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鮮李 清生花卉冊



清李鱣写生花卉册

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清李鱣《写生花卉册》说明

李鱣，字宗扬，号复堂，别号懊道人，江苏兴化人。生于清康熙二十五年（1686年），卒年约在乾隆二十二年至二十五年间。李鱣二十六岁中举，二十九岁入清官充当宫廷画师，因受到排挤，不久即离去。后以检选出任山东滕县知县，又“以忤大吏归日”。之后，一直在扬州卖画，成为“扬州八怪”中的重要书画家之一。

李鱣早年学画山水，入清官后，康熙帝玄烨曾指令他跟随著名花卉画家蒋廷锡学习，如是便画花鸟。此外，他还曾从著名指头画家高其佩学习过，同时又受到石涛的影响，用破笔泼墨法创作花鸟。他的绘画风格，就是在吸收这些前人成果的基础上自己的创作发挥而形成的。

这套《写生花卉册》，创作于雍正六年（1728年），其时李鱣四十一岁，正是他吸收了各家笔墨的长处，形成自己的风格，走向成熟时期的作品。构图用笔，略不经意，泼墨大胆，挥洒自如，而规矩方圆，尺度颜色，又见其工力精湛。画中描绘的各种形态及其题句，表现出他怀才自负而要有所作为的思想。无论从笔墨技巧与思想情致，都与他晚年的那种颓唐散漫的作品大为不同，这对于我们了解研究李鱣的绘画创作及其发展道路，是很好的资料。

《写生花卉册》，绫本，设色，共八页，每开纵30.8厘米，横38厘米，今藏河南省博物馆。

Flower Paintings by Li Shan of the Qing Dynansty

Li Shan, alias Zhong Yang, and also known as Futang, Taost priest Ao, was a native of Xinghua County, Jiangsu Province. He was born in the 25th year during the reign of Emperor Kang Xi of the Qing Dynasty (1686 A.D.) and died around the 22-25th year of the reign of Emperor Qian Long. He was a successful candidate in the imperial examination at the provincial level in the 50th year of the reign of Emperor Kang Xi (1711). In the year 1738 (the third year of the reign of Emperor Qian Long) he became a magistrate of Teng County, Shandong Province and held the post for four years. Later, because of his disobedience to the will of a high official, he was dismissed from his office and went home. He made a living with his brush and spent the rest of his life in Yangzhou. He was known as one of the "Eight Yangzhou Eccentrics" in the history of Chinese painting.

Li Shan learned to paint landscape in his early years. Later, he entered the royal painting academy to learn from Jiang Tingxi to paint flowers and birds. He has also learned from Gao Qipei. Living in Yangzhou he studied how the Monk Shitao painted, he likewise adopted Shitao's technique of using a bald brush and splash-ink.

This "Flower Painting Album" was completed in 1728 when he was forty one years old. He broke away from the

confines of conventional subject matter, thus lending a greater variety to flower painting with respect to content, style and means of expression. The representationa and inscriptions therein of various objects reveal the master's eagerness about his progress. Now it is housed in the Henan Provincial Museum.

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大官葱嫩三三細鮓
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