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明 董 溪 花卉 册



明 蓝 瑛 花 卉 兰 石 册

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明蓝瑛《花卉册》说明

蓝瑛，字田叔，号蜨叟，晚号石头陀，钱塘（今浙江杭州）人，明万历十三年（公元1585年）生，约清康熙九年（公元1670年）卒。

蓝瑛擅长画山水，法宋、元诸家。徐沁《明画录》谓蓝瑛山水“初年秀润，摹唐、宋、元诸家，笔笔入古，而于子久（黄公望）究心尤力”。“晚年笔墨苍劲，人物写生并佳，兰石尤绝”。张庚《国朝画征录》说“画之有浙派，始自戴进，至蓝（瑛）为极”，因之在画史上，他有“浙派殿军”之称，他的绘画于山水之外，兼工花鸟、梅竹，自成一格，后世把他与明代著名画家沈周、文征明并重。

蓝瑛远涉唐、宋名家，近学元黄公望，有浙派苍劲挺拔之神，山水、梅竹、兰石，无不情高韵美，幽雅清润，当时及稍后师法蓝瑛者甚多。明陈洪绶，清金陵八家中的龚贤、樊圻、吴宏、高岑、邹喆及明末清初扬州的一些画家的艺术风格，都显示了与蓝瑛画风有密切关系。

本册凡十二开，纸本，或墨笔，或淡设色。每开纵28.8厘米，横37.4厘米，均署款。末开署款“蜨叟为尔符辞世兄”。所绘梅、竹、兰、石、菊、荷花、牡丹、水仙等，水墨淋漓，形象生动，布局巧妙，虚实相映。册中折枝梅竹一幅，老枝遒劲，疏花半开，竹枝竹叶，寥寥数笔，给我们以挺拔有神的美的感受。

蓝瑛之子蓝孟，孙蓝深、蓝涛，均以画名。

Flower Paintings of Lan Ying of the Ming Dynasty

Lan Ying, styled Tianshu, also known as Dieshou, was a native of Qiantang (the present-day Hongzhou), Zhejiang province. He was born in the 13th year of the reign of Emperor Wan Li (1585) of the Ming dynasty and died in the 9th year of the reign of Emperor Kang Xi (1670) of the Qing dynasty.

Lan Ying was good at painting landscape which followed the style of many famous painters of the Song and Yuan dynasties. Xu Qin, a critic of the Ming dynasty, admired his remarkable brushwork and skill, saying that Lan Ying's brush possessed the spirit of antique. Lan Ying often copied works by the great masters since the seventh century. He sought to model his landscape style on that of Huang Gongwang of the Yuan dynasty. The brush and ink in the works of Lan Ying's later period are dense and strong. He was highly accomplished in figure and sketch painting. In the history of Chinese art, Lan Ying was often said to be the "last master of the Zhejiang School", as many of his landscape paintings reflected the academic style of the early Ming Zhejiang painters. He was also an able painter of flowers and birds, orchids and rocks, and plums and bamboos. In his later years he called himself Shitou Tuo (Stone Top). Lan Ying was often compared to the Ming's distinguished artists including Sun Zhou and Wen Zhengming. Lan Ying had a deep influence upon his contemporaries as well as later great artists, such as Chen Hongshou, Gong Xian, Fan Qi, Wu Hong, Gao Cen and Zhou Zhe. Lan Ying's son (Lan Meng) and grandsons (Lan Shen and Lan Tao) were also famous artists.

This scroll consists of twelve sections (28×37.4cm), each with a flower and rock in ink or colour on paper. Lan Ying painted in fluid, vigorous strokes the plums, bamboos, orchids, chrysanthemums, peonies and narcissuses which appear to be most realistic.



明 藍瑛《花卉册》(十二开)之一



明 蓝瑛《花卉册》(十二开)之二



明 蓝瑛《花卉册》（十二开）之三



明 蓝瑛《花卉册》（十二开）之四





明 蓝瑛《花卉册》（十二开）之六



明 蓝瑛《花卉册》(十二开)之七



明 藍瑛《花卉冊》（十二开）之八



明 藍瑛《花卉册》（十二开）之九



明 蓝瑛《花卉册》(十二开)之十



明 藍瑛《花卉冊》(十二开)之十一

