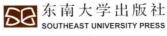


# ——东南大学校园水彩写生作品集

CAMPUS WATERCOLOUR SKETCH WORKS

尹 文 著



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(摄影:王建宏)

## 作者简介

尹文,1956年生,籍贯上海。1974年毕业于江苏省扬州中学,师从曹植洪先生。绘画学习得到王春仁、肖斯锐、张世椿,及上海美术电影制片厂徐景达(阿达)、雷雨、忻鸿祥、尹口羊等先生的指导。1974—1980年于扬州地区扬剧团从事舞台美术工作,受业于汤林生、萧和等先生。1977年结业于南京艺术学院戏剧系舞台美术进修班,师从陈志华、杨培钊、徐克宾、何兆欣、邰启佑、张连生等先生,并得到时任《新华日报》美术编辑田原先生的指导。1984年毕业于南京艺术学院工艺美术系装潢美术设计专业,师从张道一、冯健亲、保彬、高梦焕、杨琦英、韩坚强、邬烈炎、沈斌、朱新建等先生,毕业后任教于扬州职业大学美术系。1999年以副教授身份成为东南大学艺术学系张道一教授的国内访问学者,2001年调入东南大学艺术学系任教,2013年任东南大学水彩画研究所所长。

#### About the Author

Yin Wen was born in 1956 in Shanghai. In 1974, Yin graduated from Yangzhou High School in Jiangsu Province, and received his education from Cao Zhihong, and was guided by Wang Chunren, Xiao Sirui, Zhang Shichun, Xu Jingda, Lei Yu, Xin Hongxiang, and Yin Kouyang. From 1974 to 1980, he worked for Yangzhou Opera troupe, and studied from Tang Linsheng and Xiao He. In 1977, he graduated from Nanjing Art College, where he received his education from Chen Zhihua, Yang Peizhao, Xu Kebin, He Zhaoxin, Tai Qiyou, and Zhang Liansheng. He was ever guided by Tian Yuan, who was the art editor of *Xinhua Daily*. In 1984, he graduated from Nanjing Art College in Art Design major, learned from Zhang Daoyi, Feng Jianqin, Bao Bin, Gao Menghuan, Yang Qiying, Han Jianqiang, Wu Lieyan, Shen Bin, and Zhu Xinjian. After graduation, he worked for Art Department in Yangzhou Vocational University. As an associate professor, he became the Visiting Scholar of Professor Zhang Daoyi in Art Department of Southeast University in 1999. In 2001, he was transferred to work for Art Department of Southeast University and in 2013 served as director of Watercolor Institution in Southeast University.

## 螭首

明代(14世纪中期)国子监大殿平台上的装饰石刻螭首,1978年出土于文昌桥路旁,后移至东南大学孟芳图书馆前,是东南大学现存的最古老的文物。螭(chī)是传说中龙生九子之一,其形如龙,有吞吐水的本领。因此古代将螭首设计在大殿平台的四角与四面,象征避火之意。

#### Head of Chi

This dragon-like figure is called Chi, as the decorative stone carving on the terrace of Imperial College in Ming Dynasty (in the mid-14th century). It was found by the road beside Wenchang bridge in 1978, and then was moved to the front of the Mengfang Library in Southeast University. The Head of Chi is the oldest relics that still exists in Southeast University. According to legend, Chi was one of the nine sons of dragon. With the similar figure of dragon, Chi had the ability to take in and send out a large quantity of water. Therefore, in ancient China, Head of Chi was designed on the four corners or four sides of terrace, symbolizing the hope of preventing fire.



尹文先生的风景水彩,融合国画用线之技法,意境之文风,印象主义之丰富色彩,写实主义之朴素情感,打破传统界画之刻板,赋建筑生命与情怀,静谧中可听到松风,疏旷中可容纳万千学子之记忆。在这一幅幅写生作品中,我们可以看到一个如此敬业的老画家在默默耕作,在春风中、夏日中、秋叶中、冬雪中……

Mr. Yin Wen is known for his watercolor landscape paintings, who integrates the line art of traditional Chinese painting, the artistic conception of Chinese literature, rich colors of Impressionism, and plain emotions of Realism together. He breaks the rigidness of traditional boundary drawing, and thus endows the architecture in his paintings with lives and feelings. In the painting works of Yin Wen, we feel the sound of pines in the silence and memories of youth in the wide. We can know such a devoted artist through his sketches, who never stops painting, no matter the view outside is spring wind, summer sunshine, autumn leaves or winter snow.

东南大学艺术学院教授 3016.4

Professor, School of the Arts, Southeast University Zhang Qianyuan April , 2016

# 美丽的东南大学校园

尹文

Beautiful Southeast University

YIN WEN

东南大学坐落在江苏南京。四牌楼校区位于鸡鸣寺北极阁下,东揽紫金山,北近玄武湖,西望大钟亭、鼓楼,地处六朝宫苑、明清国子监之地,文昌街、成贤街、进香河路、珍珠河环绕于此,六朝松下绿树成荫,钟灵毓秀。1902 年两江总督刘坤一、张之洞、李瑞清等在此创办三(两)江师范学堂,历经民国南京高等师范学校、国立东南大学、国立中央大学、国立南京大学、南京工学院、东南大学诸历史阶段,悠久的办学历史沉淀为深厚的校园文化,成为东南学府圣地。

东南大学九龙湖校区位于江宁区牛首山、方山之间,建筑 风格统一,校园空间宏阔。浦口成贤学院校区濒临扬子江,丁 家桥校区在玄武门内之金川河畔。地铁三号线经过浦口成贤校 区、鸡鸣寺四牌楼校区、江宁九龙湖校区,交通便利,校园里 绿树浓荫,芳草如茵。

校园之美在于传道授业的教学环境。历届校友留有师生感情融洽的美好记忆。莘莘学子风华正茂,校园里洋溢着烂漫的青春气息,这里的一草一木,都留下了历届校友的珍贵记忆,无论走到天涯海角,无论岁月流逝,两鬓染霜,对母校的记忆都留存在脑海里,流淌在血液中。

Southeast University is located in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province. Its Sipailou Campus is at the foot of the Beiji Pavilion by Jiming Temple, with Zijin Mountain to the east, Xuanwu Lake to the north, and the Bell Pavilion and Gulou in the west. The location of this campus is once where the palace of Six Dynasties and Imperial College in Ming and Qing Dynasties lied in, with the surrounding of the Wenchang Street, the Chengxian Street, the Jinxiang River Road and the Pearl River. Under the influence of the ancient cypress from Six Dynasties, the atmosphere in Sipailou Campus is positive and comfortable. Southeast University is one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in China. Its origin can be traced back to 1902, when it was founded as Sanjiang Normal College. Then, it evolved as Nanjing Higher Normal School, National Southeast University, National Central University, National Nanjing University, Nanjing Institute of Technology and Southeast University. Its long history has contributed to the rich cultural heritage in campus, making it a wonderful place for study.

Jiulonghu Campus lies between Niushou Mountain and Fang Mountain in Jiangning District, with harmonious architectural style and grand space. Chengxian College stands beside the Yangtze River, while Dingjiaqiao Campus is located beside the Jinchuan River within Xuanwu Gate. Southeast University has convenient transportation since the Metro Line 3 goes through Chengxian College, Sipailou Campus and Jiulonghu Campus, and the campus has flourishing trees with leafy shade and soft green grass that carpets the ground.

The beauty of the campus lies in the open teaching environment. Successive alumni keep the memory of harmonious emotions between teachers and students. At that time, they were young people full of vigor and passion,

校园之美在于建筑的文化内涵。"梅庵"是两江师范学堂监督李瑞清先生的纪念地;"中山院"纪念孙中山先生,门厅有先生孙女孙穗芳女士惠赠的中山先生铜像;"健雄院"纪念著名女物理学家吴健雄先生。校园处处留有大师名家的身影,沙塘园宿舍里留下徐悲鸿看望学生的足迹,石婆婆巷校舍曾经是陈之佛等教授居住之地。校园里有李瑞清、郭秉文、陶行知、钱钟涵、刘敦桢、杨廷宝、童寯、陈章、宗白华等前贤学者的青铜塑像。孟芳图书馆、逸夫楼、逸夫建筑馆、李文正楼、李文正图书馆、焦廷标馆、纪忠楼,由齐燮元、邵逸夫、李文正、焦廷标、余纪忠等先生出资捐建。

校园之美在于历届学子的传承。校园是少年理想的寻梦之地,岁月的风雨使昔日少年满头的青丝变为华发。时常看到远道而来的校友漫步在校园里,与母校一别数十载后,他们在寻找昔日的文昌桥学生宿舍、教学楼,寻访校友,看望恩师,在校园里驻足流连。

校园之美在于历史的积淀。建筑是石头的史书,百年沧桑,历史的年轮留下了深深的印记。校园里古老的建筑中每座楼都承载着一段历史、一代学人的奋斗和一个专业的梦。一座教学楼往往就是一所学校的前身,"南高院"是国立东南大学时期南京高等师范学校教学楼"河海院"是今天河海大学的发祥地"东南院""中大院""南工院"无疑是国立东南大学、国立中央大学、南京工学院历史名称的缩影。"五四楼"建于1954年,"五五楼"建于1955年,是建筑学家杨廷宝先生指导设计的建筑。

spending most of their youth in the campus. Everything in the campus is embedded in their mind, which will never fade no matter where they go and how old they are.

The beauty of the campus lies in the cultural meaning of architecture. "Mei An" was built for commemorating Li Ruiging, the supervisor of Liangjiang Normal College. "Zhongda Institute" was for commemorating Sun Yatsen, with a bronze statue in hallway donated by his granddaughter Sun Suifang, "Jianxiong Institute" was to commemorate Wu Jianxiong, the well-known female physicist. Everywhere in the campus left the figures of some renowned masters. "Shatang Yuan" Dormitory witnessed the scenes that Xu Beihong visited his students, while "Shipopo Xiang" Dormitory was once the living place of professors such as Chen Zhifo. In the campus are located the bronze statues of some scholars, for instance, Li Ruiging, Guo Bingwen, Tao Xingzhi, Qian Zhonghan, Liu Dunzhen, Yang Tingbao, Tong Jun, Chen Zhang and Zong Baihua. In addition, Mengfang Library, Yifu Building, Yifu Architecture Pavilion, Li Wenzheng Building, Li Wenzheng Library, Jiao Tingbiao Pavilion and Jizhong Building were respectively donated by Qi Xieyuan, Shao Yifu, Li Wenzheng, Jiao Tingbiao and Yu Jizhong.

The beauty of the campus lies in the inheritance from generation to generation. The campus is the place where young people pursue their dreams. Days and years have turned black hair to white one. From time to time, alumni come from faraway places, walk in the campus, try to find previous "Wenchang Bridge" Dormitory and teaching buildings, and visit schoolfellows and teachers.

The beauty of the campus lies in the historical accumulation. Architecture is the historical record made of stones. Every ancient architecture in the campus represents a period of history, the strive of a generation, and the dream of a major. The predecessor of a teaching building is often a college. "Nangao Institute" is once the teaching building of Nanjing Higher Normal School. "Hohai Institute" is the cradle of today's Hohai University. Besides, "Southeast Institute" "Zhongda Institute" and "Nangong Institute" are respectively the epitomes of National Southeast University, National Central University, and Nanjing Institute of Technology. "Wusi Building", built in 1954, and "Wuwu Building", built in 1955, were designed under the guidance of the architect Yang Tingbao.

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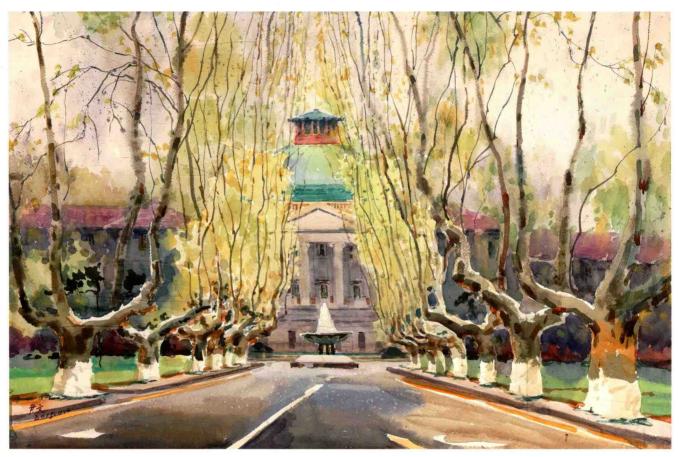
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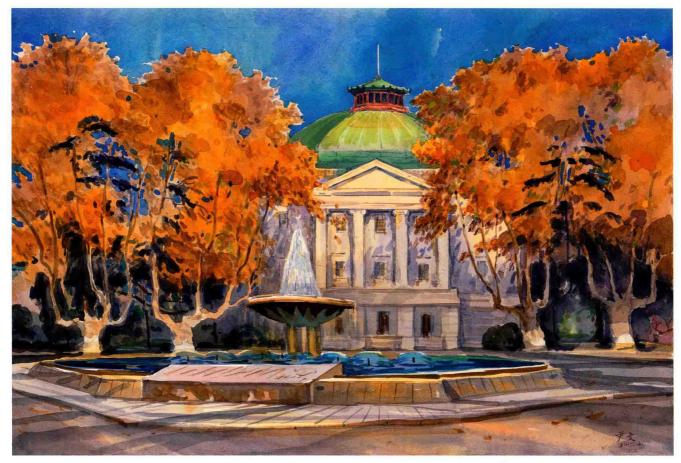
Central Avenue in the Spring Size: 79.5 cm × 56 cm Time: 2015, 4

## 大礼堂

国立中央大学大礼堂,1930年10月10日,英国公和洋行设计,新金记康号营造厂施工。欧洲文艺复兴时期建筑风格,采用希腊古典柱式构图,中部并立四根爱奥尼柱,檐口之上做三角形山花,绿色铜皮覆盖的穹窿顶部有一冠形天窗,如同一顶王冠,造型庄严宏伟。

## Assembly Hall

The assembly hall of National Central University, was laid a foundation on October 10th in 1930. It was designed by British P&T and constructed by New Jinjikang Factory. It follows the structural style of the Renaissance period in Europe, with the composition of the Greek classical pillar type, four lonic columns side by side in the middle part, and a pediment beyond the cornice. Covered by green copper sheet, the top of its dome has a skylight, which is pretty majestic with the shape of a crown.

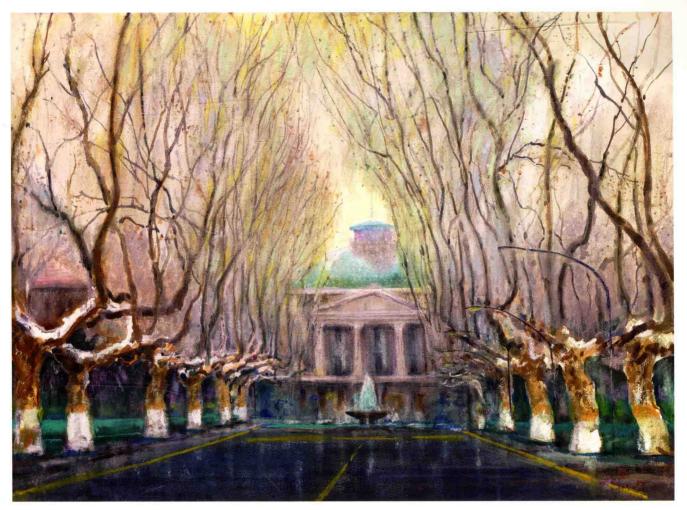


深秋大礼堂 尺寸: 79.5 cm × 56 cm 写生时间: 2015.12

Assembly Hall in Late Autumn Size: 79.5 cm × 56 cm Time: 2015.12

大礼堂高34米,三层,当时工程造价十八万九千五百银元,添加两翼计价六万一千九百五十银元,共计二十五万一千四百五十银元整。加其他各项费用约一万八千六百五十一银元,1931年落成,当时的民国政府指定为国民会议会场,休会期间由中央大学保管,校长张乃燕奠基。抗战期间大礼堂被侵华日军占为山本部队司令部,四牌楼校区被日军占为陆军医院。

With three layers, the assembly hall is 34 meters in height, and cost 189 500 silver dollars. After the addition of both flanks, which cost 61 950 silver dollars, the total expense was 251 450 silver dollars at that time. Besides, other expenses were about 18 651 silver dollars. It was finished in 1931. It was appointed by Government of the Republic China at that time as meeting place for the national conference, and kept by National Central University during adjournment. At that time, the headmaster of National Central University was Zhang Naiyan. During the Anti-Japanese War, the assembly hall was occupied by Japanese troops as the headquarters of Yamamoto forces, while Sipailou Campus as the army hospital.



中央大道春雨 尺寸: 79.5 cm×56 cm 写生时间: 2012.3.2

Central Avenue in the Spring Rain Size: 79.5 cm × 56 cm Time: 2012.3.2

大礼堂为东南大学标志性建筑,能够容纳 2 700 人,是 全校集会之所,开学典礼、毕业典礼均在此举行。1957 年南 京工学院时期,大礼堂扩建工程由杨廷宝指导设计,建春晖堂、 日新堂、教室、实验室,向东西延伸。 The assembly hall is the symbol building of Southeast University. As a meeting place, it is able to hold 2 700 people. Both opening ceremony and commencement are held here. In 1957, when the campus was called Nanjing Institute of Technology, expansion project of the assembly hall was designed under the guidance of Yang Tingbao. Chunhui Hall, Rixin Hall, teaching buildings, and laboratories were then established extending from east to west.



## 六朝松

公元三世纪初至六世纪末三百多年间的东吴、东晋、宋、齐、梁、陈建都南京,史称六朝时期。北极阁下曾经是六朝宫苑之地,园林殊佳。相传此树是六朝遗株,经林学专家马大甫、黄宝龙鉴定为圆柏(又名桧柏),通称六朝松。千载古树,苍劲挺拔,饱经风雨,霜干虬枝,饶有生意。珍贵古树对研究植物区系、植被演替的历史具有重要价值。国立中央大学时期将六朝松作为校徽标志符号,如今已经成为东南大学校园精神的象征。

六朝松之春 尺寸: 79.5 cm×56 cm 写生时间: 2013.4.7

Juniperus Chinensis from Six Dynasties in the Spring

Size:  $79.5 \text{ cm} \times 56 \text{ cm}$ Time: 2013.4.7

### Juniperus Chinensis from Six Dynasties

From the beginning of the third century AD to the end of the sixth century AD, Nanjing was the capital of Six Dynasties, which refer to Eastern Wu, Eastern Jin, Song, Qi, Liang, and Chen Dynasties. According to the record, this tree was Juniperus Chinensis, and could date back to Six Dynasties. This thousand-year old tree is vigorously tall and straight. The precious ancient tree has important historic value for the study of flora in history. It was regarded as the logo of National Central University, and now it is the spiritual symbol of Southeast University.



Juniperus Chinensis from Six Dynasties in the Autumn

Size: 79.5 cm × 56 cm Time: 2012.11.17

