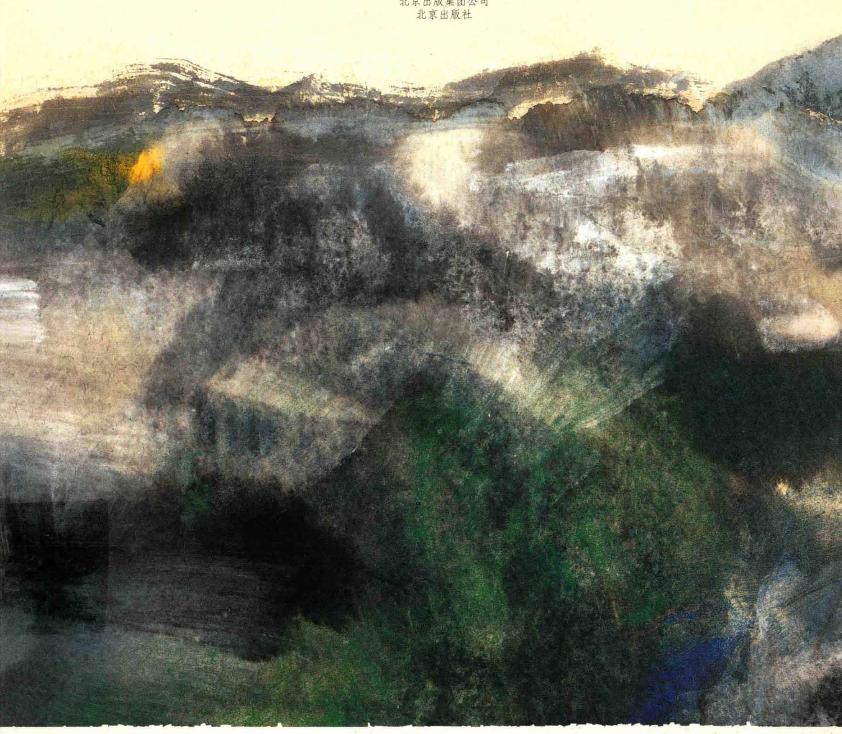


彭先诚画集山水

It will come true if you truly believe it Painting Album of Peng Xiancheng shanshui painting

北京出版集团公司



誠者靈

彭先诚画集—山水卷—

北京出版集团公司 北京出版社



题彭先诚先生画作

十二首

万青男

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Peng Xiancheng's Paintings

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万青另一文



影先城书法手續

近二十余年,在海外及香港经常见到彭先诚先生作品,以手卷、册页小幅为多,画艺精湛,颇得收藏界青睐。2003年北京国际双年展开幕,在中国美术馆圆厅正中位置,则首次见到彭先诚先生巨幅山水,远观气势夺人,细读则来龙去脉笔笔不苟,正可谓"真放在精微"者。四川自古丹青高手辈出,五代黄筌及其子侄居宷、居宝,开启皇家画院富贵花鸟画风,绵延千载;蜀僧贯休、石恪、牧溪,所作罗汉观音,古野肃穆,传播东亚,堪称绝响。近代名画家出自蜀中者更难以确数。大千居士生前名扬四海,石壶死后知音天下。此处不过略提一二而已。彭先诚先生晚出,天资实力深厚,而又淡漠名利,不钻营运作,因而口碑甚佳,非一时炒作者可比拟。

彭先生能有今日成就,经历过许多艰辛困苦,全凭自己刻苦求索。他没有拜过老师, 没有进过艺术院校,家境也相当贫寒,他的弟弟妹妹们几乎都是早年失学。不过,彭先生 始终把艺术作为人生头等大事,能抛开一切名利诱惑,闭门苦修,锲而不舍,年近古稀, 终有大成。

彭先生所作人物鞍马,独出己意,刻画精到,技高不让古人,而时代感则古今分明,一目了然。山川万物,出其笔下,则意趣盎然。人物、走兽,花鸟,造型精巧,擅用繁简对比,往往密中见疏,疏中有密。尤其擅长以简胜繁,着笔不多,而韵味十足,精微之处则每每令人赞叹。彭先生笔性空灵,落笔之前,静心养气,一旦落墨,则笔随心转,提按自如,因此能遗貌取神,画面常有意外神来之笔,令观者挹味无穷;而其运水用墨,勾胶兑彩,造诣精深,尤其擅长没骨之法,有独造之处。其画面常见泼洒淋漓,漫涣几乎到极致,似乎在不可收止之处,忽然寥寥数笔干涩浓墨或重色(如朱砂青绿),如干裂秋风,响亮通透,戛戛然如定音鼓点,敲击之后余音回响不绝(如《虢国夫人夜游图》等)。

古人作昭君出塞画卷之多难以数计,能独出新意,不与古人同,谈何容易。彭先生《昭君出塞图》造意不与人同,有意不让昭君抛头露面,而是以类似川剧伴唱的手法,运

彭先生画,善用中国绘画、诗歌、戏曲艺术写意原理,以有意味的提示,代替一览无遗的描写,引导观者在欣赏中参与创作,实现意境的构成。彭先生是全能画家,人物山水之外,花鸟画皆极为精彩,尤其擅长小品,蔬果瓶花,别出心裁,出手不同凡响。看似不经意,回味起来,却似乎经意之极,每有佳作,令人赞叹称绝。如1999年所作小品《红果》,2002年所作《水仙》堪称绝佳之作,必能传世者。

中国乃艺术超级大国,历代画家层出不穷,而当今画家之多,更如过江之鲫,令人目不暇给。然而,时光无情,最终决定画家是否不被历史淘汰,终究还是作品的质量。时间是天平,公道自在人心。二十一世纪是多元文化并处,艺术众彩纷呈的时代。大众商业文化排山倒海,种种宣传媒介则轮番轰炸,尘埃弥漫,泡沫生生灭灭不绝,价值观颠倒,令人头昏目眩。中国农业社会孕育的天人合一的文化精神和人文价值观正在面临空前挑战,令不少人正在丧失对本土价值观的信念。越来越多的人已经意识到人文之本,仍是自然生态平衡和文化生态平衡。中国数千年农业社会产生的文化和艺术理念,仍是现代人的精神宝库。彭先生的画,无论是自然山水、花鸟、古典人物,正是体现了这种人文精神的回归。毕竟最终能在历史上受后人尊重的,还是那些以身殉道的少数人。彭先生以中国画为生命,专注创作,以致迟迟不办个展,不急于出版图录,其认真执著,由此可见一斑。

多年前,彭先生即嘱为画集作序,我曾赴成都访谈,与彭先生把臂同游青城山。日久天长, 赏画中间,陆续得诗十二首。其中前八首写于2005至2006年之间,后四首则写于2011年,前后历时 竟有五六年之久。这些诗作,是读彭先生画之后有感而发。而题画诗是我国独特文学体裁,虽然今 人乐于此道者不多,这一悠久传统却并未中断。诗画相得益彰,互为阐发,如知音唱和,远胜于枯 燥评论。吾诗虽不佳,也未必尽合古韵,却是真情实感,也是一种创作。希望与喜欢彭先生绘画艺术的同好们分享。 (-)

丹青名迹蜀中寻, 画史高才代有人。 古野禅僧惊世眼,四 精工花鸟锁宫门。[2] 美髯妙笔妍而 醇。[4] 喜见双年国际展, 彭家父女各出新。[5]

注[1]: 五代贯休、石恪、南宋牧溪。

注[2]: 五代黄筌、居宷父子。

注[3]:指张大千。

注[4]: 石壶,即陈子庄。

注[5]: 2003年北京国际双年展上,同在中国美术馆圆厅,尚有彭先生女儿彭薇所作《绣袍》,风格新颖,更为难得的是与彭先生题材画风不同,非一般常见家族画风直接承袭者。彭家父女同时入选双年展,一时传为画坛佳话。

(二)《溪山归牧图》

(三)《昭君出塞图》

昭君画卷古来多,

意匠独出今若何。

不忍沙尘侵泪眼,

因藏玉女闭纱罗。

淋淋墨气湿边塞,

隐隐烟云罩紫驼。

若有若无音容远,

胡笳犹奏汉宫歌。

(四)《古道牛铃》

老树参天世已稀,

根延古道入迷离。

浓荫匝地苔犹厚,

曲于盘空叶尚肥。

石面鳞坑脱宝马,

花丛双轨印香车。

争豪斗富人何在,

依旧牛铃报牧归。

(五)《雪霁图》

刹那云开岭上晴,

千枝万杈吐繁英。

温冰暖雪谁得识,

冷笔寒皴哪可评。

得马塞翁居村野,

埋名高士远京城。

香江赏画思归远,

蕉叶难敌坝上风。

(六)《秋林牧马图》

焦墨寒林古意生,

白描竹树起秋风。

公麟笔下金鞍骥,

伯乐眸中玉雪骢。

无奈人间多战事,

难防筋骨不衰癃。

画师有意填膘满,

怕见官衙烙铁烘。面

注[6]: 古有所谓烙马印,乃官印之中特殊种类,铁制巨型,用时先以火烘热,烙于马匹臀部,标示官衙归属,马屁股上有了烙疤,即成官马也。

(七)《虢国夫人夜游图》

摹本徽宗能乱真,

张萱彩绘夜游春。[7]

彭公妙笔翻新意,

炬火烛光照墨氤。

不画皇亲夸富贵,

空留马队散香尘。

八姨豪放真超女,[8]

今日知她喜或嗔。

注[7]:宋徽宗宣和画院墓本《张萱虢国夫人游春图》,描写杨玉环的姊妹虢国夫人及秦国夫人等骑马出行的画卷,今藏辽宁省博物馆,画中八匹马,九个人物,至于哪一位女子是虢国夫人,哪一位是秦国夫人,至今仍有不同解读。

注[8]:八姨,秦国夫人。宋·苏轼《虢国夫人 夜游图》中有:"坐中八姨真贵人,走马来看不动 .

尘"。明·沈周《题虢国夫人宴归图》: "倚马娇羞认八姨,春酣归院日斜时"。古人多描写三姨、八姨富贵美丽,余以为虢国夫人、秦国夫人骄纵奢侈,乃当时超级豪放女也。彭先生不刻意写其相貌,是其高明之处。

(八)《红果》

樱桃熟了绿芭蕉,

妙句丹青不寂寥。[9]

翡玉晶莹嫌冷漠,

珊瑚剔透欠潇漻。

前贤未必知今法,

晚辈何妨立后标。

我信时光公正甚,

一盘红果永娇娆!

注[9]: 余以此图比拟词中名句: "红了樱桃绿了芭蕉", 《红果》笔墨精湛, 突破古法, 乃国画册叶小品中难得佳作, 必可传世也。

(九)《明皇幸蜀图》

明皇幸蜀久蒙尘,

小李将军或不真。[10]

马嵬驿前魂未断,

咸阳宫外酒犹醇。

丹青无力追沉史,

青绿何妨灌碧茵。

画历千年存世少,

今人未必输古人。

注[10]: 参见傅熹年先生文章:《论几幅传为李思训画派金 碧山水的绘制年代》,《文物》1983年第11期。 (十)《墨狗》

画人画马难画狗,

寥寥数笔形神有。

美腿无关时装秀,

纤腰不作春风柳。

矫捷刹那擒脱兔,

温顺时而暴雷吼。

远望莽原归不得,

屈居宠物仍昂首。

(十一)《水仙》

生在寻常百姓家。

一盘清水即开花。

朦胧妙笔传真影,

不爱仙名不自夸,

(十二)《对牛弹琴》

谁谓子期不似牛,

伯牙琴断古今愁。

石涛妙论七弦外,

全在彭翁笔下收。

2011年8月6日于香港



Twelve Poems for Peng Xiancheng's Paintings

Wan Qingli - 文



《先城座写手楼

Over the last twenty years, you might have seen Peng Xiancheng's works abroad and in Hong Kong. The majority are small works such as hand scrolls and album leaves. His paintings are unsurpassed, naturally favored by the world of collecting. I first saw Peng's large—scale shanshui in 2003, at the opening of the Beijing International Art Biennale, in the middle of the National Art Museum of China rotunda. From a distance, the work was impressive, and up close the painting contained not one careless stroke. This work shows that "truth is found in the subtleties." Many masters of painting have come from Sichuan. Huang Quan of the Five Dynasties period and his sons Ju Cai and Ju Bao invented the bird and flower paintings so precious to the imperial painting academy that it has lasted for one thousand years. Sichuan monks Guanxiu, Shige, and Muxi painted the arhat Guan Yin in a wild and serene manner that spread throughout East Asia; theirs is truly a lost art. There are also numerous more recent famous Sichuanese painters. Daqian Jushi became famous the world over during his lifetime and Shi Hu became well—known after his death, but I only have space here to discuss one or two such luminaries. Peng emerged later in life, but he has a profound natural strength. He is indifferent to fame or profit and he does not curry favor. Thus, no self—promoter can even begin to approach Peng's outstanding public reputation.

Peng's has overcome many difficulties and relied on his own hard work to realize his present achievements. He has never had a teacher or been to art school, as his family was rather poor. His younger brothers and sisters were unable to go to school from a young age. However, art is the central focus of Peng's life, so he can disregard the temptations of fame and fortune. He worked hard, persevered, and he has met with considerable success as he has gotten older.

Peng's figures and horses are unique, lively and splendid; he is as skilled as the ancient painters. In his works, the ancient and modern elements are very distinct, clear at a glance. Under his brush, all of the things in the universe are full of interest and charm. People, animals, birds, and flowers are modeled accurately, using numerous simple contrasts, such that the viewer often sees sparseness amid density and density amid sparseness. He especially excels in using simplicity to triumph over complexity. He uses very few

brushstrokes, and each is full of implicit charm. The depth of his work inspires intense admiration. Peng's brushwork is lovely; before he paints, he calms his mind and does breathing exercises. Once he starts painting, the brush moves as he pleases. He lifts and presses the brush with smooth motions. Therefore, he can forget appearances and penetrate the spirit of the work, such that the pictures often contain unexpected and inspired elements that entrance the viewer. His use of water and ink has been highly praised for its incisive artistic quality. Peng especially excels at a style of loose brushwork of his own invention. There are often splatters and drips on his pictures. His style is extremely unrestrained, and almost when it seems it cannot be stopped, suddenly a few strokes of dry and coarse ink will appear. Black ink and dark colors such as cinnabar red and forest green, parched and split by an autumn wind, are resounding, penetrating, and sudden like the beat of the kettle drum. After the drumbeats, the lingering sound echoes endlessly, as in The Night Journey of the Lady of Guo.

The ancients painted countless picture scrolls of Zhao Jun departing for the frontier, so it is difficult to create a unique concept that is different from those of the ancients. However, Peng's Zhao Jun Departs for the Frontier is original because he chose not to depict Zhao Jun. Rather, he used a method akin to vocal accompaniment in Sichuan opera; he created a hazy atmosphere and placed Zhao Jun faintly within the mosquito net in the carriage. The accompanying caravan and figures are enveloped in sand and evening mist, such that it is difficult to clearly recognize the figures through the haziness of the picture. As a result, the viewer starts guessing, immersing himself in associations outside the painting.

Peng Xianchen's paintings employ the spontaneous principles of Chinese paintings, poetry, and traditional opera. He replaces generalized descriptions with meaningful hints, leading the viewer to participate in creation as he appreciates the work. Peng is a complete painter. Apart from figures and landscape, his pictures of birds and flowers are astounding; his small works, including fruits, vegetables, and vases of flowers, are extraordinary in that they break new ground. They seemed accidental, but upon reflection, they were very intentional masterworks that viewers cannot help but admire. Hawthorn Fruit (1999) and Water Immortal (2002) specifically are excellent works that will certainly become family heirlooms.

China is an artistic superpower with numerous generations of notable painters. Today, the number of painters is even greater, to the point of being overwhelming. However, time is merciless,

