



香港國際拍賣行有限公司

Hong Kong International Auction House Limited

證書編號 Certificate Number: GV-PP-2111-002 to 005

DIMENSIONS: Each Frame: 177cm, Each Content: 167.5cm (Width);
Each Frame: 39.5cm, Each Content: 30cm (Height)

NAME: Riverside Scene of the Peaceful and Prosperous Capital
Ceramic Art Paintings (a set of four pieces)

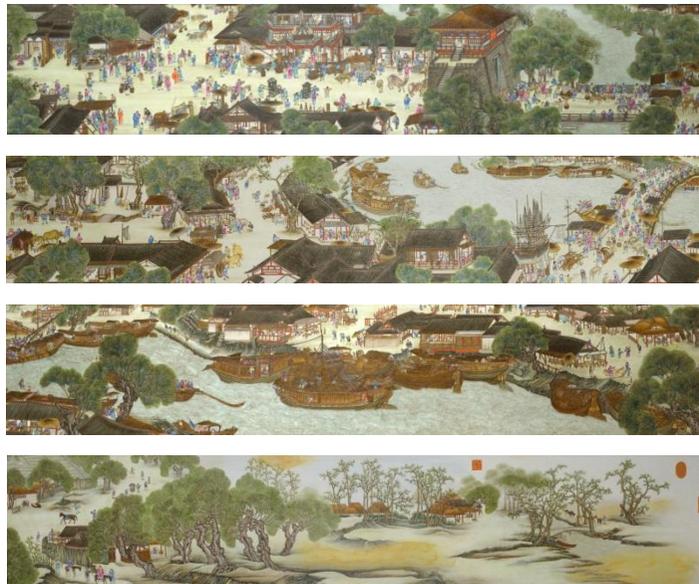
鑑定報告 APPRAISAL REPORT

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名稱: 《清明上河圖》瓷版藝術畫一套共四件



鑑定專家 EXPERT APPRAISER :

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF HONG KONG INTERNATIONAL AUCTION HOUSE LTD

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Brief Description of GV-PP-2111-002 to 005

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This item is a set of four pieces. This is a set of ceramic art paintings by the collective in Jingdezhen in the 1960s. Riverside Scene of the Peaceful and Prosperous Capital, one of the ten most famous classical Chinese paintings, is a color painting of the customs of the Northern Song Dynasty. The scroll is the only surviving masterpiece of Zhang Zeduan, a painter of the Northern Song Dynasty, and is a national treasure, now preserved in the Palace Museum in Beijing. The painting, in the form of a long scroll featuring a scattered perspective composition, vividly records the picture of urban life in China in the twelfth century.

The Riverside Scene of the Peaceful and Prosperous Capital records buildings and people's livelihoods in the suburbs of Bianjing (present-day Kaifeng, Henan Province), capital of the late Northern Song Dynasty under the reign of Emperor Hui, and on both sides of the Bianhe River within the city with exquisite brushwork. The painting actually portrays the scenery in autumn, and the two Chinese characters "Qing" and "Ming" (also meaning the Tomb Sweeping Day) actually illustrate that the country was peaceful, and it has nothing to do with the Tomb Sweeping Day. Since Zhang Zeduan was an imperial painter, his paintings were for the court. The origin of the two characters "Qingming" is twofold: first, Zhang Zeduan added these two characters when he presented the paintings to gain the appreciation of the emperor; second, Zhang Zeduan did not add the characters "Qingming" when he presented the paintings, but just called it "Riverside Scene". It was the "Qingming Riverside Scene" when the emperor saw the prosperous scene on the paintings, and since it was the Song Dynasty that liked to embellish the entire world, the emperor added the characters "Qingming" to the name "Riverside Scene". To highlight the prosperous scene and natural scenery of Bianliang, the capital of the Northern Song Dynasty, as well as both banks of the Bianhe River, the ceramic version of this painting was collectively created by painters in Jingdezhen in the 1960s, in the form of ceramic painting, the scattered perspective composition method was adopted to incorporate the complicated scenery into a unified and varying picture. There are 815 figures in the painting, differently dressed and with different looks, interspersed with various activities. The painting highlights the playfulness, the composition is well-balanced in terms of density, changes in pace and rhythm are highlighted, and the brushwork and ink strokes are all sophisticated.

The original painting Riverside Scene of the Peaceful and Prosperous Capital, as an ancient Chinese art treasure on paper and silk, provides an excellent reference for later generations to study the prosperous scene on both sides of Bianhe River in Bianjing, the capital of Northern Song Dynasty. And Jingdezhen painters made ceramic painting with Riverside Scene of the Peaceful and Prosperous Capital as a template, which is also a highly innovative way of making ceramic paintings. However, due to the large size of the painting and the fact that it was displayed on top of a ceramic panel, it was only possible to adopt a patchwork approach — the ceramic panels produced by ceramic manufacturers were assembled together by splicing. This technique features easy installation, high-temperature firing for permanent preservation without fading, and bright colors, making it certainly an excellent scenery to enjoy. This piece of artwork "transforms" the masterpiece of paper and silk into a ceramic expression, which can be said to be a praise and spatial expansion of the content of the original picture, and is truly a great set of works worth collecting.

Market price: USD 38,800 - 45,200 (Each)

產品簡述: GV-PP-2111-002 to 005

本拍品為一套共四件。60年代景德鎮集體創作的瓷版藝術作品。中國十大傳世名畫之一的清明上河圖為北宋風俗畫作品，該畫卷是北宋畫家張擇端存世的僅見的一幅精品，屬國寶級文物，現存於北京故宮博物院。作品以長卷形式，採用散點透視的構圖法，生動地記錄了中國十二世紀城市生活的面貌。《清明上河圖》以精緻的工筆記錄了北宋末期、徽宗時代首都汴京（今河南開封）郊區和城內汴河兩岸的建築和民生。該圖實際描繪的是秋季景色，“清明”二字是描繪當時正值清明，天下太平，並非清明時節。因張擇端是一位宮廷畫家，他的畫是為宮廷服務的，關於“清明”二字的來歷有二個：一是張擇端在進獻畫時為得到皇帝的賞識所以加上了“清明”二字；二是張擇端在將畫進獻時並沒有“清明”二字，只叫“上河圖”，皇帝看到畫上的繁榮景象，因宋代喜歡粉飾天下，所以皇帝在“上河圖”這個名字的基礎上加上了“清明”二字，是為“清明上河圖”。為了顯現北宋京城汴梁以及汴河兩岸的繁華景象和自然風光，本瓷版拍品乃60年代景德鎮的畫家們集體創作、以瓷畫形式，採用散點透視的構圖法，將繁雜的景物納入統一而富於變化的畫面中，畫中人物815人，衣著不同，神情各異，其間穿插各種活動，注重戲劇性，構圖疏密有致，注重節奏感和韻律的變化，筆墨章法都很巧妙。

因為《清明上河圖》國畫原作作為中國古代紙絹煤質藝術珍品，為後人研究北宋首都汴京當年汴河兩岸“物阜民豐”的繁榮景象提供了很好的藍本。而景德鎮的畫師用清明上河圖的範本來做陶瓷瓷板畫也是一種很創新的造法。

不過因為畫幅較大並且還是展現在陶瓷瓷板畫上面，所以只能採用拼接式的製作方法-陶瓷廠家生產的陶瓷瓷板畫通過拼接製作而成，安裝方便，高溫燒制可以永久保存不褪色，色彩鮮豔，定會成為一道美麗的風景線。

本件作品將這一紙絹藝術傑作“轉換”成陶瓷表現形式，可以說是對原作畫面內容的表揚和空間拓展，誠為值得收藏的一套佳作。

市場價值: USD 38,800 - 45,200 元 (每件)

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