



Travel of Images:
Anthology of
Paintings and Writings
of Contemporary
Chinese New Fine
Brush Painters

圖像的游歷

中國當代新工筆画家圖文集粹

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"新工笔"是近年来出现的一种艺术现象。它的形成伴随着社会文化历史发展的必然逻辑。中西方文化艺术的不断深入交流,为它的出现提供了肥沃土壤。"新工笔"绝不是简单地使用中国传统绘画技法表达西方或当下的观念及话语,而是站在中西方哲学、美学及艺术史前沿成果的基础上,建构新的艺术方法、思想方法,并基于新的思想方法重新架构了工笔画的形式语言和材料语言,使"新工笔"形成了完整系统。

水墨历来被认为是中国艺术的显著特征,但传统写意水墨的直觉性、感性和偶然性特征与当代人生存感受存在着抵牾,且传统工笔绘画又因写意文人画的兴盛、照相机的出现而逐步被边缘化。在如此绘画语境中,"新工笔"的出现无疑改变了这一局面,使独具中国文化特色的绘画语言在当下社会语境中重现勃勃生机。

收录本书中的新工笔画家们身处当代艺术语境,作品面貌上相对比较成熟,呈现出独特鲜明的个人风格。姜吉安对光影语言的探索的鸡蛋与几何体;张见的荒原、云阵及棕榈风景;陈林的幻境与鸟;秦艾的动物与舞台布景;雷苗的瓶与花;高茜的静物;徐华翎的私密女子;郑庆余的透明少女;杭春晖的灰色小熊;崔进的隐喻人物……这些作品不论在图式风格还是形式语言上都区别于传统工笔绘画。它们怀疑既有或既定秩序及思想;它们反思陈旧历史及其语言机制;它们逃离一切既有标准,在艺术领域内寻求绝对自由;它们在不断创新,不断寻求突破,在求新求变中,始终没有放弃且一贯坚守着的传统工笔技法。工笔不似写意,可激情地挥毫而就,它是于平静中慢慢沉淀,沉淀了光阴,沉淀了文化韵味。

作品可以传递情感、观念及想法,但因为其特有的艺术语言影响了表达的有效性,而文字的使用恰好弥补了这一遗憾。文字记录历史,抵抗流逝的光阴;文字记录艺术状态,承载艺术家的心得体会。观者正借文字走进画家内心,走进艺术家潜心营造的艺术世界。本书中相关作品的评论及对画家的采访,正为观者提供了一次与"新工笔"艺术零距离的接触。"新工笔"画家群体面貌也由这优秀画作和诚挚文字勾勒而出。

本书旨在通过对新工笔史料性资料的搜集与整理、结集出版,肯定并支持新工笔 发展及已取得的成就,也表明传统工笔画传承与延续至当下的可行性。更为重要的 是,"新工笔"创作以反思与怀疑为切人点,可为时下中国当代艺术的发展提供有效 表达经验。"新工笔"在语言、价值、理念层面的创新,也会因不断地深入探索而广 受观者喜爱,也能经受时间与历史的洗练,在艺术领域走得更远!

Prologue

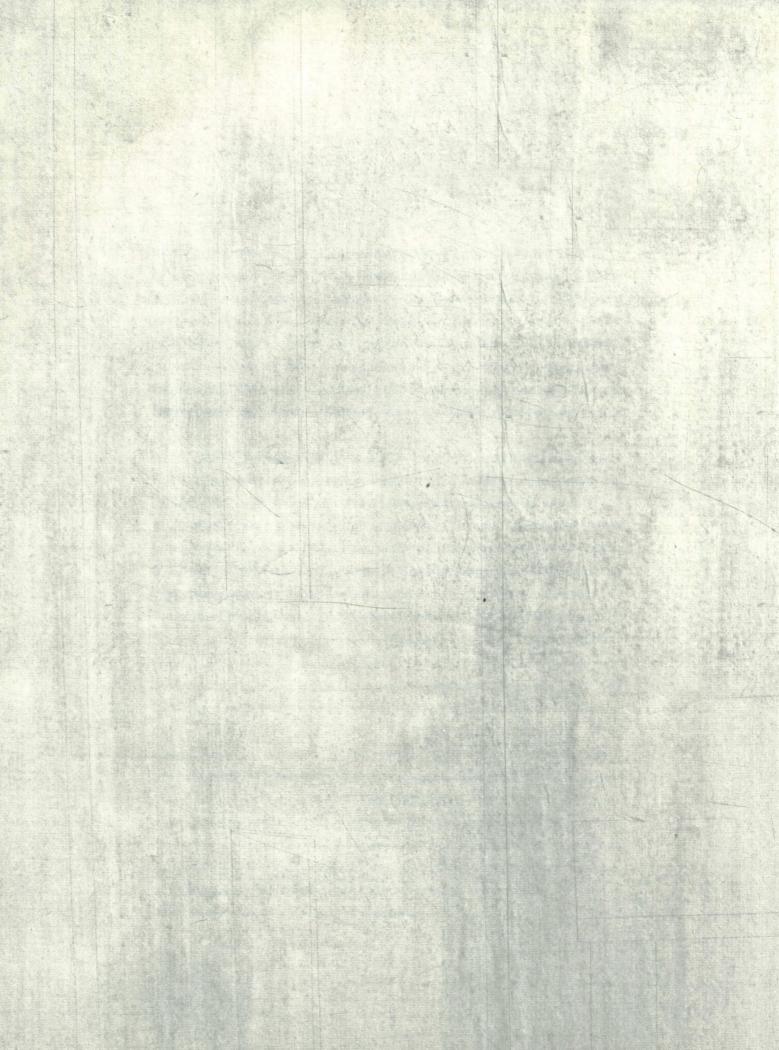
"New fine brush" is an art phenomenon that appeared in recent years. Its formation is an inevitable result of the development of society, culture and history. The constant deepening of communications between Chinese and Western culture and art has provided its appearance with fertile ground. "New fine brush" is by no means a simplistic usage of traditional Chinese painting techniques to express Western or current ideas and discourses. Based on the cutting-edge achievements of Chinese and Western philosophy, aesthetics and art history, it constructs new artistic methods, methodologies and reconstruct the formal and material languages of fine brush paintings, so as to form a complete system of "new fine brush".

Ink painting has been considered a salient feature of Chinese art. But the emphasis on intuition, perception and contingency of traditional freehand ink painting are somewhat contradictory with contemporary living experience. Moreover, because of the flourishing of freehand literati painting and the advent of camera, traditional fine brush paintings have been gradually marginalized. Under such context, the advent of "new fine brush" has undoubtedly changed such situation, allowing a painting language that is quintessentially Chinese culture to revive and prosper in the social context of today.

Painters of new fine brush whose works are collected in this anthology are situated in contemporary art context, their works relatively mature, with unique and salient personal styles, such as Jiang Ji'an's exploration of the language of light and shade, eggs and geometric shapes, Zhang Jian's waste land, clouds and sceneries of palm trees, Chen Lin's illusion and birds, Qin Ai's animals and stage setting, Lei Miao's vass and flowers, Gao Qian's still life, Xu Hualing's secret woman, Zheng Qingyu's transparent girl, Hang Chunhui's grey bear, as well as Qui Jin's metaphorical figures. Their works are distinct from traditional fine brush paintings both in schematic styles and in formal languages. They doubt current or predetermined orders and thoughts; they reflect upon old history and its language mechanism; they escape from any set standards and seek absolute freedom in the artistic field; they keep innovating and seeking breakthroughs, yet in the pursuit of novelty and change, they never give up the techniques of traditional fine brush painting. Unlike freehand, which can be completed out of passion, fine brush is time and culture accumulated through tranquility.

Though paintings can convey emotions, ideas and thoughts, yet due to their special artistic language, the effectiveness of expression is limited. The use of language makes up for this. When words record history, they fight against the passage of time; when words record artistic state, they convey the experiences of the artists. The the audience enter the inner world of an artist and the artistic world that he carefully builds through these words. Criticisms of relative works and interviews with painters collected in this book provide the audience with a close contact with the art of "new fine brush". The collective image of painters of "new fine brush" is also depicted by these excellent paintings and sincere words.

Through collecting, arranging and anthologizing the historical documents of new fine brush, this book aims at acknowledging and supporting the development of new fine brush and its achieved success, as well as asserting the viability of the inheritance and continuation of traditional fine brush painting to the present. More importantly, the creation of new fine brush starts with reflection and doubt, which can provide effective expressive experience for the development of current Chinese art. "New fine brush" will be adored by the audience for its constant explorations in the innovation of language, value and concept, will stand the test of time and history and will go even further in the artistic field!







张见

有棕榈的风景

徐伟: 棕榈树在您的风景画面里是不可缺少的元素,为什么您会选择画棕榈树,而不是别的什么植物? 它是一种图腾象征吗?

张见:人有时候是宿命的,你确实不知道你当初为何会对棕榈情有独衷,并且痴迷地画了十几年。而在此期间有朋友用各种分析方法窥探或是猜测我的心理,正如同你此刻一样。我觉得他们说得都对。我有一种身上最后一抹遮羞布被人掀开的感觉。上本科时,别人在画牡丹、鹭鸶的时候我在认真地对着棕榈、爬山虎写生,常常引来耻笑。想把大多数人都认为不入画的东西画出美感来,并且建立新的秩序是需要一些勇气和磨砺的。一方面我自己总是游离于物象之外,"观念先行"的思考方式一直指引着我前行的方向。另一方面在作画时我每一笔都只是在充分考虑画面的构成及疏密关系。

徐伟: 荒原、云阵也是您画面中的常见元素,这些元素在传统 工笔画中从未出现过,它们在您画面里出现,蕴含着您怎样的 思考或情绪?

水见: 荒原、云阵是我一直衷爱的梦幻之景。对这种景象的痴迷缘于1995年的川西之旅。那年我本科毕业,到川西阿坝藏族羌族自治州毕业写生,度过了整整一个月的光景。当时我正迷恋Enigma(英格玛)的迷幻音乐——暗示着神秘主义的遥远部落以及宗教回声的谜一样的音乐。当面对眼前一望无垠的平原、低矮的云阵,面对所有可视的却又不具真实感的自然之时,我的心被放空了,听到很多不同的、极度美妙的声音从我

肢体的各个角落静静冒出来——确切说,是散透出来,我意识 到或许是内心久藏的超现实之梦在此刻,瞬间复苏了。

徐伟:云阵这一物象与以往工笔画中不同,技法上,您是如何表现的?

张见:云阵是我至今热衷表现的重要元素,它除了在画面中表现辽阔深远的空间以外,最重要的功能是渲染画面的情绪。我一直觉得,天空云气的变化改变了时间,也改变了人的情绪。它是最直接也是最有效的渲染气氛的工具。而在广袤的荒原之上,头顶的低矮云阵也最能反映大自然的博大,让人感到谦卑与渺小。我近年的作品会更有意识地利用天空的变化,例如那漫天的阴霾来暗示某种不确定的彷徨心态。我乐此不疲。具体描绘云阵时,我一反传统中国画中云气的平面化、图案化处理方式,而运用透视及光影的效果来表现大空间平远、深远的如幻之境。

徐伟:您的画面里常常有一堵斑驳的墙,还有矮墙上的细铁丝网,它们横亘在棕榈与荒原之间,它们的存在对画面的构图起到了怎样的作用,表达您怎样的绘画主旨?

张见: 我早年的作品中,确实常常喜欢用墙和铁丝网来分割 画面,这和棕榈一样也是宿命。那个时期对人生的迷惘,对 命运的诸多不确定有一种无奈,也是本能的心理反应。而对 于画面本身,它成为分割近景与远景的一道屏障,为画面增 加了空间感。

徐伟: 您曾创作了另一幅作品《阻隔》, 感觉与《风景》画面

(对页)

风景

绢本设色 50.5cm×38cm 1999年

