

中国拓片

CHINESE
RUBBINGS



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Edited by

Art Department

China Publications Centre

中國國際書店

CHINA PUBLICATIONS CENTRE

(GUOJI SHUDIAN)

P. O. Box 399

Beijing, China

Contents

Rubbing	1
Introduction (in English)	2
Introduction (in Chinese)	3
Explanatory Notes	4
Rubbings in Colour	5- 16
Rubbings in Ink	17-151
A Dynastic Listing of Rubbings	152-156
Brick Relief	157
Introduction to Brick Reliefs (in English)	158
Introduction to Brick Reliefs (in Chinese)	159
List of Illustrations	160
Brick Reliefs with Explanations	161-175

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INTRODUCTION

Tapian, or rubbings, are works of art reproduced from pictures (or inscriptions) engraved on metal or stone. They are made by a traditional process that consists basically of two steps. First, a piece of thin *xuan* paper is placed over a surface with a raised or depressed design. Second, fine ink is spread evenly over the paper by rubbing or tapping it with a wad of cloth dipped in ink. This produces an impression of the design upon the paper. Sometimes, because of the special characteristics of the design, it may be necessary to apply ink in varying tones to produce shades and enhance the artistic effects.

Most of the rubbings introduced here are impressed from pictures engraved on bricks (stone). These brick pictures of ancient times were used as ornaments in the temples and burial chambers of the feudal aristocracy. They first appeared in the early years of Western Han (206 B.C.-24 A.D.), became very popular in the succeeding dynasties of Eastern Han (25-220 A.D.), Wei (220-265 A.D.), and Jin (265-420 A.D.), and were still prevalent during the Tang (619-907 A.D.) and later periods.

Brick pictures have been discovered in large numbers in the provinces of Sichuan, Gansu, Shandong and Henan. The themes include dancing, music, games, riding, charioting, archery, hunting, farming, handicrafts, etc. Their close association with life is a reflection of the realistic trend of stone engraving in ancient China. There are also themes with a more romantic touch, e.g. depictions of supernatural beings, among which the most popular seem to be the dragon, phoenix, Fu Xi and Nü Wa, the two last-named being two legendary rulers of China. Such themes demonstrate the imaginative power of the sculptors.

In their method of presentation, brick pictures fall into two major categories: intaglios and reliefs, both of which are characterized by a varied composition, simple and vivid images, and solid, forceful lines.

The China Publications Centre (Guoji Shudian) exports a large assortment of rubbings, which are available both in colours and in black and white. They are reproductions of exquisite workmanship that preserve intact the imagery of the original.

All the items listed in this catalogue can be supplied immediately from stock. Orders are welcome.

拓片介绍

拓片，是以中国传统方法拓制的艺术复制品，工艺过程大致是这样的：

一、先在带有图象（或文字）的金石文物表面上覆上薄宣纸；二、用较细致的墨涂匀，图象便可以拓成了。有时根据画面的具体要求，敷施的墨色有浓淡的变化，表现出不同的层次，以增强艺术效果。

这里介绍的拓片，大多取材于中国古代的画像砖（石）。画像砖（石）

是当时封建贵族阶级的祠堂、墓室的石刻装饰画。它大约产生于西汉前期（公元前二〇六年——公元二十四年）兴盛于东汉（公元二十五年——二二〇年）、魏晋（公元二六五年——四二〇年）之际，至唐代（公元六一八——九〇七年）以后还有着相当的影响。

画像砖（石）在四川、甘肃、山东、河南等地发现较多。其题材相当广泛，内容十分丰富，有舞乐、游戏、车骑出行、骑射田猎及农业、手工业生产等，反映了中国古代石刻艺术的现实主义精神。此外在一些常见的图象中还有龙、凤、伏羲、女娲等神化形象；这些形象大都富有浪漫主义色彩。

画像砖（石）的表现形式可分为阳刻（凸出线条、块面）、阴刻（线条凹入）两大类。构图富有变化，造型简炼生动，线条朴质遒劲，是中国古代文化艺术的宝贵遗产。

中国国际书店经营出口的拓片，有墨拓、彩拓两大类，制作精工，形象、拓墨均能保持原貌，可供艺术爱好者收藏、欣赏。

本目录所列各式拓片，均有现货，欢迎订购。

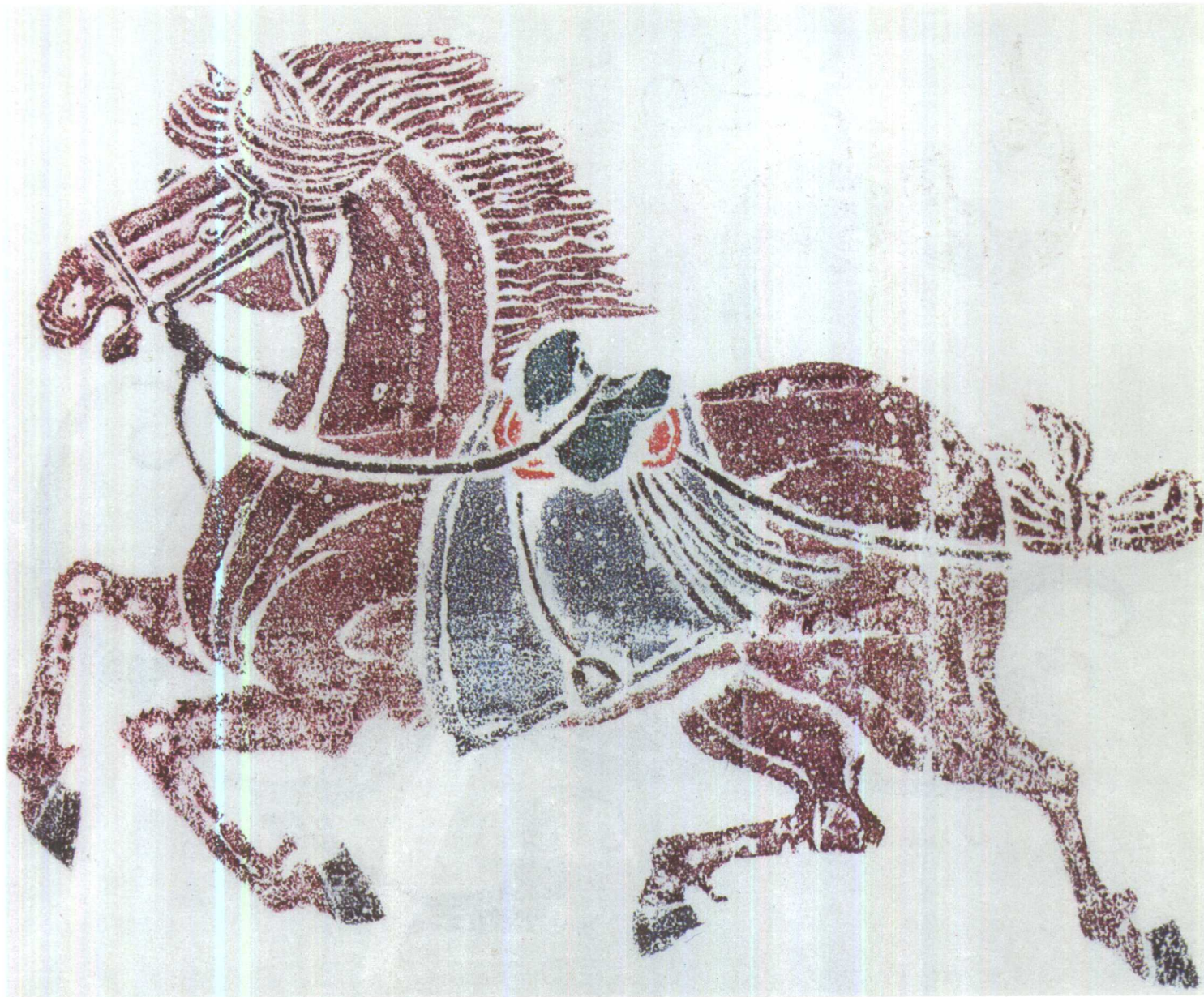
Explanatory Notes

1. Our rubbings are of two main categories: coloured and black-and-white.
2. The letter "B" after an index number means "Black-and-white", the letter "C" means "Coloured".
3. The first digit of the index number is an indication of the size of the rubbing. "2"(e.g. 2001,2002) stands for $67 \times 68\text{cm}$, "3" for $68 \times 45\text{cm}$, and "6" for $46 \times 35\text{cm}$.
4. Index numbers must appear on all orders and the letters "B", "C" or both should be added to show what your preference is.
5. The place where a relic was discovered is denoted by two names: the first is the name of the city or town and the second the name of the province.

6. The periods of the Chinese dynasties mentioned in this catalogue are given in the following table:

Han Dynasty	206 B.C.-220 A.D.	Song Dynasty	960-1279
Sui Dynasty	581-618	Yuan Dynasty	1271-1368
Tang Dynasty	618-907	Ming Dynasty	1368-1644
Five Dynasties	907-960	Qing Dynasty	1644-1911

人民印 102



2036-B, C Yuan
Gallopig Horse
奔马
Ruicheng, Shanxi



2065-C Han
Slaying the Flood Dragon
斩蛟
Henan



2083-B, C Qing

Irrigation

灌溉

Beijing

The man on the left is turning the windlass to draw water out of the well. The other is removing a ridge to let the water flow into the fields.

左一人手摇辘轳打水,右一人掘畦放水,辛勤劳作,以图丰年。



2084-B, C Qing

Picking Cotton

摘棉

Beijing

Three women picking cotton. One has a basket in her hand; the other two have bags tied around their waists.

三妇女采摘棉花，一人提篮，二人身系包袱，体态轻盈，动作逼真。



2185-B, C Han
A Nobleman's Pleasure Carriage
伯游車
Shandong



3003-B, C Han
Naval Engagement
舟战
Jiaxiang, Shandong

Chinese mythology. Fuxi and Nüwa were a brother and sister who married each other and gave birth to the human race. Fuxi taught men how to weave nets and to hunt, fish and raise domestic animals. His wife and sister created human beings out of clay, smelted rocks to patch up the sky, controlled floods and killed wild beasts.

In this picture Fuxi is on the right and Nüwa on the left. They are holding various kinds of measuring instruments.

神话故事。传说伏羲与女娲兄妹相婚，成为人类始祖。伏羲教人结网，从事渔猎畜牧。女娲用黄土造人，炼石补天，治平洪水，杀死猛兽，图中左为女娲右为伏羲他们手执圆规、木矩。

3055-B, C

Han

Fuxi (Legendary Emperor of China.)

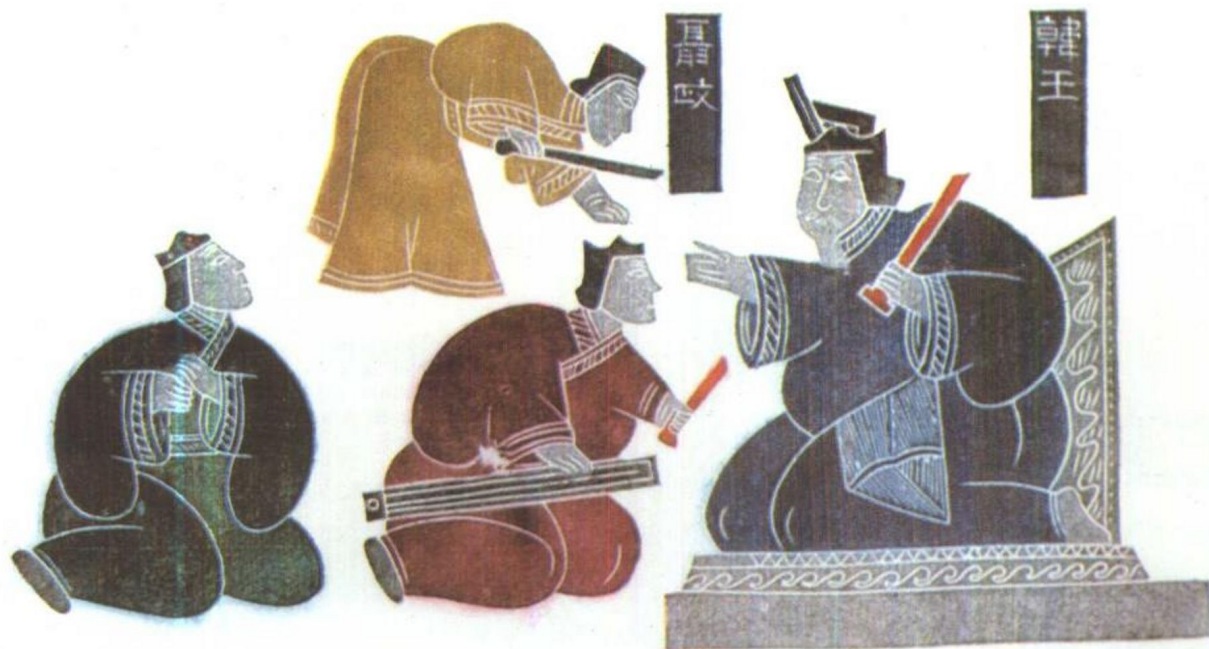
伏羲

Jiaxiang, Shandong

An engagement between two boats, each manned by a crew of two, one a sailor with a spear and shield, the other an oarsman. One of the oarsmen has a spear in his right hand.

两舟相战，各有一人手持矛盾，一人划槳，右一划槳者，右手持戈。





3061-C Han
Zhe Zheng Assassinating the Prince of Han
晁政刺韩王
Shandong



3069-C Wei
Girl with Flower
持花仕女
Dunhuang



3070-C **Tang**

Flying Deva

飞天

Dunhuang

**A fairy girl scattering flowers as she dances in the sky,
her long robes trailing behind.**

散花天女，空中飞舞。舞姿优美，彩带飘飞。