



# 刘 墉

的

# 情与艺

〔美〕刘  
墉 著 刘倚帆 译  
甘肃人民美术出版社

The Affections  
and Artistry of  
Yung Liu





# 刘墉的情与艺

*The Affections and Artistry of  
Yung Liu*

[美]刘 墉 著 刘倚帆 译



甘肃 人民美術出版社  
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The Affections and Artistry  
of  
Yung Liu

[美] 刘 墉 著

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氤夢樓

六十六年

夏

蜀郡張大千



氤夢樓·Yin Menglo

張大千先生為劉墉畫室氤夢樓題字  
Calligraphy by Chang Dai-chen (60×90cm)



## 前言

这是一本画集，也是一本传记，里面半数的作品不曾公开展出，甚至连我的亲友都没见过。因为那是“私房画”，就像日记，记录我的心灵世界；那是实验，透过它们，发展出我今天的画风。也可以说，这本编年的画集，呈现了我四十多年来创作的心路历程。

正因此，在编写的过程中，我不会为了炫耀，只收录成熟的代表作。相反地，某些作品即便青涩，只要能显示特有的心情，我仍然把它纳入。相信熟悉我文学作品的朋友一路看来，更能因此了解我“写作”的心境。曾使用我的“理论书”和“工具书”的朋友，也能从我少年时的几张草稿，发现原来“研究的源头”在那里。

为了编写这本书，我不得不翻箱倒柜，几次哮喘发作，硬撑着将事情完成。回顾过去近半个世纪的人生，有血有泪，有离有合，有成有败。我感慨，但不悔恨。因为无论那脚印的深与浅，颠蹶与稳健，正确与错误，我都是踩着过来的。如果非要我为自己下个评语，那或是：

聪明人用笨方法治学；笨人用聪明方法治学。

敲我的锣，打我的鼓；不负我心，不负我生！

刘云

二〇〇六年五月十日于纽约

## Foreword

This book is not only a collection of my artwork, but also an autobiography. About half of the paintings inside have yet to be exhibited; some, even my closest friends have not seen. These are my “personal paintings.” They are a journal, documenting the world of my mind; they are experiments, through which I discovered and developed my current style. It could be said that this collection represents my 40-year journey of artistic creation.

As a result, I did not, for the sake of showing off, only include my best mature works. Instead, even if a painting seemed a bit amateur, as long as it revealed a special emotion, I was sure to add it to the pile. I believe that readers familiar with my literary works will now better understand the “mood” under which I wrote and the source of my philosophies and analysis.

In order to compile this collection, I had to rummage through chests and cabinets, often almost having asthma attacks from the dust. But my willpower and attitude compelled me to complete the task. Thinking back about the half-century of my life, there were blood and tears, unity and separation, successes and failures. I do not regret or hate. Because no matter how heavy or light those footsteps were, faltering or steady, straight or crooked, I walked them and survived. If I were to draw a conclusion from my past, it would probably be the following. Geniuses learn by seemingly excessive studies; less intelligent people learn by shortcuts. I will play my own gong and beat my own drum; I will follow my heart and live a life with no regrets.

Yung Liu

New York

May 10, 2006



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and Artistry of  
Yung Liu

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山水人物作品

*The Affections and Artistry  
of  
Yung Liu*

*Landscapes and People*

刘墉的情与艺

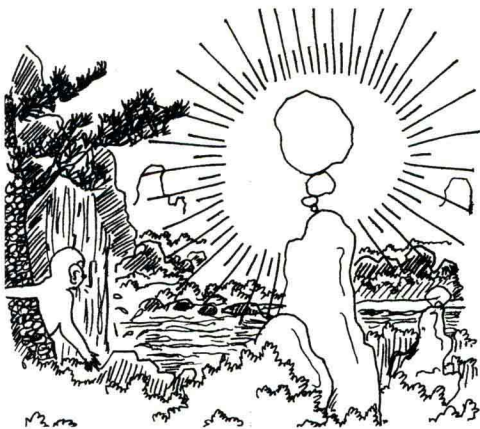
现代孙悟空  
Modern Monkey King

大概因为小时候总看漫画书,画漫画又最能得到同学的共鸣,所以在高中之前,我总是画漫画,还曾经因为画光溜溜搂抱的男生女生,被老师狠狠打了两下手心,至今仍痛。记忆中我的漫画“订成书”的有初一讽刺老师的《猫头鹰老师》、初二纪录去阳明山和新北投游玩的《阳明一日》、初三画的神话故事《卡伦斩魔记》,前两本早不见了,《卡伦斩魔记》投稿给《正声儿童月刊》,不幸遇上“葛乐礼”大台风,与杂志社一起被水淹了。

能够保存至今的只有这本《现代孙悟空》,大概为十四五岁的作品。故事一开头是:“话说东胜神州敖来国的仙山上有一颗奇石,因为核子分裂爆炸,炸出一只孙猴子。孙猴子曾经抱着火箭冲进水帘洞,又带领群猴以现代武器大闹天宫……”。此处摘录故事前段。

Before the busy years of high school, I was constantly drawing comics. It was probably because I loved to read comic books as a child, and I also enjoyed the awe with which classmates reacted to my creations. I'll never forget the time the teacher beat me for drawing people in a nude embrace... it still hurts. I actually stapled some of my comic strips into books. In seventh grade, there was Owl Teacher, which was full of insulting caricatures. In eighth grade, I recorded a trip to Yang Ming Mountain. Both of these books are long lost. The ninth grade book was a fantasy story, which I submitted to a children's monthly periodical. Unfortunately, a hurricane flooded the magazine office, along with my comics.

This Modern Monkey King, from age 14, is the only one of my comic strips that has been successfully preserved. The story is a modernized twist on the popular legend of Sun Wukong. A few selected pages are shown here.



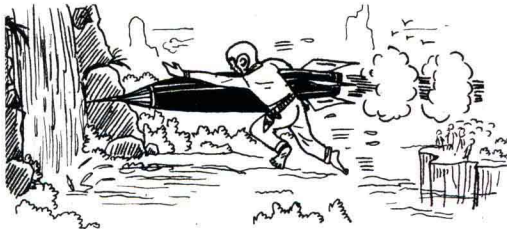
1. 话说在东胜神州,海外有国土,名曰傲来国。国近大海,海中有一座名山,唤为花果山,此山乃十洲之祖脉,三岛之来龙,自开浊而立、鸿蒙判后而成,真是个好山。那座山,正当顶上,有一块仙石,其石有三丈六尺五寸又八厘高,二丈四尺七寸五分三厘点九毫循环小数围圆,高按周天三百六十五又四分之一度,围圆按正历二十四气,上有九窍八孔、七洞、六水孔、八十三个细菌窝、五十二个子弹洞,按九宫八卦,四面更无树木遮阴,左右倒有芝兰和细菌、滤过性毒、立克次小体相衬。

1) It is said that in a mystical land, on a great mountain by the sea, there is an enchanted stone.



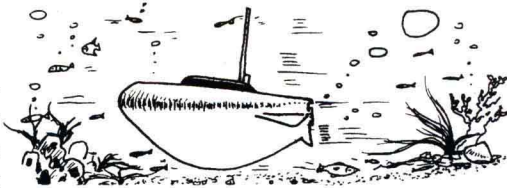
2. 盖自开辟以来,每受天真地秀、日精月华、虫咬、菌寄生,遂有灵通之意,内育仙胞,一日但闻轰然一声巨响,山摇地动,一个中子击中原子核,即起分裂产生较多悟空中子,这些中子再使其他孙猴原子核分裂,产生更多老孙中子,使更多大圣原子核分裂,孙悟空原子弹遂爆炸,时西元前八千亿亿年。山上小猴纷纷无条件投降,拥其为帝。

2) Because of a nuclear reaction, a monkey named Sun Wukong popped out of the stone. All the little monkeys of the mountain surrendered to him and made him Monkey King.



3. 原子弹孙悟空,他曾经抱着神天号火箭,冲入水帘洞。

3) Monkey King once invaded Water-Curtain Cave with a rocket.



4. 也曾经乘原子潜水艇到太平洋马里亚纳海沟的龙宫里要去金箍棒。

4) He also took a submarine under the Pacific Ocean to swindle the "as-you-will resizeable cudgel" from the palace of the East Sea dragon king.



5. 更放起齐天大圣的气球。  
5) He even released a balloon proclaiming his nickname, "Great Sage Equal of Heaven."



6. 引起天宫的惊恐,最后终于被如来的原子毒气打倒,禁于天庭监狱。  
6) This act enraged the gods, who knocked him out with poisonous gas and locked him up.

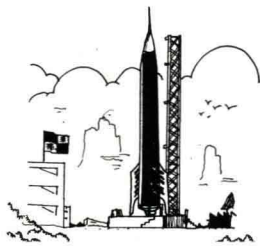


7. 幸而被唐僧劫狱把他救出来,于是为唐僧当三轮车夫,上西天取经。  
7) Sanzang the Tang High Priest freed Sun Wukong, who repaid Sanzang by serving as his 3-wheel cart driver on his journey to the West.



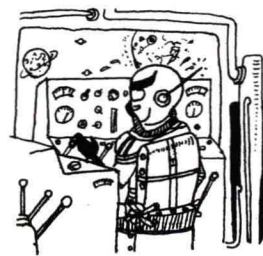
8. 功成圆满，孙悟空驾云荣归故里，猴群迎接，好不热闹。

8) Mission accomplished, Sun Wukong returned home on a cloud and was welcomed by crowds of monkeys.



9. 花果山科学发达，制成太空火箭，自然是孙悟空当太空人。

9) Technology rapidly advanced on the Mountain of Flowers and Fruits. There were now space shuttles, and Sun Wukong was naturally the astronaut.



10. 火箭控制失灵，一直向上冲。

10) He lost control of the rocket and could not stop it from shooting upward.



11. 冲到天堂，适逢太上老君，驾着彩云，去赴仙桃盛会，庆祝孙悟空未上天界捣乱十周年纪念。

11) It shot all the way to Heaven; Sun Wukong thus disrupted a 10th Anniversary party.

**轰轰**

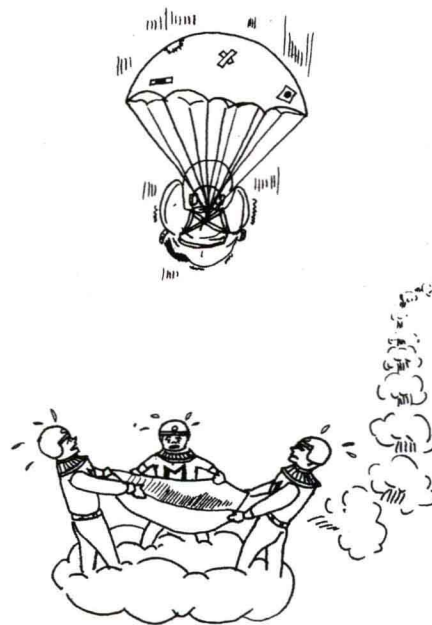
12. 但听轰隆一声巨响。

12) A loud hong was heard.



13. 火箭穿云而过，太上老君幸而带了降落伞，飘在空中大叫救命。

13) The rocket crashed through the cloud. The Heavenly Emperor luckily had a parachute; he floated in the air and shouted for help.



14. 救生队迅速开到。

14) The Heavenly Guard immediately arrived.



15. 天庭大惊，出动各式武器展开一场混战。

15) Heaven was shocked and attacked with all sorts of weapons, resulting in a very messy war.



17. 悟空见敌人众多，火箭又失灵，只有跳出火箭。

17) Sun Wukong, with such a great enemy and an uncontrollable rocket, had no choice but to jump out.

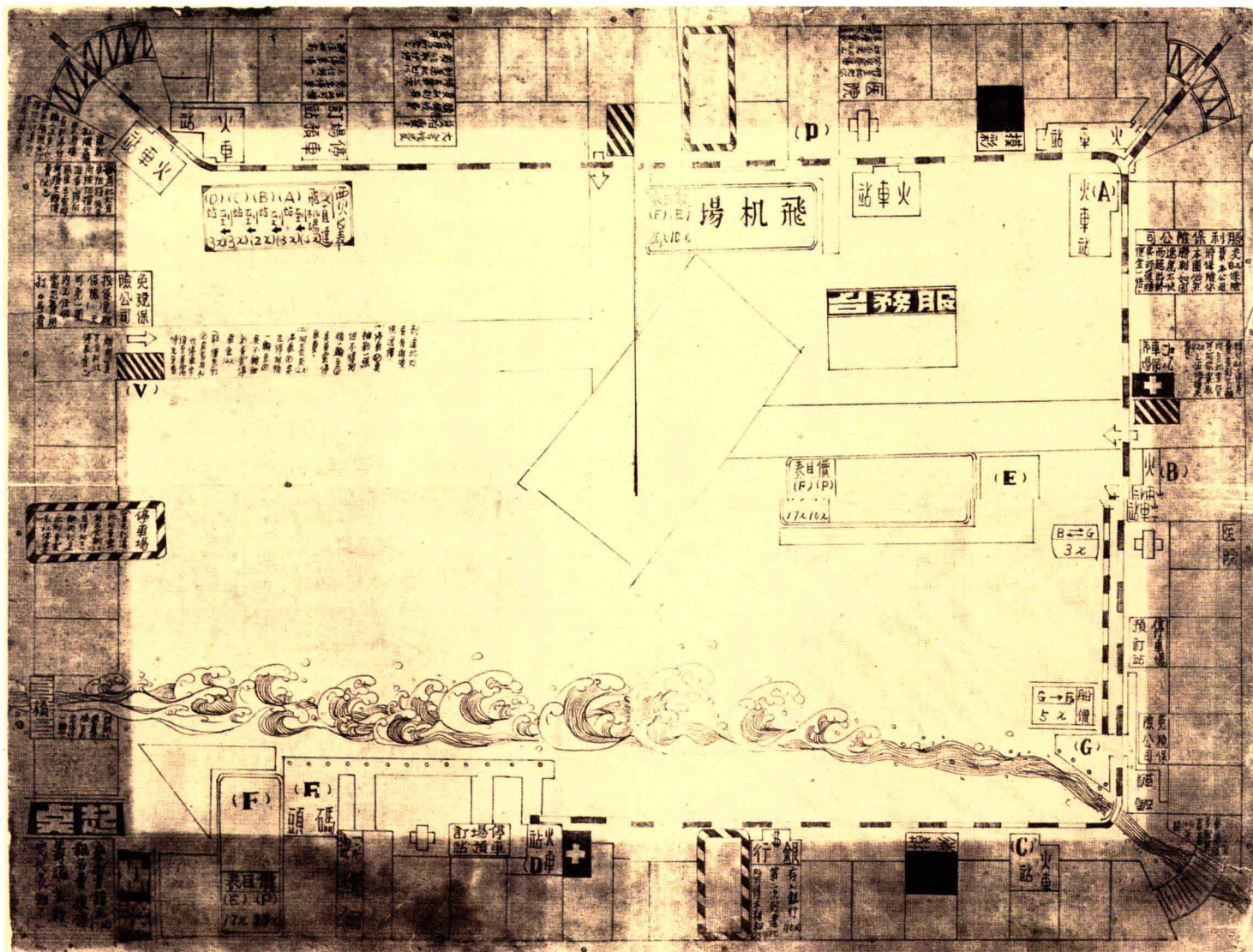


18. 托塔天王奋勇出来应战。

18.) Courageous King Tuota was ready to fight.

16. 新闻记者也出动采访镜头。

16) Even the news reporter set out to record the event.



纸上游戏·钢笔水墨图画纸 (39.5×54.5cm) 1964

## 纸上游戏 Games on Paper

虽然父亲在我九岁时就病逝了，但我一直到今天都记得他带我一起玩“纸上迷宫”的情景。也就是用笔画，从迷宫一头“走入”，再“走出”的游戏。

大概也因此，我从初中开始，就常设计迷宫给同学玩，后来则投稿。我高中三年的零花钱，多半都是为报纸创作纸上游戏赚来的。可惜我把发表了报纸放在床褥子下面，几年之后翻出来看，上面的图文全模糊了，可知厚厚的褥子下还是能感受到上面身体翻动的。

除了画漫画、作纸上迷宫，我也设计许多“棋”和多人一起玩的的游戏。我至今不会下象棋、围棋，跳棋功力也不高，但当年玩自己设计的“棋”，包赢！

这是我保存至今的一个“游戏”，乍看像“大富翁”，其实不同，里面是个旅途，有飞机、火车、汽车和船，玩者依掷骰子决定一次跑几步。过河要买桥票，停车要缴款，但又可向下一个走到那停车场的人收取权利金。其中也有保险公司和医院，可以投保“胜利险”，没赢则能拿到理赔。至于走到医院则非缴诊疗费不可，否则退回原点养伤。更重要的是中途可以转搭火车、船和飞机，花钱买票超前，只是徒快无用，错过终点，仍是一场空。

这游戏玩过的朋友太多了，居然能保存至今。其间许多朋友建议我拿来贩售，我都没答应，现在刊在这儿，先要强调一句：不准盗版！

Although my father passed away when I was nine years old, I still remember doing mazes with him. In middle school, I myself started to create mazes for my friends, and then for periodicals. In fact, most of my spending money during high school came from making games for newspapers. Unfortunately, I foolishly stored all my works under my mattress. When I took them out a few years later, the drawings were blurred and incomprehensible.

In addition to creating comics and mazes, I invented numerous board games that many people can play together. This one may look like Monopoly, but it is actually quite different. It is a journey with various modes of transportation: airplane, train, car, and boat. Rolling the dice determines how many steps the player moves. The player must pay a bridge toll to cross the river and pay to park his car in the parking lot. There are also an insurance company and a hospital; “success insurance” compensates those who lost. If the player cannot pay the hospital fee, he must return to the starting point. Most importantly, he can buy airplane, train, or boat tickets to get ahead. However, speed is not the key to winning; if he travels past the finishing point, he gets nothing.

Countless people have played this board game, but it is still in fair condition today. Many of my friends suggested selling it to a toy company, but I never agreed. Now I'm publishing it here, so I must warn everyone: no pirating!

I truly enjoy the work of analyzing, organizing, and even researching. *My Guide to Tang Poetry, Ten Thousand Mountains: The Spirit and Technique of Chinese Landscape Painting, The Manner of Chinese Bird and Flower Painting, and Inside the White Cloud Studio: The Spirit and Work of Ninety Years of Master Jun-Bi Huang* were all produced in such a way.

In 9th grade, I selected illustrations of human behavior from comics and history books. I organized the pictures into children, working girls, ladies, politicians and students, soldiers, etc. In this way, a 15-year-old's booklet of people drawings was made.

I later learned, by studying these drawings, to create my own. In 10th grade, I began to illustrate historical stories. The example below illustrates a poem by Li Houzhu:

Spring blossoms and autumn moon  
Must know many stories of the past.

Last night the eastern wind  
disturbed the little cottage again.

In the moonlight, I could not think  
about going back.

Even at the age of 15, I had an  
obvious love of portraying the moon.

我很喜欢分析整理甚至考据的工作，《唐诗句典》《山水写生画法》《翎毛花卉写生画法》《白云堂画论画法》都是这样产生的。这种先分解、再分析的做法，由少年时就开始了。最早是分析写小说有哪些不同的语法。我先从各家小说里找出不同的陈述方式，列出来比较，最后简化成六七种。至于学画之后，每次上课回来，我都会分析老师讲的东西。譬如画“勾云”（就是用线条勾出云的轮廓、表现云的动态），分析出“线条要避免平行，要有宽窄的节奏变化”等等。这样做跟我写生花卉时，记录蕊丝叶脉，甚至解剖有同样的好处，就是先找出“理”，再依此类推、进而发挥，于是能事半功倍。

这是我初中三年级从当时漫画书或历史插画家的作品中整理出来的人物动态。归类为儿童类、村妇侍女类、仕女类、官宦书生类、军人类等。成为一部十五岁小孩编的人物画谱。

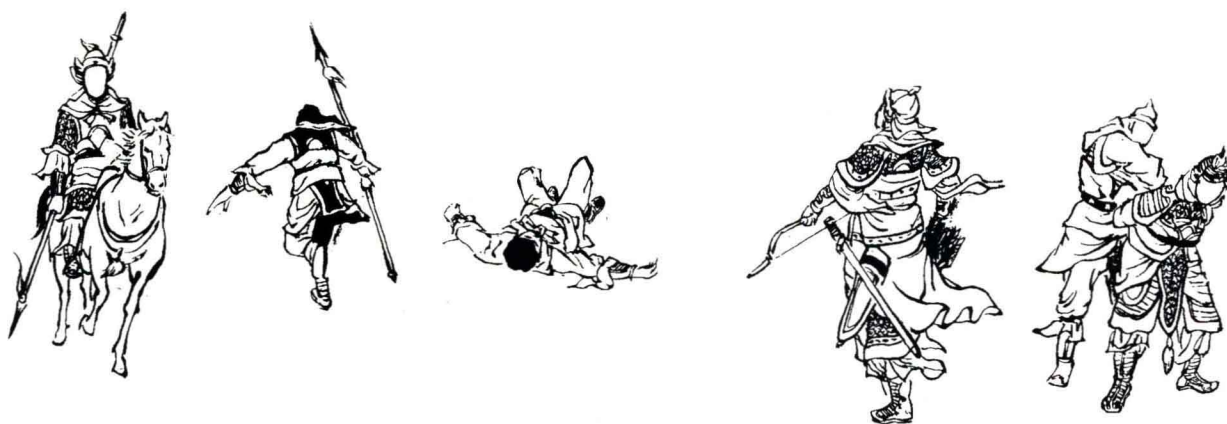
然后则能触类旁通地开始自己创作，并从高一开始画历史故事的插图。下面这张是为李后主《虞美人·感旧》“春花秋月何时了，往事知多少。小楼昨夜又东风，故国不堪回首月明中……”，所配的插图。看得出，那时我已经爱画月亮。

## 人物画谱

Booklet of People Drawings



春花秋月·水墨矾棉纸(27×12cm) 1965



军士类



士绅类



仕女类



少女类



儿童类



仕女类



家家凉阁听鸣蝉·水墨水彩生宣纸(126×33cm)1966

## 家家凉阁听鸣蝉

### Everybody Listens to the Cicadas Sing

我是进高中那年暑假，去台北丽水街的“丽水精舍”拜胡念祖先生为师，开始学水墨画的。我的进度很快，居然才三个月，已经画四尺四开的“设色”作品，而且“歪打正着”地获得台湾全省“学生美展”大专高中组的第二名，得第一和第三的都是师大美术系的高材生，令我得意极了。胡老师则猜我虽然学画不久，但那张参展作品用笔大胆，让评委看走眼，以为是老手。胡老师曾在师大美术系任教，是黄君璧先生的弟子。他的传统功力极深厚，又能创新，泼墨作品甚至被张大千先生推崇。可惜我学画一年后因肺病吐血休学近一年。这是病痊愈后再回师门的习作，大概因为很得意，特别请胡老师题字。他写道：“刘墉贤隶习画两周年，已略知笔墨之妙……”记得我那时很不以为然，心想：他怎能说我“略知”？我应该已经“熟知”了！

那年我十七岁，正是年少轻狂。

It was the summer before high school that I went to Taipei to begin my education of Chinese ink painting with Mr. Hu Nian Zu. My progress was rapid. In only three months, I had already, unexpectedly, won second place in the Taiwan All-Province Student Art Contest. Both the first place and third place winners were top students in Taiwan's best art college (National Taiwan Normal University); I felt so proud.

Professor Hu speculated that although I had not been painting for very long, I took risks with my flashy strokes, thereby fooling the judges into thinking that I was very experienced. Professor Hu was once a disciple of Mr. Huang Jun Bi. He had strong traditional skills but could also create his own techniques. Unfortunately, after just one year of study, lung disease forced me to leave school for almost a year; I painted this work upon my return. I was so overjoyed that I requested an inscription from Professor Hu. He wrote, “Liu Yung diligently studied art for two years and is beginning to know how to make magic with brush and ink.” I remember thinking that the time, “How can he say that I am ‘beginning to know?’ I should already ‘very well know!’”

I was 17 years old. It was teenage foolishness.

## 美少女

### Portrait of a Beauty

大概每个人在少年时都会喜欢收集明星照片或画明星，我也不例外，高中时画了许多“现代美女”，有些是想象的，有些是依画刊上的照片画的。当时已经学会了国画，所以多半的作品都是以水墨和国画颜料画在宣纸上。这张是我画的香港影星秦萍，以花青水墨晕出头发，再以破锋勾出刘海的发丝。脸孔以赭石和胭脂水墨慢慢积染，居然效果十分细腻。近年见小女生、小男生收藏日本人画的漫画美少女，我窃想自己少年时画得不比他们差，可以算是“祖辈”的美少女画家了。

这张画至今仍挂在我台北的画室，每次看到，都重温“少年维特”的浪漫情怀。画上的背景树林是我用卫生纸团起来蘸色拍打而成。应算是后来“折皱皱擦喷染法”的滥觞。

Almost every teenager likes to collect photos of movie stars or to draw celebrities, and I was no exception. During high school, I illustrated many “contemporary beauties”: some from my imagination, some based on magazine pictures. I had already learned the Chinese style of painting at that time, so most works were completed with ink on Xuan paper.

This is my painting of the Hong Kong star Qin Ping, and it actually turned out to be quite detailed. I think it's just as good as the Japanese anime boys and girls collect nowadays. The painting still hangs in my Taipei studio. Every time I see it, all those youthful romantic emotions rush back.



美少女·水墨水彩生宣纸(66×34cm)1967



## 水上人家

### Dwellings by the Water

十八岁到二十一岁，我很爱画长卷，总觉得这种横着延伸的长条作品，很有电影“摇镜头”的效果。可惜都被人收藏了，其中一卷极佳的山水作品去了日本，更不可能“追到”，只有这张因为送给了我舅舅，得以保存，而且被我最近以一张新画的“九寨沟瀑布”换了回来。

画的是南国的水上人家，草顶的吊脚屋临溪而建。屋里有人饮酒、有人伏案、有人休息。岸边和码头上有人招船、有人卸货、有人跌坐聊天、有人肩担行走、有人赶鸭喂食，还有牛车等着载货。至于水上则有画舫、有渡船、有货船、有渔舟。大人小孩左顾右盼、彼此呼应，荡桨者、撑篙者，还有拉网打鱼者……算算时间，戊申年我十九岁，大概是入师大美术系那年画的。

From age 18 to 21, I loved to paint handscrolls. I always felt that these extended horizontal works had a panoramic movie-like effect. It's a pity that they have all been sold, including one to Japan, so it is impossible to “hunt down.” This one I gave as a gift to my uncle, and I traded one of my new waterfall paintings to have it back.

The image shows a family traveling by water, past thatched houses on the shore. In the houses are people drinking, talking, and resting. Along the river and on the dock are people waving at boats, transporting cargo, chatting, strolling, feeding ducks, and driving ox carts. On the water are ferries, freighters, and fishing boats.

I was around 19 years old when I completed this painting, probably the year I entered National Taiwan Normal University's art school.