

故园画忆系列

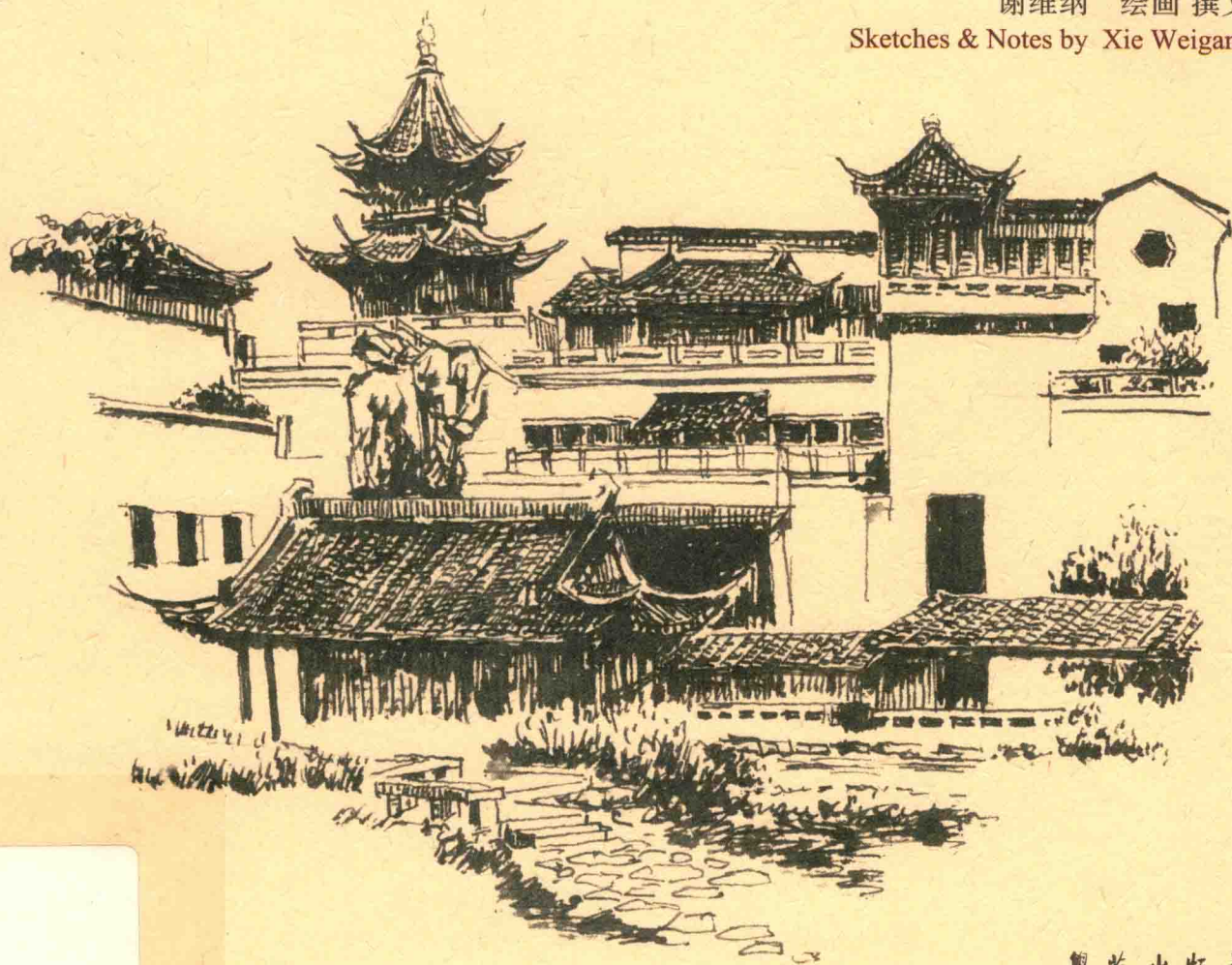
Memory of the Old
Home in Sketches

古都南京

The Ancient Capital of Nanjing

谢维纲 绘画 撰文

Sketches & Notes by Xie Weigang



學苑出版社
Academy Press

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电子信箱: xueyuan@public.bta.net.cn

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自序

南京古称金陵，是一座古老而又现代、充满魅力的城市。随着历史长河的流淌、几千年的文化积淀和变迁，这座以山水城林著称的都市展现出独特的气质，形成了迷人的古韵新风。人们的生活中处处是美景，闲适而惬意。我庆幸能用自己的眼睛搜寻这座城市的每一处人文景观和自然风貌，用自己的画笔描绘家乡的美景。人生若此，岂不快哉！

表现南京城风貌的画作不计其数，而我选择用钢笔来描写南京的风景，是因为可以用较快的速度抓住值得入画的东西，再用粗细不同的线条和排列使画面有足够的层次和灰度。用黑白两色来描绘世界，并以此作为创作山水画的素材，这是我选择用钢笔写生的初衷。

钢笔写生是有一定难度的。首先，钢笔作画与画国画一样不能随意更改，写生时必须胸有丘壑，熟练掌握透视、造型、明暗、布局等诸多元素，做到一气呵成。其次，要以较小的尺幅表现较大的场景。古典建筑结构关系复杂，我必须在充分了解建筑结构关系后通过多次练习才能达到画面效果。最后，受自身年龄和身体原因所限，我的写生时间一般控制在一个小时之内，采用 16 开或 32 开较厚且较粗糙的素描纸，这也给描绘景物的细节和较大场面带来一定难度。

为了让更多的朋友进一步了解南京，我从几年来的几百幅写生稿中选出一小部分展示给大家。这本作品集虽未能穷尽所有南京历史遗存及民俗风情，但作为一个南京人，我希望能够为读者朋友打开一扇洞察南京风貌的窗口，为了解城市历史和传承南京文化起到一定作用。

谢维纲

Preface

Nanjing was called Jinling in ancient times. It is an ancient but modern city full of enchantment. With the progress of history and cultural accumulation and changes that come with it, this city renowned for its unique mountains, water and forests, boasts distinctive qualities that form an attractive, antiquated style. Thus, the people of Nanjing have leisurely lives with beautiful scenery everywhere. I am lucky to have the opportunity to explore the cultural and natural scenery of my homeland and depict it by my pen. If I could achieve this, how could I be unhappy ?

Although there are numerous paintings featuring the landscape of Nanjing, I have chosen to use a pen to depict it, because the pen is able to quickly catch the things that worth drawing. Moreover, the pen can draw different lines and arrangements in order to constitute proper hierarchical classification and gray level. The landscape paintings are based on black and white colors, which is why I've chosen the pen to finish my pictures.

Drawing pictures with a pen is not easy work. Firstly, drawings finished by pen are more difficult to alter than paintings. The painter should have a general idea of the picture, and through mastery of the rules of perspective, shading, shape, layout and other elements, and complete the picture in one go. Secondly, the complete scene usually has to be depicted within the limited size of the painting paper. Due to the complexity of classical architecture, the painter should fully understand the structure through intensive practice. Finally, because of age and the health condition, I generally finish my drawings within one hour using small, thick and coarse 16mo and 32mo sketch paper. All of these factors make it difficult to draw details and larger scenes on the papers.

In order to allow more people to deepen their understanding of Nanjing, I've selected drawings from my hundreds of pieces recently finished work. Although this portfolio cannot entirely display the historical sites and folk customs of Nanjing, as a native person of Nanjing, I hope this book can open a windows for readers to experience the cultural heritage and natural landscape of the city, and moreover, can play a significant role in raising awareness about the history and culture of Nanjing.

Xie Weigang

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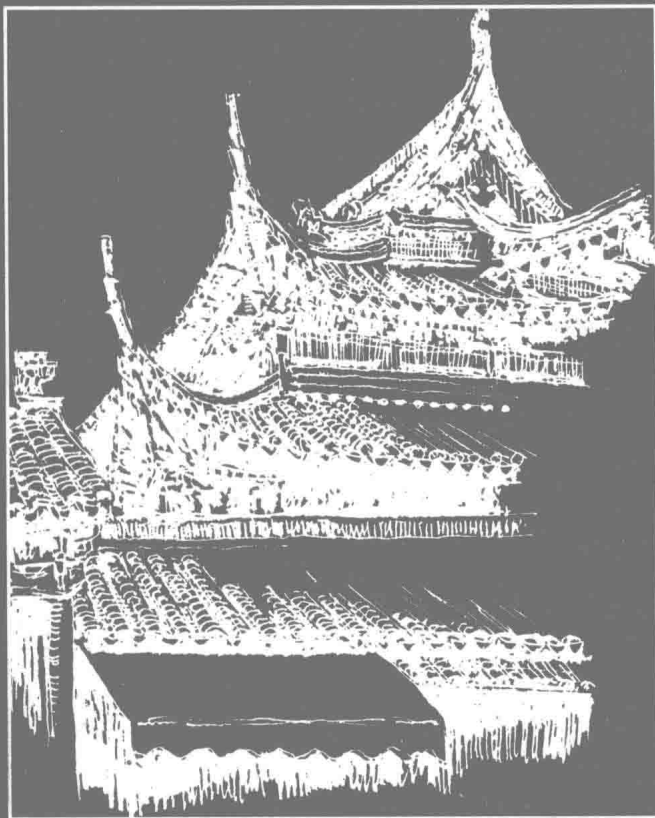
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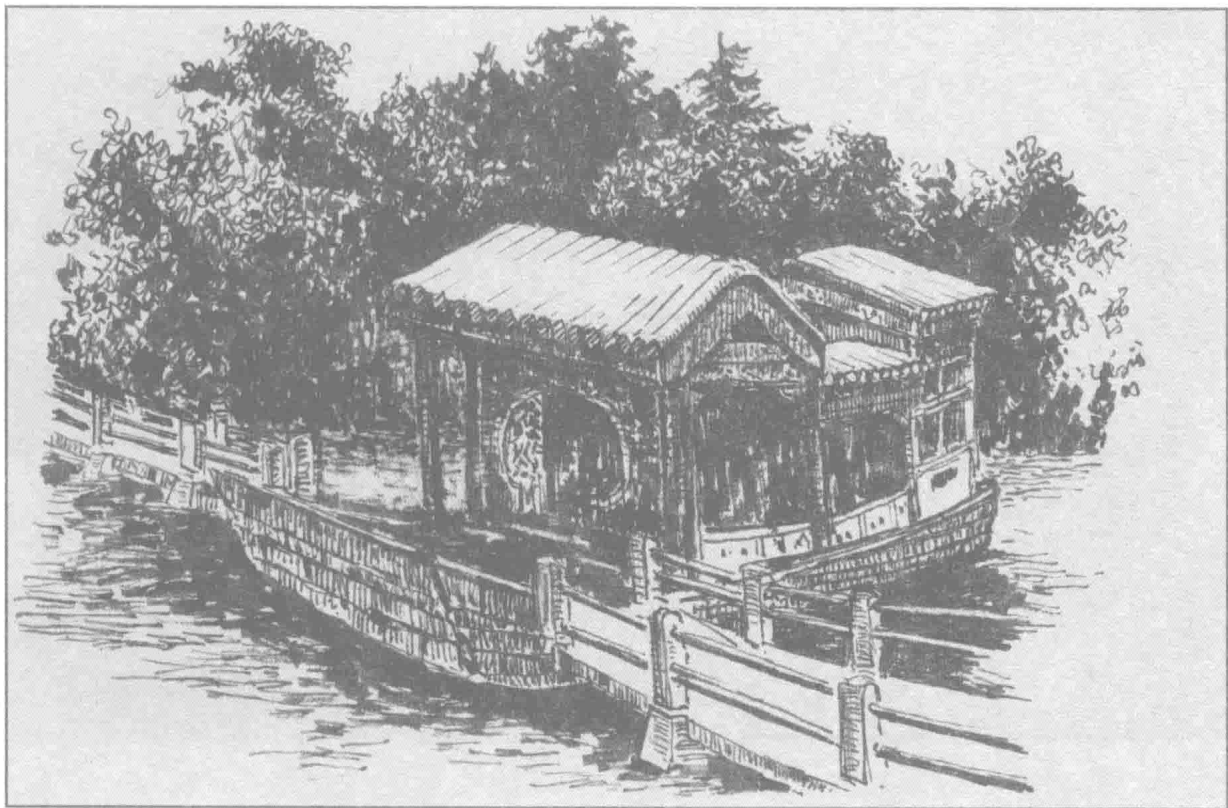
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古代建筑

Historical Building

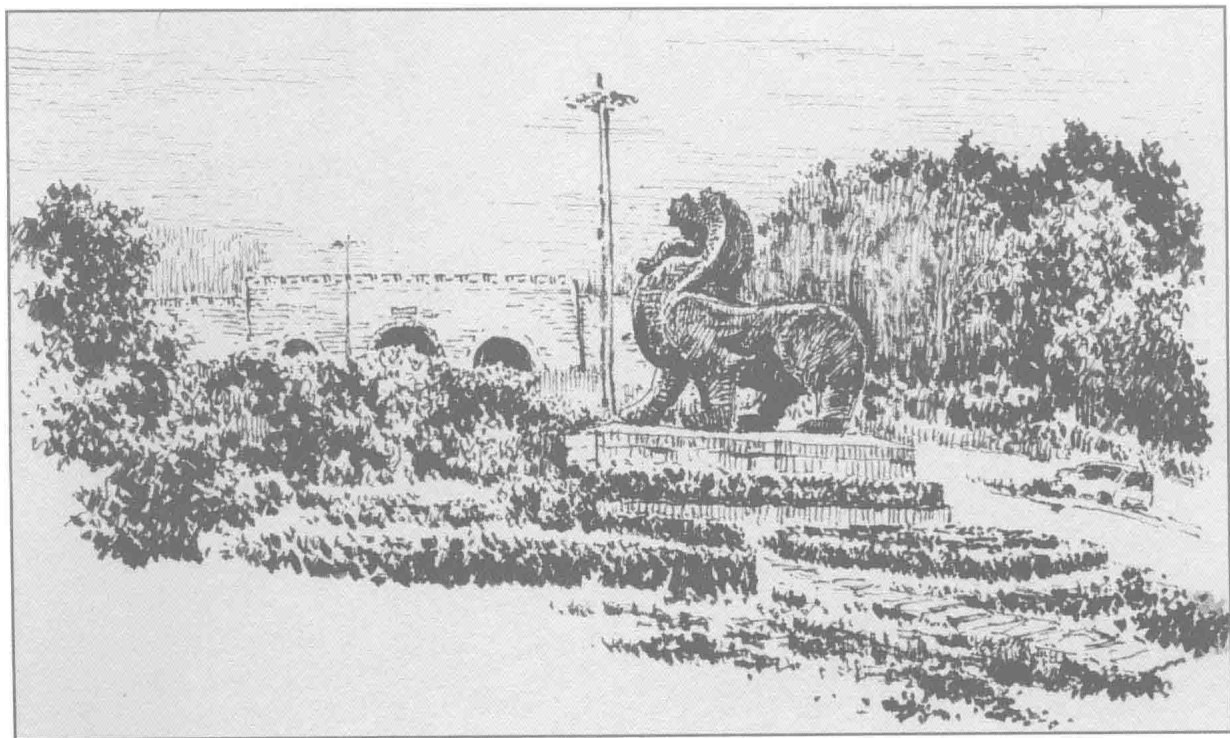


煦园

位于玄武区长江路 292 号总统府内, 又称西花园, 是江南园林的典型代表之作。始建于明洪武元年 (1368), 明永乐年间 (1403—1424) 为汉王府花园, 清代为两江总督署花园, 太平天国时期被辟为天王府的一部分。现与太平天国天王府遗址、南京总统府旧址连为一体。图为煦园标志性建筑不系舟石舫。

Xuyuan Garden

Located at NO. 292 on Changjiang Road in Xuanwu District, it was built in 1368 and was also called The Western Garden. It was known as Hanwangfu Garden from 1403 to 1424. In the Qing Dynasty, it was used as office of the viceroy of two rivers. Also, it was part of Tianwang Mansion during the historical period of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom (1851-1864). Now, it is a representative garden of Jiangnan, and has merged with the sites of Tianwang Mansion and Nanjing Presidential Palace. The picture depicts the symbolic building Buxizhou Stone Ship.



中山门

位于玄武区，又称朝阳门，始建于元至正二十六年（1366），为南京明城墙 13 座城门之一，因城门位于南京城东，最先迎接太阳而得名。1928 年兴建中山大道时，将原朝阳门及其瓮城拆除，修造了三孔拱形砖门，沿用至今。

Zhongshan Gate

Located in Xuanwu District in eastern Nanjing, the gate is the first of the thirteen gates of the Nanjing Ming Dynasty City Wall to face and welcome the rising sun. Therefore, the gate, built in 1366, has another name: "The Sun-facing Gate". In 1928, the Nationalist Government demolished the original Chaoyang Gate and its fortress when they constructed Zhongshan Avenue. The three-hole arched brick door and the road leading to the mausoleum were built and are still used to this day.