

上海粉画学会

艺术顾问 连逸卿

主 编 李之久

PASTEL SOCIETY OF

SHANGHAI ADVISOR

LIAN YIQIN EDITOR

IN CHIEF LI ZHI JIU

粉画十年

PASTEL IN SHANGHAI

· 作品集 ·

A COLLECTION OF DECADE—LONG WORKS



上海人民美術出版社

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前言

PREFACE

粉画，又称色粉画。

粉画，集油画之厚重，水彩之轻灵于一身。在欧美各国，粉画与油画、水彩一样，十分普及。远在十六世纪，意大利画家达·芬奇、米盖朗基罗等就运用色粉笔作素描和画稿。继而发现色粉笔的表现力极强，且具有特殊的艺术效果，于是群起而习之，由此开粉画艺术之先河。十六世纪中叶，巴洛克艺术先驱巴罗奇和另一代表人物乔托·雷尼就醉心于粉画，作品至今犹存。十七世纪，粉画传遍欧洲各国，成为独立画种。粉画材料日趋完备，技法亦愈臻成熟，以专事粉画而蜚声画坛者不乏其人。十八世纪，粉画空前繁荣，法国的布歇、华托、拉杜尔、夏尔丹，意大利的卡里埃拉，英国的可特和瑞士的里奥泰尔等都擅用粉画描绘肖像和风俗画，一时高手如林，群星争辉。色粉画堪称十八世纪绘画艺术史上最引人注目的篇章，而其中最优秀的作品已近似于一个世纪后才发展起来的印象派画风。

粉画被公认为表现皮肤色泽和精美衣饰质感的最理想的手段，并一度被认为是表现浮华奢靡的宫廷生活的工具。十八世纪末，随着法国封建王朝的垮台，作为宫廷肖像画的黄金时代宣告结束，粉画亦经历了一个短暂的衰落过程。然而，当新时期的一些具有自由思想的画家们重新发现粉画是多么美好的绘画手段时，就又繁盛起来，而且达到了新的高潮。事实上，粉画的表现力极丰富，其适用范围几乎是无限的。这在德拉克洛瓦、米勒、马奈、雷诺阿、德加等艺术大师留下的粉画作品中可以得到印证。其中尤以德加的作品脍炙人口，将粉画艺术提升到一个新的境界和高度。至今，我们在欣赏他的《舞女》、《浴女》，以及他的学生、美国女画家卡萨特以母爱为主题的作品时，仍不能不为他们炉火纯青出神入化的粉画技艺而倾倒。

从印象派直贯后期印象派，粉画进入了一个发展全盛时期。现代派画家中，惠斯勒、雷东、毕加索亦涉足粉画，熟谙此道。而马蒂斯则有粉画大师之美誉。

世纪之初，西学东渐。1919年，粉画由李超士先生传入我国。曾经游学国外的老一辈画家徐悲鸿、颜文梁、潘玉良等，不仅是著名的油画家，同时也是杰出的色粉画家，而李超士则以专工粉画而著称。他们的传世作品，无疑是我国现代美术兴起以来的宝贵的艺术财富。三十年代，粉画材料不断进口，国产的粉画笔和纸亦随时可买。当时多数青年画家都曾研习粉画。随后许多年，由于种种社会因素和客观条件所限，粉画艺术的发展渐趋式微。尤其十年动乱，艺苑凋敝，粉画几乎泯灭。

1979年5月，经刘汝醴、卢鸿基发起征集十余位粉画家的作品，在南京和广州试展，观众反响热烈。1980年3月移展北京，引起首都文化艺术界的热切关注。同年9月，卢鸿基、连逸卿在上海筹办全国粉画联展，这是上海有史以来首次较大规模地举办粉画展览。这些活动，使这一在国内将被遗忘的画种得以展示其独有的魅力和风貌，振兴和发展我国的粉画艺术事业，此其时矣。

上海是我国粉画艺术的发祥地，也是画家较集中的地区之一。1985年5月，由颜文梁、李泳森、连逸卿联合发起成立了上海粉画学会。学会成立后，定期举行作品观摩、学术研讨会，举办画展及对外交流活动。老会长连逸卿更是壮心不已，以老迈之躯坚持创作，在他的倡导和带动下，学会老中青画家和衷共济，佳作累累。历年来，上海入选全国性美术展览的粉画作品，高居全国之冠。

这本画册汇集了上海粉画学会部分会员的作品百余幅，作品风格各异，多姿多彩，清新隽永，旨趣高雅。可以期望，在建设高度发展的社会主义精神文明的今天，在我国文化艺术的百花园中，粉画——这朵魅力独具的鲜花，将会日益繁茂，日益灿烂。

Pastel is called Fen Hua as well as Se Fen Hua in Chinese.

Pastels are featured both in heaviness of oil paintings and lightness of watercolors. In Europe and America, pastels are as popular as oil paintings and watercolors. Early in the sixteenth century, the Italian artists Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo sketched and painted in pastilles. They found pastilles were rich in expression and provided unimaginable artistic result. Many artists followed after them. Pastel art was born. In the mid-sixteenth century, the forerunners of Baroque such as Guido Reni, were bent on pastel. Their works remained till now. Since the 17th century, pastel spread over the countries in Europe and became an independent type of painting art. The pastel materials were being completed, skills came to be perfect. Many professional pastelists were well-known in the painting field. In 18th century, pastel is flourishing. Many famous painters made portraits and genres in pastel such as the French painters, Boucher, Watteau and Chardin; the Italian painter, Po-Salla Carriera and the Swiss painter, Liotard ...etc. were all good at making portraits and genres in pastel. Many good pastel painters appeared. Pastels could be regarded as the most attractive page in the art history of the 18th century, among which the most excellent works could compare with the works of the impressionism developed a century later.

Pastel was once regarded to be the best way to express the luxurious palace life and the color of skin and fashion. At the end of the 18th century, with the collapse of the feudal dynasties in France, the golden age of palace portraits came to the end. It brought a short declining period to pastels. However, when painters in the new century re-found it had a sharp expression in painting, it gradually became popular and came to be flourishing. As a matter of fact, pastel is rich in expression with almost unlimited scope. Delacroix, Millet, Manet, Renoir and Degas were interested in pastel and had many works left behind them, among which Degas's works were greatly welcomed. Till now, people are infatuated while they look at his works "Dancers" and "Women in Bath" and works painted with the theme of "Mother's Love" by Casatt, his student, an American woman painter.

From impressionism to post-impressionism, pastel came to a well-developed period. The painters of modernism Whistler, Redon and Picasso also made pastels. However, Matisse could be honored as a master of pastels.

At the beginning of this century, in 1919, Mr. Li Chaoshi introduced pastel to China. Xu Beihong and Yan Wenliang ... etc. who once studied art abroad were well-known oil painters and pastelists as well. Their works are no doubt the art treasures in China's modern fine arts. In 1930s' pastel materials abroad were introduced to China and pastilles and paper locally made could be brought easily. At that time, many young painters studied pastels. But for the later years, because of many reasons, the development of pastel art slowed down, especially during the years of the Culture Revolution, pastel was facing to be lost.

In May 1979, Liu Ruli and Lu Hongji sponsored to collected pastels made by about ten pastelists and had a trial exhibition in Nanjing and Guanzhou respectively. The exhibitions received a warm welcome. In March 1980, they were exhibited in Beijing and attracted interests of the art field in Beijing. The same year of Sept., Lu Hongji and Lian Yiqin co-sponsored a national pastel exhibition. This is the first time in Shanghai to hold such a big pastel show. The above activities had pastel, which was nearly lost, showed its charm and survived and developed in China.

Shanghai is the birthplace of pastel art. It is also the place with many painters. In May 1985, Yan Wenliang, Li Yongsan and Lian Yiqin co-sponsored to set up Shanghai Pastel Society. After the establishment, the society has held symposia and pastel shows regularly and held symposiums aboard. With the effort of young and elder painters, Shanghai has the most pastel works showed in national exhibitions than any other cities and won most of the prizes for pastel works.

This album collected about one hundred works made by members of Shanghai Pastel Society. The style of works are various, graceful and fresh. Among various types of painting art, pastel, a charming flower, will surely be booming.

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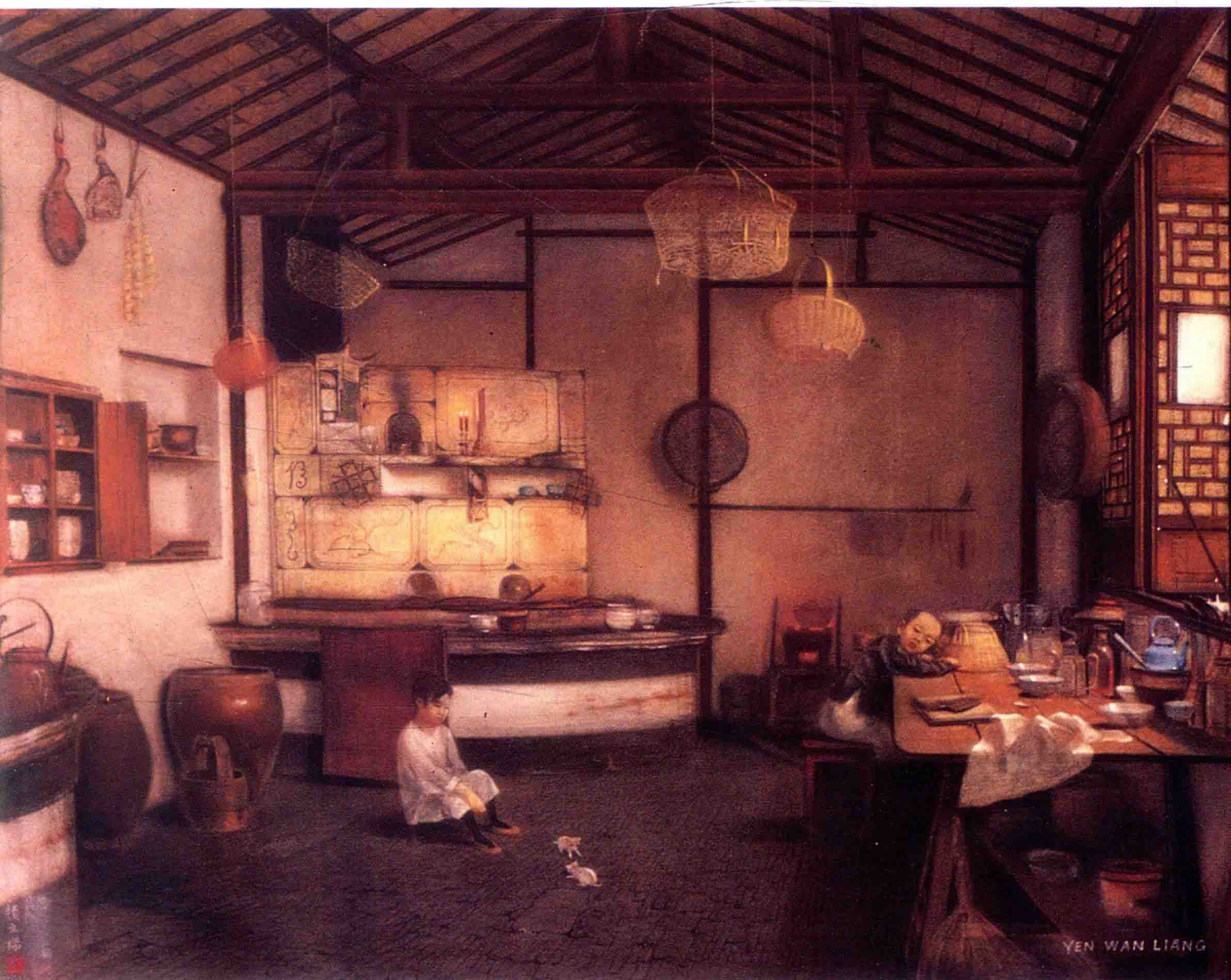
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颜文梁 (1895 - 1987) 当代杰出的画家、美术教育家。1922年创办苏州美术学校任校长。1928年入法国巴黎美术学院深造。其粉画作品《厨房》曾入选法国巴黎沙龙并获荣誉奖。历任苏州美专校长、中央美院华东分院副院长、中国美协理事、上海美协副主席、浙江美院顾问、上海粉画学会名誉会长。出版有《颜文梁画集》、《现代美术家颜文梁画论、作品、生平》等各种画册和专集。

Yan Wenliang (1895 - 1987) is a well known artist and fine art educator. He founded Suzhou Academy of Fine Arts in 1922 and was president of the academy. His pastel painting "Kitchen" showed in Paris Salon and got the honorary prize. He is successively to be elected president of Suzhou Academy of Fine Arts, vice president of Central Academy of Fine Arts, East China Branch, a director of China Artists Association, vice chairman of Shanghai Artists Association, consultant of Zhejiang Academy of Fine Arts and an honorary director of Shanghai Pastel Society. His books and albums are published, among which are "Album of Yan Wenliang's Works" and "The Contemporary Artist, Yan Wenliang's Views on Painting, Works and Life".



厨房 Kitchen 1920

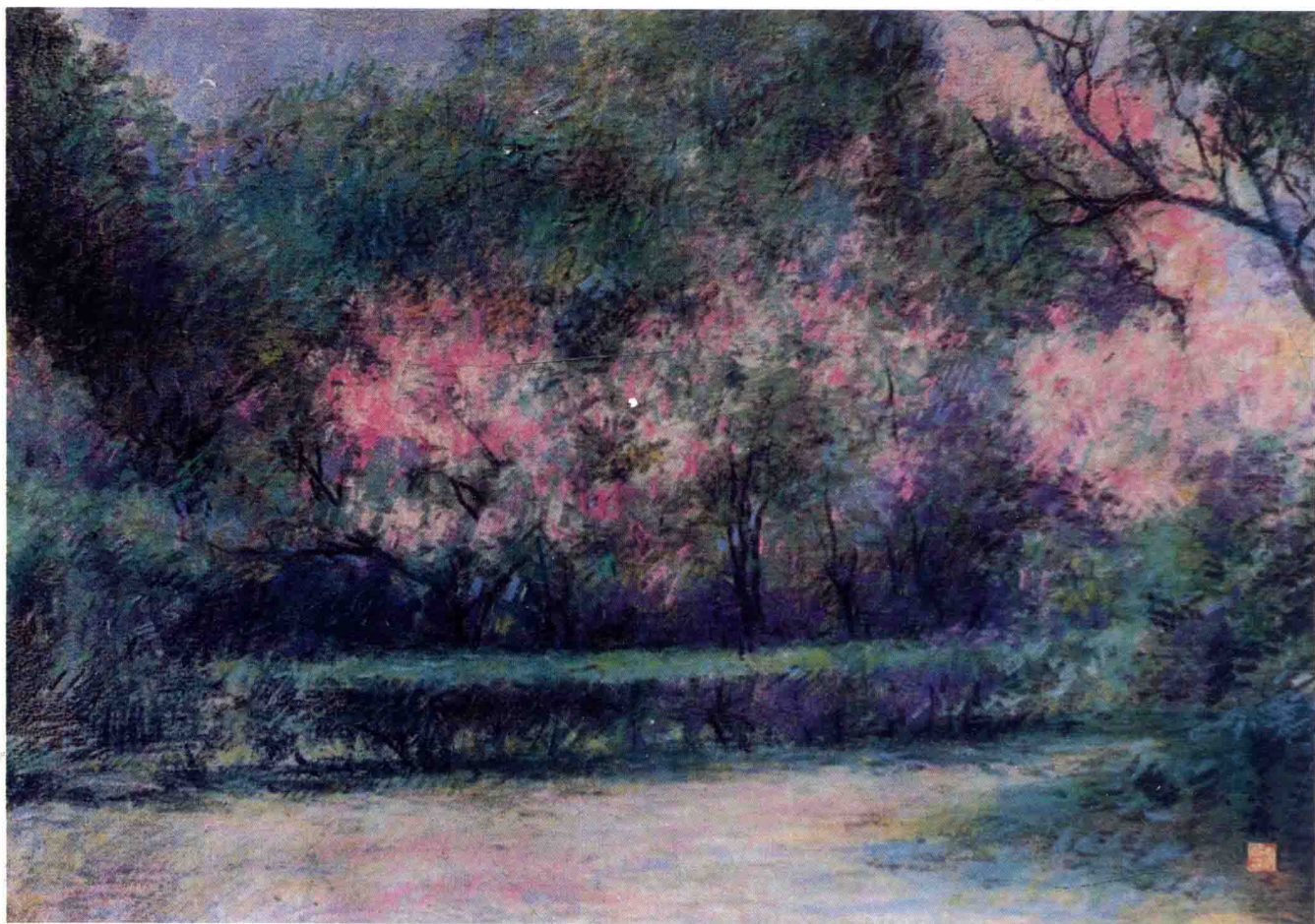


李咏森 1898 年生于江苏常熟。当代著名水彩画家、粉画家和美术教育家。一级美术师。苏州美专首届毕业。曾任苏州美专副校长、美协上海分会理事。创建上海水彩画研究会。现为该会名誉会长和上海粉画学会名誉会长。出版有《水彩画技法》《水彩画临本》《谈水彩画》、《李咏森水彩画集》。

Li Yongsan, born in 1898 in Changshu of Jiangsu province, is a famous watercolor painter, pastel artist and art educator and a first class artist. He studied art in Suzhou Academy of Fine Arts and was vice president of Suzhou Academy of Fine Arts, a director of China Artists Association, Shanghai Branch. He founded Shanghai Watercolor Painting Research Association. He is now an honorary director of Shanghai Watercolor Painting Research Association and Shanghai Pastel Society. The books he wrote are "Skills of Watercolor Painting", "Copies of Watercolor Paintings", "Talking about Watercolor Painting" and "An Album of Li Yongsan's Watercolor Paintings".



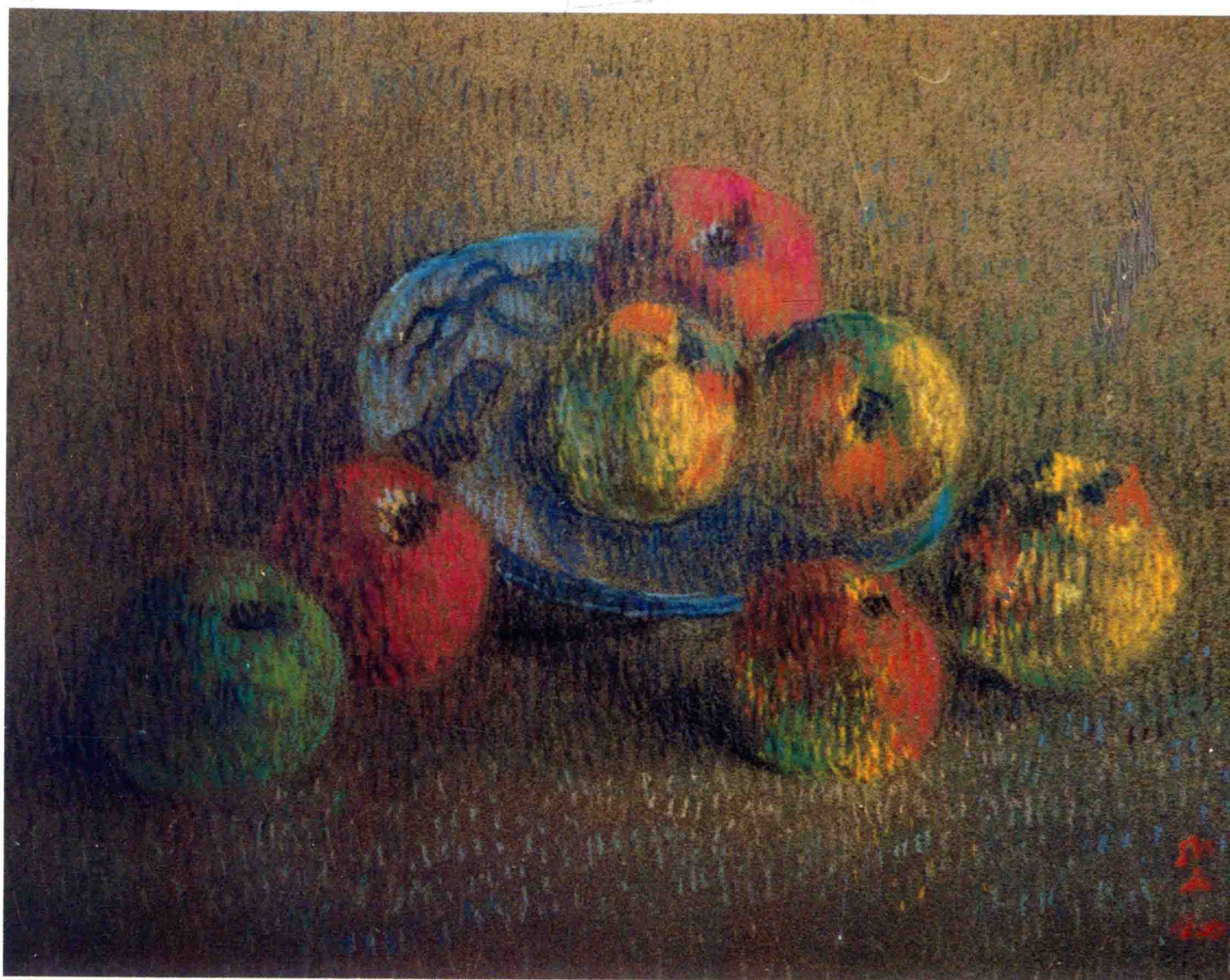
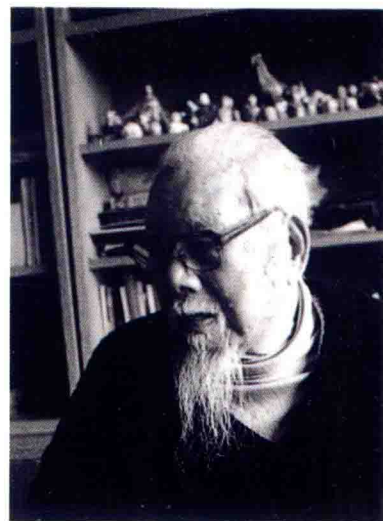
山径 Mountain Road 1992



桃花乡 Village of Peach Blossom 1992

周碧初 (1903-1995) 当代著名油画家、美术教育家。1924年毕业于厦门美术专科学校。1925年赴法国留学，接受印象主义画风。1930年毕业回国。1932年在上海新华艺专任西画教授，历时十年。后又任教于杭州国立艺专。1951年侨居印度尼西亚，期间曾多次举办个人画展。1959年回国。曾被聘为上海美术专科学校教授、上海油画雕塑院顾问、上海粉画学会顾问、上海侨联委员。

Zhou Bichu (1903-1995) is a famous contemporary oil painter and fine art educator. He graduated from Xiamen Academy of Fine Arts in 1924 and went to France in 1925. He accepted style of impressionism there. He went back to China in 1930 and worked as a professor of western painting at Shanghai Xinhua Art Academy for ten years. Then he taught at Hangzhou National Art Academy. He went to Indonesia in 1951 and held many personal painting shows during his stay there. In 1959, he came back to China again. He was appointed to be professor of Shanghai Academy of Fine Arts, a consultant Shanghai Oil Painting & Sculpture Institute and Shanghai Pastel Society and a member of Shanghai Union Committee of Overseas Chinese.



苹果与瓷盆 Apple & Pottery Basin 1987



段在衡 1910年生。1928年毕业于杭州国立艺专。长期从事于美术教育，擅长国画和粉画。代表作品有《鳊鱼》、《静物》等。现为上海粉画学会顾问。

Duan Zaiheng, born in 1910, graduated from Hangzhou National Art Academy in 1928. He has been engaged in education for a long time. He is good at traditional Chinese painting and pastel painting. His representative works are "Mandarin Fish", "Still Life" and so on. Now he is a consultant of Shanghai Pastel Society.



风景 Landscape 1980

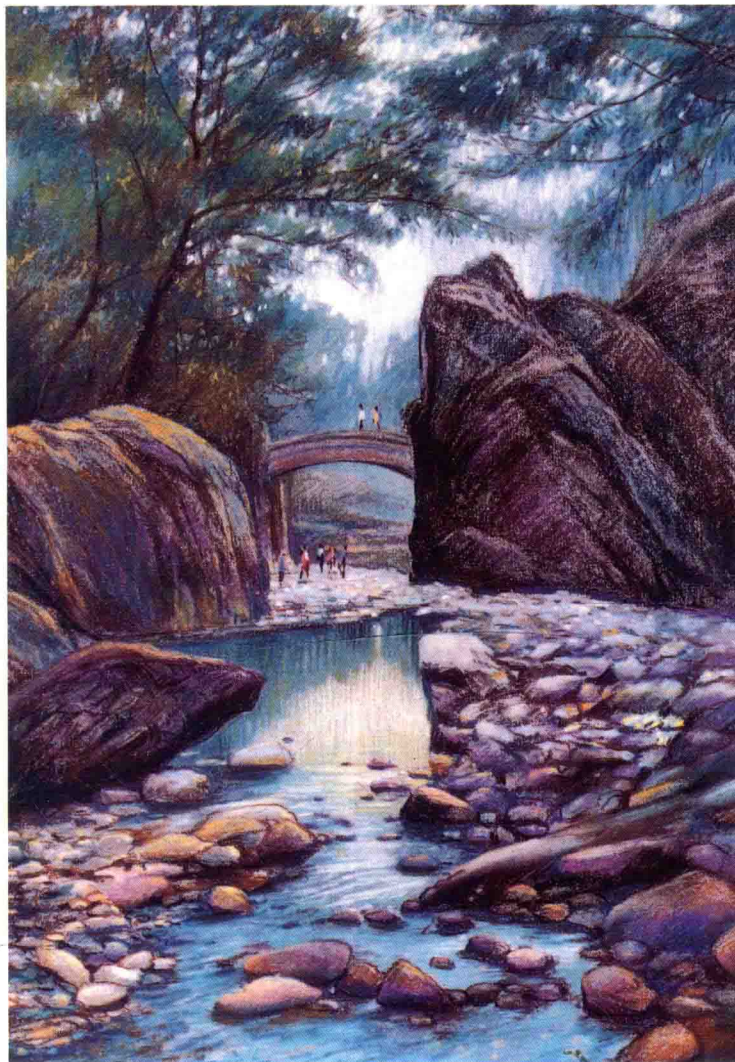


连云港花果山 Huaguo Hill in Lianyun Port 1980



钱延康 1913 年生于江苏常熟，为苏州美专第一届毕业生。抗战时期随叔祖父钱昌照先生去重庆举办第一次个人画展。1949 年后，受聘于上海行知艺校。作品多次入选上海、全国历届美展及国外展览。1960 年参加绘制北京人民大会堂油画《长江第一桥》。

Qian Yankang, born in Changshu of Jiangsu province in 1913. He is the first batch of graduates of Suzhou Academy of Fine Arts. During the Anti-Japanese War, he followed Mr. Qian Changzhao, grandpa in law to Chongqing. He held his first personal show there. Since 1949, he worked for Shanghai Xingzi Art School. His works were showed home and abroad. He participated the work of the oil painting "The First Bridge of Changjiang River" hung in the People's Hall in 1960.



雁荡山
Yandang Mountain
1985

太湖
Taihu Lake 1985





连逸卿 1917年生于浙江松阳,30年代毕业于国立杭州艺专。40年代在杭州合办西湖艺术研究所和子民艺术研究所。1954年调上海戏剧学院舞美系任教。1985年与颜文梁、李咏森等联合发起成立上海粉画学会,现为中国美术家协会会员、上海市美协会会员、上海粉画学会会长、颜文梁艺术促进会顾问。

Lian Yiqing, born in 1917 in Songyang of Zhejiang province, graduated from Hangzhou National Art Academy in 1930s. He co-founded West Lake Art Research Institute and People's Art Research Institute in Hangzhou in 1940s. He took up teaching at Department of Stage Design, Shanghai Academy of Drama in 1954. In 1985, he co-sponsored the establishment of Shanghai Pastel Society with Yan Wenliang and Li Yongsen. Now he is a member of China Artists Association, a member of Shanghai artists Association and director of Shanghai Pastel Society. He is also a consultant of Yan Wenliang Art Promotion Committee.

窗花 Window Flower 1989
花 Flower 1992
西红柿 Tomato 1982





朱怀新 1918年生，毕业于杭州国立艺专和国立中央大学。曾任教于各所美术院校。现为上海交通大学文学艺术顾问、教授、中国美术家协会会员、上海粉画学会顾问。

Zhu Huaixin, born in 1918, studied art in Hangzhou National Art Academy and National Central University. She taught at several academies of fine arts. Now she is a professor and a consultant of Department of Literature and Art, Shanghai Jiaotong University. She is a member of China Artists Association and a consultant of Shanghai Pastel Society.



自画像 Self-Portrait 1993

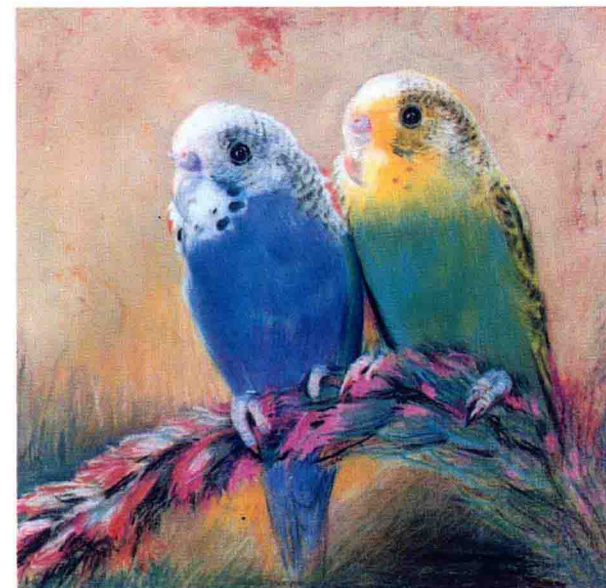


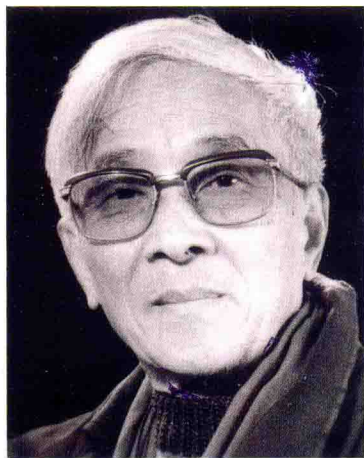
伙伴 Partners 1994

知音 Bosom Friend 1994



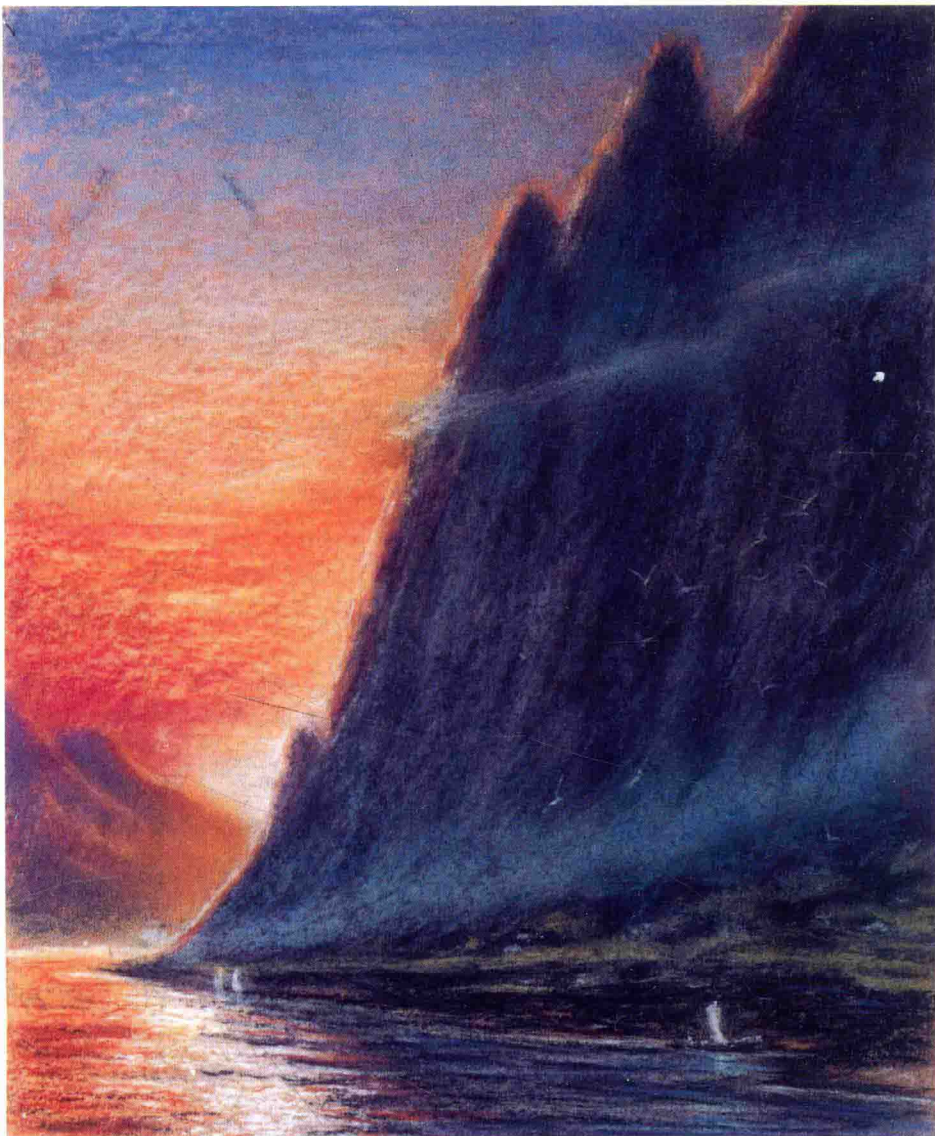
憩 Rest 1985





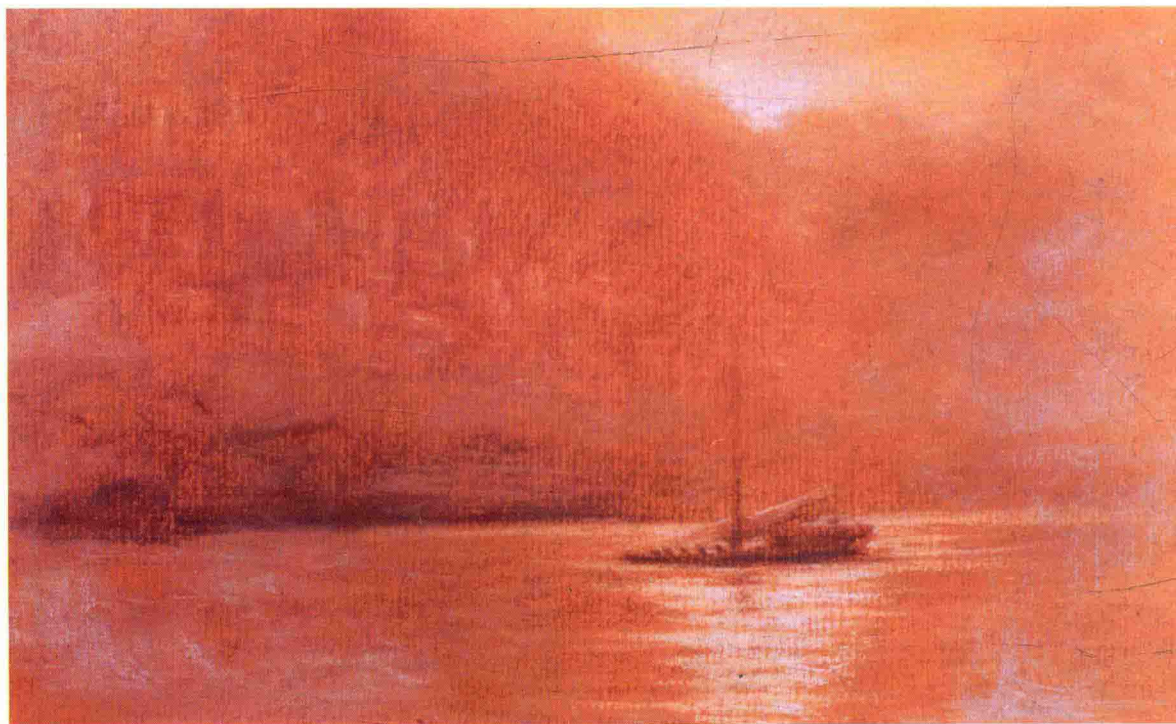
陈道坦 又名道坦，1919 年生于武汉。1946 年毕业于杭州国立艺专雕塑系。中国美协会员、一级雕塑艺术家、教授、上海美协主席团委员、上海市文联委员、上海市城市雕塑艺委会主任、上海粉画学会副会长。出版有《道坦雕塑选》、《道坦雕塑艺术》。

Chen Daotan, also known as Daotan, was born in Wuhan in 1919. He graduated from Sculpture Department, Hangzhou National Art Academy in 1946. He is a member of China Artists Association and a first-class sculptor. He is a professor, a presidium member of Shanghai Artists Association, a committee member of Shanghai Cultural Union, director of Shanghai Municipal Sculptural Art Commission and a vice director of Shanghai Pastel Society. His works "A Selection of Daotan's Sculptural Works" and "Daotan's Sculptural Art" are published.



三峡之晨 The Morning of Three Gorges 1980

三峡晓雾 The Morning Fog of Three Gorges 1980





马承铤 上海市人，1922年生。中国美术家协会上海分会会员、上海粉画学会顾问、副教授。早年毕业于上海美专西画系，先后任教于华东艺专、南京艺术学院。现主持上海城市建设学院建筑系的美术教学和研究工作。著有《马承铤作品选集》。

Ma Chengbiao was born in Shanghai in 1922. He is a member of China artists Association, Shanghai Branch and a consultant of Shanghai Pastel Society and a vice professor. He studied art in Department of Oil Painting, Shanghai Academy of Fine Arts at his early years. He was teaching in East China Art Academy and Nanjing Art Academy. He is now in charge of the education and research of fine arts, Architecture Department, Shanghai City Constructional College. His work "A Selection of Ma Chenbiao's Paintings" is published.



静物 Still Life 1990

静物 Still Life 1990

中国陶瓷 Chinese Pottery 1986



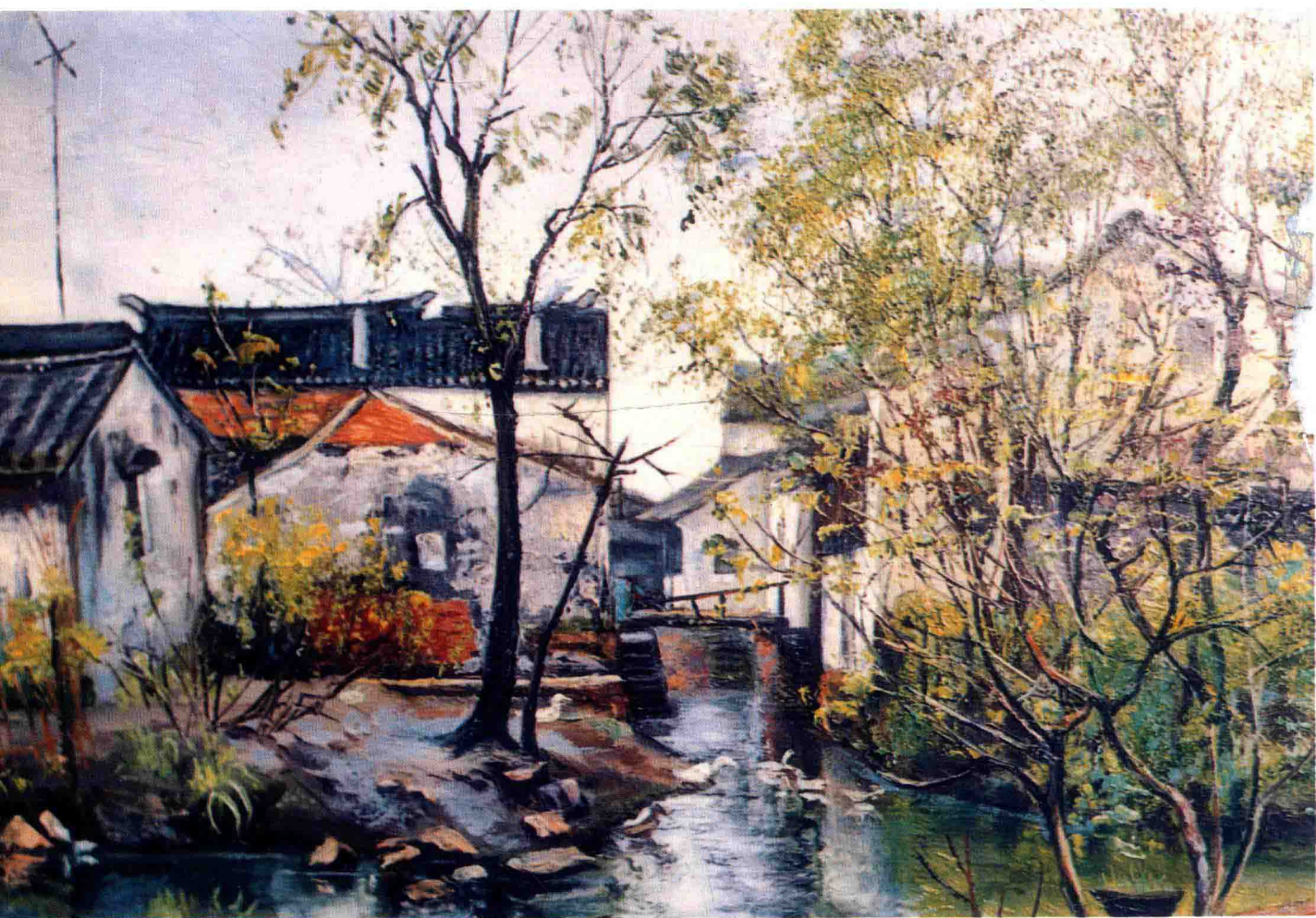


南翔古漪园 Guji Garden in Nanxiang 1983



陈宝荪 1924年生，江苏江阴人。早年就读于上海美术专科学校和苏州美术专科学校。现为上海市文史研究馆馆员。

Chen Baosun, born in Jiangyin of Jiangsu province in 1924, studied art at Shanghai College of Fine Arts and Suzhou College of Fine Arts in her early years. Now she is working in Shanghai Research Institute of Culture and History.



周庄银子浜 Yinzi River in Zhouzhuang 1985