監察者目近光音片針中本中見方之見り大大江下 成色取之無禁用之不竭走造物者之無去感 而其時間既社 之间物各有主的非吾之所有雖一毫而莫取 事後者 弘道響於悲風蘇子日客亦知夫水與月乎逃者如斯西北 班於 为地沙沿海之一栗哀吾生之頂史義改江之新前後 罪推 的令安在我况吾與子魚旗於江南之上指例 德之国於周郎者子方其破荆州下江陵順流而東上 如茶如泣如許餘音娟娟不绝如接舞出聲之情致 等前提擊空明方洪流光渺渺云粤北山松主編美人方法十二 文·民國文人政要書畫集之中 · 是海尾河属 石Theliterati-politicians book collections 東東東 送秋十月既聖納子與各沒角进找赤唇 Ł 客 而 觀之則死也曾不 日月明星稀烏鹊南北山非曹益使之智 能以一瞬自其不是者而鄉村 惟工止此清

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粤北山人 主編



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民國範兒

(代序)

粤北山人

民國時代,是中華民族發展史上頗爲獨特的一個時代。說它獨特,一則是從社會大背景來看,當時中國正處於社會大動蕩、大變革、大調整時期,新舊社會、新舊政權更迭頻繁,新舊思想、新舊文化碰撞激越,東西交融、中外交匯千載未見;二則是從代表一個時代的政治人物與文化精英來看,當時涌現了大批頗有個性、對社會發展進步起巨大影響的精英人物,他們思想或守舊或開放,行爲或循規或出格,事業或彪炳或落寞……總而言之,民國時代是中國歷史上少有的思想開放、百家争鳴、大師涌現、名家輩出的時代。

每個時代,都有每個時代的標簽。民國時期的知識 分子以及社會精英,形象獨特,個性張揚,堪稱範兒!他們的藝術創作,與其爲人和學識一樣,底蘊深厚,個性張 揚,帶有深深的時代烙印!正因爲如此,近些年來國內學 者形象地把他們稱之爲"民國範兒",這個稱呼,代表了 那個時代的人文元素、價值取向及精神內涵,給後人以無 盡的遐想與懷念。

中國的書法與繪畫,是中國傳統文化中最具特色的藝術語言,具有强烈的民族性,因而也具有相當的世界性。 民國時期的中國書畫,尤其是民國的文人、政要所創作之中國書畫作品,從某個側面反映了民國時期的精神內涵與文化內核,體現了民國範兒在那個大變革時代的精神追求與文化底蘊,也讓我們這些後人感受了那個年代的時代背景、精英人物的精神世界以及歷史使命,同時也領略了他們的才情文氣、親情友誼以及閑情逸致……

随着時代的發展和社會的開明,當今人們對民國時期的歷史、事件、人物以至生活習俗等等,越來越關注,有時還津津樂道。近年來,民國文人、政要的書畫作品,也聚焦了人們的眼球,受到不少收藏機構與收藏家的喜愛,成爲近年來藝術品市場受關注較多的板塊。我常常在想,爲什麼民國文人、政要的書畫作品今天會成爲人們關注、收藏的熱點呢?恐怕有以下幾個方面的原因:

其一,由于種種原因,過去人們丢弃了的或者嚴重忽 視了的實物,如民國文人、政要書畫作品,隨着社會的進 步、開明,逐步被挖掘出來,重新被人們審視并發現其固 有的價值俗話說得好: "是金子總會發光的。"民國時期 這些寶物,被挖掘出來後,正綻放出絢麗的光彩,奪人心 肺!

其二,從投資藝術品的性價比角度來說,在其他藝術門類及藝術品板塊普漲,有的甚至一年漲幾倍的情况下,民國文人、政要之書畫作品也水漲船高,跟着市場的步伐受到人們的追捧。這是市場的內在機制在起作用,是不以人們的意志爲轉移的,由此民國這一板塊逐步成爲人們投資藝術品的一個熱點。

其三,民國文人、政要所創作的書畫作品,總體上講確實造詣甚高,有的作者甚至堪稱書畫大師。他們不僅人生經歷曲折、豐富,而且由于大多經歷科舉考試,并受過嚴格的國學教育,文化素養非常高,見多識廣,加之勤于筆耕,因而他們所創作的書畫作品有較高的藝術水平,受到人們的喜愛是自然而然的。

與職業書畫家不同,民國文人、政要所創作的書畫作品,不爲稻粮謀,甚至有玩票意味,水平相差亦較大。但是應當指出,他們由于是率性而爲,所作更能反映其真實情感及性格個性,而不受哪一派哪一家的樊籬所限,自由揮灑,更爲難能可貴! 古人雲: "無曲心中道是真",情感是真實而不是矯揉造作的,那麽藝術作品的意境必是高尚的,"境由心生"是藝術的最高境界。王安石説過: "意態由來畫不成",换句話說,就是畫畫不墨守成規,不應當有固定的模式和藍本,這樣才能創作出有意境的作品來。我想,從某種意義上講,那些無意成爲職業書畫家的民國文人、政要們,他們所創作的藝術作品不是更能體現藝術的內涵及人的精神追求嗎?!

爲較全面地反映民國文人、政要的藝術創作水平,滿 足廣大收藏家對他們藝術作品的欣賞與喜愛之情,我們廣 泛發動周邊的收藏家朋友,讓他們提供此類墨實,集録成 書。這項提議,很快受到大家的響應與支持,使得我們在 短時間裏,收集到這麼多的實物呈現到廣大讀者面前;與 此同時,我們亦請了國內著名鑒定家對這些作品進行鑒定 把關,確保了作品的質量與水準。由于水平所限,書中不 當之處在所難免,敬祈廣大讀者不吝教正,提出中肯的意 見,集思廣益,共同把民國文人、政要書畫這一板塊納入 更加規範、更加繁榮、更加有價值的軌道。

是爲代序。

2014年3月15日

Style of Republican China

A special and distinct era in the Chinese history, Minguo (Republican China) was a period when China was in great oscillation, revolution, and modulation, with new society, new policies, new ideas and cultures overwhelming that people ever witnessed. From the other side to label Minguo as special period, contemporary politicians and cultural elites who were highly characteristic and distinguished largely promoted the social development. To sum up, Minguo sprang up countless innovative ideologies and elites that are rare in Chinese history.

There is a label in Minguo definitely. Social elitism and their distinct characters are the best choice of the absolute style of Republican China. Parallel to the academic level of the elites, their works were highly intriguing and personal, reflecting the very real society of that era. For this, recently, Some academics named it as "Style of Republican China" in order to represent the exact liberal elements, value inclination, and spiritual connotation at that time and leave space for offspring to imagine and recollect.

In the tradition of Chinese culture, calligraphies and paintings are the representatives of Chinese ethics. Painting and calligraphy, especially in Minguo period, somehow reflect Minguo's ideologies and cultural essence, and more importantly, display the "style" as seeking spiritual inspiration and cultural precipitation. At the same time, We, as offspring, can feel the exact vivid background of that period and appreciate the ideologies of the elites at the same time.

Accompanied with the development of the society, people nowadays focus more on history issues and customs at Minguo time with joyful conversation and insightful discussion. In recent years, paintings and calligraphies in Minguo draw our attention and were attract by many institutions and collectors and hence becoming the most popular part in the art market Often comes to my mind, This question comes up of my mind very often — why do the Minguo elites and arts became the focus of collection currently? I believe the following aspects are some of the factors:

Firstly, for various of reasons, people reconfirmed the importance of art works as valuable treasure which were abandoned and dismissed in the past. Some of those "deserted" treasures have been recovered and labeled with their original value by people when the society is moving forward. It is said that, "Real gold is gold and will definitely glow". Hence, these Minguo treasures were recovered finally and attract people by shining with their wonderful beauty.

Secondly, from the angle of art investment, its price was increasing just like any other kind of art works. Some of them increased many times within a year and therefore Minguo elites, paintings and calligraphies increased by this trend as well. This is the inner influence that spontaneously stimulated the market trend, and make Minguo treasures gradually become the one of the investing targets.

Thirdly, paintings and calligraphies from Minguo elites do equip with profound insights and are always named as "master of paintings and calligraphies". Due to the twists and turns in their lives, experiences during imperial examination, grim domestic education, Minguo elites infused those elements into their art works with elaborated shades and skills. Thus, it is quite reasonable for people's preference toward them, Minguo paintings and calligraphies.

Different from professional painters and calligraphers, Minguo elites created their works with openhanded and impromptu attitude, without any deliberate planning, and of course created differences from professionals' skill. Although they create art works without planning and modifying, a real reflection of elites' psychology and personalities can be found. Meanwhile, they were unrestricted by any limitation and prescriptions. Indeed, as it is said that, the highest level of art is the most direct reflection of real heart and thoughts, which means there should be no blueprint or rules for a art of mood. In my opinion, Minguo paintings and calligraphies created by those who actually never thought of becoming elites and philosophers can only properly fit with the real thoughts and spirits of people in certain extent.

In order to display the overall artistic value of Minguo paintings and calligraphies, to fulfill broadening collectors' affection and affection toward them, we planned and invited many friends of called up many friends of collectors to contribute their valuable collections for compiling this book. This plan was quite appealing to broadening people and finally received many art works in such a short time and therefore we can present to you in here. At the same time, we invited various famous local connoisseurs to make sure the art works we received were authentic with high quality. Due to the limited ability, the book may have certain blemish and drawbacks. We sincerely welcome the readers to point out criticisms and suggestions, to make objective opinions and views and to draw on the wisdoms of masses. All suggestions can definitely provide a more formal, prosperous and ponderable track to Minguo elites and their paintings and calligraphies.

March.15.2014

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第一部分: 文人情懷

民國初年,隨着清朝封建體制被推翻,新舊體制迅疾 更迭,特别是隨着西學東進、新文化運動的興起,中國的 文化藝術領域出現了少有的繁榮景象。兼有國學功底和新 思想的新型士大夫及學者文人階層在此時,也隨着社會大 變革而迅速崛起,并由此產生一批名垂史册的文化巨匠, 是這一時期文化藝術繁榮的重要標志。

作爲傳統的中國文人,寫字畫畫是其修心養性的基本功,也是傳統文人性格與學術造詣的外化。欣賞民國文人的書畫作品,見字如見人,康有爲、梁啓超、沈曾植、林杼、嚴復、蔡元培、章太炎、經亨頤、周作人、馬叙倫、蔣夢麟、胡適、柳亞子、劉半農、郭沫若、錢穆、林語堂、豐子愷、臺静農、沈從文、沈尹默、梁實秋……看到這些文化巨匠的墨寶,眼前仿佛看見他們一個個健步向我們走來,那樣親切,那樣鮮活,那樣厚重,那樣雅致。"寧鳴而死,不默而生",他們離我們今天并不遙遠,但他們身上所守護和體現的精神、風骨,却已經漸行漸遠了……

由于大多數民國文人是從清末科舉制度走過來的,因 而他們的骨子裹保留了非常深厚的傳統國學基因,書畫功 底比較扎實,有的不僅是學富五車的大學者、大文豪,同 時也是書法史上赫赫有名的大書法家。民國時期的書法, 既繼承了清代碑學,又重視了帖學,消除了碑學、帖學的 對立,産生了若干極富個人風格的代表性書家,其中在文 人群裏就有吳昌碩、康有爲、鄭孝胥、李瑞清、于右任五 大家等,摹學者衆,形成了五大影響深遠的流派。

吳昌碩以詩書畫印"四絕"名震天下。作爲開宗立派的一代大師,他筆下的篆書、石鼓文、草書,筆力雄健,貌拙氣盛,個人面貌突出;他的繪畫以字人畫,構圖獨特,用筆遒勁,氣勢開張,一氣呵成。其書畫印引領一代風流,一般書畫家難以企及。康有爲作爲清末維新變法的領袖、著名思想家,政治影響巨大,同時他又是著名書法家及書法理論家,他所著《廣藝舟雙楫》,主張"尊碑",影響了整整一代書風。同時他又是書法理論的實踐者,一代書法大師,所作隸書、草書帶有很强的個性,他以碑人隸、以碑入草,用筆率意、瀟灑,奔放不羈。沙孟海先生評論説:"康有爲本人書迹,題榜大字,大氣磅礴,最爲絕詣……氣魄從《石門銘》、《泰山金剛經》出

來,其可以雄現一世。"鄭孝胥政治上污點不少,但他詩 詞上、書藝上的造詣都是精深的, 尤其是在書法藝術方面 堪稱一代書法大師。他在書學上主張"以六朝爲始,可上 窥三代,下挹唐宗",有碑有貼,融會貫通,取徑之高, 改變碑帖頡頏的舊習,爲世人所關注。他的書法創作,成 就最高者爲楷隸相摻的楷書,擅用篆隸、六朝諸碑之法, 遂氣息淳古, 内藴清剛之氣, 筆成偉邁宏肆之書, 追求蕭 散宏肆之書風。正如沙孟海先生所評: "最奇者其作品, 既有精悍之色,又有鬆秀之趣,恰如其詩,于衝夷之中帶 有激宕之氣。"李瑞清是清末教育改革之先鋒,其書法以 北碑之法寫貼,晚年還參以秦漢簡牘,形成了金石氣與書 卷氣相融的强烈書風, 對其弟子張大千、胡小石、吕鳳子 等人的書法有深刻的影響。于右任身居民國政府要職,同 時又是著名詩人、學者, 更是著名書法家, 他提倡并身體 力行標準草書,一掃嫵媚秀麗的書風,形成雄强磅礴之氣 勢。他的書法最高成就者,就是以北魏碑志寫行草,筆取 北碑的中鋒出之,轉鋒沿着遒勁,結字寬博簡練,追求筆 斷意連, 字字卓然而立, 氣脉連貫。

Episode 1: Feelings of Literators

New and old systems made a sudden change, especially in observing elements worldwide and new cultural movement at the beginning of Chinese Republic, Minguo, after the feudalistic government of Qing dynasty was overthrown. China since then started showing up prosperity in art field. Equipped with both domestic literature precipitation and new thoughts, elites and literators at that time rose abruptly as well as social revolution. That various immortal cultural masters were created was the label and mark of property at the time.

As a traditional Chinese literator, he should have the basic recognition and ability of painting and calligraphy, which is the externalization of both traditional literature characteristics and academic accomplishments. To appreciate the painting and calligraphy of Minguo elites, we can somehow witness them as far as we see their works: Kang Youwei, Liang Qichao, Shen Zengzhi, Lin Shu, Yan Fu, Cai Yuanpei, Zhang Taiyan, Jing Hengyi, Zhou Zuoren, Ma Shulun, Jiang Menglin, Hu Shi, Liu Yazi, Liu Bannong, Guo Moruo, Qian Mu, Lin Yutang, Feng Zikai, Tai Jingnong, Shen Congwen, Shen Yinmo, Liang Qiushi etc. It seems like the elites are coming toward us with vigorous strides when seeing their works ---It is so vivid, benign and gorgeous. There is a saying that "I prefer to die outspokenly than to exist namelessly". Actually, The spirit and vigor drifted away although the leaves of cultural giants are not far away from our current era.

Since most of the Minguo elites had undergone late Qing's imperial competitive examination, they got an entrenched mindset of traditional nation civilization with well-knit skills and abilities on painting and calligraphy. Some of them were not only the masters, who were wealthy in knowledge, but also the famous calligraphers in calligraphy history. Painting and calligraphy of Minguo, were referring to Qing's study of stele-calligraphy and meanwhile focusing more on the study of model-calligraphy. As a result, the contradiction of stele-calligraphy and model-calligraphy can be eliminated. Those representatives of painters and calligraphers therefore created their individually distinctive style. Among them, there are five major parties: Wu Changshuo, Kang Youwei, Zheng Xiaoxu, Li ruiqing and Yu Youren are the most influential parties among them.

A master of the open case, Wu Changshuo was well-known for his four unique skills: poem, painting, calligraphy and seal. Seal character, stonedrum inscription and cursive script under his pen are quite vigorous and energetic; paintings of him are infused with words, unique and distinctive pattern and smooth continuity. These characters of his works are hardly surmountable and definitely leading a particular trend in the field of painting, calligraphy and seal.

As a ideologist and one of the revolution leaders of late Qing's constitutional reform and modernization, Kang Youwei made a great political influence and proposed the idea of promoting seal-calligraphy --- "Zun Bei", from his book "Guang Yi Zhou Shuang Ji". The concept of "Zun Bei" influenced the calligraphy style at that time. Meanwhile, Kang is a theory-practicer and a master of painting and calligraphy. His works are often of special and distinguish style, which is sincere, casual but elegant, and ebullient. "The calligraphy of Kang Youwei is ebullient and powerful especially in his "Shi Men Ming" and "Tai Shan Jin Gang Jing," Sha Menghai commented.

Although some political issues stained Zheng Xiaoxu's reputation, his works of art are excellent. Zheng proposed, "Starting from Six Dynasties to understand the past three generations and even Tang Dynasty". His creation mixed tablet-calligraphy and model-calligraphy while revised the old habit of tablet-calligraphy. Regular script with combination of ancient style and regular style is the greatest category among Zheng's creation of calligraphy.

Li Ruiqing, the precursor of education revolution in late Qing dynasty, practiced calligraphy by imitating style of Northern Dynasties tablet, and studied and brought in style of Qing and Han Dynasty's bamboo script in his later years. Finally he created a unique style, which combined epigraphy and scholar's style. Such style influenced his students like Zhang Daqian, Hu Xiaoshi and Lu Fengzi.

Yu Youren, the crucial officer in Minguo government, at the same time was a famous poet and calligrapher. He proposed the standard cursive calligraphy, which is elegant, gorgeous, powerful and flamboyant vigor. The best achievement among his works is using Northern Wei's tablet style in his running cursive calligraphy. The stroke imitates strong performance in Northern Wei tablet, while character composition is wide and succinct and it is stressing a invisible linking between discontinuous strokes.





1 耄耋圖 于非闇

設色金箋 19cm×57cm

2 楷書十二言聯 于非闇

水墨色箋 144cm×14cm×2

于非闇 (1887-1959)

名照,字非廠,别署非關,又號閑人, 山東蓬萊人,著名工筆花鳥畫家。著有《于 非闇工筆花鳥畫選》、《都門釣魚記》、 《都門藝菊記》、《都門養鴿記》等。





篆書七言聯 馬衡

水墨紙本 134cm×31cm×2

馬衡 (1881—1955)

字叔平,别署無咎,凡將齋。浙江鄞 縣人,寓居北京。西泠印社第二任社長, 金石考古學家、書法篆刻家。早年在南洋 公學讀書,曾學習經史、金石諸學。精于 漢魏石經,注重文獻研究與實地考察。曾 任北京大學研究所國學門考古學研究室主 任、故宫博物院院長。 (M) 35

香 有 华 君 惟 岩屋 3 紫 D 陛 维 拙 有 至 千天 本 胺 库与人指 見 86 A 华人 放 郭 泽 215 老 縣 東 勤选 44

重 找 者 被 飛 撣 告忘 到 反 者を 樽 横打上截在董 弘 后 息 独 دخا 弘 6 叫 1/2 红

左 五 相 24 美 杆 激 嶂 邈 九 为 争 مطا 特 玄 作 直 婚 方 指 * 树 智 質 6 相 城 教 哈嗯」 艺上

天 自 下褶 在 拖 祖 26 桐 暑 皆 群 一百 碧千丈 岩 P 甚 并 見 他 b 卷 再 游 的 K 也

1 行書論山水四屏 馬一浮 水墨紙本 142.5cm×40.5cm×4

2 行書七言詩 馬一浮 水墨紙本 100cm×28cm

馬一浮(1883—1967)

名浮,字一浮,號湛翁,晚號蠲叟、蠲 戲老人,浙江紹興人。曾留學日本、德國、 美國。書法各體皆備,自成一家。對文字 學、古典文學及哲學造詣精深,并通曉數種 語言,有"儒釋哲一代宗師"之稱。曾任浙 江省文史館館長、中央文史館副館長。

節臨石鼓文釜車碣 馬公愚 水墨紙本 尺寸不祥

多强徒罗四申 腎业虫医累紫 鍋糕章廳禁概 學也攤槽介亨 **寿院首颇** 乎 紫絕朝徒序

馬公愚 (1890—1969)

號冷翁,别署耕石移主,齋名耕石籍,浙江温州人。中國美術家協會上海分會會員、上海中國畫院畫師、上海中國書法篆刻研究會會員、上海市文史館館員。擅長書法、篆刻,亦能作畫。著有《書法史》、《書法講話》、《耕石移雜著》。

水墨紙本 115cm×20cm×2

馬叙倫 (1885-1970)

字彝初、夷初,號石翁,晚號石屋老 人、天馬山房,浙江杭州人。古文字學 家、教育家。歷任上海勞動大學、清華大 學、北大教授,中國民主促進會主席和民 主同盟會中央副主席。





水墨紙本 145cm×38cm



王震(1867-1938)

字一亭,號白龍山人、海雲樓主,浙江湖州人,寄居上海。與任伯年、吴昌碩友善。同盟會會員,著名慈善家、實業家。工書畫,所作花果、鳥獸、佛像,雄健渾厚,與吴昌碩相近。爲海上重要名家之一。

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