the cultural foundation for building a community with a shared future for mankind.

**Comments:**

The purpose of this dialogue was to promote more exchanges and cooperation among countries around the exchange of civilizations, and to contribute positively to the construction of new international relations and the construction of a community of human destinies. This was a high-level intergovernmental meeting on the theme of cultural heritage, which confirms the outstanding role of cultural and civilized exchanges in the construction of the "Belt and Road ".



## 9 Conference of Members of the International Silk Union 2019

December 5 - December 5, 2019, Hangzhou, China

### Introduction:

The "Conference of Members of the International Silk Union 2019 "was held in Hangzhou, with the participation of more than 150 government leaders, representatives of member units of the Union, special committee members and silk experts from 13 countries and regions, including China, Italy, France, Brazil, Japan, Thailand, India, Vietnam, Cambodia, Uzbekistan, Laos, Myanmar and Hong Kong, China. The meeting introduced the work of the International Silk Union since its establishment in 2015, completed the election of the new organizational structure of the International Silk Union, discussed the future direction of the International Silk Union, the development of the international silk industry and other issues.



### Comments:

The holding of the Conference of Members of the International Silk Union shows that the development and cooperation of the International silk industry is still an important part of the cultural and economic cooperation among countries along the Silk Road. The conference reviewed the work of the International Silk Union since its inception in 2015, which will be of great significance to the future direction of the international silk industry and the cultural cooperation of the countries along the Silk Road.

## 10 The 14th Annual Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intangible Cultural Heritage

December 9 - December 14, 2019, Bogota, Colombia

### Introduction:

The 14th Annual Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intangible Cultural Heritage was held in Bogotá, Colombia. The Committee is composed of 24 States which are parties to the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. The meeting took measures to protect oral traditions and forms of expression, the performing arts, social customs, festive rituals and activities, knowledge and customs relating to nature, and skills related to traditional handicrafts, which constitute the Intangible Cultural Heritage. Up to now, 430 works from 117 countries have been included in the Intangible Cultural Heritage List, which fully demonstrates the diversity of Intangible Heritage.



### Comments:

The Congress selected 31 intangible cultural heritage projects from countries along the Silk Road into the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List, reflecting the diversity and richness of cultural heritage along the Silk Road, and also providing a window for people to understand cultural heritage and their lives around the world.

Cultural Event List

No.	Event	Date	Event site
1	Maritime Silk Road Culture Tour	1/1/2019—10/27/2019	Manila, Philippines
2	Teikyo University International Seminar: Exploring the Silk Road and Reviving the Ancient Road	1/23/2019—1/24/2019	Tokyo, Japan
3	The Central Asian Archaeological Landscapes (CAAL) Project	2/18/2019—12/31/2019	London, England
4	Establishment of Iranian Research Center for the Silk Road (IRCSR)	3/1/2019—3/1/2019	Tehran, Iran
5	Peking University Officially Released Three Services the "Belt and Road" Initiative Major Projects	3/1/2019—3/1/2019	Beijing, China
6	The Institute of Archaeology and Museology Held Lectures on the Archaeology of the Silk Road	3/1/2019—6/6/2019	Beijing, China
7	Shaanxi History Museum Held Seminar on Silk Road	3/5/2019—3/5/2019	Xi 'an, China
8	Silk Road Ministers Meeting	3/6/2019—3/6/2019	Berlin, Germany
9	Fifteen Lectures on Silk Road Civilization Publishing Series Activity: The Silk Road Shaped the World -- the Civilizations of Eurasia 1500 Years Ago	3/7/2019—3/7/2019	Beijing, China
10	"Wanli Tea Ceremony" Included in China's World Cultural Heritage List	3/8/2019—3/8/2019	Beijing, China
11	Xia Ning: the North Sea Historical Sites Will Be Included in the Maritime Silk Road Heritage Application Program	3/8/2019—3/8/2019	Beihai, China
12	The South Asia Corridor of the Silk Road Is Preparing for World Heritage Status	3/12/2019—3/12/2019	Chengdu, China
13	The Indian Worlds Seminar	3/20/2019—3/20/2019	Paris, France
14	Seminar on the Development and Utilization of Hand-painted Silk Road Long Volumes	3/22/2019—3/22/2019	Suzhou, China
15	Italy Joined China's New Silk Road Project	3/23/2019—3/23/2019	Rome, Italy
16	The Publication of the Silk Road, an Open-access Online Journal Published by The SilkRoad Foundation	4/2/2019—4/2/2019	Washington, d.c.American
17	The Project of International Summer Campus for Archaeological Research	4/10/2019—4/10/2019	Almaty, Kazakhstan
18	Overview of the Second China-ceec Cultural Heritage Forum	4/10/2019—4/12/2019	Luoyang, China
19	Global Museum Curators Forum: Functions and Missions of National Museums of the Silk Road	4/11/2019—4/12/2019	Beijing, China
20	Caves of Dunhuang: Buddhist Art on China’s Silk Road	4/14/2019—4/14/2019	Seattle, USA
21	China-Malaysia Ancient Maritime Silk Road Yijing Research Center Was Established	4/15/2019—4/15/2019	China, Texas
22	Shaanxi Province's First Selection of Outstanding Craftsmen	4/16/2019—4/16/2019	Xi 'an, China
23	Brocade Technology, Inheritance and Innovation, 2019 International Academic Conference	4/17/2019—4/19/2019	Suzhou, China
24	Qiao Yunfei and His Delegation from the Chinese Cultural Heritage Research Institute Went to Hepu to Investigate and Guide the Protection and Application of Historical Relics of the Maritime Silk Road and the North Sea	4/20/2019—4/20/2019	Beihai, China
25	Forum on Archaeological Findings of the Silk Road - South Asia Corridor (Qinghai Section)	4/20/2019—4/21/2019	Xining, China
26	The Belt and Road Initiative: Progress, Contribution and Vision Was Released	4/22/2019—4/22/2019	Beijing, China
27	The"Belt and Road" Cultural Heritage Protection and Sustainable Development Summit Forum	4/25/2019—4/25/2019	Hangzhou, China
28	International Symposium on Cultural Exchanges between Dunhuang and the Silk Road	5/2/2019—5/3/2019	Budapest, Hungary

29	The Rediscovery of Sogdian, Lingua Franca of the Silk Road	5/3/2019—5/3/2019	Berlin, Germany
30	The Council of Silk Road Artisans' Alliance for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Was Established	5/10/2019—5/11/2019	Xi 'an, China
31	Japan Helping to "Clone" Historic Mogao Caves on China’s Silk Road	5/11/2019—5/11/2019	Gansu, China
32	The"Belt and Road" Cultural Heritage International Cooperation Alliance Was Established	5/11/2019—5/11/2019	Xi 'an, China
33	Conference on Shahnameh Silk Road	5/13/2019—5/15/2019	Mashhad, Iran
34	The Joint Meeting of the Alliance of Cities for the Protection and Joint Application of the Maritime Silk Road in 2019 and the Training Course	5/13/2019—5/16/2019	Nanjing, China
35	Italy and China United in Technologies for the Conservation of the World Cultural Heritage Seminar	5/13/2019—5/18/2019	Tito, Italy
36	Seminar on "Buddhism and Dunhuang Literature"	5/18/2019—5/18/2019	Jiuquan, China
37	International Scientific Practice Conference on the Theme "Revival of Pilgrimage Tourism at the CrossRoads of the Great Silk Road"	5/24/2019—5/25/2019	Samarkand, Republic of Uzbekistan
38	High-level Dialogue on China-Iran Cultural Exchanges on the Silk Road	5/28/2019—5/28/2019	Shanghai, China
39	The Silk Road Coin Institute Was Founded	6/1/2019—6/1/2019	Xi 'an, China
40	Highlights of Intangible Cultural Heritage Silk Road Memory · Intangible Cultural Heritage Exhibition Activities of Five Provinces and Regions in Northwest China	6/3/2019—6/3/2019	Jiuquan, China
41	International Symposium on Silk Road Culture and Multi-Civilization	6/15/2019—6/16/2019	Shanghai, China
42	Silk Road Museum Curator's Forum: Themes and Collaboration	6/22/2019—6/23/2019	Hangzhou, China
43	Silk Roads Heritage Corridors Management Workshop	6/26/2019—6/28/2019	Almaty, Kazakhstan
44	A Gluttonous Feast of Silk Road Coins	6/29/2019—6/30/2019	Jiuquan, China
45	Sheki Is Inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List	6/30/2019—7/10/2019	Baku, Azerbaijan
46	The Chamber of Commerce of City and County Associations of the Maritime Silk Road Cultural Heritage Protection, Utilization and Application Was Held in Hepu County	7/4/2019—7/4/2019	Beihai, China
47	Photo Exhibition and Cultural Salon Activities to Commemorate the Fifth Anniversary of the Silk Road Heritage Application	7/6/2019—7/7/2019	Baku, azerbaijan
48	New Silk Road Int'l Dragon Boat Festival Licks Off in Lithuania	7/13/2019—7/14/2019	Vilnius, Lithuania
49	Collection of Images of Overseas Tibetan kizil Grottoes Murals and Cave Restoration	7/16/2019—7/16/2019	Lanzhou, China
50	The Symposium on the Application of Sea Silk to World Heritage in the Region around the Yellow Sea and the Bohai Sea	7/22/2019—7/22/2019	Lianyungang, China
51	China,Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan Jointly Worked out a Coordination Meeting on the Protection and Management Status Report of "Silk Road: Chang 'an-Tianshan Corridor Road Network"	7/24/2019—7/24/2019	Xi 'an, China
52	World Heritage Specialist Guide Training Program	8/4/2019—8/8/2019	Tehran, Iran
53	International Symposium on "the Silk Road and the Civilization of the Qin and Han Dynasties"	8/10/2019—8/13/2019	Zhang ye, China
54	Xi President Visited the Hexi Corridor	8/19/2019—8/22/2019	Zhang ye, China
55	Dongying City Maritime Silk Road Protection and Joint Declaration of World Cultural Heritage Work Scheduling Meeting	8/21/2019—8/21/2019	Dongying, China
56	Symposium to Commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Discovery of the Copper Gallop Horse	8/26/2019—8/26/2019	Lanzhou, China
57	Forum on Faxian Culture and Maritime Silk Road	8/28/2019—9/8/2019	Colombo, Sri Lanka
58	The "Belt and Road" and the Forum for Mutual Learning between Chinese and Western Cultures	8/30/2019—8/30/2019	Jiuquan, China



59	The Major Documentary "Dialogue between the Mogao Grottoes and Angkor Wat", Premiered in Dunhuang	8/31/2019—8/31/2019	Jiuquan, China
60	The First International Symposium on "Science, Technology, Art and Archaeology: Sino-western Exchanges in Ancient Gold Products"	9/4/2019—9/6/2019	Xi 'an, China
61	The 2nd International Conference of Roma Sinica Studies "Empire and Politics: in the East and West Civilizations"	9/5/2019—9/6/2019	Seoul, South Korea
62	The Haifeng Town Heritage Museum in Huanghua Was Opened as the North Starting Point of the Maritime Silk Road	9/6/2019—9/6/2019	Cangzhou, China
63	Silk Road Academic Forum for Multilingual Literature Research	9/6/2019—9/8/2019	Xi 'an, China
64	International Symposium on Silk Road and Blue and White	9/7/2019—9/9/2019	Hohhot, China
65	The 2nd Heritage Roundtable Forum of the Silk Road University Alliance	9/17/2019—9/17/2019	Xi 'an, China
66	The National Museum of China Is Working with Gansu Province to Study the Zhou and Qin Civilizations in the Longdong Region	9/18/2019—9/18/2019	Lanzhou, China
67	2019 "Eye of the Youth on the Silk Road" Photo Contest	9/19/2019—1/6/2020	The United Nations
68	Russia, China, the Silk Road: A History of Cross-border Engagement	9/20/2019—9/22/2019	Novosibirsk, Russia
69	The 4th IASSRT Symposium and the 5th IASSRT Board Meeting	9/22/2019—9/30/2019	Kirzlovodsk, Russia
70	Sixth Meeting of the Coordinating Committee on the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads	9/23/2019—9/26/2019	Hamadan, Iran
71	2019 Silk Road Cultural Heritage Protection Artisan Skills Competition	9/25/2019—9/26/2019	Weinan, China
72	The Association for the Study of Textiles on the Silk Road Holds the IV International Symposium	9/27/2019—9/29/2019	Kislovodsk, Russia
73	The International Conference:"Intercultural and Interfaith Dialogue along the Ancient Silk Roads: Religious Influences on Cultural Heritage Sites"	9/28/2019—9/29/2019	Hamadan, Iran
74	Conference: "Dialogue on the Silk Road - 2019"	10/3/2019—10/5/2019	Taraz, kazakhstan
75	A Forum Entitled "Kuwait on the Silk Road"	10/5/2019—10/5/2019	Kuwait city, Kuwait
76	Lecture:Transcending Patterns: Silk Road Cultural and Artistic Interactions through Central Asian Textile Images	10/7/2019—10/7/2019	California, USA
77	2019 China Silk International Academic Symposium	10/9/2019—10/11/2019	Hangzhou, China
78	Three Hundred Hindu Stone Carvings Witness the History of Friendly Exchanges between Quanzhou and Chennai	10/11/2019—10/11/2019	Quanzhou, China
79	The Begram Hoard of Afghanistan	10/12/2019—10/12/2019	Seattle, USA
80	2019 Dunhuang Forum: International Academic Seminar on Cultural Exchanges along the Silk Road in the 6th to 9th Centuries	10/18/2019—10/20/2019	Jiuquan, China
81	Picturing the Buddha's Last Moment	10/19/2019—10/19/2019	Seattle, USA
82	The Establishment Meeting of Underwater Archaeology Committee of Chinese Archaeological Association	10/19/2019—10/20/2019	Ningbo, China
83	The 2019 Academic Conference of the Alliance for Scientific, Technological and Innovation of Silk Road Cultural Relics Was Successfully Held	10/19/2019—10/20/2019	Xi 'an, China
84	2019 "Silk Road Flower Language · Silk Culture Tour"	10/21/2019—10/22/2019	East Java, Indonesia
85	Dunhuang and Silk Road Civilization · Religion Forum	10/21/2019—10/22/2019	Beijing, China
86	Seminar on Dunhuang Tang Dynasty Art	10/25/2019—10/25/2019	Jiuquan, China
87	The 3rd International Silk Road Symposium "Silk Road Civilization Exchange )"	10/26/2019—10/26/2019	Daegu, South Korea
88	The Maritime Silk Road: Goods, Ships and Cultural Diversity	10/26/2019—10/26/2019	Seattle, USA
89	The 3rd "Forum of Ancient Civilizations Ministerial Conference Scholars Forum"	10/28/2019—10/29/2019	Beijing, China

90	The 4th World Mazu Cultural Forum	10/31/2019—11/2/2019	Putian, China
91	Exhibition of Calligraphy on Silk Road	11/1/2019—11/11/2019	Mashad, Iran
92	Meet for a Thousand Years - the Charm of the Silk Road Cultural Tour	11/1/2019—11/3/2019	Rome, Italy
93	The Art of the Shahi Kingdoms- Exploring the Southern Silk Roads	11/2/2019—11/2/2019	Ohio, USA
94	Meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Silk Road "Application for World Heritage Status"	11/3/2019—11/6/2019	Xi 'an, China
95	A Photo Exhibition of Nanjing city Wall & Lecture on the Maritime Silk Road	11/4/2019—11/4/2019	Nairobi, Kenya
96	The 7th Asean Traditional Textile Symposium	11/4/2019—11/8/2019	Yonakata, Indonesia
97	Jessica Rawson: "Jade, Bronze and the Silk Road: the Discovery of Ancient China"	11/5/2019—11/5/2019	Beijing, China
98	The International Symposium of the Maritime Silk Road	11/6/2019—11/6/2019	Macau, China
99	International Symposium on Ancient Shipwreck and Maritime Silk Road Archaeology	11/6/2019—11/6/2019	Yangjiang, China
100	The Archaeologies of Roads	11/7/2019—11/8/2019	Florence, Italy
101	The 4th International Think Tank Forum on the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road (2019)	11/9/2019—11/10/2019	China, Guangzhou
102	The Silk Way: the Network of Routes of the Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor Meeting	11/9/2019—11/9/2019	Astana, Kazakhstan
103	Greece Signs BRI Deals	11/10/2019—11/12/2019	Athens, Greece
104	The 3rd Meeting of the Silk Road of the University of Valencia	11/15/2019—11/15/2019	Valencia, Spain
105	France Lyon Textile Museum and China National Silk Museum Signed a Memorandum of Cooperation	11/17/2019—11/17/2019	Hangzhou, China
106	Seminar on Preventive Protection of Silk Road Cultural Heritage	11/18/2019—11/21/2019	Beijing, China
107	Dunhuang Academy and Northwest University Jointly Set up an Innovative Talent Training Base for the Protection of Stone Caves and Soil Ruins along the Silk Road	11/21/2019—11/21/2019	Jiuquan, China
108	Preparatory Conference for the International Symposium on Zhang Qian and His World: Ancient China and Central Asia	11/23/2019—11/24/2019	Shanghai, China
109	Training Course on Applying for World Cultural Heritage of "Maritime Silk Road and North Sea Historical Trace"	11/26/2019—11/29/2019	Chongzuo, China
110	Russia and Syria Sign Agreement to Restore Ancient City of Palmyra	11/27/2019—11/27/2019	Damascus, Syria
111	The First Dialogue on Exchanges and Mutual Learning among Civilizations	11/28/2019—11/28/2019	Beijing, China
112	50 pieces of Ancient Sunken Porcelain Are Stored in Fujian Quanzhou Maritime Exchange Museum	11/28/2019—11/28/2019	Quanzhou, China
113	Working Group Meeting on the Development of a Joint Exhibition on the Common Heritage along the Silk Roads	12/3/2019—12/3/2019	Dushanbe, Tajikistan
114	Dunhuang and Western Civilization Forum	12/3/2019—12/3/2019	Lanzhou, China
115	Zhengzhou Workstation "Key Scientific Research Base of State Administration of Cultural Heritage of Textile Relics Protection" Unveiled	12/3/2019—12/3/2019	Zhengzhou, China
116	The 2nd Executive Council Meeting of the International Federation of Museums on the Silk Road	12/4/2019—12/4/2019	Beijing, China
117	Cultural Exchange along the Silk Road: Masterpieces of the Tubo Period	12/5/2019—12/5/2019	New York, USA
118	Meeting of Members of the International Silk Union	12/5/2019—12/5/2019	Hangzhou, China
119	The 2019 Annual Meeting of the Professional Committee of Museums along the Silk Road of China Association of Museums and the Academic Seminar on the Northeast Silk Road	12/5/2019—12/8/2019	Changchun, China
120	Zoroastrian and Manichean Arts	12/7/2019—12/7/2019	Seattle, USA

121	2019 "Ice Silk Road" and Arctic Cooperation Forum	12/14/2019—12/14/2019	Dalian, China
122	East Asia Research Seminar: Silk Road Seminar	12/17/2019—12/17/2019	Nantes, France
123	Hanjian of Xuanquan and Hanjian of Yumen Pass	12/18/2019—12/18/2019	Lanzhou, China
124	China Afghanistan and Pakistan Cultural Heritage Forum	12/18/2019—12/23/2019	Urumqi, China
125	"Current Situation and Prospect of Frontier Archaeology in the New Era" Academic Seminar	12/26/2019—12/26/2019	Beijing, China



Cultural Heritage on the Silk Roads

2019  
REPORT

LIST OF EXPERTS



## Archaeological Discovery Team:



Bobby Orillaneda- Senior Researcher, National Museum of the Philippines



Farhad Maskhsudov- Director of Uzbek Archaeological Institute



Svend Hansen- Director of the Eurasian Archaeological Institute of the German Archaeological Institute



Jiang Bo- Director of the Archaeological Institute of the Underwater Cultural Heritage Protection Center of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage



Jianjun Mei- Director of the Needham Institute



Liu Wensuo- Professor, Department of Anthropology, Sun Yat-sen University



Tong Tao- Associate Researcher, Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

## Theme Exhibition Team:



Helen Wang- Curator of the British Museum



Julian Raby- Director, Freer Sackler Museum of Art, USA



Maria Menshikova- Senior Researcher, Hermitage Museum, Russia



Peter Stewart- Director of Wolfson College, Oxford University, Center for Classical Art Research



An Laishun- Vice Chairman of International Museum Association, Professor of Shanghai University



Hang Kan- Professor of Peking University, Vice President of Shanxi University



Pei Jitong- Director of the National Museum of Korea



Pan Shouyong- Distinguished Professor of Shanghai University

## Academic Research Team:



Dagmar Schaeffer- Director of the Institute for the History of Science and Technology of the Mazon Center, Germany, Emeritus Professor of Technology History at the Technical University of Berlin



Daniel Waugh- Emeritus Professor, University of Washington, Seattle, USA



Luisa Mengoni- Director of Asian and African Collections, British Library, Director of the International Dunhuang Project (IDP)



Nathalie Monnet- Researcher of the French National Library



Liu Jinbao- Professor, Department of History, Zhejiang University



Zhang Baichun- Director of the Institute of Natural History of the Chinese Academy of Sciences



Rong Xinjiang- Boya Chair Professor of Peking University, Distinguished Professor of Changjiang Scholars of Ministry of Education



Saren Gaowa- Research Librarian of National Library

## Cultural Event Team:



Dmitriy A. Voyakin- Official of the National Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan



Mehrdad Shabahang- Project Leader of UNESCO Silk Road



Susan Denyer- ICOMOS World Heritage Advisor, Secretary of ICOMOS-UK



Tim Williams- Professor of University College London UK, member of the International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM)



Bamoqubiqe- Researcher, Institute of Ethnic Literature, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Director of Oral Tradition Research Center



Lv Zhou- Professor, School of Architecture, Tsinghua University, Vice Chairman of Chinese Committee for the International Council on Monuments and Sites



Jing Feng- Director of Asia-Pacific Department of UNESCO World Heritage Center



Sun Hua- Professor of Peking University School of Archaeology, Director of Peking University Cultural Heritage Protection Research Center



# Epilogue

In June 2019, after the establishment of the Institute for Intercultural Dialogue on the Silk Roads (IIDOS), the “Annual Report of Silk Road Cultural Heritage” was formally proposed as one of the basic works of the Silk Road Center. The Zhejiang Provincial Department of Culture and Tourism and the Publicity Department of Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee also emphasized on it when they approved the construction plan of the Silk Road Center. However, as the direct leading institutions of cultural heritage, the leaders of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage and the Zhejiang Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage paid special attention and care to this work, put forward specific requirements and gave specific guidance, believing that it was the most academic and important content on the Silk Road Platform.

Therefore, in the whole editing process of the annual report, we firstly would like to thank CNKI and its project team for working overtime day and night to collect and sort out data and provide us various documents and materials. Thanks to Luo Shuai, professor of Department of History, School of Humanities at Zhejiang University and Li Yongping, Director of the Research Department of Gansu Provincial Museum, for their specific assistance and guidance, so that the Annual Report of Silk Road Cultural Heritage 2019 could be published smoothly.

The annual report is based on the 2019 major historical event in the field of cultural heritage along the Silk Road. After machine retrieval, man-machine screening, duplication removal, cleaning and filtering, these events were given to the expert team to vote and write comments. According to their voting and with the chief expert consultation, the annual report eventually formed “Top 10” list of the four sectors including archaeological discovery, theme exhibition, academic research and cultural events, which is a very difficult task. It is worth mentioning that, the initial stage of the annual report work coincides with the epidemic period, resulting in very inconvenient contact with experts at home and abroad, and the work plans are frequently postponed. In the case of short time and heavy tasks, we overcome many difficulties and finished the annual report with high standards and high quality, covering the editing, design, typesetting, binding, printing and other work, together with thanks.

If copyright is involved, please contact the China National Silk Museum with the title certificate. Due to the limitation of the compilation time and the level of editor, it is inevitable to have mistakes. This book is welcomed for readers and leaders at all levels to give criticism and advice, for the English and Chinese edition when the revision.