

---

**CONTENTS**

---

**VOLUME I REFERENCE**

Foreword	9
Preface and Acknowledgments	11
Introduction to <i>Visualizing Dunhuang</i>	17
Note to the Reader	29
Site Elevations of Mogao	26
Map	24
Chronologies	22
The Lo Archive: Dunhuang to Princeton	35
<b>DORA C.Y. CHING</b>	
Views of Mogao	50
Mogao Cliff	84
Architectural Drawings of Cave Types	128
Concordances of Mogao Cave Numbering Systems	158
By Dunhuang Academy (D) Number	162
By Zhang Daqian (C) Number	176
By Pelliot (P) Number	184
By Historical Period	192

---

**VOLUME II MOGAO CAVES**

Northern Liang (420–439)	8
Northern Wei (439–534)	24
Western Wei (535–556)	122
Northern Zhou (557–581)	226

---

**VOLUME III MOGAO CAVES**

Sui Dynasty (581–618)	8
-----------------------	---

---

**VOLUME IV MOGAO CAVES**

Early Tang (618–704)	8
----------------------	---

---

**VOLUME V MOGAO CAVES**

High Tang (704–781) 8

---

**VOLUME VI MOGAO CAVES**

Middle Tang (781–848) 8

Late Tang (848–907) 238

---

**VOLUME VII MOGAO CAVES**

Five Dynasties (907–960) 8

Song Dynasty (960–1036) 160

Uyghur Period (Mid-Eleventh Century) 220

Western Xia (1036–1227) 234

Yuan Dynasty (1227–1368) 290

Qing Dynasty (1644–1912) 350

---

**VOLUME VIII YULIN CAVES**

Site Plan and Elevations of Yulin 8

Concordance of Yulin Cave Numbering Systems 9

Views of Yulin 10

Zhang Daqian at Yulin 22

Early Tang (618–704) 34

Middle Tang (781–848) 46

Five Dynasties (907–960) 94

Song Dynasty (960–1036) 140

Uyghur Period (Mid-Eleventh Century) 148

Western Xia (1036–1227) 158

Yuan Dynasty (1227–1368) 200

---

**VOLUME IX ESSAYS**

Contributors 9

Chronologies 10

Map 12

Introduction 15

**DORA C.Y. CHING**

---

**DUNHUANG AS HISTORICAL ARCHIVE**

The Lo Archive's Place in Documentary, Expeditionary,  
and Art Photography during China's Republican Period 21

**DORA C.Y. CHING & RICHARD K. KENT**

The Dunhuang Collection in the Hermitage 65

**MARIA L. MENSHIKOVA**

The Significance of the Lo Archive 85

**ZHAO SHENGLIANG**

Buddhist Art at Dunhuang and the Lo Archive 111

**RODERICK WHITFIELD**

---

**DUNHUANG AS SITE: ARCHITECTURE AND SETTING**

Architecture and Land on the Dark Side of the Moon: 145

The Mogao Caves and Mount Sanwei

**CARY Y. LIU**

What Did "Architecture" Do in Visualizing Dunhuang? 185

**WEI-CHENG LIN**

Conserving The Mogao Grottoes: The 30-Year Collaboration of  
the Dunhuang Academy and the Getty Conservation Institute 207

**NEVILLE AGNEW**

---

**DUNHUANG AS ART AND ART HISTORY**

Reflections on Early Dunhuang Caves: Textiles, Thrones, and Crowns 231

**ANNETTE JULIANO**

Narrative, Architecture, and Figuration in Mogao Cave 420 259

**JUN HU**

Dunhuang's Contribution to Chinese Art History: 281

A Historiographic Inquiry

**JEROME SILBERGELD**

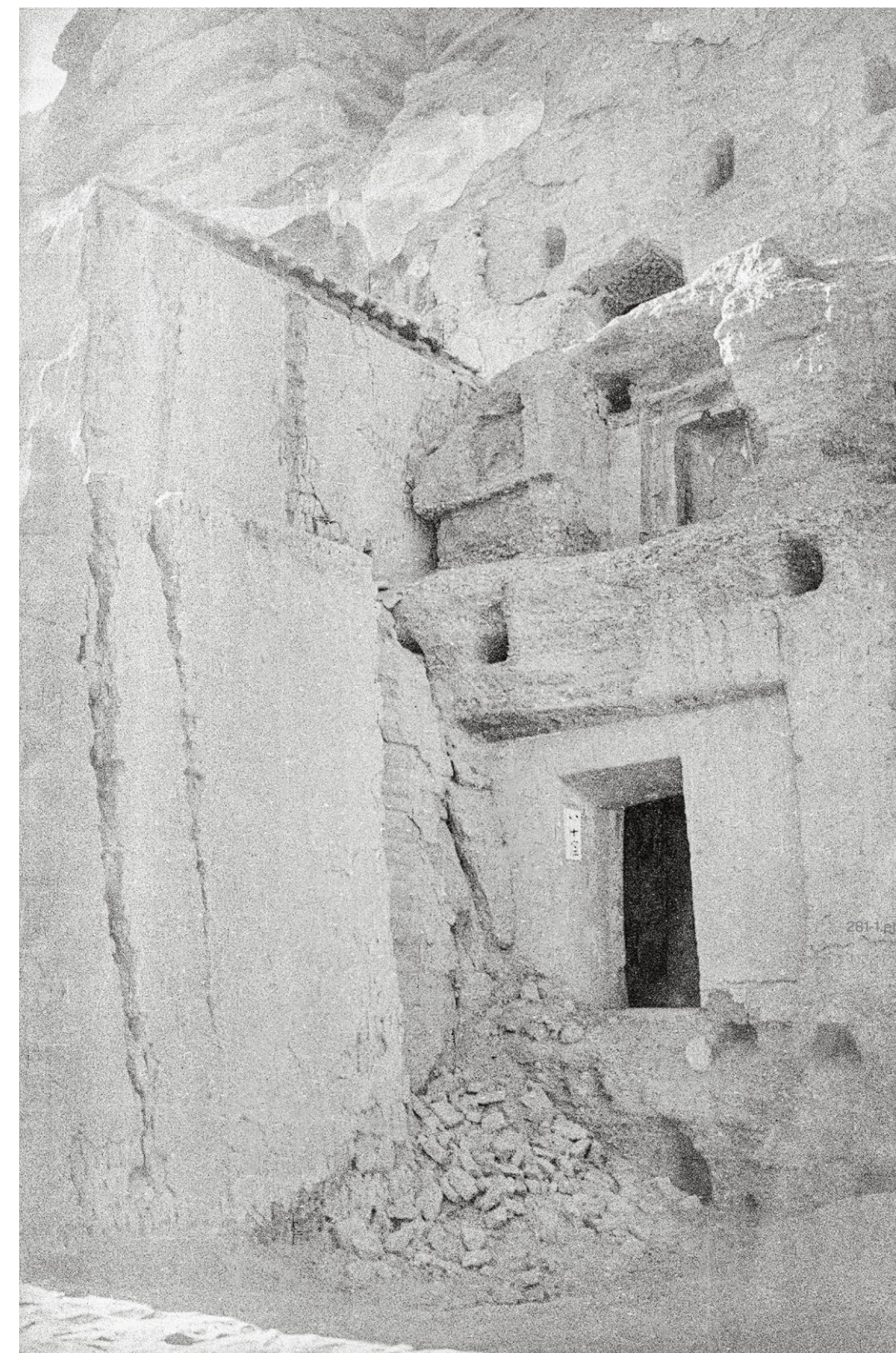
Bibliography 349

Index-Glossary 367



Outside of caves 437 to 442. [DHX35]

DHX35.tif



Area outside of Cave 281 [281-1]

281-1.eps



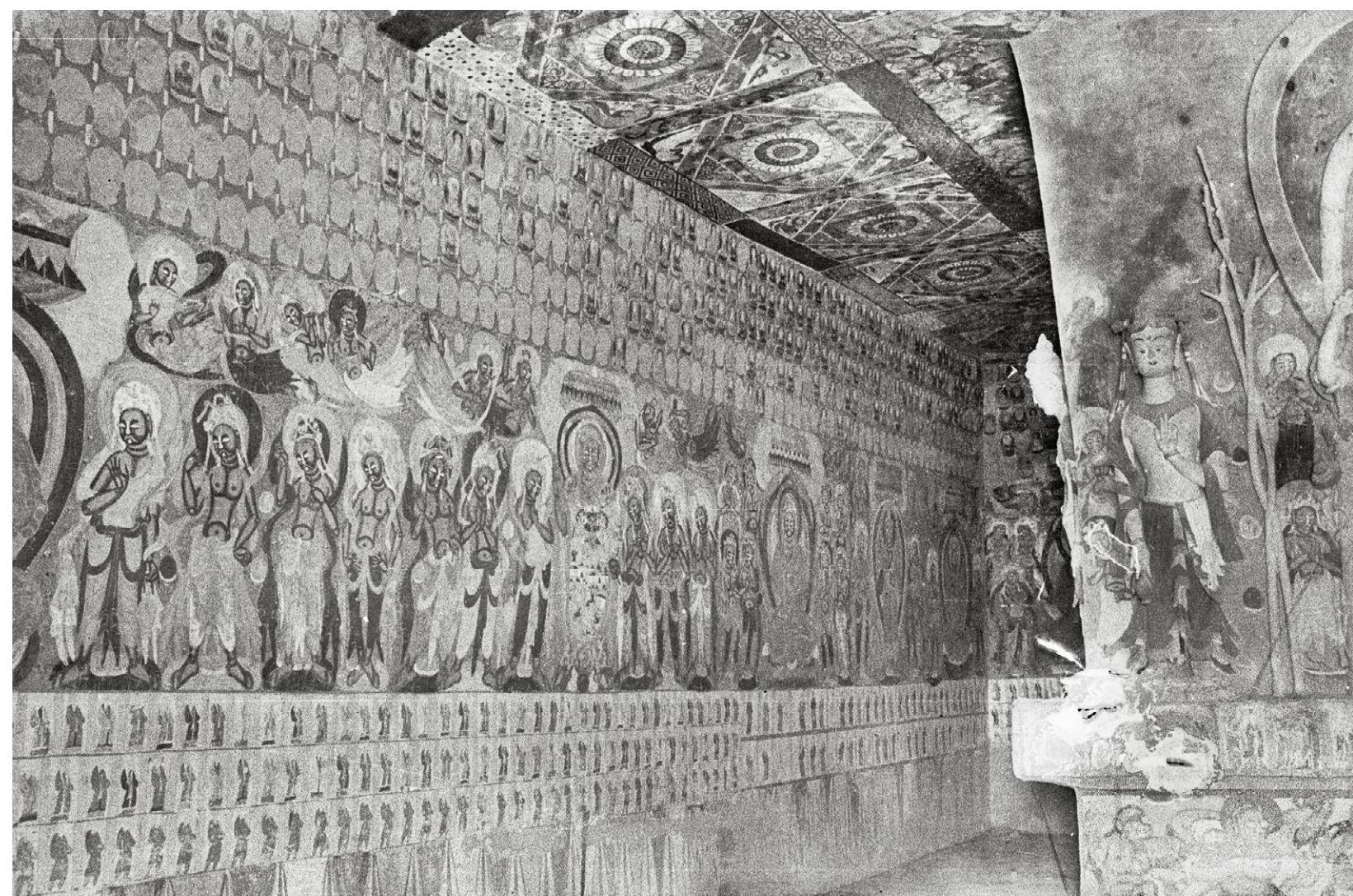
The Los also followed in the footsteps of two teams of Chinese archaeologists, artists, and scholars who had been sent by the Ministry of Education to survey the northwest region in 1942. The artist Wang Ziyun (1897–1990) headed the Northwest Art and Relics Survey Team (Jiaoyu bu Xibei yishu wenwu kaocha tuan). Shi Zhangru (1902–2004), an experienced archaeologist, and his colleague Lao Gan (1907–2003), a historian, made up the Northwest History and Geography Survey Team. Shi and Lao spent four months, from June to September, surveying and photographing the caves at Dunhuang, just six months before the Los' arrival. Another group, the Northwest Scientific

FIG. 20 Pages from one of Lucy Lo's contact-print books showing Cave 328. Lo Archive contact-print book, 1944–46. Courtesy of Lucy L. Lo.

Research Team (Xibei kexue kaocha tuan) led by Xiang Da (1900–1966) with Xia Nai (1910–1985), launched two campaigns to perform excavations in the Dunhuang area.<sup>41</sup>

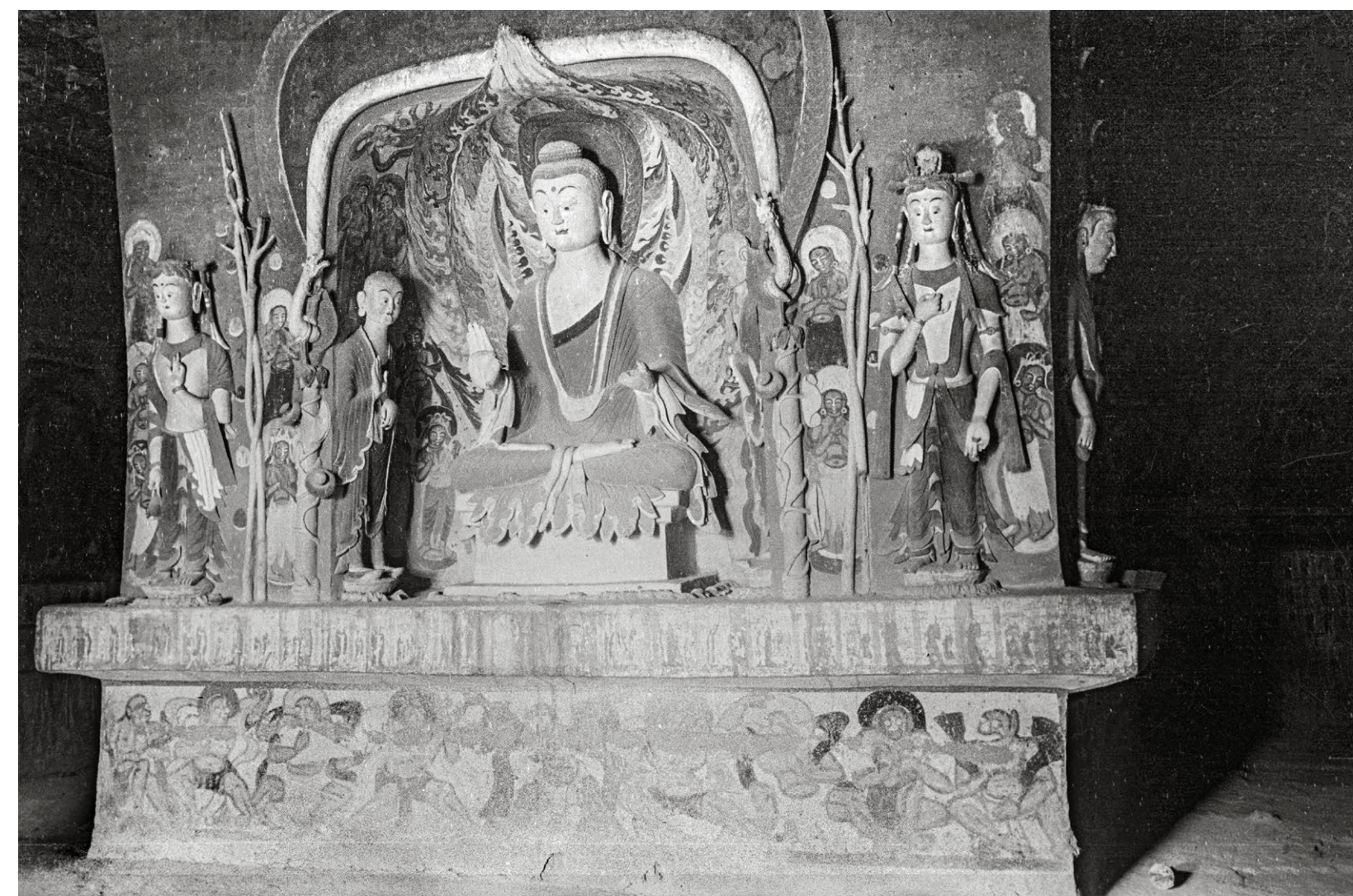
When the Los arrived at the Mogao Caves in 1943, they encountered a remote archaeological site with several resident monks but no official governing body. Despite the poor conditions, James Lo embarked on his plan to

<sup>41</sup> Shi Zhangru, *Mogao kuxing*, 2:247. See also Sarah Fraser, "Buddhist Archaeology in Republican China: A New Relationship to the Past," *Proceedings of the British Academy* 167 (2010): 164–70.



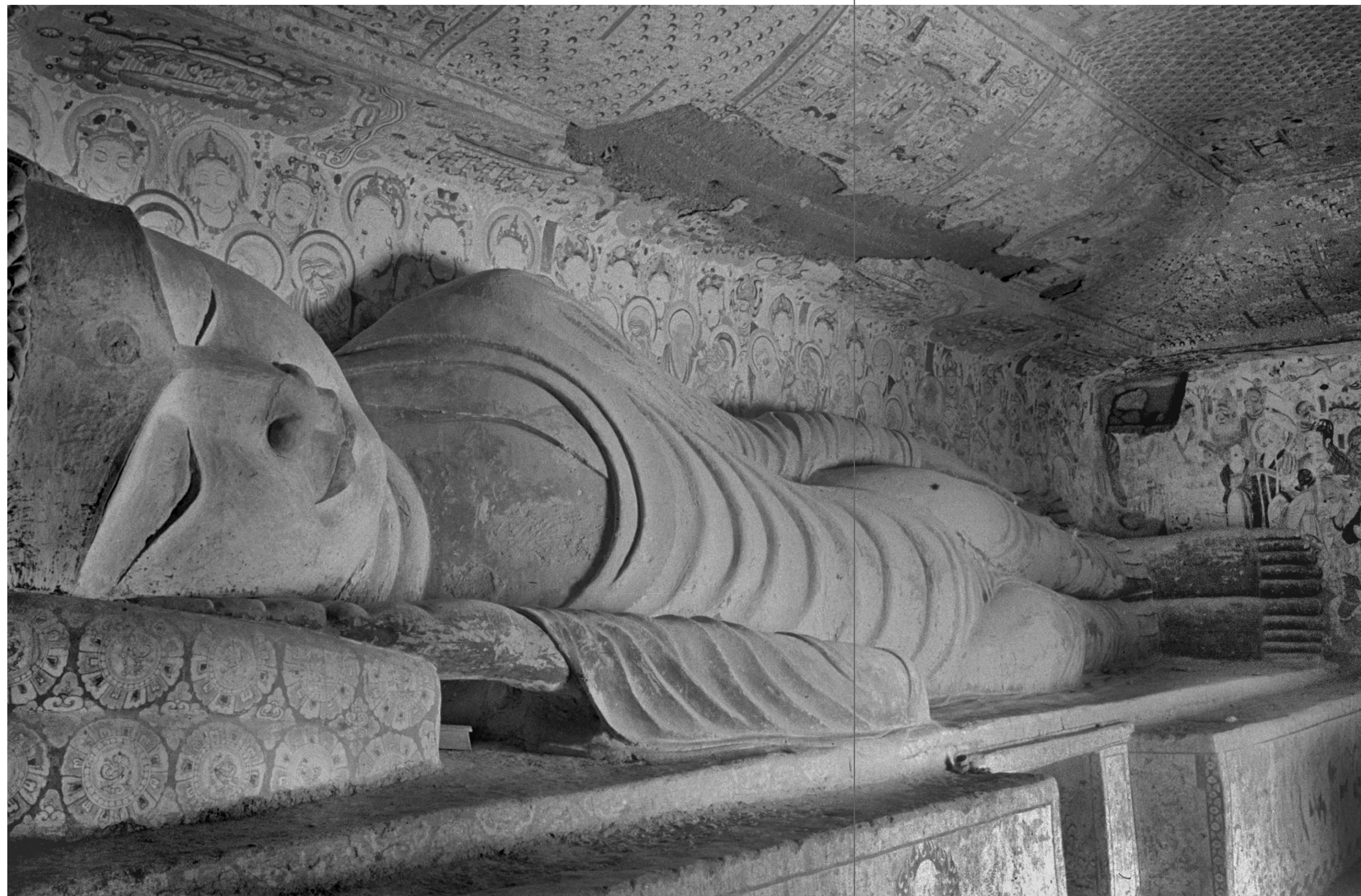
South wall, passageway, and central pillar.  
南壁通道與中心柱

428-5



Central pillar, front face.  
中心柱正面

428-3



Reclining Buddha, Parinirvāṇa scene. West wall.  
西壁涅槃佛像

158-10



Mural painting of unidentified sūtra. North wall, west side.  
北壁西側經變畫

321-11d

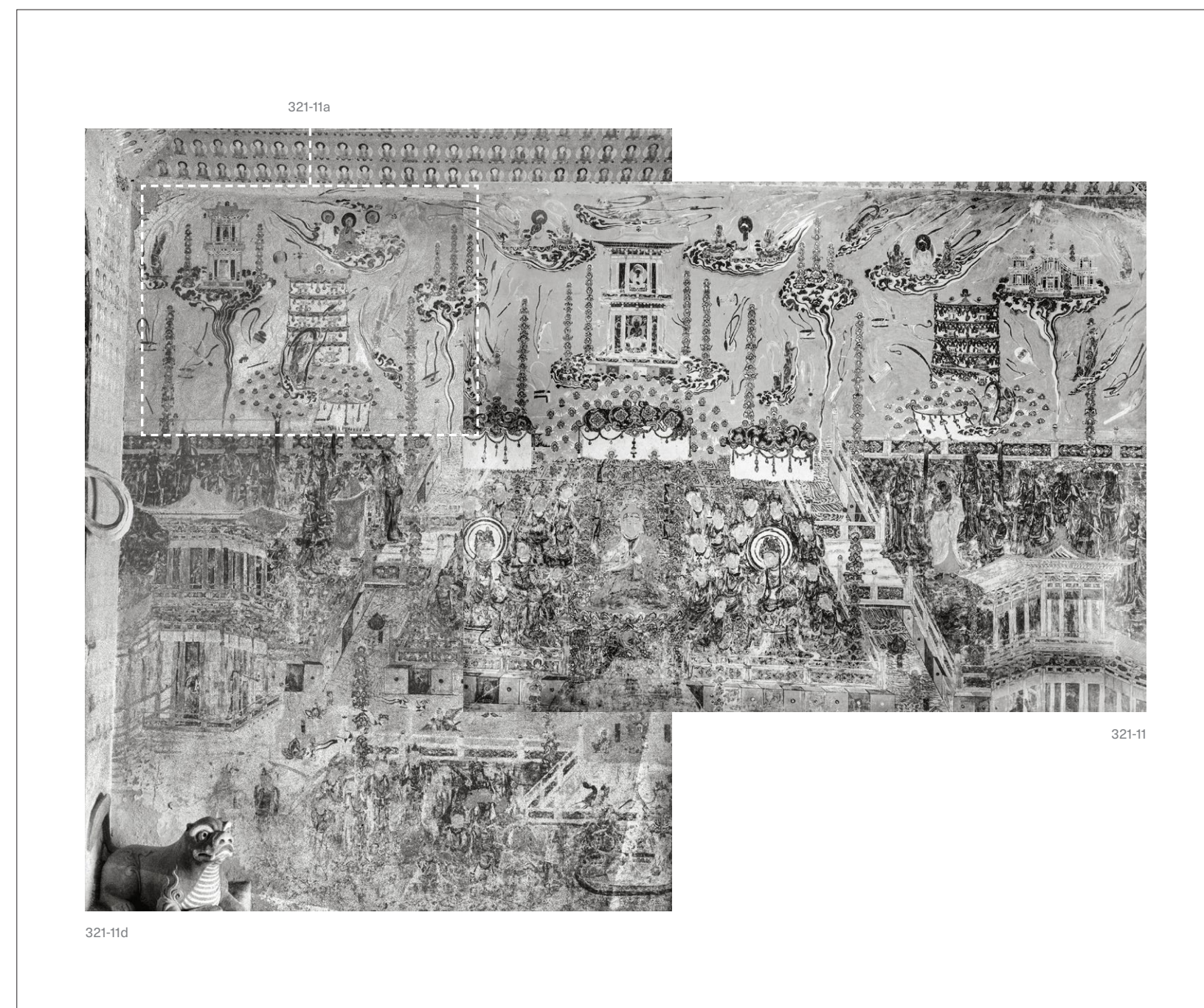


Diagram of photographs of the north wall.  
北壁照片位置示意圖



**FIG. 16** Buddha. Mogao Cave 355, Song dynasty (960–1036). Dunhuang Academy photography, ca. 1980s.

much as it is in its present state. Therefore, one may presume that when Pelliot visited Dunhuang in 1908, the stūpa, despite being broken, was still very tall and of a discernible shape, like the central terraces in Mogao Cave 465 and Yulin Cave 29. By the time of Shi Zhangru’s investigation in 1941, the stūpa was only 1.5 meters tall, and the stepped shape of the upper half was no longer distinct. When James Lo took his photographs two years later, the upper portion was almost completely gone, leaving only a square platform.

#### C. Mogao Cave 355

Cave 355 is a small one, illustrated in the first volume of *Zhongguo shiku: Dunhuang Mogao ku*.<sup>15</sup> That illustration shows only a polychrome-painted seated Buddha figure against a mural painting; no other sculpted images are seen (FIG. 16). In the Lo Archive photograph, however, a small attending

<sup>15</sup> *Zhongguo shiku: Dunhuang Mogao ku*, ed. Dunhuang wenwu yanjiusuo, 5 vols. (Beijing: Wenwu chubanshe, 1982–87), 1: pl. 88.



**FIG. 17** Buddha and bodhisattvas (dated to the Western Wei, 535–556). Mogao Cave 355, Song dynasty (960–1036). Lo Archive photograph, 1943–44. Princeton University (Lo 355-1).

bodhisattva figure is to the Buddha’s left (north wall), and to the Buddha’s right is the remnant of another small bodhisattva. In both style and scale, those bodhisattvas do not seem to belong to this cave (FIG. 17).

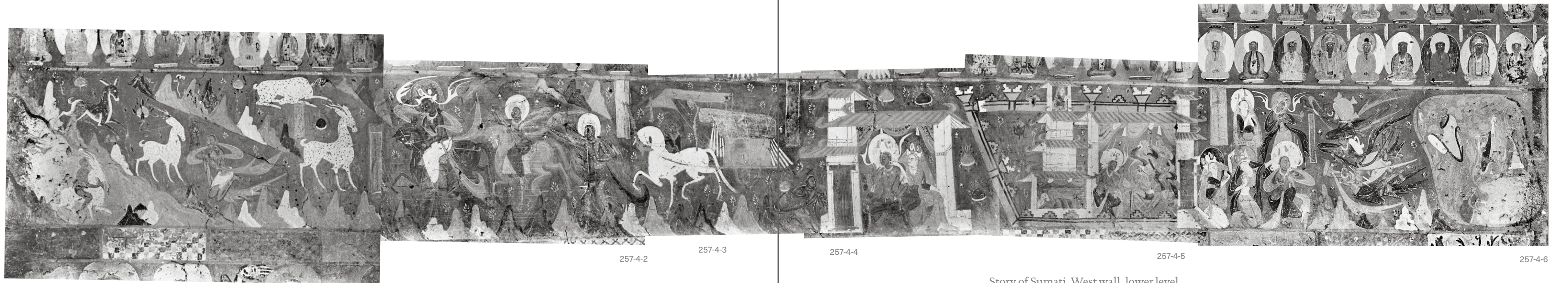
Regarding Cave 355, *Dunhuang Mogao ku neirong zonglu* notes, “Inside the canopy-shaped niche (with a truncated-pyramid ceiling) [is] one sculpted image of a Buddha in meditation pose, of the Western Wei [535–556] period. (It was moved here from elsewhere.)” It does not mention the two flanking bodhisattvas. We do not know how the editors arrived at the conclusion that the Buddha image had been moved from elsewhere. Perhaps it is because of the striking stylistic differences between the mural and the sculpture. Nevertheless, it was fairly common in Dunhuang for the murals in early caves to be repainted in later periods. The mural in this cave is dated to the Song period, and the Buddha figure itself might very well have been repainted in the Song. Of course, when murals have been repainted, the end products often appear out of harmony with the sculpted images from an earlier period, yet in the Lo Archive photograph the attending bodhisattva on the north wall is seen to fit well into





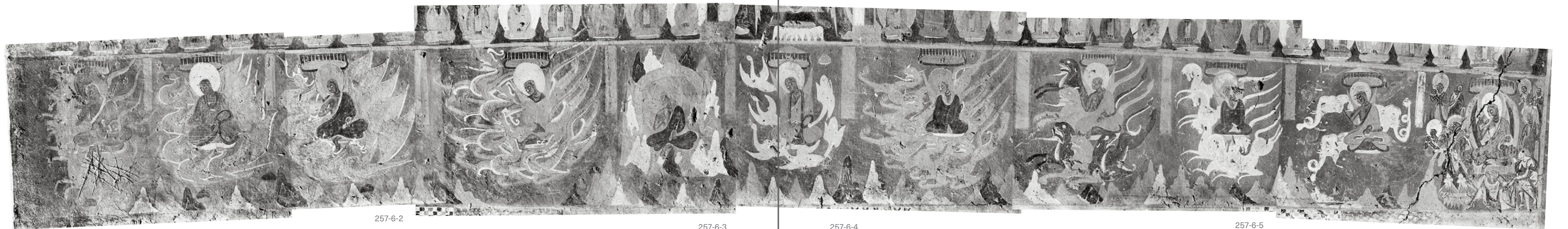
Story of the *śrāmaṇera* (novice monk) who kept the precepts and killed himself. South wall, lower level.  
南壁下部沙彌守戒自殺因緣

Śākyamuni Saves an Evil Water Buffalo. South wall, lower level.  
南壁下部度惡牛緣

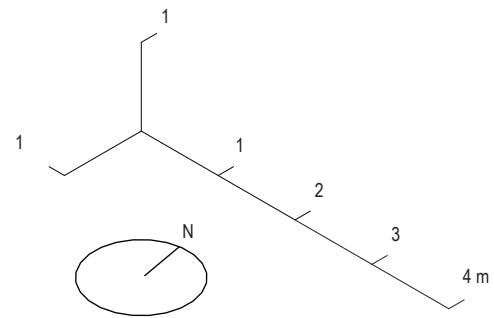
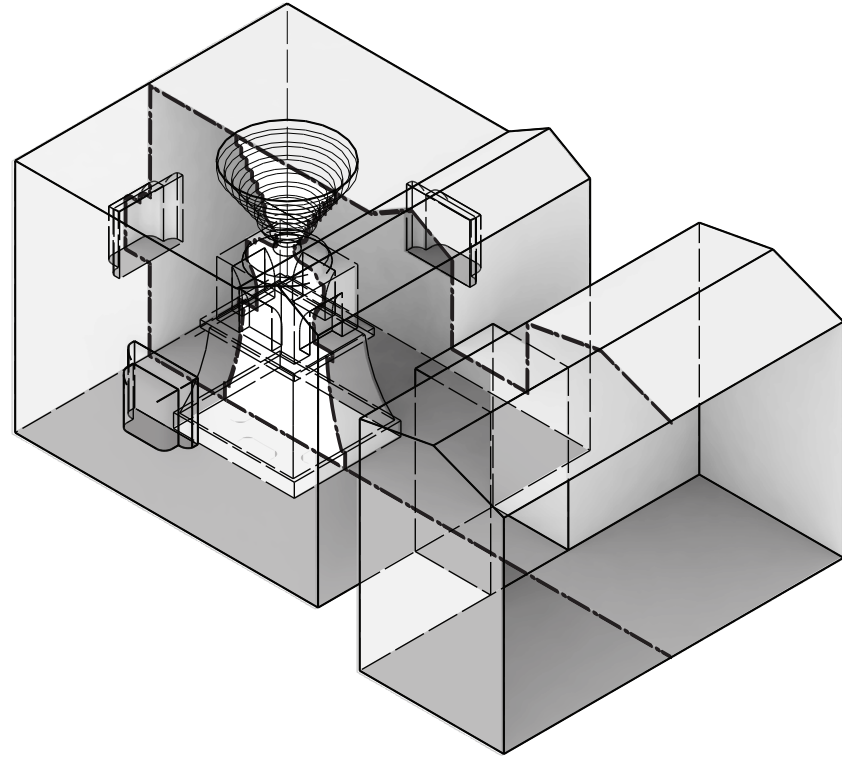


Nine-colored Deer *jātaka*. West wall, lower level.  
西壁下部九色鹿本生

Story of Sumati. West wall, lower level.  
西壁下部須摩提女因緣



Story of Sumati. North wall, lower level.  
北壁下部須摩提女因緣



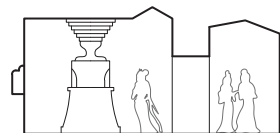
**MOGAO CAVE 302**

DATED TO  
Sui Dynasty

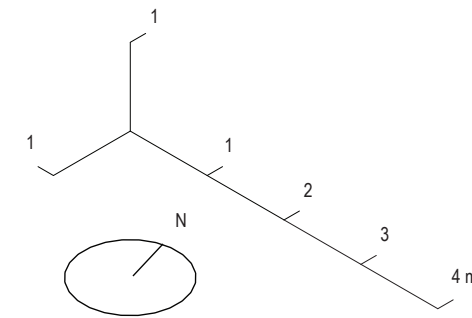
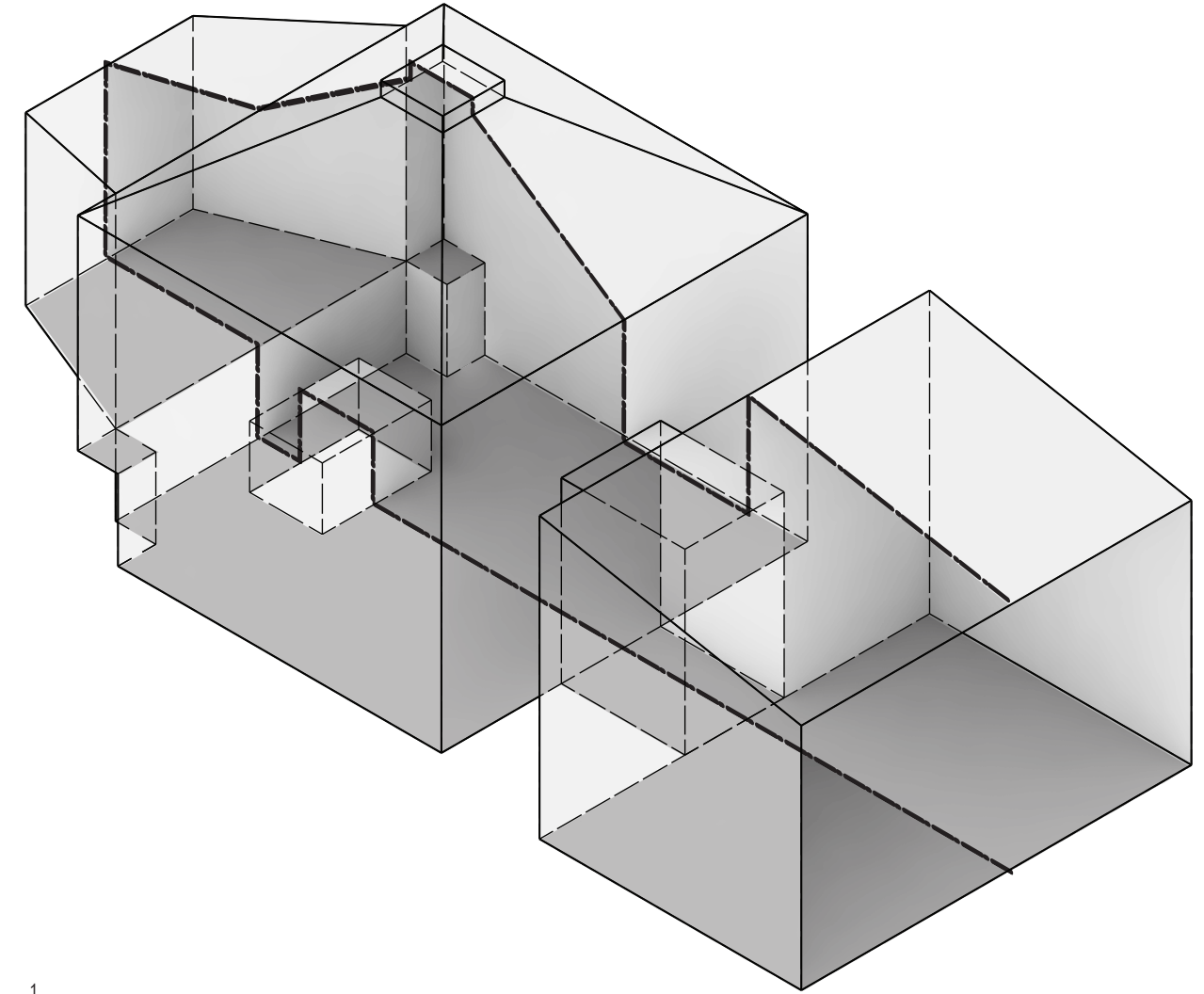
MODIFIED OR REFURBISHED IN  
Song / Qing

LO PHOTOS FILED UNDER  
Sui Dynasty

CAVE TYPE  
Central pillar / Gable roof



3m



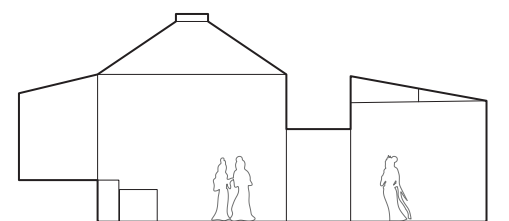
**MOGAO CAVE 328**

DATED TO  
Early Tang

MODIFIED OR REFURBISHED IN  
Five Dynasties / Western Xia

LO PHOTOS FILED UNDER  
Early Tang

CAVE TYPE  
Upturned funnel



3m

FILED UNDER	↓ DHA	ZHANG DAQIAN	PELLIOT	DATED TO	MODIFIED OR REFURBISHED IN
High Tang	121	C028	P032	High Tang	Five Dynasties / Qing
High Tang	122	C027	P030	High Tang	Song / Qing
High Tang	123	C026	P028	High Tang	Five Dynasties / Qing
High Tang	124	C025	P026	High Tang	Five Dynasties
High Tang	125	C024	P024	High Tang	Five Dynasties / Qing
High Tang	126	C023	P022	High Tang	Middle Tang / Five Dynasties
Late Tang	127	C022	P020	Late Tang	Five Dynasties / Qing
Late Tang	128	C021	P018	Late Tang	Five Dynasties / Qing
	129	∅	P016 BIS	High Tang	Middle Tang / Five Dynasties
High Tang	130	C020	P016	High Tang	Song / Western Xia
Qing	131	C001	∅	Tang	Qing
Late Tang	132	C002	∅	Late Tang	Five Dynasties / Qing
	133	C003	∅	Middle Tang	Late Tang / Song / Qing
Middle Tang	134	C003 N.EAR	∅	Middle Tang	Song / Qing
	135	C003 S.EAR	∅	Middle Tang	Late Tang / Song / Qing
Late Tang	136	C004	∅	Late Tang	Song / Western Xia / Qing
	137	C004 N.EAR	∅	Five Dynasties	Song
Late Tang	138	C005	P001	Late Tang	Five Dynasties / Yuan / Qing
	139	C005 N.EAR	P001	Late Tang	
Late Tang	140	C006	P002	Late Tang	Five Dynasties / Uyghur / Western Xia / Qing
Late Tang	141	C007	P003	Late Tang	Song / Qing
Late Tang	142	C008	P004	Late Tang	Song / Western Xia / Qing
Late Tang	143	C009	P005	Late Tang	Qing
Middle Tang	144	C010	P006	Middle Tang	Late Tang / Five Dynasties / Qing
Late Tang	145	C011	P007	Late Tang	Five Dynasties / Song
Five Dynasties	146	C012	P008	Five Dynasties	Song / Yuan / Qing / Republican
Late Tang	147	C013	P009	Late Tang	Western Xia
High Tang	148	C014	P010	High Tang	Late Tang / Uyghur / Western Xia / Qing
	149	C015	P011	Yuan	
Qing	150	C016	P012	Late Tang	Qing
Middle Tang	151	C017	P013	Middle Tang	Western Xia
Qing	152	C018	P014	Song	Uyghur / Western Xia / Qing
	153	C018 N.EAR	P014	Middle Tang	Western Xia
	154	C018 S.EAR	P014	Middle Tang	Western Xia
	155	C019	P015	Middle Tang	Five Dynasties
Late Tang	156	C300	P017 BIS	Late Tang	
	157	C301 S.EAR	P019 BIS	Middle Tang	
Middle Tang	158	C301	P019 BIS	Middle Tang	Western Xia
Middle Tang	159	C302	P021 BIS	Middle Tang	
Late Tang	160	C302 N.EAR	P021 TER	Late Tang	

FILED UNDER	↓ DHA	ZHANG DAQIAN	PELLIOT	DATED TO	MODIFIED OR REFURBISHED IN
Late Tang	161	C303	P017 TER	Late Tang	Song
High Tang	162	C299	P017	High Tang	Five Dynasties / Qing
Late Tang	163	C298 S.EAR	P019	Late Tang	Qing
High Tang	164	C298	P021	High Tang	Five Dynasties / Western Xia / Qing
High Tang	165	C297	P023	High Tang	Five Dynasties / Song / Western Xia / Qing
High Tang	166	C296	P025	High Tang	Middle Tang / Five Dynasties / Song / Qing
Late Tang	167	C296 S.EAR	P025	Late Tang	Song / Qing
	168	C296 N.EAR	P025	Late Tang	Qing
Late Tang	169	C295	P027	Late Tang	Song / Western Xia / Qing
Song	170	C294	P029	High Tang	Song / Qing
High Tang	171	C293	P031	High Tang	Song / Qing
High Tang	172	C292	P033	High Tang	Song / Qing
	173	C292 S.EAR	P033	Late Tang	Qing
Song	174	C291 EAR	P033 BIS	Song	
High Tang	175	C291	P033 BIS	High Tang	Song / Qing
High Tang	176	C290	P037	High Tang	Middle Tang / Song / Qing
	177	C290 S.EAR	P037	Late Tang	Song / Qing
	178	C290 N.EAR	P037	Late Tang	Song
High Tang	179	C289 S.EAR	P039	High Tang	Middle Tang / Qing
High Tang	180	C289	P041	High Tang	Middle Tang / Five Dynasties / Qing
	181	C288 S.EAR	P043	Late Tang	
High Tang	182	C288	P045	High Tang	Song / Qing
	183	C288 N.EAR	P045A	Late Tang	
	184	C287 EAR	P047	Late Tang	Five Dynasties
High Tang	185	C287	P049	High Tang	Middle Tang / Five Dynasties / Western Xia / Qing
Middle Tang	186	C286	P051A	Middle Tang	Five Dynasties / Qing
	187	C286 EAR	P051G	Five Dynasties	
Middle Tang	188	C281	P051B	High Tang	Middle Tang / Five Dynasties / Song / Qing
	189	C281 N.EAR	P051B BIS	Five Dynasties	Song / Qing
	190	C280 EAR	P053B TER	Late Tang	Yuan
	191	C280 S.EAR	P053B BIS	Middle Tang	Five Dynasties
Late Tang	192	C283	P051C	Late Tang	Song / Qing
	193	C283 N.EAR	P051D	Late Tang	Song
High Tang	194	C282	P051E	High Tang	Late Tang / Western Xia
Late Tang	195	C282 N.EAR	P051F	Late Tang	
Late Tang	196	C305	P063	Late Tang	
Middle Tang	197	C280	P053B	Middle Tang	Five Dynasties / Song
	198	C279 S.EAR	P053C	Late Tang	Song
High Tang	199	C279	P053D	High Tang	Middle Tang / Western Xia
Middle Tang	200	C278	P057	Middle Tang	