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# 中国油鱼名家与金陵鼓楼

衛往店閱鹽

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### 《中国油画名家与金陵鼓楼》

主 编:张华清 周积寅

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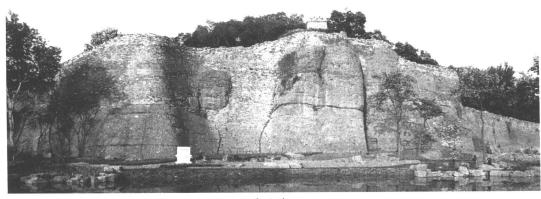


南京市鼓楼区人民政府办公楼

南京是我国古都之一。三国吴、东晋、宋、齐、梁、陈、五代南唐、明初、太平天国及民国时均建都于此,故有"六朝古都""十朝都会"之称。战国楚置金陵邑,秦称秣陵,三国吴称建业,晋称建康,明为南京,清为江宁府治。1927年设南京特别市,1930年改南京市至今。古之金陵邑,在今南京市清

凉山,东晋王导谓"建康古之金陵",后人因 作今南京市之别称。

金陵鼓楼,人杰地灵,具有独特优美的 自然地理环境和丰富的文化底蕴。五六千年 前,南京第一批原始村落便建于鼓楼岗一 带。城西石头城、清凉山、乌龙潭风光带,集 山、水、城、林之美。石头城在清凉山后,吴 国孙权在石头山金陵邑原址筑城,取名石头 城。中段几块突出的红色水成岩,酷似丑脸, 故又称"鬼脸城"。依山筑城,因江为池,形 势险要,被诸葛亮誉为"石城虎踞"。这里,



鬼脸城

素为历代文人墨客所青睐,成为他们游历或 寓寄的热选之地;清凉山之清凉寺,为五代 十国李氏避暑宫,李后主(李煜)常留宿宫 中;唐代颜真卿任昇州刺史,在乌龙潭边置 放生池,后建放生庵,清代修建颜鲁公祠,纪 念这位伟大的书法家、政治家;清代著名思 想家魏源40岁时在乌龙潭边建室居住,这里



清凉山

成为宣传其政治主张和爱国思想的重要讲舍;清初山水画大家龚贤在清凉山东麓驻马坡筑"半亩园"栽花种竹,尝自写小照作扫叶僧,因名所居为"扫叶楼",并在此创作了《清凉环翠图》卷(北京故宫博物院藏墨迹)



位于清凉山东麓的驻马坡

等许多山水精品。龚贤与樊圻、高岑、邹喆、 吴宏、叶欣、胡慥、谢荪合称"金陵八家"。 虽然目前尚无法证实龚贤之外的其他七家生 活在鼓楼地区,但他们同处于清初的金陵, 相互往来是不能排除的。叶欣以金陵城西清 凉山、石头城一带风光为蓝本,创作了多幅 山水图册页;吴宏创作的《莫愁湖图》卷(北 京故宫博物院藏墨迹)真实生动。与"金陵 八家"同时代的大画家石涛也有一《清凉台 图》轴(南京博物院藏墨迹)。这都说明他们 与鼓楼也结下了不解之缘。

20世纪30年代,在中央大学艺术系绘



南京师范大学

画组(设有中国画、西画课)任教的徐悲鸿(留法,擅长油画、中国画),曾较长一段时间居住在鼓楼区。50年代初,位于鼓楼区内的南京师范学院美术系(前身原中央大学艺术系绘画组),80年代更名为南京师范大学美术学院。1912年刘海粟等人创办了中国最早的美术专门学校——上海美专。1922年颜文樑等人创办了苏州美专。1950年山东大学艺术系成立。三校先后设有西画科或西洋画组。1952年全国高校院系调整,上海美专、苏州美专美术系科和山东大学艺术系美术科合并为华东艺专美术系,1958年由无锡迁入南京鼓楼区内,更名为南京艺术学院美术

系。1980年更名为南京艺术学院美术学院。 两家美术学院均设有油画专业(今油画系), 荟萃了全国许多著名的油画家于此任教。其 中代表人物(以生年先后排列)有刘海粟、朱 士杰、吕斯百(留法)、秦宣夫(留法)、黄 显之(留法)、蒋仁(留法)、杨建侯、俞成 辉(留日)、苏天赐、张华清(留苏)、徐明 华(留苏)、王霞、冯健亲、钱锋、李荣洲、 李华英、沈行工、陈世和、陈世宁等。他们 工作、生活、居住在鼓楼区,对鼓楼区的文 化艺术教育和创作产生了极其深远的影响, 为油画艺术繁荣发展作出了巨大贡献,是鼓



南京艺术学院

楼区的骄傲, 也是中华民族的骄傲。

编纂《金陵鼓楼文化丛书》,是鼓楼区重要的文化建设工程之一,是落实"三个代表"重要思想、加强精神文明建设的举措。鼓楼



江苏省国画院

区第八届、第九届政协文史资料委员会和书画协会共同承担了此项任务。这一举措得到中共鼓楼区委、区政府领导的赞同和支持。

本书所选的近现代及当代 32 位老一辈和中年油画家,是征求专家意见而定的。力求图文并茂。文中不但简洁、真实地记载了他们对鼓楼区的真挚情感和热爱石城的历史事实,而且还记述了他们各自的艺术成长道路以及在中国油画史上的辉煌成就,是部足

以令鼓楼后人引以为荣的文化新篇。这有利 于启迪人们如何适应新时代要求,不断探 索,洋为中用,创作更多"为人民服务,为 社会主义服务"的好作品。

在编纂过程中,得到了有关专家,画家 亲属及学生提供的有关图片资料,特此表示 感谢。

正当学习贯彻中共十六届六中全会精神 之际,《中国油画名家与金陵鼓楼》正式出版 了,在鼓楼艺苑中又绽放了一朵奇葩。我相 信本书的出版发行,一定会受到社会各界、 广大市民和书画艺术爱好者的欢迎。

限于我们的水平,本书难免有疏漏和不 足之处,敬请专家和读者予以批评、指正。

南京市鼓楼区政协主席 了公子

2006年8月

# **Forward**

Naniing is one of the famous ancient capitals of China. Starting from the Kingdom of Wu some 1700 years ago, East Jin (317-420 A.D.), Song (420-479 A.D.), Oi (479-502 A.D.), Liang (502-557 A.D.), Chen (557-? A.D.), South Tang (937-975 A.D.), Ming (1368-1398 A.D., during the reign of Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang), Taiping Heavenly Kingdom (1853-1864 A.D.) and the Republic of China (1912-1949 A.D.) all established their capitals here. That's why Naniing is known as "the capital city of ten dynasties". Dating back to the Warring States period (475-221 B.C.), the state of Chu founded a city here named Jinling. In Qin Dynasty (221-206 B.C.), it was renamed Moling, and Jianye in the Kingdom of Wu, Jiankang in Jin Dynasty, Nanjing in Ming dynasty, Jiangning in Qing Dynasty. Under the reign of Republic of China, it became a special administrative city in 1927 and was renamed Nanjing in 1930. The location of the original Jinling city in the state of Chu is near the Oingliang Hill. Wang Dao in East Jin said, "Jiankang is the ancient Jinling," So Jinling becomes another name for Nanjing.

Gulou (literally meaning the drum tower) of Nanjing enjoys a rich culture heritage. Many people in the history have lent their glories to the place. Some five or six thousand years ago, the first primitive tribe settled around the hillock of Gulou. Gulou also boasts beautiful natural sceneries. In west of the city of Nanjing stand the Stone City, the Qingliang Hill and the Black Dragon Pool, representing the natural beauty of mountain, water, and woods, as well as the magnificence of the ancient citywall. Behind the Oingliang Hill stands the Stone City. During the Kingdom of Wu, the emperor Sun Quan had the Stone City built on the rocky hill where the city of Jinling originally stood. The Stone City was safeguarded by the city-wall. The middle section of the city-wall was made of a kind of red rock, the surface of which looked very ugly. Therefore the Stone City was sometime called the City of Grimace. Rested upon the hill and moated naturally by the Yangtze River, the Stone City was of strategic importance and therefore won the name of "Crouching tiger" (Stone city just likes a crouching tiger). In the history of China, Gulou area found favor in scholars and intellectuals of all times and many of them chose to visit and live here. On the Oingliang Hill, there is a Oingliang Temple. It was named Xingjiao Temple in Five Dynasties (907-960 A.D.) During the reign of South Tang, a Oingliang monastery was built here for the Taoist priests, and it was said that Emperor Li Yu made it the royal summer palace and lived here from time to time. During Tang Dynasty (617-907), provincial governor Yan Zhenqing had a pond made alongside the Black Dragon Pool, to set free the captive fishes. Later, a Captive-setfree Monastery was built there. In the Qing Dynasty, a memorial temple was set up here to remember this great statesman and calligrapher. Wei Yuan, the great thinker of Qing Dynasty, built a house near the Black Dragon Pool when he was 40, and he gave many lectures on his political opinion and ideas here. Gong Xian, the famous landscape painter of early Qing Dynasty, built a "Halfmu-garden" at the foot of the Qingliang Hill, where he planted flowers and bamboo and wrote many essays with the penname "a monk sweeping the fallen leaves". He lived in a cottage called "Sweeping Fallen Leaves", where he created Oingliang in Greens (collected by the Beijing Forbidden City Museum) and many other famous landscape paintings. He was entitled "eight master painters of Jinling", the other seven being Fan Qi, Gao Cen, Zou Ji, Wu Hong, Ye Xin, Hu Cao and Xie Sun, all of whom lived in the early period of Qing Dynasty. Ye Xin created many landscape paintings of the Qingliang Hill and the Stone City; Wu Hong created the vivid Mochou Lake (collected by the Beijing Forbidden City Museum). Although we are not sure whether they lived around the area of Gulou, but their paintings and other things all indicate that they had some communications between each other. Master painter Shi Tao, who lived in the same period of the "eight master painters of Jinling", also created a work called Qingliang Hill. All of these have indicated that they were somehow specially linked with Gulou.

ቀ

油

In 1930s, Xu Beihong (master of oil painting and Chinese traditional painting, once learnt painting in France), one of the greatest painters of China, had taught in the Painting Section (teaching Chinese Traditional Paintings as well as Western Paintings) of the Art Department of the Central University and lived in the District of Gulou for quite a long time. In the early 1950s, the Fine Art School of Nanjing Normal University (which used to be the painting section of the Art department of the former Central University) was located in Gulou and in 1980s it became the Fine Art School of Nanjing Normal University. In 1912, Liu Haisu had founded Shanghai Fine Art Institute, which was the first specialized school in the field. In 1922, Yan Wenliang had founded Suzhou Fine Art Institute. In 1950, Art Department of Shandong University was created. All of the three schools had courses in western painting. During the 1952 nationwide restructure of universities and colleges, Shanghai Fine Art Institute, Suzhou Fine Art Institute and Art Department of Shandong University were merged and become Fine Art Department of East China Art Institute. In 1958 it moved form Wuxi to Gulou District of Nanjing and became the Fine Art Department of Nanjing Art College. Later it became the Fine Art School of Nanjing Art College. Both of the above mentioned two schools had courses in oil painting and many famous Chinese oil painters taught there. Among them were: Liu Haisu, Zhu Shijie, Lv Baisi (studied in France), Qin Xuanfu (studied in France), Huang Xianzhi (studied in France), Jiang Ren (studied in France), Yang Jianhou, Yu Chenghui (studied in Japan), Su Tianci, Zhang Huaqing (studied in the former USSR), Wang Xia, Feng Jianqin, Qian Feng, Li Rongzhou, Li Huaying, Shen Xinggong, Chen Shihe and Chen Shining (listed in the order of birth). Most of them lived in the District of Gulou. They had exerted great influence on art and educational activities, and contributed a lot to the prosperity of art in Gulou. They are the pride of Gulou District and the pride of the Chinese Nation.

The "Culture of Jinling Gulou" book series are among

the most important cultural projects of Gulou District. The publication of the book series is a major measure to implement "the three representatives" and to strengthen the construction of spiritual civilization. The Ninth CPPCC has undertaken this task. The project is sponsored and supported by the Party Standing Committee and the government of Gulou District.

The artists selected in this book include 32 contemporary and modern oil painters after consulting the experts in the field. With accurate narration and vivid pictures, this book records their fascination and love towards Gulou and the Stone City and their unique art experience and outstanding achievement on a factual basis. It could be seen as a new and proud chapter of Gulou's cultural activities. It helps enlighten people on how to adapt to the need of the new time, to learn from the western classics and to make further exploration in the art fields. Thus headways can be made on the basis of our heritage, under the guideline of "create good artistic works for the people and for the socialism ".

During the compilation of the book, we received generous support by some experts, and some relatives and students of the selected artists. We would like to extent our sincere thanks to them here.

When the breath of the 16th CPC has greened the field of the new century, Masters in Oil Paintings of China and Jinling Gulou is published. Another beautiful flower has blossomed in the garden of Gulou. I believe the publication of this book will be warmly welcome by all walks of society, including the local citizens as well as art-loving people.

Limited by our abilities, there must be some flaws in this book. We sincerely welcome criticism and corrections of experts and readers.

Yu Huating,
Chairman of CPPCC of Gulou District, Nanjing
Aug 2006

# 徐悲鸿

### 左庄伟 撰文

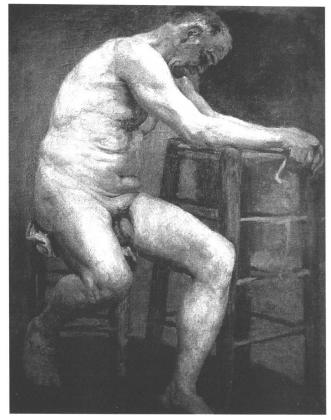
徐悲鸿(1895—1953),出身于江苏宜 兴一个贫困家庭,幼年从父达章学画,在他 20岁之前就以艺自给。1917年,蔡元培任北 京大学校长,在校内设立画法研究会,聘任 陈师曾和他及其他几位名画家为导师。1919 年春被教育部派赴法国留学,经由伦敦到巴 黎,初入徐梁画院,后入巴黎国立美术学校,师从于写实主义的弗拉蒙和达仰两位法国大 画家学习。两年后游历德意志,暂居柏林,与



崇尚古典主义与写实主义艺术观念和方法。 友,因此奠定了写实主义艺术观念和方法。 在8年的留学生活中,他悉心钻研西方绘画 和美术发展历史,足迹遍及法国、德国、意 大利、比利时、瑞士、荷兰及希腊诸国。1927 年秋学成回到祖国,历任南国艺术学院美术 系主任、国立中央大学艺术系教授主任、北 平大学艺术学院院长、中国美术学院院长、 国立北平艺专校长,新中国成立之后即任中



女人体



男人体

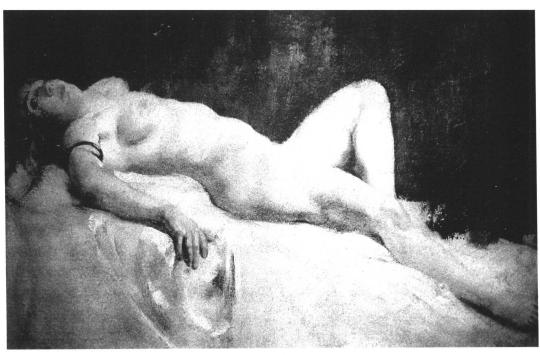
认,'五四'以来,一人而已。"

徐悲鸿先生一生热爱祖国的传统绘画艺术,同时也极力推崇西方绘画中的写实主义,他是我国第一位把欧洲现实主义美术介绍到中国的祖师。他把西方绘画之精华融会于传统的中国画中,指出了发展中国画的正确而有效的途径。他是我国近代写实主义绘画的奠基人,他的"艺融中西"的艺术理论和实践,为我国美术教育和创作发展树立了光辉的典范。

油画始于5世纪北欧尼德兰的凡·埃克 兄弟,尔后影响欧洲各国,传播世界,为国 际性的画种。油画传入中国很早,16世纪已 发现油画。有史可查的是17世纪利 玛窦来华带进油画,到18世纪意大 利画家郎士宁在清宫作过皇室成员 油画像。先后还有许多西方油画家 来中国。真正对中国油画发展有影 响的是中国赴西方留学归来举办手 术教育才开始扩展普及,一代宗师 除徐悲鸿外,还有严文栋、李铁夫、 唐一禾、常书鸿、吴作人和百方绘画 教育作出了自己巨大的贡献,功不可没。

西方绘画重"造型",讲科学,以"模仿论"作为塑造艺术形象的理论基础,强调"再现"客观事物的物质形态美。这必然讲求形、光、色,塑造出酷似现实物象的艺术形象。画家要达到这一高度,造型的基础是"素描"。素描是指运用单一的色彩,分辨塑造出复杂的客观事

物的形象,它是一切造型艺术的基础。油画家的成就高低,在造型方面决定于素描的基础功力。论及徐悲鸿的油画成就,只有从他的素描造诣和数以千计的人体习作入手,才能了然。徐先生曾说过:"我爱画动物,皆对实物用过极长时间的功。即以马论,速写不下千幅,并学过马的解剖,熟悉马的骨架、肌肉组织,然后详审其动态及神情,乃能有得。"从这段话中我们可以见得,徐先生十分重视对物象写生,重视对物象的深入细致的观察,更重要的是多画。你看他自己说"速写不下千幅",熟才能生巧。他在法国留学期间是各种绘画流派共存共荣的时代,他以古



女人体



自画像

典主义、完美写实主义造型为典范,吸收了印象主义的光与色变化原理,运用油画这一特有的艺术语言,画出了有形、有光、有色的完美形象。悲鸿先生的油画艺术注重思想与艺术的统一性,在艺术技巧上注重形体完整性和光与色的描绘,使之完美地统一起来。他的油画达到很高的水平,可与西方一流大师并论。

徐悲鸿的艺术之根在中国传统艺术之中,后来吸收了西方艺术之精髓,融于一体。因此在艺术创造时,中西融会,天衣无缝。他的观察方法既看又想,既对景写生又高度综合概括。他的写实不同于自然主义,他的表现情感又不损坏形体,体现了中国传统艺术"以形写神,形神兼备"的理念。他的深厚素描功力修养体现到他的油画上是精而不腻、



徯我后

繁而有序、寓繁于简。他的油画初看之严谨、 工整,如同学院派风格,其实不然。徐悲鸿 的油画创作早期多取材于经史,后期多取材 于现实生活。

徐悲鸿先生有大量油画习作存世,最著名的历史画创作有《田横五百士》和《徯我后》。《田横五百士》取材于《史记·田儋列传》。田横是秦代末年齐国的旧王族,继田儋之后为齐王。汉高祖刘邦消灭群雄后,田横和他的五百壮士逃到一个海岛上。刘邦听说田横得人心,恐日后有患,所以派使者赦田横的罪,召他回来。田横不降而自杀。五百壮土闻田横高节自杀,亦皆自杀。司马迁十分感慨地说"乃知田横兄弟能得士也","田横之高节,宾客慕义从横死,岂非至贤,余

因而列焉。无不善画者,莫能图何哉!"徐 悲鸿选择这个题材,用意是十分明了的。画 家采用戏剧性的表现手法,构图所展示的是 情节的高潮:田横正与众士拱手告别,而众 士的心情各不相同,有的沉默、有的疑虑,还 有的忧伤和反对。但从田横看,他一身正气 傲骨,同时也表明他决不会辜负众士的爱 戴。画家以油画艺术语言创作了这一历史典 故,借古喻今,对当时国人处在黑暗时代的 精神启迪和影响是深刻的。

《徯我后》取材于《尚书·商书·仲虺之 诰》,含义是说老百姓们期待英明的君王来 解救自己。当时是夏统治,人民大众向往成 汤之德,渴望苏息。在这幅画上所描绘的是 人民陷于大旱之年,土地龟裂,沦为破产,祈 望天雨。画意表达人民渴望解放的心情,同情被压迫人民的处境。徐悲鸿先生在后来的不同历史时期都画过一些有现实意义的油画创作和肖像,从中可以看出画家不同时期的思想感情和社会理想。他的油画题材多集中于人物,除历史典故外也有抒情的作品。他的《新声》具有代表性。这幅画是画家早年旅居法国时所作。月白风清,如此良夜,思念故乡的心情和箫声一样悠远。他的风景画并不多见,但很有特色。他的《喜马拉雅山》瀚漫空阔得如奇幻般景色,看得出画家的艺术个性的显现。

油画入境之后深得国人的好奇与喜爱。 它的告型力强,表现对象的质感、量感和空 间感可与真景物相似,艺术效果的视觉冲击 与吸引力要比传统中国绘画效果强。所以经 徐悲鸿和他同时代的一批油画家们教育培 养,广泛地影响中国画坛,使油画成为中国 20世纪以来可与传统中国画并论的主要画 种。由于中国油画家的艺术观念、师承关系 的不同,把西方不同时期的油画风格流派引 入中国, 因此在中国油画界也显现了西方各 种油画面貌与风格。有的倾向于古典主义学 院派,有的倾向于写实主义,有的倾向于浪 漫主义,有的倾向于印象主义、后印象主义, 甚至现代诸流派。但是不管吸取哪一个流派 的艺术观念和艺术方法,都必然与中国传统 的艺术观念方法相自然融会,都具有鲜明的 中国特色。徐悲鸿的油画、素描推崇西方古 典写实主义,这个流派的艺术观念、艺术方 法和艺术效果都符合当时中国国情。他反映 现实生活真实的艺术形象能为大众所喜,符 合人民的审美习惯,与党坚持的现实主义艺 术道路相一致,所以在相当长的历史时期成为艺术教育和艺术创作的主流,形成了徐悲鸿学派。而其他从西方吸取的流派却黯然失色,甚至受到抵制和批判。如颜文樑提倡的印象派、林风眠和刘海粟所主张的西方后印象派及之后的现代艺术诸流派,在相当长的历史时期没有立足之地。直到20世纪80年代之后,随着中国开放才有自己的一方天地。这是历史的现实。

不可否认在传播西方油画、促进中国美术教育与创作的繁荣方面,徐悲鸿是一代宗师,永载史册。他在南京从事艺术教育和创作,长居鼓楼地区,这是我们鼓楼地区文化之骄傲,值得为此而自豪。



女人像