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Book Review #124 (travel books)- Cave Temples of Mogao: Art and History on the Silk Road~~Cave Temples of Dunhuang: Art, History, and Conservation~~ ~~Preserving the Mogao Cave Temples Site~~

Mogao Caves (UNESCO/NHK)**Creating Replicas of Buddhist Cave Temples at the Mogao Grottoes** *Conserving Wall Paintings in Cave 85 at the Mogao Cave Temples* Dunhuang: The oasis city on the Silk Road and Mogao Caves

Cave Temples of Dunhuang: History, Art, and Materiality (Video 1 of 7)~~Cave Temples of Dunhuang: Buddhist Art on China's Silk Road ????~~ ~~The ancient Mogao Caves~~ *Cave Temples of Dunhuang: History, Art, and Materiality (Video 2 of 7) Dunhuang dance show \"Flying Apsaras\"* World famous Mogao Caves - The Caves of 1000 Buddhas *Aerial Photography/Video in Crescent Lake, Dunhuang, Gansu Province Kayhan Kalhor Performs in the Cave Temples of Dunhuang at the Getty 12 DAYS SILK ROAD JOURNEY: XI'AN - DUNHUANG - TURPAN - URUMQI - KASHGAR - TASHKURGAN* **Yungang Grottoes, Shanxi, China in 4K (Ultra HD)**

The Chinese Silk Road - Episode 1 - The Journey Begins | Travel China*Pure Land: Inside the Mogao Grottoes at Dunhuang* **Digital 3D Dunhuang Caves exhibit at the Hong Kong Book Fair**

Revealing Mysteries Of Old Shiva Temple | Ancient Architectural Marvel | Anandeshwar Temple | Lasur**Cave Temples of Dunhuang at the Getty ?????????** *Cave Temples of Dunhuang: History, Art, and Materiality (Video 6 of 7)*

Cave Temples of Dunhuang: History, Art, and Materiality (Video 5 of 7)*Mogao Caves (UNESCO World Heritage Site) in Dunhuang* ~~The Temple Caves Of Dunhuang At The Getty, Los Angeles~~

THIS is inside the MAIN CHAMBER of Angkor Wat? Evidence of Ancient Technology |Part V| Praveen Mohan~~Cave Temples of Dunhuang: Buddist art on China's Silk Road~~ **Creating the Immersive Experience of Cave 45 (Cave Temples of Dunhuang)** *Cave Temples Of Mogao At*
The Mogao Caves, also known as the Thousand Buddha Grottoes or Caves of the Thousand Buddhas, form a system of 500 temples 25 km (16 mi) southeast of the center of Dunhuang, an oasis located at a religious and cultural crossroads on the Silk Road, in Gansu province, China. The caves may also be known as the Dunhuang Caves; however, this term is also used as a collective term to include other ...

Mogao Caves - Wikipedia
In this new expanded edition, Cave Temples of Mogao at Dunhuang, first published in 2000, combines lavish color photographs of the caves and their art with the fascinating history of the Silk Road to create a vivid portrait of this remarkable site.Chapters narrate the development of Dunhuang and the Mogao cave temples, the iconography of the wall paintings, and the extraordinary story of the rare manuscripts-including the oldest printed book in existence, a ninth-century copy of the Diamond ...

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Cave Temples of Mogao at Dunhuang: Art and History on the ...
Between the fourth and fourteenth centuries CE elaborately painted cave temples at Mogao, an ancient Silk Road site on the edge of the Gobi desert, thrived as a Buddhist center connecting South and East Asia. Some twenty-five kilometers southeast of the oasis town of Dunhuang in the far northwest of China, hundreds of caves were carved into a cliff face along the Daquan River and lavishly decorated with wall paintings and sculptural works.

The Mogao Caves as Cultural Embassies | Harvard Divinity ...
14 Fascinating Facts about the Cave Temples of Dunhuang. 1. Mogao means “peerless.”. Excavated into a mile of cliff face outside Dunhuang, an oasis town at the edge of the Gobi Desert, the site’s Chinese ... 2. The caves were carved by hand starting 1,700 years ago. 3. They contain the world’s ...

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Uncover the history of the cave temples through rare objects and videos that reveal the fascinating story of Mogao, from its founding in the 4th century to the present. Learn more. REPLICA CAVES. Step into 1:1 scale cave replicas: ...

Cave Temples of Dunhuang - Getty Research Institute
The site of the Mogao Buddhist cave temples near Dunhuang is one of them. Over a quarter century ago, the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) began what became its longest collaborative relationship, working with the Dunhuang Academy for the conservation and management of the Mogao caves (or “peerless” caves, for that is what mogao means).

Cave Temples of Dunhuang Come to Getty (Article)
Cave Temples of Mogao at Dunhuang: Art and History on the Silk Road, Second Edition: Whitfield, Corresponding Fellow of the Dunhuang Academy Percival David Professor of Chinese and East Asian Art School of Oriental Studies Roderick, Whitfield, Susan, Agnew, Neville: Amazon.nl

Cave Temples of Mogao at Dunhuang: Art and History on the ...
Book Description: The Mogao grottoes in China, situated near the town of Dunhuang on the fabled Silk Road, constitute one of the world’s most significant sites of Buddhist art. The hundreds of caves carved into rock cliffs at the edge of the Gobi desert preserve one thousand years of exquisite art.

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Exploring the history of the Mogao cave temple site—from its founding to abandonment, and its revitalization in the 20th century—“Cave Temples of Dunhuang” o...

Cave Temples of Dunhuang: Art, History, and Conservation ...
The Mogao Caves, a Buddhist cave-temple complex in Dunhuang, have many kinds of religious paintings on their walls, dating from the Tang dynasty (618–907 ce); the Mogao complex was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1987. Within the Mogao complex a vast library was discovered… Read More; Gobi Desert

Mogao Caves | caves, Dunhuang, China | Britannica
The Mogao grottoes in China, situated near the oasis town of Dunhuang on the fabled Silk Road, constitute one of the world's most significant sites of Buddhist art. In some five hundred caves...

Cave Temples of Mogao: Art and History on the Silk Road ...
The cave temples of Mogao are carved into a cliff facing the Daquan River. They blend into the dessert landscape. Photo: Sun Zhijun©Dunhuang Academy. The nine-story temple, Cave 96, houses a colossal Tang dynasty statue of Buddha some thirty-three meters in height. ©Dunhuang Academy

Cave Temples of Dunhuang at The Getty - Cultural Weekly
Mogao Ku is one of five Buddhist cave-temple sites in the Dunhuang region of north-western China; these five are the Mogao Caves, the Western Thousand-Buddha Caves, the Eastern Thousand-Buddha Caves, the Yulin Caves and the Wugemiao Caves - all of which are known collectively as the Dunhuang caves.

Buddhist Cave-Temples and the Cao Family at Mogao Ku, Dunhuang
Using the cave's contents as clues—some 40,000 objects, including manuscripts on spiritual, medical, philosophical and mundane matters, as well as paintings and textiles—Valerie Hansen, professor of history at Yale University, will reconstruct the larger historical context of the Library Cave, the caves of the Thousand Buddhas at Mogao, and city of Dunhuang, and the surrounding region.

The Mogao grottoes in China, situated near the town of Dunhuang on the fabled Silk Road, constitute one of the world’s most significant sites of Buddhist art. The hundreds of caves carved into rock cliffs at the edge of the Gobi desert preserve one thousand years of exquisite art. Founded by Buddhist monks as an isolated monastery in the late fourth century, Mogao evolved into an artistic and spiritual mecca whose renown extended from the Chinese capital to the Western Kingdoms of the Silk Road. Among its treasures are miles of stunning wall paintings, more than two thousand statues, magnificent works on silk and paper, and thousands of ancient manuscripts, such as sutras, poems, and prayer sheets. In this new expanded edition, Cave Temples of Mogao at Dunhuang, first published in 2000, combines lavish color photographs of the caves and their art with the fascinating history of the Silk Road to create a vivid portrait of this remarkable site. Chapters narrate the development of Dunhuang and the Mogao cave temples, the iconography of the wall paintings, and the extraordinary story of the rare manuscripts—including the oldest printed book in existence, a ninth-century copy of the Diamond Sutra. The book also discusses the collaboration between the Getty Conservation Institute and Chinese authorities in conservation projects at Mogao, and the ways in which the site can be visited today.

The Mogao grottoes in China, situated near the oasis town of Dunhuang on the fabled Silk Road, constitute one of the world's most significant sites of Buddhist art. In some five hundred caves carved into rock cliffs at the edge of the Gobi desert are preserved one thousand years of exquisite murals and sculpture. Mogao, founded by Buddhist monks as an isolated monastery in the late fourth century, evolved into an artistic and spiritual center whose renown extended from the Chinese capital to the far western kingdoms of the Silk Road. Among its treasures are miles of stunning wall paintings, more than two thousand statues, magnificent works on silk and paper, and thousands of ancient manuscripts, such as sutras, poems, and prayer sheets, which in 1900 were found sealed in one of the caves and then dispersed to museums throughout the world. Illustrated in color throughout, Cave Temples of Mogao combines lavish photographs of the caves and their art with the fascinating history of Mogao, Dunhuang, and the Silk Road to create a vivid portrait of this remarkable site. Chapters discuss the development of the cave temples, the iconography of the wall paintings, and the extraordinary story of the rare manuscripts, including the oldest printed book in existence, a ninth-century copy of the Diamond Sutra. The book also describes the long-term collaboration between the Getty Conservation Institute and Chinese authorities in conservation projects at Mogao as well as the caves and the museum that can be visited today. The publication of this book coincides with the centenary of the discovery of the manuscripts in the Library Cave.

The Mogao grottoes in northwestern China, located near the town of Dunhuang on the fabled Silk Road, constitute one of the world’s most significant sites of Buddhist art. Preserved in some five hundred caves carved into rock cliffs at the edge of the Gobi Desert are one thousand years of exquisite wall paintings and sculpture. Founded by Buddhist monks in the late fourth century, Mogao grew into an artistic and spiritual center whose renown extended from the Chinese capital to the far western kingdoms of the Silk Road. Among its treasures are 45,000 square meters of murals, more than 2,000 statues, and over 40,000 medieval silk paintings and illustrated manuscripts. This sumptuous catalogue accompanies an exhibition of the same name, which will run from May 7 through September 4, 2016, at the Getty Center. Organized by the Getty Conservation Institute, Getty Research Institute, Dunhuang Academy, and Dunhuang Foundation, the exhibition celebrates a decades-long collaboration between the GCI and the Dunhuang Academy to conserve this UNESCO World Heritage Site. It presents, for the first time in North America, a collection of objects from the so-called Library Cave, including illustrated sutras, prayer books, and other exquisite treasures, as well as three full-scale, handpainted replica caves. This volume includes essays by leading scholars, an illustrated portfolio on the replica caves, and comprehensive entries on all objects in the exhibition.

The Mogao Grottoes, a World Heritage Site in northwestern China, are located along the ancient caravan routes—collectively known as the Silk Road—that once linked China with the West. Founded by a Buddhist monk in the late fourth century, Mogao flourished over the following millennium, as monks, local rulers, and travelers commissioned hundreds of cave temples cut into a mile-long rock cliff and adorned them with vibrant murals. More than 490 decorated grottoes remain, containing thousands of sculptures and some 45,000 square meters of wall paintings, making Mogao one of the world’s most significant sites of Buddhist art. In 1997 the Getty Conservation Institute, which had been working with the Dunhuang Academy since 1989, began a case study using the Late–Tang dynasty Cave 85 to develop a methodology that would stabilize the deteriorating wall paintings. This abundantly illustrated volume is the definitive report on the project, which was completed in 2010.

Situated at the crossroads of the northern and southern routes of the ancient silk routes in western China, Dunhuang is one of the richest Buddhist sites in the world, with more than 500 richly decorated cave temples constructed between the fourth and fourteenth centuries. The sculptures, murals, portable paintings, and manuscripts found in the Mogao and Yulin Caves at Dunhuang represent every aspect of Buddhism. From its earliest construction to the present, this location has been visualized by many individuals, from the architects, builders, and artists who built the caves to twentieth-century explorers, photographers, and conservators, as well as contemporary artists.0'Visualizing Dunhuang: Seeing, Studying, and Conserving the Caves' examines how the Lo Archive, a vast collection of photographs taken in the 1940s of the Mogao and Yulin Caves, inspires a broad range of scholarship. Lavishly illustrated with selected Lo Archive and modern photographs, the essays address three main areas-Dunhuang as historical record, as site, and as art and art history. Leading experts across three continents examine a wealth of topics, including expeditionary photography and cave architecture, to demonstrate the intellectual richness of Dunhuang. Diverse as they are in their subjects and methodologies, the essays represent only a fraction of what can be researched about Dunhuang. The high concentration of caves at Mogao and Yulin and their exceptional contents chronicle centuries of artistic styles, shifts in Buddhist doctrine, and patterns of political and private patronage-providing an endless source of material for future work.0Published in association with the Tang Center for East Asian Art, Princeton University.00'Visualizing Dunhuang: Seeing, Studying, and Conserving the Caves' is a paperback edition of the ninth volume of the nine-volume hardback set 'Visualizing Dunhuang. The Lo Archive photographs of the Mogao and Yulin Caves' ISBN 9780691208152.

At the Mogao grottoes, a World Heritage Site near Dunhuang in the Gobi Desert, generations of Buddhist monks created hundreds of rock temples. Nearly five hundred of these grottoes remain, lined with painted clay sculptures and wall paintings that depict legends, portraits, customs, and the arts of China over a one-thousand-year period. This volume of symposium proceedings marks the culmination of the first phase of the Getty Conservation Institute’s collaborative project with the State Bureau of Culture Relics of the People’s Republic of China and the Dunhuang Academy.

"...allows the reader to absorb the great commingling on the Silk Road of art, religion, trade and military might - I can genuinely say that this book gave me much greater insight (not to mention better visibility) into the caves than actually being ther

At the Mogao Grottoes, a World Heritage site near Dunhuang city in Gansu Province, visitor numbers have increased inexorably since 1979 when the site opened. A national policy that identifies tourism as a pillar industry, along with pressure from local authorities and businesses to encourage more tourism, threatens to lead to an unsustainable situation for management, an unsafe and uncomfortable experience for visitors and irreparable damage to the fragile art of the cave temples for which the site is famous. In the context of the comprehensive visitor management plan developed for the Mogao Grottoes, a multi-year study began in 2001 as a joint undertaking of the Dunhuang Academy and the Getty Conservation Institute to determine the impact of visitation on the painted caves and develop strategies for sustainable visitation such that, once implemented, these threats would be resolved. The methodological framework featured a major research and assessment component that integrates visitor studies; laboratory investigations; environmental monitoring; field testing and condition assessment to address the issues affecting the grottoes and visitors. Results from this component led to defining limiting conditions, which were the basis for establishing a visitor capacity policy for the grottoes and developing long-term monitoring and management tools.

The first-ever comprehensive analysis of its kind in any western language, this unique volume provides a social art history of Yungang: a 5th-century rock-cut court cave complex, UNESCO World Heritage site, and one of the greatest Buddhist monuments of all time. Yungang asks why, when, and under what circumstances this impressive cave sanctuary was made, and who played significant roles at various stages. Recent economic changes in China including the expansion of roads have led to unprecedented numbers of objects being unearthed on site and near the cave-chapels. Archaeological discoveries in 2010 have shed significant new light on the architectural configuration of monasteries in the capital and the functions of different sections of the cave complex, as well as monastic life within it. For the first time, it is possible to reconstruct where the monks lived and translated sacred literary texts, and to fully understand that freestanding monasteries are an important component of the rock-cut cave complex. Illustrated throughout with remarkable full-colour photographs, this re-examination of the cave-chapels, which brings together previous scholarship, primary documentation, and more than a decade of first-hand field research, will not only fill in the gaps in our knowledge about Yungang, but also raise, and perhaps answer, new questions in art history.

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