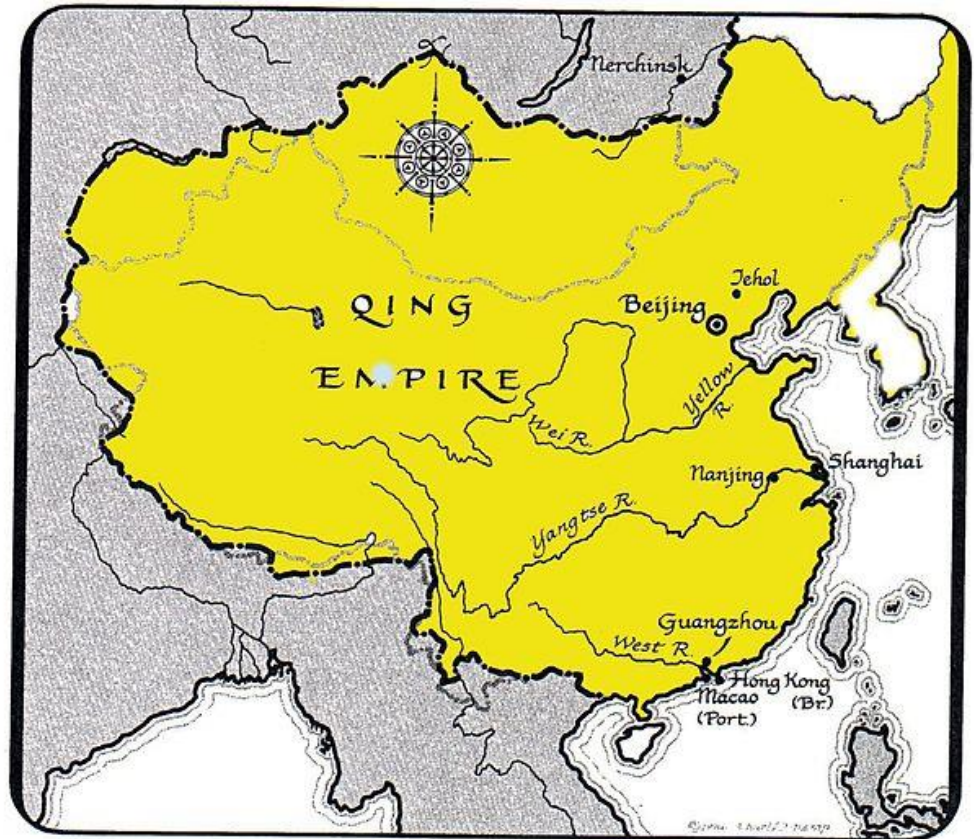


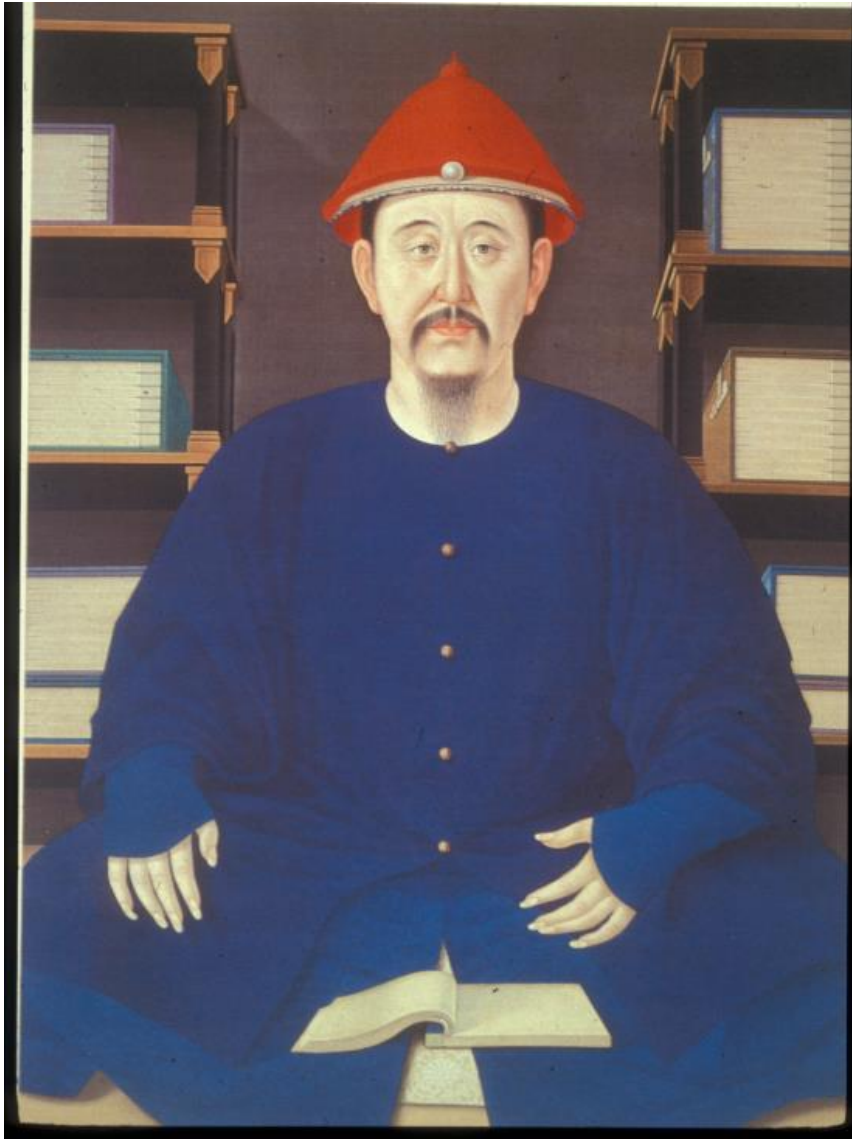
Qing Dynasty Painting

Orthodox School and individualists

Manchu Invasion and Qing dynasty



Qing Dynasty Empire (1644–1911)



Emperor Kangxi (r. 1662-1722)
shown as a cultivated Manchu



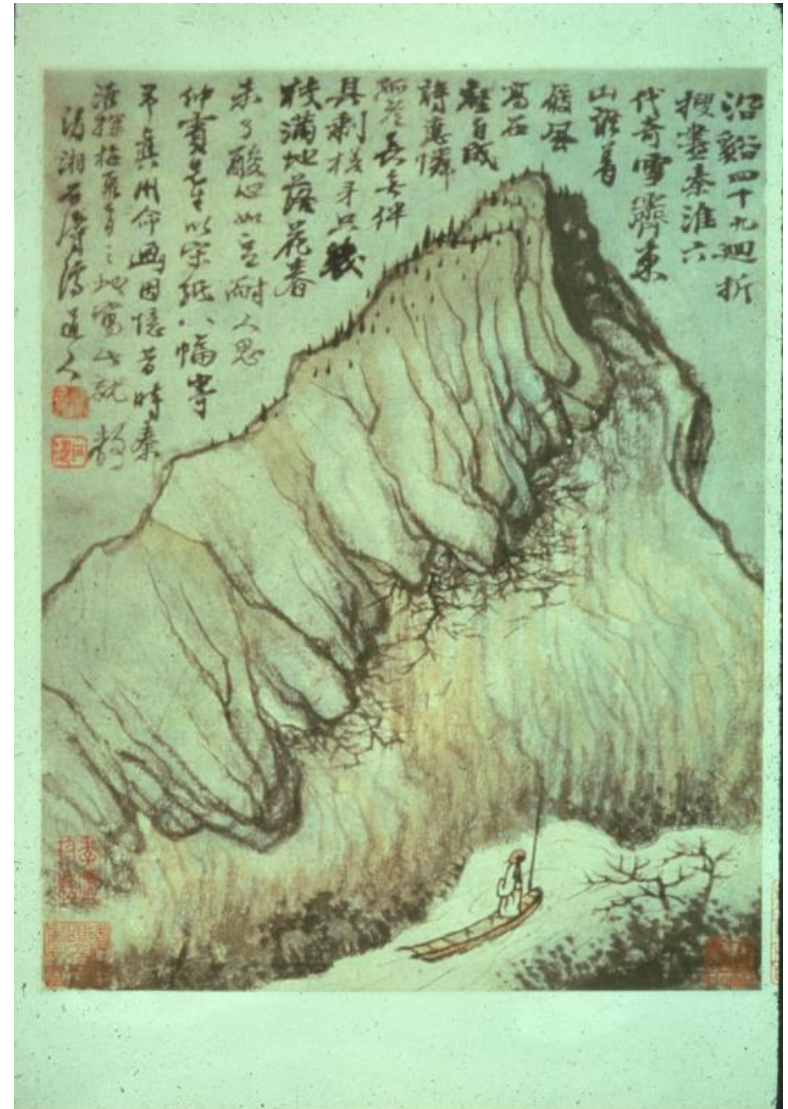


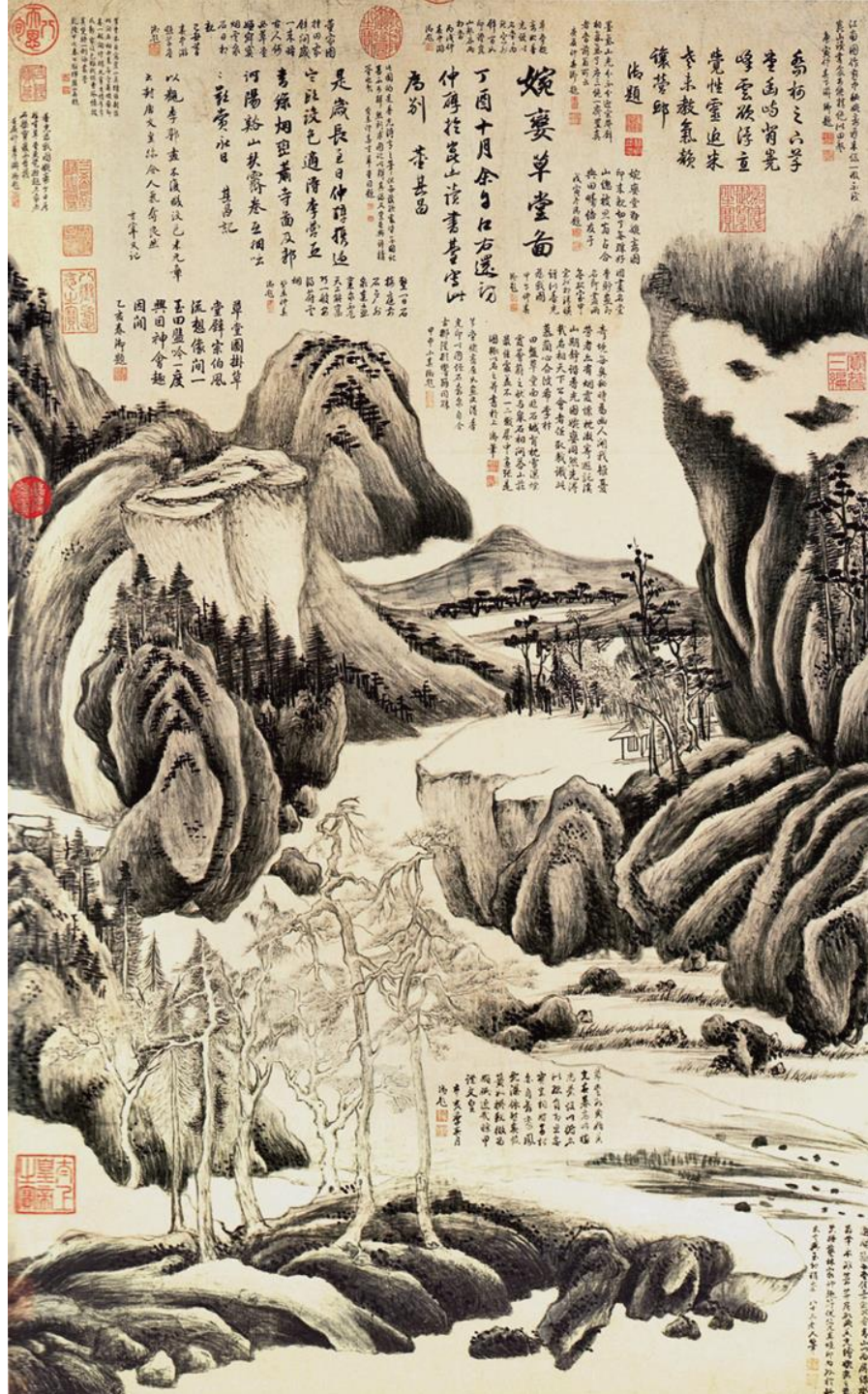
(Fig. 1) *Spring's Peaceful Message*
By Lang Shining (Giuseppe Castiglione, 1688-1766)
Hanging scroll, colour on paper
Height 68.8 cm, width 40.8 cm
Palace Museum, Beijing



“Costume portraits” of Emperor Qianlong (1736–96)

Two early Qing art traditions: Orthodox VS Individualists





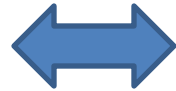
Dong Qichang 董其昌 (1555-1636), Wanluan Thatched Hall , 1597

The Four Wangs

Dong Qichang (1555-1636)



Wang Shimin (1592-1680)



Wang Jian (1598-1677)



Wang Yuanqi (1642-1715)



Wang Hui (1632-1717)



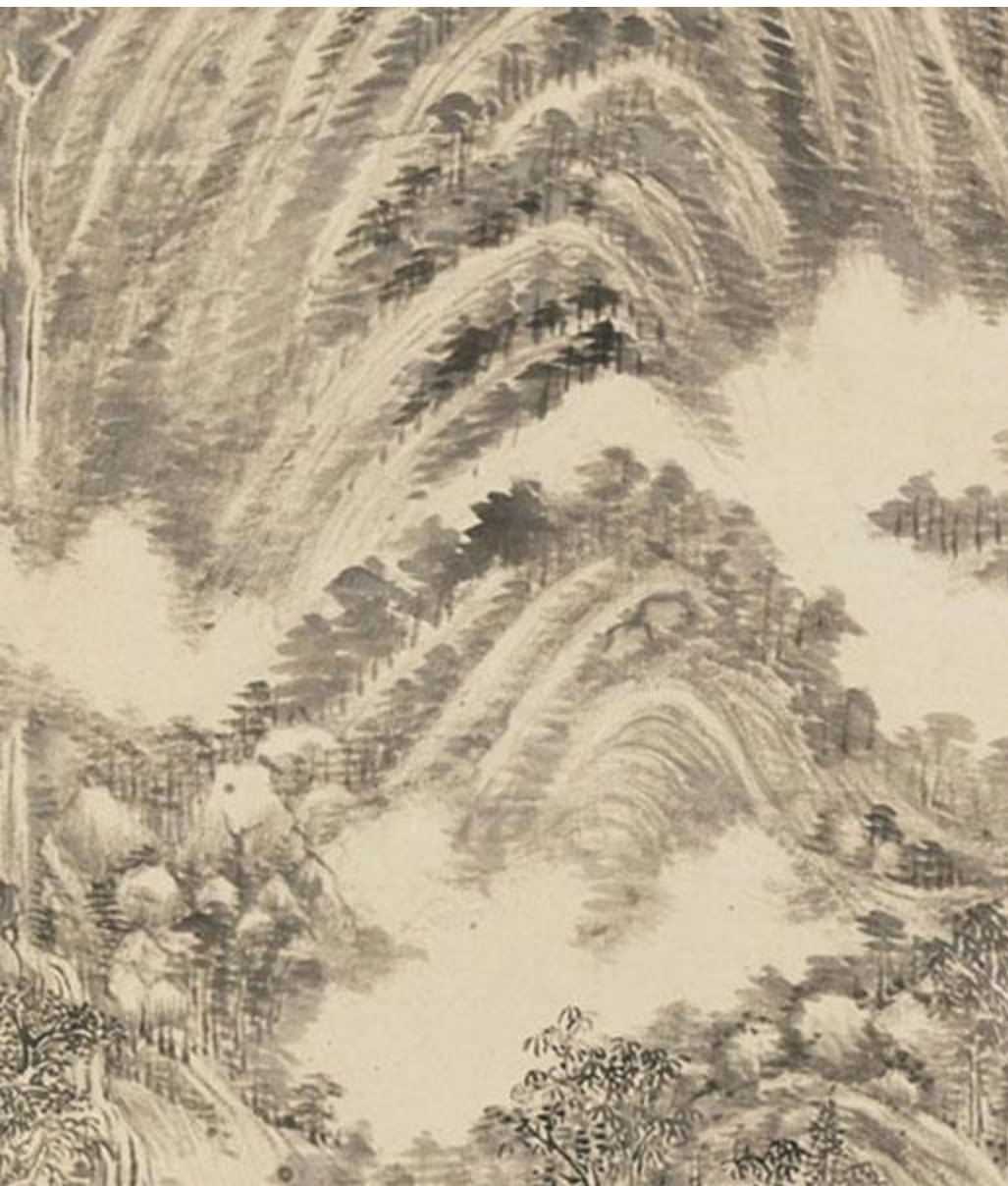
Wang Shimin 王时敏 (1592–1680), Landscape in the Style of Huang Gongwang, 1666





Wang Shimin VS Huang Gongwang

Cun 皴 texturing methods



Wang Hui VS Huang Gongwang





Wang Yuanqi vs Ni Zan

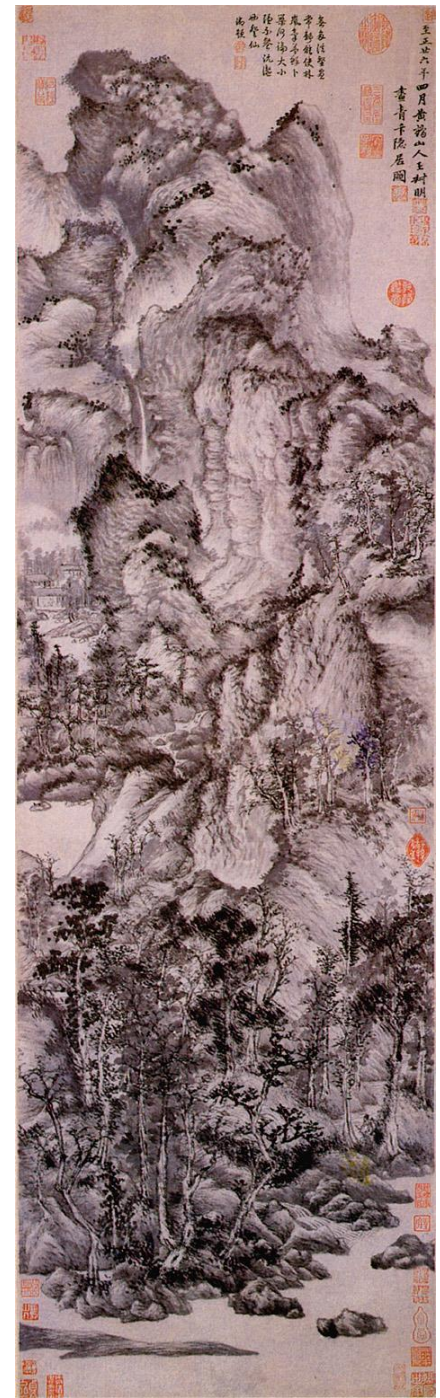
Yimin (“level-over subjects”: Ming loyalists)

- Kun Can
- Hongren
- Gong Xian
- Zhu Da, or Bada Shanren
- Shitao, or Daoji

Kun Can 髡殘 (1612-
after 1674),
*Landscape with
waterfalls and trees*,
1636



Kun Can VS
Wang Meng



Hongren 弘仁 (c. 1603-1663), "The Coming of Autumn," mid-17th century





Hongren VS Ni Zan



Gong Xian 龚贤 (c. 1617-1689), "Thousand Peaks and Myriad Ravines," detail, mid-17th century







Zhu Da 朱耷 (Bada Shanren 八大山人, 1626-1705)

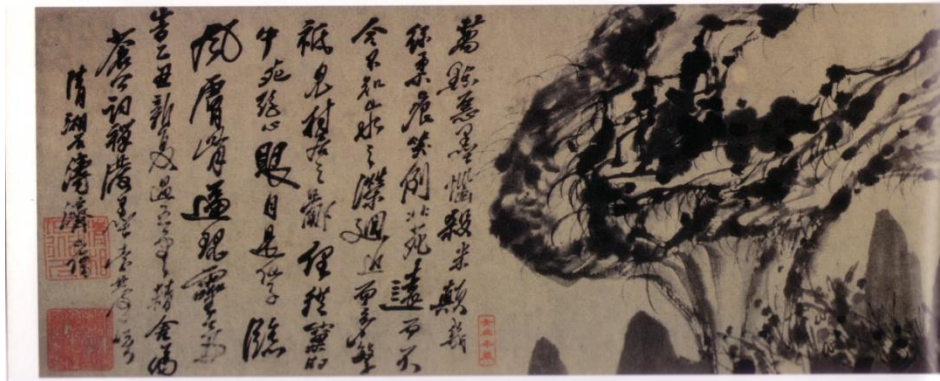


Zhu Da VS Xu Wei



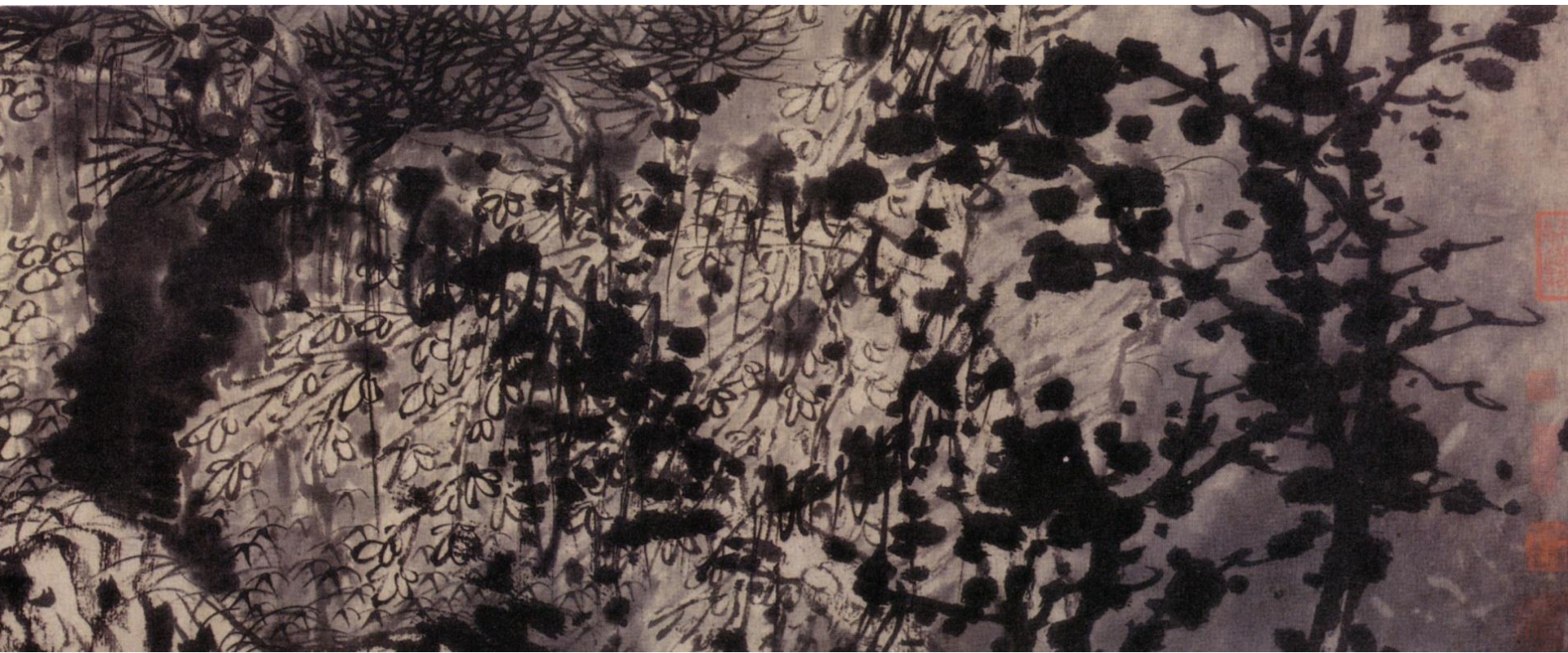


Shitao 石涛 or Daoji 道济 (1641-c. 1717), *Self-Portrait*



Shitao, *Ten Thousand Ugly Ink Dots*, 1685.

“The far side is not united; one sees no twists and turns of the mountains and streams. The near side is so cluttered; one sees only the crude vulgarity of country living.”



Shitao, *Ten Thousand Ugly Ink Dots*, detail.

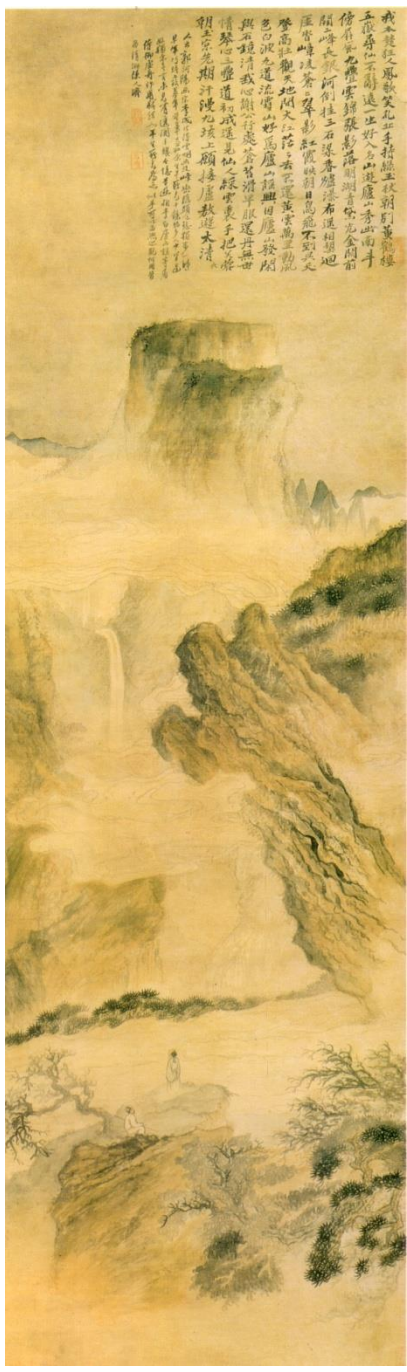
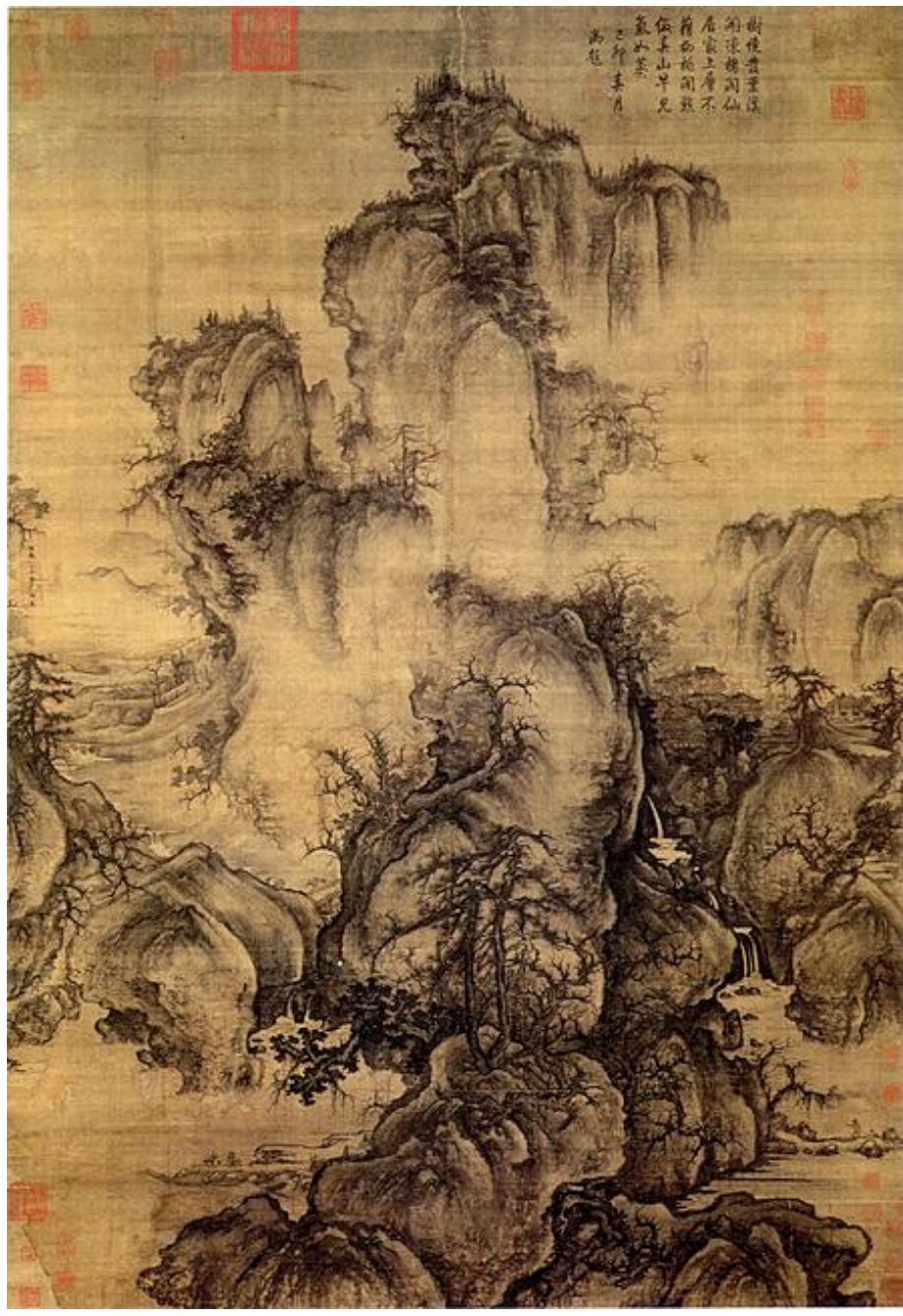
Shitao's Inscription on “*Ten Thousand Ugly Ink Dots*, 1685.

“Ten thousand dots of ugly ink to vex the Mad Mi (Fu) perpetually to death. Several strings of gentle lines to make Beiyuan (Dong Yuan) drop in laughter...

Following old rules is death to mind and eye. For immortals ride the wind, and their flesh and bone compel the appearance of divine spirit.”



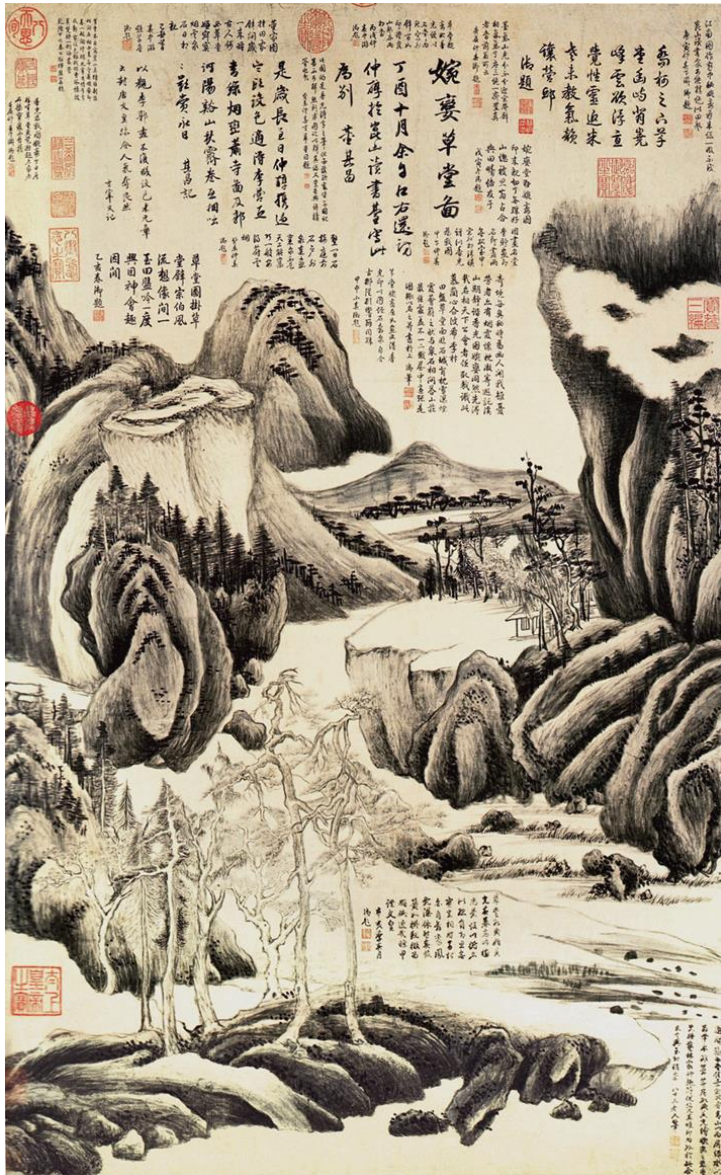
Shitao (1641-c. 1717), *The Waterfall on Mount Lu*, early 18th century



Shitao's inscription on his *The Waterfall on Mount Lu*, early 18th century

“Thinking back on my earlier travels, and making use of a poem by Li Bo...I have used my method to enter into what I have seen. Was this not Guo Xi's approach? Bu why use an old way?”

Dong Qichang VS Shitao (Daoji)



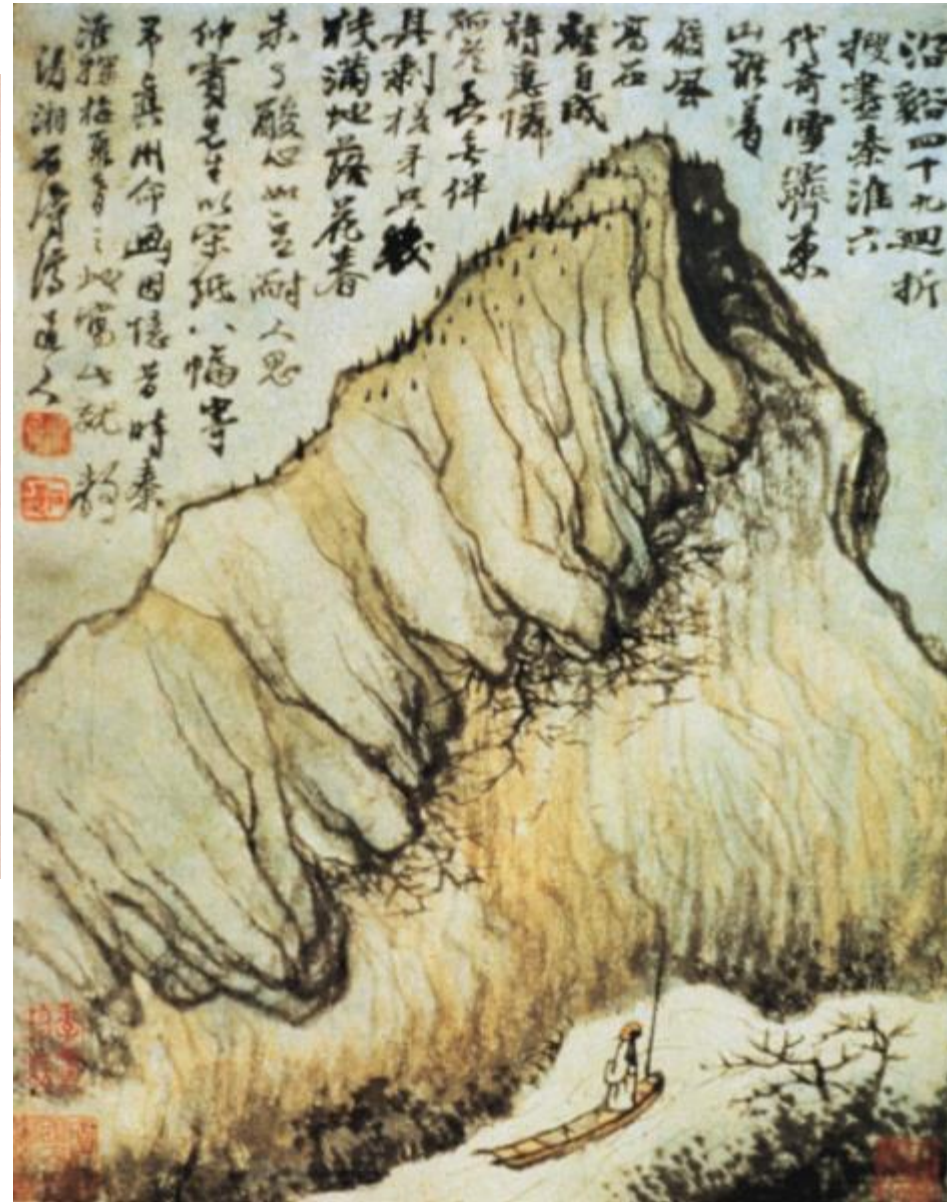
Shitao and Dong Qichang on painting

“When asked if I paint in the manner of the southern or the northern school, I reply with a hearty laugh that I do not know whether I am of a school, or the school of me; I paint in my own style...The beards and eyebrows of the old masters will not grow on my face.”

“Some say: ‘One should establish one’s own style.’ This cannot be so. For example, for willow trees Zhao Boju, for pine trees Ma Hezhi, for dead branches, Li Cheng. A thousand years cannot change this. How can anyone put aside the ancient methods and start anew on his own.”



Shitao, *Stone Mountain House*



Shitao, *Reminiscences of Qin-Huai*, 1642-1707

Shitao on painting

“Mountain and stream are born from me, and I, from mountain and stream.”

“Search out strange peaks and make sketches of them.”

“In short, it is to depict, through brush and ink, the 10,000 things in heaven and earth, and thereby cultivate one’s own inner self.”