

鎮院國寶—范寬・郭熙・李唐

范寬（約 950-1032 後）〈谿山行旅〉、郭熙（約 1023-1087 後）〈早春圖〉、李唐（約 1049-1130 後）〈萬壑松風〉一向有故宮「鎮院三寶」的美譽，也在 2012 年 3 月由文化部核定公告為國寶級古物。這三件巨幅立軸，分別代表了北宋「巨碑式」山水畫的典範，雖非全然地模仿佛真境，但卻是通過對自然的靜觀與體悟，重新組織凝聚而成的理想山水典型。

根據畫上紀年來推算，時代最近的〈萬壑松風〉（1124），距今已經 897 年，〈早春圖〉（1072）距今長達 949 年，〈谿山行旅〉雖然沒有紀年，但作品年份更已超過千年。考量三件國寶的年代久遠、絹本質材脆弱，為了加強保護珍貴古物，減少被光線照射的時間，每次展覽至少必須間隔三年以上，而且展期不能超過 42 天。今（2021）年 10 月 6 日至 11 月 16 日，故宮特別在北部院區即將進行整修工程前，規劃推出「鎮院國寶」重磅特展，距離前次「國寶總動員」（2011）三寶合體展出，已經是十年前的往事了，非常值得拭目以待。

本次於展出三件鎮院國寶之外，也闢室選展受三家風格影響的九幅繪畫，時代橫跨元代到民國，各幅均呈顯了後人汲古創新的時代風貌。這些後世追仿的實例，不僅具體而微地勾勒出三家畫風的傳續脈絡，也更確立了范寬、郭熙、李唐在山水畫史上的崇高地位。在展區內，並會循環播放三件國寶的 8K 超高畫質影片，以及「走入畫中」多媒體藝術、「筆墨行旅」動畫影片等。透過上述豐富多元的展示規劃，相信當國寶巨跡重現眼前時，必定能充分滿足大家對於三寶飽遊臥看、鉅細靡遺的觀展願望。

A Trio of National Treasures: Fan Kuan, Guo Xi, and Li Tang at the National Palace Museum

The National Palace Museum's "Travelers Among Mountains and Streams" by Fan Kuan (ca. 950-after 1032), "Early Spring" by Guo Xi (ca. 1023-after 1087), and "Whispering Pines in Myriad Valleys" by Li Tang (ca. 1049-after 1130), long renowned as the "Three Treasures of the NPM," were formally verified and declared as National Treasures by the Ministry of Culture in March of 2012. These three large hanging scrolls represent the paradigmatic shift in the "monumental" formula of landscape painting during the Northern Song period. They may not reflect any particular identifiable scenery, but they do encapsulate the respective artists' ideals of the landscape in both theory and practice through observation of and enlightenment in nature.

In dating the three works, their order starting with the latest one is "Whispering Pines in Myriad Valleys" (1124) from 897 years ago, followed by "Early Spring" (1072) from 949 years ago, and then "Travelers Among Mountains and Streams," which is not dated but is more than a thousand years old. Considering the age of these national treasures and the fragile silk on which they are painted, they require extra protection and special care. As a result, their exposure to light is extremely limited; they must rest in storage for at least three years after exhibit and be displayed each time for no more than 42 days. The National Palace Museum has chosen the period from October 6 to November 16 of this year (2021) to present them for a little over a month before renovations are scheduled to take place at its Northern Branch in Taipei. With this truly special exhibition of "A Trio of National Treasures," it has been ten years since they last appeared in "Splendid Treasures: A Hundred Masterpieces of the National Palace Museum on Parade" (2011), making it a once-in-a-decade event to be cherished by all.

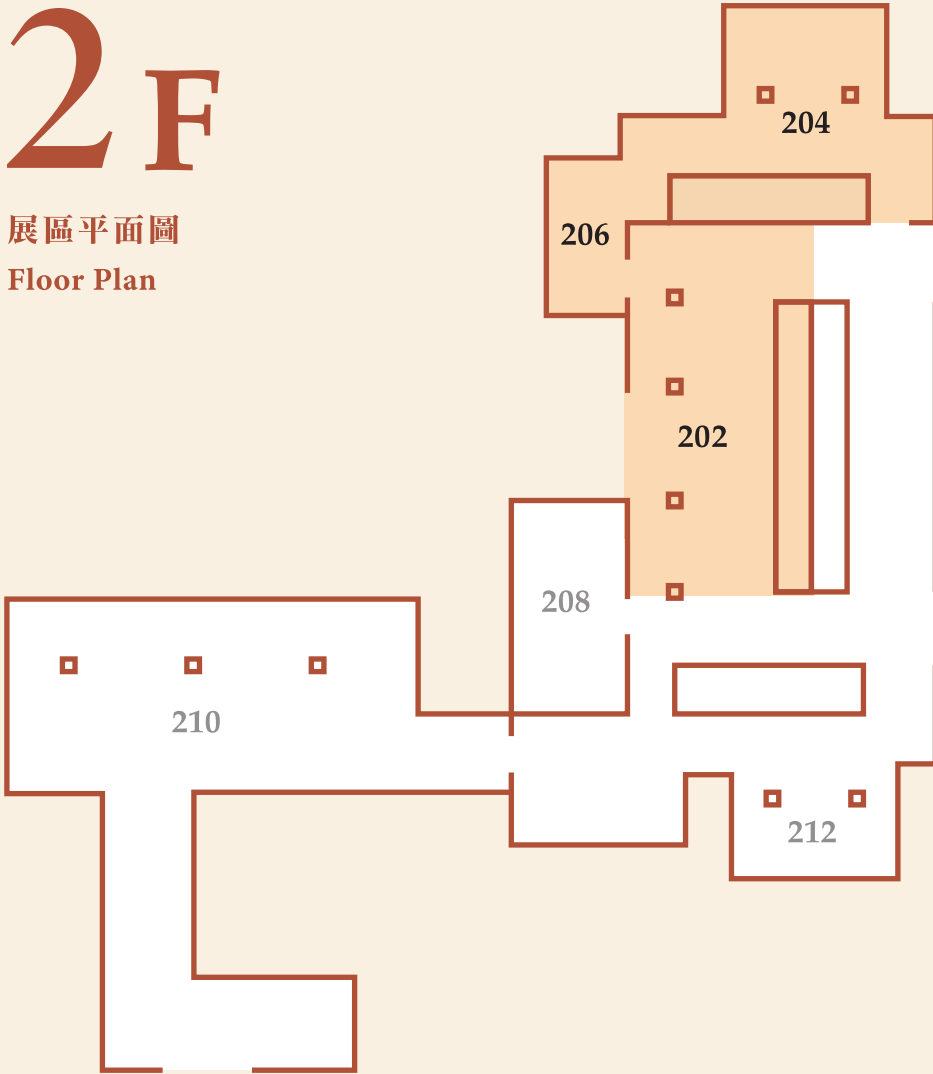
In addition to these National Treasures, nine other paintings have been chosen for exhibit to demonstrate the influence of these three Song masters' styles. Ranging in date from the Yuan dynasty to the Republican period, each work shows how later artists derived inspiration from the past. These later emulators not only subtly yet concretely captured the tradition of the three masters' styles, they also demonstrate the lofty status that Fan Kuan, Guo Xi, and Li Tang held in the history of Chinese landscape painting. In the galleries is also high-resolution 8K video introducing these three national treasures along with a multimedia piece entitled "Into the Painting" and the animation "Traveling Through Brush and Ink." The richness of this exhibit and the presentation of rare paintings together will certainly fulfill the yearning of audiences to immerse themselves in the worlds of these masterpieces.

故宮の至宝—范寬・郭熙・李唐

范寬（950 頃 -1032 以降）「谿山行旅」、郭熙（1023 頃 -1087 以降）「早春図」、李唐（1049 頃 -1130 以降）「万壑松風」は、故宮を代表する「故宮三宝」とされ、2012 年 3 月に文化部により国宝に指定されました。この 3 作の巨幅立軸は、それぞれが北宋時代の「巨碑式」山水画を代表する典範で、実際の風景を忠実に描いたのではなく、自然に対する静かな眼差しと深い理解を通して、再構築された理想的な山水の典型なのです。

画に残された制作年から推算すると、時代が最も近いのは「万壑松風」（1124）で、今から 897 年前の作品です。「早春図」（1072）は今から 949 年も昔の作品で、「谿山行旅」は制作年が記されていませんが、千年以上前の作品です。これら 3 点の国宝は時代が古く、素材の絹本も傷みやすいので、貴重な作品を保護するために、光線に照射される時間を出来る限り減らしています。展示の際は前回の展示から 3 年以上空けなければならず、展示日数も 42 日以内に制限されています。本年（2021）の 10 月 6 日から 11 月 16 日まで、故宮北部院区の改修工事が行われる前に、「故宮三宝」を展示する特別展を開催することとなりました。前回「国宝総動員」（2011）で三宝が一堂に展示されましたが、すでに 10 年も前のことですので、今回の特別展にご期待ください。

この度の特別展では、故宮を代表する国宝 3 点のほか、この三家の風格から影響を受けた作品 9 点を別の陳列室で展示します。元代から民国にかけて描かれたこれらの作品は、いずれも後人が古代の作品から学びつつ、新たな創造を行った時代的な特徴が見られます。これら後世の模倣例からは、三家の画風が伝承されていった道筋を具体的に辿ることができるだけでなく、山水画史上における范寬、郭熙、李唐の崇高な地位を確固としたものになっています。展示エリアでは、超高画質 8K による国宝 3 点の映像のほか、マルチメディアアート「絵の中をゆく」、アニメーション「筆墨の旅」などの映像も合わせて放映されます。これらの多角的な展示内容をご覧になった後に、天下の名跡である国宝が眼前に現れた時、三宝の魅力を心ゆくまでじっくりと、あますところなく堪能していただけるでしょう。



展區平面圖
Floor Plan



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<http://www.npm.gov.tw>
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簽款 Signatures

宋 范寬 谿山行旅

Travelers Among Mountains and Streams

Fan Kuan (ca. 950-after 1032), Song dynasty



范寬把自己的簽名，巧妙地藏身於驢隊後方的樹隙間。

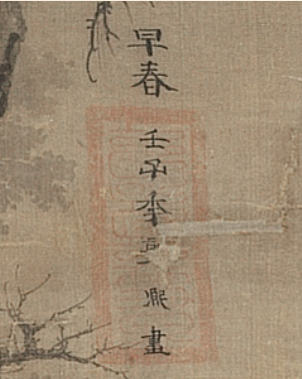
Fan Kuan discreetly hid his signature within the trees behind the donkey train.

谿山行旅 局部
Detail of *Travelers Among Mountains and Streams*

宋 郭熙 早春圖

Early Spring

Guo Xi (ca. 1023-after 1087), Song dynasty



畫幅左方，下垂的樹枝底下，郭熙以楷書寫了一行小字「早春壬子年郭熙畫」，字上並鈐有「郭熙筆」長方印。

To the left below the hanging tree branch is a line of small characters in standard script for Guo Xi's signature. It reads, "‘Early Spring.’ Painted by Guo Xi in the ‘renzi’ year," the latter part being impressed with a rectangular seal "Guo Xi bi," which means, "(From the) Brush of Guo Xi."

早春圖 局部
Detail of *Early Spring*

宋 李唐 萬壑松風

Whispering Pines in Myriad Valleys

Li Tang (ca. 1049-after 1130), Song dynasty



在這幅畫裡，畫家將自己的簽名和時間，鑲嵌在遠方的山峰上。他以小字題寫「皇宋宣和甲辰春河陽李唐筆」，時值西元 1124 年，作畫那年，李唐已經 76 歲高齡了。

The artist inscribed the date and his signature on one of the spindly peaks in the distance. In small characters, he wrote, "Brushed by Li Tang of Heyang in the spring of the ‘jiachen’ year during the Xuanhe reign of the Imperial Song. Corresponding to 1124, it meant that Li Tang was already an old man of 76 by Chinese count.

萬壑松風 局部
Detail of *Whispering Pines in Myriad Valleys*

人物 Figures

宋 范寬 谿山行旅

Travelers Among Mountains and Streams

Fan Kuan (ca. 950-after 1032), Song dynasty



近景巨石的後方，有一道貫穿東西的山路，一列馱負重物的驢隊，由兩名行旅驅策著，自右向左，緩緩前進。他們在畫中的存在，雖然渺小，卻為這幅鉅作，平添了行動的力量，也明確點出「谿山行旅」的主題。

Behind the large rock in the foreground is a mountain path that stretches from right to left. A donkey train carrying a heavy load is being led by two travelers as they slowly make their way to the left. Despite the tiny size of these figures, they most certainly add a sense of movement to this monumental work to form the subject of "Travelers Among Mountains and Streams."

沿著溪澗的山徑上，一名行腳僧人，正欲前往朝拜。

Following a path along the water's edge going to the bridge walks a monk who appears headed towards the temple on a pilgrimage.

谿山行旅 局部
Details of *Travelers Among Mountains and Streams*

宋 郭熙 早春圖

Early Spring

Guo Xi (ca. 1023-after 1087), Song dynasty



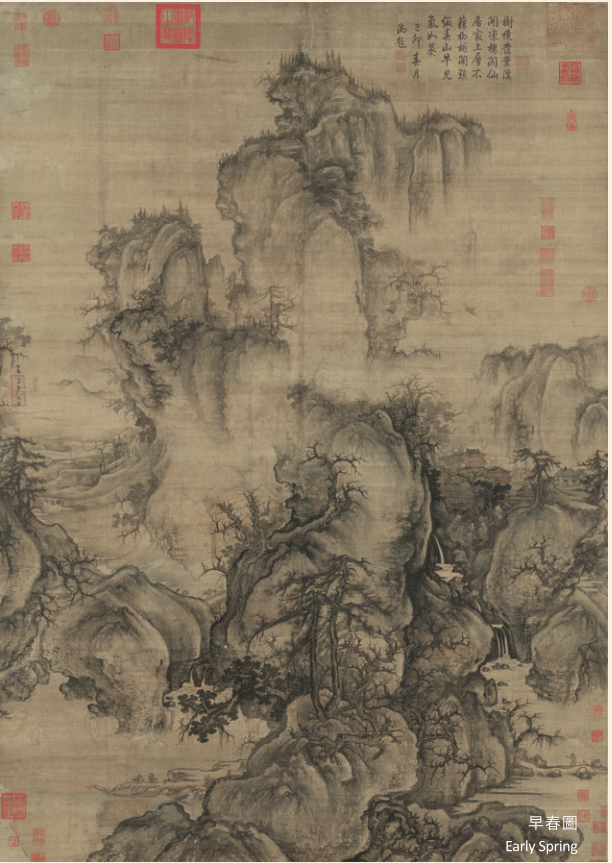
〈早春圖〉裡，一共畫了 13 個人物。畫面左下方，一艘蓬舟剛剛停泊靠岸，登岸的是築居在水濱的一家人，有懷抱小孩的母親，跟隨在旁的小孩，以及擔著行李的童僕。而主人豢養的小狗，已興奮地搶在眾人前面，快速朝家門奔馳。

A total of 13 figures can be found in "Early Spring." In the lower left a skiff has just moored at the bank, where the residence of a family is located. Having just disembarked, a mother holding an infant is accompanied by a child as well as a young attendant carrying a shoulder pole. The small dog belonging to the master of the household excitedly leads the way in heading home, running quickly to the front gate.

在這片廣袤山水間活動的人物，還有正在撐篙行進的舟子和漁夫、挑擔跨過木棧橋的主僕，以及走在蜿蜒山徑上的行腳僧。這幾組人物，各個形象寫實而生動，為畫面平添了活潑的生意。

The figures active in this vast landscape also include a boatman hard at work and a fisherman. There is also a man accompanied by attendants carrying a load across a wooden bridge and itinerant monks walking on a winding mountain path. These groups of figures are all rendered realistically and with animation, adding a lively touch to the painting.

早春圖 局部
Details of *Early Spring*



早春圖
Early Spring



萬壑松風
Whispering Pines in Myriad Valleys