

Chinese Ink painting

Techniques in Shades of Black



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Chinese Painting Equipment

The Four Treasures of the Studio

The brush, the ink stick, the ink stone and the paper – the implements needed for Chinese traditional painting and writing – have been known as the ‘four treasures of the studio’ since the end of the 10th century when there was a shop of that name selling the equipment in Anhui province. These ‘treasures’ are the basic necessities required to paint traditional Chinese subjects in ‘shades of black’.



Accessories

In addition to brush, paper, ink stone and ink stick, the painter needs a water holder, a plate or porcelain dish for mixing the black ink with water to make the shades of black, and newspaper to serve as the absorbent backing for the Chinese paper. Weights are also needed to hold the paper in position. There are also three

special forms included here: a wooden 'mountain' brush rest, an antique water dropper in the shape of a bird on a tree trunk, and a lotus leaf brush-washer. (Those shown are from the collection of P. Cherrett).

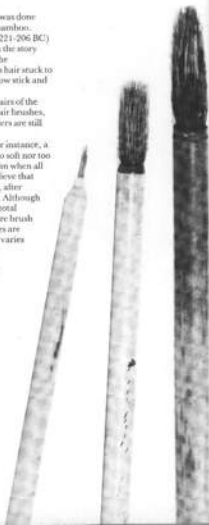
Chinese Painting Brushes

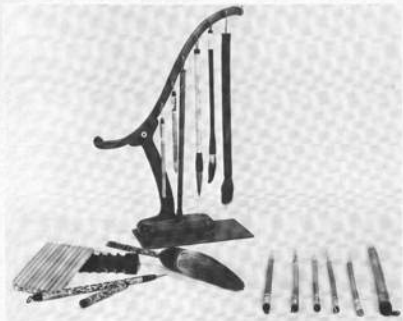
All derive from the writing brush, but early writing was done with a whittled, sharpened willow stick or strips of bamboo. General Meng Tian who lived in the Qin Dynasty (221-206 BC) is credited with the invention of the brush of hair. In the story relating to this, it is said that as he was supervising the construction of the Great Wall he saw a tuft of goat's hair stuck to one of the stones, noticed its resemblance to the willow stick and tried to write with it.

The brush most used at present is a blend of the hairs of the weasel and the hare, but rabbit hair brushes, goat hair brushes, or even those made with panda hair or mouse whiskers are still available.

Much care is needed in the making of a brush. For instance, a brush of rabbit hair requires hair which is neither too soft nor too thick and has, therefore, to be obtained in the autumn when all the correct conditions are satisfied. The Chinese believe that every painter should possess his own brushes which, after training, take on his own personality and character. Although Chinese brushes are numbered, there is not always total consistency amongst the different makers. The centre brush in the illustration is a medium-sized one. The bristles are approximately 1 inch in length. The cost of brushes varies according to both the size and the type of hair used in the brush.

An assortment of brushes, from small to large, is also shown.





Some are hanging from a special rack (only to be used when the brushes are completely dry); a multiple brush, made up of ten small brushes glued together and used for washes, is lying on a wooden polished brush rest; a bamboo 'fountain brush' with its cap at its side is available for calligraphy; a set of six matching brushes demonstrates the range of brush sizes available and helps show the comparison between the popular sized brushes and the huge brush lying next to them.

The Chinese brush always returns to a fine point when it is wet, but its uniqueness lies in its versatility. If the painter wishes, the brush can produce strokes of varying degrees of broadness, or even split itself into two or more points to produce multiple lines with a single stroke. It is usual in ink painting only to use one brush throughout, as the brush will be capable of painting everything from the finest line to broad areas of wash. It is also

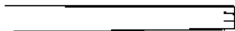
extremely helpful in maintaining the unity of brushwork style in the painting to use only one brush.

The Chinese brush is made up of hairs of varying lengths, bound together in a very special way and set in a bamboo handle. It is both round & cone-shaped, increasing in circumference as layers of hair are added to the core. When the correct size has been reached, the bundle of hair is tied, glued and inserted into the open end of a bamboo handle. (Care has to be taken not to loosen the glue on these brushes, as this is its weakest point. The water should not be used for brush washing. If the hairs do come out of the handle, they usually remain tied together in the bundle and can be re-inserted and glued with a modern glue.) A brush from the Western world has a large amount of hair inside the handle, while the opposite is true for an oriental brush. This special construction enables the brush to behave in a unique way when loaded with ink.

The stages of making a brush



Glue into handle



Inserting hairs

Preparing the Brush for Painting

Before actual painting can begin the Chinese brush has to be 'broken in' if it is a new one, not previously used.

First, the cap should be removed. That is sometimes bamboo, and sometimes may even be made of plastic. It should then be

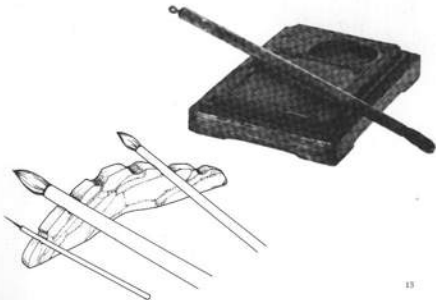
thrown away and not put back on the brush as its use was to protect the brush during its travels.

Next, the coating of starch, used to shape and protect the hairs should be removed by dipping the brush in water and gently manipulating the point against the side of the paint dish, or even, very gently, massaging with the fingers.

Looking after the Brush

The brush should always be washed at the end of its use, taking special care to remove all traces of the black ink, which dries into a gritty state and would damage the brush if left in the hairs for a long time.

Brushes should be dried in the air by being laid down horizontally with the hairs suspended over the edge of a plate or ink stone. Traditionally, painters used a brush rest, often made in the shape of a mountain, to rest the damp brushes while in the process of painting. For Chinese painting it is important to be extra careful with excess water or dampness as the absorbency of the paper puts it more at risk than in ordinary Western watercolour painting. However, brushes should not be left to dry on the ink rest or the moisture seeps down to collect at the base of the hairs and may loosen the brush from the handle.

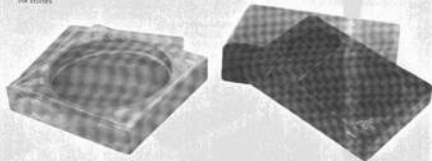


The Ink Stone

To make the black ink, the ink stick is rubbed in water on an ink stone. The grinding action rubs ink from the stick, enabling it to mix with the water. The finer the grain of the ink stone, the smoother the ink becomes and the longer the time needed for grinding.

The stone should be extremely smooth and hard. The most famous ink slabs are said to be from the Anhui district of China, where most are made from black stone, but there are also varieties with red or green markings forming designs in the stone.

Ink stones



The Ink Stick

Old Chinese ink is made of pine root mixed with glue and other ingredients to hold it together. It comes compressed into the form of a stick, sometimes round, sometimes square, decorated with characters and pictures in gold. Other ink sticks are made from lampblack mixed with varnish, pork fat, and musk or camphor; these have a lightly bluish, metallic tinge to them. (Tradition says that if this ink stick is rubbed on the lips or tongue, it is considered a good remedy for fits and convulsions.)

A good ink stick is light in weight and very brittle. The best ink sticks produce a black which does not stick the brush hairs together, or fade with time.

The size of the ink stick should be compatible with the size of the ink stone on which it is to be rubbed and able to make an amount of ink suitable for the subject matter and painting size required. Large bamboo paintings need a large ink stick, ink

stone and brush; but a short piece of writing will not need so much ink to be made, so the stick and stone can be smaller.

The ink stick wears down very slowly with use, but the ink stone will last forever.

Mixing the Ink

Before beginning to paint, the artist always prepares fresh ink. Although Chinese ink is available in bottles, it is not suitable for painting nor does it generate the variety of tones, from deepest black to delicate pearl grey, which can be produced by the Chinese ink stick. The action of rubbing the ink stick in the water on the ink stone has the psychologically meditative effect of preparing the mind for the painting ahead, and as such has always been regarded almost as a sacred rite.

To mix the ink, first put some clear water into the well of the ink stone. Hold the ink stick upright and dip one end into the



Different ink sticks.

water to dampen it, then begin to rub it on the flat surface of the ink stone. (The amount of water depends upon how much ink you expect to need. Begin with about half a teaspoonful, then experience will help you to increase or decrease this.)



Rub the ink stick strongly on the stone in clockwise circles until the ink is thick and oily. When the rubbing motion seems to adhere, moisten the end of the stick again with water, re-add an extra minuscule from a water dropper or tiny spoon. The ink is ready for use when it reaches an almost oily consistency, leaving trails behind on the stone's surface. By that time the rather abrasive noise of the grinding has become muffled and softer. As the water gradually evaporates, the mixture becomes slowly more concentrated.

Caring for the Ink Stick and Ink Stone

The ink stick should not be left to stand on the ink stone, or it will work to it and damage the stone, therefore allow it to dry freely in the air. Old ink should not be left to dry and congeal on the stone, as the gritty grains can spoil newly ruid and ink if they become mixed together. Gentle washing will keep the stone's surface clean.

The Painting Surface

With all the tools now assembled, the paper must be selected and then all the 'four treasures of the student' will be ready and painting can begin. Chinese paper is available in many qualities and kinds. It was originally made from the bark of trees and old fishing nets, but is now made from rice-straw, reeds, wood pulp, etc. Some papers are sized and treated with glue, others are not. Altogether there are many types of paper with different levels of absorbency.

This absorbency is an essential quality of the paper. Individual papers - rice paper, mulberry or bamboo - react differently to the brush strokes, as the painting surface can have a determining effect on the style of the painting. The technique of the brush stroke is affected by whether the paper surface is rough, smooth, dull or glossy, more or less absorbent, as the techniques required may include a quicker brush stroke, a drier brush than usual, greater control of the ink, thicker brushwork and a more all-over style.

Some papers allow for slower brushwork, as the ink does not run so quickly and it is also fast drying. The reverse, fine, detailed work is easier to accomplish on this type of paper.

Practice enables the painter to find out exactly how the brush and ink react with each different paper's absorbency. Since there is still a considerable amount of individual work required in the making of Chinese papers, the same type of paper may react differently with each different batch supplied. Even the weather, be it dry or humid, can effect the reaction of ink on the paper surface.

The painting paper, however, must be placed horizontally on a flat surface and held down by thin, flat weights. Underneath

the Chinese paper, an absorbent flyer, such as blotting paper or newspaper, is placed to take up any surplus ink.

Paper Thickness

Painting paper does vary considerably in thickness. The levels of absorbency are not directly proportional to the thickness of each of the different kinds of paper. Since the weave of the paper, whether it is open or closed, helps to affect the flow of ink through the paper. A piece of absorbent paper is 2/1000 inch thick while one sheet of Chinese absorbent paper measures 2/1000 inch and others vary up to as much as 12/1000 inch, this being the thick *Hsiao* paper.

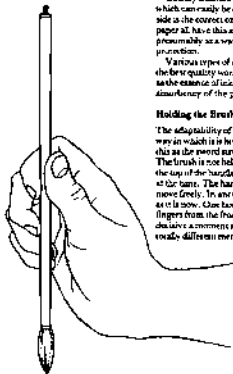
The most versatile paper is available in a long continuous roll, approximately 23 yards (22 m) long. The most commonly used width is 17½ inches (44 cm) wide, although narrower rolls are also obtainable, some of them already divided into fixed lengths.

Usually Chinese paper has a 'smooth' and a 'rough' side which can easily be discovered by finger touch. The 'smooth' side is the correct one to use as the painting surface. The rolls of paper all have this smooth side as the inside surface of the roll, presumably as a way of giving it the maximum possible protection.

Various types of silk can also be used as a painting surface, but the best quality work in shades of black is always done on paper as the essence of ink painting is the reaction between the absorbency of the paper and the brush.

Holding the Brush

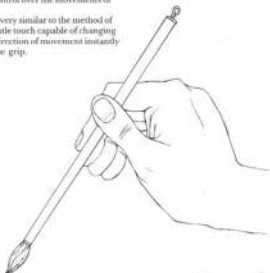
The adaptability of the Chinese brush is very much a result of the way in which it is held. The techniques are as dependent upon this as the sword stroke is in the manner of holding the sword. The brush is not held close to the handle, but in the middle or at the top of the handle, depending upon the stroke being executed at the time. The hand should be unsupported and is able to move freely. In ancient times the grip was not exactly the same as it is now. One book describes the moving of the ring and little fingers from the front to the underside of the brush as being as decisive a moment as the adoption of the stirrup in warfare. A totally different method was invented which gave absolutely



more control to the movement of the brush and therefore produced a whole new range of painting.

The brush is held perpendicularly between thumb and index finger, with the middle finger also touching the brush behind and below the index finger. The ring finger supports the brush from the other side and the little finger supports the ring finger. It is this combination of support from both sides that enables the artist to move the brush freely in all directions over the flat painting surface and still retain control over the movements of the brush.

The placement of the fingers is very similar to the method of holding chopsticks, but with a gentle touch capable of changing the pressure on the brush or the direction of movement instantly and without rearrangement of the grip.



The brush can be held vertically or obliquely, but in all cases the grip remains the same. It is not an easy position to take, especially for those who have already had experience with Western brush techniques, but it is essential to correct handling of the brush in all its manifold and diverse facets.

The *sprigle brush position*, although it can only produce a line, can give a variable thickness according to the pressure which is put on it at the time of painting. If only the tip touches the paper lightly, the stroke will be a thin one; if pressure is applied, the stroke is broadened because of the extra bristles used. The tone will depend on the ink loading of the bristles further up the tip.



In the *oblique position*, the brush tip and the upper bristles move parallel to each other and their paths are separate so that quite a different effect is achieved.



Effect is not only related to position and pressure, but also to the speed of the stroke. In the main, the broad stroke can be made at a slower pace than the thin stroke.

The essence of Chinese Painting is contained within brush control. The skills involved come only with practice; with continuous involvement and increased concentration, an instinct develops which guides the brush into appropriate positions and enables the hand to apply correct pressures, thereby achieving the desired results.

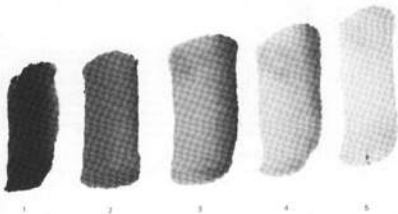
Mixing Shades of Black

For more control over the shades it is necessary to mix the black ink deliberately into the shades rather than acquire them casually mixed together in the brush.

- 1 Using the brush, take some of the dark ink from the ink stone and put it onto the plate or porcelain dish. (The brush should be wet, but not dripping.)
- 2 Using the same brush, take water, a few drops at a time, from the water holder to the plate and mix the water and ink together.
- 3 Test the resulting tone on a practice piece of paper. (Eventually this should not be necessary as experience will be the guide.)
- 4 If the tone is too dark, add some more water; if too light, then more ink is needed from the ink stone.
- 5 Black ink should always be used directly from the ink stone, but care must be taken that the brush is not too wet when this is done or it will automatically be watered down and reduced in tone.

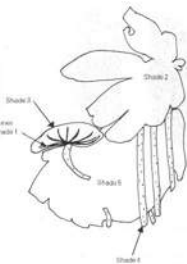
- 6 When the shade, or shades, required have been made on the plate and the brush is to be loaded for the stroke, make sure once again that the brush is not already overloaded with water.

It is essential to be able to control the amount of water in the brush. Over a period of time and practice, a 'feel' is acquired as to the capacity of each individual brush to hold the ink, what the tone is when looking at the colour of the brush, and when re-loading is necessary because the brush has become too dry. Eventually, seven differentiated shades of black can be made, but for the beginner, five shades can be easily obtained from the black ink-stick. The diagram shows these shades, so that they can be referred to in later chapters.



Loading the Brush

The capacity of the Chinese brush to hold water and ink is one of its most important features. Strokes can only be executed correctly and with control if the brush has been correctly loaded. The amount of water in the brush controls the wetness of the stroke. If the intention is to paint a brush stroke which flows freely over the surface of the paper, but is still within the painter's control, then it is not only important for the brush not



Shades represented on this lotus painting.

to be too wet, (which can cause over-absorbency in the paper), but also for it not to be too dry (which stops the brush flow and causes spaces to appear in the brush stroke).

Loading the brush with three tones. As an experiment in brush loading and a demonstration of the versatility of the Chinese brush, the following is a helpful exercise. First, make some black ink. Then:

- 1 Dip the brush in fresh, clean water.
- 2 Hold the brush upright to allow the surplus water to drip off.
- 3 Touch the tip of the brush to the darkest ink on the ink stone.
- 4 Allow the ink to rise up the bristles.
- 5 Press the bristles gently against the side of a clean plate or porcelain dish.
- 6 Touch the tip once again to the dark ink on the stone.

There should now be three tones on the brush; the darkest at the tip and the lightest tone nearest to the handle of the brush.



Now, put the whole of the brush bristles gently down on the Chinese paper and paint a line perpendicular to the handle of the brush. This oblique stroke should show all three tones on the paper.





If the heel of the brush (nearest the handle) is lifted off the paper, then only two tones will remain on view.

This exercise also helps to show that the angle of the handle controls both the width of the stroke and the tones. If the brush is held upright, for instance, then only one tone will result. The ink put on the tip can, of course, be varied, but the tip of the brush, which can only draw a line, can only give one shade. However, with all the bristles on the paper a much wider range of tonal changes can be achieved.

Even using only one tone, quite different effects are obtained by

a) using a wet brush, or

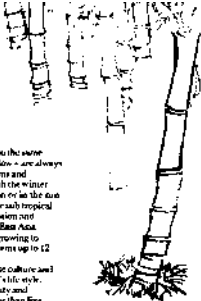


b) using a dry brush



It is not necessary to restrict practice to strokes alone. In fact it is more helpful to attempt small, but complete paintings, so that the individual strokes can be seen to combine with others in the overall composition of the brushwork.

The following chapters will demonstrate just a few of the ways that Chinese black ink together with a Chinese brush, can convey a myriad colours in the changing pageant of nature's beauty.



Bamboo

The bamboo grows as high as a tree and belongs to the same family as grass. Its stems - hard, straight and hollow - are always pointing upwards. Its leaves are green in all seasons and beautiful under all conditions - shuffling beneath the winter snow or twinkling with the moon, under the moon or in the sun.

Although bamboo is distributed throughout the sub-tropical and mild temperate zones, the heaviest concentration and largest number of species is to be found in South-East Asia. There are about 1,000 species of bamboos, some growing to heights of between 100 and 120 feet and having stems up to 12 inches in diameter.

Bamboo has always played a key role in Chinese culture and art and has helped greatly to shape the country's life-style. Poets and painters are inspired by bamboo's beauty and strength. Su Shi said, 'I would rather eat no meat than live without bamboo.' 'The lack of meat will make me thin, but the lack of bamboo will make me vulgar.' During the Southern and Northern Dynasties, a group of seven men of letters were known as the Seven Wise Men of the Bamboo Grove, so wisdom came to be associated with bamboo. As the bamboo grows upright, we men are all righteous, so it came to represent the perfect gentleman who always remains loyal. Wen Cheng-ming wrote:

*A person is like tall bamboo;
if the bamboo is like a noble man.*

If any one subject area could be said to epitomise Chinese Painting and in particular strokes of black, then it would certainly be bamboo. The structure of bamboo resulted in many ways to the strokes required in Chinese writing. When painting there can be no hesitation as brush meets paper, since the power that propels the brush to action comes entirely from within. Tranquility combined with efficient brush control is needed to achieve a successful bamboo painting.

Because of the popularity of the subject matter, a great deal has been written about bamboo painting. The following is a compact version of the principles involved in this specific area of Chinese brush painting, where composition, brush control and ink tubes are all essential elements of a successful bamboo painting.

Principles of Bamboo Painting - Composition

Bamboo is made up of *four* parts: the stem, the knot or joint, the branches and the leaves.

The Stems

- 1 Space should be left between the sections of the stem for the knots.
- 2 The sections between knots near the ends of the stems should be short, those forming the middle should be long, while at the base of the stems they are again short.
- 3 Avoid painting bamboo stems that appear withered, swollen, or too dark in tone.
- 4 The stems should not all be of the same height.
- 5 The edges of the stem should be distinct.
- 6 The knots should firmly join the sections above and below them, their forms being like half a circle.
- 7 At about the fifth knot above the soil, the branches and foliage begin to grow.
- 8 If only one or two stems of bamboo are being painted, the ink tones can all be the same.
- 9 If there are three or more stems, then those in the foreground should be painted in dark tones and those in the back in light tones.



- 10 Avoid: a) swollen or distorted stems; b) uneven ink tones; c) a dryness that looks like decay; d) coarseness of texture; e) a density of ink that may look like rot and f) equal spacing between knots.

Knots

1. The upper part of the knot should cover the lower, the lower part should support the upper.
2. Knots should not be too large or too small.
3. Knots should not be of equal size.
4. They should not be too curved.
5. The space between them should not be too large.

Branches

1. There are thick branches and thin branches growing from the main stems.
2. Thick branches have thin branches growing from the ends and are really a further extension of the main bamboo stem.
3. Branches grow also exactly from the knots of the stems and cannot grow from any other part of the bamboo plant.
4. In landscape painting, the bamboo is so thin that the branches look like walls of grass.

Leaves

1. In painting leaves the brush should be saturated with ink.
2. The brush strokes should move rapidly and without hesitation.
3. The stroke requires a movement which is in turn light and then heavy.
4. If there are many leaves they should not be tangled.
5. If there are only a few leaves, then the branches should fill the blank spaces.
6. When the strokes are painted inside wood, then stems are indicated first and the leaves give an impression of distance.
7. Bamboos bend in the rain, but remain straight in fair weather.
8. In fair weather bamboos always compose themselves into a wind-broken brush, with small leaves at the tip of the branches and groups of larger leaves near the lower body of the plant.

Five essentials for good bamboo painting

1. The silk or paper should be of good quality.
2. The ink should be fresh.
3. The brush should be worn and even.
4. Before starting the composition, it will be clear in the mind, with each wet and dry brush mentally fixed in position.

- 5 All four sides of the bamboo should be considered when planning the composition.

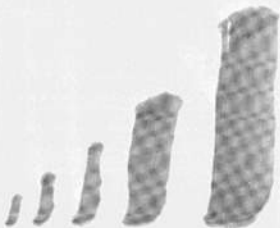
Errors to avoid

- 1 Avoid making stems like drumsticks.
- 2 Avoid making joints of equal length.
- 3 Avoid lining up the bamboos like a fence.
- 4 Avoid placing the leaves all to one side.
- 5 Avoid making the leaves like the fingers of an outstretched hand or the cross-crossing of a net, or like the leaves of a willow.

How to paint bamboo - Technique

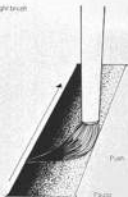
The Stems

- 1 Make a *push stroke* from the bottom upwards.
- 2 The amount of bristle on the paper indicates the stem width, up to a maximum of the total length of the bristle.



- 3 With *light brush pressure*, place the brush on the paper and *push, pause, off*.
- 4 The brush handle should be vertical.

Upright brush



Small, flexible and dry brush

Push

Push

Thick bamboo stroke



Less pronounced than wet stroke

Thin bamboo stroke

- 5 Leave a small space between the sections of the bamboo stem



- 6 Double brush loading can be used to put a shadow directly on to the stem, as it is not possible to overpaint.

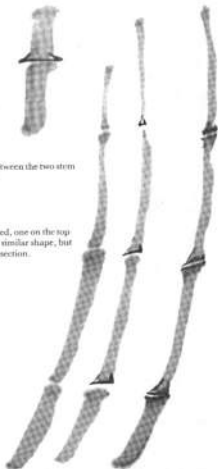


The *knots or joints* which divide the stem, should be added in ink which is one shade darker than the stem itself. They should be added before the stem is dry. There are two methods of adding *joint strokes*:



- 1 A single stroke can be added either between the two stem sections, or on the top one only as

- 2 Sometimes two dividers can be inserted, one on the top section of the branch as before, and a similar shape, but upside down on the bottom branch section.



The Branches

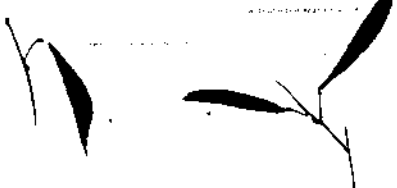
There are different thicknesses of branches as there are of stems.



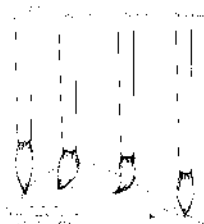
- 1 This branches grow from the main stems. The strokes, all painted upwards, should still have pauses, but because the branches are young, thin and leaf-bearing, they do not have joints.
- 2 Thick branches have thin branches growing from the knots and are really another smaller version of the main bamboo stems.
- 3 Branches grow alternately from the knots of the stems.

29. Leaves

The leaves are a weakly curved lanceolate to ovate lanceolate, pointed apex, the most obvious part of the composition. The opposite edges of the leaves are unevenly serrated, the serrations are rounded, blunt, it is easy to recognize the top part of the serration because the presence of these serrations could indicate the direction of the leaf. Some leaves are short and broad, some are long and



1. Branch of the plant with opposite, elliptical leaves, becoming with a lot of pointed leaves.



2. Leaves can be painted upwards, or hanging down, depending on the general disposition of the main bamboo composition. Usually small groups tend to have all the leaves painted in the same direction.
3. If the leaves overlap, then care must be taken not to overload the brush as two layers of ink are filling the same paper space. It is often easier to allow one group of leaves to dry before painting others on top of them.



Examples of spread-out leaves in groups of two and three





Leaf groups of four, five and six.



The beauty of bamboo lies in the joy of the brush rhythms and the strong, graceful strokes of the leaves. The very first bamboo painting derived from an artist who saw the outline of the shadow of bamboo reflected on a large paper screen in the emperor's palace. That is why the paintings always tend to be in strong single tones with each stroke having a clear-cut edge.

Bamboo is very difficult to paint but, by starting with small groups and not being frightened to throw away the failures, success will eventually be achieved; it will be appreciated all the more for the difficulties gone through in the path to its attainment.



Calligraphy

The term *calligraphy* derives from the Greek word 'calligraphia' which means beautiful writing. But the Chinese, the same high standards of brushwork apply to their art as apply to painting, for calligraphy is an art form in itself.

First stroke:
The beginning
of the character



Second stroke:
The middle
of the character



Third stroke:
The end of the
character



Fourth stroke:
The beginning
of the character



Fifth stroke:
The middle
of the character



Character: 山 (mountain)

Character: 水 (water)



Character: 木 (tree)

Character: 人 (person)



Character: 日 (sun)

Character: 月 (moon)



Character: 火 (fire)

Character: 土 (earth)



Character: 金 (metal)

Character: 木 (tree)

Bone Carving
Shang Dynasty
(1766-1122 BC)

Large Seal
Chou Dynasty
(1122-256 BC)

Small Seal
Ch'in Dynasty
(221-207 BC)

Classic Style
Han Dynasty
(207 BC-AD 589)

Standard
Sui Dynasty
(AD 581-present)



Hand, with fish on it

Hand

Fish



Fingers and thumb of the hand

Hand

Finger



An ancient vase containing wine

Vase

New wine

The connection between the art of writing Chinese characters and the art of painting is easier to understand when you consider that these characters were, at one time, actually pictures. The earliest mode of written communication was in the form of pictographs rather like the Egyptian hieroglyphics. When a more complex system of combining pictures evolved, it became ever more necessary to condense the pictorial forms into symbols or characters, where each one stood for a particular word.

The historical evolution of the written language explains the variety of styles found during the different dynasties. The earliest pictographs were found carved on bones and shells and were from the Shang Dynasty (1766-1122 BC). A more formalised large seal script developed during the Chou Dynasty (1122-256 BC) and was inscribed in bronze and stone. During the Ch'in Dynasty (221-207 BC) the small seal style, which is still used in seals today, was introduced by the calligrapher Li Ssu. Then followed the more formalised official style, sometimes called 'clerical', in use from the Han Dynasty (207 BC-AD 220) to the beginning of the Sui Dynasty (AD 589).

Within the period AD 585 to the present day, there have developed three types of writing which are used appropriately to their function:

Running	Standard	Clad	Script for use in the past

To be able to write some Chinese characters as a painting – the date or a good luck symbol, or perhaps a small poem – is the easiest way to begin to attempt Chinese calligraphy. Even if it may be possible to make the calligraphy the whole focus and main theme of the composition but, of course, it is always very difficult to write with confidence in a foreign language.

The importance of Calligraphy in Chinese life cannot be underestimated. Scrolls of calligraphy are traditionally offered as gifts and they are used as wall-hangings, hand scrolls and album leaves in the same manner as paintings. The two sets show a common origin and each evolved as a means of making an artistic statement, expressing the underlying principles of nature.

The Chinese characters, the written symbols of the Chinese language, are usually made up of several parts. Each part of the character is called a 'component'. (None 'components' are characters in their own right.) Each component is composed of a number of basic strokes and the following are the seven most elementary ones. The arrows show the direction of the brush movement.



The main strokes involved in Calligraphy

Hook stroke

Angle the brush handle away from yourself at approximately 45°. Point the brush tip to the top left corner of the paper. Put brush to paper, then drag from left to upper right, gradually lifting off.



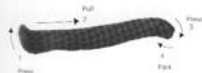
Teardrop stroke

Hold the brush vertically, press quickly to lower right, pause and rotate.



Bone Stroke

This stroke is the Hook and Teardrop combined, but lengthened in between.



The basic structure of each character is balanced and logical and each stroke follows the other in a precise and rhythmic order. The general rule is to work from the top down, and from left to right within each character. The successive characters are placed in vertical rows, starting at the top of the paper and at the right hand side. Each new row begins at the top and is placed to the left of the previous one.

Although everyday Chinese writing is now done horizontally, it is still eminently acceptable for poems, couplets or decorative writing on paintings, to retain the old format of vertical lines.

The individual strokes already described should be practised first, with the painter sitting in a very erect position, or standing, if the work is to be particularly large. The brush should be kept upright and, to allow for totally free movement of the arm, the wrist should not be allowed to rest on the surface of the paper.

The ink used should be a rich, strong black. The brush loaded thoroughly but without being super-saturated. Remember to



Increase the pressure in broadening the stroke and release it to obtain a narrower line. Try to develop graceful hooking strokes, careless but strongly formed sweeping strokes and well-proportioned but self-contained long strokes. Boldness is required for the dots and short strokes.

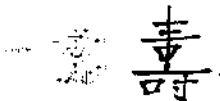
As with all the Chinese brushwork, confidence has to be developed by practice. A bold, sure touch is a necessity for successful calligraphy. No possibility of erasing, altering or obliterating is available for the Chinese calligrapher, but constant practice using the brush will eventually develop the expertise required. Unlike other areas of Chinese painting, where individual stroke practice is not encouraged, calligraphy does need special attention to be paid to the basic strokes of the character component.

Developing from this, the quality of the brushwork is judged, not only by the length and thickness of the individual strokes, but also by how the strokes meet each other as they are written in sequence to form each character.

The rules of stroke order in writing Chinese characters are as follows:

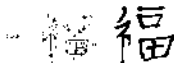
Example	Stroke order	Notes
十	一 十	horizontal before vertical
大	ナ 大	left before right
物	夕 物	left before right
你	亻 你	left (single radical) before right component
目	冂 目	frame inside to inside
回	冂 回 回	inside precedes the sealing (closing) stroke
小	亅 小 小	middle precedes the two when

Most of these rules and the basic stroke elements are contained within the much used character for 'long life'. This character, the (pronounced shou) can be found as a single decorative piece of calligraphy on a wall, as an embossing motif, on pottery and countless other many written expressions of general good-will on Chinese New Year cards. It is most usefully be used as the first calligraphy painting motif, after the universal strokes have been practised.



Follow the arrow directions and paint the strokes in the order marked on. It often helps to vary the size of the character to find which particular form suits you best for practice purposes.

Another popular character is 'luck' which is 福 (pronounced fook). The arrows give both direction and order of stroke, so that the character will develop rhythmically as it is painted.



If one stroke does not quite join up to the next, it is much better to leave the slight gap, than to attempt to add an extra pen stroke that goes, and of course, goes against traditional Chinese painting, strokes cannot be 'mended' or 'ticked up' if the brush technique has caused an incorrect stroke to be formed. No amount of over-painting can make up for the much missed feeling of an accomplished work, after many fairly painted pieces, one character, or even one stroke, appears suddenly on the almost empty painting surface.



The addition of the character for 'happiness' to the two already described, will enable the person to write 'All Good Wishes = luck, happiness and long life'.

福
祿
壽

All good wishes.

Another small but useful set of symbols to use the set of Chinese numbers, plus the characters for month and year necessary to enable the date to be written. A pointer seems to be never finished. In addition, a set of the small characters also given, necessary to achieve this are as follows:

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年
百
千

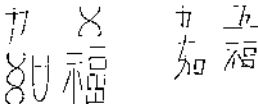
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seven	七	
eight	八	
nine	九	
ten	十	
eleven	十一	
twelve	十二	
thirteen	十三	
fourteen	十四	
fifteen	十五	
sixteen	十六	
seventeen	十七	
eighteen	十八	
nineteen	十九	
twenty	二十	
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four hundred and two	四百零二	
four hundred and three	四百零三	
four hundred and four	四百零四	
four hundred and five	四百零五	
four hundred and six	四百零六	
four hundred and seven	四百零七	
four hundred and eight	四百零八	
four hundred and nine	四百零九	
four hundred and ten	四百一十	
four hundred and eleven	四百一十一	
four hundred and twelve	四百一十二	
four hundred and thirteen	四百一十三	
four hundred and fourteen	四百一十四	
four hundred and fifteen	四百一十五	
four hundred and sixteen	四百一十六	
four hundred and seventeen	四百一十七	
four hundred and eighteen	四百一十八	
four hundred and nineteen	四百一十九	
four hundred and twenty	四百二十	
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four hundred and twenty-four	四百二十四	
four hundred and twenty-five	四百二十五	
four hundred and twenty-six	四百二十六	
four hundred and twenty-seven	四百二十七	
four hundred and twenty-eight	四百二十八	
four hundred and twenty-nine	四百二十九	
four hundred and thirty	四百三十	
four hundred and thirty-one	四百三十一	
four hundred and thirty-two	四百三十二	
four hundred and thirty-three	四百三十三	
four hundred and thirty-four	四百三十四	
four hundred and thirty-five	四百三十五	
four hundred and thirty-six	四百三十六	
four hundred and thirty-seven	四百三十七	
four hundred and thirty-eight	四百三十八	
four hundred and thirty-nine	四百三十九	
four hundred and forty	四百四十	
four hundred and forty-one	四百四十一	
four hundred and forty-two	四百四十二	
four hundred and forty-three	四百四十三	
four hundred and forty-four	四百四十四	
four hundred and forty-five	四百四十五	
four hundred and forty-six	四百四十六	
four hundred and forty-seven	四百四十七	
four hundred and forty-eight	四百四十八	
four hundred and forty-nine	四百四十九	
four hundred and fifty	四百五十	
four hundred and fifty-one	四百五十一	
four hundred and fifty-two	四百五十二	
four hundred and fifty-three	四百五十三	
four hundred and fifty-four	四百五十四	
four hundred and fifty-five	四百五十五	
four hundred and fifty-six	四百五十六	
four hundred and fifty-seven	四百五十七	
four hundred and fifty-eight	四百五十八	
four hundred and fifty-nine	四百五十九	
four hundred and sixty	四百六十	
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One 'good wish phrase' also popular on embroidery, seems to sum up the far-reaching influence of calligraphy as an art form, embodying, as it does, a wealth of ancient philosophy in a summation of writing. The seal character inscription shows it as 'Wu fu chun ju'. 'May you have the five blessings and embody the five similarities (in your person)'. The 'five blessings' are long life, wealth, health, many sons and a natural death. On the right is the modern form.



The 'nine similarities' are embodied in the following wish.
 'Like the high hills, like mountain peaks, like top-most ridges, like
 huge bulks of rock, like animals, like the morn., like the sun, like
 the apex of the south, like hills and like the luxuriant offsprings
 of pines, so may the increase and descendants to come.'

Fish



The Chinese traditionally paint fish swimming in water. If an artist caught the twists and turns of fish swimming among the water weeds, then the painting would be most prized by connoisseurs.

The carp is the most frequently depicted fish in Chinese art and as it was believed that it could transform itself into a dragon by leaping the Lungmen Falls on the Yellow River, it was regarded as a symbol of literary eminence, or it was used to symbolise the passing of examinations with distinction. The carp appears on ceramic vases, in lapis lazuli and jade carvings, as well as in many paintings. Because of its scaly armour, it is regarded as a symbol of martial attributes, and as it struggles against the current it is also a representative emblem of perseverance.

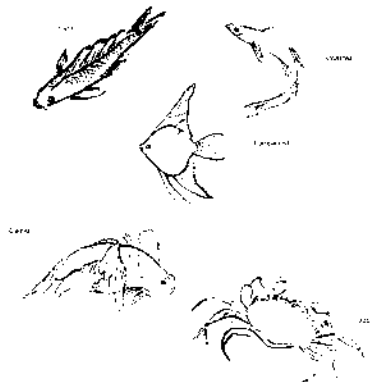
A pair of fish together are symbolic of marriage and of harmony, while groups of fish swimming gracefully with the waters' flow can be conceived as a visual demonstration of the Chinese way of thinking, figuring both in Taoist and Buddhist philosophy. The fish signifies freedom from restraints, moving easily through the water in any direction. The 'flow' of fish in water can be paralleled by man's existence in the ever-changing natural world.

Carp can live to 60 years' old and even up to 100. They are often kept as pets and can adjust to different water temperatures and climates. They are easily fed with vegetables, noodles or cooked rice.

Goldfish are well known for their bubbly eyes and pearly or metallic scales. There are 1,000 years of documented tradition in

China showing goldfish being kept, and displayed in wide-topped ceramic bowls. Because of the way they were kept, they have eyes which look upwards, and distortions known as 'bumps' and curved fins which are unknown at their 'root' form above.

The Chinese had 3 types of fish: carp, moon goldfish, and goldfish. The Chinese had 3 types of fish: carp, moon goldfish, and goldfish. The Chinese had 3 types of fish: carp, moon goldfish, and goldfish.



State of the main common fish



Some examples of fish of different shapes.

General Order for Painting Fish

Usually fish should be painted beginning with the head, then the body, and finally the tail.

As an overall, general description of the method, it is suggested that the head (mouth, eyes, gill covers) are first

painted in light, diluted ink (stage 1), and then thick dark ink used on the forehead and eyes, (stage 2). The body can be painted with a double-loaded brush tipped with black ink in bold brush strokes which suggest the light and shade of the body, (stage 3). Finally, in (stage 4), scales are added while the body stroke is still wet, and fins and tail, in medium ink, put the finishing touches to the fish.



Painting Frogs

- 1 Eyes and mouth in black ink.
- 2 A wet stroke follows for the back.
- 3 Add four legs.
- 4 Add feet, three on each leg in darkish ink.
- 5 Lastly in paler ink add a line for the frog's underside.





- 6 The five body segments are painted with a double loaded brush, lightening as the segments become smaller. The body can be bent into a flowing swimming position by the careful placement of the semi-circular strokes.
- 7 Outline the underneath of the segments.
- 8 Add legs.
- 9 Add tail.
- 10 Mouth parts.
- 11 The claws are painted next in dark grey using five very positive strokes.
- 12 With a fine brush and dark ink add the eyes.
- 13 Lastly the feelers, in a large sweeping stroke. Should the brush leave the paper in the course of making this stroke, the space between should not be filled in or any attempt made to join up the two parts of the stroke. The Chinese have an expression for this 'brush absent, spirit present', indicating that the mind knows that the stroke is continuous, even if it is not so in real terms.



A fascinating decorative pattern is made by the feelers when several crayfish are painted in one composition. There is no need in Chinese painting to indicate the water by wavy lines - it is well understood that blank space in a composition with fish can only represent water. The other difficulty, always present for the Western artist who feels the need to fill up the paper, is to make sure that the composition contains plenty of space. Should there be any doubt in the mind about whether to add more, then the decision should always be NO. It is better to have less in the picture than an overcrowded painting.

Painting Goldfish

- 1 Body with two-colour wet stroke.
- 2 Eye semi-circles and under body line in dark grey.
- 3 Mouth and eyes in deep black.
- 4 Four side fins and tail in medium grey.
- 5 Thin black lines on fins and tail.



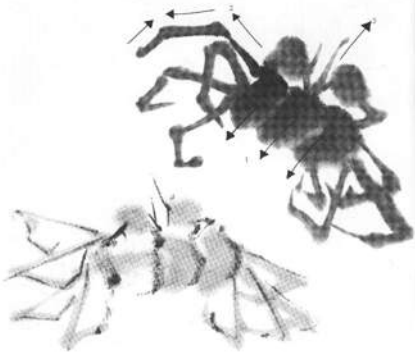


Painting Crabs

Usually the crab is painted in all one shade, though variations are possible. The order of painting is:

- 1 The three parts of the body first.
- 2 The legs next, four each side, each leg is in three parts.
- 3 The eyes are wet blobs, each with an eye stalk.

Although crayfish are often painted in a group being the sole elements of the composition, it is quite usual to see various water creatures together in one painting; sometimes crabs and small fish, sometimes large fish swimming around their smaller counterparts. Occasionally fish may be shown with a lotus flower, or frogs sitting on a lotus leaf, or on a river bank.



However, in all compositions in which fish are the main constituents there is always an element of movement implicit in the painting. As many Chinese paintings are rather static in concept, such compositions make a welcome change.





Flowers

The Chinese are devoted to flowers and their cultivation. The first established botanical garden was at Ch'ang-an in 111 BC. It is the natural scene which appeals most so, if possible; shady pools of lotus and goldfish, miniature bridges, stunted trees and ornamental rocks are organised to provide the setting for the flowers.

Each flower in China has a meaning and, further, the Chinese believe that every woman is represented in the 'other world' by a tree or a flower. One of the common names for China is 'the Flowery Land' and different flowers and blossoms are used to symbolise the months of the year, as well as the four seasons. Particular flowers are paired to be painted with specific birds. The peony flower (not the tree peony), for instance, is often paired with long-tailed birds like the phoenix, the peacock or the pheasant.

The chart shows the symbolism and groupings of the different flowers and blossoms that abound the year.

Chinese Floral Calendar and Flower Symbolism

Flowers for the 12 Seasons	Seasons	Seasonal Flowers	Flowers Symbolizing	Associated Animals & Deities	Secondary Characteristics
1. Spring	Spring symbolizes the Time of Youth	Almond Blossom Cherry Blossom Mistletoe Narcissus Pear Blossom	Winter and Spring Happiness, good luck Youth and beauty, youth Fertility, strength Love and sex Spring, youth, marriage, immortality	Clouds and Rain God of Wealth Young man, a youth, good luck Fairy beings Birds & animals	Fortunate, innocent Sweetness Youth, hope Peculiarities Innocence, softness Good wishes, riches
2. Summer					
3. Autumn					
4. Winter					
5. Magnolia	Summer symbolizes the Youth	Amelia Camellia Vase-like	Regency, change Virtually grace Beauty, good wishes	Hummingbird Bee & Cat Dragonfly	Hardship Lustrous nobility Beauties, moral strength
6. Peach blossom		Camellia Vase-like	Love & marriage	Hummingbird	Early start, independence
7. Lotus		Lotus Lotus, lotus flower Summer, purity, good luck	Lotus, affection Lotus, lotus flower Summer, purity, good luck	Lotus Bee & Cat Tiger	Beauty in nature Purity, innocence Spiritual grace
8. Pear		Lotus Lotus, lotus flower Summer, purity, good luck	Lotus, affection Lotus, lotus flower Summer, purity, good luck	Lotus Bee & Cat Tiger	Beauty in nature Purity, innocence Spiritual grace
9. Marigold		Lotus Lotus, lotus flower Summer, purity, good luck	Lotus, affection Lotus, lotus flower Summer, purity, good luck	Lotus Bee & Cat Tiger	Beauty in nature Purity, innocence Spiritual grace
10. Chrysanthemum	Autumn symbolizes the Golden Harvest	Chrysanthemum Autumn Golden Harvest	Autumn, change Virtually grace Beauty, good wishes	Hummingbird Bee & Cat Dragonfly	Hardship Lustrous nobility Beauties, moral strength
11. Camellia		Lotus Lotus, lotus flower Summer, purity, good luck	Lotus, affection Lotus, lotus flower Summer, purity, good luck	Lotus Bee & Cat Tiger	Beauty in nature Purity, innocence Spiritual grace
12. Peony	Winter symbolizes the Golden Harvest	Chrysanthemum Autumn Golden Harvest	Autumn, change Virtually grace Beauty, good wishes	Hummingbird Bee & Cat Dragonfly	Hardship Lustrous nobility Beauties, moral strength

Painting Flowers

There is an accepted order for painting flowers the Chinese way. The flower heads themselves are painted first, then the leaves and lastly the stems. These rules have special exceptions in that grass orchids have their leaves painted first and blossom is not regarded as 'a flower' in the same way as, say, a lily or lotus. Most Chinese traditional artists begin by painting the most important element of the subject matter. It is, therefore, very realistic to consider that in the case of a plant this would be the flower itself; for blossoms, it is the branch which is most dominant; and the elegance of a grass orchid is provided by the special overlapping of its long, thin leaves.

As there are basically two methods of painting – the outline method and the solid-stroke technique – a choice has to be made as to which of the two techniques to use for different flower compositions. Most flowers can be painted in either technique or a combination of the two methods. That is to say, there are three ways:

1. All outline.
2. Outline flowers and solid-stroke leaves.
3. All solid strokes.

Each of these alternatives produces a different emphasis in the completed painting. Flowers which are painted totally in outline may be described as 'light' in emphasis, as it is the brush point only which touches the paper. At the other extreme, when the flowers, leaves and stems are all painted in the solid-stroke technique, the composition has a stronger feeling to it, since much more of the brush head has been applied to the painting surface. Tradition has built up a series of accepted combinations for specific flowers, although there are certainly no rules governing the choices made.

Most outline technique flowers are painted in black, but the solid-stroke techniques are often more suitable to colour painting, except in the case of a very important and positive flower such as the lotus.



The Narcissus

To demonstrate the outline technique, a most suitable flower is the narcissus. The Shu-hsien, Water Immortal or narcissus is first mentioned in the 9th century as coming from Fu-lin, Byzantium. In late winter, when the Chinese celebrate the Spring Festival, they prepare feasts and decorate their houses with flowers and plants, their favourite for this purpose being the Narcissus. The delicate, narrow, emerald-green leaves, large white flowers, golden coronas and silvery-white roots provide an elegant background to the festivities and their delicate fragrance adds to the atmosphere.

The main stems are grown wild along the margins of the water canals at Chana becoming a thicket of flowers with little leaves. These are mainly varieties of cactus, which divide into the single flowered variety which has six petals, or the bunch flowered variety which has a number of spike petals clustered in a ball shape.

The Chinese have a rather nice colour, the fragrance and the elegance of the flower liken it to an ancient poem or painting.

Before beginning the painting, it is also very important to prepare the composition in the mind as fully as possible, while carefully rubbing the ink onto the silk paper.



Flowering the Spring

1. Load the tip of the brush only with black ink directly on the silk paper.
2. Beginning with the most central flower, point its centre and draw each petal starting from the inside of the flower.
3. Next, use the brush tip with some water on the palette and with dark grey paint draw those of the thick branches and the stems nearest to the flower.
4. Near the back it is painted with red ink.
5. Finally, the long elegant leaves are painted in dark ink.



The composition, which clearly shows white flowers in their elegant simplicity, can be left as complete at this stage, or have shades of grey (or colour) added. The shades should not be added too carefully, as the intention is not merely to 'fill in the outline' but to add more depth to the painting; and care should be taken that all the outlines are dry before adding these shades. To demonstrate the alternative, the outline flower and solid-stroke leaf method of painting flowers, the best example is the Chinese lotus.

The Lotus

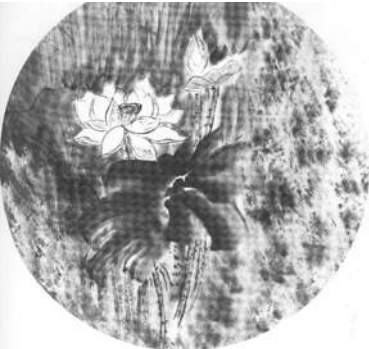
To the Chinese, the lotus is the most important of all the cultivated flowers, grown for both its beauty and its usefulness. It has large blossoms, tinted pink, creamy white or yellow, growing on stalks six or seven feet high, appearing from the centre of very broad, (sometimes three feet in diameter), nautarium-shaped leaves.

Every part of this plant has a special use; the fruits and leaves are used as food; the dried yellow stamens are used as an astringent and as a cosmetic; the seeds can be used as medicine or eaten as a dessert. The kernels are boiled in soup, roasted or eaten raw, while the stems are sliced and boiled. The leaves can be taken medicinally or used dried to wrap food.

The lotus is also known as a symbol of purity and perfection, growing out of the mud into a state of blossoming beauty and fruitfulness. The flowers are open for a mere three days, then petal by petal they disintegrate, leaving the green seed head exposed.

It has become very positively connected to Buddhism, partly because of the symbolism; partly because of the visual representation of the Wheel of the Law by the flower form, with the petals taking the place of the spokes. Buddha is usually represented as seated on the sacred lotus and, in imitation of this, Buddhist priests have developed the 'lotus posture' - a cramped position which develops a state of bodily peace. The flower is also one of the 'eight treasures', said to be auspicious signs seen on the sole of Buddha's foot.

It is not only a symbol important to Buddhists, that the lotus is recognised, but also as an emblem of one of the Eight Immortals of Taoism - the other main Chinese religion. The seed-cup on the lotus stem, holding as it does many seeds, becomes an emblem of offspring.



The lotus is also regarded as representing summer and fruitfulness; it appears in stylized form in paintings, in embroidery, on carpets and as ceramic decorations.

Although it is not an easy flower to paint, mainly because of the disproportionate size of the leaves and the fact that the Western painter may well never have seen a lotus bloom, it is the most important flower in Chinese traditional painting and as such is well demonstrated by the power and versatility of shades of black.



Painting the Lotus

- 1 Plan the composition so that spaces are left for crossing leaves and stems.
- 2 Paint the pod heads first by outlining the seed pod and the tiny circular seeds.

- 3 Seed pods on the stem should have a space left at the base so that the stalks can be joined correctly.



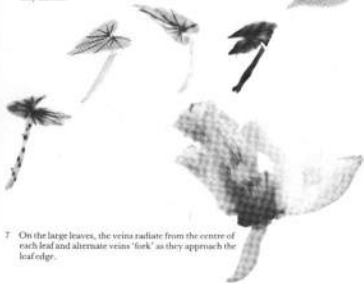
- 4 If the seed pods are still surrounded by the petals of the flower, then the petals grow from the base of the pod and overlapping must be planned before the guidelines are painted.



- 5 The flower petals are finely veined and, although it is not necessary to show these, light veined, thin ink lines can be included.



- 6 The leaves can be shown in various stages and positions as they unfold.



- 7 On the large leaves, the veins radiate from the centre of each leaf and alternate veins 'fork' as they approach the leaf edge.



11 The leaf stalks are darker than the flower stalks.



- 9 Each flower, bud and leaf has its own individual stalk.



Nearly bud is nearly open



Fully open flower

The Peony

The tree-peony is regarded as the king of flowers, the flower of riches and honour and is held in high esteem by the Chinese since the 'K'ang Dynasty.

It is an emblem of love and affection, a symbol of feminine beauty, and also represents the season of spring. The peony is sometimes called the 'flower of wealth and rank'. From the Sung period onwards it has often been a favourite pottery motif, both on its own and in competition with rocks.

If the plant becomes loaded with flower heads and heavily leaved in green this is regarded as an omen of good fortune; but if the leaves dry up and the flowers suddenly fade, this presages poverty for the flower's owner, or even some appalling disaster to the whole family.

Flowering plants are divided into two kinds; those with woody stems, usually perennials, and herbaceous plants which are usually annuals.



Painting the Peony

Following the painting of the narcissus as an all-outline flower, and the lotus, which was painted in the combined techniques of outline flower and solid-stroke leaves, the third technique is to

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paint the flowers and leaves all in the solid-stroke method. The peony is a good example of this method as it lends itself to the impressionistic looseness of the brush strokes, in contrast to the carefully constructed neatness of outline flowers.

The flower itself is large and heavy, not delicate, and is well shown by the techniques of shades of black.



Peony flower heads are very heavy. Notice how closely the flowers grow to the leaves.

The order of painting for the peony is: flower first, followed by leaves, and finally the stems are added. It is usual to begin at the centre of the flower, whether the flower is fully open or half open. Petals can be painted in a light shade of grey first, with strokes being superimposed in darker shades while the first brush strokes are still wet. The peony has petals darker at the outside and lighter in the middle, with each petal having a very ragged edge. The peony plant has its leaves grouped in threes at the end of a stem which is connected to the main one.

Centre brush point.



Brush point should always be to the centre.



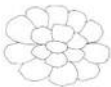
Add another petal layer in a lighter tone.



Add more petals to the top or bottom of the flower head, depending in which direction you wish the head to point.

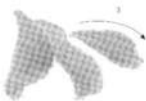
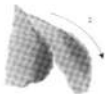


Petals arrow



Petals front





Add veins in black with tip of brush



For peony leaves use a medium wet brush and paint in groups of three.



A peony bud.



Insects

Bees, wasps, butterflies and other insects can be added to flower and foliage paintings to add life and a touch of realism to the composition. Insects gather round the flowers collecting their fragrance, they climbaking vines and alight on leaves. They can be used to introduce the subjects of spring, summer or autumn, by their very presence. Butterflies in spring have light wings and only the lower parts of a body show today eggs. In summer butterflies have strong wings, a robust body and tails lengthened with age. Flying butterflies have their tube-like mouth apparatus curled, but, alighted on a plant, the mouth extends to penetrate the flower and draw its secret. Although insects, including butterflies are usually pictured in flower paintings as an ornamental addition, nevertheless due regard should be paid to the insects, to maintain a certain degree of realism.

Painting Insects

There are two methods of painting insects, either with the outline or solid color method. Bees and wasps contain both and they are unique, not only for the color wings and head, but for the top of the head, the eyes and the hard three legs. Bees are often subtle, if ink has been splashed, it is an ever so slight mistake. As the Chinese bee is smaller than foreign varieties and is regarded by the Chinese as being an emblem of industry and thrift, it makes a very valuable addition to flower paintings.

Order for painting insects (except more butterflies)

1. Head
2. Body and wings
3. Legs



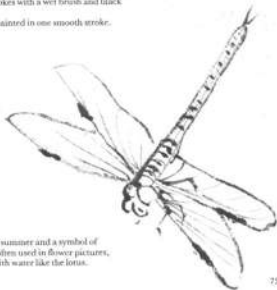
Bees and wasps

Important reminders

- 1 Insects usually have four wings and six legs.
- 2 Jumping insects have strong back legs and flying insects have large main wings.
- 3 When flying, an insect's body drops, but its wings point up.
- 4 An insect's legs are pulled up while flying.
- 5 When alighting an insect stretches its legs.

Notes on Painting Insects

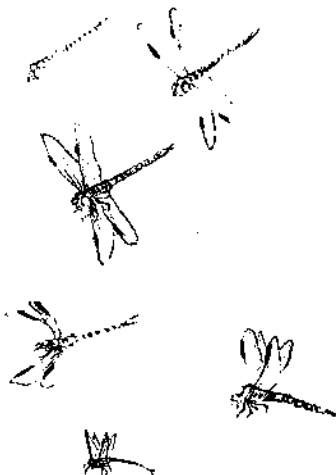
- 1 A small pointed brush should be used.
- 2 Hair-line strokes are needed, with even more delicate brushwork for really small insects.
- 3 The order of painting is eyes, head, thorax, abdomen, wings, legs and antennae.
- 4 The head of the insect (to be painted first) needs a dark shade of ink, with the eyes always black.
- 5 Paint the wings of a flying insect with a dry brush, working from the base of the wing where it joins the body and allowing it to fade outward.
- 6 Fuzzy insects, such as a bumble bee, need a dry brush.
- 7 Shiny insects like wasps or beetles need a wet brush.
- 8 Solid insects have their legs painted in a series of fine bone-type (like calligraphy) strokes with a wet brush and black ink.
- 9 Each antenna should be painted in one smooth stroke.



Dragonfly

The dragonfly is an emblem of summer and a symbol of instability and weakness. It is often used in flower pictures, particularly those associated with water like the lotus.

As these insects appear in large numbers before a storm, they are sometimes known as the 'typhoon fly', while the Chinese slang term for them is 'old glassy' because of their large untransparent wings. They fly over streams and along river banks, eating harmful insects and are, therefore, much appreciated by the people who live near water.





Peeping crickets and cicadas

Crickets

The cricket is the trope symbol of life and death and eternal return. Like the other insects, it has its own language. As crickets on a sleeping willow suggests the song of the waves, mingled with the rushing waves, carried by the wind, the peeping cricket is a symbol of buoyancy. Many animals, pondants, birds, walpoises, jacks, tropical crickets, herons, butterflies—crickets or crickets are meaningful in the lives of the crickets. The presence of a cricket in the room was a signal of good luck, or a warning of a disaster, or a feeling of tender and love. An open side of Chir-king was, that the first song of the cricket is the signal for work in the world. Women in prison, who was kept in the, in little girls, suggest that they play of their fellows at night, + that they could listen happily to them which would not their loneliness.

Butterflies

The butterfly is not only a symbol of summer but is also regarded as an emblem of joy, since the Chinese philosopher Chuang Tzu once had a dream in which he became a butterfly, happily flying from flower to flower sipping nectar. The same Taoist philosopher regarded the butterfly as a sign of conjugal felicity, perhaps the Chinese version of Cupid.

Although when painting insects, the head is usually painted first, this is not always so in the case of solid-stroke butterflies. Since the wings are the most important part of the insect they are painted first.





Special notes on butterflies

- 1 When flying, only half the body is visible.
- 2 At rest, the whole body is visible.
- 3 The butterfly has two antennae on its head.
- 4 The mouth is in between the antennae.
- 5 Flying in the morning, a butterfly's wings are straight up opposite each other.



Before a Chinese artist begins to paint, many hours have been spent in watching butterflies, for instance, or looking at the different varieties of insects, in flight and at rest. Every single element of nature is worthy of time and attention to the artist who wishes to portray, albeit impressionistically, the real, living world. The descriptions given here and the painting instructions for insects may seem to be very formal, but they should only be regarded as an aid, not a substitute for the artist's own eyes. One of the accrued benefits of an interest in Chinese traditional painting is that a better and more intense way of looking at things develops unobtrusively. Seeing, instead of merely looking, becomes an everyday occurrence. Even in the centre of a big city, there are bees and other insects to be seen and admired. The painting should follow the observation, so the ideas and information put forward in this section are only a pointer as to where and how to look, if this is the area of interest which fascinates you most.



Birds

Birds are rarely painted by themselves. They sit on the branch of a tree, pause near a flower or rest at the side of a watery pool. They help give life and movement, albeit gentle, to the calm, unruffled serenity of the traditional Chinese flower and blossom paintings. They also refer symbolically to character traits or imply unstated associations. A crane suggests longevity (the Chinese believe that the bird lives to 1,000 years of age), so for an



old man's birthday, a crane under a pine tree is considered lucky. Mandarin ducks and swallows often seen in pairs, ducks on a water lily pond or swallows among willow trees mean happy marriage. To a magpie is a very lucky omen and usually appears in large official celebratory paintings. The crane on page 106 gives some idea of the symbolism attached to the birds which feature most often in Chinese painting.

Painting Birds

The Chinese say "to paint a bird is to not go away from the form of an egg". A bird begins life as the egg and this is also the basic body shape. Two egg-shaped ovals provide the framework for the bird.



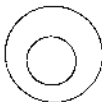
Birds are hatched from eggs and their shape closely follows that of an egg, with head, tail, wings and feet added. The tail grows at the end of the oval.

If the bird is divided into three sections, the third section is where the legs go.



If a bird is divided into five sections, the wings are in the upper second section.





The small circle, which represents the head, can be moved in side or outside the body as desired.



The preceding pictures give the general body shape and form. However, when starting to paint the bird there is an exception. Chinese order of painting which has to be followed. Since the bird must first be able to run and then to see, the first part of the bird to paint is the "Ou-Nia" part of the eye that is near the roof of the bill.

Although, occasionally, the eye can be painted before the beak, the eyes and beak are always painted before the body of the bird. Following the beak and the eyes, the head should be completed, then the bird's back, wing feathers, breast feathers, tail, legs and feet.

The two diagrams explain the order for both the 'brush and' and 'white-wash' methods of painting birds. The birds can then be placed on a branch or in a tree as appropriate. Both methods use a fine brush for the back, eyes and claws.



Diagram 1



Diagram 2



Diagram 3



Diagram 4



Diagram 5



Diagram 6

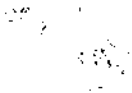


Diagram 7



Diagram 8

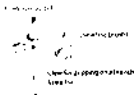


Diagram 9

Outline of brush and method

Diagram 10



Solid-stroke method. Fine brush for eyes, beak and claws. Medium brush for head, body and feathers.



Birds give life to a painting of a rather static branch, or tree, and can, therefore, be painted in a rather quiet, indistinct way. Alternatively, the bird can form the main element of the painting and, as such, will be required to demonstrate rather more of its own character. Some painters are experts in the art of depicting two or more birds in natural interaction in a fine and detailed manner, while Chai Pai Shih could convey the fluffiness of a baby chicken with three wet brush strokes.

As with all other subjects in traditional Chinese Painting, it is necessary to observe and enjoy birds in their natural habitat until a clear picture can be retained in the mind, before attempting to commit brush to paper. This observation of nature is a pleasure in itself and one of the many side benefits to be obtained from the study of this ancient oriental art form.

The Chinese are so enamoured of their birds that, like a pet, they take them out for walks, either still in their cages, or perhaps sitting on their shoulder.

This bird has space below and may fly down into the picture.



Composition

Arrange your flower and bird paintings so that they both look natural. In some places things may appear crowded, in other areas of the picture there may be much open space. According to the ancient Chinese, 'Where expansiveness is required, let there be room for a trotting horse, where compactness is required, let not a needle pass through'.

Ify putting the bird in one corner of the composition, he has the space to fly into the whole area.



This bird has space to fly upwards.





Bird Symbolism in Chinese Art

Name of bird	Legendary Significance	Associated Virtue	Associated Element
1. Cock	Symbolizes the elements of a country like strength and vitality. 1. As a rooster, its loud crow has literary spirit. 2. Squat on its feet means firm will and firmness. 3. Its long legs mean, for the spirit, his endurance. 4. Its red face, as herald for the head to give great news. 5. Parakeet inheriting the same.	Frivolousness of life, male principle Yang	Red rock, metal, wild, fire, heaven, protection against fire, without wall, a eternal peace over a distant away place
2. Crane	Next to Phoenix is a companion. The creature of the Soul of the departed in the Western Paradise	Long life, High official position, Messenger of the gods	White Cloud, Snow, Water
3. Goose	Three types of geese are used in the Chinese. The message of lack of its cry is a reminder to recognize someone	End, Old, long, to return	Sun, Fall, poetry
4. Dove	With its pigeon-like appearance of useful knowledge. Depicted the gods, symbol of peace, in the Han dynasty, was presented to a aged person	Long life, children, harmoniousness, metamorphosis, transformation	Good fragrance, Earth, balance, frequency of ritual party, Spring
5. Duck	Symbolizes a long life and paired. There is a poetic existence.	Poetic, Beauty, Conjugal fidelity	Water, Water birds
6. Falcon	With eagle and hawk emblem of a very strong and bold courage. Used on robes and pawns.	Audacity, Courage	Sun, Wild Animals, Warriors
7. Goose	Symbol of man's duty. Emblem of the recognition of the wild geese and the abundant life of geese	Perseverance, Seasonal changes	Warrior, Green, Newborn existence
8. Kingfisher	Five colors and imposing appearance. Speed. Resilient nature. Feathers used for application	Beauty and dignity	River, Woods, Light, Trees, Primordial World
9. Magpie	Mean: "Magpie (Good) news (Good) for me" or "I receive good news (Good) for me"	Among the stars, stars, dignity and Imperial rule	Beautiful Wonders, Trees and Country, Flowers
10. Owl	Long life and moral rule. Demand, war, death	Death, Grief, Mourning	Dark, Trees, Withered flowers
11. Parrot	Earth belongs between heaven and earth	Victory, Influence	Flowers and Symbols
12. Peacock	Beauty and dignity. The decoration of the peacock's feathers was given as a special reward	Beauty and dignity	Floral and beautiful landscape

Name of bird	Legendary Significance	Symbols: Force	Associations
13. Pheasant	Beauty and good fortune	Beauty and good fortune	Flowers and Hissing Birds
14. Phoenix	Imperial dignity, Beauty, Prosperity. Second of the four supernatural creatures.	Beauty and good fortune	Sun, Moon, Clouds and Waves
15. Quail	Military ardour and courage	Poverty Bravery	Millet and Grapes
16. Swallow	Women's voices. Danger. Peking is known as the city of swallows.	Speed Daring	Clouds, Birds and Flowers



Mounting Techniques

Unless the intention is to make a folding fan, then the next stage towards completing a finished picture is the mounting stage.

When the painting is finished, and has had time to dry thoroughly, the fragile easily-removed paper has to be protected with the support it needs to make it manageable. This is done by mounting the absorbent paper on to a card backing.

Mounting

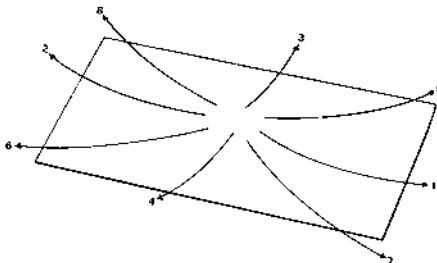
The Equipment required

- 1 A flat, well-polished metal or plastic surface, such as a freezer-proof table with a synthetic plastic surface.
- 2 Search wallpaper paste (not a synthetic, latex one) mixed to a slightly thinner consistency than recommended for paper hanging.
- 3 A large wallpaper brush with coarse bristles.
- 4 Appropriate mounting board, which should not be the laminated type as this is likely to separate when wet. A card, such as an antique Queen Anne board is the most suitable.
- 5 A sharp knife, metal straight edge, or square (or square forming vice) and a cutting board.

Method

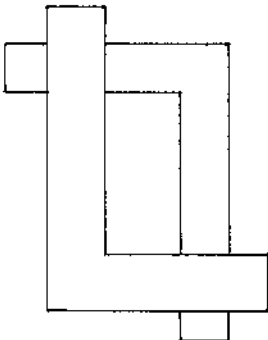
- 1 Prepare the working surface by ensuring that the flat table top is clean and well polished.
- 2 Check that the paste is correctly mixed.
- 3 Cut the mounting board so that it will completely cover the whole of the painting.
- 4 Lie the picture, painting side down, on the table top and flatten it with the hand.
- 5 Load the wallpaper brush fully, removing the excess, and then in a series of long, bold strokes from the centre of the painting to the outside, completely cover the painting with paste. Any wrinkles or folds can be 'coaxed' away by patiently brushing the surface with a paste-loaded brush. Care must be taken not to press too heavily and the fingers and hands must be kept away from the wet surface.

6. Check that all brush hairs, lumps of paste or spores of dirt are removed.
7. Holding the new, mangle and just above the pasted surface, slowly lower it, ensuring that it is located so that the painting is completely covered by the card.



8. Press the two parts together using a wallpaper brush or roller. When you are sure that they have joined together, then carefully peel away the newly mounted painting from the mangle top, checking that the painting has, in fact, stuck to the card.
9. Allow the new card painting to dry by placing it flat onto a newspaper.
10. The next stage in the process is to cut the picture into current size and shape.

If the picture is to be rectangular or very few Chinese paintings are square; therefore the best way to arrive at the correct proportions for the painting is by using two 'L' shaped pieces of board which can be moved around until the best position is found, and then the picture can be trimmed with a sharp knife.



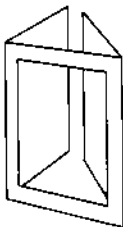
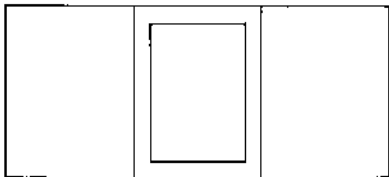
Simply move a mouse cursor over specific alignment points in the user interface to replace the text and/or images that do not fit.

Presentation

When the drawings are completed in the design tool, the final generated image should be saved. Some programs can save the image as a PDF file.

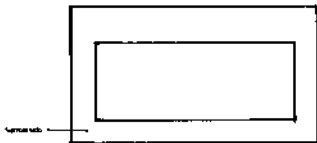
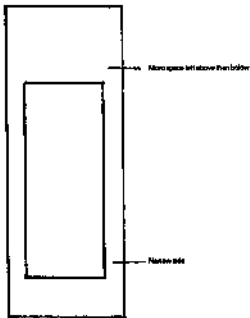
11. Manual Generation

1. Draw the diagram of the circuit in the software. An appropriate drawing style (e.g. height, width, etc.) needs to be used.



2. Cut out a rectangular hole in the centre section.
3. Place your completed painting behind the rectangular hole.
4. Fold the right hand section, under the picture, and glue closed. If necessary, coloured paper can be placed behind the picture to produce a tinted background.
5. A message can then be written on the inside wall etc.

Target paintings can be glued on to coloured backing board to make either vertical or horizontal pictures, remembering that Chinese paintings always have more space above the picture than below it, and also that the sides of the mounting board should be very narrow.



Your Questions Answered

Over a period of years, while teaching and lecturing on the techniques of Chinese painting, there have been many general queries on aspects related to, but not directly involved in, the painting, which have been asked again and again. This chapter provides the answers to some of these queries.

Question 1

Are there any general rules that the painter should follow?

Although traditional painting has accepted methods of representing nature, there are no hard and fast rules which demand that the artist should continue to be followed, provided that the overall concept of the picture falls within the precepts put forward by 'Hsieh Ho'. In the 'Classification of Painters' published about the year 100, Hsieh Ho listed six basic principles for traditional Chinese painters, of which all but the first can be realised by practice. These 'Six Canons' as they were called, are now observed by contemporary Chinese painters, so it is clear that they are of great importance.

The Six Rules

1. *The spirit and vitality of life and nature should be captured rather than the passive.* This first and most important of the six rules implies that there is more to a painting than fine mental effort. Additionally, the principles of Taoism and Buddhism are often visually demonstrated by the paintings of their devout followers.
2. *The brush shows the structure of the painting.* Control of the Chinese brush in all its manifold complexities and possibly being as important as the quality of traditional painting as a spirit. The very nature of the mineral necessary to manufacture brush and ink on the painting surface is much appreciated by the connoisseurs of Chinese brush painting.
3. *The subject matter of the painting should be recognizable.* Since Chinese painting is, by its very nature, impressionistic, care has to be taken that nature is not distorted too much so that it becomes abstract and unrecognizable. It is not necessary to paint a perfect variety of flower, or slavishly follow the proportionate size of a butterfly, but no intent of a departure from realism was considered allowable.

4. *The colors should be appropriate to the subject.* The most important aspect of this rule is its insistence that each of the seven shades of black is equivalent to a colour and can be used in any of reds, greens, etc.
5. *A painting should be composed entirely within its format.* The disposition of the subject matters on the painting surface is quite a different component of a Chinese picture and especially so for a Westerner. Because *qian* is so much a part of the original conception, there should eventually be whole areas of unfilled painting surface left when the picture is complete. Flowers and branches grow from the sides of the painting instead of arising from a horizontal plane within the picture. There are other compositional elements which also have to be considered when dealing with the different formats more specifically.
6. *Learning from the work of the old masters is an essential method of learning.* Practising, by using the compositions of *soong* and painters is a good method of learning as it immediately removes from consideration the most difficult element of the picture and of the demonstration to be focused on brush use and ink control. The tradition expressed as *‘ja pi, jiao’* (to use a brush, to have ink) indicates the importance placed on controlling both these Chinese painting elements *uie-tu*.

Most books on Chinese painting remind these six rules as there are the accepted principles and of great importance in this tradition, are four:

Question 2

In what respects Chinese painting differs in composition from Western painting?

Generally speaking, there is more white space left in a Chinese painting than in a Western painting, the proportion often being as high as two-thirds space to one-third painting.

Another characteristic of the Chinese painting is that, in accordance with tradition, more space should be left above the painting (representing heavens), than below (representing earth). The brocade mounting around a scroll reflects this space concept.

Question 3

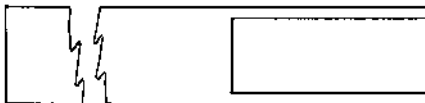
What are the most important format for Chinese painting and how did they evolve?

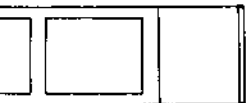
The physical format of a painting influences both the style and composition of the picture.

Wall Paintings Large, flat surfaces painted in strong colors and meant for public viewing, were the first of the Chinese traditional paintings. Very few of these have survived, but some good examples of Buddhist paintings were found in the cave of Tun-huang.

Screens Many different kinds of screens were used in Chinese houses, some with paintings put directly on to the treated wood and others having silk picture panels. Some screens consisted of a single panel stretched on legs, others had several vertical panels made into a folding screen. The screens had many uses. In the Han Dynasty (202 BC-AD 220) screens were placed behind household gods, used as room dividers, as single panels in the study and master and junior pairs or outside as wind-breaks.

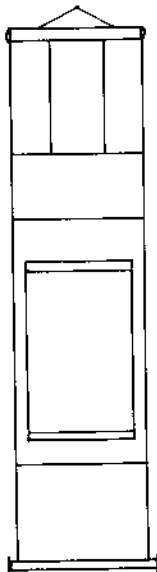
Handscrolls were small personal paintings, 9-14 inches high, they could be less than 3 feet long, or as much as 50 feet. A round wooden roller was attached to the bottom of the scroll and a semi-circular rest to the other end. Sometimes inscriptions were added to the paintings.





As the Chinese read from right to left, so the scroll is viewed by unrolling a bit at a time. This scroll might be tall, medium or short, according to the space required for the composition.

Maxine Scoll took the place of wall paintings and, as they were light in weight and easily rolled for storage, they could be changed often. The former allowed the whole painting to be seen at once by a considerably greater number of people. The usual height of such scrolls varied from 2-6 feet, although some were as long as 11 feet.



Although obtainable with difficulty in some quantities, it is now yet available in the United Kingdom.

Ancient paintings have a subtle brown tint, sometimes the result of the original paper being made from a coloured natural fibre, such as mulberry or bamboo. However, there was also a special liquid washed over paintings as a sun-screen and insect treatment. This liquid caused the paper to turn brown with age and accounts for the unusual parchment colour of many of the old scrolls.

It is possible in Chinese ink on recent brown coloration by washing over a composition, painted on white paper, with a strong tea solution. This is very rare and is provided, again, ink is dry before the wash is added, by the wash brush is wet and does not wring the paper, and if the tea is put on carefully in horizontal strokes which leave neither gaps nor overlaps. Of course, water with a point could be used as the wash, but the natural pigment of tea blends more effectively into the paper. Another method of achieving a coloured background is to mount the white paper painting on to a coloured board instead of a white one.

Question 9

What are 'Yin and Yang'?

Ancient Chinese mythology describes the world as being a hen's egg, which separated into the yolk and the white, one representing the dark elements which formed the earth, and the other part of the egg, the light, pure elements which formed the sky. These were *Yin* and *Yang*, representing the female (passive) and male (active) elements respectively.

The symbol shows that *Yin* and *Yang* are inseparably interwoven - that each does not exist without the other.

Together *Yin* and *Yang* constitute the *Tao* (the eternal principle), individually *Yin* is negative, dark, earth, moon, even numbers, valleys and streams, *Yang* is positive, light, heaven, sun, odd numbers and mountains. In painting, brush and paper, ink, silk and ink stone, seal and calligraphic plate, water, tea, mountains, are all part of the duality of *Yin* and *Yang*.