

Study on the Collection of Song Huizong's Painting Works in Past Dynasties

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Keywords: Song Huizong, Painting, Collection by Past Dynasties

Abstract: China has a very long history and culture, art is one of its important components. It can be seen from the vast cultural heritage of China that the fields covered are extremely wide and various ideas and styles are extremely rich. In the art history of the Song Dynasty, the Song Dynasty Huizong is absolutely unable to circumvent the characters, its paintings and calligraphy are extremely outstanding, in a large number of the two Song Dynasty Anonymous paintings, many belong to the name of the Song Huizong, these paintings involved in a wide range of subjects, and painting style, techniques showed a variety of trends. After a long period of historical changes, the painting works of the Song Huizong through the past artists, collectors, connoisseurs of the exploration and appreciation of works, collection, but also gained a lot of knowledge and harvest.

1. Introduction

The works of art, especially the paintings, are the carriers which bring people visual feeling and arouse people's inner emotion and soul shock. There are many excellent masters of art in all dynasties of China, especially in the aspect of painting, although the number of paintings of masters of the past dynasties is very small, but each painting can bring people a sharp impact of art enjoyment. In the study of the art history of Song Dynasty, Huizong of Song Dynasty was a very special one, because his status as emperor, although he did not make achievements in governing the country, but his artistic attainments were very deep. The flower and bird paintings in the painting not only have fine realistic artistic conception, but also reflect the ink style advocated by the ancient literati. These paintings reflect the diversified style of painting in the Northern Song Dynasty, and all these distinctive features provide the judgment on the ownership of the works for later generations, and show the artistic thought of the Song Dynasty.

2. A Summary of the Painting by Emblem Song

Since ancient times, the art of painting has been accompanied by the progress of people, unlike other art, painting art is the most able to make the perfect presentation of ancient life. It has a high value of appreciation, collection and research, and has a high reference significance for modern people to understand ancient life and history of development. This also makes the overall value of painting works rising, which also produces the amount of art of authenticity. The authenticity and style of works of art is the foundation and focus of the research in the field of art. There is always a certain contradiction between modern identification and art history in the identification of the authenticity of the painting works of Song Huizong. On the one hand, many of the paintings under the name of Song Huizong have doubts about the authenticity of the works because of their special style and wide range of coverage, that is, the author's attribution. On the other hand, there are also differences in understanding of the personal style and identity of the paintings.

Song Huizong's painting works from the style, need to mention a few simple from its painting origin, Song Huizong's painting works by the influence of predecessors mainly including teacher, the forefathers counter-offer, but also contains the mouth, as a king of a country, Song Huizong itself has an advantage in identity, for the previous paintings, the previous painters always with some convenience, so, Song Huizong for the same generation and ancient paintings copy more opportunities for reference, therefore, Song Huizong's painting style is mainly the former generation,

the same generation of painting copy and by other people's In Song Huizong or Duan Wang, only 16 or 7 years old Zhao Jian has some fame, but all are related to art, especially calligraphy, Danqing, shooting imperial way, in ancient times these arts are respected by elegant scribes, is also the literati's preference at that time. As the emperor's relatives of the end of the king Zhao is influenced more by Wen Chen, scribes, which is also the result of the social concept of emphasizing literature and light military. Before becoming king, Zhao was already quite fond of calligraphy and painting, and he was a kind of scholar. In his early years, Soong Huizong's paintings were from Wu Yuanyu and calligraphy from Huang Tingjian, whose thin gold style and calligraphy were influenced by Wu Yuanyu and Huang Tingjian. On the point of painting, Song Huizong in the beginning of the foundation small achievements, especially in the flowers and birds painting more prominent. As shown in Figure 1:



Figure 1 The five-color parrot chart by Zhao Jian, Huizong, Song dynasty

It is not difficult to see from the painting, the overall line of the painting is more realistic, fine lines but no lack of thick. After the throne, Song Huizong more love painting, so there is a cool evaluation of calligraphy and painting, in the collection of previous paintings is also spare no effort, extensive search frequent visits, constantly expand the collection of calligraphy and painting in Neifu. He also often created calligraphy and painting works.

The style of the painting works of Zhao Jian of Song Huizong was influenced by many people of painting and calligraphy, as well as by the copying of the works of predecessors and predecessors. But in painting, the painting pays great attention to the treatment of detail everywhere. For example, the Ruihe Chart, as shown in Figure 2:



Figure 2 Zhao, Huizong, Song (1112).

The painting was written at the age of 31 in the Song Dynasty, in 1112, when the Song Dynasty Huizong painting using the combination of realistic and decorative techniques, the overall end of the painting style is extremely meticulous to write the painting style. No. Wu Yuanyu is greatly

influenced by Wu Yuanyu, and Wu Yuanyu study Xue Ji, Xue Ji is famous for good painting cranes. There are many paintings about cranes in the paintings of Zhao Jian of Huizong of Song Dynasty, many of which can not be sorted out because of poor paper quality.

3. Summary of the Collection of the Painting Works of Huizong in Song Dynasty

In the Song Dynasty, Huizong's paintings were quite famous. Many people scramble to collect. The royal family members of the Song Dynasty and the favored courtiers were collected by the painting works of the Song Dynasty, while Cai Jing was the courtiers of Liqingzong, Zhezong and Huizong during that time. Cai Jing's description and art of the paintings of Huizong of Song Dynasty are mostly in the ink of some paintings of Huizong. For example, the famous "Royal Eagle", as shown in Figure 3:



Figure 3 Song Huizong's Picture of the Royal Eagle

This painting has not been handed down. It contains the handwriting of Huizong and Cai Jing, which is seen by copying the works. It can be seen vaguely from Cai Jing's writing in this painting. Showed it. Song Huizong painting works , " the magic pen, can not add "exquisite painting art praise[1].

From the modern scholars' evaluation of the style of Song Huizong's paintings, it can be seen that people are more concerned about the special identity of Song Huizong, especially from the perspective of different styles of surviving works, that Song Huizong is not a professional old painting and divides Song Huizong's painting into two styles: neat and beautiful, simple and simple. But whether it is the artistic value of Song Huizong's paintings or the value brought by the author's identity to the paintings, it does not affect their favorite collection of Song Huizong's paintings for modern collectors and connoisseurs[2].

4. A Study on Collection of Painting Works of Emperors

Whatever. From? The appreciation of painting works or art collection will inevitably involve the style of the times, the author's true and false judgment and the actual evaluation, at the same time, it will also involve the spread of works and painters related art history, the acquisition and

dissemination of knowledge and sources. It is also an important consideration for the collection of works of art. Modern collectors and artists, historians, connoisseurs in the Song Huizong's imperial painting, imperial pen title, including the identification and judgment of the authenticity of the painting style of the Song Huizong has a great relationship. It is also closely related to the collection, collection and circulation of paintings[3].

Generally speaking, the collection of calligraphy and painting belongs to the collection of ancient dynasties calligraphy and painting collectors. Whether it is a change of dynasty, or historical war changes, the collection of the Royal House has never stopped. They have to say that the changes of the historical dynasties and the war have also made some famous paintings lost in the long river of history. In the early days of the Song Dynasty, the imperial palace of the Song Dynasty had almost no one in all its collections, especially after the Jingkang Rebellion and the end of the Northern Song Dynasty, when the Jin people looted, the paintings of Huizong were often found in the homes of the ministers, and many famous paintings were lost, and after the Song Dynasty moved south, the paintings of the Song Huizong who had been displaced to the house of the ministers entered the royal palace of the Southern Song Dynasty[4].

To the Yuan Dynasty after the demise of the Southern Song Dynasty, tonight the Northern Garden captured the Yuan Yuan people from the Jin and Southern Song Dynasty Neifu collection of too many records, until Mongolia occupied Lin'an, the Southern Song Dynasty royal Neifu collection sent to the Yuan Dadu only lucky to leave some information about the collection. For example, "Five-color Parrot Song", "Xuan and rare birds picture", "Pigeon picture" and so on. In fact, the Yuan Dynasty for the Song Huizong painting works, although the number of collections has been greatly reduced, but there are still a lot of precious collections to spread. By 1368 AD, Ming Taizu Zhu Yuanzhang became emperor in Nanjing, the Ming Dynasty came to rule, and the history of art was divided by stages of historical research, such as the famous Hongwu to Yongle years, the middle Ming Dynasty Xuande to Jiajing years, the late Ming Dynasty Longqing to Chongzhen years. These three periods for the injection of calligraphy and painting description is rare. So for the Ming Dynasty Royal House of calligraphy and painting collection understanding is not clear. Some historical works and historical books only depict Liao Liao several strokes, only from the side of the end to know that "Ruihe Tu" is collected in the Ming Dynasty in the royal palace, and then gave Shu Fu[5].

People know that calligraphy and painting works are not only cultural relics, but also the bearing of history. Although most of his paintings have been lost and most of them have been lost in the past dynasties, he can still get the cultural and artistic ideas from the existing paintings. The acquisition and dissemination of the relevant information which is circulated and recorded in the text is also not open and carried out at the same time, especially in the process of handing over the possibility of false copying and imitation, driven by economic interests, the transfer of painting works of Song Huizong has also had a great impact on the collection[6].

5. Concluding Remarks

With the change of history and the dynasty, a large number of paintings and paintings of Huizong of Song Dynasty were lost in the long river of history. There are few painters who can see the works of Song Huizong. Because of the economic interests of the modern turtle in the name of the Song Huizong paintings appeared in the art market, but its authenticity is difficult to distinguish accurately. This also brings great difficulty to the study of cultural thought and painting style in the calligraphy and painting works of the Song Huizong.

Acknowledgements

This research has been financed by Humanities and Social Sciences Research Youth Project in 2020 Ministry of Education "Research on the Spread of Palace Collection Paintings in the Northern Song Dynasty"(20YJC760110)

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