

**Ming Huang Xing Shu Tu (Tang Xuanzong
Going to Sichuan)**

Li Zhaodao

Tang Dynasty (618–907)

Color on Silk

55.9 × 81cm

Li Zhaodao (whose dates are unknown), son of Li Sixun and known as General Li Junior, lived in the competent and flourishing reign (712–756, esp. 713–742) of Tang Xuanzong or Emperor Li Longji (685–762). This handscroll of primitive simplicity depicts Tang Xuanzong going to southwest China's Sichuan to flee from the armed rebellion led by generals An Lushan and Shi Siming in 755. Some critics have regarded it as a facsimile made during the Song Dynasty.





**Long Su Jiao Min Tu (Villagers Celebrating
for the Descent of a Dragon)**

Dong Yuan

Southern Tang (937–975)

Color on Silk

156 × 160cm

Dong Yuan (?–962) was a renowned painter of the Southern Tang in the Five

Dynasties and Ten States period. He was expert in drawing landscape, dragons, cattle, and the portrait of Zhong Kui (a deity who can drive away evil spirits in Chinese folklore). In this scroll villagers gather at the riverside while singing and dancing. Actually the exact meaning of the painting's title is not very clear; Emperor Qianlong (1711–1799) of the Qing Dynasty assumed that it depicts people praying for rain while seeing the descent of a dragon. The meandering mountain ranges that occupy more than half of the picture space are painted with light-ink strokes to show the shade and texture of rocks and hills.



**Qiu Shan Wen Dao Tu (Seeking the Tao
in Autumn Mountains)**

Ju-ran

Southern Tang (937–975)

Ink and Wash on Silk

156.2 × 77.2cm

Ju-ran (whose dates are unknown), an outstanding Southern Tang landscape painter belonging to the southern school, was a monk in the Kaiyuan Monastery. This exquisite picture of profound implications manifests the painter's typical style.