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上海古籍出版社 Shanghai Chinese Classics Publishing House



## Chinese Painting

南京博物院珍藏系列

Gems of Collections in Nanjing Museum

徐湖平

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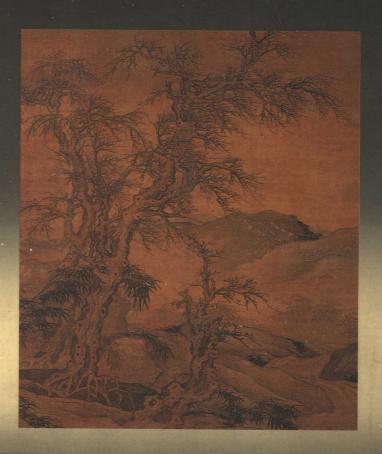
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#### **Chinese Painting**

Gems of Collections in Nanjing Museum

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南京博物院典藏文物40多万件,数量仅次于北京故宫和台北故宫而位列全国第三。这些文物的来源可分为两大部分,其一是热河、奉天两座行宫20余万件清朝宫廷文物;其二是从二十年代到现在,考古发掘和民族、民俗调查征集的20余万件历代文物。种类有石器、陶器、玉器、青铜器、瓷器、漆器、金银器、书法、绘画、印玺、织绣、竹木牙雕等等。这些价值连城的文物,不仅凝结着中华民族千百年的智慧和创造、也反映了中华民族从诞生到发展的过程,历史和艺术价值不可估量!

长期以来,这些文物中的极少部分,作为学术研究的第一手资料,或作为中国历史文化的展品,在海内外学术研究和陈列展览中发挥了巨大的作用,为宣传和弘扬民族优秀传统,为中外文化交流,为我们进一步认识和研究自己的历史,了解民族文化的发展,发挥了应有的作用。由于文物典藏量巨大和我们文博研究人力的限制等有关原因,绝大部分文物尚深藏于库房,没有进行过必要的研究、发表和展览,作为博物馆三大功能之一的收藏保管功能,虽已基本实现,但另两大功能,即宣传教育功能和学术研究功能,发挥还远远不够,可以说,还要进行长期的,甚至是多少代人的不懈努力。

为了推进这种收藏、宣传教育和研究事业向更高更深的层次发展,让沉睡在深宫的国宝发挥更为巨大的作用,让它们走近人民、走向学者、走向世界,供人民欣赏,供学者研究,让世界了解中华文化,同时也了解南京博物院,我们特撷取其中的彩陶、玉器、青铜器、金银器、紫砂、清宫瓷器、青瓷、书法、绘画、织绣十类文物之精华,编成《南京博物院珍藏系列》。虽然这套丛书所收文物对于南博全部藏品来说,仍只是沧海之一粟,但这些都是南博和海内外专家多年研究、已成定论的精品,是南博的代表性文物。"窥一斑而知全豹",这些文物,已大致反映了南京博物院的典藏水准。

虽然我们的研究、整理和出版工作已进行了几十年,但目前仍然仅仅属于初步 阶段,今后的路程更长,工作量更为巨大。我们这一代欣逢经济腾飞、社会安定的 盛世,欣逢中国文化走向世界、走向未来的世纪,理应做出更多的成就,为人类、 为后人留下更多的精神财富。

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博物院珍藏

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1997年7月28日 于金陵后半山园

## **Preface**

Xu Huping

With a collection of over 400,000, Nanjing Museum is the third largest museum in China, following the Forbidden Palace in Beijing and the National Palace Museum in Taiwan. This large number of collections can be divided into two parts according to its origins: (1) More than 200,000 antiques in the two imperial temporary dwelling palaces in Rehe and Fengtian of Qing Dynasty; (2) More than 200,000 antiques of different dynasties, excavated and collected in the course of folk custom and Nationality investigations since 1920s. These valuable cultural relics, with various categories, namely, stone implements, pottery, jade, bronze, porcelain, lacquer, gold and silver, calligraphy, painting, seal, embroidery, bamboo, wood, ivory and other materials, are not only an embodiment of the superb wisdom and creativity of the Chinese nation of the thousands years, but also a vivid description of the Chinese nation's development, which are of great value both in history and in art.

However, in the past years, only a smallest part of the relics, as the first-hand materials for academic research, or exhibits of Chinese culture, gave play to the academic study and exhibition domestic and overseas, which help us to publicize and carry forward the excellent national tradition, to promote cultural communication, and to study or have a better understanding of our history and the development of the nation's culture. Due to the large number of collection and work force limit in the museum, most of the antiques are still kept in the storerooms, which are not used in research, publication, and exhibition. We have generally achieved the preservation function of the museum, but the other two functions-education and research, have not been brought into full play, which will require the long-term effort of generations.

In order to push the preservation, education, and research functions of the museum onto a high level, to awake the sleeping collections in the storerooms and let them go nearer to the people, scholars and the world, and to let more people know Nanjing Museum, we collected the best parts of the ten categories, such as painted pottery, jade, bronze, gold and silver, red clay teapot, imperial kiln porcelain of Qing Dynasty, celadon, calligraphy, painting, and embroidery, and compile a series of *Gems of the Collections in Nanjing Museum*. Though the collections in this series, as compared with the whole collections of our museum, are just a drop in the ocean, they are the representative gems with final conclusion by the experts domestic and overseas after long period of study. You could get a hint of the quality of the various collections in Nanjing museum from this series

We have carried on the study, arrangement, and publication of the collections for dozens of years, but it has just started; there is still a long way before us and a large amount of work to do. We are lucky in a flourishing age with economic prosperity and social stability, in an age for Chinese culture to step into the world and the splendid future, it is our responsibility to do our best at our own job and leave behind us more spiritual wealth for the sake of future generations.

Jul 28,1997 Hou ban shan yuan in Nanjing 中国绘画发端久远,历经千年演变,到五代两宋时期已臻完美。此时的绘画,人物、山水、花鸟分科明确,其表现形式虽不及汉唐艺术那般恢宏壮阔,金碧辉煌,但论民族风格的多样化,却有着汉唐时期不可比拟的进步和成熟。由于唐诗的成就和影响,绘画重情趣,求意境,文人士大夫追求的抒情性空前突出,审美倾向也由前期错彩镂金般的雄阔华贵之美日趋向水墨恬淡的朴实之美过渡。

五代的山水画,不但改变了晋唐时期空勾无 皴的初级程式,并且有了皴染完备的山水派系。 北方山水以荆浩、关仝为宗祖,画格伟岸坚凝, 气势雄浑。南方山水则以董源、巨然为代表,线 条延绵起伏,淡墨轻染,葱润蕴藉,"披麻皴"成 为江南山水最主要的表现方法。

北宋的山水画,风沿波接,在五代的基础上 更趋成熟。宋初的李成变荆浩、关仝笔墨粗壮, 气度雄伟的高远山水为烟景明灭,寒林旷远的平 远景致,灵动的丘峦,形如"蟹爪"的寒林老枝, 愈显气格古雅,清韵十足。米芾、米有仁父子创 意的"米点山水"又开文人墨戏山水先河,其抽 象的技法,水墨迷离的情调,高格独标,对后世 文人绘画影响深远。本院藏《江天楼阁图》为北 宋高手所作,全景式的构图,伟岸的气度,精湛 的笔墨描绘,既显五代北派山水的遗绪,又见李 成气格的浸润,展示了北宋山水画高超的水准。

南宋以后,蓬勃发展的江南经济促进了绘画艺术的繁荣,我院藏画多集中于这一地区。以李唐、刘松年、马远、夏圭为代表的南宋山水画,在北宋构图繁复、皴法严谨的基础上,加以变革,以淋漓的水墨,苍劲的"斧劈皴"开创了山水画

的新风尚,形成了南宋山水画特有的基调,这从本书中无款《松斋静坐图》、阎次平《四季牧牛图卷》的补景中,即可窥见一斑。前者以沉穆凝重的笔墨写苍山峻岭,线条方折硬健,画作宏幅巨制,气势磅礴,在南宋山水画中不可多得;后者以四季牧放为题,早春、盛暑、高秋、寒冬缀景分明,给人以强烈的季节感,其中牧童与牛形象精确,神采生动,补景刚劲淋漓,体现了南宋院体画特有的体貌。

江天楼阁图轴



元代文人画勃兴, 水墨山水特别兴盛, 在赵 孟颊的倡导下, 师古之风大行, 一味刚劲外露的 南宋山水受到时人的摒弃, 山水技法继而转向师 法五代、北宋, 易于文人士大夫表情达意的披麻 京博物院珍藏系列

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皴山水得到了大力的拓展。以黄公望、王蒙、吴 镇、倪瓒为代表的"元四家",从山水画的表现形 式到绘画材料上都完成了一次重大的变革,生宣 纸的使用, 使笔墨的灵性, 水墨晕章的效果得到 了完美的体现,他们纳书法于绘画,在用笔上, 化直笔为曲线,变硬健为文柔,去浓重为清淡, 在笔墨技巧上追求含蓄委婉、高古淡泊。意境的 追求, 又造成了众多题画诗的出现, 诗、书、画、 印的有机结合, 使文人画艺术特有的表现形式更 加丰富和完善起来。本书中吴镇的《松泉图》,以 苍冷的秃笔、点写山间的老松、奔泻的清泉和天 宇间蓬勃的生命、奔放洒脱的草书和苍浑的画作 合璧一纸, 妙趣横生, 相得益彰。黄公望的《富 春大岭图》造境疏简淡逸;淡淡的峰峦丛林,稀 疏隐落的茅舍山房, 像置身在蒙蒙的细雨中, 又 像潜形于薄薄的晓雾里,大自然的神韵,都好似 在这迷蒙虚幻中略现身影,显得幽寂而深邃,似 有一种"山碧林光净, 江清秋气凉"虚和静谧的 意趣。倪瓒的《枯木竹石图》, 则又气韵标格超出 畛畦之外, 悠然自远, 境界淡泊纯雅, 极高逸之 致。

以沈周、文徵明为首的"吴门画派"是"元四家"文人画香火的主要继承人,也是朱明中叶在吴地兴起的一个重要的画家集群,他们服膺元人,上追北宋,在沈周、文徵明的嫡传下,卓然成派。沈周作画用笔粗阔雄浑,苍劲挺拙,本书中《溪山秋色图》写高峦丘嶂,净水空明,笔墨疏朗洒脱,墨韵清灵明洁,为沈周中年精品,宽强的灵水。一个以缜密谨秀见长,粗笔绝少,世以"粗文细沈"为珍,《溪桥策马图》是其粗笔力作,他的粗笔画作多得沈周浸润,但不像沈周那样苍挺硬健,尤具儒雅品格,水墨染笔也较沈周文秀,具有鲜明的个性。

唐寅和仇英师事周臣,步趋南宋院体,但又自成机杼,和沈周、文徵明齐名,以名列"吴门四家"享誉江南。唐寅的画作变宋人刚猛峭劲为柔缓平和,笔墨豪迈超拔,具有文人画飘逸的韵

致,《古木幽篁图》线条洒脱飞扬,格调清新苍秀,意境雅逸幽寂。仇英的画风具多种面貌,他笔力刚健,敷色雅艳,无论巨轴咫尺,皆臻妙境,《松溪横笛图》是其代表。



古木幽篁图轴

明代晚期,以董其昌为代表的"松江画派" 又勃然兴起,他们身居吴地,同辙于"吴门画派", 但古雅秀隽的用笔,明洁华滋的墨韵,又演为新 调,使吴门画派后期枯燥乏韵的积习得到彻底的 改观。松江画派多湿笔,以柔润的笔调写温雅的 气氛,画风尤为独绝。本书中《松溪幽胜图》是 董其昌晚岁的精作,气格古雅柔润,淡泊稚拙, 画面着意追求"静美"、"柔美"之境,把文人画 旨趣推向极致。

同时寓居杭州的蓝瑛,山水涉猎晋唐宋元, 画作笔势生辣雄强,风貌特立,为"武林画派" 鼻祖,学人颇多。

明末清初,社会动荡,山水流派林立,画家 辈出,数量之多,不仅超越明代,且可媲美宋元。 此时,董其昌推崇倡导的"元四家"和以董源、 巨然为代表的江南山水画家被确立为正统地位, 以王时敏、王鉴、王原祁为代表的娄东画派和 王翚为首的虞山画派对黄公望、董源的摹仿风气 几乎笼罩了清初画坛,《仿大痴山水图》轴、《浮 峦暖翠图》轴、《晓烟宿雨图》轴、《仿黄子久山 水》轴是王时敏、王鉴、王翚、王原祁的代表作 品, 其坚实的笔墨功底, 深得元人三昧。一批以 遗民画家为主导的革新画家则从传统中脱颖而出, 他们师法自然, 我用我法, 以野逸萧疏的格调寄 写失落的江山, 表现孤高绝俗的自我, 其中以渐 江、髡残、八大、石涛四僧画家最为杰出,他们 在举国上下,皆以元画为体,陈陈相应,摹习成 风的深潭中起到了发聋振聩的作用。渐江《黄山 天都峰》巨轴, 以雄强健俏的笔墨, 简括明洁的 画格,墨妙空灵,笔精入神,无怪时人争视为宝 壁。八大《山水通景屏》点画新奇,笔墨苍劲圆 秀, 姿意纵横, 在他笔下显现的江山萧条淡泊, 闲和严静, 画风独绝。髡残《烟云楼阁图》造境 奇辟, 面貌幽深, 用笔生辣苍遒, 深得元人幽隽 之致。石涛的画作又富于变化,笔墨排界纵横, 透过灵秀的用笔, 迷离的墨韵, 显现了勃勃的生 机,给人以扑面的新意。寓居金陵的龚贤,其作 品更以独特的面目傲然于清初画坛, 和吴宏、樊 圻、高岑、叶欣、胡慥、邹喆、谢荪并称"金陵 八家", 他们不为世俗所拘, 密笔短皴, 注重渲染 而形成清新隽秀的画风, 又启迪影响了以后的 "京江画派", 尤其是龚贤层层积染, 浑朴苍凝的 画风,独树一帜,确是"前无古人",《岳阳楼图》 堪称是其巨制。

花鸟画作为独立的画科,始于中唐,盛于晚唐,五代是花鸟画空前发展时期,黄筌工笔勾勒,重彩敷色,和徐熙落墨为格,杂彩副之的画风繁衍于后世,前者为宫廷院画所追崇,后者为文人画所借鉴。《桃花鸳鸯图》为南宋无名氏所作,用笔工整谨细,敷色明艳秀柔,正是黄派花鸟脉系的继承,为南宋院体花鸟的精湛之作。

《鹰击天鹅图》是明代宫廷画家殷偕的作品, 是图描绘一只被鹞鹰袭击的白鹄,鹞鹰神情凶悍, 坚实的利爪深深地攫进白鹄的头骨, 鹄鸟在痛苦中拍打着双蹼, 从高空中跌落, 迟滞的目光, 微张的长喙发出低哑的哀鸣……画作场面咄咄逼人,惊心动魄, 两禽的羽毛刻画得极其工致, 毛管、羽毛丝丝可辨, 一丝不苟, 体现了明代宫廷绘画严整精丽的法度。



鹰击天鹅图轴

水墨写意花鸟发展到明代,陈淳和徐渭可谓 集其大成,画史上常以"白阳(陈淳号)青藤 (徐渭号)"并称。《杂花图卷》是徐渭杰出的代表 作品,全卷绘有牡丹、石榴、荷花、梧桐、梅花、 水仙等十三种花草蔬果,用笔气势豪放,情志所 至,恣意汪洋,自成一格。特别是芭蕉和葡萄的 水墨运用,可称"五彩俱分",达到了出神入化的 境界,于今四百年后,仍给人以淋漓欲滴的湿润 感,令人叹为观止! 其高超的表现手法,对后来 的"石涛、八大""扬州八怪"等花鸟画家的变革, 起着至关重大的影响。石涛和八大是清初写意花 鸟大家,作品都以水墨豪放著称,但八大蕴含凝 聚,点滴成冰,石涛则情发于外,挥洒淋漓。清 代中叶崛起的"扬州八怪"在继承徐渭、八大、 石涛的传统上,勇于鼎新革古,又以独特的风格 自立门户,是画坛难得的奇葩。郑燮的《甘谷菊 泉图》洒脱挺健,李鱓的《蕉石萱花图》水墨融

十九世纪七十年代的上海花 鸟画坛, 风格纷呈, 旗鼓称雄的 大家如俊彩星驰, 济济画坛。任 颐、虚谷、赵之谦、吴昌硕等一 代大师的崛立, 给清末的化介系 坛带来了融融的春意, 他们承继 传统, 勇于演进, 以缤纷多彩的 体貌各领风骚, 独步一代, 在晚 清的海上画坛闪烁着耀眼的光华。 他们之中, 赵之谦用笔浑朴拙重, 色彩浓烈毒点, 压谷线条超拔冷峭, 画格奇颖别致, 任颐墨色酣

畅,豪放纵宕,蒲华率意挥洒,不拘成法,吴昌 硕笔线驰骤,恢宏博大,均给人以高格独标的新 意,为晚清画坛注入新的生机,并启迪领导着近 现代画坛的进步,造就着新一代大师的突起。

人物画自宋以后分为两支,李公麟为代表的 白描画法以严谨的法度、淡毫清墨开一代人物画 新风,石恪、梁楷又以泼墨简笔创写意人物范例, 更富创新精神,为画史所重,这两种技法在画史 的绵延中不断演进, 为后世所承习。

周臣是明代中期寓居吴地的画师,他的画得 益南宋院体而有新意。《柴门送客图》是他人物画 的代表作,图取杜甫"柴门送客月色新"诗意, 表现了明月高悬,夜阑人静,宾主促膝长叙后相 揖作别的依恋难舍之情。画面上船头的舟子已经 熟睡,客人快要上船了,他还在低头酣眠,作者

以巧妙的手法, 说明了宾主相会时 间的长久, 由此看出他们之间深厚 的友情、这是画家在艺术构思上的 成功之处。《吟梅图》是晚明时以造 型奇特夸张而独具个性的画家陈洪 绶的作品,赞颂了宋代高士林和靖 爱梅如痴的故事,人物造型怪异, 作品 高古 如三代彝器, 显现着镂刻 般的金石意味。他的画格享誉当时, 史有"南陈(洪绶)北崔(子忠)" 之称, 影响深远, 特别是清末的海 上"四任"(任熊、任薰、任颐、任 预), 在绘画造型上继承与发展了陈 洪绶的传统风格。黄慎是活跃于清 代雍正至乾隆年间的人物画家, 他 的画, 承学上官周, 吸取徐渭笔法, 中年以后,擅以狂草线条作写意人 物, 笔墨奔放, 造型娴熟, 《探珠图》 是其妙制, 其生动的造型, 酣畅的 笔墨, 无论是降龙取珠的老者, 或 是体态婀娜的女仙, 其性格的刚柔、 形体力度的对比,都表现得传神得

体, 画中大片水墨的渲染, 显得云



吟梅图轴

绕浪涌, 更造就出险奇的气氛和勇猛的境界。清 代中期以后, 人物画坛虽有贵丹旭、改琦等一代 名流的出现, 但在技法上大都蹈袭前人, 处于踯 躅难前的境地, 人物形象虽精丽, 然已有造作纤 弱之嫌, 并逐步衰败下去, 直至同治、光绪年间 "海上画派"的兴起, 才又打破了晚清人物画坛萎 靡沉寂的窘境。

徐悲鸿、黄宾虹、傅抱石、齐白石、潘天寿、

张大千、陈之佛是二十世纪中叶活跃在中国画坛 上的又一代巨擘, 他们根基于传统, 资取熔裁东 洋欧美绘画之长, 融于传统绘画创作之中, 以孜 孜不倦的求索, 为中国传统绘画的创新发展作出 赫赫之功,成为彪炳画史的又一群闪亮的星辰。 其中徐悲鸿的彩墨画, 气概轩昂, 人物、奔马、 高柏、柳鸦,均结构精确,气韵灵动,神采如生, 画作充满时代气息。傅抱石的作品则使观者如睹 其解衣般礴之状, 笔墨似风旋水泻, 猛扫纵刷, 尔后加以细心收拾, 画作于磅礴大气中见精微, 于蓬勃生机中见率真。张大千也天资超迈,画作 豪放潇洒, 瑰丽雄奇, 晚岁更是将泼墨泼彩熔于 一炉, 用奇姿纵横的笔墨, 去写神会目睹的妙境, 气质淳化, 妙造自然, 作品具有多样的风彩。齐 白石又擅作花鸟草虫、人物山水、将粗笔写意与 微毫毕现的技法结合起来, 造型简朴稚拙, 老笔 纵横雄健, 色彩绚丽清新, 布局奇肆朴茂, 画作 涉笔成趣, 曲尽其妙。本书中徐悲鸿的《柳鸦图》、 齐白石的《墨蟹图》、傅抱石的《山雨图》、陈之 佛的《蕉石双鸡图》、张大千的《荷花通景屏》, 或清雅、或朴拙、或奔放、或工稳, 各具神采, 各领风骚, 都给人激荡心怀的美的联想。

中国绘画艺术在历史的长河中,就是这样的沿传相续,嬗变演进,形成了它的传统,这种传统风格和民族的审美需求,又在时代的前进中,不断地得到充实、突破和创新,并又孕育和造就着新的风格的出现。这悠远美妙的艺术传统,就像泉溪一样,在岁月的流逝中,不断地向前涌进、流淌……这部画册所选辑的作品,为南京博物院藏画的一部分,虽不能究其广,然可窥其要。让我们共同漫游在这浩瀚的艺海中,去领略其美妙的风采。

墨荷通景屏









# The Historical Development of Chinese Painting

Lu Li

Chinese painting has a long history. As early as the Neolithic age of 5,000 B.C to 6,000 B.C began to use different colors such as red, black and white to paint various kinds of designs. Lately, this kind of primary pictographic sketch expressing the earliest artistic thought developed into propaganda pictures which helped to disseminate the feudalistic instructions and ethics. It took a long time for the propaganda pictures to develop into the rhythmic and sedate literary painting of high aesthetic quality.

Chinese geographical conditions, history, educational environment and national disposition created an art of painting which was very Chinese both in style and in form. Its most characteristic spirit and rhythm were expressed by the splattering ink, together with bold and rough lines. It was said that in the category of plastic art, art of line treatment reflected Chinese distinguished aesthetic feature. Indeed, from silk painting before Qin Dynasty, strokes for figures by Li GongLin in the Song Dynasty, to free style ink portraiture created by Liang Kai in the South Song Dynasty; from dark blue and green landscape which was created by Zhan Ziqian in the Sui Dynasty and developed by Dong Yuan, Ju Ran, "Four Artists in the Yuan Dynasty", and "Wu School", to literary landscape paintings represented by "four Wangs" in the Qing Dynasty, whether minute or bold, vigorous or delicate, the outside form of them are all expressed by lines and different shades of art and qualified themselves into a nes stage of aft with souls. In the long period of history, Chinese brush painting has thus advanced continuously and been handed down to develop its own tradition. As time goes by, this tradition and aesthetic need are enriched, enhanced and renewed to create new style. This elegant source of art, like a vigorous brook, will keep on flowing until the end of time.

# 南京博物院珍藏系列

## 会

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### 1、无款 江天楼阁图轴

北宋

绢本设色 纵97.5厘米 横54.7厘米

画风承五代遗绪,全景式构图,山体用短线条密笔勾皴,坚挺爽利,舟船楼台作"界画",画 法可和北宋张择端《清明上河图》相印证。此画为北宋山水精品,原藏清宫"大雅斋"。

> River-sky pavilion Northern Song Dynasty

Colored scroll on spun-silk 97.5 × 54.7cm

It inherits the full view composition of the Five Dynasties. Mountains are wrinkled with short lines and thick brush. The boat and pavilion are accurately depicted in disciplined style.

The scroll is a piece of precise work of landscape painting in Northern Song Dynasty. It was originally collected by "Da Ya Studio" in the Qing Dynasty.









#### 2、阎次平 四季牧牛图卷

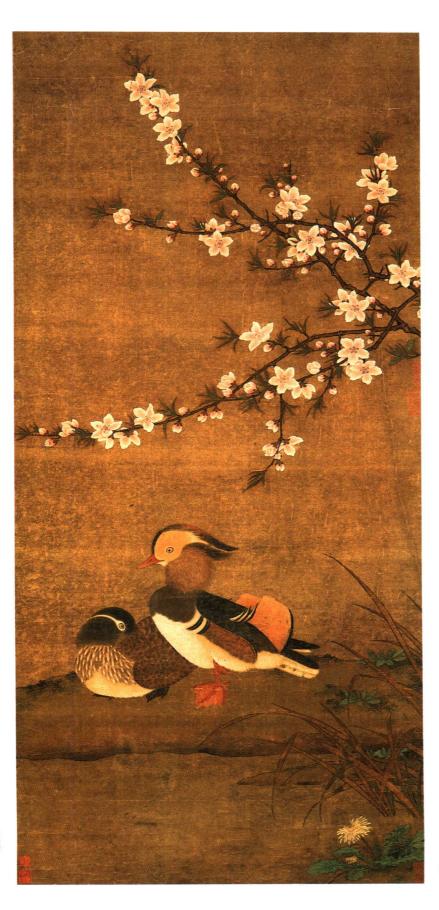
绢本设色 纵35厘米 横99.7厘米 以阔笔湿墨点写树木,用侧笔偏锋作"大斧劈皴"刷扫坡岸塘堤,笔触刚劲、水墨淋漓。画作无款印,卞永誉考 为阎氏所作,《式古堂书画汇考》注录。

Ox-grace in four seasons by Yan Ciping

Southern Song Dynasty

Colored scroll on spun-silk 35 × 99.7cm

It depicts trees by thick brush in wet ink. The large ax-cut wrinkle is applied to present the slope and lake bank. The brushstroke is vigorous shaped, impassioned and forceful. There is no signature on this scroll, but it is regarded to be the work of Yan Ciping by Bian Yongyu.



#### 3、无款 桃花鸳鸯图轴

南宋

绢本设色 纵105.3厘米 横49厘米 画以"勾勒填彩"法,双勾作线描,以重彩 渲染,严谨细腻,极具法度。设色较北宋花 鸟画柔丽秀润。

Peach blossom and mandarin duck
Southern Song Dynasty
Colored scroll on spun-silk 105.3 × 49cm
It is depicted by exact lines and played up by thick
colors. Well-knit and exquisite, its colors were more
graceful and delicate than other flower and bird painting
in Northern Song Dynasty.



#### 4、无款 松斋静坐图轴

南宋

绢本设色 纵170厘米 横106.7厘米

图以"高远法"透视,用大、小斧劈皴结合勾写苍岩峻岭,山石用笔方折硬健,笔力凝重沉稳,墨韵深厚。虬松枝干下拖,极近马远。画作宏幅巨制,在南宋山水画中不可多得。

A scholar meditating in a pine-studio Southern Song Dynasty

Colored scroll on spun-silk 170 × 106.7cm

It is prospected by "high-distant" technique. The small and large ax-cut wrinkle are jointly used to depict the rocks and towering steep mountains. The brushwork appears regular and forceful with solemn ink charm.