

海上国秀

Women Artists in Old Shanghai



学者典藏系列

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包铭新 著

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母亲们的画 (代序)

有幸拜读到由包铭新先生所著的尚未付梓的《海上闺秀》;而今天正是家母的生日,在这特别的日子里读了此书很有一番感触。

我们这一代从事事画艺术的人,正处于现实主义绘画高潮的时期,从事绘画艺术的队伍目见壮大。虽然其中也不乏女性画家,但作为艺术家群体之一部分是不另眼看待的。因此 男女画家在艺术上是没有多少性别的区别,有的则是艺术创作上的分别。

但是对于我们的母亲辈的女画家的情况,甚至于母亲的母亲一直到古代的女画家们我们却知之甚少。幸有包铭新先生长期以来一直对海上的闺秀画家的书画作了大量的研究, 又有心地觅寻和收藏。更是将它们汇编成集,我从心中感激。

《海上闺秀》一书,以他清新的笔法、较系统地介绍,使我们这些以画艺为生、又想多明白一些经过文明洗礼的海上百年经画史的中青年画家来说可以很清楚地了解到那时期一些女性画家的概况。既然作为一名画家,她们的艺术道路在文明的进程中显然要比我们经历更多的苦涩。而她们付出的劳动以及经受的委曲与整个现代艺术的进展是交织在一起的。随着书中的描绘,我的心潮与她们的艺术创作在交流着,我的脉搏随着她们的忍受与追求而张扬和同情。然而又为她们的奋争而兴奋。

其实,从今天的眼光来看海上女画家之发展更,同情只是对往事的一种扶怜。而放眼于文明艺术史,还是让我借李秋君前辈在"中国女子书画会第一届展览会特刊弁言"上的一句话。她写道"孟子曰:舜、人也,余亦人也,吾何畏彼哉。"秋君等前辈们"窃不自揣、爱集自好,特开女子书画展览会,广征文坛名宿,艺林硕望最近作品。以相观摩。""志在于提高艺术,教学相长,以享作者,而绍前徽。"从闺秀画家到闺秀画家们的展览会,其变化是带有非常实质性的变革,乃致能发出"吾何畏彼哉"的呼声。我想这海上女画家的百年就是现代文明发展史的百年,海上文明史就是共同发展的文明史。母亲们画的艺术本质除了闺秀养闲外,就是在现代文明的洗礼中以艺术来体现人的理想精神,充分表现了中国女性在现代文明中所具有的艺术情操。从这个意义上来说这里记录的闺秀与其说是女性画家,不如说是在现代文明中迈着坚实步子而自我设计,以书画艺术走向现代文明的新女性。

所以,这一本书记录的并不是一般的掌故,而是本以史为例的画集。也是表达对众多母亲画家的崇敬和敬仰。我母亲是其中一位,我也从小就体会到她对艺术的灵感、理解和热爱。我想我们从艺的这一代的血管里不光是流着父辈们的血,更流着母亲们的血液。

这也是我的一点读后感。是为序。



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1. Haishang School Painting	1
2. Women Artists of the Haishang School	6
3. The Second Sex	10
4. Female Students(I)	13
5. Female Students(II)	17
6. Daughter Artists	21
7. Wife Artists	24
8. The Passing Years	30
9. It Is Destiny	32
10. On Limitation	35
11. Effeminacy	38
12. China Women Artists Association (I)	41
13. China Women Artists Association (II)	46
14. China Women Artists Association (III)	51
15. Women Artists Art Exhibition	57
16. Benefit from Education	62
17. Collaboration and Teamwork	65
18. From Heyday to Downhill	69
19. Female Artists' Painting Fans	74
20. Seal Cutting	78
21. Pricing	82

22. Art Critics from Connoisseurs	85
23. Counterfeit	89
24. Wu Shujuan	92
25. Zhang Guang	96
26. Li Qiujun	98
27. Jiang Cai	103
28. Lu Xiaoman	106
29. Gu Qingyao	109
30. Feng Wenfeng	112
31. Xie Yuemei	115
32. Gu Fei	118
33. Chen Xiaocui	124
34. Zhou Lianxia	132
35. Pan Zhiyun	137
36. Shen Qiwen	140
AppendixI	145
AppendixII	163
AppendixIII	174
AppendixIV	185
AppendixV	193
Postscript	195

海上画派 Haishang School Painting

Hai School refers to the Haishang School which originated from the book China Art History written by a Japanese scholar. The word Haishang used to be inscribed by artists of the late Qing Dynasty on their works. Haishang is a vague geographic concept or inkling of Shanghai and is usually regarded as the synonym of Shanghai though this geographic concept is much bigger than Shanghai in reality. Haishang School, however, usually refers to the art school of Shanghai as well as its surrounding areas. In modern China artists from all around the country, especially those from Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces came pursuing art and were welcomed by Shanghai with a big stage to show their talent. In this book, what we call Haishang women artists refers to those female artists who have been living and working in Shanghai for

The over two-hundred Haishang women artists mentioned in this book include locally no more than ten Shanghainese namely Yang Xueyao, Yang Xuejiu, Xu Hui, Ma Binru, Wang Yueluo, Bao Yun, Zhang Tongzhen, Zhang Canxia and Cheng Huaizhen. Most other women artists we mention are from Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces, such as Li Qiujun from Zhenhai, Zhejiang province, Chen Xiaocui and Jiang Cai from Hangzhou, Pang Zuoyu from Changzhou, Jiangsu province, Hou Biyi from Wuxi, Gu Qingyao from Wu county, Gufei from Nanhui, Fan Yongfen and Pan Su from Suzhou, and so on.

years. They also belonged to the Haishang School.





"海派"二字用于指称海上画派,实始于日本大村西崖的《中国美术史》(1915),有所谓"前海派"和"后海派"。日本人惯以汉字造日本词,此其一。而这些日本词后来被中国人所用。"海上"二字,为晚清书画家落款时常用,这是事实。杨逸关于上海书画家的记录著作取名《海上墨林》(1920),与此事实有关。但是,不管是《寒松阁谈艺录》,还是《海上墨林》,此类记录了大量上海及邻近地区书画家事迹的著作中都没有使用过"海派",或"海上派",或"海上画派"之类的称谓。



"海上"本是一个模糊的地理概念。"海上"虽可视作"上海"的同义词,但用"海上"时,其义较宽泛。"上海"则基本上是一个有着地理和行政区域意义上明确限定的名词。而且,即便是上海,在十九到二十世纪的社会动荡中,其区域范围和辖属关系也发生了较大的变化。海上画派常常并非仅指上海的,还包括江浙一带周边地区的书画家。在近代中国的历史背景下,很多艺术家由于主观或是客观的因素,来到上海施展他们的才华,或者把上海当作他们的艺术落脚点。上海也以海纳百川之势,给他们提供了一个极好的舞台。在此时期中,上海对艺术家而言,成为江南乃至全国最多机会和











最有魅力的地方。各地画家,特别是江浙一带的画家来到上海,比上海本地的人数要多,重要性也大。本书所定义的海上闺秀书画家,是指上海的以及在上海生活过的从事书画艺术的女性。海上闺秀书画家从属于海上画派,这个群体是海上画派的一个分支。

本书涉及的二百余名闺秀书画家,籍贯为上海的,如杨雪瑶、杨雪玖、徐慧、马彬如、王月 萝、包蕴、张彤箴、张灿霞和程怀珍,不过十数人而已。她们中的一些重要人物,很多祖籍都在江 浙,如镇海的李秋君,杭县的陈小翠和江采,吴 兴的庞左玉,温州的张光,江苏常州的陆小曼和 吴青霞,无锡的侯碧漪,吴县的顾青瑶,苏州的 樊诵芬和潘素。

海上闺秀书画家是中国女性书画家中最重的一个群体。她们不仅为数众多,堪称当时全国之最。她们整体的艺术水平和较严密的组织也是其他地域难以比拟的。从当时全国范围来看,北京有俞致贞、萧淑芳、唐石霞和王叔晖,广州有熊璧双、熊耀双、熊佩双和张坤仪,宁夏有曾杏绯,陕西有王冰如,等等。这些地域的女画家,有很多水平很高,但没有形成群体。

■清 祝颖 花卉册页 Zhu Ying pages of colored flowers

2001年底,上海书画出版社出版的五大册《海上绘画全集》,可视为关于海上画派的一部总结性的著作。共收有画家477人,作品图片646幅;涉及女画家35人,仅有17名女画家有作品入选,这17名女画家是吴杏芬、任霞、郭娴、何香凝、张光、鲍亚晖、李秋君、顾青瑶、陆小曼、周炼霞、谢月眉、潘志云、庞左玉、奚屠格和江圣华。应该承认一些平庸的男画家名字忝列书中,同时相当数量的优秀的女画家却没有收入,如沈绮文和顾飞。人们对闺秀画家认知程度不够,因而给她们的评价也就失之公允。









■清 祝颖 花卉册页 Zhu Ying pages of colored flowers

海上女画家 Women Artists of the Haishang School

Women artists of the famous Haishang School from the late Qing dynasty to the Republic Period can be divided roughly into three groups.

The entirely traditional type who were born after 1840 and succeeded the traditional Chinese culture and value with styles similar to female painters in or even before Ming and Qing dynasties. These painters include Wu Xingfen, Guo Xian, Ren Xia, Zhang Guang, Yin Xiaoxia, He Xiangning and so on. But compared with ancient female painters, they were luckier than those in the late Qing dynasty, since they could already attend some social events. Up until the Republic Period, they could come out of their homes to communicate with their male counterpart painters and were recognized by the society.

Some of them, taking Zhang Guang for instance, lived through the late Qing dynasty, the Republic period and even the People's Republic period.

The women artists who were born in late Qing dynasty and grew up in the Republic period, were namely Li Qiujun, Chen Xiaocui, Gu Fei, Yang Xueyao, Yang Xuejiu, Lu Xiaoman and so on. They are typical Haishang School women artists. They were born in rich or literary families where they accepted better education than ordinary girls. They would follow one or several renownedpainters as their teachers and were influenced by them much. Take



Zhu Yuzhen, for example. She studied traditional Chinese painting with Tang Yun and Qian Shoutie and studied calligraphy from Fu Tienian. Some of them even studied in art schools. Gu Fei, for instance, once studied traditional

Chinese painting in Shanghai Chengdong Women's School. Some art school at that time even taught western art. In 1919, Shanghai

Picture and Art school recruited, at high payment, some male models for students to sketch their naked

bodies. Though this group of female painters'

major is still traditional Chinese painting, they where more or less influenced by western

painting theory and techniques. Some
even learned to sketch and took
some new inspiration from it in their

works.

Another group of women artists learned western art at the beginning and some even went on study abroad with art and western culture. The typical examples are Pan Yuliang, etc. Fang Junbi, for example, was enrolled in Paris' higher art school in 1920 and went back to teach at Guangdong University after graduation. She combined the western skill of realistic handwork and the theory of perspective drawing with traditional Chinese painting skills and created her own style.

Though they studied more or less the traditional Chinese painting, they focused on western paintings, so they are not the subject we will discuss in this book.



■周绮 书法扇片 Zhou Qi calligraphy on mounted fan



■ 归懋仪 书法扇片 Gui Maoyi calligraphy on mounted fan



■ 郭娴 花卉成扇
Guo Xian colored flower on folding fan



■ 郭娴 金鱼戏水成扇
Guo Xian colored goldfish on folding fan

在此,我们且把从晚清到民国的上海女性 美术家分为三类。

一类是完全传统的画家。她们出生在 1840 年之后,承袭了旧时中国闺秀的传统,风格用 笔基本同于明清或更早的女画家。这一类的画家主要有:吴杏芬、郭娴、任霞、张光和尹小霞等。她们之所以进入我们的视野,被我们归于海上闺秀画家,是因为其又与古时女画家有 所区别。她们更为幸运,女子可以参与社会交往,这在晚清就风气已开。民国的成立使这批女画家能够社交访友,和男画家来往,切磋技艺。她们有了更多出头的机会,并得到了社会的认可。她们中很多人能够活到民国甚至解放后。如红薇老人张光,经历了清、民国和新中国三个不同的年代。若是没有辛亥革命,民国的成立以及后来的新中国,这批画家可能一辈子就与明清的女画家没有两样。

另一类是一批生在晚清,长在民国的女画家。如李秋君、陈小翠、顾飞、杨雪瑶、杨雪玖、陆小曼等。她们的人数比较多,是海上闺秀的典型。这批女画家主要出生在书香门第或士绅家庭,她们上学受教育的机会比较多。有些女画家自小就拜师学艺,其画风格传统并颇有老师之风。她们常常会师从几个老师,如朱而贞,习国画山水于唐云和钱瘦铁,习书法于符铁年。转师学艺这种情况多见于女学生。也有不少女画家进入美术学校,接受正规教育。如,顾飞曾入上海城东女校专修科学国画。当时有些美术院校也设西画课程,如1919年,上海图画美术学院曾为西画课程重金聘用健壮