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書藝出

# が江川・祥雲



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# HU Jiang Introduction 胡江·简介

胡江,广东省电白县沙院人。现为中国美术家协会会员、广东省人民政府 文史研究馆馆员、中央文史研究馆书画院南方分院副院长、广东省美术家协会 理事、暨南大学兼职教授、暨南大学两岸四地文化交流中心副主任、享受国务 院特殊津贴专家。

胡江从事美术创作近四十年,擅长国画山水、书法、雕塑。山水画主要师从著名画家陈金章、李宝林等,雕塑师从著名雕塑家曹崇恩、胡博、段起来等。近年来胡江作品被北京人民大会堂、中南海永福堂、全国政协、中国国家博物馆、国务院侨办、香港、澳门特区政府、英国牛津大学、日本牧口纪念馆等国家机关、国内外知名企业、学术机构及个人收藏。

HU Jiang has engaged in art creation for nearly four decades. He specializes in landscape painting, calligraphy and sculpture. He was mainly under the tutelage of renowned landscape painters Chen Jinzhang, Li Baolin, etc., and he was also under the tutelage of famous sculptors Cao Chongen, Hu Bo, Duan Qilai, and so on. In recent years, Hu Jiang's art works have been collected by Beijing People's Hall, Yongfu Tang Zhongnanhai, the CPPCC National Committee, National Museum of China, the State Council of Overseas Chinese Affairs Office Hong Kong, Macau SAR Government, Oxford University, Japan Makiguchi Memorial Hall and other government agencies, domestic and foreign well-known enterprises, academic institutions and personal collectors.

# Preface1 序一

### 李宝林

中国国家画院国画院副院长 中国美术家协会河山画会会长 中国画学会副会长

以前接触胡江不多,仅在《荣宝斋》杂志和一些报刊看过他的名字和作品。2009年9月他来北京参加"改革开放三十周年书画艺术成就展"我才认识他。也许是"粤西"地缘吧,我们一见如故。不久,他要拜我为师。诚然我也很乐意当他的导师。有师生关系后,他经常带些作品、习作来北京一住就是几天。我看他每一批作品的进步幅度,真令我欣慰。我认为,他掌握了山水画最重要的"魂"——笔墨与意境。并能发挥他的长处,把南方润泽的特点观察研究得很深入,尤其是云水的表现十分到位,有很强岭南山水画风格。其次,山水画整体性强,气势大,很有个性。

胡江谦和勤奋,善于学习,有很高的艺术理想和追求。我认为胡江在创作中,能够不断地吸纳传统养分,也适当的吸收北方山水的厚重与苍茫;如果再深入研究宋画的风骨、元画的笔墨,他将会有更大的艺术成就。

"江山·祥云——胡江国画展"在珠海古元美术馆展出是珠海的一大盛事。相信,通过这次展览让珠海以至广东观众对胡江的创作思想与艺术追求有个更全面的了解,同时也会给观众们欣赏到胡江笔下特有的艺术风貌,感受到一种南北交融文化气格。

I did not get in touch with Hujiang much previously, only saw his name and works on RongBaoZhai's magazine and some newspapers. I got to know him in September 2009 while he came to Beijing to attend an exhibition that is about the art of calligraphy and painting for the 30th anniversary of reform and opening up policy. Perhaps the geographical relationship of the west of Guangdong Province, we were like old friends at the first meeting. In the near future, he will worship me as teacher. Positively, I am also willing to become his tutor. After we established teacher—student relations, he always brought some works and assignments to Beijing and stayed there for a few days. I was gratified when I have seen the advancement of his each works. I think that he already grasp the soul of landscape painting what is about the brushstroke and artistic conception. Furthermore, he used his advantages to accomplish some deeply observing and research for the southern moist characteristics.

Particularly, the manifestation of cloud water is faultless; it has strong style of Lingnan's slandscape painting. In the next place, his landscape painting is more holistic, having big Momentum and individualized.

Hujiang is modest and diligent person. He is good at learning and has a lofty artistic ideal. I think Hujiang can continuously absorb traditional nutrients of knowledge during the progress of creation as well as to absorb the massiness and boundless of northern landscape. He will have greater artistic achievement if he is going to do some further research for the painting of Song dynasty and writing of Yuan dynasty.

"Jiangshan and Xiangyun" — Hujiang' s Chinese painting exhibition was showed in the Guyuan art gallery in Zhuhai. Not only it is a biggest event for Guyuan art gallery, but also Hujiang can get recognition through this exhibition as well. Trustingly, the audiences who come from Zhuhai even the whole Guangzhou province will comprehensive understand Hujiang's creative thoughts and artistic pursuit through this exhibition. Meanwhile the audiences will sense a kind of atmosphere of east—west exchanges of culture and appreciate Hujiang's unique artistic style and features.

The author: Li Baolin, the vice President of the Chinese national academies art academy, the President of Chinese landscape painting artists association, the vice President of Chinese painting society.

# Preface2 序二

罗一平 广东美术馆馆长 中山大学教授 广东省美术家协会副主席

胡江是我的老朋友,曾在陶艺、书法和公共雕塑方面卓有成就。近十年来,他专心于山水画创作,画面上浩瀚的峰峦、翻腾的云气、富有音乐节奏的布局以及岭南画派独有的情韵,时常使我发出刮目相看的感叹。胡江的山水画,吸收了岭南派大师关山月、黎雄才注重生活、重于写生的艺术思想,在融入其导师陈金章秀雅清新画风的基础上,又融汇了北派山水大师李可染浑厚苍劲的画意及其导师李宝林沉雄方拙的用笔特点,并逐步形成秀、雅、宏、雄的个人面貌。南秀北厚,作为传统中国画山水的界定,在当今中国画坛已泾渭难分。能将浑厚苍润、内敛沉秀融于一身,是胡江山水画的一个重要审美特征。

"江山·祥云——胡江国画作品展"将会给人们展现一个新的岭南山水概念,让人们感受到客观山水与水墨艺术间的无尽的神思。

Hujiang is my old friend. He has been accomplished in terms of ceramic art, calligraphy and sculpture. In nearly a decade, he absorbed in the creation of landscape painting. I usually regard him with special esteem when I saw the vast ridges and peaks, billowing clouds, the layout of musical rhythm and rhyme, and Lingnan' style on his painting.

Hujiang's landscape paintings absorb the ideology from master Guan Shanyue and master Li Xiongcai of Lingnan' faction what pay more attention for livelihood and focus on sketchy artistic ideas. Based on fusing his mentor Chen Jinzhang' beautiful, refined and fresh style with simple, honest, old and strong artistic inspiration of master Li keran of northern faction and having masculine, weighty and forthright feature of tutor Li Baolin, it shapes beautiful, elegant, macro and individual features gradually. Elegant south and profound north is defined as the demarcation of Chinese traditional landscape painting. In today's Chinese painting, it is hard to distinguish each other. Fusing simple, honest, old and strong artistic inspiration and inside collect feature together is an important aesthetic characteristic of Hujiang's landscape painting.

"Jiangshan and Xiangyun" ——Hujiang's Chinese painting exhibition will show a new conception of Lingnan landscape for the people. It will let people to sense endless thinking from the objective scenery and ink painting.

The author: Luo Yiping, the curator of Guangdong art gallery, the professor of Sun Yat-Sen University, the vice chairman of Guangdong artists association.

## 胡江的"云"

### 詹志峰

中国美术家协会河山画会副会长国家一级美术师、画家、篆刻家

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欣赏胡江的"山水",必会惊叹于胡江的"云"。

胡江的每一幅山水,几乎都有云。他不刻意画云,但在他的笔下,天空总是云卷云舒,山峦总有云雾缠绕。画面上随意一留白,就是一个空灵高远神思无极的云世界。没有云,就没有胡江山水画的那份灵动;没有姿态万千、韵味无限的云,胡江的山水画就少了他独有的美学基因与难得的美学价值。

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胡江的"云",飘洒在层峦迭嶂之间,如湖如江,如涛如潮。如他的《绿湖春晓》、《江山叠翠图》、《杏林春暖》等众多作品,都善用"云"。

云依山动, 山因云伟, 水因云秀。胡江的山水画, 呈现出一种立体的审美趣味。

空灵、清秀、大气、雄浑,这是胡江山水画中"云"所具有的基本美学特征。

胡江以"云",做足"远"文章。

中国古代山水画曾有两个"三远"之说。一是郭熙《林泉高致》中所说:"山有三远:自山下而仰望山巅,谓之高远;自山前而窥山后,谓之深远;自近山而望远山,谓之平远。高远之色清明,深远之色重晦,平远之色有明有晦。高远之势突兀,深远之意重迭,平远之意冲融,缥缥缈缈。"郭熙稍后,韩拙在《山水纯全集》中又提出新"三远"之说:"有近岸广水、旷远遥山者,谓之阔远;有烟雾暝漠、野山隔而不见者,谓之迷远;景物至绝而微茫飘渺者,谓之幽远"。胡江的画,或高远,或平远,或阔远,千画千面,描绘尽了所有远的境界。而"远"的美学意蕴的呈现,云显然是其重要构成元素。

胡江以"云",画足山之"势"。

万物以气为生,势立则物立。胡江的画,以云雾造势,以虚写实,上灵下实,阴阳一统。胡江的诸多画作,令人不能不联想到一幅幅行草巨制。十多米长卷,群山莽莽,山间云蒸霞蔚,云彩翻滚林海,其势滔滔。这些画,几乎全用传统水墨。黑白之间,或者说并不着墨之"白"处,气韵如流,群山起伏蜿蜒其间,如龙在舞,恢弘之势弥漫整个画面,唤起观赏者无尽神思。

胡江以"云", 画出山的"壮"。

岭南山水,以灵秀精致见长。胡江之画,南人北画,灵秀中透出一份雄浑与苍劲。他将树木山石多次皴擦,以表现浑厚质感。在构成上,他往往注意画面下面部分紧密严实,而上面部分空灵辽远,从而整个画面不空不虚,极富张力。这种表达,"云"是他重要的画面语言。他以"云"或者以"虚"写"实"或托"实",深浅变化之间明暗对比之际,"云"的空灵飘渺衬托出了山的苍劲。因而,华润明媚而又深远的岭南山水,在他笔下,苍茫大气起来。

正因为如此,胡江的山水得到了众多大家的高度肯定。可染先生弟子、有"李家山水又一峰"之誉的李宝林认为,"他掌握了山水画最重要的"魂"——笔墨与意境并能发挥他的长处,把南方润泽的特点观察研究的很深入,表现得也十分到位,有很强岭南山水画风格。其次,山水画整体性强,气势大,很有个性。"岭南山水代表人物陈金章则说,"大自然中,山川云水隐藏着无穷的奥秘,作画者若仅取其形,境界非高也。高者必寻群山之脉向、江河之灵秀,起伏开合,藏于尺幅之间,虽只画一峰一峦,却有绵延回环之势,虽只现数寸山水,也似有万里滔滔之境",而胡江"正得此山水之妙"。"胡江的眼中,山川当是壮丽巍峨的,他自觉地拒绝铺染格局稍显拘束的秀丽典雅的风格,而是去追寻一种更具中国气度更具中国精神的博大广阔的图式。""他对云、水的表现能融合中西绘画的技巧,在似与不似之间找到了个性的语言。"

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三国时嵇康有诗云: "目送归鸿,手挥五弦。" 对这幅生活图景,晋代画家顾恺之从绘画的角度说,"手挥五弦易,目送归鸿难。"陶渊明名句"采菊东篱下,悠然见南山"也是一个场景,要画"采菊东篱下"不难,要画出"悠然见南山",那就非常不易了。唐代有诗: "国色朝酣酒,花香夜润衣。"在这里,"朝酣酒"许多画家能够画好,但是,"花香夜润衣"里一个"润"字,又有多少人能将其表达?

前者易,后者难。难在哪?

前者只是形,后者才是神。"曲终人不见,化作彩云飞,非笔墨之所可求也。"所说的,也是神韵的难以表达。

中国艺术的妙境,就在那形式之外神思无限的世界。一个优秀的画家,不能只停留在形的描摹上,而应上升到神、以神统形的层面。云是难以赋形的,故它理应为"神"。胡江的优秀之处正在于他能以浓淡笔墨勾勒出虚实灵动的山水树石的同时已塑造了云的神,创作出众多优秀画作。

### (四)

任何优秀艺术的产生, 离不开它的根。

胡江的"云",有他的根基所在。

胡江的云, 首先是传统的。

王羲之讲,实处就法,虚处藏神。空处就是实处,断处就是连处,内在脉动。香光翁曰:"须知千树万树,无一笔是树;千山万山,无一笔是山;千笔万笔,无一处是笔。有处恰是无,无处恰是有,所以为逸。"戴熙道,画之境界,阴阴沉沉若风雨杂沓而骤至,飘飘渺渺若云烟吞吐于太空。宋代画家郭熙《林泉高致》说,"山欲高,飞出之则不高,烟雾锁其腰则高矣。水欲远,尽出之则不远,掩映断其流则远矣。"胡江是真正悟出了这些道理的。正从传统里,胡江悟出了虚实之道。于是,他就让自己的山水通过形态各一的云,在"静穆中求飞动,在飞动中求顿挫,在常态中超然逸出"。

从传统之中,胡江还深得"黑白之理"。

"计白当黑,无画处皆成妙境。"《画筌》说: "空本难图,实景清而空景现。神无可绘,真境逼而神境生。" 欣赏齐白石的虾,只见那墨色清润、玲珑剔透的对虾,似乎要跃出画外,虽不画水,"白"自为水。可染先生的山水,层林尽染,山峦迭嶂,虽未画天,"白"天自现,笔不画水,"白"水直下。那"白"是天,"白"是水,"白"是雪。胡江也特别善于这种"知白守黑",即将"白"——或者直接说,将"云",作为画面的重要构成部分,当作与笔墨一样重要的技巧处理布置。

胡江的"云",还远承宋元画风。李思训善画云雾飘渺之态。"画山水树石,笔格遒劲,湍濑潺湲,云霞飘渺,时睹神仙之事,窅然岩岭之幽。" 王希孟之《于里江山图》,大气壮阔。马远之作,辽远、空灵、清旷。李平之"飘渺营丘水墨仙,浮云出没有无间"。胡江的画,将这些传统的精髓——深蕴其中。此外,二米之"迷远之境"、五代董源笔下《湘图》那云雾显晦、空濛的江南之景……胡江的画中,也能看到一些影子。

胡江根基的扎牢,还得益于岭南画派关山月、黎雄才、陈金章等老师的深刻影响。岭南派画家之外如李宝林等大家,拓宽了他的眼界,使其作品华滋润泽之外,更多一份苍茫、大气与浑厚。

胡江的"云",根扎在粤西茂名电白山水之中。大自然是一切艺术的宗师,这个面向大海,在晏镜岭和浮山岭脚下长大的孩子,显然是得到了天地云山的滋养的。

### (五)

胡江的"云",就是胡江的"云"。

外师造化,中得心源。石涛说,创作要"自己并中汲水"。"我写此纸时,心入春江水。江花随我开,江水随我起。宇宙在乎我心,世界在乎我手。"胡江深知,不论传统汲取多深,但最终都得从传统中走出,任何优秀的艺术,到头来还得具有鲜明的个性语言。胡江智慧地找到他鲜明的个性标志——"云"。我们可以说,胡江"将学院式的审美方式与民族(工艺美术)的审美趣味巧妙地融合,善于将他对书法线条和雕塑块面的理解与实际水平在山水画的笔墨中得以应用和发挥"(陈金章语)。也可以说,"胡江的画风大气,画法精微。铺、陈、渲、染、皴、擦,点、线、面以及局部整体构成,均为精细,精工,精致。"但他真正最具特点的,还在于他的"云"。这正如他自己所说,"注重写生,关注大自然中山水画创作的相关元素,结合对阴阳、开合、生气、纳气、气脉等相关堪舆学概念的理解,加强对大自然气象的体悟,深化对气的认知、实践和探索,并力求将客体山水的真实之美和主观意识进行有效融合,从而营造出新的精神意象,创造出认为的可观、可游、可居和使人们精神得以栖息的第二自然——心灵的精神家园。

"心生则种种法生,心灭则种种法灭。""云无心以出岫。"(陶渊明《归去来兮辞》)空灵的世界需要一颗空灵的心。胡江正具备这样一颗对美的世界敏感的心灵。否则,曾在美院学过几年雕塑的他,只因少年时喜欢拿起树根在海滩上画画,而竟在年过不惑之后再拿起了画笔,"对命运做破坏性的实验"(胡江语),才敢于打破"岭南山水无壮美"之妄断,让岭南山水的美有了更深厚广泛的内涵与外延。

细读其作其实胡江从未回过云, 但在胡江的画作中却云雾腾生。

壬辰年秋 深圳石斋



春山祥云图 122x244cm



哈尼之春 185X145cm



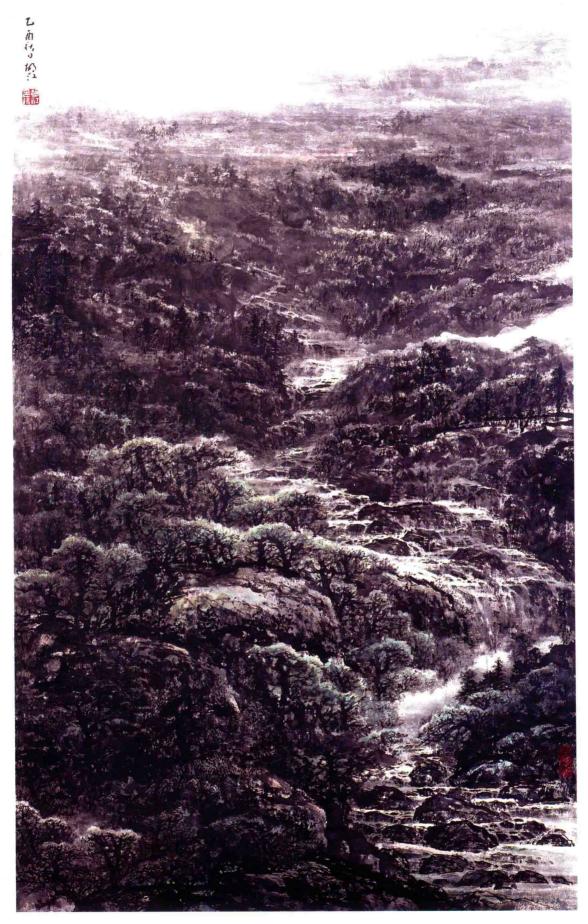
恩施峡谷 200x145cm



黄山观音石 136x136cm



东方欲晓 145x185cm



绿海清音 198×98cm



山川揽胜 500×120cm

