# |新|工|笔|文|献|丛|书|

NEW FINE LINE PAINTING LITERATURE BOOKS

徐华翎・巻 XU HUA LING · VOLUME

徐华翎 编

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新工笔文献丛书 NEW FINE LINE PAINTING LITERATURE BOOKS

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经过近一年的精心准备,《新工笔文献丛书》终于可以付梓出版了,心中颇感欣慰。犹记得,初见新工笔画作时,被它那繁复的渲染、细腻的纹路和精心的构图所吸引,止不住惊艳之余,感觉到的是它背后深厚的文化体验。尔后,时间飞逝,但对新工笔画作的痴迷却未减一分,反而愈加浓烈,并进而于其精雕细琢的笔触中,感知到画家内心关于青春、关于梦想、关于探索的文化理想。他们,是一群真诚的艺术家,在这个喧嚣的现代社会里,以细致的毛笔,在宣纸或绢上,一丝不苟地记录、表述他们关于生命、关于存在、关于传统的文化体验。

值得一提的还有,在接触新工笔画的过程中,与杭春晓先生的相交,颇有些意外的收获。正是与他悉心的交流,才进一步深化了我们对新工笔画的了解,并逐渐理解了此类绘画对于今日中国文化崛起的意义、价值。而对此套丛书的编撰,他更是倾注了很多心血,耗费了大量精力,加之与他志同道合的艺术家们的共同努力,我们多年的梦想才变成现实,才有了这眼下的书墨溢香。很荣幸,能有这样一个机会参与这套丛书的编撰,与众多艺术家合作,共同探讨传统艺术形式的现代性转型,从而在中国工笔画的当代化发展道路上,尽自己的一份微薄之力。

这套丛书力图通过画家自述、艺术家访谈、画作评论以及高清图集,呈 现当代年轻工笔画家们的心路历程,彰显他们鲜明的个性特征,更试图勾 勒出当代工笔画的发展轮廓、脉络与方向。当然,丛书的出版,并非意味着 这一任务的结束、目标的实现。相反,它是一个崭新的开始。因为,当代工笔 画的发展绝不会就此止步,画家们的探索更不会就此停止。

就让我们站在这新的起点,再次期待,期待这些年轻的艺术家能超 越此刻的成就,迎向更为辉煌的未来;期待他们的画作为中国当代工笔 画由传统向现代的转型提供更多的可能。本着对艺术的热爱,我们将一 如既往地关注这些工笔画家的成长,与他们一起见证并记录中国当代工 笔画的发展。

凯撒世嘉文化传播 总裁 陈小兵

After a year's thorough preparation, I am delighted to see the book series of A Case Study of New Meticulous Brush Painting coming to light. I still remember the time when I first saw works of new meticulous brush painting, I was impressed with their complex representation, detailed pattern and careful design. Apart from feeling surprised, I sensed the rich cultural experience beyond them. Afterwards, as time went by, my obsession with this kind of painting did not lessen, but became even keener. From those meticulous brushes, I sensed the cultural ideals of painters about youth, dream and exploration. They are a group of sincere artists who use their delicate brushes to carefully record and express their cultural experiences about life, existence and tradition on paper or silk, despite the noise of modern society.

What merits mentioning is my acquaintance with Mr. Hang Chunxiao during my learning of new meticulous brush painting, which has been a somewhat surprising reward. It was our close contact that deepened our understanding of new meticulous brush painting, as well as the meaning and value of this kind of painting for the development of Chinese culture today. He has devoted a lot of energy to the edition of this book series, which together with the efforts of his fellow artists made our dreams a reality by producing these books before us. I feel honored to take part in the compilation of this book series, to cooperate with many artists and to discuss with them the modern transformation of traditional art forms, so that I could pay my own tiny effort to the development of Chinese meticulous brush painting today.

This book series tries to reveal the mental experience of contemporary young artists of meticulous brush paining, through a collection of their monologues, interviews, criticism and distinct images. It not only reveals their unique personalities, but also tries to depict the contour, skeleton and direction of the development of contemporary meticulous brush painting. Of course, the publication of this book series does not signify the completion of this task. On the contrary, it signifies a new beginning, because the development of contemporary meticulous brush painting will not end with our work, nor will the exploration of artists.

Let us expect again, at this new beginning, that these young artists will surpass their achievements of this moment and welcome a brighter future. Let us hope that their works will add more possibilities to the modern transformation of Chinese contemporary meticulous brush painting. We shall concern ourselves with the maturation of these artists out of our love for art and together witness the development of Chinese contemporary meticulous brush painting.

Caissa Culture Communication

President Chenxiaobing

新工笔的出现,及其近年来被逐渐接受,绝非偶然,而是中国画自身 转变的必然结果。众所周知,20世纪是传统中国画被迫转型的时代。在西 风东渐的潮流中,以写实造型改造中国画的语言审美,一时间成为中国画 现代性转换的目标。然而,如此变革,并未给中国画带来意外惊喜,相反, 却因丧失了超世俗的诗性而备受质疑。"文革"后,新学院派画家开始反 思这一现象,并力图回溯传统,形成所谓的"新文人画"。但是,一方面, 传统文人环境的彻底消亡, 致使此种努力难以深切, 而多以松快、诙谐类 的现代抒情简单再造古典形式;另一方面,推动者也未曾展开严谨的理论 梳理,只是将当时学院内青年画家简单集合,形成一个名词套用所有类型 作品的现象,并最终导致这一尝试流于杂乱、无序。当然,新文人画之外, 实验水墨、都市水墨等都构成了当时中国画力图突围的努力、尝试。然而 它们要么掉入形式主义陷阱,要么成为都市表象的直接描摹,难能深入, 甚至与传统资源毫无关联,并最终成为中西视觉夹缝中的孤儿。如此判 断,并非为了全盘否定上述中国画于特殊阶段中的作用,而是为了理清今 日中国画继而变革的内在脉络,也即了解类似新工笔这样的转变是发生在 怎样的线索之中。

相对前者,新工笔画家面对中西的态度更为轻松、自由,既不背负宏观 上自身价值证明的责任,也没有他者强势下的简单追随,而是从自我经验出 发,选择关联性的视觉资源进行感官上的"编码重建"。如此"重建",需要 文化上的一种自信。当然, 所谓自信, 不是自我封闭地坚守传统。因为, 如此 "自信",恰恰是文化姿态上的"不自信",其后果是传统视觉资源成为前 进的障碍, 而非起点。那么, 不再固步自封地自信, 在这批新工笔画家中有 着怎样的表现呢? 通阅本套丛书, 我们会发现: 他们对各类视觉经验均采用 了开放、包容的姿态,而非简单的肯定或否定。这使他们获得了主动性的创 作途径——不再拘泥某种既定的对待过去的眼光,而是出于需要自由地选 择视觉配方,并进而重建新的感官图像。于是,他们的作品,仿佛一次视觉 编码的重新理解与重新组合,并于这一过程中注入他们对所用资源的自我 理解, 最终使之成为画面的有效组成部分。值得我们注意的是, 他们对这些 视觉信息的消化,并非形式上的简单挪用,而是对形式及形式背后精神体验 的综合理解。就此,他们的作品虽然是在形式体验的多样性中获取,但其画 面表达却具有"反形式主义"的语义诉求。直观而言,他们的"编码重组",是 将细腻的形式感剥离为自身的主观观念的经验依托,并以此为线索重新编织 视觉逻辑、结构以及由此带来的叙述方式。这种方式,就根本而言,是一种源于当下精神体验的主观立场。

因为拥有了立场,他们面对中西视觉经验,就不再是样式上的重复,而是精神体验上的改造。于是,他们在纷繁的视觉图谱中寻找自己的出发点,并以此经营画面的视觉形态,呈现有关自身生存体验的描述。就此而言,他们的画作比在古典形式中寻找某些现代情绪抒发的新文人画更为直接,也更为当下。同时,较之在西方视觉逻辑中寻找东方价值的实验水墨、都市水墨,他们的画作则显现出与中国传统天然的渊源关系,而非夹缝中的孤儿。就此,新工笔向我们呈现出一种新的可能性——传统中国画在当代语境中自我突围的方向之一。

从某种角度上看,此种突围:一方面体现为在语言层面上强调传统的精神体验,而非强调简单的技术临摹——他们的作品多将东方绘画语言的积染转化为一种带有"距离感"的理性观照,在宁静、舒缓的气质中呈现它与传统的精神脉络;另一方面,新工笔以当下立场为"感官重建"的预设前提,将传统自然主义的观照方式改变为主观观念化的阐释方式,即对物象的描绘不是抒情性的自我缅怀,而是一种认知结果的视觉编造,其图像的内在逻辑具有"反自然主义"特征,并与一直以来追求改变本体认知视角的哲学潮流相吻合。就此,新工笔画家在两条线索上完成了自身与传统的系统性建设,并以此为基础实现了他们对既有视觉成果的重新发现,抑或重新编撰,从而以个人化的逻辑,视角综合出中国画当下突围的共性化体验。

于是,面对新工笔作品,我们发现,传统视觉资源不再成为中国画获取当下性的障碍。相反,在画家视觉编码的重构中,它们获得了重新被发现、被认知的机会,以至为我们的生存经验提供出别样的精神图谱,并成为中国文化自我发现的重要现象。而这,正是简单嫁接西方样式的艺术所难以具备的文化主体性,也是中国文化实现世界范围内文化版图重新书写的重要条件。

The emergence and eventual acceptance of new meticulous brush painting have not been accidental, but the necessary result of the transformation of Chinese painting. As we all know, the 20th century has been a period when traditional Chinese painting has been forced to change. In the tide of western culture, it has become the goal of the modernization of Chinese painting to replace the linguistic aesthetic of Chinese painting by realistic forms. However, such a change has not brought nice surprises for Chinese painting, but has been largely debated because it lost the poetry of detachedment. After the cultural revolution, new academic painters have started to reflect about this phenomenon and tried to resort to tradition, forming the socalled "new literati painting". However, on the one hand, the disappearance of traditional literati environment has failed such an attempt, which simply recreated classical forms with quick, humourous modern lyrics. On the other hand, promoters have not undertaken strict theoretical work. They merely gathered young painters of the academia and used one noun to include all kinds of works. Their efforts finally led to disorder and chaos. Of course, besides new literati painting, experiment ink painting and urban ink painting have been efforts and experiments of Chinese painters to break through. However, while some of them fell into the trap of formalism, others became direct depiction of urban sceneries which were very hard to penetrate, even unrelated with traditional resources. They ended up being orphans left by Chinese and Western visions. I have not made this judgement to deny entirely the role Chinese painting played during special periods, but to clarify the internal skeleton of the transformation of contemporary Chinese paintings, i.e. under what kind of clue did new meticulous brush painting change.

Compared with the former ones, the attitude of new meticulous brush painters toward China and the West has been more relaxed and free. They did not burden themselves with the responsibility of self-proof, nor did they follow others simply out of pressure. Yet they started with their own experiences and "reconstructed codes" of senses with related visual sources. Such "reconstruction" required a certain confidence in culture. Of course, the so-called confidence does not mean guarding tradition in an insular way, because such "confidence" is in fact "defidence" in culture, the result of which would block the advancement of traditional visual sources, not the initial start. Then, what is the representation of an open-minded confidence in these artists of meticulous brush painting? Through reading this book series we shall discover that they have adopted an open and tolerant attitude toward various visual experience, instead of a simplistic "yes" or "no". This allowed them to possess an active creative path, one that was not limited by a fixed idea about the past. They chose visual materials freely out of needs and reconstructed new sensual images. Therefore, their works seemed like a new comprehension and reconstruction of visual codes, infused with the artists' own understanding of those materials, making them integral constituents of the picture. What merits attention is that the artists' appropriation of these visual information is not a simple appropriation of the form, but a comprehensive understanding of the spiritual experience behind forms. Therefore, though their works were created out of the diversity of formal experiences, yet their representation had an anti-formalism pursuit. To be exact, their "reconstructing code" is making delicate formal feelings into the experience of private subjective ideas, hence reconstructing visual logic, construction and narrative modes. This method is a subjective stand that originates from current spiritual experience.

Because they have their own stand, their visual experiences about China and the West are not formal repetitions, but a spiritual transformation. They then seek their starting point out of complex visual images and create visual forms of pictures, revealing descriptions about human living experiences. Thus, they are more direct and contemporary than those new literati seeking the representation of modern emotions out of classical forms. Meanwhile, compared with experimental and urban ink painting artists who seek eastern values out of western visual logic, they demonstrate a natural connection with Chinese tradition. They are no orphans. Thus, new meticulous brush painting has demonstrated to us a new possibility, a direction for traditional Chinese painting to break through under contemporary context.

To certain extent, such a breakthrough is reflected on two aspects. On the one hand, traditional spiritual experience is emphasized on the linguistic aspect, instead of mere technical imitation. These works transform eastern painting language into a "distant" rational observation, conveying a spiritual connection with tradition through a tranquil and slow air. On the other hand, new meticulous brush painters have assumed the premise of contemporary stand as "sense reconstruction", transforming traditional nature-oriented observation into subjective ideas. Their descriptions of natural phenomenon are not lyrical self-indulgence, but a visual coding resulting from cognition. The internal logic of their images has the feature of anti-naturalism and is in accordance with the philosophical trend that values transforming ontological perception. Thus, from two clues, painters of new meticulous brush painting have completed the systematic construction of self and tradition. Based on this, they have completed their re-discovery of existing visual achievements, as well as reconstruction, so that they have synthesized the universal achievements of the current breakthrough of Chinese paintings.

Therefore, faced with works of new meticulous brush painting, we have found that traditional visual sources are no longer barriers on the road to modernization of Chinese paintings. On the contrary, while painters reconstructed visual codes, they have been given a chance to be re-discovered and reevaluated, so that they could become unique spiritual pattern for our living experiences and significant phenomenon for the self-discovery of Chinese culture. This is a cultural sovereignty western-styled arts find hard to possess, and significant factor for Chinese culture to rewrite itself in the cultural pattern of the world.

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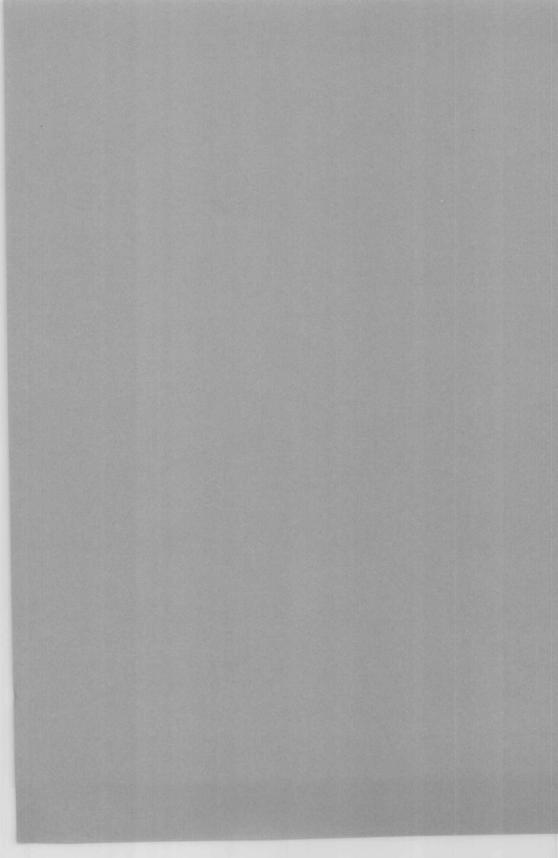
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# 门里门外的世界

# ——徐华翎 VS 高越①

如果说,艺术创作是艺术家个人的事,艺术是个人的成就,这种思想至今犹存,证明了文艺复兴传统的久远影响。这是就艺术家的身份、地位、艺术创作的本质而言。当然,时至今日,艺术是一种商品,完全不是艺术家关起门来画自己的画。因此,一个艺术家的成功有了多重界定的角度,比如商业上的成功,比如名气的大小、比如艺术史的定位或者说记录……不管是哪种角度的成功,它就像一道门槛,营造了一个门里门外的世界……这当中,年轻的女画家徐华翎,以她清新、朦胧而又略带凄美的、极具个性的绘画风貌脱颖而出。

有意思的是,徐华翎笔下那些温婉的女性人体,私密的空间,梦幻般的局部……同样为我们营造了一个门里门外的世界……

# 2009年10月24日个人生活经历访谈

## 小平房的生活

高越(以下简称高): 你有一个很幸福的家庭?

徐华翎(以下简称徐):对,我属于,就是妈妈管得较多的那一类孩子,爸爸是厂长,每天回得很晚,家里全是我妈一个人管。印象中,就是住在那种小平房里,四个人睡在一铺大炕上。那个时候东北不都那样嘛,我和妹妹睡中间,我爸妈睡两边。小时候,说老实话,印象并不是很多,都是一些片段似的,比如这一个场景,那一个片段,中间那种过渡性的东西都记不得了。

#### 高: 你小时候的性格?

徐: 我记得我小时候属于那种特别倔的孩子。

我记得还没上小学,大概五六岁的样子,当时挺爱看动 画片的。那时候好像在演《黑天鹅》吧,不记得什么事





图一 徐华翎一家四口

了,我和爸妈顶起来了,就跑出去了。就离家出走,你想一个小孩离家出走能走多远?也就跑出院子里,到外边的电线杆子下站着。也没多长时间,就被爸爸找回来了。爸妈让我承认错误,就不承认错误,说不承认错误就不让吃饭,就不吃饭,不让看电视,就不看电视,结果就是站累了,半靠在屋里的自行车边上就睡着了,也没承认错误。最后是被我爸还是我妈抱上床的。

高:这件事给你的印象很深啊,你现在讲起来还很生动, 好像就发生在眼前?

徐:对,小时候的很多事情已经淡忘了,头脑中留下记忆的那几件事,也是小时候印象就挺深的,也经常和别人提起,更加深了对那些事情的回忆。

高: 你小时候也是个小电视迷吧? 你现在的"侠女"系列作品, 和小时候看电视连续剧《射雕英雄传》有关吧?

徐: 说起来, 我还有着很深的武侠情结呐。

高:说说你对电视连续剧《射雕英雄传》的最初印象?

徐:大陆播放电视连续剧《射雕英雄传》那一年,我还太小,我爸妈他们很爱看。给我的印象就是,一个圆圆的大太阳,像鸡蛋黄似的,下面有郭靖拿着弯弓射大雕的剪影,没什么太深的印象。

高: 你说的还跟说动画片的感觉似的, 那时, 你家里就看 彩色电视了?

徐:对,那个时候,我妈在合资公司上班,公司员工少, 待遇好,所以比一般人家要早些看彩色电视。其实,我家 很早就有黑白电视,我爸是晶体管厂的厂长,他是学晶体 管专业的,我家电视是我爸自己组装的,尺寸很小。

高: 那你后来怎么迷上武侠小说了?

徐: 我对电视版的《射雕英雄传》的印象都是后来看的 重播留下的印象。有几年哈尔滨停止播放港台片,据说 是港台片传播的流毒会教坏小孩子。再演港台剧的时 候,我已经上初中了。那个时候,看得正上瘾,突然停 播了,就空下时间了。以前都是看小人书的,有图嘛, 后来几乎看遍了,没什么可看的了。就发现了金庸的





图三 1992 年考上中央美院附中与王民老师(左)和李向宇老师(右)在一起

图四 素描 - 男肖像 1995年

武侠小说,看的第一本书就是全套的《射雕英雄传》,一共四本。说起来有点怪,我是从第四本开始看的,然后愈发不可收。可能当时年龄小,对文字的东西读起来吃力吧,也有理解力等问题,对图像的东西更感兴趣,就想知道个结果吧。我从小学五年级就开始看,我属于看了小说就停不下来,也干不了别的事情那种。到小学六年级,我已经把金庸武侠小说的大部分都看了一遍,而且,大部分还不止一遍。到上初中时,书中的情节我还记得很清楚。那时,对《神雕侠侣》最感兴趣,看了五六遍,而且借到了《神雕侠侣》的录像带,这很难得。我也是要躲避父母的视线,要偷偷摸摸地看。要是赶上父母不在家,就整日沉浸在武侠的世界里,近视眼也是那时造成的。到初中二年级,我就不再看武侠小说了。

#### 高: 你从很小的时候就开始学画画了?

徐:我最早学画画也是时断时续的,从8岁就开始学画画了,再往前推,就是自己在家里画画。大概还没上小学吧,我就开始对着电视画,最爱画的是古装剧,画大美人,画乱七八糟的头饰,像头簪啊,比电视上"仙女"头上戴的还要多。我妈见我爱画画,还给我买了块小黑板,后来开始送我去少年宫学画画。即使正式学画了,最爱画的还是美女之类的,有时候会比着电视里古装美女高耸的发式给自己做造型,然后插好多头花在上



图五 《宫乐图》临摹 1998 年

面!弄好了之后再开始画画,像某种仪式。10岁开始画素描、画色彩,后来迷上武侠小说,经常不去上课,就在家里看小说,终于有一天,老师找上门来,才被父母发现,父母以为我可能不太爱画画了,也没有要求我接着去学画画,所以画画就被耽搁了一段时间。到我上初中,因为我上的是重点中学,学习确实挺紧张的,也没再提画画的事,现在想想,还是年龄小吧。画画一旦开始学技巧了,就觉得枯燥了,真正正规开始画画是上初中二年级,那个时候发现自己是真正喜欢上画画了。



图六 《速写》获中央美术学院 1997-1998 年度在校生成绩展 二等奖

## 少年宫的记忆

高:给我们具体讲一讲你在少年官的美好时光?

徐:小时候,妈妈见我爱涂涂画画的,就当培养我的兴趣,送我进少年宫学画。

我是8岁开始学画画的,开始就是学写意风格的国画。有的画就是自己编着画的,像儿童画似的,类似什么各国儿童大联欢这种题材,画中要把各种肤色的儿童都画出来,还有什么登太空坐飞船之类的题材,可能大部分刚学画的小孩都画过吧。还有的画就是老师分步骤教的,类似那种写意的牡丹、葫芦、荷花、螃蟹、虾什么的,因为小孩画画坐不住,画这些能迅速看见模样的东西还是可以的。过了几年开始画素描了,就坐不住了,一上午最高纪录能画五张素描,其实没有一张是画完的。

高: 在少年宫的时候,没有什么其他爱好?

徐:因为我刚开始学画画还是自己的爱好居多,好像对 其他的事情也不感兴趣,画画能画出来花花绿绿的东 西,还是比较吸引我。记得10岁以后,美术班从小黄楼 搬到了旁边大楼的二层,隔壁就是舞蹈班,有很多小女 孩穿着那种芭蕾舞服在里面跳舞,但好像我对那个不 感兴趣,从来也没想学过。当时,少年宫一层是兵乓球 班,还有声乐班什么的,我也都没兴趣。

#### 高: 你学画画的过程很顺利吧?

徐:学到小学六年级的时候停过一阵,可能是青春期吧, 狂热地迷上了武侠小说,其他一切都为它让路。美其名 曰要上初中了,课程紧,要以学业为重,不过后来确实课 程也比较繁重。到初二的时候又开始想画画了,这样我 就又开始进少年宫学习,还是跟着原来的王民老师。那 时候有非常明确的目标,就是想考中央美术学院附中, 和小时候学画的状态就特别不一样了,又学了两年后考 到北京的中央美院附中。那两年学画的时间是我特别幸 福的日子,过得很充实,真正从画画里面感受到了乐趣。 后来在北京上学的第一年,假期回到哈尔滨的时候,还 回少年宫又画了一阵儿。

高: 常常想回到最初学画画的那种单纯的和快乐的记忆中。

徐:我在少年宫学画基本是在两个地方,一个就是刚去的时候,是在那儿的小黄楼学画,楼不大,是那种俄式建筑,特好看,加上周围的绿树丛外面看起来像花园似的。当时好像王民老师也大学刚毕业,到少年宫工作,班里的学生很多都比我大些,那时候少年宫人也不多,挺清净的,像个小家。后来搬到大楼的时候,学生就很多了,每天都有很多学生来。家长就坐在外面等。时不时还有家长探个头进来看自己家小孩是不是在认真画画,要不就趴在门缝看。隔壁舞蹈班的音乐声还不时地传过来,挺热闹的。

记得我第二次回少年宫学画画的时候, 和几个要考大学的



图十 太科毕业创作



图 / 研究生二年级下乡和异师胡勃在四川红原