

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB SERIES

香港賽馬會呈獻系列

說不完的故事  
敦煌  
DUNHUANG

Untold Tales  
Untold Riches

28.11.2014-16.3.2015

教育小冊子  
Education Booklet

現在就讓我們一起展開敦煌石窟探索之旅，增加對這文化遺產的認識。  
Now let us start our Dunhuang Caves adventure to find out more about this cultural heritage.



# 單元 1

Unit

## 敦煌的地理位置 Geographical Location of Dunhuang

敦煌是古代絲綢之路的重鎮，古時的國際大都會。它東接中原，西鄰西域，是往來於絲綢之路及中原的必經之地。各方人士在此駐足或停留，不同的文化亦在此接觸融合，敦煌石窟就是多元文化的結晶品。

要知道敦煌的地理位置有何獨特之處，只要把下列地名放在地圖適當的位置中，你就會更明瞭了。

Dunhuang was an important hub on the Silk Road and a metropolis in ancient China. It was located on the western border of the Central Plains of China and the eastern edge of the Western Regions (a historic term referring to regions west of the Central Plains). It was an inevitable stop between the Silk Road and the Central Plains. People of different nationalities stationed in or passed through Dunhuang, and different cultures converged and impacted here. Dunhuang Caves is therefore the crystallisation of diverse cultures.

To find out the uniqueness of the geographical location of Dunhuang, all you have to do is to insert the following place names into the appropriate boxes on the map. Then you will have a clearer idea.

敦煌 Dunhuang    長安 Chang'an  
于闐 Khotan        龜茲 Qiuci



### 小知識 Extra Information

從敦煌出發向東行，經過河西走廊可到達古都長安（今西安）、洛陽。敦煌出陽關，沿崑崙山北麓，經于闐（今和田）再越過蔥嶺（今帕米爾高原），可到大月氏（今阿富汗）、安息（今伊朗）等國，此為絲綢之路的南道。另外，從敦煌出玉門關，沿天山南麓，經高昌（今吐魯番）、龜茲（今庫車）、越蔥嶺，可進入大宛（今費爾干納）及康居（今撒馬爾罕），此為絲綢之路的北道。

Eastbound from Dunhuang, the route went past the Hexi corridor and reached the ancient capitals of Chang'an (present-day Xi'an) and Luoyang. Westbound from Dunhuang, the southern route of the Silk Road skirted the northern slopes of the Kunlun Mountains, passed through Khotan (present-day Hetian), crossed the Pamir Mountains and reached Dayuezhi (present-day Afghanistan) and Parthia (present-day Iran). Beyond the Yumen Pass, the northern route of the Silk Road ran along the southern slopes of the Heavenly Mountains, passed through Gaochang (present-day Turfan) and Qiuci (present-day Kucha), and crossed the Pamir Mountains to reach Dayuan (present-day Ferghana) and Kangju (present-day Samarkand).

孫志軍攝影  
Photo by Sun Zhijun

# 單元 2 Unit

## 飛越「敦煌歷史」 時間線 Flying Across the History Timeline of Dunhuang

你對敦煌歷史的認識有多少？你能從展廳中尋找相關資料，並將底部的選擇，在這條「時間線」的適當空格內填上答案嗎？

(提提你：答案可在展覽中的「政權興替 - 敦煌的歷史」內尋找)

How much do you know about the history of Dunhuang? Can you find out the relevant information from the exhibition gallery, select the right answers from the bottom of this page and then insert them into the boxes next to the Timeline?

(Reminder: The answer can be found in the section called Political Vicissitudes - History of Dunhuang)

### 答案選擇 Answer Choices

- (a) 吐蕃 Tibetans
- (b) 西夏 Western Xia
- (c) 歸義軍 Guiyijun (Army of Returning to Righteousness)
- (d) 明 Ming dynasty
- (e) 漢 Han dynasty
- (f) 僧人 monk
- (g) 蒙古 Mongols
- (h) 唐 Tang
- (i) 敦煌 Dunhuang
- (j) 佛教 Buddhism



張騫出使西域圖  
莫高窟第323窟  
樊興剛 臨摹  
Zhang Qian's diplomatic mission to the Western Regions  
Mogao Cave 323  
Copy by Fan Xinggang

公元前121年，霍去病擊退匈奴。敦煌歸入\_\_\_\_\_的版圖。

121 BC, Huo Qubing drove away the Xiongnu people. Dunhuang was incorporated into the territory of the \_\_\_\_\_.

1

2

漢朝廷設立河西四郡，分別是武威、張掖、酒泉及位於最西端的\_\_\_\_\_。

The Han court established the Four Prefectures of Hexi, namely Wuwei, Zhangye, Jiuquan, and \_\_\_\_\_ on the most western end.



月牙泉  
孫志軍攝影  
Yueyaquan  
(Crescent Moon Spring)  
Photo by Sun Zhijun

3

敦煌第一個石窟建於366年，是\_\_\_\_\_樂傳所建。

The first rock-cut cave at Dunhuang was constructed by Lezun in 366. Lezun was a \_\_\_\_\_.

4

至北魏時期，由於統治者崇尚\_\_\_\_\_，莫高窟在那時期的開窟造像活動開始興盛。

During the Northern Wei period, since \_\_\_\_\_ was advocated by the rulers, the activities of cutting caves and sculpting statues began to flourish at Mogao Caves.



莫高窟九層樓  
孫志軍攝影  
The nine-storeyed pagoda at Mogao  
Photo by Sun Zhijun



中國在\_\_\_\_\_朝時國力強盛，中西經濟文化交流頻繁，敦煌石窟的營造達至頂峰。

China was very powerful during the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty. Cultural exchange between China and the West was frequent, and cave construction reached its peak at Dunhuang.



帝王圖  
莫高窟第220窟  
沈淑萍 李其瓊 臨摹  
Portrait of an emperor  
Mogao Cave 220  
Copy by Shen Shuping and Li Qiqiong

天寶十四年( 755 年 ), 唐朝發生安史之亂, 自此唐國力開始衰落。\_\_\_\_\_ 於 781 年乘機佔領敦煌, 統治敦煌八十多年。其統治者繼續推動莫高窟的興建。

The Anshi Rebellion that broke out in the 14<sup>th</sup> year of the Tianbao reign (755) marked the beginning of the decline of the Tang dynasty. The \_\_\_\_\_ seized this opportunity to occupy Dunhuang in 781 and ruled Dunhuang for more than 80 years. Its rulers continued to promote the construction of Mogao Caves.



西夏文活字版《諸密咒要語》  
Essential Mantras, in Tangut script,  
printed with movable type

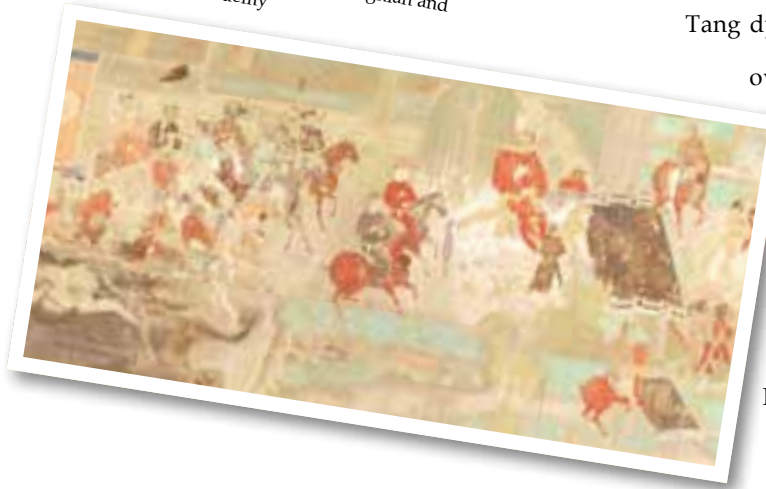
1036 年, 敦煌為 \_\_\_\_\_ 所佔領, 統治敦煌接近二百年。

In 1036, Dunhuang was occupied by the \_\_\_\_\_ and subsequently came under its rule for nearly two hundred years.



6

張議潮統軍出行圖  
莫高窟第 156 窟  
關友惠 馮仲年 蘭州藝術學院 臨摹  
Procession of the Hexi Military Commissioner  
Zhang Yichao and his army  
Mogao Cave 156  
Copy by Guan Youhui, Feng Zhongnian and  
Lanzhou Art Academy



唐大中二年( 848 年 ), 敦煌人張議潮推翻吐蕃統治, 遣使歸唐, 獲冊封為節度使。敦煌從此進入 \_\_\_\_\_ 統治時期, 橫跨晚唐、五代及北宋。

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of the Dazhong reign (848) of the Tang dynasty, Zhang Yichao, a native of Dunhuang, overthrew Tibetan rule and sent an envoy to declare allegiance to the Tang court. The Tang court bestowed on him the title of Military Commissioner. Thus began the \_\_\_\_\_ period of Dunhuang which lasted from the late Tang dynasty through the Five Dynasties and Northern Song periods.

8

1227 年, 敦煌歸 \_\_\_\_\_ 統治。那時海上絲綢之路發展, 以及蒙元的版圖擴大, 敦煌逐漸失去作為中外門戶的地位。

In 1227, Dunhuang was ruled by the \_\_\_\_\_. Due to the rise of the Maritime Silk Route and the territorial expansion of the Mongol Empire and the Yuan dynasty at that time, Dunhuang gradually lost its significance as the gateway between China and the West.

9

\_\_\_\_\_ 朝封閉嘉峪關, 敦煌成為關外之地, 從此荒涼沒落。

After the \_\_\_\_\_ closed the Jiayu Pass, Dunhuang became a region beyond the western frontier. Since then, it became a desolate place and declined.

單元 Unit **3**

石窟知識你要知  
Facts to Know about the  
Rock-Cut Caves

敦煌石窟知多少  
About Dunhuang Caves

敦煌石窟是指敦煌地區佛教石窟的總稱，包括右圖所列莫高窟、西千佛洞、榆林窟、東千佛洞及五個廟石窟。

Dunhuang Caves is a broad term for all the rock-cut caves in the Dunhuang area. The term includes Mogao Caves, Western Thousand Buddha Caves, Yulin Caves, Eastern Thousand Buddha Caves and Five Temple Caves shown in the map.



嘗試圈出答案，測試你對敦煌石窟有多瞭解！

Try to circle the right answer to test how well you know about the rock-cut caves at Dunhuang.

1

敦煌石窟群內，最大規模是那個石窟？

Which is the largest of all rock-cut caves at Dunhuang?

答案  
Answer

- |                                       |                    |                    |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 西千佛洞<br>Western Thousand Buddha Caves | 榆林窟<br>Yulin Caves | 莫高窟<br>Mogao Caves |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|

2

敦煌莫高窟現存最早的洞窟於甚麼時候興建？

Which is the earliest of all extant rock-cut caves at Mogao Caves?

答案  
Answer

- |                             |                          |                   |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 北涼<br>Northern Liang period | 西夏<br>Western Xia period | 唐<br>Tang dynasty |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|

3

敦煌莫高窟內，洞窟營建數目最多的是那個朝代？

Which dynasty constructed the largest number of rock-cut caves?

答案  
Answer

- |                  |                   |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 隋<br>Sui dynasty | 唐<br>Tang dynasty | 元<br>Yuan dynasty |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|

莫高窟的建築形制主要包括禪窟、中心塔柱窟及殿堂窟三種，也有大佛窟和涅槃窟等。你能配對這些不同建築形制的洞窟嗎？

The caves come in three main architectural forms, namely meditation cave, central-pillared cave and hall cave. There are also great Buddha cave and Nirvana cave. Can you match the pictures of the caves with various architectural forms?



1 莫高窟第285窟 西魏  
Mogao Cave 285 Western Wei period



2 莫高窟第96窟 初唐  
Mogao Cave 96 Early Tang dynasty



3 莫高窟第46窟 盛唐  
Mogao Cave 46 High Tang dynasty



4 莫高窟第148窟 盛唐  
Mogao Cave 148 High Tang dynasty



5 莫高窟第428窟 北周  
Mogao Cave 428 Northern Zhou period

### 大佛窟

(顧名思義，內有大佛。)

#### Great Buddha Cave

(As the name suggests, there is a huge statue of the Buddha inside the cave.)

### 中心塔柱窟

(窟內有方形塔柱，柱身四面開龕造像，信徒可繞柱禮拜。)

#### Central-pillared Cave

(There is a *stūpa*-like square pillar with niches on four sides inside the cave. The believers could walk around the pillar to pay homage.)

### 涅槃窟

(內有涅槃像，橫貫全窟。)

#### Nirvana Cave

(It holds a statue of the *Nirvana* Buddha, which runs the entire breadth of the cave.)

### 禪窟

(內有小洞，供僧人禪修。)

#### Meditation Cave

(There are cells inside the cave for monks to practise meditation.)

### 殿堂窟

(正壁開龕置塑像，主室正方形，視野開闊，為禮佛場所。)

#### Hall Cave

(The main wall holds a niche containing Buddhist statues. The square principal chamber allows a wide perspective. It is a venue for religious worship.)

# 單元 4

Unit

## 敦煌石窟藝術的主體內容

### Core Content of Dunhuang Cave Art

#### 說故事的人 Storyteller

敦煌壁畫描繪了很多佛教故事，包括：本生故事、因緣故事、佛傳故事等等。這些壁畫旨在將抽象的佛理，以圖畫的方式表達，生動地教化眾生，宣揚佛教思想。

Many Buddhist stories are depicted on the murals of Dunhuang. They include *jātaka* stories, *avadāna* stories, and the extraordinary life of Śākyamuni. Abstract religious doctrines were presented in the form of vivid paintings to help promote Buddhist ideology and to educate and enlighten sentient beings.

#### 小知識

#### Extra Information

本生故事是指釋迦牟尼前生無數世的種種善行事跡。

佛傳故事是講述釋迦牟尼一生的特殊經歷。

*Jātaka* stories are accounts of the virtuous deeds of Śākyamuni in his numerous previous births.

Stories about the extraordinary life of Śākyamuni.

1

吳榮鑒 王峰 臨摹  
Copy by Wu Rongjian and Wang Feng

3

李其瓊 臨摹  
Copy by Li Qiqiong

2

關晉文 高山 臨摹  
Copy by Guan Jinwen and Gao Shan

4

吳榮鑒 王峰 臨摹  
Copy by Wu Rongjian and Wang Feng

答案選擇  
Answer Choices

A 乘象入胎  
Entering the womb riding on an elephant  
佛母摩耶夫人夜夢菩薩乘白象前來投胎，預示聖人將降臨人間。  
Queen Māyā, mother of Śākyamuni, dreamt of a bodhisattva entering her womb riding on a white elephant, an omen indicating that a sacred person would be born on earth.

B 尸毗王本生故事  
King Sibi *Jātaka*  
尸毗王為同時救老鷹和鴿子，願意割肉甚至完全奉獻自己來餵鷹救鴿。  
In order to save the hawk and the dove at the same time, King Sibi agreed to sacrifice himself by cutting out his flesh to feed the hawk and to ransom the dove.

C 毗楞竭梨王本生故事  
King Vilenjeli *Jātaka*  
毗楞竭梨王為求佛法，願意讓人在其身上釘一千個釘子。  
To pursue Buddhism, King Vilenjeli allowed others to drive a thousand nails into his body.

D 佛傳故事之出遊四門  
The Four Encounters – Life Story of the Buddha  
太子在東城門遇見老人，感慨眾生面對衰老的苦惱。  
Having encountered an old man by the East Gate, the Prince was distressed by the thought that sentient beings had to suffer the pain of aging.

在展廳內，你會發現不少故事畫。你願意成為一個說故事的人嗎？我們挑選了以上幾個本生故事及佛傳故事的畫面，你能將這些畫面與相關的故事敘述配對起來嗎？(請把代表答案的英文字母填在星星內)

Inside the exhibition gallery you will find many narrative paintings. Do you want to be a storyteller?

Above are paintings selected from some *jātaka* stories about the previous lives of the Buddha and also from his life as Śākyamuni. Can you match these paintings with the relevant stories? (Please insert the letters representing the answers into the star-shaped spaces.)



經變畫在這裡是指依某一佛經的內容而繪製的大畫。  
以下兩幅均為描繪西方淨土世界的經變畫，試試在這  
兩幅畫中找出右框中的四項共通元素，在方格內填上  
其代表的數字。

Here 'sūtra painting' refers to a huge painting illustrating  
the content of a certain Buddhist text. Below are two sūtra  
paintings depicting the Paradise of the West. Please try to  
identify the four common elements on the right from the two  
paintings and insert the numbers representing these elements into  
the boxes.

- 佛陀說法  
The Buddha preaching
- 樂隊  
Orchestra
- 七寶池  
Pond of Seven Treasures
- 舞伎  
Dancers





敦煌石窟內的花磚、藻井等均有漂亮的圖案裝飾。齊來動動手，於「敦煌趣味角」中把你最喜愛的圖案拓印出來，把它們帶回家當作紀念品吧！

All the Dunhuang tiles and caisson ceilings in the Dunhuang caves are decorated with beautiful motifs. Come to the "Dunhuang Fun Corner", rub out the patterns you like and bring them home as souvenirs!

敦煌彩塑逐個捉  
Identifying the Painted  
Stucco Statues of Dunhuang

除了壁畫之外，可別忘了欣賞敦煌石窟的彩塑啊！

在展廳內，你可看到佛祖、弟子、菩薩、天王及力士等塑像，他們各有不同的神情、面貌、姿態及服飾。你能把他們分辨出來嗎？

In addition to the murals, don't forget to admire the painted stucco statues of Dunhuang Caves!

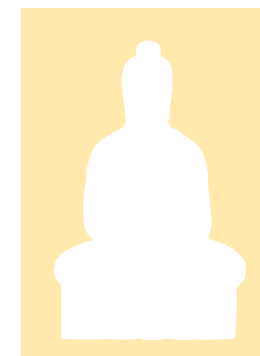
Inside the exhibition gallery you can see the stucco statues of the Buddha, his disciples, the bodhisattvas, heavenly kings and guardian warriors. Their expressions, facial features, postures and costumes are all different. Can you tell who is who?

請把最後頁的塑像圖形剪貼在適當的方格內。

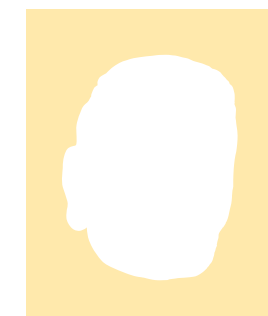
Please cut and adhere the images from the last page onto the appropriate boxes.



菩薩  
Bodhisattva



佛祖  
Buddha



力士  
Guardian Warrior



弟子  
Disciple



天王  
Heavenly King



此為五代時莫高窟第61窟的供養人像。  
畫中四人為曹氏歸義軍時期，敦煌最高統治者  
曹議金的夫人及女兒，身份尊貴。當中有一位  
本為回鶻的公主，嫁予曹氏為妻；  
也有曹氏的女兒，嫁給回鶻可汗為妻。

#### 回鶻婦女衣飾與妝容的風格

頭戴桃形鳳冠

髮上飾以花釵和步搖

頸繫瑟瑟珠

穿弧形翻領及窄袖的錦袍

面部施紅粉妝，並以花鈿作點綴。

This is a donors' portrait in Mogao Cave 61, painted in the Five Dynasties period. The four ladies in the portrait are the wives and daughters of Cao Yijin, the supreme ruler of Dunhuang during the period when the Guiyijun regime was headed by the Cao Family. One of the ladies in this portrait was formerly a Uighur princess, who was then the wife of Cao Yijin. Another lady was his daughter who was married to the Uighur Khagan.

#### Costume and makeup styles of Uighur ladies

- A peach-shaped crown with phoenix design is worn upon their head.
- Floral hairpins and ornaments with dangling accessories are inserted into their hair.
- Strands of *sese* beads are wound around their neck.
- Narrow-sleeved brocaded robe with curved lapels are worn on their body.
- Their face is highlighted with rouge and decorated with applique *huadian* ornaments.

現在請你參考上述風格及下圖婦女的衣飾與妝容，然後替左邊的回鶻婦女化妝，設計衣服款式及戴上各種佩飾，並加以著色，讓她擁有獨特的形象！

Now please refer to the abovementioned styles as well as the costumes and makeup of the ladies shown below, and then do makeup for the Uighur lady on the left, design a costume for her and adorn her with various ornaments. Then apply colour and create a unique image for her!



單元 **5**  
Unit

牆上的圖書館 ·  
中古的百科全書  
Library of the Walls ·  
Encyclopaedia of the  
Middle Ages

似曾相識  
Familiar Scenes

敦煌石窟壁畫記錄了四至十四世紀社會生活的方方面面。其實二十世紀中的香港也有相似的生活場景。你能把以下敦煌石窟壁畫及香港的生活面貌連繫起來嗎？

Various aspects of social life from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 14<sup>th</sup> century are recorded on Dunhuang murals. In fact similar life scenes can also be found in mid-20<sup>th</sup> century Hong Kong. Can you link up the life scenes in Hong Kong with similar scenes from Dunhuang murals?

敦煌石窟壁畫  
Murals of  
Dunhuang Caves



1 莫高窟第61窟  
Mogao Cave 61



2 莫高窟第146窟  
Mogao Cave 146



3 莫高窟第296窟  
Mogao Cave 296



4 莫高窟第454窟  
Mogao Cave 454

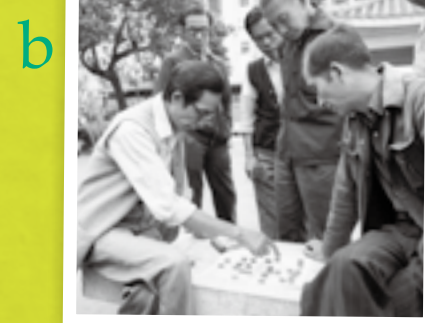
●  
洗頭  
Washing hair  
●

●  
耕作  
Farming  
●

●  
弈棋  
Playing chess game  
●

●  
撒網捕魚  
Casting fishing net  
●

二十世紀中的香港  
Mid-20<sup>th</sup> century  
Hong Kong



- 香港文化博物館藏品  
Collection of the Hong Kong Heritage Museum
- ▲ 政府新聞處提供  
Provided by the Information Services Department

# 單元 6 Unit

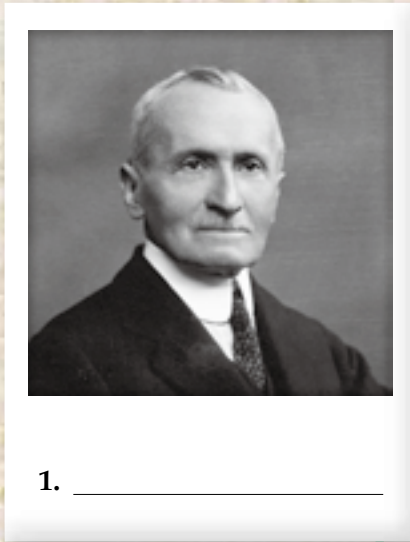
## 發現藏經洞

### Discovery of the Library Cave

1900年，晚清道士王圓籙於清理莫高窟第16窟甬道的積沙時，意外地發現了藏經洞。這個大發現讓洞內的文物瑰寶得以重現人間，但在中國當時特殊的歷史背景下，敦煌文物歷經浩劫，流散海外。也正因如此，使敦煌文物聞名世界，世界各地很多學者研究敦煌遺書，因而有敦煌學的出現。

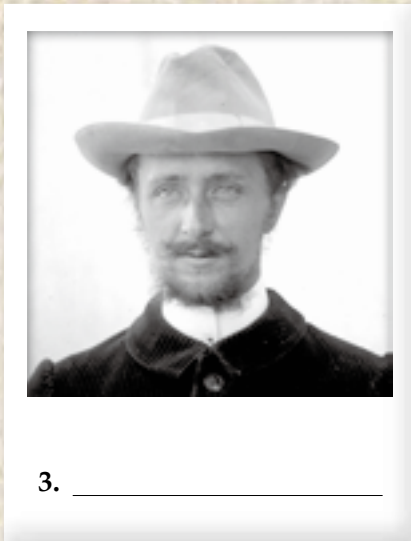
In the late Qing period in 1900, the Daoist Wang Yuanlu accidentally discovered the Library Cave while clearing the sand accumulated in the passageway of Mogao Cave 16. While this discovery has brought to light again the precious cultural artefacts inside the cave, the unusual historical scenario in China in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century has caused these relics to suffer disastrous damage and the majority being dispersed abroad. However, this has also caused the Dunhuang relics to be known around the world. Many scholars began to study the Dunhuang documents, subsequently engendering a specific discipline called 'Dunhuangology'.

猜猜他是誰  
Guess Who They Are



1. \_\_\_\_\_

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3. \_\_\_\_\_

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image musée Guimet / Imaginechina

以下人物對藏經洞文物的流散有著深遠的影響，你知道他們是誰嗎？

The following figures had profound influence on the dispersal of the cultural relics in the Library Cave. Do you know who they are?



2. \_\_\_\_\_

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The British Library Board, Photo 392/26(327)

## 答案選擇 Answer Choices

王圓籙道士  
The Daoist Wang Yuanlu

英籍匈牙利人斯坦因  
The Hungarian-British Aurel Stein

法國人伯希和  
The French Paul Pelliot

藏經洞文物種類豐富，內容包羅萬有，涉及繪畫、書法、文學、天文、數學、醫療、舞蹈、音樂、地理及經卷等，為研究中古社會生活及民俗風情提供珍貴的第一手資料。請仔細看看以下的文物，你知道它們是甚麼嗎？請把正確的答案填在空格內。

**A** 乘數表  
Multiplication Table

**B** 針灸圖  
Acupuncture Chart

**C** 金剛般若波羅蜜經  
The Diamond Sūtra

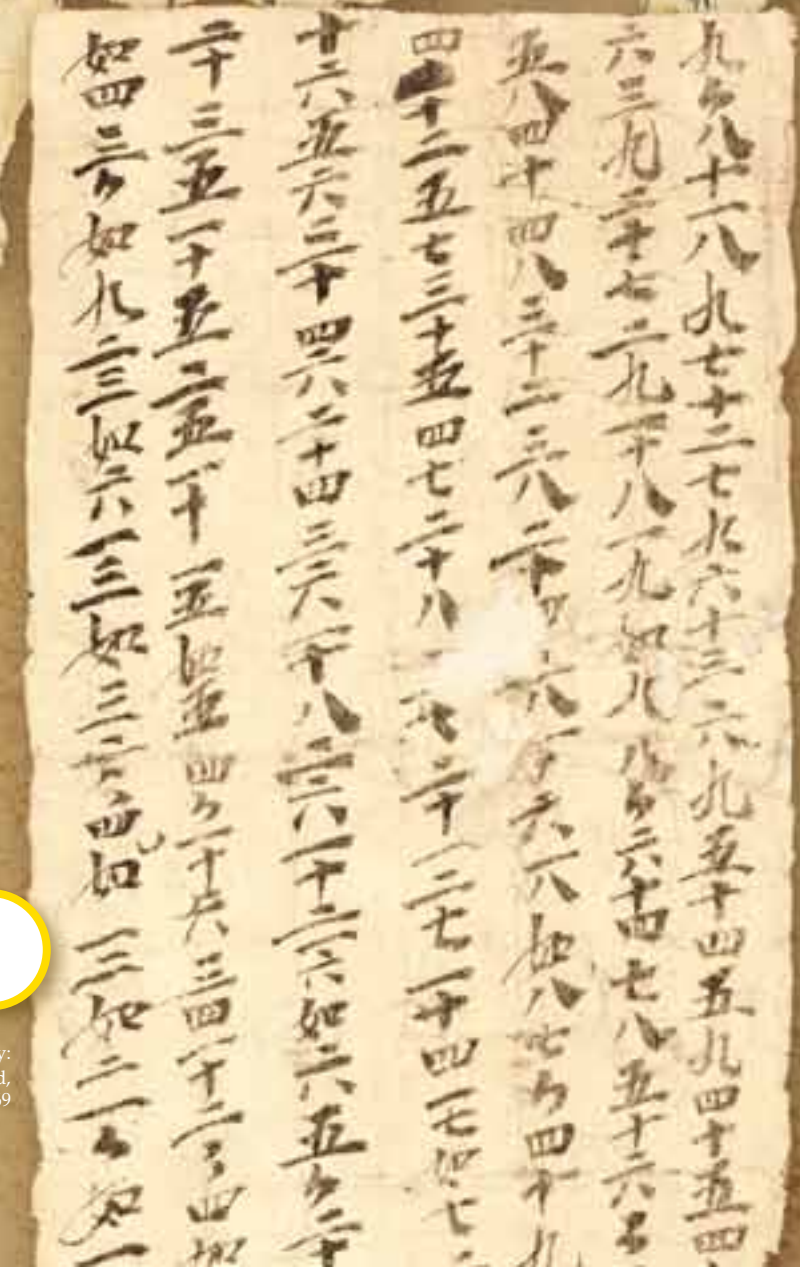
The artefacts of the Library Cave are extremely diverse and almost all-inclusive in variety. They include works on painting, calligraphy, literature, astronomy, mathematics, medicine, dance, music, geography and religious scriptures. They provide precious first-hand information for studying the social life and ethnic customs of medieval times. Please take a close look at the cultural relics shown below. Do you know what they are? Please put the correct answers in the boxes.



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相片提供 Photo provided by:  
The British Library Board, Or.8210/P.2



相片提供 Photo provided by:  
The British Library Board,  
Or.8210/S.4569

# 單元 7

Unit

## 風雨敦煌

### Dunhuang in Turmoil

1900年王道士雖然發現了藏經洞，但積弱的清廷根本無暇顧及敦煌石窟。至民國時期，中國局勢仍混亂，在1930至1940年代，一些學者及藝術家或自資，或艱難地獲國民政府撥款，遠赴敦煌進行考察、臨摹及記錄。此舉引起有識之士關注及呼籲保護敦煌石窟。1944年，國立敦煌藝術研究所成立，結束敦煌石窟無人保護的局面。

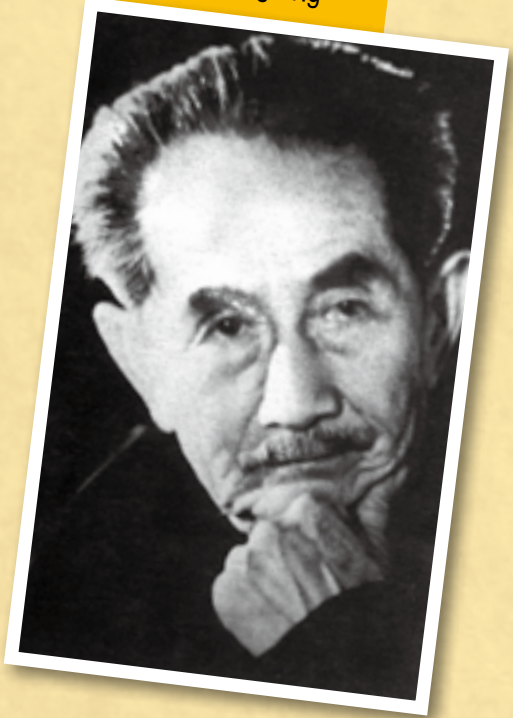
Although the Library Cave was discovered in 1900 by the Daoist Wang Yuanlu, the degenerating Qing court had no energy at all to attend to Dunhuang Caves. By the early Republican period, political situation in China was still chaotic. In the 1930s and 1940s, some scholars and artists, either self-financed or with funds painstakingly procured from the Republican government, travelled afar to Dunhuang to investigate, copy and record the relics. Their action aroused the attention of some intellectuals who then appealed for the protection of Dunhuang Caves. In 1944, the National Dunhuang Art Institute was founded, putting an end to the negligence of Dunhuang Caves.

## 數風雲人物 Important Historical Figures

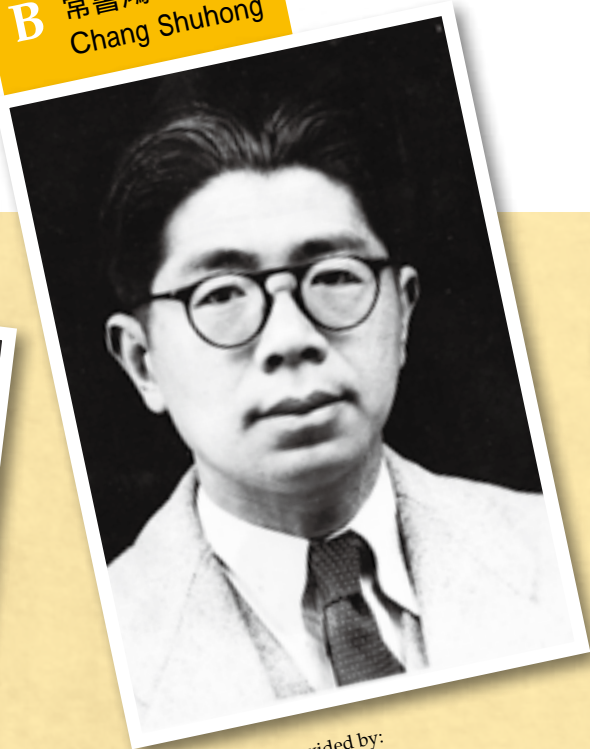
下列人物，或在民國時期遠赴敦煌臨摹考察，或極力呼籲保護敦煌石窟，或將大半生奉獻予敦煌。你知道他們是誰嗎？

The following persons have either travelled afar to Dunhuang to copy the murals and investigate the relics during the Republican period, or exerted great effort to appeal for the protection of Dunhuang Caves, or dedicated large part of their lifetime to Dunhuang. Do you know who they are?

A 李丁隴  
Li Dinglong

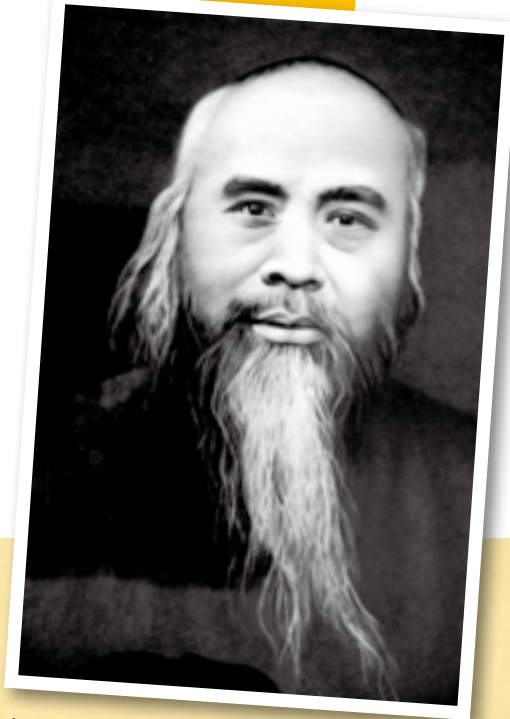


B 常書鴻  
Chang Shuhong



相片提供 Photo provided by:  
浙江省博物館

C 于右任  
Yu Youren



相片提供 Photo provided by:  
謝甲午 / FOTOE

D 張大千  
Zhang Daqian



試試把代表以上人物的英文字母，填寫在下列正確的描述旁邊。

Please try to write the letters representing the above persons in the boxes next to the correct descriptions given below.

- 敦煌文物研究所首任所長，被稱為敦煌的守護神。  
First Director of the Dunhuang Cultural Relics Research Institute; also reputed as 'The Guardian of Dunhuang Caves'.
- 自籌資金，攜家眷、門人子侄、喇嘛、畫友等數十人，從四川遠赴敦煌臨摹壁畫，達三年之久。  
He raised some funds and travelled afar from Sichuan to Dunhuang with a retinue comprising dozens of people including his family, students, nephews, lamas and fellow painters. He stayed in Dunhuang for three years to copy the murals.
- 向當時的國民政府提交建議書，要求設立「敦煌藝術學院」。  
He submitted a proposal to the Republican government about the setting up of the Dunhuang Art Institute.
- 首位臨摹敦煌壁畫的中國藝術家。  
He was the first Chinese artist copying Dunhuang murals.

# 單元 8

Unit

## 薪火相傳

### Establishing an Unbroken Lineage

從上世紀四、五十年代開始，一批又一批的年青人來敦煌石窟工作，這些開拓者過著非常艱苦的生活。看看這些照片，你知道他們在做甚麼嗎？

Since the 1940s and 1950s, batches of young people had come to work at Dunhuang Caves. They lived a very hard life. Please take a look at the photographs here. Do you know what they are doing?

1▶



▲  
2

▲  
3

▲  
4

▲  
5

### 生活點滴話你知

Episodes in Life

圖 1. 研究所在 1965 年才擁有第一部汽車，在這之前，工作人員經常以牛車代步。

圖 2. 由於缺乏食物，工作人員曾開墾土地耕種。

圖 3. 敦煌地處大漠，非常缺水，工作人員在河上鑿冰取水。

圖 4. 臨摹壁畫是早期工作人員的主要工作之一。圖中的藝術家為李其瓊女士，這次展覽也有她的臨摹作品啊！

圖 5. 1940 年代，莫高窟洞外棧道已毀，工作人員只好架起長長的梯爬進洞窟。

Fig.1 The Institute did not own any car until 1965. Before that, the staff usually travelled on bullock carts.

Fig.2 Due to shortage of food, the staff opened up wild area to cultivate crops.

Fig.3 Since Dunhuang was located in a desert region suffering constant water shortage, the staff had to break the ice on a frozen river to obtain water.

Fig.4 Copying murals was one of the main tasks of the staff in the early days. This photograph shows the artist Madam Li Qiqiong in work. Some of her works are also among our exhibits!

Fig.5 In the 1940s, since the plank walkways on the façade of Mogao Caves were already damaged, the staff could only climb into the caves using a long ladder.

敦煌石窟的保存，全賴過去70年來各工作人員的努力。在展廳內，哪些工作人員的工作及生活片段令你印象難忘？請你記下這些片段及寫上你的感想。

The preservation of Dunhuang Caves relied solely on the effort of their staff over the past 70 years. Whose work and life episodes shown in the exhibition gallery have impressed you most? Please note these episodes and write your thoughts here.

答案  
Answer

單元一 敦煌的地理位置

Unit One: Geographical Location of Dunhuang

1. 長安 Chang'an
2. 敦煌 Dunhuang
3. 于闐 Khotan
4. 龜茲 Quici

單元二 飛越「敦煌歷史」時間線

Unit Two: Flying Across the History Timeline of Dunhuang

1. (e)
2. (i)
3. (f)
4. (j)
5. (h)
6. (a)
7. (c)
8. (b)
9. (g)
10. (d)

單元三 敦煌石窟知多少

Unit Three: About Dunhuang Caves

石窟知識你要知

Facts to Know about the Rock-Cut Caves

- 1 莫高窟 Mogao Caves
- 2 北涼 Northern Liang period
- 3 唐 Tang dynasty

洞窟形制對對碰 Matching the Caves by Architectural Forms

- |   |   |                             |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | • | 大佛窟 Great Buddha Cave       |
| 2 | • | 中心塔柱窟 Central-pillared Cave |
| 3 | • | 涅槃窟 Nirvāna Cave            |
| 4 | • | 禪窟 Meditation Cave          |
| 5 | • | 殿堂窟 Hall Cave               |

單元四 敦煌石窟藝術的主體內容

Unit Four: Core Content of Dunhuang Cave Art

說故事的人 Storyteller

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. C

經變畫知多少 About Sūtra Painting

(依次序 In proper order) 3 2 4 1

敦煌彩塑逐個捉 Identifying the Painted Stucco Statues of Dunhuang



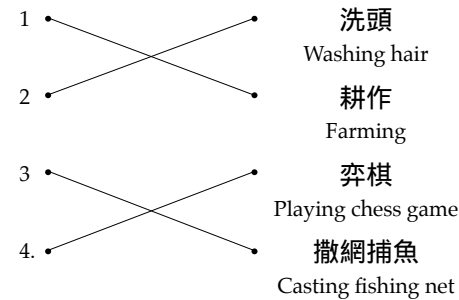
單元五 牆上的圖書館 中古的百科全書

Unit Five: Library of the Walls · Encyclopaedia of the Middle Ages

似曾相識 Familiar Scenes

敦煌石窟壁畫

Murals of Dunhuang Caves



單元六 發現藏經洞

Unit Six: Discovery of the Library Cave

猜猜他是誰 Guess Who They Are

1. 英籍匈牙利人斯坦因 The Hungarian-British Aurel Stein
2. 王圓籙道士 The Daoist Wang Yuanlu
3. 法國人伯希和 The French Paul Pelliot

藏經洞文物知多少 About the Cultural Relics in the Library Cave



單元七 風雨敦煌

Unit Seven: Dunhuang in Turmoil

數風雲人物 Important Historical Figures

(由上而下依次序 In proper order from top to bottom) B D C A





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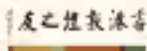


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左脅侍菩薩 莫高窟第45窟 張利軍 臨摹

Acolyte bodhisattva on the left side of the Buddha Mogao Cave 45 Copy by Zhang Lijun

