

張浩《八駿》，典古啟今，馳騁在當代的新哲思！野風知閑張浩馬文化導讀：

讀古今，悉數歷史文人墨客獨領風騷之作，或奉殿堂鼎禮之貴，或隱江湖尋妙音之隱。獨史傳馬圖不同，自古以來名馬所歸，非富即貴，名馬圖傳，自然多為王室貴族所繪所愛，故襲傳千年不朽，亦是中西馬文化的獨特之處。數千年八駿之傳，深入人心；八駿之圖，代代出新。國際馬文化學者張浩先生，與馬有緣，與史有緣，與畫有緣，與時俱進。先生奇繪《八駿越古今，雄風鑄文明》，積天地精華，領長風流布，釋千年秘笈，合中西美璧，應稱當代中華駿圖的經典，世界名馬的精華！

遠古時期，先民對駿馬雄渾偉健的身軀和自由馳騁的生命力頂禮膜拜，並浪漫地放飛無限的想像，便出現了傳說里從黃河中騰飛而起，揹負圖形的龍馬。而龍騰馬馳，是乾坤之合，吉祥之兆。故有“龍馬出，天下和”之祝禱。而駿馬被符上了騰飛如雲，疾行如電的特性。從「周易」、「山海經」到「楚辭」，「龍飛在天」，「龍為天馬」之說俯拾皆是。

In ancient times, the Chinese ancestors worshipped horses for their exclusively high vitality and vigour, their elegance in both static and galloping status, as well as their miraculously robust body figures. Through romantic imaginations, a legend was spread according to which divine coursers were seen jumping out of the Yellow River and flying like legendary dragons high in the sky. Different paintings of the divine coursers were created following the legend. It was believed that the divine coursers, with the flying feature of the legendary dragons, symbolized the auspiciousness because the joined force of the coursers and dragons was taken as a sign of harmoniousness between the heaven and the earth. That's why a Chinese benison says: "The emergence of the divine coursers signs the peacefulness of the world (龍馬出,天下和)." Relevant Chinese idioms, such as "A dragon is flying high in the sky (龍飛在天)" and "A dragon is a divine courier (龍為天馬)", can be easily found in notable Chinese classics including "Zhou Yi (周易)", "Shanhai Jing (山海經)" and "Chu Ci (楚辭)".

中國古代對馬最生動的描寫，可能莫過於八駿之說。即周穆王(公元前1001---前947年在位)，為拜見西王母，馭八龍之駿，馳驅萬里至崑崙山的傳說。八駿“一名絕地，足不踐土；二名翻羽，行越飛禽；三名奔宵，夜行萬里；四名越影，逐日而行；五名逾輝，毛色炳耀；六名超光，一形十影；七名騰霧，乘雲而奔；八名挾翼，身有肉翅”。

The most dramatic description in ancient China of the divine coursers should be that about the "eight divine coursers (八駿)", those were hailed as heroes of a magic long journey, covered tens of thousands of miles, marvellously completed by the King Mu of Zhou (on his throne during 1001 BC - 947 BC) for paying a visit to the West Queen, who stayed by the remote Kunlun Mountains: "The first divine courier, named 'Jue Di (絕地)', was able of running swiftly without touching the ground; the second one, named 'Fan Yu (翻羽)' and covered by feather, was able of flying like a bird; the third one named 'Ben Xiao (奔宵)' was able of galloping for tens of thousands of miles overnight; the fourth one named 'Yue Ying (越影)' was able to leave the moving shadow far behind it; the fifth one named

八駿越古今，雄風鑄文明

Eight Devine Coursers, A Poem of Freedom

作者：張浩 Painter and Writer: HaoZhang

‘Yu Hui (逾輝)’ was covered far by bright and luminous hairs; the sixth one named ‘Chao Guang (超光)’ was able of galloping in a superluminal speed; the seventh one named ‘Teng Wu (騰霧)’ was able of cloud riding; the eighth one named ‘Xia Yi (挾翼)’ had a pair of true wings.”

這浪漫的文學記載雖然誇張，卻是先民想像力的生動寫照，讓人感受到馬的威猛陸騰，俊逸神奇之美。這種龍馬形象，不僅是古人對天國的



言古詩《八駿圖》、李觀的《周穆王八駿圖序》等。而近現代繪馬大師中，有朗世寧、任伯年、艾啟蒙和徐悲鴻等大師的八駿圖，各具風采，不同凡響，為我們留下了珍貴的藝術寶典。

In the history of the horse painting in China over the past thousands of years, painting of "Eight Divine Coursers (八駿圖)" has become popular as early as the Six Dynast-

認爲，今日之八駿圖，應該表現一種新時代精神：即中華民族從數千年的歷史塵煙中不懼艱險，奮蹄前進之風貌和在二十一世紀偉大時代召喚中，揚鬃領風，善行天下之品質；為體現這種精神面貌，我選擇了表現難度較高的駿馬正面形象，即八駿迎面突奔的姿態。以傳說中的八駿名字為題，以八種急馳騰越姿態，八種常見品種毛色造型設色，組畫八幅，一字排開。這樣，既以領風頭馬姿態，獨立成篇，各具特色；而將其排列組合，又自然形成一道動感長城，如天降狂飈，撲面而來，勢不可擋！

The painting art should be developed with the pace of the flying time. Based on my decades of study of the predecessors' achievements in horse paintings, also based on my continued study of the horse culture development home and abroad, I have some new ideas on painting of the "Eight Divine Coursers": It should be an innovative work reflects the new spirit and character of the Chinese nation in the new era -- the character of the Chinese people that keeps galloping ahead with no fear of any hardship or danger, and the spirit of the Chinese nation that takes the lead in achieving development together with worldwide nations in the great era of the 21st century.

To show the new spirit and character of the new era, I decided to make a new painting of the "Eight Divine Coursers" with a presentation of the frontal images of all the eight horses, though it would be a comparatively more difficult work. All of my "Eight Divine Coursers", named exactly following the ledged, are designed forcefully galloping forward in varied postures. Respectively painted on eight pieces of paper in different coat colours selected from those most commonly seen, each one of my "Eight Divine Coursers" can be viewed as an individual artistic work. Once to be lined up, they look like a moving Great Wall, or a wild hurricane blowing overwhelmingly towards us...

今日之八駿，當乘載中華民族的文化、信心與力量，成爲一種體現時代精神，同心同德，齊頭並進的藝術表達。先民的八駿傳說，應該成爲現代中國馬尚文化的一種精神標符。不僅如此，今日之八駿，亦應表現世界上八大文明版塊不同民族和國家的兄弟姐妹們尊重互助，團結奮進，和而不同，共創恢宏，爲創建二十一世紀偉大文明共同奮鬥的雄心壯志和不懈努力！值此佳時，心潮澎湃，欣然命筆，以記八駿之美。

The "Eight Divine Coursers" are symbols of auspiciousness, not only that of China but of the whole world. As an attempt of inheriting and developing the traditional Chinese horse culture and the traditional Chinese painting skills with the western aesthetic ideologies blended in, the new painting of the "Eight Divine Coursers" is not only a reflection of the Chinese nation's growing confidence and influence in contemporary global development, but also that of the common will of the worldwide people to jointly forge ahead for achieving a glorious auspiciousness in the 21st century.

踏雲舞風八尺龍，突行滅沒入虛空，狂飈蕩盡千年霧，玉腕騰凌四海通。
——張浩題八駿



絕地 足不踐土



翻羽 行越飛禽



奔宵 夜行萬里



越影 逐日而行



逾輝 毛色炳耀



超光 一形十影



騰霧 乘雲而奔



挾翼 身有肉翅

向往，也反映了人類征服自然的渴望和在宇宙間自由馳騁的精神內涵。

Though exaggerated, the romantic literary record makes vivid portrayals of the divine coursers based on the rich imaginations of the Chinese ancestors. It gives us a full sense of the brilliance of the legendary divine coursers, majestic looking and magically featured. It's not only an expression of the ancestors' admiration of the paradise but also that of the aspiration of human beings to conquer the nature and to be the masters of the universe.

數千年來，在中國繪馬史上，《八駿圖》從六朝起就很流行。柳宗元時代，有一些著名的作家、詩人撰寫了不少有關《八駿圖》的詩文。著名的就有白居易《新樂府》中的《八駿圖》、元稹的五

the same name or similar ones, such as the poems entitled "Eight Divine Coursers" written by famous poets Bai Juyi (白居易) and Yuan Zhen (元稹), and the "Preface of the King Mu of Zhou and His Eight Divine Coursers (周穆王八駿圖序)" contributed by poet Li Guan (李觀). Many differently featured horse paintings under the same name of "Eight Divine Coursers" have been created in the modern times by notable painting masters, including Lang Shining (郎世寧), Ren Bonian (任伯年), Ai Qimeng (艾啟蒙) and Xu Beihong (徐悲鴻), who left precious art treasures for us.

星馳斗移，歲月如流。筆墨當隨時代，在學習前賢的基礎上，在對中國及世界馬尚文化的研究中，我對八駿的藝術表達有了一些新的思考。我



世界馬獸醫大會 & 大會主席



中國馬會和加拿大馬會第一次破冰之旅



上海社會科學院小禮堂