割狮畫集



劉柳董禁



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劉獅、童建人伉儷傳略

劉獅,字獅子,號蒔魚老人,原籍江蘇武進。生於雲南昆明。幼聰穎,多才藝,年僅十八即卒業於上海美專,旋東渡日本深造。研習西畫、雕塑,前後八年,藝事精進,學成返國,任母校教席。論畫主擷取中西之長,樹立新寫實主義畫風,學者景從。淞滬戰起,投筆從戎,轉戰湘桂主線,負傷在一民宅休養,無意間得民宅主人遺留之文房四寶,且屋前有一魚池,內有數尾鯉魚悠遊自在,由此朝夕觀摩自遣,成稿在胸,神而化之,卓然成畫魚名家。抗戰勝利,復返滬上,仍供職母校,歷任西畫、雕塑等系主任,常在京滬等地舉行個展,極獲佳評。民國三十五年七月,在南京展出作品,適美國總統特使馬歇爾將軍來華,對其「九如圖」甚為激賞,流連不忍遽去,當由中國文化事業公司以國幣百萬元購贈,馬氏受畫,如獲至寶,成為轟動一時之新聞。劉氏來台後,倡組美術協會及雕塑學會,並任大專院校藝術教授,門牆桃李遍佈中外,甚著聲譽。夫人童建人女士,別署慈湖女史,浙江慈谿人。早歲與劉氏均就學上海美專。擅花鳥,工詩詞,長書法,時稱三絕。落筆渾成,無斧鑿痕,一花一葉,自然風致。筆力矯健,氣勢磅礡,精工處見其氣韻,奔放處不離矩矱,一掃閨閣中纖媚柔弱之態,在畫壇甚負盛名。劉氏伉儷聯合之作,花木清妍,錦鱗宛妙,尤令人嘆為觀止。

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MR. AND MRS. LIU SHIH

Mr.liu Shih, known as Lion Liu, a native of Wu-chin, Kiangsu Province of the Republic of China, born on January 2, 1913, began studying fine arts from his uncle Liu Hai Sho, President of Shanghai Fine Arts College, when he was very young. His first exhibition was shown in Shanghai when he was 18 years old. Before long, he went to Japan to study painting and statuary arts at the Department of Fine Arts of Japan University in Tokyo, During his stay in Japan. his works won for three times the honor of being selected to participate in Japanese National Fine Arts Exhibitions. With his endeavors of eight years in Japan, he completed the full courses and then returned to his hometown. At the age of 26 years old, he began teaching as an associate professor in his alma mater-Shanghai Fine Arts College-and held his second exhibition in Shanghai. When the Sino-Japanese War broke out, he moved to Kunming and lived there during all the war time. After the victory over Japan, he went back to his hometown and picked up his teaching career again to serve as a professor and chairman of the Department of Statuary Arts of his alma mater and also as a professor of Shanghai Fine Arts University.

In July, 1946, Mr. Liu held his third exhibition in Nanking, and all of his displayed works were sold up in a rush as in this time he depicted fish particularly as his main theme which won for him very high praises. Among the works, one picture entitled as "Nine-Fish" "Chiu Yu Tu" was purchased by a publisher to present to General George C. Marshal, American Special Envoy to China then, as he appreciated this picture very much. Such an event became a nation-wide news and ever since he has been praised as "A Master

in Fish Painting".

In April, 1948 Mr. Liu held his fourth exhibition in Shanghai still with fish paintings as the major subject and statuary works as a minor item. In 1949, when the Chinese Communists took over the Chinese Mainland, he came to Taiwan with his family. He has had his own studio and taught students painting and statuary arts in the studio. With the Fine Arts Association of China being established, he has been elected chairman, leading the movements of fine arts for decades. During these years, he has served as a member of the screening committee on the National Fine Arts Exhibition, a member of the screening committee of Dr. Sun Yet-Sen's Foundation, and a judge of Taiwan Provincial Fine Arts Exhibition. He is now chairman of the Fine Arts Research Center of China and a professor of the Chinese Culture College.

Mr. Liu, gave an exhibition in Manila in 1969 at the invitation of the fine arts circle in the Philippines. In 1970, he also held exhibitions in Kyoto, Japan, Singapore, and Malaysia respectively and won wide-spread praises in those countries.

Mrs. Liu, alias Tsu Hu Nu Shih, known as the lady artist Tung Chien-jen, [JYAN REN Li Li] a native of Tsu Hsih, Chekiang Province, studied in Shanghai Fine Arts College in her youth. This was the same college in which her husband pursued his studies. Mrs. Liu masters in painting flowers and birds, writing poems and calligraphy. The couple artists used to do their painting works jointly and their masterpieces are those with scattered flowers in a tree and pairs of golden carps in pond.

魚畫是獅子終生的成就

劉獨涉及的藝術,非常多樣,但其中仍以雕塑及繪畫為 最,油畫很少畫,水墨畫的最多,畫魚是出了名的;在大陸 是初露鋒芒,在台灣是如日中天。魚畫是他終生最大成就。 我們現在用東方傳統之審美理念,來解析其畫:

- 中國繪畫本體的自然觀,是來自自然而超越自然的,用 這個理念來檢視他的畫,看他的超越性在那裡?應係持平之 論。
- (一) 在形體上:他不是自然的翻本,不是絕對的寫實,他另創新意,對自然有所取捨。何況繪魚不可能再現自然,書是假象,假象不可能變成真象。
- (二) 在結構上:有非常強的數理觀念,講求構成性, 這來自他一貫堅持的古典主義的精神。
- (三) 在生命的本體上:表達自然之態,將生命的自然,與造化的自然,合而為一,是藝術美,不是自然美,這就是前人說的「筆補造化天無功」了。

上述三項,前二者是屬於美學上純粹的形體結構之美, 後者是指內涵:東方生命情調的撲捉。所以他的畫表象是古 典的驅殼,實則有浪漫的情懷。試想,這不是超越是什麼? 另則從心路歷程來看:

前人用心看:記憶、默寫、符號化(概念化的)透過白描 來完成的。

今人用眼看:觀察、記錄、具象化(寫實的)透過素描來 完成。

劉鏞專精的是素描,他所有的作品都來自素描,他把素描看作是藝術創作的生命,藝術進境的不二法門。所以他說:「我在藝術上能有如此表達的能力,無它,靠素描的功力而已。」(傳授學生的話),這說明劉獅學習的初階,與前人的不同處。他是學而知之與困而知之,求實證,重法源、倭珥、一切皆有所本。

我想到文藝復興期,達文西求真的研究精神來了 據說:他將一個人體和頭顱,經過尺量比較,同時的畫家笑 他說:藝術不是從比量上計算出來的。」達文西說:「我要 求真,我必需知道。」劉獅就是有一股傻勁,他解剖了魚看 魚骨,研究過魚的形體結構。所以劉之魚,不同古人之魚, 今人之魚。俗語說:內行人看門道,外行人看熱鬧。也許有 一些人不了解他魚畫的精緻獨特之處,我們應給他一定的評 價。

本文摘錄自「劉獅教授紀念集」中大漠的「劉獅教授藝術賞析」



九如 纸本 70×140cm 1972年 劉獅



纸本 65×90cm 1985年 童建人



雄獅 纸本 55×100cm 1958年 劉獅



九如 纸本 70×137cm 1969年 劉獅

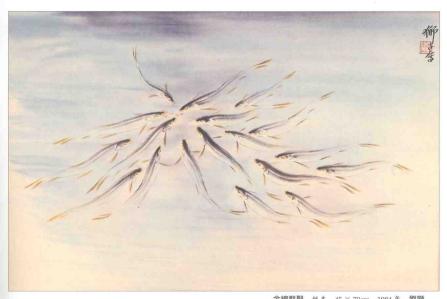


雙侶 紙本 70×110cm 1988年 劉獅

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纸本 45×45cm 1997年 童建人

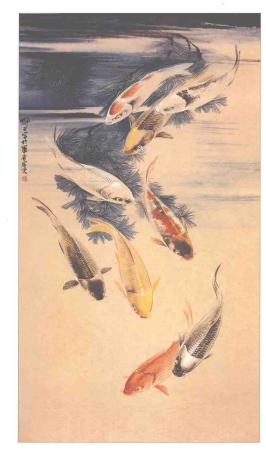


金線群聚 纸本 45×70cm 1984年 劉獅



蝦 纸本 40×57cm 1958年 劉獅





九如 紙本 65×120cm 1984年 劉獅



花開富貴 纸本 135 × 240cm 1982 年 童建人

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