明代吳门绘画

南京博物院 编著

南京博物院珍藏大系

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总序

坐落于紫金山南麓的南京博物院,前身是 1933 年 4 月由蔡元培先生(1868-1940)倡议成立的国立中央博物院筹备处。经过几代博物馆人的艰苦努力,南京博物院如今已收藏文物 42 万余件,藏品的征集和保护形成制度,藏品的研究和利用彰显成效,服务公众的手段和能力有了长足的发展,业已成为享誉海内外的知名博物馆。

1933年10月5日,时国民政府中央政治会议第377次会议决议,将原藏于奉天、热河行宫,后归内政部所属古物陈列所的南迁文物,全部划给中央博物院作为基本藏品,这是中央博物院筹备处成立后入藏的第一批文物。鉴于当时中央博物院院舍尚未落成,行政院令故宫博物院代为保存。其后,中央博物院又购进福建闽侯何叙甫(1887-1968)"绘园"、广东东莞容庚(1894-1983)"颂斋"、安徽庐江刘晦之(1879-1962)"善斋"等古物2000余件。在购进的同时,还接收了瑞典人斯文·赫定(1865-1952)、国立中央研究院动植物研究所的大宗文物和标本。1936年,原属中央研究院的北平历史博物馆连同其收藏的文物一同并入中央博物院。至此,中央博物院的藏品已初具规模。

早在1931年"九一八事变"后,北方局势动荡,国民政府即谋文物南迁对策。1933年2月至5月,将北平国立故宫博物院、古物陈列所以及国子监、颐和园等处的重要文物南迁,暂存上海。1936年8月,南京朝天宫库房建成,12月南迁文物自上海转运至南京朝天宫保存。1937年"七七事变"后,南京告急,保存在南京的故宫南迁文物和中央博物院院藏文物奉命西迁(又称内迁),分三批向后方疏散,中央博物院的王文林、尹焕章(1909—1969)等人参与其中,其间辗转万里,历时两年,经皖、赣、鄂、陕、湘、桂、滇、黔、川数省,将文物安全保存在四川的乐山、李庄、峨嵋,贵州的安顺等地。在这颠沛流离的艰辛过程中,中央博物院同仁突破千难万阻,历经千辛万苦,无私忘我地奉献,圆满地完成了保护国宝的任务。

在烽火弥漫的抗战岁月,中央博物院的前辈们在异常艰苦的条件下仍不忘自己的职责,进行着卓有成效的工作,通过考古发掘、民族调查等多种途径征集文物。李济(1896-1979)、吴金鼎(1901-1948)、曾昭燏(1909-1964)、夏鼐(1910-1985)、陈明达(1914-1997)、赵青芳(1912-1994)等人发掘了四川彭山崖墓,获得了大批汉代文物;中央博物院与中央研究院史语所等联合组建了西北科学考察团,在敦煌、玉门关等地进行科学考察,发掘了甘肃宁定阳洼湾齐家文化墓地等;以马长寿(1907-1971)、凌纯声(1902-1981)为团长的川康民族考察团在西南地区进行了历史遗迹、民族民俗、语言文字、民间手工业等的调查,并征集了苗族服饰、纳西族东巴经、藏族唐卡等大量的民族文物,成为如今南京博物院最有特色的藏品之一。

抗战胜利后,国民政府还都南京。1946年10月29日,行政院第765次会议再次重申"古物陈列所文物之已经移至南京者仍照中央政治会议成案拨交中央博物院"。12月,中央博物院筹备处将西迁于四川的文物全部安全运回南京,至此,在外避难长达十年之久的文物终于"回家"。

1947年1月,时断时续开工已11年的中央博物院建筑工程按原设计进行,1948年底,第一期工程基本完工——这就是如今的南京博物院历史陈列馆。国立中央博物院进入了自成立以来的第一个相对稳定的发展阶段,在文物的收藏方

面也取得了较好成果,不仅购买了大量的珍贵文物和图书,还接收了中央研究院史语所安阳殷墟考古学标本、上海和平博物馆藏品和汪精卫(1883-1944)等汉奸寓所文物等。特别值得一提的是,当时国立中央博物院还接受了许多政府和社会捐赠,如著名的司母戊大方鼎、毛公鼎、徐王义楚觯等珍贵文物都是那个时期入藏的。

1948 年秋,国内战争形势发生重大变化,国民政府决定精选文物珍品运往台湾,年底,第一批文物箱件由海军载运驶离南京,次年,第二、三批文物亦运抵台湾。运台文物中,国立中央博物院筹备处文物计有852箱,多为精品,其中包括大量的殷墟卜辞和大名鼎鼎的毛公鼎。1949 年后,保存于南京朝天宫库房的大部分故宫南迁文物分三次运返北京,其余部分仍庋藏于南京博物院。

南京解放不久的 1949 年 5 月 7 日,南京军事管制委员会接管国立中央博物院筹备处。1950 年 3 月 9 日,国立中央博物院筹备处依中华人民共和国文化部令更名为国立南京博物院,属文化部文物事业管理局管理。1952 年 7 月 27 日,南京博物院琉璃瓦建筑工程竣工,真正展现出历史陈列馆的雄伟风貌。之后,尽管南京博物院的隶属关系、性质和任务不断发生变化,但在其指导下的藏品建设始终作为一项重要工作开展,并取得了不菲的业绩。

作为国立中央博物院的传承者,南京博物院除承接上述中央博物院征集文物,北平古物陈列所拨交宫廷文物,北平历史博物馆归并文物,前辈学人在西南、西北、中原等地的考古发掘品和民族学考察所得文物外,自1959年3月与江苏省博物馆合署办公后,还接收了民国时期位于苏州的江苏省博物馆的丰富馆藏。从20世纪50年代始,南京博物院也曾先后奉令调拨、借调给故宫博物院、中国历史博物馆等大量的珍贵文物。

回顾建院 70 余年,南京博物院的文物故事大致分为前后两个阶段。中央博物院的 17 年可以说是以保护、收藏国宝为主的典藏阶段,而中华人民共和国成立后的 60 年则进入发挥其学术、教育、文化功能的发展阶段。在充分发挥文物价值的原则下,南京博物院的文物藏品不断充实、丰富。

新中国成立60年来,南京博物院的文物主要来源于以下几个方面:

(一)考古发掘

60 年来,南京博物院在江苏境内乃至华东地区进行了大量的考古发掘,入藏了一大批具有地域特色的出土文物精品,极大地丰富了南京博物院的馆藏。建国初期,南京博物院主持了南唐二陵发掘、六朝陵墓调查,以及山东沂南汉画像墓、安徽寿县春秋时代蔡侯墓等考古发掘工作,还奉命派人到郑州协助发掘商代城址,都取得了良好成果。之后在江苏境内发掘了淮安青莲岗、无锡仙蠡墩、南京北阴阳营、邳县刘林和大墩子等重要遗址,发掘了丹徒烟墩山"宜侯矢簋"墓、南京东晋砖印"竹林七贤及荣启期"壁画墓、东晋王氏家庭墓地王兴之与王献之墓等重要墓葬。通过考古发掘,南京博物院得到的旧石器时代文物主要有马陵山脉、宁镇山脉、太湖地区的旧石器及动物化石;新石器时代文物有马家浜文化、崧泽文化、北阴阳营文化、良渚文化、青莲岗文化、大汶口文化和龙山文化的石器、玉器、陶器、骨角器等;商周时期文物有吴越青铜器等。而汉代玉器、六朝青瓷、明清瓷器均不乏精品。

通过 60 年来的调查、发掘,南京博物院获得的文物不仅丰富了馆藏,还有其重要意义:第一,对江苏地区的文化面貌及其与邻近省区古代文化的相互关系,提供了可靠的材料,也提出若干论断;第二,为重现古代江苏历史提供丰富的物质文化资料,补充了以往历史科学研究中的空白点;第三,近年来一些有目的的抢救性征集和系统性征集对保护、保存一些重要的物质文明资料产生了不可忽视的作用。

(二)收购

历年来,南京博物院利用国家下拨的专款通过各种途径收购文物,一是收集散落民间的文物,由收藏者提供或江苏省文物总店收购后捐赠移交;二是从民间藏家的收藏中批量征集,主要是成套的组合文物;三是从全国各文物商店协调收购,特别注重文物在某一专题下的配套组合;四是从拍卖公司购进精品文物,拾遗补阙。收购的文物,既有出土品,也有传世品;既有古代文物,也有近现代文物,还包括大量的民俗文物和少数民族文物。近年随着改革开放的深入以及

文物艺术品市场的逐步放开,南京博物院开始通过市场主动出击,征购亟待补充的文物。

(三)社会捐赠

公民个人积极向博物馆捐赠文物,可视作是对社会的有益贡献和文物的最好归宿。60年来,接受社会捐赠成为除考古发掘、移交、收购之外,南京博物院入藏文物的又一重要途径。

20世纪 90 年代以前,是以接受大量的无偿捐赠为主。在南京博物院文物收藏史上,永远铭记着庞元济(1864-1949)家属、陈之佛(1898-1962)家属、傅抱石(1904-1965)家属、吴湖帆(1894-1968)、魏今非(1903-1983)、吴白锡(1906-1992)、钱镜塘(1910-1983)、荣毅仁(1916-2005)等一系列捐赠者的名字。正是他们的拳拳报国之心,才成就了南京博物院今天的丰富馆藏。近年来,在服务公众理念的支撑下,我们大力提倡、鼓励捐赠,精心做好收藏、研究、展览、出版等相关服务,同时亦以联合办展的方法来收藏作品,使藏品原所有者和博物院在社会影响、社会效益方面获得双赢。2007年1月,傅抱石先生子女将珍藏的一批傅抱石写生画稿、著述手稿、自用印章等文物捐献国家,入藏南京博物院。这批作品无论是艺术价值还是文献价值,都极其珍贵,它们连同1979年罗时慧女士捐献的365件傅氏画作,组成了南京博物院最具特色的专题藏品之一。南京博物院由此成为国内外收藏傅抱石作品最多的单位,傅抱石捐赠作品专题展览也成为社会各界向往的重要展览。为此,南京博物院设立专题展馆,分专题定期展出傅抱石作品,提供服务社会的精神文化产品,发挥其应有的社会效益。

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目前,南京博物院院藏文物资源不仅数量众多,而且独具特色,既有全国性的,又有江苏地域性的;既有宫廷传世品,又有考古发掘品。这 42 万件文物,可以说是一座巨大的中华民族文化艺术宝库,历朝历代,均有珍品佳作。其文物品类一应俱全,青铜、玉石、陶瓷、金银器皿、竹木牙角、漆器、丝织刺绣、书画、印玺、碑刻造像等等,每一品种,又自成历史系列,成为数千年中华文明历史发展最为直接的见证。这批藏品既是我们从事学术研究的前提条件,也是文化服务的物质基础,是南京博物院巨大的文化资源和文化资产。

2001年,国际博物馆协会 20次大会在巴塞罗那通过章程,认识到"博物馆是以研究、展示、欣赏为目的并征集、保护、研究、传播和展出人类环境的物证的,为社会及其发展服务的、向大众开放的、非营利的永久性(固定性)机构"。大会强调了博物馆服务社会与公众的目的。所以,随着新时期博物馆服务社会公众宗旨认识的深化,南京博物院及时提出了服务公众与科学研究的长远目标和工作方向,把文物藏品的研究、利用以及如何为社会公众服务,当作当前的主要任务。

如果将文物束之高阁,人们就无法了解文物的社会价值、欣赏文物的美,博物馆也无法充分地综合利用文物资源。 为了更好地与世人共享这批文化珍宝,更好地服务社会公众,我们在近年展览实践的基础上,开始酝酿比较全面而系统 地介绍南京博物院院藏文物的出版工程,积极实施创意文化产品的计划,并称其为"南京博物院文物珍藏大系"。"珍藏 大系"采取精选法,将那些最具典型性、代表性的文物集中起来,以专题的形式对藏品资源进行整合,使其集学术性、 资料性和观赏性于一体。"珍藏大系"的编辑与出版,一则为社会公众提供合适的文化产品,二则为学术界提供第一手 的研究材料,将更充分地发挥南京博物院馆藏文物资源的应有价值,期望能在弘扬民族文化、推广社会教育方面发挥积 极作用。

我们相信,打造值得推广的系列文化产品,直观地向社会公众介绍南京博物院的文物资源是一项有意义的工作。它意味着,我们不仅将前辈学人历尽艰辛保存征集的文化遗存承接下来,还将其认真地研究、有效地利用,这是我们这代人义不容辞的责任与义务。相信它不仅为服务公众与加强科研增添实际内容,也必将为南京博物院的长远发展提供推动力!

南京博物院院长 龚 良 2009年11月

The Grand Treasure Series of Nanjing Museum Preface

Situated at the southern foot of the Zijin Mountain, Nanjing Museum could be traced back to the Preparatory Office of the State Central Museum set up in April 1933 at the instance of Mr. Cai Yuanpei (1868-1940). Thanks to the strenuous efforts by generations of museum staff members, Nanjing Museum has evolved into a highly-regarded museum with domestic and world renown, housing more than 420,000 cultural relics. The collection and preservation of relics has been institutionalized and tremendous progress made in the research and utilization of these artifacts with the museum's capacity and means of serving the public being markedly improved.

I

On Oct.5 1933, a decision was reached at the 377th meeting of the Central Political Conference, whereby all the cultural relics relocated to south China (previously housed in palace compounds at Fengtian and Rehe before being moved to the Exhibition Center for Cultural Relics under the Interior Ministry) were handed over to the Central Museum. As the first arrivals at the Preparatory Office of the Central Museum following its establishment, these cultural relics helped lay the cornerstone of its collections. Since construction of the facilities of the Central Museum was not yet complete, these cultural relics were temporarily placed under the care of the Palace Museum on the orders of the Executive Yuan. Later, the Central Museum further enriched its collections by purchasing upwards of 2000 cultural relics from the "Hui Garden" (situated at Minhou, Fujian and owned by He Xufu 1887-1968), the "Songzhai Library" (situated at Dongguan, Guangdong and owned by Rong Geng 1894-1983) and the "Shanzhai Library" (situated at Lujiang, Anhui and owned by Liu Huizhi 1879-1962). Besides, the museum also took over large quantities of cultural relics as well as specimens, which used to be the collections of Sven Hedin, a Swedish national (1865-1952), and the Research Institute of Fauna and Flora under the State Central Research Academy. The year of 1936 witnessed the Historical Museum of Peiping and its collections (previously under the Central Research Academy) being incorporated into the Central Museum, which had by then built a sizable treasure house.

As north China was plunged into a shambles following the 9/18 Incident in 1931, the southward relocation of cultural relics was put on the agenda of the nationalist government. From February to May of 1933, major relics housed at the Palace Museum, the Exhibition Center for Cultural Relics, the Imperial Academy and the Summer Palace had been moved southward and found temporary shelter in Shanghai. These collections were later shipped to the Chaotian Palace in Nanjing in December 1936 after storage facilities there were completed in August. In the wake of the 7/7 Incident in 1937, Nanjing was thrown into a precarious situation and the collections of the Palace Museum and the Central Museum were evacuated in three installments to west China (the Chinese hinterland away from the frontline). Wang Wenlin, Yin Huanzhang (1909–1969) and their colleagues at the Central Museum were involved in the two-year relocation efforts, covering around ten thousand miles through Anhui, Jiangxi, Hubei, Shanxi, Hunan, Guangxi, Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan before escorting the cultural relics safely to their final destinations of Leshan, Lizhuang and Emei in Sichuan and Anshun in Guizhou. Throughout the tortuous and miserable journey, the staff of the Central Museum made selfless sacrifices and overcame all sorts of difficulties and hardships, bringing their mission of protecting the national treasures to a complete success.

During the tumultuous years of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, our predecessors at the Central Museum faithfully fulfilled their responsibilities in defiance of the wretched conditions, collecting cultural relics by conducting archaeological excavations and ethnic surveys, which led to exceptional achievements. Concerted efforts by Li Ji (1896-1979), Wu Jinding (1901-1948), Zeng Zhaoyu (1909-1964), Xia Nai (1910-1985), Chen Mingda (1914-1997) and

Zhao Qingfang (1912-1994) culminated in the excavation of the cliff grave at Pengshan, which yielded a wealth of Han relics. The scientific research task force set up jointly by the Central Museum and the Institute of History and Philology under the Central Research Academy conducted extensive field research at Dunhuang, Yumen Pass, among other locations in northwest China, which brought to light Qijia Culture characterized by the graves at Yangwawan, Ningding County, Gansu. The Chuan-Kang Ethnic Research Contingent led by Ma Changshou (1907-1971) and Ling Chunsheng (1902-1981) carried out probes into historical relics, ethnic groups and customs, spoken and written languages and the folk handicraft industry in southwest China, where they managed to collect large quantities of ethnic artifacts and cultural relics, ranging from Miao costumes, the Dongba scripture of the Naxi nationals to Tibetan Thangkas. All these finds constitute the most intriguing and unique collections of Nanjing Museum.

Having won the war against the Japanese, the nationalist government returned to Nanjing. On Oct.29 1946, the 765th meeting of the Executive Yuan reaffirmed the decision to "hand over to the Central Museum the collections of the Exhibition Center for Cultural Relics relocated to Nanjing in accordance with the Central Political Conference resolution". In December of the same year, the Preparatory Office of the Central Museum brought back to Nanjing all the cultural relics which had been evacuated westward to Sichuan. With the cultural relics finally returning home and the restoration work completed, the ten-year history of shelter-seeking and displacement from their former havens drew to a close.

In January 1947, construction of the Central Museum which had continued on and off for eleven years was restarted based on the original design. By the end of 1948, the first phase of the project—today's History Exhibition Hall of Nanjing Museum—was completed, which marked the beginning of the first stage of stable development of the Central Museum since its establishment. Remarkable progress was made in the collection of cultural relics, ranging from large amounts of rare artifacts and books the museum had bought to archaeological specimens unearthed by the Institute of History and Philology at the Yin Ruins and the collections of Shanghai Museum for Peace and notorious traitors like Wang Jingwei (1883–1944). Noteworthy is that a considerable share of the Central Museum's collections were contributed by the public and private sectors, including the Simuwu Rectangle Ding, the Maogong Ding, the drinking vessel of King Yichu of Xu and other celebrated cultural treasures.

The situation of the civil war took a dramatic turn in the fall of 1948 and the nationalist government decided to ship cargoes of selected cultural relics to Taiwan. By the end of the year, the first shipment departed Nanjing on board naval vessels and the second and third installments arrived in Taiwan in the following year. Among them were 852 cases of cultural relics kept by the Preparatory Office of the Central Museum, most of which were the cream of its collections, including the Maogong Ding and large quantities of inscribed oracle bones excavated at the Yin Ruins. Since 1949, the majority of the cultural relics relocated from the Palace Museum to the Chaotian Palace in Nanjing were sent back to Beijing in three installments, with the remainder stored at Nanjing Museum.

П

Shortly after the liberation of Nanjing, the military regulatory commission of Nanjing took over the Preparatory Office of the Central Museum on May 7 1949. On March 9 1950, the Preparatory Office was renamed Nanjing Museum by the Ministry of Culture of the PRC and placed under its Administration of Cultural Relics. With the laying of glazed tiles completed on July 27 1952, the History Exhibition Hall of Nanjing Museum took on a grandiose and stately splendor. Though the museum had since been placed under different authorities with its identity and missions being changed several times, collection-building has remained one of its top priorities all along and extraordinary achievements have been made in this regard.

As the successor to the Central Museum, Nanjing Museum took over all the cultural relics previously housed at the Central Museum, along with the court relics handed over by the Exhibition Center for Cultural Relics and those originally owned by the History Museum of Peiping. Besides, archaeological finds and relics collected by elder scholars over the course of archaeological excavations and ethnic surveys in the southwest, northwest and the Central Plains also made their way into Nanjing Museum. Following its merger with the Provincial Museum of Jiangsu (based in Nanjing during the ROC years) in March 1959, Nanjing Museum came into the latter's abundant collections. Since the 1950s, large amounts of precious relics have been loaned or transferred by Nanjing Museum on government orders to the Palace Museum and the Museum of Chinese History.

Looking back on the 70-plus years of history of Nanjing Museum, we may generally divide its course of development into two stages. The first stage spanning seventeen years was marked by the Central Museum's efforts in protecting and

collecting national treasures. During the second stage, which began after the founding of the PRC and lasted sixty years, the priority has been switched to turning the museum into a venue for academic research, public education and cultural enlightenment. The collections of Nanjing Museum have been continuously enriched and diversified as its workers staunchly commit themselves to bringing the values of cultural relics into full play.

Over the past sixty years since the founding of the New China, Nanjing Museum has been building its collections by the following means:

1. Conducting Archaeological Excavations

The past sixty years have witnessed Nanjing Museum undertaking a great number of archaeological excavations in Jiangsu and east China at large, which yielded a wealth of fabulous cultural relics bearing features unique to their locations. These finds added significantly to the museum's collections. In the early days since the founding of the PRC, Nanjing Museum played a leading role in the excavation of the two mausoleums of the South Tang Dynasty, the survey of the tombs dating back to the Six Dynasties, the unearthing of tombs of the Han Dynasty containing stone sculptures at Yinan, Shandong, and the excavation of the tomb of Marquis Cai of the Spring and Autumn Period at Shouxian County, Anhui. Besides, it dispatched some of its staff at the request of relevant authorities to Zhengzhou to help with the excavation of the city relics of the Shang Dynasty. All these activities produced impressive finds. Moreover, the museum was also credited with the unearthing of significant relics at Qingliangang of Huai'an, Xianlidun of Wuxi, Beiyinyangying of Nanjing, Liulin and Dadunzi of Pixian County, etc. Other excavations of import include the tomb of Marquis Yi at Yandun Mountain, Dantu (featuring a gui, a round-mouthed food vessel with two or four loop handles), the tomb of the North Jin Dynasty at Nanjing (containing the brick sculptures titled "the Seven Sages of the Bamboo Grove and Rong Qiqi), the graves of Wang Xingzhi and Wang Xianzhi in the cemetery of the Wangs of the North Jin Dynasty. Thanks to these archaeological excavations, extraordinary relies have been brought to light, including artifacts and animal fossils of the Paleolithic Age around the Maling Mountains, the Ningzhen Mountains and Taihu Lake, artifacts made of stone, jade, animal bones and horns and pottery characterizing Majiabang Culture, Songze Culture, Beiyinyangying Culture, Liangzhu Culture, Qingliangang Culture, Dawenkou Culture and Longshan Culture of the Neolithic Age, bronzeware of Wu and Yue (dating back to the Shang and Zhou dynasties), jadeware of the Han Dynasty, celadon ware of the Six Dynasties and ceramics of the Ming and Qing dynasties (many of which are of a dazzling fineness).

The archaeological surveys and excavations conducted by Nanjing Museum over the past sixty years not only contributed enormously to its collections but also proved of incalculable value in the following terms: First, they furnished reliable materials and evidence which shed light on the local culture of Jiangsu and its nexus with ancient cultures of the neighboring provinces and led to quite a few important academic findings. Second, these activities yielded an abundance of material cultural leads essential to reconstructing the ancient history of Jiangsu and filling the void in historical studies; Third, systematic efforts aimed at collecting and rescuing specific relics were of great value in protecting and preserving material cultural treasures of significance.

2. Making Purchases

Thanks to the special funds allocated by the government, Nanjing Museum has been able to purchase cultural relics through a variety of channels over the years. Some relics in private possession were either donated by their collectors or bought by the Provincial Antique Store of Jiangsu (headquarters) and handed over to the museum. In some other instances, cultural relics, especially those making up a distinctive series, were collected from their private owners in a wholesale manner. The third approach involved making concerted efforts with antique stores nationwide to purchase cultural relics, with special attention being paid to those featuring a common theme. The fourth approach focused on the purchase of extraordinary cultural relics from auction houses to complement the museum's collections. Cultural relics obtained in this way range from unearthed artifacts to heirlooms handed down by the old generations. Some date back to ancient times while others are creations of modern and contemporary ages. Cultural relics purchased by Nanjing Museum also include large quantities of folk relics and those unique to ethnic minorities. With the deepening of the reform drive and the relaxation of controls on the market for cultural relics and artistic works, Nanjing Museum becomes more vigorous and market-oriented in its bid to select and purchase cultural relics urgently needed to enrich its collections.

3. Collecting Donations from the Private Sector

By donating cultural relics to museums—the best caretakers of these treasures —individual citizens are making salutary contributions to the society. Sixty years have elapsed and cultural relics donated by their private owners have by far constituted a sizable share of Nanjing Museum's collections, which also encompass unearthed artifacts and those relics it purchased or took over from other sources.

Before the 1990s, donations were given to Nanjing Museum in large quantities. Donors including Wu Hufan (1894-1968), Wei Jinfei (1903-1983), Wu Baitao (1906-1992), Qian Jingtang (1910-1983), Rong Yiren (1916-2005) and the families of Pang Yuanji (1864-1949), Chen Zhifo (1898-1962), and Fu Baoshi (1904-1965) have gone down in the history

of the museum for their dedication to the service of the motherland. Without their contributions, the museum would never have built up such many and varied collections. In recent years, we've been vigorously promoting the notion of serving the general public and advocating for private donations. Great importance has been attached to the collection, research, exhibition of cultural relics and the publication work. In the meantime, joint exhibitions are being held with the original owners, which have produced a positive social effect and led to a win-win situation for both the museum and the owners in terms of social benefits. In January 2007, the offspring of Mr. Fu Baoshi donated to the state a collection of Mr. Fu's sketches, manuscripts and seals which they'd been holding dear. These donations, along with the 365 paintings by Fu contributed by his wife, Mrs. Luo Shihui, in 1979, are valued not only as artistic works but also as precious archives and became one of the most distinctive theme collections of Nanjing Museum. Now the museum boasts the largest collection of Fu's works home and abroad. An exhibition hall is devoted to these donations where displays are being held regularly of selected Fu's works in different series. As cultural products serving the spiritual needs of the public and important exhibitions admired by all quarters, they are making their due contributions to the social benefits.

Ш

Today Nanjing Museum is home to large quantities of cultural relics with either national features or those unique to Jiangsu. Among them are not only heirlooms of the court but also relics uncovered in archaeological excavations. The 420,000 cultural relics housed here constitute an enormous treasure trove of the culture and art of the Chinese nation with each and every dynasty having its own defining works of exceptional fineness. The collections cover a great variety, ranging from bronzeware, jadeware, porcelain, silver and gold ware, lacquerware, artifacts made of bamboo, wood, ivory and horn to embroidered silk fabrics, calligraphic works, paintings, seals, sculptures and inscribed tablets. Every single category features a coherent historical lineage, a unique testament to the historical development of the Chinese civilization over thousands of years. As cultural resources and assets of an enormous size, these collections provide fertile ground for the academic research and prove an inexhaustible material source of cultural services.

In 2001, statutes were passed at the 20th meeting of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) held in Barcelona, which recognized the museum as "a non-profit, permanent institution in the service of society and its development, open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits the tangible and intangible heritage of humanity and its environment for the purposes of education, study and enjoyment". Museums were identified by the meeting as institutions in the service of society and the public. As the understanding of the purpose and functions of museums in the new era deepens, Nanjing Museum wasted no time in establishing the long-term goals and agenda for better serving the general public and conducting academic research, giving the top priority to the research and utilization of cultural relics for the public good.

Should access be denied to cultural relics, the public would be unable to recognize their social and aesthetic values and museums would find it hard to make full and integrated use of these resources. To better serve the society and introduce these cultural treasures to more of the general public, we've been working on publications designed to make a comprehensive and systematic presentation of our collections on the basis of those exhibitions held in recent years and vigorously pressing ahead with a program for the promotion of creative cultural products collectively known as the "Grand Treasure Series of Nanjing Museum". Cultural relics most characteristic of their categories were sorted out and assembled into different series, which is an integrated use of our collections facilitating the study and appreciation of the cultural heritage and may be kept as archives. The compilation and publication of the "Grand Treasure Series" would not only provide the public with a healthy cultural diet but also furnish the academic community with first-hand research materials. The values of the cultural relics housed at Nanjing Museum would therefore be brought into full play and it is hoped that these publications would play a positive role in promoting the national culture and social education.

We believe that it is a worthy cause to promote a series of cultural products and expose the general public to Nanjing Museum's collections of cultural relics which would be visually presented. These series of publications epitomize our efforts in carrying on the cultural heritage and material treasures acquired and well preserved by our predecessors as well as our commitment to the earnest research and effective utilization of them, which is seen as our unshirkable responsibilities. They would not only well serve the needs of the general public and give a strong boost to academic research but also act as a driving force for the long-term development of Nanjing Museum.

Mr. Gong Liang Curator of Nanjing Museum November, 2009

吴门绘画与明代中期山水画风的嬗变

万新华

、吴中遗风

以苏州为中心的吴中地区,山明水秀,物产丰富,自三国起逐渐成为全国的经济、文化中心,苏州城自元代开始逐渐成了江南知识分子集中的城市。元蒙政权的"南人"政策,造就了苏州文人孤傲清高的气质和隐逸淡泊的群体形象。

本来,元蒙帝国垮台,大明王朝建立,对于汉族本位主义的江南土人来说,未尝不是件令人鼓舞的事情,"南人"的卑微地位将得以彻底改变。然而,苏州地区是明太祖朱元璋(1328-1399)与宿敌张士诚(1321-1367)剑拔弩张、对峙搏杀的沙场。这位出身卑微的开国皇帝将1367年对苏州的久攻不克归咎于江南的文人士子,并一直耿耿于怀。因此,立国后的朱皇帝以极为残酷的高压政策统治着这片土地,而且对崇尚风雅的苏州土人抱有太多的成见和戒心,制造了一系列耸人听闻的杀戮事件。他不仅籍没当地豪富的田产,还将他们大批迁徙内地,其状甚为悲惨。

洪武七年,具有崇高声望而辞官归隐的吴中诗人高启(1336-1374)因以文犯上而惨遭腰斩,姚润、王谟因征而不赴先后被斩首抄家。与高启同为"吴中四杰"的张羽(1323-1385)、杨基(1332-?)、徐贲(1335-1393)等一大批文士相继被害。洪武十三年(1380)、洪武二十六年(1393)的"胡、蓝之案",更让文人们发怵。其中,"胡惟庸案"持续10余年,牵涉诛连近3万多人,

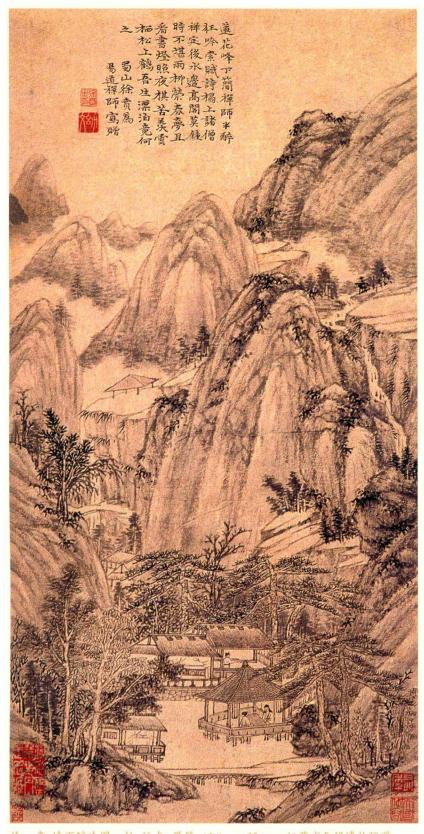
王蒙(? -1385)受累未得脱免而死在狱中;王绂(1362-1416) 也被发配到山西大同北部的边关,过了近20年的苦难生活。江南 画家盛著、周位、赵原奉诏入宫,也因朱元璋的积怨先后惨死于刀 斧之下。一系列残酷的苛政和血腥的杀戮事件使明初文人,尤其是 江南土人胆战心惊,给他们留下了深深的苦楚与难于忘却的伤痛, 并由此加剧了他们对政治的蔑视和仕途的冷漠。

随着明初苛政的进一步推行,苏州地区的经济逐渐萧条,文化随之衰落。尽管元末"玉山草堂"、"清閟阁"式的文人雅集已成过眼云烟,但是,吴地那种离尘去俗的士风像溪水一样依旧潺潺不止。受到重创之后的江南士人竞相效仿元人隐居不仕,元末文人的淡泊生活方式在明初的苏州地区得以顽强地持续着。

优游于太湖之滨的无锡画家倪瓒(1301-1374)俨然成为苏州文人心仪的对象。这位性洁的倪高士,在元末力拒张士诚再三邀请而得罪权贵,明初又为躲避繁重的赋税和徭役而浪迹江南·20年有余。倪瓒的生活环境与阅历经验十分接近于明初苏州士人的生活,其孤洁清高的山水画风自然能引起以隐逸为尚的苏州文人的共鸣,沈周(1427-1509)于弘治十七年(1504)题倪瓒《松亭山色图》云:"云林先生笔墨在江东人家以有无论清浊"。"对于吴门画家而言,他们所想追摹的,不只是倪瓒画中所呈现的那种"繁华落尽见真淳"的清净与幽寂,更重要的是要达到倪瓒心中所拥有的那种平淡与宁静的精神境界。



文 嘉 垂虹亭图 卷 纸本 设色 31.8cm×106.5cm 苏州博物馆藏



徐 贲 峰下醉吟图 轴 纸本 墨笔 63.9cm×32cm 江苏省无锡博物院藏

因此,离尘去俗乃是吴地自倪瓒以来,至王蒙、陈汝言(1331-1371)、沈澄(1375-1462)、杜琼(1396-1474)、陈宽(1396-?)、沈贞(1400-1482后)、沈恒(1409-1477)等,直至沈周,一致认同并推崇的价值观。在乡里先贤的精神感召下,吴地文人在与其相似的生存环境里,终生恪守这一信条。他们远离尘嚣,乐志山林,俨然闲云野鹤,其处世之道与元季江南士人的传统息息相通。

也许,正是明初残酷的政治局面和粗暴的文化政策,铸就了江南土人依然与当权者的不合作态度,勾起了他们对为避乱而隐逸于此的那批前朝先贤之品行、才艺的崇敬与怀念,徜徉山水、乐志丘壑是他们理所当然的选择,并顺其自然地延续和推进了元代江南文人画的风格。如果说冷逸淡泊的文人画风已成为元代中后期绘画的主流,那么明初的江南土人画依然延续着元画的这一风貌,不但因为绘画的传统一脉相承,而且因为心境的惨淡悲凉如出一辙。

其实,明初山水画以沿袭元代的文人绘画为主,这一方面源自于历史的自然延续,另一方面由于浙派、宫廷派还没有确立起真正的阵营。明初文人画家多由元末入明,如倪瓒、王蒙、陈汝言、徐贲、张羽等,但是,文人画领域已开始出现衰退气象。大多数的宫廷画家虽多宗法董巨、元四家等文人画风,如赵原、盛著、郭纯、朱芾、卓迪等,但对元人画风已作适当诠释、消解,开始主动淡化以主观情感为主的创作原则和"逸气"、"遁世"的文人画思想,并加强了表现客观自然美的成分。这也可看作是元末文人画传统即将衰微消迹的先兆。1385年,随着硕果仅存的文人画耄宿王蒙的离世,江南持续百年的文人画最终失去了昔日的辉煌。

虽然一系列的屠戮事件,或多或少与朱元璋不满吴中文人支持过张士诚政权与之对抗的旧怨有关,更重要的是元末江南的隐逸文化与新王朝各方面的建设需要格格不入所造成的。明初文臣宋濂(1310-1381)《文学篇序》以"天地"来论文:

天地之间,至大至刚,而吾藉之以生者,非气也耶?必能养之而后道明,道明而后气充,气充而后文雄,文雄而后追配乎圣经。不若是,不足谓之文也。²²

宋濂在《汪右丞诗集序》还说:

山林之文其气枯以槁,台阁之文其气丽以雄。55

"山林之文其气枯以槁",不足以"颂朝廷之光",显然,元末以来在江南流行的隐逸淡雅思想在明朝开国之初是不得人心的。在绘画上,宋濂以功能论相始终,主张绘画为"成教化,助人伦"而服务:

古之善绘者,或画《诗》,或图《孝经》,或貌《尔雅》,或像《论语》 暨《春秋》,或著《易》象,皆附经而行,犹未失其初也。下逮汉、魏、晋、梁之间,《讲学》之有图,《问礼》之有图,《列女》、《仁智》之有图,致使图史并传,助名教而翼群伦,亦有可观者焉。"

当然,在宋濂绘画思想占主导位置时,其理论在绘画选择风格倾向时所起的作用当是显而易见的,也决定了信奉宋濂画论思想的明初画家绝对不会去选择"适趣"、"自娱"、"寄情"的元代文人画风。为适应迅速改变的新环境,而且随着元代文人一贯的高逸精神的突然失落,一种不同于宋元文人画的绘画图式开始酝酿。

或许,元代文人画风的失落也与明初统治者的文化背景有关。以朱元璋为首的明初统治阶级本出身贫寒,在建立新政权的过程中,虽逐渐接纳了文化素养较高的地主、缙绅阶级,但其农民性格基本没有改变。他们在文化活动中所表现的品味,较不倾向内敛含蓄而细致的品质,偏好对外放健朗、豪犷气质的追求。因此,元末苏州地区的文人隐逸画风不可能获得他们的共鸣。虽然,马、夏风格在永乐朝,因被明成祖朱棣(1360-1424)斥为"残山剩水、宋偏安之物也"⁵⁵而一度未得弘扬,那种激奋的情绪、刚拔的气势尽管与南宋皇室趣味大相径庭,但多少符合新王朝的欣赏口味,在朝廷乃至京畿地区很快流行开来,并随着戴进(1388-1462)、"画状元"吴伟(1459-1508)先后供职宫廷和宣宗皇帝朱瞻基(1398-1435)的大力推崇而盛极一时,风靡全国。

e Grand Treasure Series of Nanjing Museum Preface

而且,南宋院体风格的流行似乎还有另一方面的因素。尽管在 元代,南宋院体画风格在士大夫文人那里备受冷落,但南宋的都城 杭州乃至浙中地区,马、夏画风一直不乏传人,如松江枫泾人张观、 华亭人张远、陈君佐、沈月溪,钱塘人刘耀、丁清溪等,所画山石 纯用斧劈皴,水墨酣畅,虽不入士流,在民间却甚有影响。

事实上,除明朝开国时期的宫廷画家部分来于元代的文人画家以外,自洪武至嘉靖期间的大部分画家多来自于浙江一带(见表一),特别是宣德年间,几乎清一色的浙籍画家,只有少数几人来自广东和福建。这种现象固然与皇室的倾向爱好、政治政策有关,同时也与宫廷的用人机制颇有关联。明朝没有专设画院一类的画学机构,不能直接培养画学生,所以,宫廷画家的唯一来源只有落实于举荐一途,而各级官吏、皇亲国戚成为画家供奉宫廷的主要举荐力量,其作用比较关键。出于政治原因,吴门文人被排斥在外,浙江自然成了宫廷征召画家的主要区域。明末詹景风(1520-1602)在万历三十二年(1604)《跋饶自然山水家法》云:"大都学画者,江南派宗董源、巨然,江北则宗李成、郭熙,浙中乃宗李唐、马、夏,此风气之所习,千古不变者也。""浙江籍官僚的家乡观念和地域文化意识在相当程度上左右了宫廷绘画的审美趣味。

吴伟在南京权贵和豪富的扶植下建树起的新颖风格,糅合着通俗朴野和放浪浮华的审美趣味,体现着一种市民化的贵族品位,有别于明前期北京皇室所崇尚的庄重雄健而质朴的贵族化的平民趣味,同时也大异于苏州地区已渐渐兴起的吴门画家清雅、宁静、温馨、蕴藉的文人品位。其风格不仅受到豪贵的赏识,而且深得社会市民的喜爱,并迅速传播开来。吴门宗师沈周十分乐意结交吴伟,画风趋向或多或少包含着浙派的技法因子。

成化年间,浙派势力的炽盛还可从南京画家李著的艺术活动中 反映出来。李著"童年学画于沈周之门,学成归家,又仿吴次翁之 笔以售,缘当时陪京重次翁之画故耳"。^四李著从学沈周转到仿吴

表一 明初宫廷画家一览表			
画家	籍贯	宗法师承	宫中服务时间
赵 原	山东莒城	董源、王蒙	洪武
盛 著	浙江吴兴	盛懋	洪武
朱 芾	上海松江	董 源、巨 然	洪武
卓 迪	浙江奉化	董源	永乐
谢环	浙江永嘉	荆浩、关仝、米芾	永乐一宣德
郭 纯	浙江永嘉	盛懋、马远、夏圭	永乐一宣德
石 锐	浙江杭州	南宋院体、盛懋	宣德
李 在	福建莆田	郭熙、马远、夏圭	宣德
倪 端	浙江杭州	李 唐、刘松年	宣德
周文靖	福建莆田	夏圭、吴镇	宣德
商喜	浙江绍兴	南宋院体	宣德
戴进	浙江杭州	马远、夏圭	宣德一正统
马轼	上海嘉定	郭 熈	正统
钟钦礼	浙江上虞	戴进	成化
王 谔	浙江奉化	马远、夏圭	弘治一正德
朱 瑞	浙江海盐	郭熙	正德

伟,说明浙派在社会上声誉之盛,拥有市场之广,为当时吴门文人画家所不能企及。嘉靖年间,官至太常寺少卿的山东章丘人李开先(1502-1568)的论点足以代表当时官方的审美主流。他在《中麓画品》中对浙派推崇倍至,冠于"五品"、"六要"之首。对于苏州画家,他极为贬低,诸如评文徵明(1470-1559)"能小而不能大"、评沈周"如山林之僧,枯淡之外,别无所有"。如此等等,不一而举。身为官员的李开先抑吴扬浙的画评,其审美观是对他之前元、明两代绘画风格的总结,足以反映当时社会审美风气的实际情况。他对苏州文人画风的贬抑,源于对元画幽淡荒寒之风的扬弃,是明初至中期社会审美的体现,与当时画坛风气一脉相承。而吴门绘画虽有崛起之势,文徵明如日中天,从学者多为隐逸之士,影响偏于江南一隅而未取得普遍支持。

当然,浙派的崛起更大程度上缘于皇帝的欣赏,风格代表了宫廷的审美趣味。因此,它能成为一个时代的风气,并不是人们真正理解了浙派风格中的艺术趣味,而是皇权的巨大辐射力。但是,这种辐射力多少掩盖了众多传统文人对浙派的怨恨和不满,也招致后来一致的讨伐声。

斗转星移,事过境迁。浙派达到巅峰之后,势必朝着衰落的方向走去。随着以沈周、文徵明为代表的吴门画派逐步崛起,浙派名声一落干丈,李开先式的对浙派的评论几无继承响应者。颇有意思的是,当浙派绘画盛行之时,其风格趣味却一直难于笼罩苏州这片向来崇尚儒雅、含蓄的土地。江南文人们保持元代文人淡泊心态,恪守着原本的文人画传统。且由那些由元入明的江南画家马琬、陈汝言、宋克(1327-1387)、徐贲等,以及稍晚的王绂、谢缙(?-1431)、夏昶(1388-1470)、杜琼、刘珏(1409-1472)等将文人画的衣钵,通过父子、师生、亲友等各种渠道与世无争地递接传授,并伴随着沈周的诞生、成长而大有崛起之势。正是这些承前启后者通过坚持不懈的努力将元末文人画风艰难地潜伏、维系下去,并成为连接吴门画派以及晚明松江画派的纽带。

三、吴浙之易

永乐十八年(1420),明成祖朱棣在数年的精心准备后迁都北京, 江南土人与大明朝廷之间的隔阂随着时间的推移而逐渐消失。朝廷 政策的松动,越来越多的文人士子抱着"正心、修身、齐家、治国、 平天下"的信念通过科举这读书人唯一的途径走出吴门而奔向全国。

当然,吴门绘画之所以能够在江南土地上兴起,首先得力于明中期江南经济的恢复和长足的发展。经济基础的决定意义,使吴门绘画风尚乘势北上,在大江南北蔚然成风,取得了画坛的统治地位。而大批文人、仕官投入商业界,改变了商人队伍的素质,加强了工商业经济的力量,扩大了商品发展的范畴,同时也为苏州书画交易市场孕育了土壤。

商品经济的发展使得苏州的市民阶层和有钱有闲阶层剧增。在物质生活比较充裕的情况下,人们开始追求更加丰富的精神享受。于是,新兴的市民文艺逐渐勃兴,戏剧评弹、话本演义,构成了民间文化繁荣的一页。吴伟业(1609-1671)曾撰 18 首《江南好》词,

描述了吴中的山水寺庙、造园叠石、画舫歌船、诗画博古、花木盆 栽、架鸟虫鱼、茶坊酒肆、管弦歌曲、机丝织锦、刺绣缂丝、髹漆 螺钿等,陈继儒(1558-1639)则将当时苏州的生活情趣与生活情 趣归纳为"吴趣"二字。可见,苏州的文化生活的确十分繁荣,用 一句俗套的话说,"经济基础决定文化上层建筑",一点不为过。

经济复兴,商业发达,不但是苏州文化繁荣的前提,而且也是当地士人蜂拥踏上科举仕宦之途的重要基础。社会对文人的这种价值的认同引发了"贾而好儒"的风习。"那些富有的商人家庭通常会想尽办法让他们的下一代接受良好的教育,希望下一代能在科举考试中取得成功,进入官僚体系,使其身份得以转化为当时社会所尊崇的士大夫。由于经济上的优渥条件,大部分的苏州文士在年轻时期都受到了相当优良的教育,并在文艺学术上有着非凡的表现。譬如,王宠(1494-1533)、袁衮(1502-1547)与黄姬水(1509-1574)都被视为夙惠的文学奇才。王宠之师蔡羽(?-1541)也是文徵明知己,12岁时以"操笔为文,已有奇气"闻名于苏州。文徵明的学生王榖祥(1501-1568)来自一个药商之家,文采才华,在弱冠前就得到众人称诵,苏州文坛领袖王鏊(1450-1524)甚至以"干里驹"期之。后来,这群青年才俊成为苏州乃至南京文坛的主导,左右着南方主流画风的彻底转变。

其二,吴门绘画的崛起与吴中文化的复兴和仕宦力量的壮大也 有极大关系。具有强烈的地域文化意识的苏州官僚对吴门绘画的提 携和推广明显具有推波助澜的作用,当然也是至关重要的。

如前所述,随着明朝廷对吴中文人政策的相对松动和显著改观, 大批吴中士人通过科举逐渐走上了仕途。虽然,苏州在朱元璋的高 压政策下,文化一度低靡,不过,这个低潮并没有持续太久,到宣 德年间,况钟(1383-1442)出任苏州郡守,力荐苏州士人出仕, 彻底打破明初朱元璋之"苏州文人不得任用"的成规戒律。成化以后, 苏州文化重新获得活力,正如吴宽(1435-1504)所说:"延及宣德、 正统间,士益向风,争相磨濯,攘袂以起。以至于今日,如星列云族, 焕然以相辉。" ⁶² 正统四年(1440),"一郡三传胪"传为佳话。¹⁵

石守谦在《〈雨余春树〉与明代中期苏州之送别图》一文中根据明代王鏊《姑苏志》和清代李铭皖《苏州府志》详细统计了1370-1537年间54次科举考试中苏州乡贡及进士名录,指出1450年以后苏州士人中举数量激增的状况:

在1450年以前与以后的表现有极其明显的不同,数量之多寡有时竟相差几乎一倍之多。……这个成功人数的急剧增长一定给苏州人士一个文化复苏的强烈感觉。¹¹

这一可喜现象的出现,令苏州文人激动万分。弘治庚戌(1490年)进士黄玮于 1500 年左右在《蓬轩吴记》中不无自豪地宣称:

近岁天下举人会试礼部者,数逾四千,前此未有也。自成化丙戌(1466)至弘治庚戌(1490)九科,而南畿会元七人,……七人中吾苏四人焉。盖当时文运莫盛南畿,而尤盛吾苏也。……其他几不由会元而状元及第者毛宪清(毛澄)朱懋忠(朱希周)亦苏人,而济之(王鏊)与贺其荣又南畿乡试第一,原博(吴宽)与大理少卿陈玉汝……(共计13人)或魁一经于乡试,或刊其文春闱,其他由追士而海登都台,授任方面,拜官翰林,簪笔谏垣,列职郎曹,

分将守今,与夫登名乡贡者,殆未可以数计。虽武弁之士,亦皆观感奋发取科第以脐仕,……虽以昨之不肖,亦得厕名秋官之末,吁盛矣哉。□

黄玮以会元、状元的人数多寡来判定一地的文运兴盛与否,并非毫无道理。苏州地区在有明一代拥有此种头衔的文人共有 13 人,而其中 8 人即集中在 1464 至 1505 年这短短的 40 年间,占总数的 60%以上。与其说这是一种巧合,倒不如承认它确实从一个角度,即人力资源方面,反映出苏州文化在 15 世纪后半叶的复兴。

文化的复兴必然会连带地培养起苏州地区作为一个整体的地域意识的重新树立。这种地域意识的树立实际上应有两个阶段,首先是苏州人内在的自我意识的确立,然后是苏州地区作为一个整体的地域形象放在全国的范围内、以求得外界认可。15世纪后半叶,像黄晴那样的心态在苏州文人中应是一种普遍的写照。可见,苏州人自我意识得以完全确立,关键在第二阶段,即求得外界认可的过程并不简单。为此,苏州人义无返顾地踏上了对外宣传本地文化的漫漫之路,重构他们辉煌的历史形象。苏州士人纷纷着手编撰苏州府及其所辖各县地方志。从15世纪后期至16世纪初期,这类方志一一完成,修纂成书共计20余种。特别值得一提的是,自杜琼、沈周、文徵明等三代精英,"续历三十年,更六七郡守而卒成"与的六十卷本巨制《姑苏志》于1506年终于完成了,正式标志着苏州人的苏州意识以及文化自信得以重新确立。同时,苏州文人辑录、校刊的古籍、诗文集等著作数以百计,无疑成为宣传苏州文化的一支助长剂。当

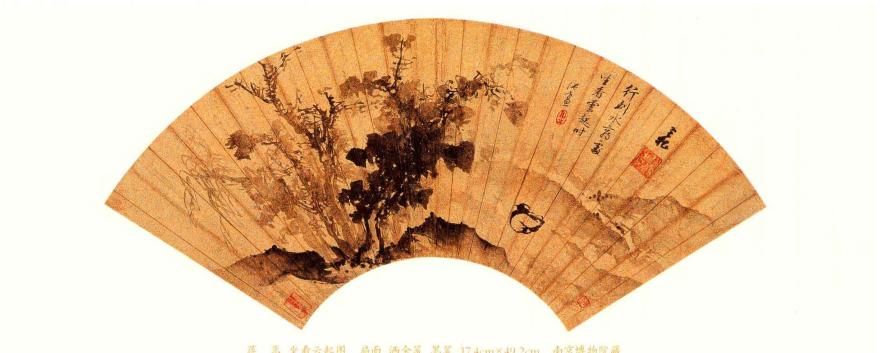
经过几代人不遗余力的努力, 吴风渐起并呈蔓延之势。多年之后, 苏州的地域文化形象在漫长的历史征程中终于建立, 文徵明骄傲地宣称:

吾吴为东南望郡,而山川之秀,亦惟东南之望,其浑沦磅礴之声,钟而为人,形而为文章、为事业,而发之为物产,盖举天下莫之于京。故天下之言人伦、物产、文章、政业者,必首吾吴;而言山川之秀,亦必以吴为胜。¹⁵

在苏州士人中,作为朝廷重臣的吏部尚书吴宽、户部尚书王鏊的作用是最为突出的,也是关键性的。他们对吴中文化的提携和倡导,对吴中文人画风的流衍、传播和发扬,对沈周的奖掖、推崇和后来文徵明画风的誉满京师都起了不可或缺的作用。再加上其他苏州文人官吏兵部尚书徐有贞(1407-1472)、山西布政司右参政祝颢(1405-1484)、太仆寺少卿李应祯(1431-1493)等人的鼓噪和推广,苏州文人的喜好渐渐成了全国审美趣味的风向标,顾炎武(1613-1682)感叹:

明人有谓, 苏人以为雅者, 则四方随而雅之;俗者, 则随而俗之。10

其实,当自明朝开国以来苏州历史上第一次值得炫耀的文化盛事《姑苏志》历经千辛万苦终得完稿之后不长的一段时间里,作为陪都的金陵也正发生一场静悄悄的文化嬗变。这个变化并非因原居上层的达官贵胄、王公勋臣的审美趣味有所改变,文人士大夫跃升为金陵文化界的主流才是最关键的原因。钱谦益(1582-1664)《列朝诗集小传》记载:



蒋 嵩 坐看云起图 扇面 洒金笺 墨笔 17.4cm×49.2cm 南京博物院藏

海宇承平, 陪京佳丽, 仕宦者夸为仙都, 游谈者指为乐土。弘 (治)、正(德)、顾华玉(璘)、王钦佩(韦)以文章立;徐子 仁(霖)、陈大声(铎)以词曲擅场。……嘉靖中年,朱子价(白 藩)、何元朗(良俊)为寓公,金在衡(銮)、盛仲交(时泰)为 地主,皇甫子循(汸)、黄淳父(姬水)之流为旅人,相与授简分 题,征歌选胜。秦淮一曲,烟水竞其风华,桃叶诸姬,梅柳滋其姘 翠,此金陵之初盛也。17

根据这段记载,南京成为明代文人的集结盛地,始于顾璘 (1476-1545)、王韦(1505年进士)、徐霖(1462-1538)、陈铎等 人活跃的时代。实际上,正德(1505-1521)时期,金陵的主要文 化活动大多由权贵人物主持,锦衣黄琳为其中之一。黄琳袭锦衣指 挥,家资富饶,并富收藏;文人徐霖、陈铎皆与其相厚。徐霖与陈 铎又是当时北曲名家, 黄琳自亦为明初以来贵族所好之北曲的提倡 者。正德中期,金陵文化界即承续了明初以来的情况,以具贵族品 味的人物为主导。

随着顾璘、王韦等人相继主持南京词坛, 由于他们与苏州文人 沈周、文徵明等人密切联系, 浙派在南京唯我独尊的地位发生动 摇。嘉靖中期,即钱谦益称之为"金陵之初盛"的时候,金琮、盛 时泰、宝应人朱曰藩、松江人何良俊(1506-1573)、苏州人皇甫 汸(1503-1583)和黄姬水等文土活跃于南京文坛,使南京的文化 风气和艺术品位发生了一个很大的变化,即从崇尚刚劲豪纵放浪的 品位转向清雅文秀的气格,自然与来自苏州的文化精神有很大的关 系。对此,石守谦有独到分析:

这批金陵文化界的新贵,只有两位是本地人,其余皆来自外 地……这几个金陵以外的地区,以苏州文化最盛,对金陵文化所产 生的影响,也以来自苏州者最重要。何良俊及盛时泰两人便都是文 徵明的崇拜者,在他们参与的雅集里,苏州文人"清逸深秀"的风 格自然是品评的标准……对于他们来说,蒋嵩及张路等人那种豪迈 劲健的风格,自然无法入眼。18

伴随着沈周、文徵明、唐寅(1470-1524)等经常往来于苏州、 南京之间, 吴门绘画的声誉日益在南京传播开来, 无疑对浙派势力 造成致命的冲击。综合地说,贵族势力的消退和文人势力的增长, 使浙派失去了有力的艺术扶持者和赞助人, 也失去了其赖以生存的 土壤。张路在北方颇得缙绅推重,而南游江浙等地,以图一展宏业, 但终未引起南京、苏州等重要城市中上层文人阶层的重视, 最后回 归家乡开封终老。汪肇早年来到南京,也未获得立足发展的机会, 只得返回休宁。出身南京的蒋嵩,在一度获到武宗朱厚照(1491-1521)携手的荣遇之后,再也不见其往来上层社会文化活动的踪迹。 最后, 蒋嵩之子蒋乾(1525-?)背弃家学, 隐居苏州虹桥, 彻 底奔向吴门绘画的怀抱。历史轮回, 先前金陵人李著师从沈周后 改学吴伟般的戏剧性故实在浙派的后学者身上又一次发生了。吴 门画坛的魁首沈周、文徵明声名远播, 更显示出吴门文人画风的确 所向披靡:

一时名人皆折节内交,自部使者、郡县大夫皆见宾礼,缙绅东 西行过吴及后学、好事者日造其庐而请焉。……数年来,近自京师, 远至闽浙川广, 无不购求其迹以为珍玩。风流文翰照映一时, 其亦 盛矣。」

徵明乞归益力, 乃获致仕。四方乞诗文书画者接踵于道, 而富 贵人不易得片楮, 尤不肯与王府及中人, 曰此法所禁也。周徽诸王 以宝玩, 为赠不启封而还之。外国使者道吴门, 望里肃拜, 以不获 见为恨。文笔遍天下,门下士赝作者颇多,徵明亦不禁。20

与之形成鲜明对比的是, 浙派逐渐受到讨伐, 名声一落千丈, 正如何良俊首先发难:

如南京之蒋三松(嵩)、汪孟文(质)、江南之郭清狂(诩)、 北方之张平山(路),此虽用以揩抹,犹惧辱吾之几榻也。余前谓 国初人作画,亦有但率意游戏,不能精到者,然皆成章,若近年浙 江人如沈青门(仕)、陈海樵(鹤)、姚江门(一贯),则初无所师承, 任意涂抹, 然亦作大幅赠人, 可笑! 可笑! 型

紧接着, 屠隆 (1542-1605) 继续攻讦:

如郑颠仙、张复阳、钟钦礼、蒋三松,张平山,汪海云辈,皆 画家邪学,徒逞狂态者也,俱无足取。22

从某种意义上讲,吴门绘画的兴起是基于对浙派的无情攻击, 浙派于一片责难声中在大本营南京, 因为文人势力的高涨而偃旗息 鼓了。在丧失枢纽中心的控制力之后,浙派画风在其他地区也相继 销声匿迹。经过艰苦的拉锯战之后,吴门绘画完全统治了明代中期 的山水画坛。