

Zhao Mengfu “Ancient Meaning” Thought on Ke Jiusi’s Painting and Calligraphy Evaluation

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Abstract: Zhao Mengfu is a groundbreaking great painter and theorist in the history of Chinese painting. His thoughts of “ancient meaning” and “entering painting with books” have influenced many literati, calligraphers and painters in the later generations, and also had a profound influence in the court painting and calligraphy of the Yuan Dynasty. Ke Jiusi was deeply influenced by it, and the construction of his painting and calligraphy evaluation plays an important role in the dissemination of the Han culture.

Keywords: Zhao Mengfu; Ancient meaning; With calligraphy into painting; Imitation and collection

1 The social and cultural background of the Yuan Dynasty

Although the Yuan Dynasty vigorously promoted the Han culture and widely recruited the Han people, it carried out ethnic discrimination policies in the social system. In the imperial examination, the number of Han people was limited, the probability of being admitted was very low, and it was difficult for them to give real power after becoming officials. A large number of southern people were forced to retire to hiding and express their inner emotions with calligraphy and painting. They often organized and participated in elegant collection activities and evaluated the excellent works of the past dynasties. Jiangnan region was the forefront of art and culture at that time and even today. The Mongols conquered the Han in their territory, but the Han culture has deeply influenced the Mongolian culture in terms of culture.

The Mongolian culture is very different from the Han culture. According to the record of dropout farmland: today’s Mongolian color eye officials, most can not write and escort, examples with ivory or wood, carved for it. Zai Fu and close temple officials to a product, with the jade book bet, not special gift dare not use. Even before the Yuan Taizu there are no words, “since Taizu, but borrow fear of my word, to call to arms. The ancestors used Basiba and made Mongolian characters, but in Chinese, they did not learn it.” Even the use of timid words or eight Sisi words is used to convey government decrees or record the historical facts at that time. The rulers of the Yuan Dynasty knew the profound Han culture and the The importance of national governance.

2 Zhao Mengfu “ancient meaning”

In 1289, Zhao Mengfu to his friend Wang Zhi in Hangzhou wrote: "In modern times, and follow the customs are all good Yan Shu, Yan Shu is a great change of calligrapher, children learn it, until the white head often can not be changed, hence a bloated and fleshy disease, no medicine can be bad, are all attracted to the reputation and not Still make the book study two Kings, loyal section like Yan, also what to hurt?" [Recorded from the Jilin Provincial Museum Collection of Song and Yuan Famous Poems. In the Cultural Relics Publishing House "Calligraphy Series" total 29 issues], from this letter can be illustrated Zhao Mengfu—"retro" thought The "ancient meaning" of Zhao Mengfu contains the following three aspects: first, "painting your ancient meaning" in the "Arhat in Red", promote the road: I tasted the Lu Leng cangue Luohan image, the most Western people's mood, so the best entry There were many people from the Western Regions in the capital during the Tang Dynasty, who were connected by their ears and eyes and spoke the same language. To the fifth generation of Wang Qihan generation, although good at painting, with the Han monk how different? Yu Shi Jing Shi for a long time, quite tasted with the proposal of Zhu Sangha tour, so in the Arhat statue, from that. This volume was made 17 years ago, coarse ancient meaning, unknown how Guanyin thought also. This sentence emphasizes that painting should pay attention to observation, to follow the external characteristics of the object, and then describe it with pen and ink. "Two Sheep Tu" promoted the saying: "I tried to draw a horse, but not a sheep, because Zhongxin asked for painting, I play for sketching, although not close to the ancients, quite because of the charm of the spirit" here ancient meaning "charm". Second, "Clouds and mountains everywhere are my teachers" and foreign teachers of nature, the source of the heart is similar, close to the perspective of real life to retro, which is related to the social environment of the Yuan Dynasty at that time. Three, "the stone is like fragrantly white wood is like fragrantly" Zhao Mengfu in "forest show stone map" promotion: the stone is like fragrantly white wood is like fragrantly, write bamboo is also in 8 If there are people who can do this, they know that painting and calligraphy are the same. Emphasize the book into the painting, enhance the meaning of painting. The reason why Zhao Mengfu's painting and calligraphy thought had such a great influence at that time was that it was widespread after literary people came into contact with the original works of the previous

generation Zhao Mengfu.

“The ‘ancient meaning’ advocated by Zhao Mengfu must be transplanted into the internal personality of the subject, only then will it become a psychological need and mission consciousness.”[The History of Chinese Painting, written by Chumo, page 255] Zhao Mengfu was an official of the Yuan Dynasty, who could not display his talents in politics, but put the Chinese As a result, calligraphy and painting became another peak after the Tang and Song dynasties in the period of minority rule, with far-reaching influence.

3 Ke Jiushi Revere Zhao Mengfu’s “ancient meaning”

Ke Jiushi (1290-1343 years) the word Jingzhong, the number of Danqiu, night number non-magic Taoist. KeJiuSi father, a teacher early KeQian vice lift, Jiangsu and Zhejiang Confucianism for lifting Zhao Mengfu deputy full test for mother and old sub-license temperature calibration by ambassador, Zhuji state judge to big as Shaoxing road, dynasty China promotion in Jiangsu and Zhejiang lifting, Confucianism was the official Guaijian. It can be seen from this that Dade had been an official in his hometown Taizhou in the middle and later period of his reign, and Ke Jiushi had also spent his youth in Taizhou

Ke Jiushi, titled Zhu Derun and Wang Yuan as the Cooperation Cottage of Zhang Dechang, said, “I taste the Cottage is often written down as a virtue. When I see this volume again, I recite the words of Mr. Wufeng, which is very strange. Zhong Mu makes you the seal script, the pen is vigorous; Zemin, if the water of the painting clear; Zhang’s poetry flowing; They are all accused. Therefore, it is the knowledge of later. Dan Qiu Ke Jiushi inscribed in Wang’s Huan Qing Hall.” When evaluating this work, “very strange ancient, Zhong Mu made you seal seal, the strength of the brush is strong”, emphasizing the idea of ancient times, the seal character into the painting to enhance the interest of the picture, the lines are strong. “Zhang teaching assistant of the poem flowing” picture overall effect, poetic, lasting appeal.

Ke Jiushi “title Ming snow window painting orchid”: “qing things phase over the day of social interaction, mountain monk pen move new autumn. Wang Sun left the law of the wind in the solution to make the platform stone nod “1. “Mountain monk writing to move the new autumn” is the praise of Ming Xue, “Wang Sun left the law romantic in” respect for the Wei and Jin charm, emphasis on the overall atmosphere of the picture.” It is because of the establishment of this rice crown that Kokai Kitai, the crown prince and the crown prince, has been kept in the Kitai Pavilion until the 1898 day of the founding of the Yuan Dynasty.

“Show stone thin forest figure” Zhao Mengfu poem: “Stone is like zhoubai wood is like fragrantly, write bamboo also in eight If there are people who can do this, they know that painting and calligraphy are the same.” Ke Jiushi pull out cloud “water essence palace person is like jade, eye view gull wave can fish. Xiu stone stepped on the forest autumn color full, Jianbi test running script, Danqiu Ke Jiushi title” in this work, there are Zhao Mengluo and Ke Jiushi two people’s title, Zhao Mengfu emphasized to the book into the painting, Ke Jiushi first comments on the overall feeling of the picture, artistic conception charm, also shows that the book into the painting, the pen is healthy and transparent.

4 Conclusion

Zhao Mengfu also served the court and was rational. He used the advantage of his official position to learn from the excellent ancient works, integrated the painting style of Wei and Tang into his paintings, and summed up the “ancient meaning” and “using books into painting”, which had a great influence. It has exerted an important influence on the continuous spread of Chinese and Han culture. Ko is emotional. In the court, we tried to serve, but no major theoretical ideas were produced, and they were handed down. After returning to his hometown, he participated in the Yushan Yaqi organized by Gu Ying, and sang and believed in Taoism. Among the friends around him, many people also believed in Taoism and practiced the elixir. In this environment, Kus also ate Sdan and eventually died of taking transition Deceased.

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1 [(RMB) “zhang yanghao set” volume. “the place such as Jiangsu and Zhejiang Confucianism lifting KeJun epitaph”, pp. 189-1 Jilin Culture and History Press, 2008.]

2 [Yuan Painting Complete Works, Volume 4, Volume 2]