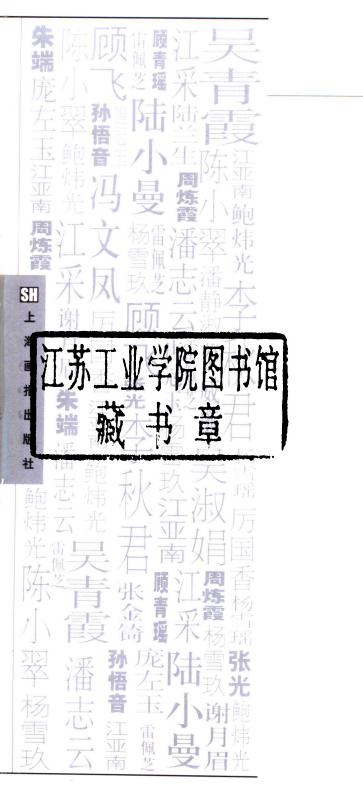


包铭新 著



WOMEN PAINTERS OF OLD SHANGHAI 包铭新 著

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

海上闺秀/包铭新著.-上海:上海画报出版社, 2002.12

ISBN 7-80685-044-9

I.海... Ⅱ.包... Ⅲ.①汉字-书法-作品集-中国-民国②中国画-作品集-中国-民国-③书法家-生平事迹-中国-民国④画家-生平事迹-中国-民国Ⅳ.① J222.6 ② K825.72

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 089924 号

海上闺秀

包铭新 著

上海画报出版社出版

(上海长乐路 672 弄 33 号)

全国新华书店发行

上海出版印刷有限公司印刷

开本889×1194 1/32 印张6 印数0001-3200

2003年1月第1版 第1次印刷

ISBN7-80685-044-9/J \cdot 045

定价: 36,00 元



作

者

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曾在上海国际服装文化节等大型活动中出任艺术 总监,并多次在中国十佳设计师评选、北欧世家皮草设 计大赛、精英模特大赛、时装摄影大赛等赛事中担任策 划及评委工作,同时也多次在香港纺织协会研讨会等各种学术论坛上发表演讲。

为《中国大百科全书·纺织卷》、《中国丝绸史》、《中国文化辞典》、《织物辞典》等书的编委或主要撰稿人,著有《中国历代染织绣图录》、《中国织绣鉴定与收藏》、《家居器饰》、《世界名师时装鉴赏辞典》、《中国名师时装鉴赏辞典》、《时装评论》、《时髦辞典》、《时尚话语》等近三十部著作,并在各大报刊杂志发表时装评论文章数百篇。

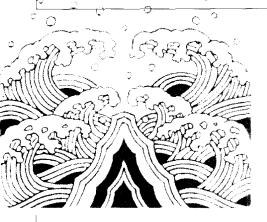
1990 年以来,业余从事中国书画的收藏和鉴赏,藏品以清代和民国的书画成扇为特色,并出版了《扇子鉴赏与收藏》、《藏扇笔谈》。

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母亲们的画 [代序]



有

幸拜读到由包铭新先生所著的 尚未付梓的《海上闺秀》大作。

而今天正是家母的生日, 在这

特别的日子里读了此书,很有一番感触。

我们这一代从事书画艺术的人,正处于 现实主义绘画高潮的时期,从事绘画艺术的 队伍日见壮大。虽然其中也不乏女性画家, 但作为艺术家群体之一部分是不另眼看待 的。因此男女画家在艺术上是没有多少性别 的区别,有的则是艺术创作上的分别。

但是对于我们的母亲辈的女画家的情况,甚至于母亲的母亲一直到古代的女画家们我们却知之甚少。幸有包铭新先生长期以来一直对海上的闺秀画家的书画作了大量的研究,又有心地觅寻和收藏。更是将它们汇编成集,我从心中感激。

《海上闺秀》一书,以他清新的笔法、较系统的介绍、使我们这些以画艺为生、又想多明白一些经过文明洗礼的海上百年绘画史的中青年画家来说可以很清楚地了解到那时期一些女性画家的概况。既然作为一名画家,她们的艺术道路在文明的进程中显然要

秀

比我们经历更多的苦涩。而她们付出的劳动以及经受的委曲与整个现代艺术的进展是交织在一起的。随着书中的描绘,我的心潮与她们的艺术创作在交流着,我的脉搏随着她们的忍受与追求而张扬和同情。然而又为她们的奋争而兴奋。

其实,从今天的眼光来看海上女画家之发展史,同情只是对往事的一种扶怜。而放眼于文明艺术史,还是让我借李秋君前辈在《中国女子书画会第一届展览会特刊弁言》上的一句话。她写道:"孟子曰:舜,人也,余亦人也,吾何畏彼哉。"秋君等前辈们"窃不自揣、爱集自好,特开女子书画展览会,广征文坛名宿,艺林硕望最近作品。以相观摩,""志在于提高艺术,教学相长,以享作者,而绍前徽。"从闺秀画家到闺秀画家们的展览会,其变化是带有非常实质性的变革,乃致能发出"吾何畏彼哉"的呼声。我想这海上女画家的百年就是现代文明发展史的百年,海上文明史就是共同发展的文明史。母亲们画的艺术本质除了闺秀养闲外,就是在现代文明的洗礼中以艺术来体现人的理想精神,充分表现了中国女性在现代文明中所具有的艺术情操。从这个意义上来说这里记录的闺秀与其说是女性画家,不如说是在现代文明中迈着坚实步子而自我设计,以书画艺术走向现代文明的新女性。

所以,这一本书记录的并不是一般的掌故,而是本以史为例的画集。也是表达对众多母亲画家的崇敬和敬仰。我母亲是其中一位,我也从小就体会到她对艺术的灵感、理解和热爱。我想我们从艺的这一代的血管里不光是流着父辈们的血,更流着母亲们的血液。

这也是我的一点读后感。是为序。

程多多 2002年6月21日

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▶吴杏芬 设色纸本山水轴 [局部] 人物山水 Wu Xingfen colored landscape on paper

Haishang School Painting

海上画派

Hai School refers to the Haishang School which originated from the book China Art History written by a Japanese scholar. The word Haishang used to be inscribed by artists of the late Qing Dynasty on their works. Haishang is a vague geographic concept or inkling of Shanghai and is usually regarded as the synonym of Shanghai though this geographic concept is much bigger than Shanghai in reality. Haishang School, however, usually refers to the art school of Shanghai as well as its surrounding areas. In modern China artists from all around the country, especially those from Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces came Shanghai pursuing art and were welcomed by Shanghai with a big stage to show their talent. In this book, what we call Haishang women artists refers to those female artists who have been living and working in Shanghai for years. They also belonged to the Haishang School.

The over two-hundred Haishang women artists mentioned in this book include locally no more than ten Shanghainese namely Yang



于日本大村西崖的《中国美术史》 (1915),有所谓"前海派"和"后 海派"。日本人惯以汉字造日本词,此其一。而 这些日本词后来被中国人所用。"海上"二字, 为晚清书画家落款时常用,这是事实。杨逸关 于上海书画家的记录著作取名《海上墨林》 (1920),与此事实有关。但是,不管是《寒松 阁谈艺琐录》,还是《海上墨林》,此类记录了 大量上海及邻近地区书画家事迹的著作中都 没有使用过"海派",或"海上派",或"海上 画派"之类的称谓。

派二字用于指称海上画派, 实始

"海上"本是一个模糊的地理概念。"海上"虽可视作"上海"的同义词,但用"海上"时,其义较宽泛。"上海"则基本上是一个有着地理和行政区域意义上明确限定的名词。而且,即便是上海,在十九到二十世纪的社会动荡中,其区域范围和辖属关系也发生了较大的变化。海上画派常常并非仅指上海的,还包括江浙一带周边地区的书画家。在近代中国的历史背景下,很多艺术家由于主观或是客观的因素,来到上海施展他们的才华,或者把上海当作他们的艺术落脚点。上海也以海

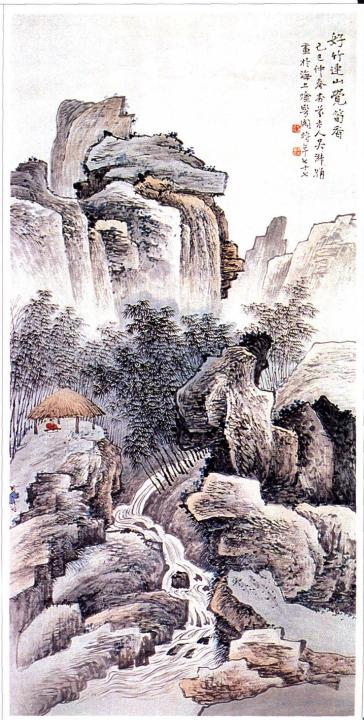
Xueyao, Yang Xuejiu, Xu Hui, Ma Binru, Wang Yueluo, Bao Yun, Zhang Tongzhen, Zhang Canxia and Cheng Huaizhen. Most other women artists we mention are from Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces, such as Li Qiujun from Zhenhai, Zhejiang province, Chen Xiaocui and Jiang Cai from Hangzhou, Pang Zuoyu from Changzhou, Jiangsu province, Hou Biyi from Wuxi, Gu Qingyao from Wu county, Gufei from Nanhui, Fan Yongfen and Pan Su from Suzhou, and so on about ninety people in total.

纳百川之势,给他们提供了一个极好的舞台。在此时期中,上海对艺术家而言,成为江南乃至全国最多机会和最有魅力的地方。各地画家,特别是江浙一带的画家来到上海,比上海本地的人数要多,重要性也大。本书所定义的海上闺秀书画家,是指上海的以及在上海生活过的从事书画艺术的女性。海上闺秀书画家从属于海上画派,这个群体是海上画派的一个分支。

本书涉及的二百余名海上闺秀书画家,籍贯为上海的,如杨雪瑶、杨雪玖、徐慧、马彬如、王月萝、包蕴、张彤箴、张灿霞和程怀珍,不到十人。海上闺秀书画家中的一些重要人物,很多祖籍都在江浙,如浙江镇海的李秋君,杭县的陈小翠和江采,吴兴的庞左玉,温州的张光,和江苏常州的陆小曼和吴青霞,无锡的侯碧漪,吴县的顾青瑶,苏州的樊诵芬和潘素,等等,大约有九十余名。

海上闺秀书画家是中国女性书画家中最重要的一个群体。她们不仅为数众多,堪称当时全国之最,她们整体的艺术水平和较严密的组织性也是其他地域难以比拟的。从当时全国范围来看,北京有俞致贞、萧淑芳、唐石霞和王叔晖,广州有熊璧双、熊耀双、熊佩双和张坤仪,宁夏有曾杏绯,陕西有王冰如,等等。这些地域的女画家,有很多水平很高,但没有形成群体。

2001年底,上海书画出版社出版的五巨册《海上绘画全集》,可视为关于海上画派的一部总结性的著作。 共收有画家 477人,作品图片 646幅;其中女画家仅 35 人,其中 17 名女画家有作品入选,这 17 名女画家是吴杏芬、任霞、郭娴、何香凝、张光、鲍亚晖、李秋君、顾青瑶、陆小曼、周炼霞、谢月眉、潘志云、庞左玉、奚屠格和江圣华。一些平庸的男画家名字忝列书中,一些优秀的女画家却没有收入,如黄宾虹之弟子顾飞。人们对闺秀画家认知程度不够,因而给她们的评价也就失之公允。



▶吴杏芬 设色纸本山水轴 Wu Xingfen colored landscape on paper

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派

▶居庆 (仕女图)[局部] Ju Qing beautiful ladies (part-figure)

Works by Women Artists of The Haishang School

秀

海上女画家

Works by women artists of the famous Haishang School from the late Qing Dynasty to the Republic Period can be divided roughly into three groups.

The entirely traditional type who were born after 1850 and succeeded the traditional Chinese culture and value with styles similar to female painters in or even before Ming and Qing Dynastics. These painters include Wu Xingfen, Guo Xian, Ren Xia, Zhang Guang, Yin Xiaoxia, He Xiangning and so on. But compared with ancient female painters, they were luckier than those in the late Oing Dynasty, since they could already attend some social events. Up until the Republic Period, they could come out of their homes to communicate with their male counterpart painters and were recognized by the society. Some of them, taking Zhang Guang for instance, lived through the late Qing Dynasty, the Republic period and even the People's

> ▶居庆 〈牡丹〉圆光 Ju Qing peony



把从晚清到民国的上海女性美术 家分为三类:

一类是完全传统的画家。她们出生在1840年之后,承袭了旧时中国闺秀的传统,风格用笔基本同于明清或更早的女画家。这一类的画家主要有:吴杏芬、郭娴、任霞、张光、尹小霞、何香凝等。她们之所以进入我们的视野,被我们归于海上闺秀画家,是因为其又与古时女画家有所区别。她们更为幸运。女子可以参与社会交往,这在晚清就风气已开。民国的成立使这批女画家能够社交访友,和男画家来往,切磋技艺。她们有了更多出头的机会,并得到了社会的认可。她们中很多人能够活到民国甚至解放后,如红薇老人张光,经历了清、民国和新中国三个不同



的是亥国以的这可代有命成后即断处新批能的人称此后国际。

▶陆兰生 书法册页之一 Lu Lansheng one page of calligraphy(I)

▲ 吴杏芬 「柳浪闻莺」 设色纸本山水册页 Wu Xingfen one page of colored landscape on paper

Republic period. There were no differences between them and the women artists of the Ming and Qing Dynasties except that they lived during the Revolution of 1911, the Republic period and the new China.

The women artists who were born in late Qing Dynasty and grew up in the Republic period, were namely Li Qiujun. Chen Xiaocui. Gu Fei, Yang Xueyao, Yang Xuejiu, Lu Xiaoman and so on. They are typical Haishang School women artists. They were born in rich or literary families where they accepted better education

▶ 归懋仪 书法扇片 Gui Maoyi calligraphy on folding fan





子就与明清的女画家没有任何不同。

另一类是一批生在晚清、长在民国的女画家。如李秋君、陈小翠、顾飞、杨雪瑶、杨雪玖、陆小曼等。她们的人数比较多,是海上闺秀的典型。这批女画家主要出生在书香门第或士绅家庭,她们上学、受教育的机会比较多。有些女画家自小就拜师学艺,其画风格传统并颇有老师之风。她们常常会师从几个老师,如朱而贞,习国画山水于唐云、钱瘦铁,习书法于符铁年。



转师学艺这种情况 多见于女学生。也 有不少女画家进入 美术学校,接受正 规教育。如, 顾飞曾 秀

▶庄织云 设色绢本花卉横幅 Zhuang Zhiyun colored flowers on silk

► 陆兰生 书法册页之二 Lu Lansheng one page of calligraphy(II)

than ordinary girls. They would follow one or several renowned painters as their teachers and were influenced by them much. Take Zhu Yuzhen, for example. She studied traditional Chinese painting with Tang Yun and Qian Shoutie and studied calligraphy from Fu Tienian. Some of them even studied in art schools. Gu Fei, for instance, once studied traditional Chinese painting in Shanghai Chengdong Women's School. Some art schools at that time even taught western art. In 1919, Shanghai Picture and Art

▶戶元素 水墨纸本梅花轴 Lu Yuansu water and ink plum blossom on paper



一葉 黃鳥過残春何惠 红弦落鳳塵凌雪花枝 青藤密坐憶山窓讀易 香春去踏過梅光带-月 婦 雷皮雪於主玲瑰夜月 起美人知在有每中 平原內去尚書 人校画术画年术画用体批是耳也上专。院课上学课健模女画闻接城科有也如图曾重男虽家程头。可目触场。 医子 然修,多一女国美西,美西聘裸这的但少些

西方的艺术思想、绘画形式 和绘画手法,有的还画过素 描。因而,她们的作品有时 会带有一些新意。

上述两类书画家,身上 较多闺秀气质,称之为海上 闺秀书画家较贴切。

第三类画家的主要代表 人物有潘玉良、孙多慈等。她 们本身是学西画出身,不少 还赴海外学习西方艺术。如 方君璧,1920年考人国立巴 黎高等美术学校。学习期满 后,回国执教于广东大学。她 在画西画的同时,开始了国 画创作。她将西方的写实手 法和透视原理融入中国画的 创作,作品颇有新意,摆脱 了传统中国画的束缚。虽然



▶左锡嘉 设色纸本花卉镜片 Zuo Xijia colored flowers on paper

school recruited, at high payment, some male models for students to sketch their naked bodies. Though this group of female painters' major is still traditional Chinese painting, they were more or less influenced by western painting theory and techniques. Some even learned to sketch and took some new inspiration from it in their works.

Another group of women artists learned western art at the beginning and some even went on study abroad with art and western culture. The typical examples are Pan Yuliang, etc. Fang Junbi, for example, was enrolled in Paris' higher art school in 1920 and went back to teach at Guangdong University after graduation. She combined the western skill of realistic handwork and the theory of perspective drawing with traditional Chinese painting skills and created her own style.

Though they studied more or less the traditional Chinese painting, they focused on western paintings, so they are not the subject we will discuss in this book.

> ▶吴杏芬 「平湖秋月」 设色纸本山水册页 Wu Xingfen one page of colored landscape on paper

这批女画家后来也或多或 少地对中国画进行了研究,但其主要还是着力于 西画创作,因此也就不属 于本书的研究对象了。



阃

家

▼ 陆兰生 书法册页之三 Lu Lansheng one page of calligraphy(III)





► 恽冰 花卉草虫册页 Yun Bing one page of plants and insects

The Second Sex

第二性

Women have long been considered as the second sex, due to their subordinated social status in a matriarchal society. Dating back to ancient China, only several women artists set themselves apart, such as Guan Daosheng, Wen Shu and Qiu Zhu. However, they were still overshadowed by their better-known male counterparts. These women artists usually attached their position to some famous male artists. For example, Guan Daosheng is Zhao Mengfu's wife, Wen Shu is the descendent of Wen Zhengming, and Qiu Zhu is Qiu Ying's daughter.

During the late Qing Dynasty and the Republic Period, women turned to realize their rights and women artists also expected the same social status as male artists. But the condition didn't change much and people still recognized them as affiliated artists to the well-known male icons by their sides. For example, Ren Xia is Ren Bonian's daughter, Gu Fei is Huang Binhong's student, Li Qiujun is either the student or girl friend of Zhang Daqian, Pan Jingshu is Wu Hufan's wife, and



系氏族社会结束之后,女性在整 个社会中一直处于从属地位。鉴 于这种现象的存在,有的社会学

家把女性称为第二性。纵观历代中国书画史, 女性画家也始终处于第二性的位置。中国古 代书画家中虽也有几位女性较为有名,如管 道昇、文俶和仇珠,但人数很少,地位也不重 要。她们在画坛的地位常常对应依附于某位 男性书画名家,如管道只是赵孟頫的妻子,文 俶是文徵明的玄孙女, 仇珠是仇英之女。随着 社会的向前发展,到了晚清民国时期,女性的 地位已经有所改善。闺秀画家也力求在画坛 上获得与男画家相等的地位。但是,她们附属 于男画家的现象依然存在。譬如,任霞是作为 任伯年的女儿而为人所认同, 顾飞是作为黄 宾虹的得意门生而为人所接受; 李秋君既拜 张大千为师亦是张的闺中腻友, 因张大千而 受人关注;潘静淑作为吴湖帆之妻,顾青瑶作 为清代名画家顾若波的孙女而为人所知。后 人对她们的认知和了解, 常常是从她们身边 的男性名家开始的。

潘静淑出身于书香门第,伯父潘祖荫是清光绪时军机大臣,是有名的大收藏家,其父

性

Gu Qingyao is the famous Qing Dynasty painter Gu Ruobo's grand daughter.

Women artists played two roles in society and in families. They are painters on one hand and wives or daughters on the other hand. So when we study a certain woman artist, usually we need a male counterpart as the comparison even if some will condemn it as another unfair attitude to these women artists.

潘祖年也富收藏。潘氏不仅有很好的个人修养,对书画也很感兴趣。吴湖帆在《梅景书屋潘静淑夫人画集》所附的悼文中说她,"尝学书画,旋弃去。近十年子女渐长,始发奋习花卉,不辍者二年。方期倡翰墨奉娱慈闱。不料丁丑夏兵祸突兴,家藏散佚。忧时念乱,辍笔年余。至今春,经余劝慰忧稍释,重亲笔研"。在当时的社会,女性从事绘画艺术没有得到重视,就连很多闺秀画家也看轻自己作为画家的地位。潘静淑如果没有吴湖帆的支持,中断之后也许就不会再画了。而男画家画到潘氏这样的水平,即使处于相同的境地,遭遇也可能大不相同。甚至有时男性书画家水平不如女性书画家,他们的名气反而要高。

潘素是张伯驹的妻子,画艺颇为精湛。张伯驹是有名的收藏 家,亦作书作画,画画不如潘素。虽然他对妻子的画作极力推许,



▶马宁真 〈兰石图〉 Ma Shouzhen orchids and rocks