

故 宫 藏 画

Collect Paintings The Imperial Palace

历 代 珍 品

Art Treasures Through The Ages



君臣·名家书画集

Handwritings and Paintings of Monarchs and Their Subjects and Specialists



中国三峡出版社

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出版说明

为了迎接二十一世纪的到来，特出版《君臣·名家书画集》一书，此书收集了故宫博物院保留的隋代、西晋、东晋、唐代、五代、宋、元、明、清等朝代的字画，大多数为皇帝、皇后和大臣们的精品，有宋朝皇帝赵佶（即宋徽宗），明朝皇帝宣宗朱瞻基，明朝皇帝宪宗朱见深，清朝皇帝乾隆，清朝皇太后慈禧等御笔字画真迹，还收集了西晋陆机，东晋王献之，东晋王珣，五代黄筌，五代杨凝式，宋朝黄庭坚，明代祝允明等大臣、名家的书法，同时收集五代周文矩，唐代阎立本，唐代韩滉，宋代林椿，宋代马远，宋代李嵩，元代王蒙，元代倪瓒，明代董其昌，明代吕纪，明代商喜，明代唐伯虎，明代文征明，清代郎世宁、丁观鹏、冷枚、王鉴各家的字画，还有多幅皇帝、皇后、贵妃的画像和行乐图，共计八十八张字画，具有纪念意义和历史文化艺术、文物收藏等价值。

Preface

In order to welcome the 21st century, we have specially published a book that Paintings of Monarchs and Their Subjects and Specialists. The book gathers 88 calligraphies and paintings of Sui Dynasty, West Jin Dynasty, East Jin Dynasty, Tang Dynasty, Five Decades, Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasty kept in the Palace Museum, which were mostly done by the emperors, queens and ministers, such as Zhao Ji the emperor of Song Dynasty, Zhu Zhanji the emperor Xuanzong of Ming Dynasty, Zhu Jianchen the emperor Xianzong of Ming Dynasty, Qianlong the emperor of Qing Dynasty, Ci Xi the empress dowager of Qing Dynasty, calligraphies by Lu Ji of West Jin, Wang Xianzhi, Wang Xun of East Jin, Huang Qian and Yang Ningshi of Five Decades, Huang Tingjian of Song Dynasty, Zhu Yunming of Ming Dynasty, paintings by Zhou Wenju of Five Decades, Yan Liben and Han Huang of Tang Dynasty, Lin Chun, Ma Yuan and Li Song of Song Dynasty, Wang Meng and Ni Zan of Yuan Dynasty, Dong Qichang, Lu Ji, Shang Xi, Tang Bohu and Wen Zhengming of Ming Dynasty, Lang Shining, Ding Guanpeng, Leng Mei and Wang Jian of Qing Dynasty. At the same time, the book collects lots of portraits of former Chinese emperors, empresses and queens, which are of high value for commemoration and collection.

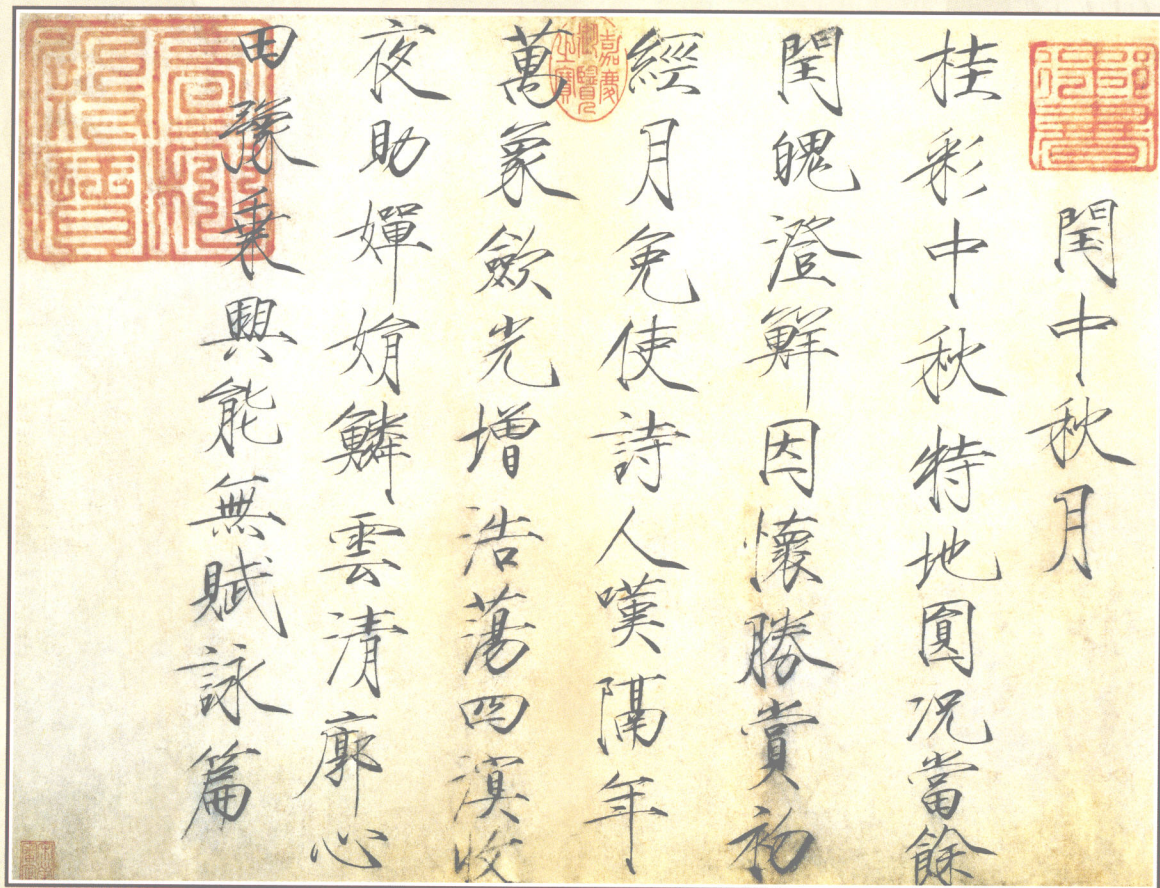


■ 宋 赵佶 芙蓉锦鸡图轴
图绘芙蓉、菊花、锦鸡，寓有品德高尚之含意。运工笔重彩画法，工整富丽。题诗为赵佶亲笔的“瘦金体”。

Song Dynasty
Zhao Ji

Lotus and golden pheasant

Lotus, chrysanthemum and golden pheasant mean noble morality. In fine brushwork and gaudy color, it looks neat and noble. The poem is written in Zhao Ji's "Thin Golder. Style".



■ 宋 趙佶 楷書閨中秋月帖頁

趙佶所書此帖，筆勢勁逸，字姿端整，屬“瘦金體”之精品。

Song Dynasty

Zhao Ji

Regular script Autumn moon in boudoir

This card written by Zhao Ji, was strong and regular, the treasure of "Thin Golden Style".



宋 赵佶 祥龙石图卷

赵佶（1082—1135），即北宋皇帝宋徽宗，在位25年。酷爱书画，所建宣和画院盛极一时。本人擅绘花竹翎毛，尤善水墨花石，此图即画御苑奇石“祥龙石”，玲珑剔透，勾染精微。

Song Dynasty

Zhao Ji

Dragon stone

Zhao Ji(1082-1135), the emperor Songhuizong of North Song Dynasty. He governed the country for 25 years. He was keen on Calligraphy and painting, the Art Institute built by him was quite thriving. He was good at painting flower, bamboo and feather, especially painting flower and stone in black ink. This picture shows a stone in imperial garden, a vivid picture with fine brushwork.



夏日

清和節後綠枝稠寂寞
黃梅雨乍收畏日正長
凝碧薰風微度到丹
樓池荷成蓋閑相倚
草鋪裯色更柔永晝搖
紈避暑杯盤時欲對
清流



■ 宋 赵佶 楷书夏日诗贴页

赵佶 (1082-1135), 即北宋皇帝徽宗, 在位 25 年, 喜好书画, 书法瘦劲规整, 号“瘦金体”。此页即属典型“瘦金体”。

Song Dynasty

Zhao Ji

Summer poem in regular script

Zhao Ji (1082-1135), the emperor Huizong of North Song Dynasty. Hereign China for 25 years. He loved calligraphy and painting. His calligraphy was thin and regular, was named "Thin Golden Style". this card is the typical style.



■ 明 朱瞻基 武侯高卧图卷

朱瞻基 (1398-1435)，即明代皇帝宣宗，在位10年。喜好书画，书法出自“沈度”，近“台阁体”，圆熟中见道劲；绘画攻花鸟、人物，工谨中见简练。此图绘诸葛亮隐居卧龙岗、高卧吟啸情景，画旨寓招隐之意。

Ming Dynasty

Zhu Zhanji

Lying Zhuge Liang

Zhu Zhanji (1398-1435), the emperor Xuanzong of Ming Dynasty. He reigned China for 10 years. He loved calligraphy and painting. His calligraphy learned from "Shen Style", same to "Taige Style", skilled and heavy. He was good at painting flower, birds, portrait, neat and simple. This picture shows Zhuge Liang blowing xiao on Wolonggang, meaning that he wanted to use learned in the country.



明 朱瞻基 瓜鼠图卷（一）

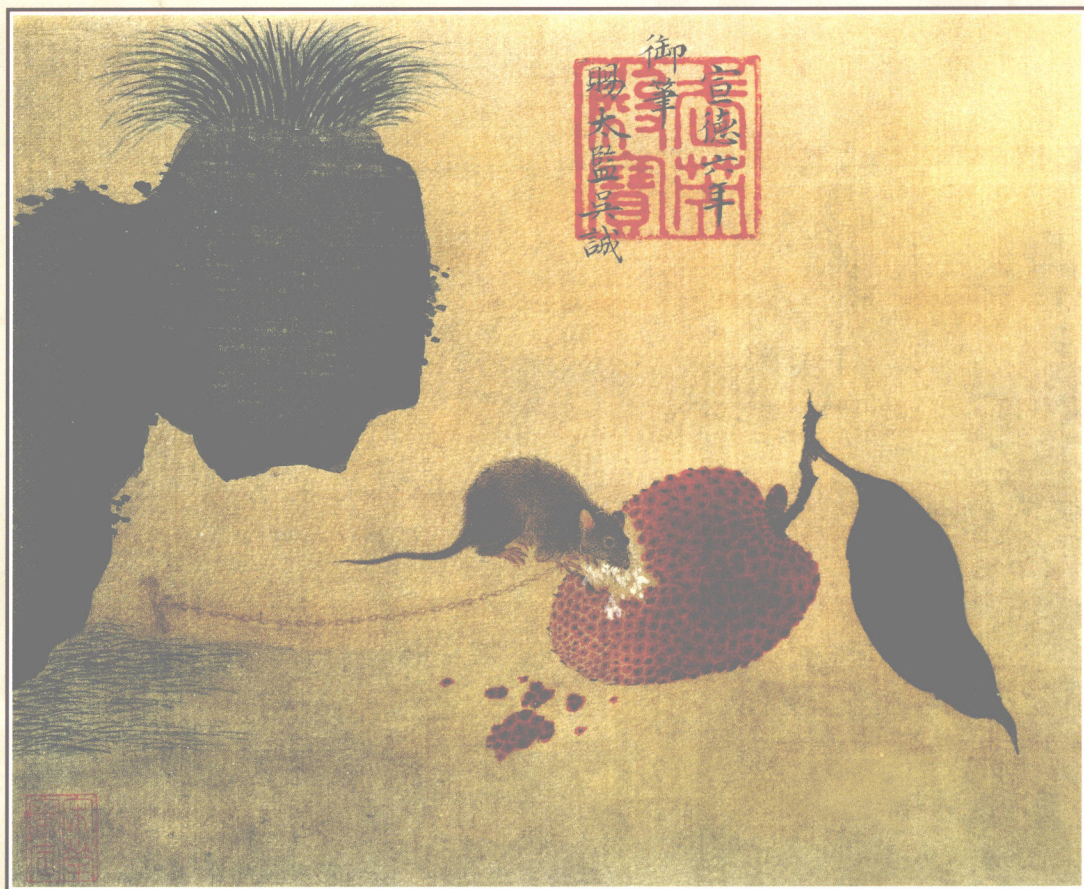
朱瞻基（1398-1435），即明代皇帝明宣宗，攻书善画，御笔书画多赐臣下，画院创作亦自此始兴。精花卉、禽鸟，兼用没骨和勾勒，写意而又真实。

Ming Dynasty

Zhu Zhanji

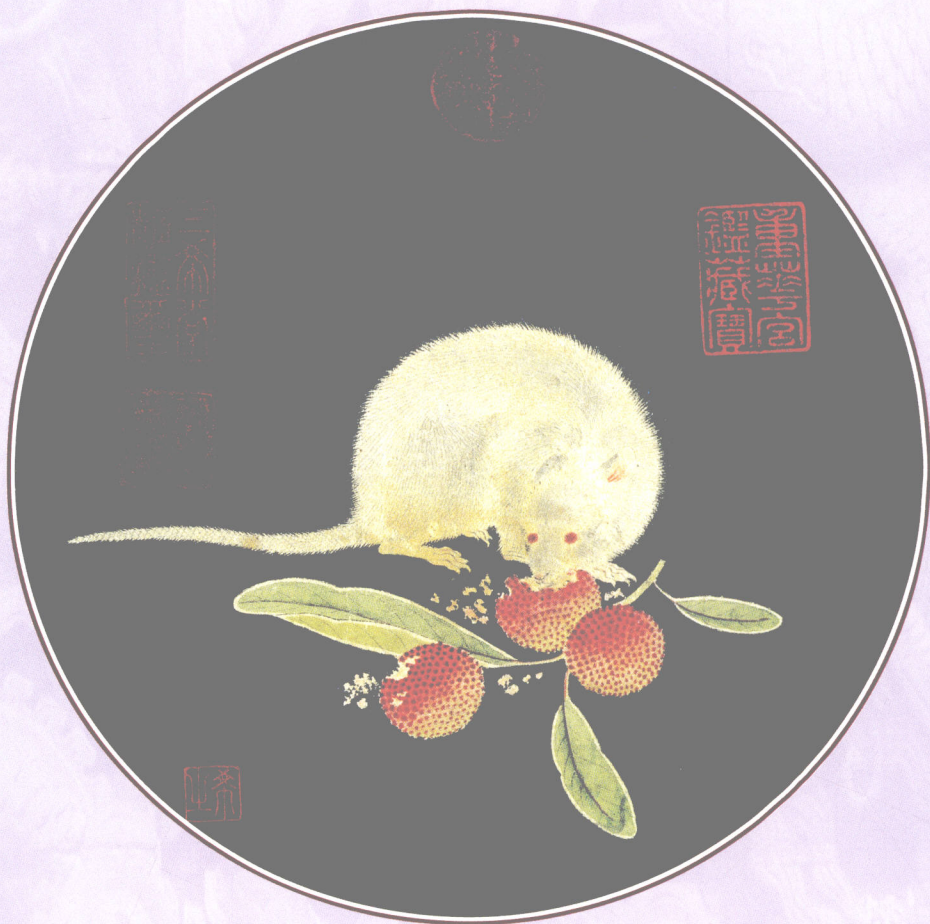
Melon and Rat (1)

Zhu Zhanji (1398-1435), the emperor Xuanzong of Ming Dynasty. He was good at calligraphy and painting. He always granted his subjects paintings and calligraphies. The Art Academy grew up at his time. He was skilled in painting flower, birds by soft line and sketch. The pictures are free and vivid.



■ 明 朱瞻基 瓜鼠图卷（二）

Ming Dynasty
Zhu Zhanji
Melon and Rat (2)



■ 明 朱瞻基 瓜鼠图卷（三）

Ming Dynasty
Zhu Zhanji
Melon and Rat (3)



■ 明 朱见琛 岁朝佳兆图轴

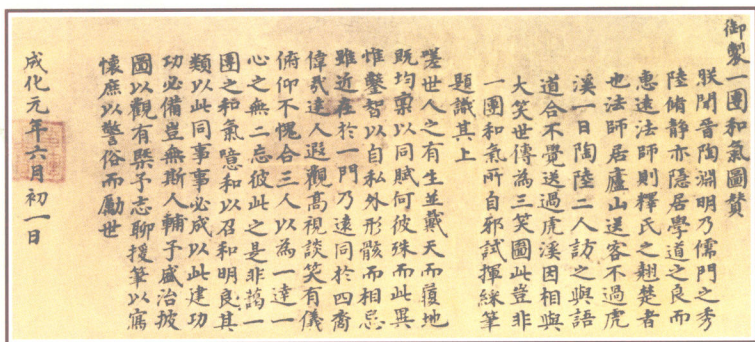
朱见琛（1448-1487），即明代皇帝明宪宗，攻书画，善人物，亦能山水，其时画院达到鼎励。此图绘钟馗执柏柿、如意，象征百事如意，故称“岁朝佳兆图。”

Ming Dynasty

Zhu Jianchen

Good predict

Zhu Jianchen(1448-1487), the emperor of Ming Dynasty, Mingxianzong. He was good at calligraphy and painting, skilled in portrait. The art Institute got it's summit at his time. In this picture, Zhongkui(a god driving out ghosts in Chinese fairy tale) hold cypress branch and persimmon and Ruyi(a thing that can bring lucky), means everything would be as we expect.so named "Good predict"



明 朱見深 一團和氣图轴

图取“虎溪三笑”典故，绘三人合抱成团，以“一团和气”立意，申述精诚团结的政治之道。手法奇特，具漫画意趣。

Ming Dynasty

Zhu Jianchen

Keep on the right side of everyone

Quoting from the allusion "Three laughing persons in Hu river", he painted three persons embraced each other, means "keep on the right side of everyone", which is important in politics. By Unique technique, the picture somehow has cartoon style.



■ 清 弘历 岁寒三友图轴

弘历（1711-1799），即清代皇帝乾隆，攻诗文，精书法，亦能画，兼擅山水、花草、兰竹、梅花，画法简略。

Qing Dynasty

Hong Li

Three friends in cold Winter

Hong Li (1711-1799), the emperor Qianlong of Qing Dynasty. He was good at poem, calligraphy and painting. He was skilled in painting mountains, water, flower, orchid, bamboo and plum blossom in a simple way.



史記載高帝論蕭曹等事膾炙人口率以為呂氏之禍高帝若
先知而終令平勃安劉者然嗚呼世之好奇而不概之以理有如
是哉夫高帝素稱知人善任而蕭曹輩五人又其所與共患難
日夜諮諏庶事者有不知之患而論之者乎若夫呂氏之禍高帝
所不期也呂氏之妬高帝則誠知之然亦不料至日後狼藉若彼之
甚也徒以激時結髮惠帝復年長是以刺愛而立之此高帝之肆也
使帝預知必有後日之禍幾於移漢祚焉則帝權其輕重廢呂氏
立趙王且遂其願以高帝今美之忍何不可為而獨顧惜呂氏徒
令周勃為太尉以救漢祚於可存不可存之間雖愚者不肖為願
高帝肯為之哉余故曰世之好奇而不察之以理有如是哉失之
毫釐繆以千里司馬遷蓋不能辭其責矣

書史記漢高帝論蕭曹等事 乙酉書法筆



清 乾隆 御筆史記圖軸

乾隆一生所寫書法極多，其間雖有張照等人代筆，但御筆真迹為數不少，此軸即屬親筆，反映了他的典型書風。

Qing Dynasty

Qian Long

History written by the Emperor

Qianlong wrote lots of calligraphies, though someone like Zhang Zhao often wrote for him, lots of his work left behind him. This picture is Qianlong's own work, showing his typical character.



積素流光暎彩燈上元
今歲景偏增多福壽
雪如春雨便慶食升
有四升
戊寅正月雪後清題



■ 清 乾隆 御笔雪后诗轴

乾隆皇帝酷爱书画，尤擅书法，从董其昌上追赵孟頫，崇尚赵体，遂形成清代“馆阁体”。自书行书亦流润秀媚，唯稍见柔弱。

Qing Dynasty

QianLong

Poem written after snow

The Emperor of Qianlong loved calligraphy and painting. He was good at calligraphing. He learned from Dong Qichang and Zhao Mengfu, formed "Guange Style" in Qing Dynasty. His sketch flows and beautiful, inspite of a little soft.