

中國古代書畫圖目 十五

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社

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
OF SELECTED WORKS
OF ANCIENT CHINESE PAINTING
AND CALLIGRAPHY

VOLUME XV

GROUP FOR THE AUTHENTICATION OF ANCIENT WORKS
OF CHINESE PAINTING AND CALLIGRAPHY
CULTURAL RELICS PUBLISHING HOUSE, BEIJING

1997

前 言

中華人民共和國成立以來，黨和政府對文物事業一向十分重視。敬愛的周恩來總理在世時，尤為關心。從五十年代到六十年代初，國家文物機關大力收購文物，并立法杜絕文物外流；許多文物收藏家出于愛國熱忱，競相把藏品捐獻國家。於是各博物館庋藏書畫不斷增加，而鑒定工作也亟須跟上。當時曾組成鑒定小組到各地工作，但不久發生了十年動亂，隨後周總理不幸逝世，這項工作遂歸于停頓。黨的十一屆三中全會以來，文物戰線從各個方面進行撥亂反正，為完成周總理的遺志，《中國古籍善本書目》已經開始定稿。最近，書畫鑒定工作又得到谷牧同志、鄧力群同志的關懷和支持。一九八三年六月，經中共中央宣傳部批准，由文化部文物局成立中國古代書畫鑒定組，在全國範圍內，對現存古代書畫進行全面的系統的考查、鑒定並編印目錄、圖目及大型畫冊。

這次鑒定的目的和作用有四：一是考查全國各文物部門和文化教育機關團體所存歷代書畫的情形；二是協助各單位鑒定藏品，分出精粗真偽；三是部分私人藏品也獲得鑑別評定；四是由此而基本鑒定出書畫的真偽，品定其等級，從而更有利于文物的保護，為美術史研究者提供豐富材料，提高其研究的科學性。并擬通過此舉培養出一部分中青年專業人員，建立起書畫鑒定隊伍。

配合這次鑒定工作編輯出版三種書：一、帳目式的目錄，凡鑒定為真跡的作品，基本編入，是為《中國古代書畫目錄》；二、選拔佳作製成單色圖版，是為《中國古代書畫圖目》；三、選最精、最重要的名作，編成書畫專冊。

《中國古代書畫目錄》、《中國古代書畫圖目》採用隨鑒定隨編目隨出版的辦法。以鑒定時間為次序，以收存書畫的機構為單元，每一單元中所存的書畫，以作者的時代為先後。將來鑒定工作完畢，各冊目錄編齊，然後出版綜編索引，以便查閱。

這次鑒定的對象除各單位藏品之外，還有在十年動亂之中被抄的私人藏品。這些藏品，根據黨和政府的政策，都要陸續歸還原主。為此，我們的鑒定工作即先從這部分書畫做起。然後逐步推移到各館正式入藏的書畫。

這次鑒定工作，承蒙各級領導的關懷和各有關團體的支持，將會取得預期的成果，謹在此表示我們的衷心敬意！

Preface

Ever since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the work on cultural relics has received much attention of the Party and the Government, especially of the late Premier Zhou Enlai. From the 50's to early 60's, much efforts were made by the governmental organizations in purchasing cultural relics and formulating regulations to stop all loopholes of export. Out of patriotism, many private collectors contributed their art treasures to the State. As a result, the works of painting and calligraphy in the collections of many museums increased greatly in number. Groups for authentication were formed in various localities to meet the requirements. However, with the decade of turbulence and the passing of Premier Zhou, work on authentication was suspended. After the political change of historic importance in 1979, rectification has been carried out in cultural relics. The compilation of the "Catalogue of Chinese Ancient Rare Books", a behest of Premier Zhou, has reached its final stage. Recently, the task of authentication of ancient Chinese painting and calligraphy has won deep concern of Gu Mu and Deny Liqun, the leaders of the Party and Government. It was approved by the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of CPC in June, 1983 to organize the Group for the Authentication of Ancient Works of Chinese Painting and Calligraphy under the Administrative Bureau of Museums and Archaeological Data, Ministry of Culture. The task of the Group is to carry out comprehensive, systematic investigation and authentication in the country, as well as the compilation of catalogues, illustrated catalogues and special books.

The functions of the Group include the following four points: (1) to investigate the conditions of relevant collections in museums and cultural organizations throughout the country; (2) to assist various organizations in classification of collections according to quality and authentication as to genuineness; (3) to authenticate also private collections; and (4) to contribute to relic preservation, to raise the scientific level of research on art history by supplying abundant materials, and to train and build up a contingent of middle-aged and young connoisseurs of painting and calligraphy.

The results of authentication will be published in three sets, each in a number of volumes:(1)"Catalogue of Ancient Works of Chinese Painting and Calligraphy", which includes most items of all the works authenticated as genuine; (2)"Illustrated Catalogue of Ancient Works of Chinese Painting and Calligraphy", which includes fine works with black-and-white illustration; and (3) special books, showing the best and most important works.

The first and second sets will be published side by side with authentication. In these books, items are arranged to the chronology of dynasties, and according to the lifetimes of the artists in each dynasty. A comprehensive index will be published as the last volume of each set.

Apart from the collections preserved by various organizations, works in private collections confiscated during the decade of turbulence have also been authenticated. These works will be returned to the respective owners in accordance with the policy of the party and the government. Therefore, the authentication work began with these works, and afterwards with the regular collections of museums.

The authentication work will be completed as expected under the concern and support of the leaders and staffs of relevant organizations, to whom we are gratefully indebted to.

Group for the Authentication of Ancient
Works of Chinese Painting and Calligraphy
December, 1983

編輯說明

一本書為多卷本《中國古代書畫圖目》的第十五冊。《中國古代書畫圖目》匯編中國古代書畫鑒定組在全國巡迴鑒定中選出的佳作，所收作品概以原作照相製版。

二 本冊收錄中國古代書畫鑒定組一九八八年對遼寧省博物館及瀋陽故宮博物院收藏的古代書畫鑒定的部分藏品，共計九百一十六件。

三 本冊所收的古代書畫均為遼寧省博物館及瀋陽故宮博物院的藏品，以遼寧省鑒定時間先後為序，標作遼1、遼2。

四 每一單元內的作品按中國的歷史朝代編排，各朝代中以作者的生存年代為序。對於生存年跨兩個朝代的作者，其全部作品按歷史上的傳統歸屬標註朝代。同一作者的作品，按自署的創作年代先後排列，未署年代的排於署年代者之後。無名款或作者生卒尚未考得的作品，按時代風格排在各該朝代的後部。由於版面編排的技術原因，在圖版中容有次序參差之處。

五 對於流傳有緒，歷代著錄認定為真蹟的著名書畫，基本上沿用原題原名。

六 每件作品的圖版下，標註該品的編號，可在本頁下端依編號查閱作品時代、名稱及作者。

七 長卷及冊頁等多幅不易辨認前後關係的作品，均在圖版下標註（1）、（2）、（3）等符號，以見其順序。個別橫卷過長，冊頁頁數過多則選刊卷中首尾部分或冊頁中幾頁。

八 《中國古代書畫圖目》僅選拔《中國古代書畫目錄》中的佳作，故《中國古代書畫圖目》中作品的編號並不連續。為方便讀者，將相應之《中國古代書畫目錄》附於《中國古代書畫圖目》之末。已收入《中國古代書畫圖目》的作品，均在《中國古代書畫目錄》備註欄中加「△」標誌。凡選入本冊的作品，均可在所附《中國古代書畫目錄》中查閱該作品的形式、質地、墨色、尺寸。

九 所附《中國古代書畫目錄》的創作年代欄中，為作者自署的年款，夾註公元紀年、王朝紀年或干支。

十 凡本冊所收多人合作的作品只以其中一人之名為題，在所附《中國古代書畫目錄》中同一作品的備註欄內，標有（一）、（二）、（三）等符號，依符號在本頁下端查閱其他合作者的姓名。

十一 本冊收錄的作品，基本上是鑒定組意見一致的。對少數意見不一致的作品，在所附《中國古代書畫目錄》的備註欄內用（一）、（二）、（三）等符號標誌，依符號在本頁下端查閱各家的意見，供讀者進一步探討。

Explanatory Notes

1. This is the fifteenth volume of the second set of publications mentioned in the Preface.
2. This volume includes illustrations of 916 works selected both from the collections of the Liaoning Provincial Museum and the Shenyang Palace Museum authenticated in 1988.
3. The contents are arranged according to the order of authentications designated as 遼1、遼2.
4. Under each preserving organization, the items are arranged according to the chronology of dynasties and the lifetimes of the artists. An artist often lived beyond a certain dynasty. In such a case, the traditional attribution as to dynasty is adopted and all his works selected are grouped together. For the signed works of each artist, those dated by himself are listed first in time order, and then his undated works. For works without signatures, or the lifetime of the artist uncertain, they are arranged under respective dynasties according to the general artistic styles and in the later part of that group. Owing to the reasons in format layout, sometimes the illustrations are not shown strictly in their numerical order of reference numbers.
5. For some famous works which have long been recognized as authentic, the traditional titles of the works and the names of artists attributed to are retained.
6. The reference number of each work can be found under the illustration, and the dynasty, name of artist and title of works in the footnotes.
7. For a hand scroll or an album, which has to be reproduced in separate illustrations, numbers are given to show the original order. For an exceptionally long hand scroll, only the beginning and the end are shown. For an album with many leaves, selections are shown.
8. As this illustrated catalogue includes only selected items among those included in the catalogue of authenticated works, the reference numbers of works are not consecutive. For the convenience of the reader, the corresponding catalogue without illustrations which lists all the works authenticated, is included at the end of the book as an appendix. Items marked with "△" in the Appendix show selected works included in this illustrated catalogue. Descriptions of each work as to the form (hanging scroll, hand scroll, album, etc.), color (monochrome or colored) and size are also given in the Appendix.
9. For works dated by the artists, years quoted from their own ways of notations are given in the Appendix. Notations in other ways and in A.D. for the same years are included in parentheses.
10. For a collaborated work, only the name of one artist is given in the entry in the Appendix, with the names of his collaborators in the footnotes.
11. In the great majority of cases, the authenticators agreed unanimously in their opinions. However, in exceptional cases when there were different views, such works have also been included in the Appendix for further discussion, and are each marked with the figure "①、②、③".

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圖
版



植
書

右度尚曹娥誅辭蔡邕所謂黃絹幼
婦外孫靈曰者也雖不知為誰氏書
然纖勁清麗非昔人不能至此其
間草字一行則浮蕩懷素題識也自
古高才絕藝而隱沒無聞于世者多
矣豈獨書耶

參軍劉鈞題此卷
癸酉歲九月六日
漢議郎蔡惟州之次觀夜閱手摸其文而讀之

進士盧雍題文云

壬申早公訖此卷過水吾配神考之二女爲相夫人

進士柳時效歸籍

弘農司馬卿題

唐宋宜銘金石質之乾坤成殿骨祀丘墓之利門何長春

留題卷嗚呼哀哉

大司馬史滿

留題卷嗚呼哀哉

(1)

右曹娥碑真贊正書第一嘗藏宋慈祐宮天符二年
四月己酉

書學士翰林直學士亞中大夫知制誥同脩國文
襄經筵官國子祭酒白虞集奉

勅書

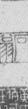
上御奎章閣閱圖書以賜閣客書柯九思 奎章閣侍
書學士翰林直學士亞中大夫知制誥同脩國文
襄經筵官國子祭酒白虞集奉

曹娥碑石刻善本亦未易得
此卷乃在
澹軒秘匱如岳陽樓觀見
洞賓覺人間畫本俱不類
澹軒十襲珍之黃石翁書

家此書何以鑒天下之書耶集四題天符
庚午四月廿七日叢書雅齋經選檢討白守忠
高存誠同觀集之子固侍
文也後閱燈函二卷書用
立品印後文是也

奎章閣初建送六卷書印

文也後閱燈函二卷書用
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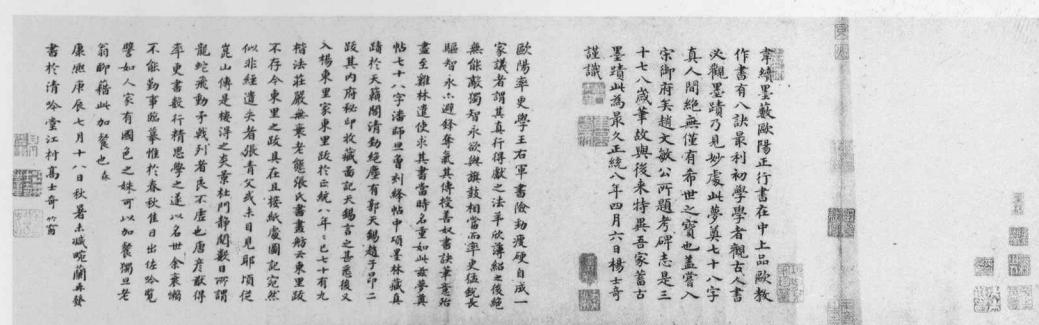


(1)



向已論夢此文不復贅言

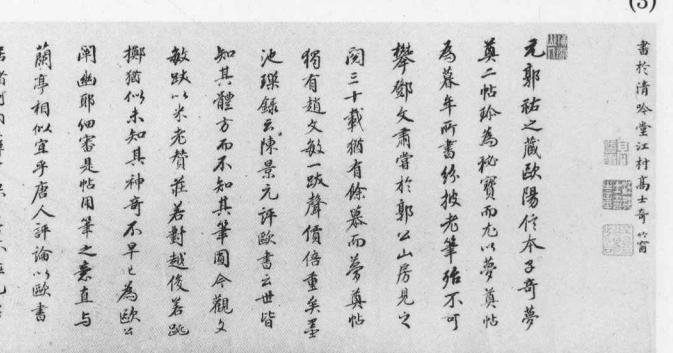
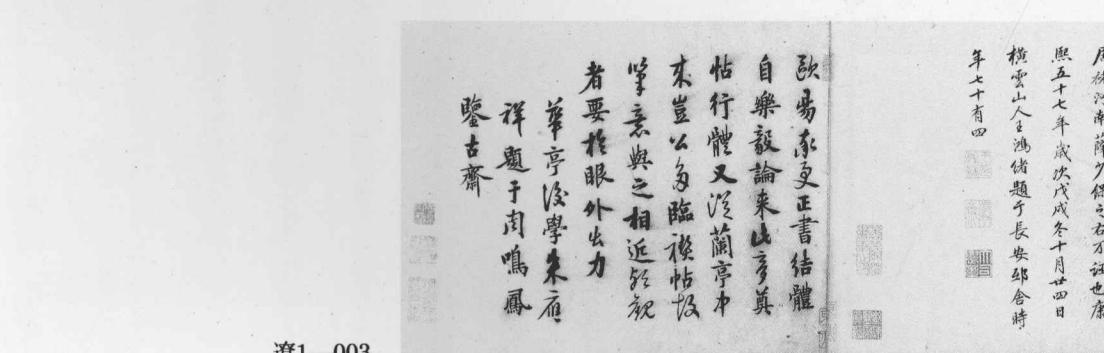
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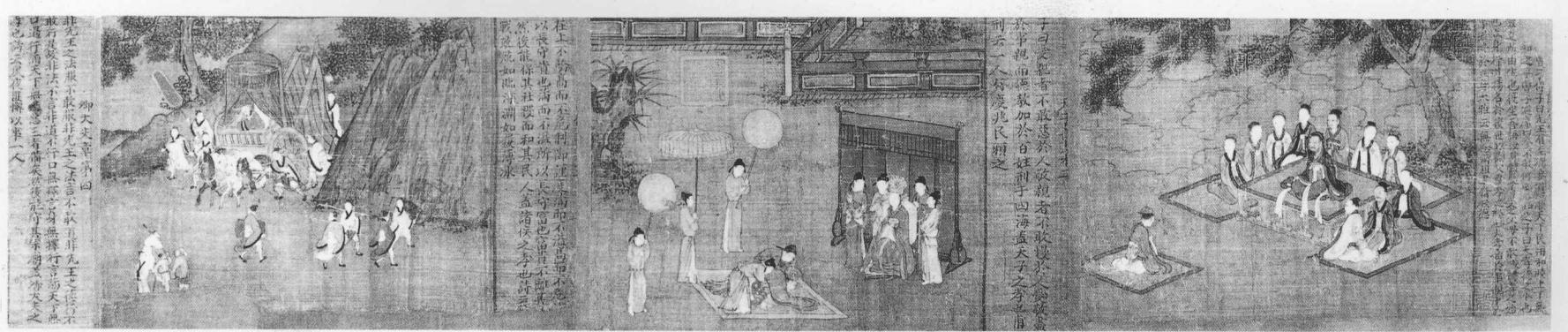
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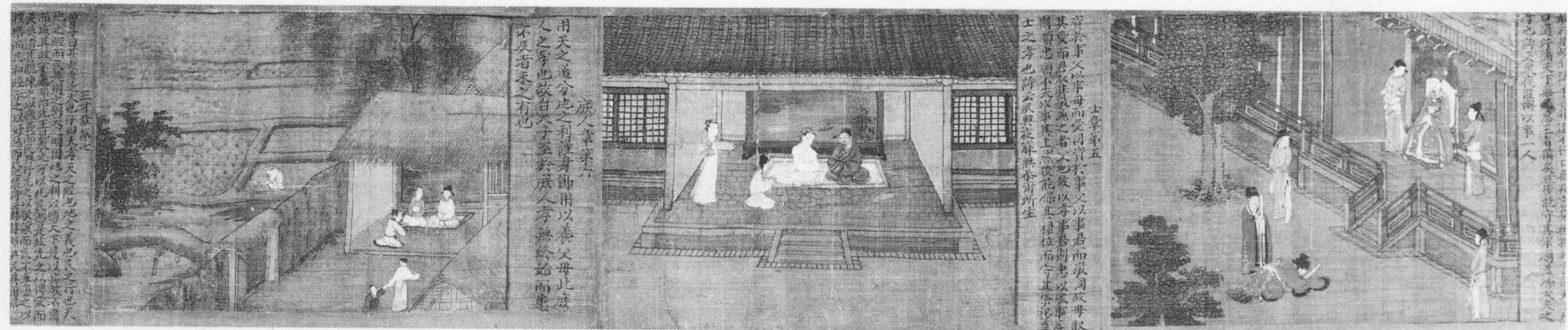
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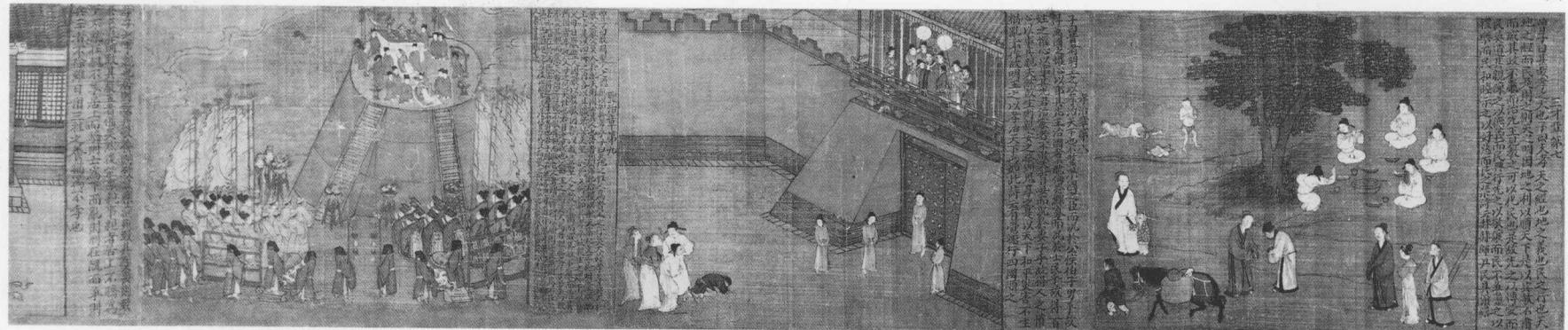
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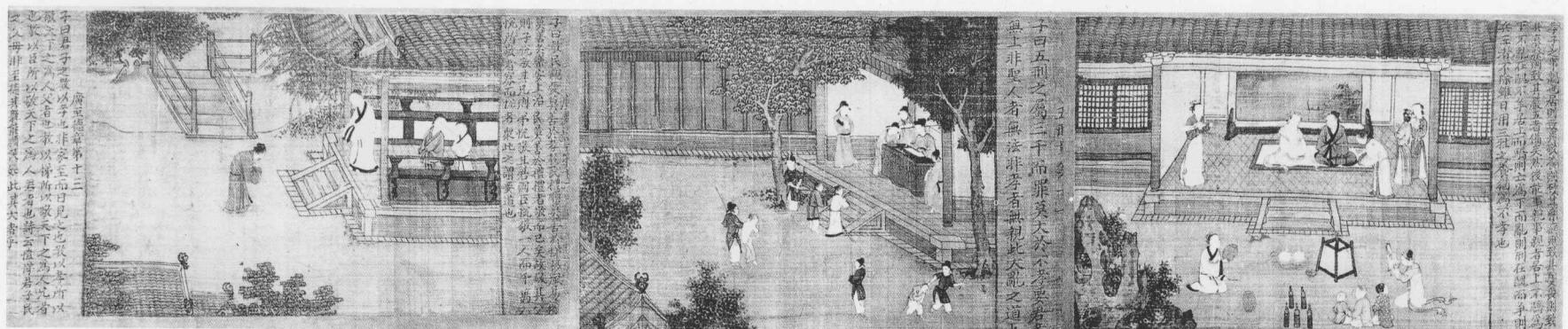
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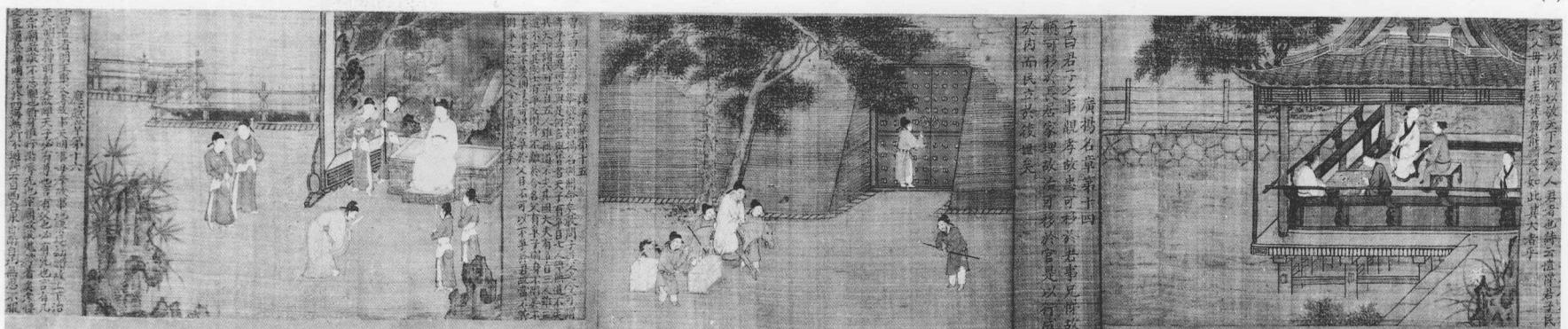
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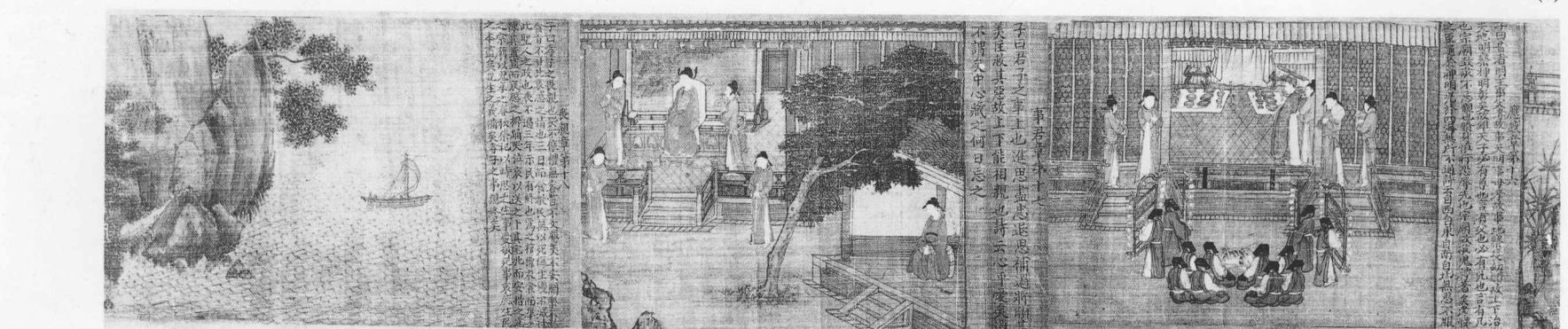
(3)



(4)



(5)



(6)

遼1—004 唐 閻立本 孝經圖

遼1—005 唐 閻立本 蕭翼賺蘭亭圖

右孝經一卷落素後得之故內
有朱漆小函刻字以金填之則
曰褚遂良書閣立本畫再四
詳視當以朱函為正蓋題簽
石錄上載其為偽書非顏也褚
出中書乎以其字顏麻始壇記
而謂以為魯公不知麻始壇記
石錄上載其為偽書非顏也褚
河南書有靈寶度人經亦闕画
与此無豪疑異尤其明訖耳度人
經宋元祐間韓城范思正己刻石
與瘦人經並行天壤間惜余老矣
以俟異日好事者耳

遼1—004

(7)



(1)

右國寫人物一軸兄五輩唐古丞相關立本筆一書
生狀者唐太宗朝西臺史蕭何也一老僧狀者智
永嫡孫此立碑也唐太宗雅好濃書聞稱才質蕭
其祖智永所著書右將軍王羲之蘭亭序被真跡
遺蕭冀出復求之至會稽不與郡通變化易
士服既詔才朝暮還往性意洽一日因論右軍
筆蹟悉以照拂御諸船守雅才相與及渡折難真
贊優劣以激叢之譏云老僧有永禪師所贊右
軍蘭亭真蹟非此可擬蕭之保間不使人知與君相
好因取以示翼既見之即戲太宗詔札以字賓
懷袖間立本圖蓋此一段事蹟書生意氣揚
贊優劣以激叢之譏云老僧有永禪師所贊右
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好因取以示翼既見之即戲太宗詔札以字賓
懷袖間立本圖蓋此一段事蹟書生意氣揚
人其一嘗魚止沸者其狀如生非善寫號號是
者不能辨此上有三印其一內合同其一大董澤
滅難碑皆印以朱其一集賢院圖書印以墨宋六
朝淪以故唐人間以墨印如王涯小車李德裕黃
故印以墨此圖江南內庫所藏皆頂古玉輪橘是
時江南以蘇州刺史趙光義所封識如故趙不取
太宗以賜之此圖居第一品進賢人寶物傳五
世以縣其子皆用氏用氏傳再世其孫繼藏之甚秘
碑成請以禮部廣牒易之不與後輒被掠將遠
通以與其同鄉人鄭毅及至建康為鄭守趙光義所
借因不歸詔興元年七月望有聲此物貨於錢塘
郡人吳說得品後盡藏今不復大牙藏後主親題
刻其上云上宣歸太宗御府而久落人間未嘗所當有者說
唐何從之蘭亭記

蘭亭者首古罕將軍會稽內史卿王羲之之子逸少
書詩序也右軍輝譽美肖有數名賢推好山水尤
喜草書以晉穆帝永和九年暮春三月三日會稽山
陰與大原孫統承公孫暉卿公廣漢王彬之道主陳
郡謝安石高平郗重熙太原王蘿叔仁釋支道
達林卉逸少子般徵據之等四十有八人猶極之
擇擇處製序梁而書用蔡絛紙龍虎韻道姑勁健
絕代更無匹二十行三百三十四字有重者皆擇
別體就中之最劣有二十許箋蓋想此無無
同者其時通有神助未醒後日更書數十百本無
如後擇所著之者方卓赤自矜實重此書付予
孫傳至七代孫智永即右軍弟五子徵之後復
安西成王謂議差祖之孫廬陵胄皇之子陳郡謝
少卿之外孫也與孝寔俱捨家入道俗號永禪師
祥辟亮制良辰精於此義常居永寔舍閭上臨書所
退華頭置之於大竹簾受一石篋而五簷皆澆泥
軍筆已下堂城建置山陰縣西南三十里蘭渚
記而未見褚河南小楷書也拾物之

曾見江陵追顏真卿孝經表收翁
在講筵嘗出以示江陵相因命重裝
齋在京見之曰此顏魯公書神宗
之言必有研本後載入列朝詩選小
傳中或當日江陵亦以字顏麻始壇
記而未見褚河南小楷書也拾物之
雖如此乙巳之冬偶閱此卷重記之
年乙七十有三矣退翁澤

右國寫人物一軸兄五輩唐古丞相關立本筆一書
生狀者唐太宗朝西臺史蕭何也一老僧狀者智
永嫡孫此立碑也唐太宗雅好濃書聞稱才質蕭
其祖智永所著書右將軍王羲之蘭亭序被真跡
遺蕭冀出復求之至會稽不與郡通變化易
士服既詔才朝暮還往性意洽一日因論右軍
筆蹟悉以照拂御諸船守雅才相與及渡折難真
贊優劣以激叢之譏云老僧有永禪師所贊右
軍蘭亭真蹟非此可擬蕭之保間不使人知與君相
好因取以示翼既見之即戲太宗詔札以字賓
懷袖間立本圖蓋此一段事蹟書生意氣揚
人其一嘗魚止沸者其狀如生非善寫號號是
者不能辨此上有三印其一內合同其一大董澤
滅難碑皆印以朱其一集賢院圖書印以墨宋六
朝淪以故唐人間以墨印如王涯小車李德裕黃
故印以墨此圖江南內庫所藏皆頂古玉輪橘是
時江南以蘇州刺史趙光義所封識如故趙不取
太宗以賜之此圖居第一品進賢人寶物傳五
世以縣其子皆用氏用氏傳再世其孫繼藏之甚秘
碑成請以禮部廣牒易之不與後輒被掠將遠
通以與其同鄉人鄭毅及至建康為鄭守趙光義所
借因不歸詔興元年七月望有聲此物貨於錢塘
郡人吳說得品後盡藏今不復大牙藏後主親題
刻其上云上宣歸太宗御府而久落人間未嘗所當有者說
唐何從之蘭亭記

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