

ZHU HENG'S PAINTINGS

大场 基 ZHU HENG'S

名家題字

朱恆畫集

出版、發行

中國浙江美術學院出版社中國杭州市南山路218號香港南阜藝術出版社ART BLOOMING PUBLISHING CO.香港銅鑼灣告士打道 268號

開本 8 開印張 13 印數 2000 1991 年 10 月第一版 1991 年 10 月第一次印刷 書號 ISBN 7—81019—123—3/J・116 定價 00190 浙江省文史研究館副館長
Deputy handmaster of Zhejiang Research Institute of Culture and History
浙江美術學院中國畫系教授
Professor of the Traditional Chinese Painting Department Zhejiang Academy of Fine Arts
中國美術家協會會員
Member of Chinese Artists Association
浙江逸仙書畫院副院長
Deputy handmaster of Zhejiang Yi-Xian Institute of Traditional Painting and Calligraphy



唐末以降,山水畫居首,知山水畫而知中國也。其意境、其風格、其筆墨、其章法、其修養,悉數可見。觀朱恆畫作,重巒叠嶂、氣象萬千、蘊藉甚豐、功力殊深,那道、情、理,暨宗、法、系,每於畫中見之,令人進入空靈雄奇、幽深古樸的勝境。難怪,著名畫家賴少其先生在觀其畫後,怦然嘆謂:"浙江新崛起的山水畫派"。

朱恆先生,字展蕉,生於一九一六年,浙江義烏人,畢業於國立藝專(現浙江美術學院)。現為中國美術家協會會員、浙江省文史館副館長、浙江山水畫研究會顧問、西泠書畫院特聘畫師。早歲受潘天壽先生親灸,深得國畫之精髓。他經歷的是一條"從傳統中入,從傳統中出"的中國畫藝術道路。先從臨摹師法古人起步,接着去搜盡奇峰打草稿,轉而開拓心胸,使丘壑與筆墨結合,達到"外師造化,中得心源之境地"。

這條路漫長而艱巨。

七十年代前,他以臨摹為本,崇尚石谿、石濤、王蒙、黃子久諸家,尤其推 崇黃賓虹山水中那"黑團團裏墨團團,黑墨團中天地寬"的渾厚華滋的藝術效果; 等有了扎實的筆墨功夫之後,即從寫生中去尋求古人的遺訓;七十年代後,他逐 步探索出一條符合自己藝術個性的路子,並形成了自己的風格。半個世紀以來, 他幾乎臨摹了中國畫壇上的所有的名流大師,游覽了中華大地無數的名山大川, 他的寫生稿達數以萬計:黃山的神秀、匡廬的豐韵、華山的峻峭、雁蕩的奇詭、 富春的明淨、西湖的綺麗、錢塘的洶湧……凡古賢入畫之山川水村、名勝古蹟, 無不沿波討原、飽游飫看。那神奇縹緲的"龍壑奔泉",那巍巍峻異的"千里共嬋 娟",那煙雲朦朧的"潛谿煙雨",以及那玉潔冰清的"斷橋殘雪"等作品,實是客觀 現實生活與內心精神世界的完美合一。

"凡大家神品,必於皺法有奇"(董其昌語)。故皺法歷來被認為是水墨畫的基本要素,歷史上"南北紛爭",真偽高下,無不都與之密切相關。朱恆畫,以真山真水為範本,從生活中理解傳統和解剖傳統,跳出傳統法之藩籬,突破樹石分家之弊端。凡着墨處既山亦樹,極呈樹石葳蕤之感,畫面妍麗自然,蘊含深秀,極具空靈神妙之感。他大膽採用點垛皺擦之筆法,看似粗頭亂服,不守繩法,實則趣韵橫生、尋味無窮;用筆幹、濕、濃、淡、淋離盡致,變幻莫測,尤善破墨法,隨意揮灑,皆成妙趣。實為有法而"無法",有情而"無情",是在筆墨有無中,不拘家數而自成家數矣!故而,他筆下的山在移動,樹在生長,他畫的水在流淌,泉有跳動之勢。

無怪乎,著名國畫家、鑑賞家謝稚柳先生在認真諦視了朱恆的作品之後,連稱"妙筆!"當即題頌:"山水清音,水墨清華。"著名書法家啟功先生評曰:"富春風物,自黃大癡寫後,遂如黃鶴樓,無人敢覆題詩。今觀朱恆先生此卷,筆墨縱橫,極呈異趣,於大癡之外,生面別開"。

本畫冊的出版,使人們可以看到一位老藝術家的藝術發展基本面貌,窺見其特有的藝術風格及其發展趨勢,嘆謂國畫藝術的生命力之所在。這將和作者已出版的《山水畫技法與修養百題》一書同為中國當代繪畫增添光彩。

一九九〇年十二月九日於苦竹齋

Preface

Since the late Tang Dynasty landscape has been the first subject of the Chinese painting. Know landscape and you know the traditional Chinese painting, for its artistic conception, style, brushwork, composition and training can all be found there. One can see in Zhu Heng's landscapes range after range of mountains unfolding in all their majesty and containing much appeal, all done with superb skill. No wonder on viewing Zhu's works Mr. Lai Shaoqi, a famous artist, exclaimed: "A new landscape school is rising in Zhejiang."

Mr. Zhu Heng, alias Zhanjiao, was born in Yiwu, Zhejiang Province in 1916 and graduated from the National Art School (now Zhejiang Academy of Fine Arts). He is a member of the Chinese Artists' Association, vice-director of the Zhejiang Provincial Research Institute of Culture and History, adviser to the Zhejiang Landscape Painting Research Institute, and special painter of the Xiling Calligraphy and Painting Academy. In his early years, as a disciple of Master Pan Tianshou, he became proficient in traditional Chinese painting. In his career as an artist he has taken a way of "beginning with traditional style but not following the beaten track". He started with copying ancient masters' works, then toured all the famous mountains and rivers to sketch from life and broaden his mind, and finally attained a realm of "imitating nature without and drawing his inspiration within".

The way is long and difficult.

Before the 1970s he gave priority to copying, following the styles of Shi Xi, Shi Tao, Wang Meng and Huang Zijiu, especially praising highly the artistic effects of Huang Binghong's landscapes, which look so simple, vigorous and luxuriant that "the overlapped black ink areas reveal a vast world". After having a good command of brush and ink, he began to practise the old masters' teachings through sketching. Since the 1970s he has gradually found himself an artistic approach best suited to his personality, thus a style of his own has been formed. In the past 50 years he has copied the works of almost all the Chinese masters and traveled a lot in China. His sketches number tens of thousands. The mystery of the Huangshan Mountains, the charm of the Lushan Mountains, the steepness of the Huashan Mountains, the wonder of Yandang Mountains, the brightness of the Fuchun River, the beauty of the West Lake, and the turbulency of the Qiantang River,... He has visited all the scenic spots and historical sites that have been depicted by his predecessors. His works such as the wonderful "Torrents Rushing Down", the magnificent "Both Sides of the Channel Sharing the Same Moon", the hazy "Qian Stream in Misty Rain" and the pure and clean "Melting Snow at Broken Bridge" are all a perfect unity of real life and his inner world.

"Superb works by great masters have marvellous texture strokes," (Dona Qichang) The method of showing the shades and texture of rocks and mountains has long been regarded as an essential factor in the Chinese ink and wash painting and the evaluation of the Southern School and Northern School in art history is closely related to it. In doing landscape Zhu Heng imitates nature, comprehends and analyzes conventional methods in actual practice so as to shake off the yoke of them and get rid of the disadvantage that trees and rocks separate. The mountains and trees he represented look like an integral whole. The luxuriant trees and groves flourishing round the rocks give a wonderful view, a scene so beautiful and natural. It is very bold of him to use various brush strokes such as dianduo, cun and ca in a piece, which seems confused and out of order, but gives a real lingering charm. Dark black, light black, dry black, wet back, the tints of ink color under his brush are changeable and unpredictable. He is especially expert in using broken-ink technique and his giving full play to it always produces wonderful effects. In his works there seems to be "neither principles nor charms", but they do exist. His not confining himself to a school makes him have a style of his own. So the mountains he painted move, the trees thrive, the waters flow and the fountains bubble.

Naturally Mr. Xie Zhiliu, a celebrated painter and appreciator, on examining Zhu Heng's works exclaimed: "Marvellous!" and gave a dedication: "Beautiful landscape, exquisite ink and wash." The renowned calligrapher Qi Gong once remarked: "After the passing of Huang Dachi no one dared depict the scene of the Fuchun River. Now I have found wonderful charm in this powerfully painted landscape by Zhu Heng. He has started something new."

The publication of this collection will offer to the readers an opportunity to see the development of a veteran artist, get a glimpse of his style and its tendency, and marvel what a great vitality the art of traditional Chinese painting has. This collection, together with Zhu's another published book "A Hundred Subjects of the Techniques and Training of Landscape Painting", will certainly add lustre to the Chinese painting of our time.

Ye Zi

Bitter Bamboo Chamber December 9, 1990 唐の末以来、山水画を首とする。山水画分れば、中国を知る。その境地、 その風格、その筆法、その構図、その教養が水準をみせる。朱恒氏の画作をみれば、連なる山々は雄大にして、深みのあることが分る。その情、道、理、宗、法、系が悉く作品に表れている。いかにも広大で、雄奇、幽々とした古風の景勝地に誘われそうである。有名な画家・頼少其先生が、氏の作品を見た後「浙江に新しく姿を見せた山水画派」と嘆くのも無理がないだろう。

朱恒氏、字は展蕉。1916年、浙江義鳥の出身、国立芸術専門学校(現浙江美術学院)を 卒業。現在中国美術家協会会員、浙江省文史館副館長、浙江山水画研究会顧問。西冷書画 院特任画師。若くして潘天寿の指導を受け、国画の精髄を得た。「伝統の中に入り、伝統 の中より出る」といった中国書画芸術の道を経てきた。まず、古人師法の模写から発足、 奇峰を捜し尽くし、草稿にし、やがては心を聴く。山谷と筆法を結びつけ、曰く「外は造 化に師事し、中は心源を得る」といった境地に到達した。

この道は長くてむつかしかった。

七十年代前、氏は、模写を本とし、石谿、石濤、王蒙、黄子久の諸家を尊んだ。とりわけ、黄賓虹の山水画作品の「黒い丸に墨丸、黒い丸に天地が広がる」といった重厚な芸術效果を激賞した。筆墨技法をしっかりと身に付けた後、すなわちスケツチの中から古人の遺訓を求めた。七十年代後、自分自身の芸術の個性にふさわしい道にたどり着き、自分自身なりの風格を形成した。半世紀以来、氏は中国画壇の大家の作品をほとんど模写した。数えきれないほど中国の名山名水を遊びまわった。氏のスケッチ稿は山ほどある。黄山の秀麗、廬山の優美、華山の峻厳、鴈蕩の奇異、富春の明浄、西湖の綺麗、銭塘の壮大……およそ古人が題材にした山水、村落、名勝、旧跡を捜し求めて歩き回り、思う存分見た。飄逸なる「龍谷奔泉」、巍々とした「千里共嬋娟」、朦朧とした「潜谿煙雨」、そして清潔な「断橋残雪」など、客観的な現実生活と精神世界を完全にミックスさせたキのである。

「およそ大家の絶品は必ず皺法に奇あり(董其昌語し)だから、歴史から皺法は水墨画の基本とされてきた。歴史上「南北紛争」真と偽、上と下、いずれもそれと密接な関係がある。氏の画は、本物の山水を本に、生活の中から伝を統理解し分析し、伝統作法の枠を離れて、木と石の分離の(弊端を打破する)筆を入れれば、山あり水あり。木と石の威厳をみせる。画面は、華麗自然にして秀麗と深みが含まれている。氏は、点筆と擦筆を大胆に使い、さっと見ると、おおざっぱで乱れているようだが、趣があり味がある。筆法は、干、湿、濃、淡と筆致が力強い。変化に富み、とりわけ破墨法が得意である。思うままに筆を走らせ、すべて趣がある。いわゆる法があるが「無法」、情があるが「無情」である。形にこだわうず、自分なりの風格をも、ている。氏の作品の中の山は移き、木は伸び、水は流れ、泉は湧き出ているようだ。

著名画家、鑑定家・謝稚柳先生が、氏の作品読後「絶筆」と連発し、即座に「山水清音、水墨清華」と題して絶賛した。有名な書家啓功先生が「富春風物、黄大癡が書いた後、黄鶴楼のごとく、詩を再び作る人なし・今、朱恒氏の作品を見て、筆法が闊達で異なる趣があり、大癡とは別世界を呈する観がある」と述懐した。

この画集の出版よりわれわれはこの先輩画家の基本的な風貌を伺い、氏のすでに形成した芸術的特色と将来達成しようとする世界を知ることができるようになる。これこそ中国画芸術の生命である。この画集はすでに出版された氏の《山水画技法と修養問題》と共に、中国の現代画壇に華を添えるだろう。

(黄克儂譯)・(高野繁男校)

目録

- 1. 北山の景
- 2. 寒林図
- 3. 四明山スケッチ
- 4 . 馬加坑村景
- 5. 甌江のスケッチ
- 6. 南雁のスケッチ (十二ページその四)
- 7. 黄山の天門坎 (浙江博物館に収蔵)
- 8. 黄山の飛来石
- 9. 天目山の東の峠
- 10. 普陀山スチッチ ス (その一、二)
- 11. 二十四横スケッチ
- 12. 山村の秋色
- 13. 好谿周村スケッチ
- 14. 普陀山スケッチ (その三、四)
- 15. 廬山スケッチ (その一、二)
- 16. 廬山スケッチ (その三、四)
- 17. 雁蕩東嶺
- 18. 華山仙杖峰
- 19. 華山青柯坪
- 20. 丹台秋霽
- 21. 谿山煙雨
- 22. 海べの写生 (その一、二)
- 23. 漁峰雄姿
- 24. 衡陽に帰雁
- 25. 飛流直下三千尺
- 26. 雨後の滝
- 27. 雙峰、雲を突く

- 28. 山陰の道い
- 29. 山川を装う
- 30. 寒泉飛雨
- 31. 天目雲泉
- 32. 南嶽の忠烈祠
- 33. 雨後の雲山
- 34. 湖山が遠い
- 35. 海天果てしなく、いつか帰ろん
- 36. 摩天桟道
- 37. 春緑江南
- 38. 石梁の滝
- 39. 南嶽の松雲
- 40. 茅台に道で
- 41. 蘇堤春暁
- 42. 龍井垂蔭
- 43. 棲霞秋霽
- 44. 雁山秋霽
- 45. 山川出雲 46. 断橋残雪
- 47. 秋山図
- 48. 華山小景
- 49. 穿厳暁靄
- 50. 潜谿煙雨
- 51. 懸厳一線
- 52. 吼山紀勝
- 53. 千里共嬋娟 (アジアのスポーツ 運動会に台湾の代 表団に贈り)
- 54. 千島湖①一②
- 55. 武夷九曲
- 56. 龍門に海を観る
- 57. 黄山の人字形の滝

- 58. 黄山断章 (十二ペー ジのその一)
- 59. 崖の通り
- 60. 春江スケッチ
- 61. 春江の景(一部分)
- 62. 漓江即景
- 63. 雲山の帰雁
- 64. 太白によじ登る
- 65. 連なる山々
- 66. 行雲流水
- 67. 山亭泉韵
- 68. 榛枯れて、切ること なかれ
- 69. 天台スケッチ (その一)
- 70. 天台スケッチ (その二、三)
- 71. 奇峰に白雲
- 72. 石柱に雲と泉
- 73. 衡嶽スケッチ
- 74. 横翠飛厳
- 75. 呉山を眺める
- 76. 龍壑に滝が泉涌く
- 77. 剣閣雄関
- 78. 水墨断章
- 79. 青城幽境
- 80. 峩眉秀色
- 81. 夔門天険
- 82. 深山幽経
- 83. 任薫花鳥臨摹 (ハページその二)
- 84. 垣根の秋色
- 85. 雙清

作品目錄

| 1 | 北山小景 | 24 × 32 cm | 1955 | | 雁山秋霽 | 122×252 cm | 1979 |
|------|-------------|-------------------|------|----------|------------|----------------------------|------|
| 2 | 寒林圖 | 22 × 56 cm | 1942 | 44 | 山川出雲 | 20 × 92 cm | 1979 |
| 3 | 四明山寫生 | 40 × 56 cm | 1957 | 45 | 斷橋殘雪 | 40 × 75 cm | 1986 |
| 4 | 馬加坑村景 | 34 × 42 cm | 1958 | 46 47 | 秋山圖 | 70 × 140 cm | 1986 |
| 5 | 甌江遠眺 | 40 × 56 cm | 1963 | | 華山小景 | 41 × 74 cm | 1986 |
| 6 | 南雁寫生①-④ | 22 × 34 cm | 1970 | 48 | 穿岩曉靄 | 70 × 110 cm | 1986 |
| 7 | 黃山天門坎 | 46 × 70 cm | 1973 | 49 | 潛溪烟雨 | 70 × 110 cm | 1986 |
| 1 | 現藏浙江博物館 | 40 / 70 0111 | 1070 | 50 51 | 懸岩一綫 | 70 × 110 cm | 1986 |
| 8 | 黄山飛來石 | 35 × 46 cm | 1975 | 52 | 吼山紀勝 | 70 × 110 cm | 1986 |
| 9 | 天目東嶺 | 24 × 35 cm | 1976 | 53 | 千里共嬋娟 | 70 × 140 cm | 1988 |
| 10 | 普陀寫生①、② | 35 × 44 cm | 1978 | 55 | (已贈第十一屆亞運會 | | 1300 |
| 11 | 二十四橫寫生 | 40 × 56 cm | 1960 | | 中華台北代表團) | | |
| 12 | 山村秋色 | 40 × 56 cm | 1961 | 54 | 千島湖①、② | 122 × 200 cm | 1984 |
| 13 | 好溪村口 | 40 × 50 cm | 1962 | 55 | 武夷九曲 | 60 × 96 cm | 1989 |
| 14 | 普陀寫生③、④ | 35 × 44 cm | 1978 | | 龍門觀海 | 62 × 112 cm | 1990 |
| 15 | 廬山寫生①、② | 28 × 50 cm | 1978 | 56 | 黃山人字瀑 | 40 × 56 cm | 1961 |
| 16 | 廬山寫生③、④ | 28 × 50 cm | 1978 | 57 58 | 黃山寫生 | 24 × 35 cm | 1971 |
| 17 | 雁蕩東嶺 | 60 × 96 cm | 1980 | 59 | 石壁通途 | 24 × 35 cm | 1976 |
| 18 | 華山仙杖峯 | 47 × 90 cm | 1978 | 60 | 春江小景 | 34 × 370 cm | 1980 |
| 19 | 華山青柯坪 | 41 × 62 cm | 1980 | 61 | 春江小景局部 | 3,113.13 | 1000 |
| 20 | 丹臺秋霽 | 41 × 75 cm | 1980 | 62 | 漓江即景 | 35×77 cm | 1978 |
| 21 | 溪山煙雨 | 24 × 35 cm | 1979 | 63 | 雲山歸雁 | 70 × 96 cm | 1984 |
| 22 | 海濱寫生①、② | 35 × 44 cm | 1981 | 64 | 太白攀臨 | 48 × 179 cm | 1989 |
| 23 | 漁峯挺秀 | 46 × 68 cm | 1981 | 65 | 重巒疊嶂 | 48 × 179 cm | 1989 |
| 24 | 衡陽歸雁 | 97 × 179 cm | 1982 | 66 | 行雲流水 | 48 × 179 cm | 1989 |
| 25 | 飛流直下三千尺 | 70 × 140 cm | 1982 | 67 | 山亭泉韻 | 48 × 179 cm | 1989 |
| 26 | 雨後重泉 | 97 × 179 cm | 1982 | 68 | 榛枯勿翦 | 41 × 82 cm | 1981 |
| 27 | 雙峯撥雲 | 81 × 154 cm | 1982 | 69 | 天台山寫生① | 32 × 44 cm | 1978 |
| 28 | 山陰道上 | 200 × 500 cm | 1990 | 70 | 天台山寫生②、③ | 32 × 44 cm | 1978 |
| 29 | 裝點此江山 | 81 × 94 cm | 1982 | 71 | 奇峯白雲 | 44 × 68 cm | 1981 |
| 30 | 寒泉飛雨 | 46 × 70 cm | 1982 | 72 | 石柱雲泉 | 41 × 61 cm | 1982 |
| 31 | 天目雲泉 | 50 × 80 cm | 1982 | 73 | 衡岳寫生 | 41 × 51 cm | 1982 |
| 32 | 南岳忠烈祠 | 41 × 51 cm | 1982 | 74 | 横翠飛岩 | 48 × 91 cm | 1982 |
| 33 | 雨後雲山 | 33 × 48 cm | 1982 | 75 | 吳山遠眺 | 45 × 69 cm | 1981 |
| 34 | 湖山淡遠 | 36 × 42 cm | 1963 | 76 | 龍壑奔泉 | 70 × 140 cm | 1988 |
| 35 | 海天寥廓 | 97 × 179 cm | 1984 | 77 | 劍閣雄關 | 50 × 83 cm | 1979 |
| 17.5 | 歸何待 | | | 78 | 水墨小品 | 21×27 cm | 1977 |
| 36 | 摩空閣(登泰山) | 50 × 88 cm | 1984 | 79 | 青城幽境 | 50 × 83 cm | 1989 |
| 37 | 春綠江南 | 48 × 88 cm | 1984 | 80 | 峨嵋秀色 | 50 × 83 cm | 1989 |
| 38 | 石梁飛瀑 | 97 × 190 cm | 1984 | 81 | 夔門天險 | 50 × 83 cm | 1989 |
| 39 | 南岳松雲 | 48 × 88 cm | 1986 | 82 | 深山幽徑 | 41×77 cm | 1990 |
| 40 | 茅台道中 | 48 × 61 cm | 1985 | 83 | 臨任薰花鳥①、② | 34×40 cm | 1957 |
| 41 | 蘇堤春曉 | 40×75 cm | 1986 | 84 | 籬端秋色 | 34×48 cm | 1982 |
| 42 | 龍井垂蔭 | 40×75 cm | 1986 | 85 | 雙清 | $41 \times 110 \text{ cm}$ | 1984 |
| 43 | 棲霞秋霽 | 40×75 cm | 1986 | 86 | 名家題字 | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Contents

- 1. North Hill
- 2. Winter Forest
- 3. Mount Siming
- 4. Majiakeng Village
- 5. A Distant View of the Ou River
- 6. The Southern Yandang Mountains
- 7. Tian Men Kan, Mount Huang (Collected in Zhejiang Museum)
- 8. Rock That Flew from Afar, Mount Huang
- 9. East Ridge of Mount Tianmu
- 10. Putuo Island (1, 2)
- 11. Crooked Mountain Path
- 12. Mountain Village in Autumn
- 13. A Village at Hao Stream
- 14. Putuo Island (3, 4)
- 15. Mount Lu (1, 2, with Shi Linghe's poem)
- 16. Mount Lu (3, 4)
- 17. East Ridge of Mount Yandang
- 18. Immortal Cane Peak, Mount Hua
- 19. Qing Ke Ping, Mount Hua
- 20. Autumn Acenery, Dan Tai
- 21. Misty Rain
- 22. Seaside (1, 2)
- 23. Yu Peak
- 24. Returning Swans
- 25. Torrents Rushing Down
- 26. Waterfall after Rain
- 27. Twin Peaks Piercing the Clouds
- 28. On the Way to Shanyin
- 29. Wonderful Landscape
- 30. Cold Waterful
- 31. Mount Tianmu
- 32. Temple of the Martyrs, the South Mountains
- 33. After a Rain
- 34. Lake and Hills
- 35. Boundless Sky and Oceans
- 36. A Path Leading Up Mount Tai
- 37. Spring in the South
- 38. Shiliang Waterfall
- 39. Pines and Clouds, the South Mountains
- 40. On the Way to Maotai
- 41. Spring Dawn by Su Causeway
- 42. Dragon Well
- 43. Autumn Scenery, Qixia Ridge
- 44. Mount Yandang in Autumn

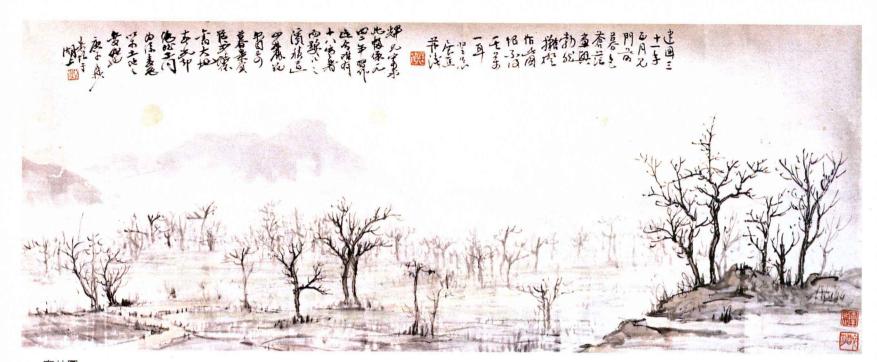
- 45. Floating Clouds
- 46. Melting Snow at Duan Bridge
- 47. Autumn Mountain
- 48. A Scene of Mount Hua
- 49. Morning Haze
- 50. Qian Stream in Misty Rain
- 51. Steep Cliff
- 52. A Scene of Hou Hill
- 53. Both Sides of the Channel Sharing the Same Moon (presented to the Chinese Taibei delegation to the 11th Asian Games)
- 54. Thousand Islands Lake (1) (2)
- 55. Mount Wuyi
- 56. Seeing the Sea from Longmen
- 57. Ren Zi Waterfall, Mount Huang
- 58. Mount Huang
- 59. Road along the Cliff
- 60. Spring River
- 61. Spring River (detail)
- 62. The Li River
- 63. Homing Swans
- 64. Taibai Hill
- 65. Range upon Range of Mountains
- 66. Floating Clouds and Flowing Water
- 67. Mountain Pavilion
- 68. Withered Hazels
- 69. Tiantai Hill (1)
- 70. Tiantai Hill (2, 3)
- 71. Peaks and Clouds
- 72. Stone Pillar
- 73. Mount Heng
- 74. Green Cliff
- 75. A Distant View on Wu Hill
- 76. Landscape
- 77. Jian Ge Pass
- 78. Ink and Wash Piece
- 79. Mount Qingcheng
- 80. Mount Emei
- 81. Kuimen, a Natural Barrier
- 82. Remote Mountains
- 83. Flower and Bird, after Ren Xun's style 1 2
- 84. Morning Glory
- 85. Plum and Bamboo



1 北山小景

24 × 32 cm 1955 North Hill

北山の景



Winter Forest

 22×56 cm

1942 寒林図



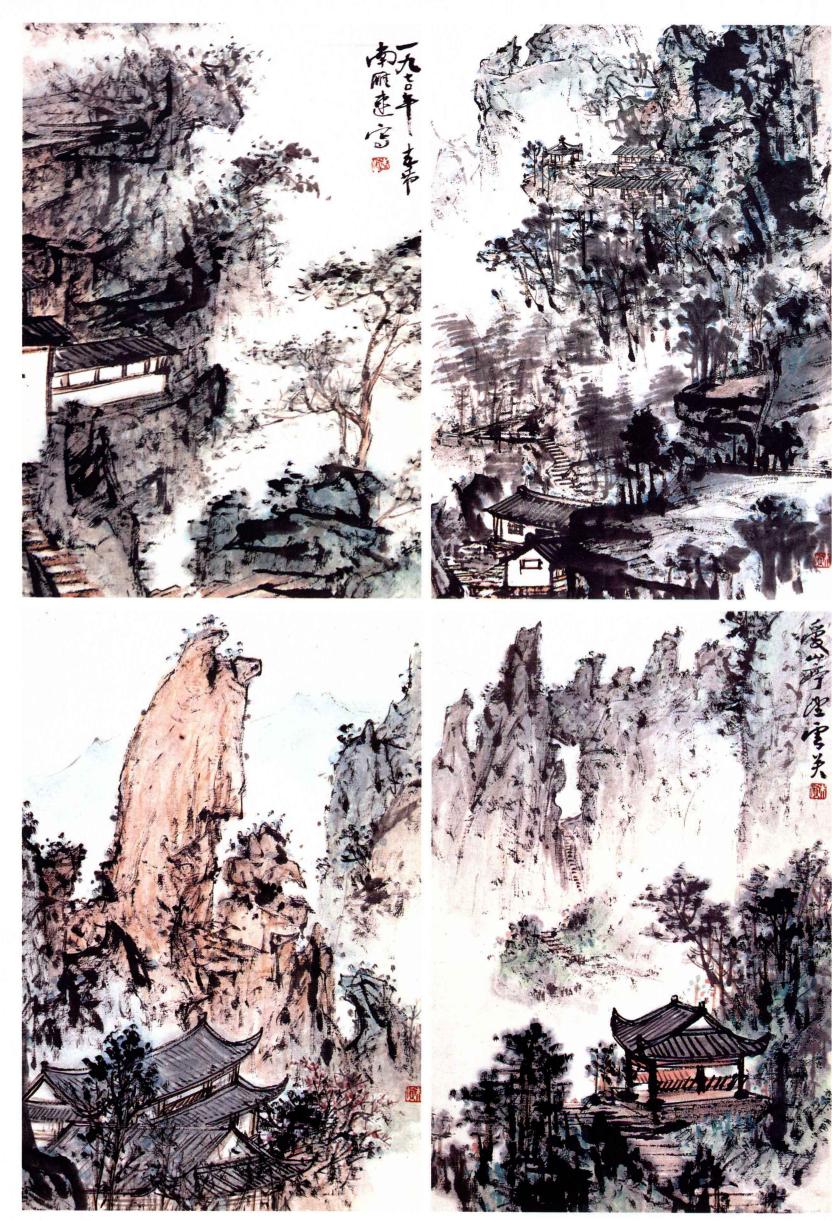
3. 四明山寫生 Mount Siming

40 × 56 cm 1957 四明山スケッチ



4 馬加坑村景 (Majiakeng Village





此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com