



# 王冰如國畫作品選

WANG BINGRU SELECTIONS OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE PAINTING

陝西人民美術出版社

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王冰如女士

## 簡 介

王冰如，女，字凌雲，號青門內史，齋號天鏡室。陝西扶風籍，1908年12月出生，幼年熟讀四書五經，《左傳》等古典著作并酷愛繪畫藝術。

1930年就讀于上海美術專科學校西畫系，之后從事美術教育及國畫創作研究工作。1962年調中國美術家協會陝西分會為住會畫家、中國美術家協會會員（曾任陝西分會理事）、陝西省文史館榮譽館員、王維作品研究會顧問、陝西省老年書畫學會顧問，關心下一代委員會顧問，并創建陝西省婦女書畫家協會，曾任主席。國家一級畫師。

王冰如女士擅長花卉草蟲，尤精蝴蝶，素有“蝶王”、“蝶皇”之美譽。其作品秀麗典雅、構圖新穎、能工兼寫，在國內外有一定影響。曾多次舉辦個人畫展，主要有：“慶祝抗戰勝利畫展”、“支援淪陷區難胞、黃泛區災胞重返家園義賣畫展”（1948年）、部分作品曾赴東歐等國展出。陝西電視臺作了專題報道。國內多種畫報、刊物及報紙發表其作品，部分佳作如《百蝶舞春圖》、《蝴蝶泉邊蝴蝶會》、《櫻花蝴蝶》、《秋實累累秋花濃》、《豇豆雲豆》等被作為專題評介發表。

## BRIEF INTRODUCTION

Ms. Wang Bingru, styling herself ling Yun and known as "Qing Men Nei Shi", was born in Dec. 1908, in Fufeng county Shannxi province. she stuiied "National Literary Biography" "The Four Books and Five Classics" in her childhood. she does like the art paintings.

In 1930, she studied in the western paintings Department of Shanghai Art Academy, later, engaged in the reserech work of art education and native creation. In 1962, she became the association's painters when she was sent to chinese Artistic Association. Being a member of Artistic Association, a honorary member of shannxi Culture and Historical center. Being a consultant in wangwei works reserch association shannxi aged paintings and calligraphy association care for children committee. she took part in creating the women social association of painting and calligraphy in shannxi, to be president as the grade - I painter.

Ms. Wang Bingru was good at painting "flowers and worms", especial to butterflies. she was honored "the Queen of Butterflies". She had a good fame in overseas and her works pretty and elegant, original in conception. she held individual art paiting exhibition for several times, such as "the Art Exhibition for Congradulation to the Victory of Anti - Japanese War" "The Art Exhibition for Commemoration of Wang Bingru's painting for Sixty Years". Many of them were sent to be shown in east Europe. Shannxi TV Station had a special report for the works. Those painting were published by national magazine and newspaper, especial for "hundred more butterflies flying and dancing in springfield" "Meeting of plums and shuttling butterfly fountain" "Oriental cherry and butterfly" "Abundant fruits and fair flowers in Golden Autumn", which are appraised on a special subject.



## 序 言

王冰如女士，生于 1908 年。從事美術工作已 60 余載，是有影響的畫家和美術教育家。

冰如女士之父，王誠齋先生參加過辛亥革命、討袁及反對北洋軍閥的戰爭，與于右任、井勿幕同時是陝西民主革命的領導人之一，他長於書法、文史詩作，又是當時名震關中的學者。冰如女士幼承家學，勤于詩詞典賦，1930 年到上海美術專科學校（校長為著名畫家劉海粟先生）學習西畫，同時執著追求國畫藝術的繼承與創新，她的藝術追求與創作，得到了國畫大師石魯先生的贊許。

冰如女士能工兼寫，精于蝴蝶，她的作品形神兼備，鐘靈毓錦，在近半個多世紀的時間里創作了大批精品，并舉辦過八次個人畫展，1992 年陝西省政府及中國美術家協會陝西分會、陝西民

## PREFACE

Ms Wang Bingru was born in 1908, worked at art work for sixty years, she is a famous artist and educationist.

Ms Wang's father, Mr Wang chengzhai, had joined in the Xinhai Revolution, the war among warlords and against Yuan Shikai. he was one of the leaders of democratic revolution in shannxi province with Mr. Yu Youren, Mr. Jing Wumu at that time. He is not only a revolutionalist but also a famous scholar of Shannxi provinces. He is very strong at literature, history, poetry and calligraphy. When Ms Wang was very young, she was taught to read chinese classical essays and poems. By the year 1930, she studied at Shanghai art Academy. The head of Academy was Liu Haisu, a world famous artist. There, she had engaged in traditional Chinese Painting Art and Art creation. In There Ms wang Bingru's art creation was appraised by shi lu, a master of Art.

To be a painter and writer, she skilled in painting the butterflies. Her paintings may be simplified as "likeness not only in appearance but also in spirit" she created many essence arts during the five decades. She held individual exhibitions for eight times. In 1992, the government of shannxi province, the chinese artist association, shannxi branch association, shannxi Democratic Alliance held "The Commemoration of Wang Bingru Art Painting Exhibition".



## 序 言

主同盟共同舉辦了“王冰如從事藝術創作 60 年回顧展”。

作為美術教育家，冰如女士有着深厚的理論造詣，她認為：古人提出的繪畫六法的精髓是“形神兼備”。形與神是統一的，又是有區別的；神寓于形，沒有形體，神則無所依從，沒有形似就談不到神似，若只求形似則必呆滯無生氣，單純追求神似，只能得物象的外表而悖其精神，猶如一個沒有靈魂的軀殼，所以形與神是統一不可分割的。初學者，求形似則易，欲得神似實難，大千世界一草一木、一樹一石均有其內在的精神；荷花映日、不畏酷暑；梅花耐寒、傲霜凌雪，是其精神；竹有節，蘭幽香是其性格。畫出物象的內在精神和性格，不僅需要畫家的繪畫技巧，而更需要畫家的品德與修養，才能以純真的心靈去認識自然，感悟自然，表自然而得其真諦。道德修養

As an art educationist, she had great attainments, she thought "six principles painting" may be simplified as "likeness not only in appearance (figure, image, shape) but also in spirit". To be alike in appearance and in spirit are in one aspect, unified and in other aspect, separated, suppose there is a man, this man have his image and his inner spirit, and a painter who would portray this man must have his appearance and his inner spirit vividly represented.

The classical painting theory tells us: "it is easy to poetry a man's appearance but very difficult to portray a man's spirit". It is not difficult for a beginner to attain the likeness of appearance if he follows the principles of painting technique strictly. As for the likeness of spirit, only an experienced artist can get it. As we have said above, everything in nature has its inner spirit, either a bird or a flower, the lotus flourishes under burning sunshine without fear of hotness, and the plum blooms in the bitter coldness of ice and snow when all flowers faded in winter, the invincibility which they show in challenging natural force is their inner spirit - they are always compared to straight men or women who stand for truth firmly and face danger calmly. The sightness of elegant bamboo may be the symbol of moral courage, the fragrance of beautiful orchid may be the incarnation of good virtue, these mean what inner spirit these plants have. to portray the in-



## 序 言

與藝術技巧相得益彰，才能產生藝術的精品。冰如女士畢生以此嚴格自律，自勉自勵，勤學苦讀，在長期的繪畫實踐中形成鮮明的藝術風格，她的作品愛心洋溢，清新脫俗，給人以心靈的淨化與樂趣。

國畫理論強調：外師造化，中得心源。冰如女士作畫重觀察，重寫生，她認為把素材變成作品必須經過剪裁、選擇、融合、再造，必要的誇張和色彩的變化才能表達出畫家所要表達的思想情感，畫品即人品。在長達 65 年的創作實踐中冰如女士為人師表，孜孜以求，治學嚴謹，積畢生心血翰墨創作了大量作品，十年浩劫中，冰如女士義憤之下，付之一炬。現在結集出版的主要是近 20 年的作品，在她 90 高齡的時候首次付梓出版，了卻了老人一大心願，我們欣慰備至，衷心祝她健康長壽、藝術長青。

ner spirit of objective things vividly does not only relate to the technique of a painter but also closely relate to the painter's moral and learning culture. Only the learned artists who have noble character and give no consideration of personal fame and position can recognize nature with innocent hearts and grasp the true essence of nature.

Ms. Wang Bingru have been strict to herself through her whole life she always encourage herself to study hard to get a wide range of much more knowledge. she experienced herself art for long time. Her painting tells us "an artist learns from nature and draws inspiration from his own wisdom". Ms. wang paid attention to observation and sketching, she thought how the painter changes the materials into what he want to express. To attain this purpose, the material must be selected, melted, founded, reshaped, and exaggerated, and if necessary, colours changed, so as to express the painter's thought and emotion. , the moral of painting is the moral of person. Ms. wang devoted herself to the painting, and created many art paintings. During the Great Culture Revolution, Ms. Wang burned all the paintings. With Very angry, All these publised paintings are painted in recent 20 years. Now, she is over 90 years, in order to realize her only wish, we first publish her painting. we please and hope the old artist - Ms wang Bingru have good health, long life and art forever.

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作品

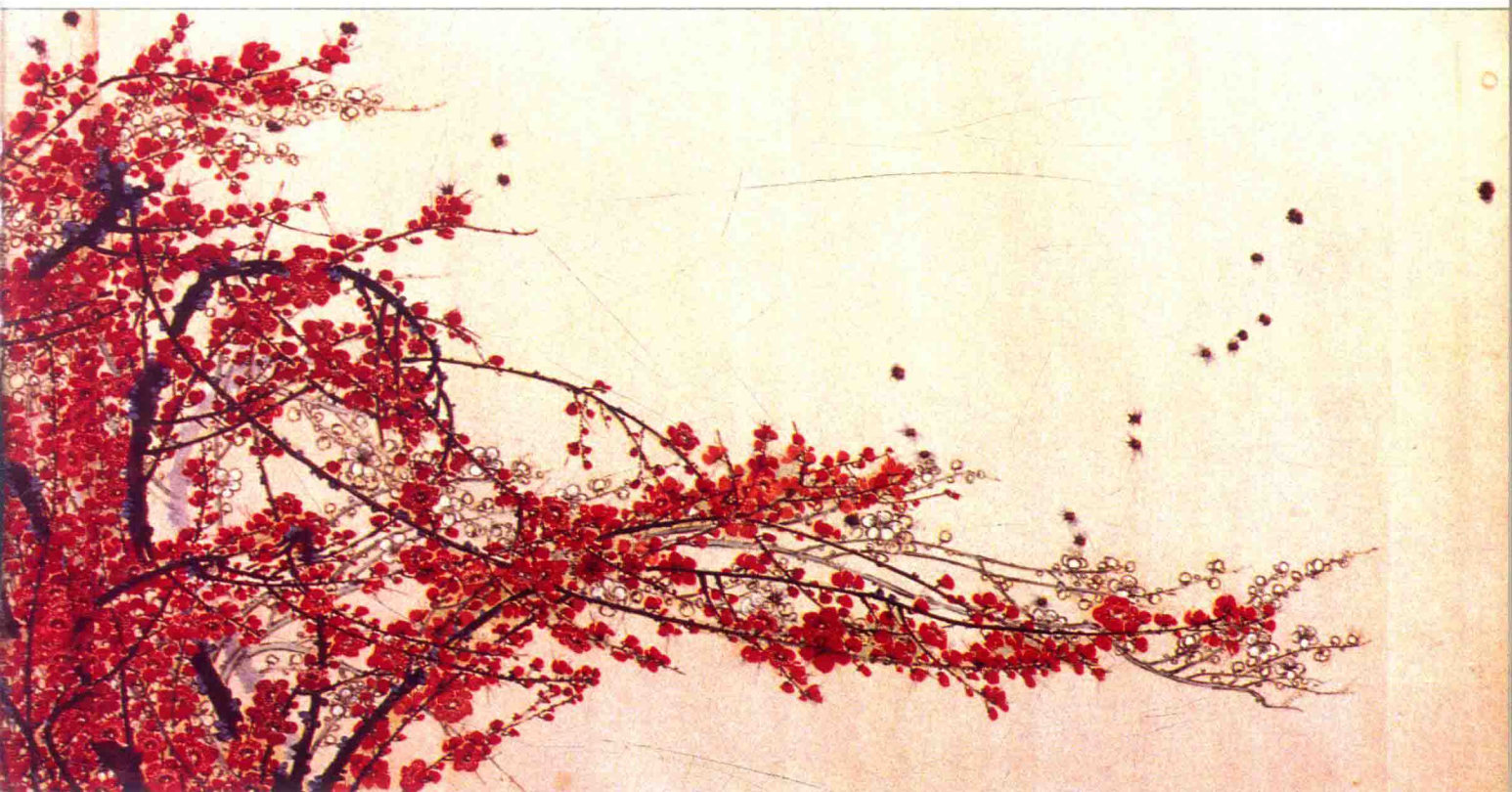
THE WORKS OF ART





六七畫  
紅梅心懷  
不競春紅  
妝為素  
策還曆  
天地心  
觀冰如  
志佳作為  
封頌石魯  
同於長安





紅梅蜜蜂



傲雪凌霜

冰谷雪崖朱未發造物破荒开此花  
一九七一年秋朱如寓于西安

傲雪凌霜





雪晴薄冰綴凍枝天微滿樹紅瓊瑤  
辛酉之夏月青門王冰如隱于廣州

紅梅八哥



蝶戀白梅





蝴蝶泉邊蝴蝶會(1985年作)





雲蝶祝壽



〈雲蝶祝壽〉局部



