#### THE SELECTED WOODCUTS OF HUANG YAN

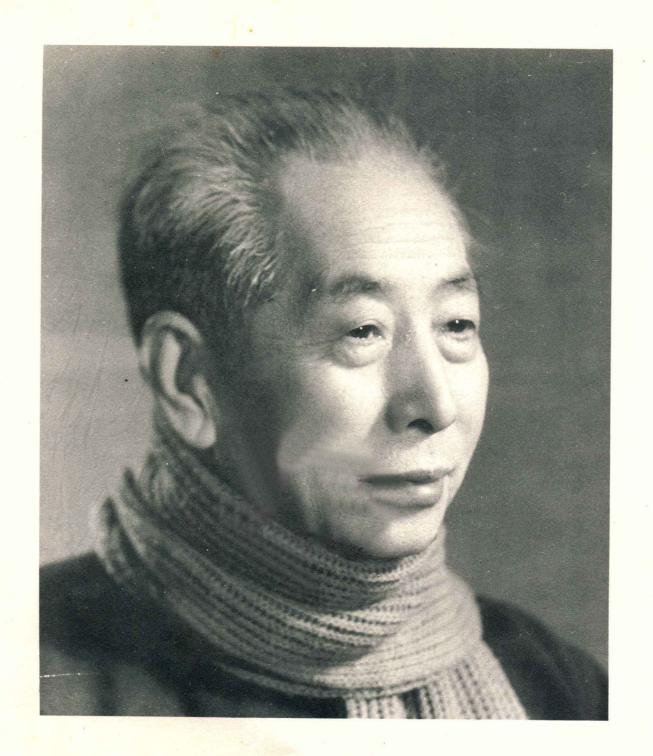


光明日报出版社

# 松油木刻选

THE SELECTED WOODCUTS OF HUANG YAN

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## 序

#### 端木蕻良

对木刻我一向爱好。在还没有见过木刻刀的时候,便用修铅笔小刀在木板上模仿着刻了。刻不好,便用墨笔来画。差不多把《一个人的受难》逐幅刻画下来了。后来,凡是看到国内外的木刻和版画,便都留心欣赏,这根子是扎得较深远的。

一九四一年,我在香港办《时代文学》时,邮件要受 检查限制,但各方面朋友仍然想方设法予以支持。这些朋 友,有的是老友,有的是新知,有的还没有机会会面。荒 烟就是用他的作品支持《时代文学》的一位。当时,我们 只有书信稿件往来,是无从会面的朋友。那时,他在赣北 工作。

在香港这个孤岛,能收到外来的书信和稿件,并不是那么容易呢! 当我收到荒烟从赣北寄来他的新作《鲁迅先生像》和《收获》时,真使我有意想不到的高兴,便尽快在《时代文学》创刊号上发表了。从此,我们便通起信来。

记得当时荒烟在信中谦逊地说他生长在南方,对东北的风土,只能从作品中去理解,希望我们不客气地能给他提出意见来。而我和萧红却感到他体现得很好,有浓郁的泥土气息,这一点也成了我们之间常说的话题。

荒烟随后寄来了《生死场》插图《惜别》。我要萧红给这插图亲笔题上说明,萧红很高兴地接受了这个建议,写了"二里半的手在羊毛上惜别,他流泪的手,最后一次摸着羊毛。"以小说中的字句来为画面作了说明,写完我便寄出去了,等着荒烟刻好再寄回来好一起发表。可是到了应该寄回的时间,还没有收到,我们估计,可能丢了。那时信件遗失是极平常的事。因此,我要萧红又写了寄给他,并同时附信问他收到没有?记得当时我要萧红再次题

字,至少也有三次。最后,终于到了荒烟的手中,他立即把刻好的萧红亲笔题字的拓片寄来,发表在一九四一年八月份出版的《时代文学》第三期上。

不久,我又收到荒烟的信,他提议为萧红刻一幅肖像,要我寄一张光线对比度比较强烈的照片给他。我们当时选了两张照片,先后寄给了他,可惜的是,萧红的照片,始终没有被他收到。直到现在,荒烟仍没忘记这个宿愿,立意要完成它。……木刻家和作家,在颠沛流离的艰难环境下,这样长时期的从信稿中合作,回忆起来,是多么令人珍视的呀!

荒烟的作品,有他独特的风格。他喜欢萧红的《生死场》不是偶然的,他爱用精致的线条,充分运用光和影的对比,突出作品的思想性,他的这种表现方法,为萧红的作品插图,是合适的。因为荒烟既有细致的刀法,又有粗犷的意境。

后来,由于战争形势的发展,我们之间的通信,不得不中断了。直到一九五〇年全国解放后,荒烟从广东来到北京,我和他才第一次相会。但和萧红会面已是不可能了。

十年浩劫以后,荒烟搜集旧作,他又发现他的代表作之一:《搜索残敌》,原来早已在一九四一年十一月出版的《时代文学》第五、六期合刊上发表了。我当时发表荒烟这幅作品时,特用米色道林纸、棕色油墨印出的。如今,当我们俩共同观看这些木刻时,往事历历在目,心情久久难以平静……。记得我在《时代文学》第七期,还发表了他一篇新作,已经送排字房付排了,可是,由于太平洋战争爆发,这一期《时代文学》全部校好的稿件,和排字房一起,统统化为灰烬。《时代文学》就是在战火中诞生,也是在战火中停刊的……。

木刻家在八年抗战三年解放战争的艰苦岁月中,将自己精心雕刻的原版当作木柴,亲手拿来炒菜作饭。但这却是在历史上刻下了涂抹不去的辛辣的讽刺哟! 痛心的话且不去说它了。鲁迅先生一生提倡木刻,他告诉我们要向前看,过去的就让它过去吧,我们要踏过这些灰烬,燃起火红的火把,继续前进。

十年浩劫过去了,捡拾余稿,荒烟的木刻原版,都不在了,只搜寻到一些能够收到的拓印片,集成一册,就是这本《荒烟木刻选》了。其实,如果题名为劫后集,倒是比较准确的。

荒烟的木刻,是受鲁迅先生的启示,也是从《引玉集》 开始的。他最初受到苏联克拉甫钦珂的影响最深。但从他 刀法的细致处,也可看到他从西洋版画、铜雕等作品中吸 取营养。

荒烟初期的作品,很喜欢用排刀来体现明暗和浓淡。 后来,他感到排刀局限性太大,而他技巧也逐渐成熟,在 作品中要取得排刀的效果时,大都不借助于排刀,而是用 三棱刀一刀一刀刻出的。他惯用细如发丝的线条显示出形 象的真实感来,成为自己独特风格的有机部分。

荒烟的作品,由于生活底子厚,表现内容很广泛,绝大多数都和时代的脉搏息息相关,因而感到分外亲切。看他的木刻,一眼就会感到透视的准确,层次的分明,无论哪一幅画面上,都会显示出这种奇异的效果来。

有一位墨西哥的摄影师,为了显示出酒吧间的深度,安排了几层客人在吸烟,从烟雾中透露出屋内的层次来。创造出这种深透清晰的画面,没有高度的技巧和艺术家敏锐的观察力,是作不到这些的。

《北京鲁迅故居》这幅木刻,也是作者心血之作。因为是故居,所以画面表现得十分肃穆,可是它没有一丝萧素的气息,因为,窗前的树木,透着生命畅旺的景象,清爽的阶前,安祥的院落,以及虚掩着的室门,都使人觉得,鲁迅先生正在屋里入神地工作着……。

同时,木刻中的窗棂,最能显出北方的格调来,屋檐不高,一切都是平凡谦逊的……因为荒烟最懂得在这里,要排斥掉任何浮夸矜持的画面。同时,也要排斥掉那矫揉造作的笔触,用最平淡的笔墨来刻划伟大人物的故居……。

我们再来看看荒烟一九五五年的作品《林中》,我们

便会看到荒烟对于光的处理,不但有独到的地方,而且能 在静中体现出光的流动来。

在这幅杰作上,整个画面的光线,集中在老树主干的弯曲处,光的来源,则是远处的天光,天光照在地面上,再反折上来,照在叶子和树干上,显示出光在折射中的变化。也正是在刻划这光的流动的同时,使一支巨干向远方伸去,使另外一支巨干对着观众这面伸展而来,从而显示出整个树冠向四外发展的蓬勃气势……。

荒烟对自己的创作,是决不轻易罢手的。他在光线集中的主干上,把树的躯体顺理成章地交待出来,而其他部分,又都藏在阴影里面,由欣赏者自己去领会了。

荒烟在山坡上,利用三个阴影部分,表现出土地的质感来,以便和承受光线的地方,形成极其强烈的对比。

同时,荒烟又用一组较远的模糊的树影,把人带到更高的境界里面去,而在这丛树影背后,又出现一丛较暗的树影,较远的反而得到较暗的处理。这就看出作者对自然观察得多么细致,对光线捕捉的技巧,达到了多么精湛的程度!

荒烟的木刻,不但有他自己的独特风格,而且,他的成就是多方面的。他对大场面的处理,表现出高度的支配能力,这在《搜索残敌》和《末一颗子弹》等作品中,最容易看得出来。而在静物花卉的刻画中,他却又能用极简单的线条和光影的组合,表现出花朵美丽多姿的生机来。

想说的很多,还是请读者自己去欣赏吧!

荒烟手执刻刀,将近半个世纪,为我们创造了不少成功的作品。目前出的这本"劫后集",已足于看到他所走过的道路。

一九八〇年中秋

端木蕻良(1912—),著名的现代小说家,1932年去清华大学学习时开始文学创作活动,1933年写了第一部长篇小说《科尔沁旗草原》,其后还有其它中、短篇小说问世。他的著作大部以东北故乡为背景,展现出民族与阶级双重压迫下人民的灾难和战斗。1949年10月以后,他主要从事历史题材的戏曲和小说创作,曾主编《北京文艺》。

#### PREFACE

I have been loving woodcut all along. Before I saw woodcut tools, I used to imitate engraving by using a small pencil-sharpening knife, and when I did not engrave well, I resorted to the brush-pen and ink to draw. In this way I almost completed all the illustrations of "A Man in Distress" one by one. Later on whenever I saw any domestic or foreign woodcut, I always paid much attention to appreciate it. Thus the love of woodcut took root in me rather early in my life.

While I was running "Modern Literature" in Hongkong in 1941, all mail in Hongkong had to be censored, but our friends of all circles did everything possible to support that magazine. Among them were some old friends, some new acquaintances and some I never even had the opportunity to meet. Huang Yan was one who offered his support to "Modern Literature" with his works. At that time we were friends who had no way of meeting each other, and our only contact was limited to letters and manuscripts. He was then working in northern Jiangxi Province. As it was not easy to receive letters and manuscripts in the isolated island of Hongkong from outside, I was exceedingly glad when I received unexpectedly Huang Yan's new works: "Portrait of Lu Xun" and "Reaping" sent from northern Jiangxi Province. I published them in the first issue of "Modern Literature". From then on we wrote to each other. He told me in his letter that he liked the novel "Life-and-Death Struggle", by Xiao Hong that the fate of the people in it had aroused his sympathy and that he intended to illustrate the book entirely with woodcuts. Both Xiao Hong and I felt that his works were intimate to us and that the style of his works was suitable to illustrate "Life-and-Death Struggle", so I wrote my first letter to him on behalf of Xiao

Hong to express our agreement, because we had already seen the woodcuts of "Life-and-Death Struggle" published by Huang Yan in "Literature and Art Front" before. Huang Yan felt that although he was a man of the South, yet he had an intimate knowledge of the spirit of the original work and could really portray the scene of life as depicted in the book. We had seen his woodcut: "Old Woman Wang Driving the Horse to the Slaughterhouse" published on the front cover of "Literature and Art Front" in January 1941 and had expressed our hearty appreciation. That picture showed two withered trees exposed in the strong gale against a gloomy and empty sky and old woman Wang was tediously driving a tired horse to their last destiny. It had a strong appeal and left with us a deep impression.

I still remember that at that time Huang Yan said in his letter modestly that he had been brought up in the South and that he could comprehend the local conditions and customs of Northeast China only from the book, so he hoped we could give him our opinion without civility. But Xiao Hong and I felt that he had expressed the rich local atmosphere very well, and this became a constant topic of conversation between us. Soon afterwards, Huang Yan sent me his illustration: "Reluctant to Part" for "Life-and-Death Struggle". I asked Xiao Hong to write an inscription for the illustration. She gladly accepted my suggestion. She wrote: "Erliban puts his hand on the fleece to part reluctantly, his tearful hand stroking the fleece for the last time". After she had finished writing this inscription, using the same words as those in the novel, I mailed it and waited for Huang Yan to return it after engraving, so that I could publish the woodcut and the inscription together. But we did not receive it when it should have been returned to us. We guessed it was most probably lost. In that period missing letters were very common, so I asked Xiao Hong to write and send him another inscription with a letter attached asking him whether it reached him or not. I remember that I asked Xiao Hong to write the inscription at least three times. When Huang Yan received it at last, he soon sent back the woodcut rubbing of the inscription. It was published in the third issue of "Modern Literature" in August 1941.

Not long afterwards, I received a letter from Huang Yan in which he proposed to engrave a portrait of Xiao Hong and wanted me to send him a photograph in comparatively strong contrast of light and shade. We selected and sent him two photographs one after another. It was a pity he did not receive any of them. Even to this day Huang Yan still cannot forget this long-cherished wish and he is determined to fulfil it.

The works of Huang Yan have his own unique style. It is not by chance that he likes Xiao Hong's "Life-and-Death Struggle". He likes to use delicate lines and fully utilize the contrast of light and shade to highlight the ideological contents of his works. His way of expression in illustrating the works of Xiao Hong is appropriate, because Huang Yan's works have not only meticulous engraving method, but also bold and unconstrained artistic conception.

Owing to the development of the war situation later, our correspondence had to be discontinued until after 1950, when the whole country had been liberated. We met for the first time when he came from Guangdong to Beijing, but it was then impossible to meet Xiao Hong. Nevertheless, after the ten-year disaster when Huang Yan was collecting his past works, he found that one of his representative works:"Search for the Remnants of Enemy Forces" had already been published in the fifth and the sixth combined issue of "Modern Literature" in November 1941. When I printed this work of Huang Yan, I used cream-coloured glazed printing paper and brown printing ink. Now when we look at this work together, the past comes clearly into view and it is long before we can calm down our excitement.

I still remember that I intended to publish a new woodcut of his in the seventh issue of "Modern Literature" and it had already been sent to the composing room for composing. But owing to the outbreak of the Pacific War, all the manuscripts of that issue, which had already been proofread, were burned to ashes together with the composing room. "Modern Literature" was born in the war-ridden years and was also forced to stop publication in the flames of war.

During the hard times of the eight-year Sino-Japanese War and the three-year China's War of Liberation, woodcut artists used their painstakingly finished blocks as firewood to cook their meals with their own hands. What a bitter irony which cannot be smeared in history! No more painful words! Lu Xun in his lifetime encouraged woodcut and he told us: "Look forward and let the past be past. We must tread over these ashes, light the flame-red torches and continue to proceed".

The ten-year disaster is over. In checking up the woodcuts still in existence, we could not find the original woodcut blocks of Huang Yan but could only collect some of his rubbings available. We have compiled them in one volume, which is this: "The Selected Woodcuts of Huang Yan". In fact, it would be more accurate to name it "The Collection of Huang Yan Woodcuts after Disaster".

\* \* \* \* \* \*

Huang Yan in his woodcuts got his inspiration from Lu Xun and also started with "YIN YU JI" (Collection of Soviet Woodcuts). At first he was most deeply influenced by Klafchinko of the Soviet Union, but from his meticulous method of handling woodcut tools, we can also see that he has derived much nourishment from the woodcut and copperplate engraving works of the West.

(Continued from page-75)

## 荒烟传略

#### 饶鸿竞 陈耀寰

荒烟·(1920,12—1989,2),原名张伟耀,曾用名张亘、张燕平,笔名雪松、白荻,广东省兴宁县城镇簸箕村人。著名版画家。

荒烟出生于一个农民家庭,家境贫寒。自幼喜爱美术,在小学读书时,就学刻印章,有章有法,得到老师赞许。进入兴宁县立第一中学后,图画一科的成绩是全班最优秀的。他又喜爱文学,课余读了不少鲁迅、茅盾、巴金等大的。他又喜爱文学,课余读了不少鲁迅、茅盾、巴金等大名新文学作家的作品。他曾说:"这些作品对我影响很长等,它丰富了我的精神生活,扩大了我的思想视野;它告诉我应该怎样生活,怎样斗争;它使我懂得什么是美,什么是丑。"就在这时,他从新文艺书刊上看到鲁迅提倡的木太是丑。"就在这时,他从新文艺书刊上看到鲁迅提倡的不大是丑。这个黑白分明、对比强烈的画种,深深地吸引了他。后来又在一位前辈木刻家那里看见鲁迅编印的《引玉集》和《苏联版画集》,大开眼界。那些精采的外国版画,在他面前展开了一个崭新的艺术世界,使他着迷,从而产生了学习木刻创作的念头。

1937年冬,荒烟读完了初中,由于家庭经济情况不好, 无法继续上学。那时正值抗日战争爆发不久,全民振奋,斗 志昂扬。他从学校出来,也满腔热情地立即参加了抗日宣 传工作。先后在广东省民众抗日自卫队兴宁统率委员会巡 回宣传队、广东省保安处政治部政工大队,以绘画为武器, 宣传抗战;同时开始学习木刻。他从事木刻创作完全是自 学的,使用的刻刀也是自己设计请铁匠师傅打成的。但他 很快就掌握了木刻的基本技法,刻出一批习作。他的第一幅发表作品题为《雾中行军》,刊登在1939年4月香港《大 公报》副刊《文艺》上,署名雪松。其时他十九岁。

1939年9月,他离开家乡,去大埔县高陂中学当图书管理员。开学不久,随学校师生秋季旅行到当地的百侯中学,与在该校任教的著名木刻家罗清桢相识,并从清桢那里得到几把正式的木刻刀,继续进行木刻创作。不久在香港茅盾主编的《文艺阵地》半月刊上连续发表了他为萧红小说《生死场》所作的木刻插图,改署荒烟。这些作品引起了艺坛的注意。萧红还亲笔为插图写了说明。

翌年3月,由木刻家张慧介绍,荒烟去福建军管区政治部担任该部在沙县所办《大众画刊》的编辑;从此成为一个专业木刻工作者。《大众画刊》是一个8开半月刊,编辑部只有3个人,荒烟除按期刻画外,还要承担刊物校对、发行等事务,工作很忙。为了提高自己的创作水平,

他把作品寄给前辈木刻家和其他同行请教,从而结识了许多艺坛人士。荒烟在福建工作1年,除编辑画刊,还编选过一本《大众版画选》,同时参与主持全国木刻界抗敌协会福建分会的会务工作。

1941年5月, 荒烟应罗清桢的邀请, 由福建去江西分 官县与罗合编《华光日报》副页《战地真容》画刊(半月 刊)。罗清桢是鲁迅所赏识的老一辈木刻家,荒烟和他共 事,从他的言传身教中得到很大教益。荒烟在赣北工作半 年,共编画刊13期,每一期都要刻一、二幅甚至三、四幅木 刻。这半年是他创作最多的时期,也是他个人风格形成的 时期。在他的以战争和军民生活为题材的大量木刻中,出 现了一些在他的创作道路上具有里程碑性质的代表作品。 其中最为人所称道的是《搜索残敌》。这幅木刻画幅并不 大, 22.5×5厘米, 却描绘了我军在一座刚克复的城市中 乘胜追击搜索残敌的极其复杂壮观的战斗场面。刀法细密 而又有条不紊。此画在同年10月重庆举行的全国抗战木刻 作品展览会上展出时,是300多幅参展作品中最引人注目 的:被一位参政员以100元的代价购去。当时重庆《新蜀》 报》文艺副刊曾发表毓林(即王琦,现全国版画家协会副 主席)一篇评论,认为《搜索残敌》"足以击破一般以为 木刻画无法表现复杂的伟大场面的错误成见", 其技巧则 "可说已经超过一般油画家所能达到的水准"。还说,"虽 以克拉甫钦珂的妙腕,其精细也不过如此,无怪乎有的人 认为它是可以挤入苏联版画集的作品了。"

1942年 1 月,荒烟离开《华光日报》转至赣南。此后 三四年间,先后在赣州《正气日报》、《时代中国》、《青 年报》和正气出版社当美术编辑,主编《正气日报》副刊 《版画》周刊;又在龙南县乡村师范及赣州艺术师资训练 班当过美术教员,到处流转,生活很不安定。但他坚持木 刻创作和木刻运动,举办过多次个人或与其他木刻家联员 的木刻作品展览会,积极为中国木刻研究会和中国木刻 品工厂筹集资金。这些活动,有力地推动了赣州地区的 居工厂筹集资金。这些活动,有力地推动了赣州地区的 运的开展,培养了一批青年木刻工作者。在1943年 5 月理 开的全国木刻研究会临时会员大会上,荒烟当选为赣区对 事。这期间,他曾用几个月的工夫,精雕细镂,创作了被 公认为他的代表作的著名的《末一颗子弹》。 这幅原大 17×36.5厘米的大幅木刻,描绘在硝烟弥漫、炮火纷飞的

激烈巷战中,一个中国士兵从血泊中奋然站起,用最后一 颗子弹射向逃窜的敌寇。画面极为壮观,充满英雄气概。 刻划之精致,令人叹为观止。在1943年10月第二届双十全 国木刻展览会上, 这幅木刻再次成为观众交口称誉的作品, 又被一位版画爱好者以1500元的代价购去, 荒烟将所得款 项全部捐赠木研会作为基金。这幅画后来被送往英、美、 印度等国展出, 也获得国际上的好评。在伦敦, 一位收藏 家愿以12英磅的高价收购(当时木刻作品每幅约值五美 元),结果由主办单位以中国木刻研究会的名义赠送给这 位外国友人,作为友好的纪念。《末一颗子弹》因为线条 精细, 因国内战时无法制版, 所以没有在报刊发表。直到 1945年 4 月才在美国《生活》杂志 (Life Magazine) 的专页上首次刊出,后被收入纽约出版的《中国黑白木刻 集》(China in Black and White)。收入该画集的荒 烟作品还有《再见在前线》(封面)、《收获》、《长江小景》 等3幅。

1945年9月,抗战胜利。荒烟随一个演剧队由江西经福建、浙江,辗转到达上海。失业,寄居在朋友家里,住在连头都抬不起来的阁楼上;只能靠微薄的稿费生活,三餐不继。1946年6月,木研会由渝迁沪,改名为中华全国木刻协会,筹备举行抗战八年木刻展览,荒烟被推举为筹委会编纂组成员,积极参加工作。展览会于9月举行,并由全木协选出75位作者的100幅作品,编成《抗战八年木刻选集》,交由上海开明书店出版。荒烟的入选作品有《搜索残敌》和《渴》两幅。该书附录"作者简叙"称荒烟是紫残敌》和《渴》两幅。该书附录,每一幅作品都是惨淡经营的。"

同年7月,荒烟应友人之邀去台北,先在台湾省立女子师范学校任教,并在《民报》副刊兼任编辑,直至"二·二八"事件后报社被查封。抗战结束后,由于时局动荡和生活不安定,荒烟的作品不多,但他并没有放下木刻刀。随着环境的变化,他的目光转向社会的底层。他常到台北龙山寺夜市和城市贫民住区去观察、体验下层社会的生活,创作了《盲琴师》《唱歌仔戏》等表现贫苦民众生活的作品。

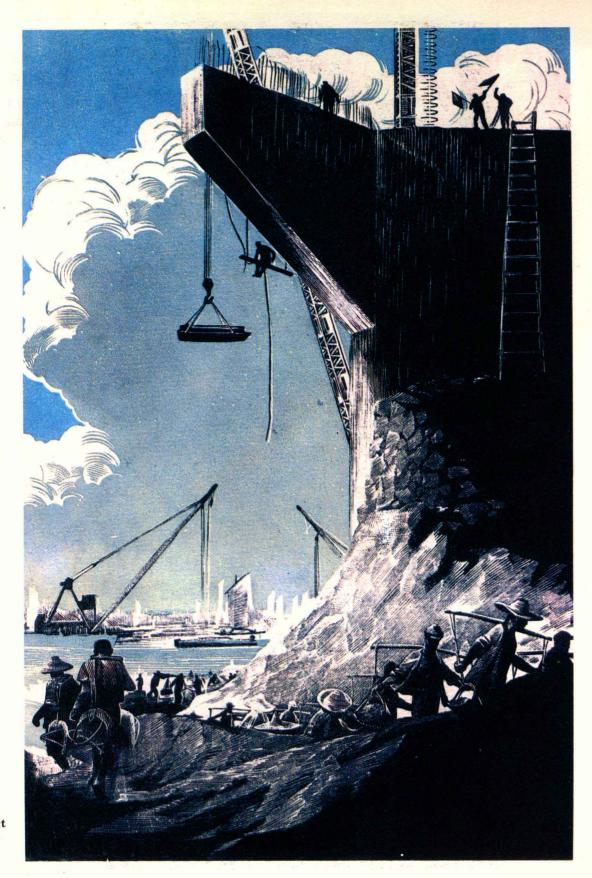
"二·二八"事件的爆发,促成他酝酿已久的纪念闻一多被害的大幅木刻开雕制作。他数易画稿,夜以继日,全力以赴,直至1948年7月因环境恶化离台赴港,仍未刻成。他在香港完成此画,送《大公报》刊发,题为《一个

人倒下,千万人站起来!》这又是一幅成功的作品,得到艺术界一致好评。当时有一位评论者认为这幅木刻是荒烟"再出发"的新起点。同年底,荒烟秘密从香港经澳门进入粤中游击区,参加了解放战争。

新中国成立后, 荒烟到了北京, 在《光明日报》相任 编辑,后任美术部主任。历史翻开了新的一页,荒烟也以 极大的热情投入新的创作活动。上工地、下农村、去体验 生活, 收集素材, 进行创作, 描绘祖国新貌。1954年他送 出建国后第一批木刻作品,其中《汉水铁桥工地》一幅, 受到普遍的赞誉。从来不登美术作品的《新华月报》,也 破例用整页(16开)的篇幅刊发了这幅木刻。随后,不但 国内许多报刊,连苏联的《文学报》也加以转载。 荒烟建 国后的作品,题材比解放前广泛多样,画面基调也变得清 新明快。工业建设,农村新景,人物肖像,书籍插图,壮 丽河山, 奇花异卉……无不是他热情描绘的对象。较著名 的作品有《炼铁炉大修》《挖沟夫—农村小景》《高尔基 像》《北京鲁迅故居》《江之歌》《在三峡钻探》《水仙》 《丁香》,还有反帝反殖斗争的《春雷》《炼狱》等等。 这些作品大都在报刊上发表过,并参加了历届全国性美展, 有的被洗送出国展览,收入外国出版的画集。他的好些作 品被中国美术馆和地方美术馆所收藏。著名老作家端木蕻 良评介荒烟的木刻时曾说: "他的绝大多数作品,是同时 代的脉博息息相关, 使人们感到分外亲切。他的作品有其 独特风格, 无论哪一幅画面上, 都会显示出奇异的效果来, 尤其对光的处理颇有独到之处, 能在静中体现出光的流动 感来。荒烟的艺术造诣很高,其成就是社会所公认的。" 这个评价是很中肯的。由于荒烟对新兴版画事业作出了突 出的贡献,被历届全国性木刻版画组织推选为理事;一九 八七年十月在中国版画家协会第二届会员代表大会上,受 聘为全国版协顾问,得到应有的荣誉。

荒烟于一九八九年二月十四日凌晨因脑溢血在北京逝世,终年六十八岁。

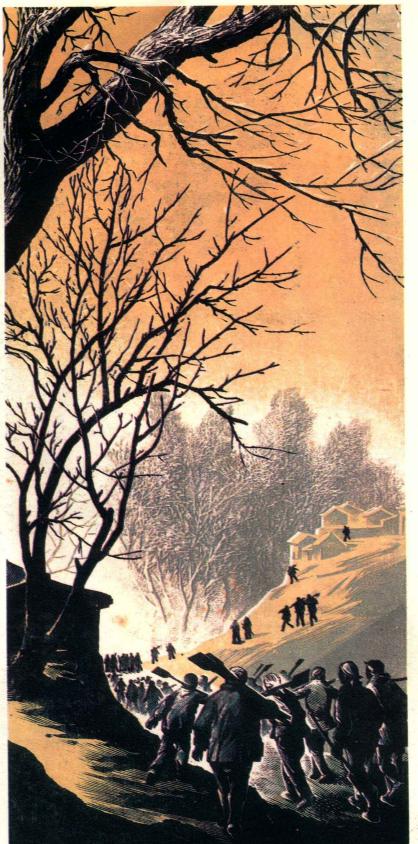
一九八九年十二月



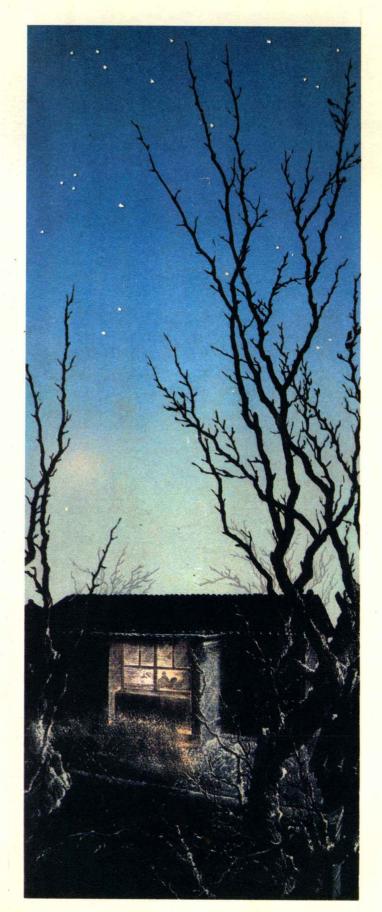
### 汉水铁桥工地

套色木刻10.3×15.8cm)

Hanshui River Bridge Project

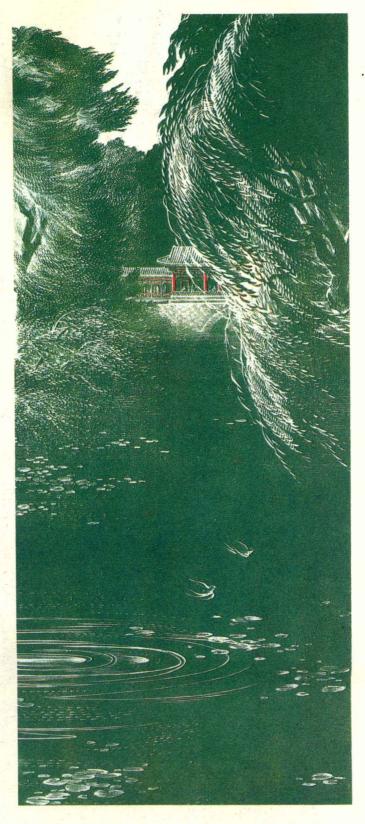


开渠去 (1956) (套色木刻8.7×18.3cm) Going to Dig Ditches



秋夜— 鲁迅作品插图 (1956) (套色木刻9.6×24.8cm)

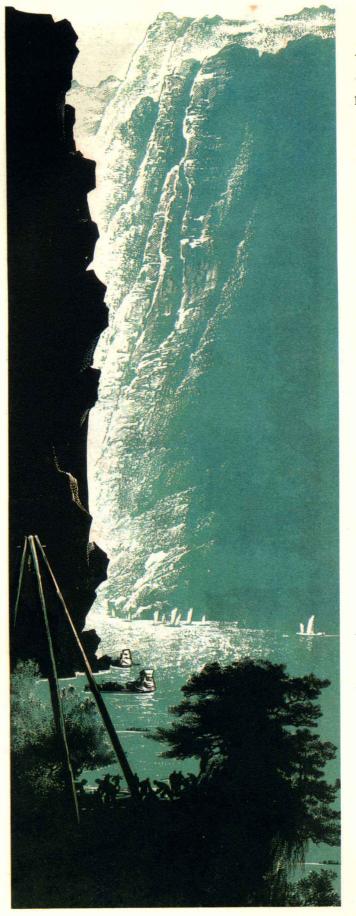
Autumn Night-An Illustration of Lu Xun's Work



北京中山公园 (1956) (套色木刻,原大) Chongshan Park,Beijing



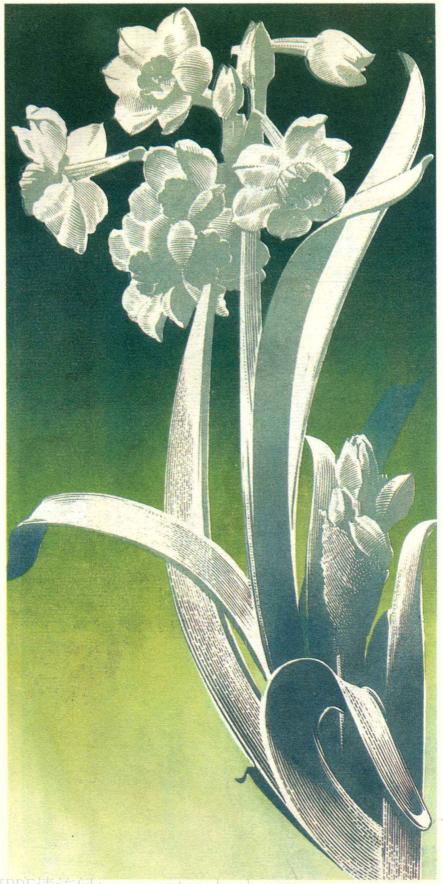
水仙 (1957) (套色木刻,原大) Narcissus



在三峡钻探 (1959) (套色木刻, 9.6×26.9cm) Drilling at the Yangtze Gorges



雨后漓江 (1962) (套色木刻, 10.1×24.3cm Lijiang River after Rain



盈盈仙骨<sub>(1979)</sub> 套色木刻, 12.5×26.2**cm**) Narcissus