

國家地質礦産部文化基金會

徽 省 博 物 舘

安

編

安徽美術出版社

安徽省博物舘供稿

撰 : 陸 鶴

編

龄令

裝幀設計 責任編輯 : 宋 子 龍

者 : 安徽美術出版社

出

版 (合肥市金寨路二八三號)

者 安徽新華印刷廠

即

刷

者 安徽省新華書店

發

行

開

本 : 即 張 : 三十

一九九二年七月第一版 第二次印刷

壹佰玖拾伍元

國内定價

版權所有 不得翻印

ISBN7-5398-0030-5/J25

 陸
 石
 常
 劉
 邊
 編

 鶴
 正
 景
 知
 季

 齡
 勉
 然
 龍
 非

了。 交通部, 真是 時間過得真快, 精力彌滿; 『流光容易把人拋』。那時, 而如今都是七十開外的人了。 從一九五六年我與孫大光同志相識時算起, 我倆都才是近五十歲的人, 轉眼已經三十餘 大光同志正 領導 年

精神的一道。 見如故, 畫始於何時, 大光同志幾十年來從事革命工作, 談書論畫, 我却不很清楚, 娓娓不倦, 但我倆相識確是書畫作的『 看來定是在忙裏偷閑, 宵旰辛勞, 這是大家都知道的, 把書畫作爲陶冶性靈、 媒人』。 他性格開朗, 而他愛好 涵養

書

議題, 年浩劫之中不相問聞外, 點, 但凡人都有多種不同愛好,大光同志愛好書畫藝術, 往往談至動情處, 忘乎身外物了。 正在於和我爲同好。 差不多每年都見面一兩次以上。每次見面又多是以書畫 因此, 隨着我們的來往, 也就日益親近起來了, 自然是出於性情。 由於 除了 + 這 爲

光同志能有一百數十件明清著名書畫家的珍品, 不可求的,而且有時遇到了,而又非『有力之强』,或不爲自己所好而失之 交 臂。 前人有言: 『 物常聚於所好,而常得於有力之强』。 看來確非一件易事 書畫的收集往往是 可遇而 大

境裏, 生長的環境分不開。 黄山畫派的發源地, 曾經名賢輩出。歷史上的安徽省不僅是文房四寳的發源地,同時也是歷史上新安畫派 同僚中頗不乏愛好書畫並成爲鑒藏家的, 大光同志一九一七年生於安徽壽縣。在這座長江中下游流域的古老的壽春城 當然無暇及此;全國解放以後,文化生活內容有所變化, 誠然, 因而可以想到,大光同志的書畫愛好, 他十六歲就投身革命, 而大光同志正是其中成就之卓著者。 在戰火紛飛、 既出於他的天性, 也與他 艱苦卓絶的 大光同志的戰友與 裏

綬, 四家的 還有陸包山、 派而言,是非常廣泛的, 同其他鑒藏家一樣, 有影響明清兩代的董其昌和他的追隨者沈士充、 於主流派之外的畫家; 州之巨擘;而聲名藉甚的揚州八怪, 清初號稱正統的四王和惲南田; 新羅生動靈秀的山水花鳥, 一一詳列。 也受到過他的薰染;有號稱金陵八家的龔賢、 大光同志在公餘常步入琉璃廠的畫店瀏覽書畫。 沈周、 大光同志的鄉先賢; 陳白陽、 文徵明及其子侄文伯仁、 有着自己的選擇和見解。從大光同志的收藏品看, 徐天池、 有以界畫著稱的袁江、 有明代的所謂院體派的吳偉、 高南阜渾樸的左手妙筆。 有譽蓋大江南北的浙派藍瑛 陳老蓮; 有董其昌稱道『 有四畫僧之三的石濤、 却是各地滙集於此的大手筆。 文嘉和文派的錢穀; 有唐寅的老師 袁耀, 趙左; 吴宏、 面對琳琅滿目的文物 人物畫著稱的蕭晨 凡此種種, 王諤、 有新安畫派 八大、漸江 與 高岑、 宋人 張平山等; 即便卓然不群的 樊圻、 不勝枚舉, 血 此外, 開派 就 他們都是立 的 有 畫 周東 方魯; 項聖謨 還有 家和 皆爲揚 陳 邃

面; 從而也可從中看出大光同志鑒藏這些作品的意旨之所在 列的這些畫家與畫派, 從繪畫史角度觀之,足以窺見明清兩代主要的各 個 方

期間曾一度被故宫博物院保護過, 加 以著録編號, 今年五 月, 其藝術價值就毋庸費辭了。 全國古代書畫鑒定組在安徽博物館得見他的近二百件藏品, 元、 明、 清的陶瓷及硯墨等四十餘件。 其中一部分已被故宫博物院列爲國家一級文物 這些文物在『文革 除 書 而 畫

無私與崇高的品德, 作品編成書畫 爲壽縣教育事業貢獻全力,不意他的願望付諸行動竟如此之快。 去年,大光同志來上海, 機會見到這些系統的佳作, 以爲紀念, 以及對發展國家博物館事業所表現出的高度熱情。 曾過寒齋,爲言要將自己的全部收藏捐獻給國 因樂爲之序。 地質礦産部文化基金會和安徽省博物館 這就顯示了他 爲讓更多 的

PREFACE

Text: Xie Zhiliu

How time flies! In the twinkling of an eye, it is more than thirty years, since I was acquainted with Comrade Sun Daguang in 1956. It is true enough that "Time leaves people behind easily." At that time, both he and I were only about fifty years old. Full of vigour, Comrade Sun Daguang was then exercising leadership to the Ministry of Communication. And now both of us are on the wrong side of seventy.

Comrade Sun Daguang has been engaged in revolutionary work for several decades. He has been working hard day and night, as we all know very well. But, I have no clear idea of when he began to love paintings and calligraphy. However, it was paintings and calligraphy, "the matchman," that made my acquaintance of Comrade Sun Daguang. He had a bright and cheerful disposition. From the first glance we were like old friends. While talking about paintings and calligraphy he talked tirelessly. It was certain that he often squeezed a few moments from his work to paint pictures and practise in calligraphy and that he regarded paintings and calligraphy as a way to mould his temperament and to exercise self-control.

But every person has kinds of different interest. Comrade Sun Daguang's taking interest in painting, calligraphy and art was naturally out of his disposition. Thanks to this point, his interest was just the same as mine. therefore, our friendly relationship has become closer and closer with our increased contacts. We always met at least once or twice in a year except the fact that in the years of "the great tenyear calamity" we did not come into any contact with each other. Whenever we met, the greater part of our talk was about paintings and calligraphy, and often and often when we spoke of what was touching most, we forgot the external things around us.

As the saying from our forefathers goes, "Things are gathered out of being liked and are often won by the stronger one." The collection of paintings and calligraphy may be met by chance but can not be

hoped for. Furthermore, even if sometimes you have the chance to meet such things, you will let slip such a golden opportunity either because you are not "the stronger one' or because it does not suit your interest. Comrade Sun Daguang possessed one hundred and several decades of masterpieces of the famous calligraphers and painters in the Ming and the Qing Dynasties. This, indeed, seemed not to be an easy job.

Comrade Sun Daguang was born in Shouxian County, Anhui Province, in 1917. In this ancient county town which is located in the lower-middle reach of the Yangtse River, people of talent came forth in large numbers. In history, Anhui Province was not only the place of origin of the four treasures of the study (writing brush, ink stick, ink slab and paper) but also the birthplace of Xinan Artists' School and Huangshan Artists' School. It is conceivable that Comrade Sun Daguang's love of paintings and calligraphy, on the one hand, was out of his natural instincts, and on the other hand, was inseparable from the conditions under which he grew up. When he was sixteen years old, he joined in the revolution. He fought north and south on many fronts and experienced all kinds of hardships and difficulties. True, under such conditions he had no time to attend to paintings and calligraphy. After liberation, the contents of cultural life in China changed. Among his fellow officers and himself. there was no lack of people who loved paintings and calligraphy and became collectors and appreciators of paintings and calligraphy. Comrade Sun Daguang was one of the most distingushed of them.

Comrade Sun Daguang often stepped in the painting shops of the glazed works to glance over paintings and calligraphy. Seeing the superb collection of the beautiful cultural relics, paintings and calligraphy, he, like any other collector or appreciator, had his own choice of and opinion on them. Judging from Comrade Sun's collections, we can see that so far as the calligraphers and the painters and their

schools of art are concerned, they constitute a wide range. They are as follows:

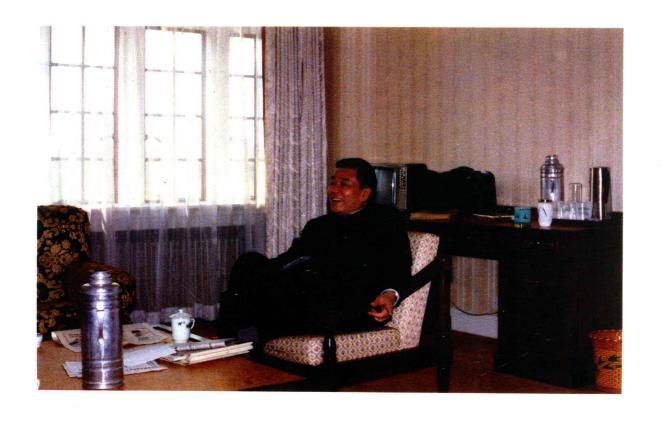
Wu Wei, Wang E, Zhang Pingshan and so on who belonged to the so-called "Orthodox Art Academystyle School" in the Ming Dynasty; Sheng Zhou, Wen Zhengming and his son Wen Boren and his brother's son Wen Jia who claimed to be "the four families" as well as Qian Gu belonging to the Wen School; Zhou Yuechun who was Tang Ying's teacher; Lu Baoshan, Chen Baiyang, Xu Tianchi, Chen Laolian; Xiang Shengmo whom Dong Qichang called "an artist fighting a bloody battle with the artists in the Song Dynasty;" Dong Qichang and his followers Shen Shuchong and Zhao Zuo, who had a great influence upon the arts in the Ming and the Qing Dynasties; the founders of Xinan Art School, Chang Sui and Mei Qing, who were sages in Comrade Sun's hometown; Lan Ying in Zhejiang Province who was famed all over the areas north and south of the Yangtse River and whose influence was even exerted on Chen Hongshou who evidently did not like to live and work in groups; Gong Xian, Wu Hong, Gao Qin, Fan Qi and Zou Fanglu who claimed to be the eight families in Nanjiang; Those who claimed to be the "Orthodox Four Wangs" and Yun Nantian in the early Qing; the three of the four monkspainters, Shi Tao, Ba Da and Jia Jiang who were all from the art schools outside the main trend school; Yuan Jiang and Yuan Yao who were famed for kingdom paintings and Xiao Chen who were famed for figure paintings and who were all persons of authority in the field in Yangzhou; and the eight eccentrics in Yangzhou whose fame is widely spread are all great masters converging here from all parts of the country. In addition, there are still some vivid, pretty and elegant mountains-and-waters paintings and flower-and-bird paintings by Hua Xinluo and some bold and vigorous strokes of left hand handwritings by Gao Nanfu. And so on and so forth, they are too numerous to mention one by one.

Viewing things at the angle of painting history,

we may say that the above mentioned painters and calligraphers and their schools serve to show every aspect of the main conditions of paintings and calligraphy in the Ming and the Qing Dynasties. Also we can see where Comrade Sun's intention of collecting all these works of arts lies.

The National Authentication Group of Ancient Paintings and calligraphy saw his more than two hundred collections in Anhui Provincial Museum in May this year. Among the collections, in addition to paintings and calligraphy, there are still inkstones, ink stick, pottery and porcelain in the period of the Warring States (475-221 B.C.), and in the Tang, the Song, the Yuan, the Ming and the Qing Dynasties. During "the Cultural Revolution," these cultural relics were for a time protected in the Palace Museum, some of them were listed as grade A national historical relics, put down in writing and numbered. So there is no need for talking about their artistic value.

Last year, Comrade Sun Daguang came to Shanghai and paid a visit to my humble home. He said that he would present his whole collection of paintings and calligraphy to the state and that he was willing to dedicate himself heart and soul to the cause of education of Shouxian County. To my surprise, his wish was put into action so fast. This has manifested his selfless and lofty moral character as well as his great enthumsiasm towards the development of the cause of museum in China. In order to let more readers have the opportunity of appreciating these systematic masterpieces, the Cultural Fundation of the Ministry of Geology and Minerals and Anhui Provincial Museum have compiled these works of art into a collection of paintings and calligraphy to commemorate him. So I am ready to write the preface to it.



孫大光,初名世蔚,號四味,並顏其居爲四味書屋。安徽壽縣人。 生於一九一七年。十六歲投身革命,轉戰江南塞北。中華人民共和國 成立後,曾任國家交通部部長、國家地質礦產部部長、中共第十二屆 中央委員,現爲中共中央顧問委員會委員。

孫大光博識文史,酷愛文物收藏,尤喜名人書畫。建國後,全家節衣縮食,精心購藏了一批不可多得的古代藝術珍品,爲國內當代知名的文物收藏家。他在"古稀"之年,出於對國家和故鄉人民的赤誠之心,將其所藏的古代藝術珍品捐贈給安徽省博物舘。這一義舉,在國內產生了極大的影響。受到社會各界人士的高度贊譽。

繪

畫

六五四三二 五百三三

陸陸陸謝錢陳陳文 時 道道復 治治臣穀復復仁 盛茂煜 文 周 文 徴 明 京 選 明 盛茂煜 明代 袁尚統 序

松聲閣影圖扇《附王穉登題跋》《附王穉登題跋》 牡丹蘭石圖軸雲山深處圖扇 秋聲圖扇 山莊掃雪圖軸霜林山居圖軸 高岡賞月圖軸觀瀑圖軸 紅杏野鳧圖軸 草堂清賞圖軸 樹杪重泉圖扇 溪山深秀圖軸 江村烟雨圖扇 月洲圖扇 江上弄笛圖扇 木涇 幽居圖卷 秋林溪隱圖軸 桐陰垂釣圖軸 **攜琴觀山圖扇** 待渡圖册 (附楊慎、邢侗 題跋)

謝稚 柳

繪畫

九八七六五四三二一〇九八 二二二二七六五四 六五四三

五五五五五四四四四四四四四四四三三三五四三二一十九八七六五四三二一十九八七

姚 陳 藍 歸 惲 李 流 芳 在 綬 璜 世 向 芳 程嘉燧 程 下 舜 年 孫 克 弘 德 沈士充 趙 董 其 昌 左 魏之璜 董其昌 董其昌

柳浪泊舟圖扇江山幽居圖扇 雲烟供養圖軸 歲寒清品(梅)圖册 芙蓉丹桂圖扇 歲寒清品(松)圖册 林陰行吟圖軸 **倣松雪青緑山** 秋江 趙千里山水圖扇 放棹圖扇 水圖册

(六頁) (六頁)

六 六 六 五 五 五 五 五 五 五 五 四 四 四 四 四 四 二 一 〇 九 八 七 六 五 四 三 二 一 〇 九 八 七 六 五 三三三

九八八八八八八八八八七七七七七七七七七七六六六六六六六六六五五〇九八七六五四三二一十九八七六五四三二一〇九八七六五四三二一十九八 五七六 九 惲惲惲王王王王王王 壽壽壽原原 平平平平祁祁暈暈暈暈 潘黄楊 Ł 原原原原原朱陳葉吴吴鄒 高高獎龔龔 明姚 思牧鼎 ん 人 在 處 臨黄子久富春山圖冊做黄子久富春山圖軸(六頁) 江天**樓閣**圖軸 柳溪歸舟圖扇 江山征帆圖軸蒼山雪霽圖軸 桃紅柳青圖扇仙桂新枝圖扇 山川出雲圖扇松壑雲巒圖册 **做韓幹秋郊牧馬圖軸** 湖山秋曉圖扇 山静日長圖扇松下茅亭圖軸 寒林茅舍圖扇 《附吴咨、鄭燮題跋》墨情紅意圖册 (四頁) 嬰戲圖册 秋艷圖軸 霜菊圖軸 荷石圖軸 水竹居圖扇 大江紅樹圖卷 雙松流泉圖軸 草亭遠山圖軸 成 寒 圖 軸 春山烟靄圖卷做江貫道山水圖軸 八公秋霽圖軸 做 工 貫 道 山 水 圖 軸 倣大癡山水圖扇 倣趙鷗波筆意山水圖軸 林泉詩意圖扇 二清圖軸 臨江松泉圖扇

九九九九九九八八八八八八八七七七七七七七七七六六六六五四三二一〇九八五四三二一〇九八七六五四三二一〇八七六五 六四六 一一一一一九九九九九九九九 ○○六五四三二一〇九八七六五四三二 二二一一一一一一一一一〇〇〇一〇九八七六五四三二一〇九八七六五四三二一〇九八七 羅羅高汪汪李李李鄭黄 士士方 聘聘翔慎慎膺鱓鱓燮慎 戴程查出 本 邃標仁 戴 費 高 蕭 袁 袁 華 華 華 華 丹 其 熙 旭 佩 晨 耀 江 蝠 晶 晶 黄金金陳錢呂呂莊 八八四 大京 大宗 大成成生 高鳳翰 高鳳翰 高鳳翰 方享咸 精 鄒之麟 草亭竹樹圖軸風正帆懸圖扇 秋山飛瀑圖軸黄山勝景圖册 雁點青天圖軸鐵骨冰心圖軸 柳塘覓食圖軸松竹梅圖册 斷橋殘雪圖册秋雨新晴圖扇 紫薇月季圖扇 倣李希古采薇圖卷 破虜齊倣古山水圖軸 幽居圖軸 指墨畫 柳燕圖軸 雙松圖軸 梅竹清音圖軸 崇柯含秀圖軸 梅花圖扇 菊石圖軸 碧桃細柳圖册 **做羅牧山水圖扇** 做雲林山水圖軸 曉窗梅影圖軸 風滿樓圖扇 西堂思詩圖軸 富貴清高圖卷 秋林讀書圖軸 白梅圖軸 清氣圖軸 墨竹圖軸 桃花源記圖卷 墨梅圖軸 花港觀魚圖册 古柏蘭石圖軸 梅花圖扇 (附吴昌碩題跋) (十二頁)

二七 二六 三五 \equiv 五 五 五 五 五 五 四 四 四 四 四 四 四 四 四 四 四 四 四 三七 三六 三五 一二九 二四四 = = 三四 〇八 ○○○○○七六五四

十十九八七 六五四 八七六五四三二-十十六五 十四四 五四 \equiv \exists 工藝品 清康熙五彩山水人物瓷盤明宣德青花纏枝花果紋板沿瓷盤 宋龍泉瓷爐 趙之謙 宋影青暗花瓷碗 宋龍泉瓷盆爐 唐三彩三環足瓷盤戰國錯金帶鈎 鄭石如 吴山濤 清康熙青花加紫瓷筆筒 倪元璐 孫克弘·儒 李流芳 王 周天球 陳洪綬 王穉登 王穀祥 李流芳 金俊明 董其昌 董其昌 陳道復 文 文徵明 、祝枝山、董其昌 七絶詩行書册 草書扇 行書扇 評米帖行書扇 風雨竹軒七言詩行書軸 行書扇 格言行書扇 七言隸書聯 陶邨月集詩行書扇 靈岩詩行書册 東坡記行書軸 五律詩行書扇 柳公權帖草書扇范穆公田園雜詩楷書扇 行書扇 後赤壁賦楷書扇 世説四則楷書扇 七律詩行書扇 七絕詩行書扇 自題詩草書 扇 七律詩行書軸 行書扇 草書扇 合詩楷書行書扇 八七 八六 八五 八四 八四 七九 七八 七七 七六 七五 七四 七三 七二 七一 六九 七〇 六七 六六 六五 六四 六三 六〇 五九 五八 三三五四 Ξ 二九 开五 七六五四 _ 十九 十六 \equiv 讀跋《 四味書屋及其藏畫 明紫檀木雕筆筒 清乾隆渭蕘竹刻風柳牧牛圖筆筒清周松崖竹刻赤壁泛舟圖筆筒 清乾隆晚菘刻白菜形端硯清朱竹坨銘文井字端硯 清乾隆鄧雲樵竹刻柳堤歸牧圖筆筒 清乾隆竹刻西廂記圖筆筒 明朱三松竹刻松崖人物圖筆筒 清吳昌碩銘刻端硯 清康熙寳硯堂端硯 清周亮工銘刻北斗端硯 清乾隆《蘭亭高會》御制墨 清康熙吴天章制《正翮搏風》 明剔紅荔枝漆果盒 清康熙吴天章制《龍賓十友》 明剔紅荔枝漆果盒 清乾隆茶葉末瓷瓶 清乾隆豇豆紅瓷筆洗 清雍正青花開光花果瓷筆筒 清雍正墨彩蓋碗清雍正門彩花碗 清乾隆青花加紫瓷花瓶 清雍正鬥彩愛蓮圖瓷盤 清雍正青花八卦盤(一 清雍正做鈞窰花弧 清雍正青花纏枝牡丹瓷瓶 清雍正豆青鼓形瓷罐 **清雍正彩繪山水花鳥瓷插屏** 清康熙五彩礬紅雲龍瓷盤 清康熙五彩花鳥瓷盤 文彭篆刻印章 鄧石如篆刻印章 四味書屋藏畫 丁敬篆刻印章 $\widehat{}$ \forall 對 集錦墨

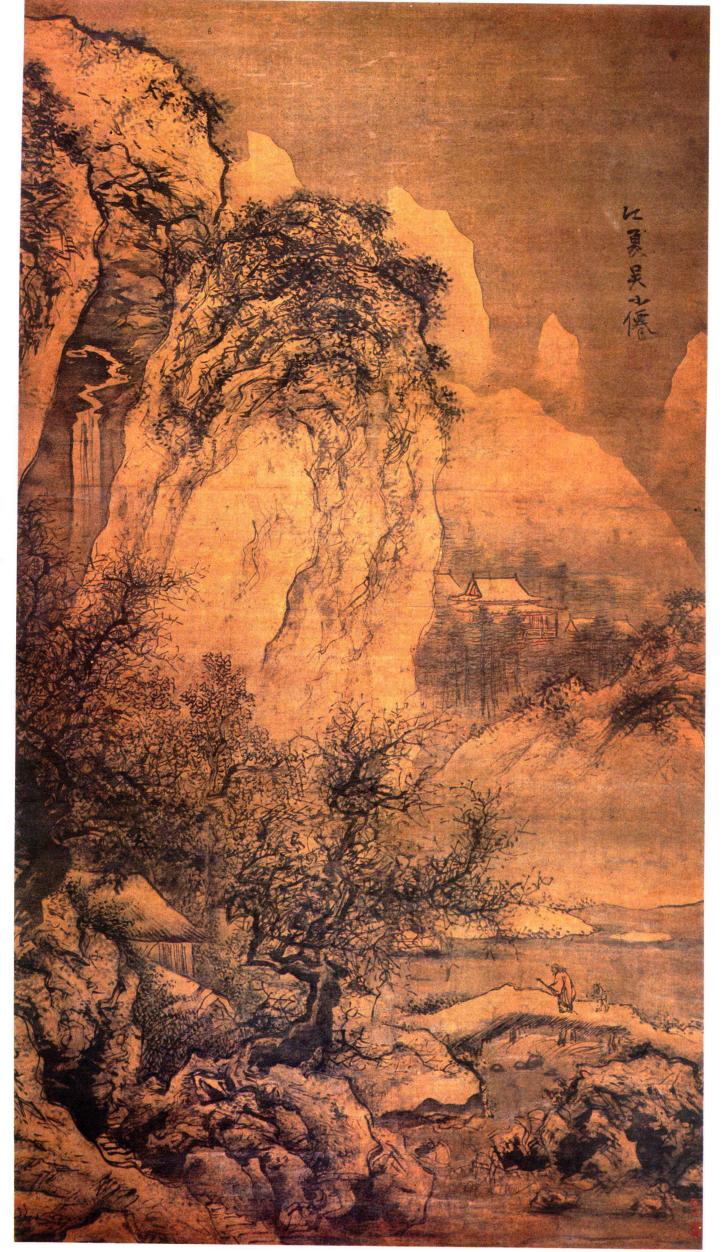
秦嶺雲 石谷風 黄苗子

二九

= = = 二〇八 二〇九 二〇七 二〇六 二 <u>〇</u> 五 二 〇 五 000 九九九 九九 九八 九七 一九七 九六 九五 九五 九四 九三 九四 九三



吴偉(一四五九——一五〇八),字次翁,號小僊。湖北漢口人。



1

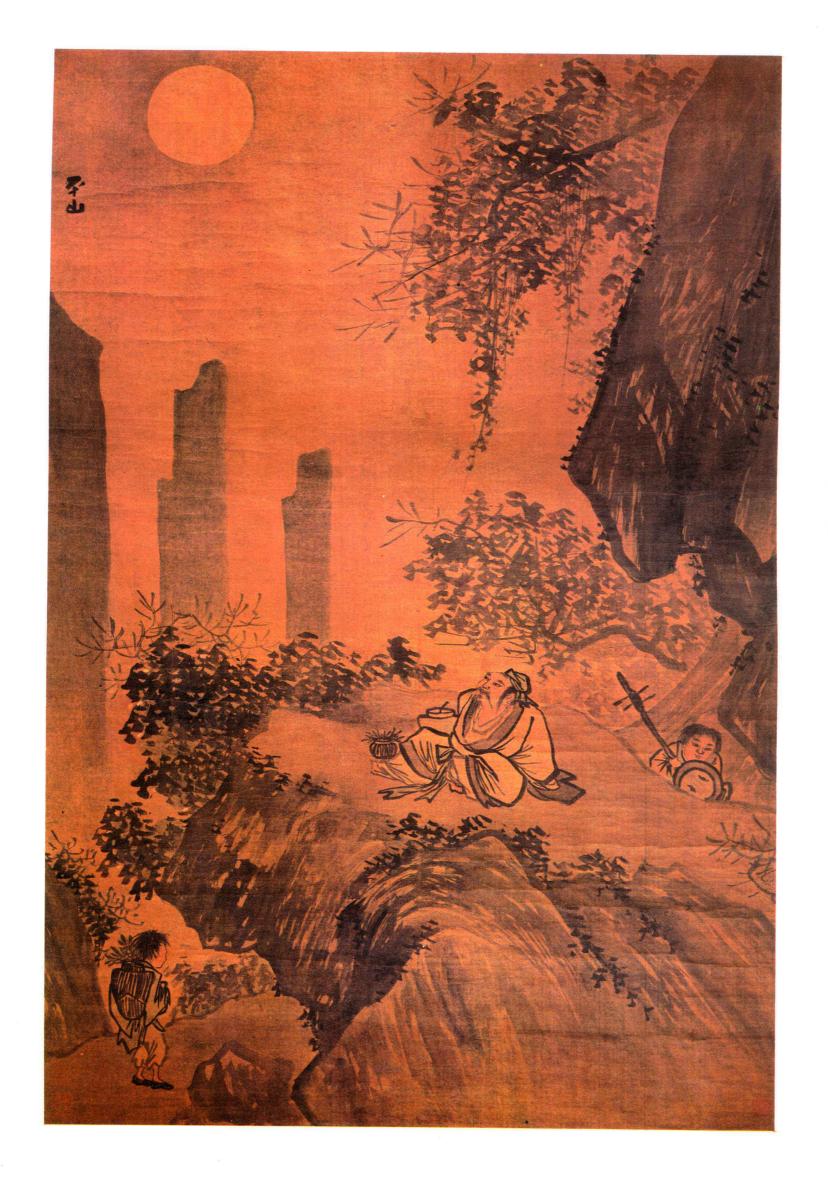


絹本,設色畫。縱一九○厘米,橫一○六厘米。之馬遠』。生卒年不詳。

畫山水。師法唐、宋名家,用筆方硬堅重,氣勢雄闊。孝宗稱爲『今

王諤,字廷直。浙江奉化人。弘治時供奉内廷,官錦衣千户。工

2

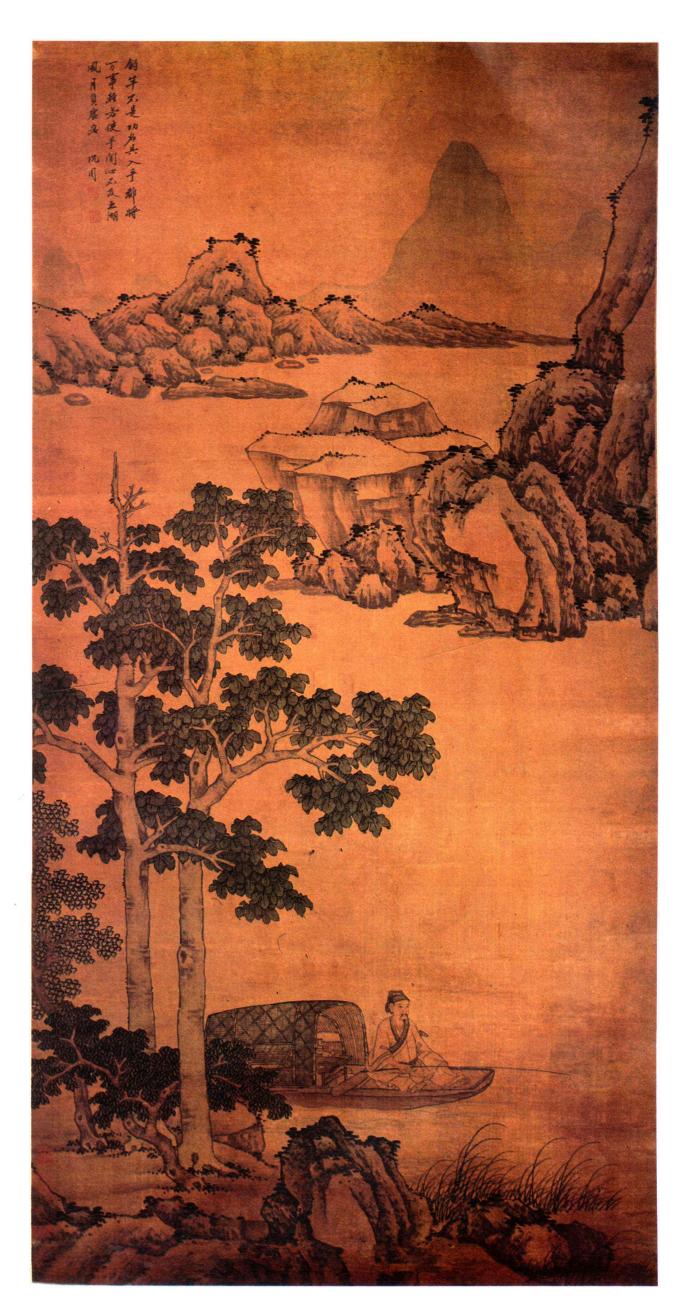


張路(一四六四——五三八),字天馳,號平山。河南開封人。 擅繪人物,師法吴偉,筆勢狂放,畫山水有戴進風致,亦能鳥獸、花 卉。後世稱爲"江夏派"。

桐陰垂釣圖軸

(明)

沈周



4