# Affectionate: The World of Liu Yong's Elaborate Style Painting

# 哪個花鳥不多情 劉墉工筆畫集

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# 目錄 CONTENT

序/5

Preface / 7

自序 / 變成一朵解語花 / 10 Artist Statement / Becoming an Empathetic Flower / 13

圖版 Plate / 17

劉墉年表圖說 / 84

劉墉展覽列表 / 95

劉墉有關藝術的出版 / 98

# 序

中國的花鳥畫歷史悠久,寬泛一點,可以上溯到遠古遺跡中器物上的紋飾。在唐代真正確立「花鳥」分科之前,東晉顧愷之、南朝張僧繇都曾有作品傳世。唐高祖李淵雀屏中選的典故,說明在南北朝末期,已流行在屏風上描繪花鳥的時尚了。然而,花鳥畫大放異彩是在五代,黃筌和徐熙兩位大師一在朝,一在野,對傳統兼收並蓄,創變出兩種迥異風格,史稱「黃家富貴,徐家野逸」,對後世影響深巨,逐漸發展成工筆和寫意兩大派別。

劉墉老師愛花,也愛畫花。他曾專門寫過一篇《採花大盜》,說他在台灣師大讀美術系時為了寫生,遍採校園群花。有一次為了採師大門口的阿勃勒,竟然要女朋友背他,結果還是夠不到。最後是好心的門衛搬來一張椅子,才算如願以償。我讀到此處,很好奇,特地去查了「阿勃勒」是怎樣一種花。原來是唐代段成式《酉阳杂俎》中就記載過的「波斯皂莢」,高大多陰,初夏滿樹垂掛金黃色花序,花瓣隨風飄落如雨,所以又名「黃金雨」。後來劉老師從採花變成種花,自己種的花又不捨得採,只好拿把椅子,端坐花前寫生了。看他畫上的題記,常常有「窗邊紅山茶盛放」、「小園薑花盛開」字樣,便知劉老師在創作這些作品時的情態了。

劉老師不單愛名花,如此次展覽中的《十二花神》,個個風神俊秀,婀娜多姿,他用 一支妙筆、一尺素絹把她們的美麗定格;他也愛汀花野竹,像水邊的野薑花,路邊的雛菊, 甚至番茄,都一一為她們造像。劉老師對野薑花是有很深的感情的,小時候,父親常常在月 夜帶他去河邊釣魚,蟲鳴唧唧,波光粼粼,晚風送來陣陣水邊盛開的野薑花的清香,他就伴 著這花香沈沈睡去。不久父親英年早逝,月夜裡的薑花成了他對父親最後的溫情記憶。所以 他愛畫薑花,尤其愛畫月色中的薑花。這次展覽有紙本和絹本薑花各一,紙本《白鷺薑花》 由褶皺噴染勾勒法繪成,墨色的褶皺噴染呈現出月夜中的水紋和天色,雖月在畫外,但白露 横江,水光接天,無一不在當年明月中。水邊的野薑花用花青淡淡渲染,伸展的葉片彷彿雙 手,要挽留天上的白鷺。而白鷺已騰空而起,振翅高飛,就像年輕的遊子,志存高遠,要去 更廣闊的天地闖蕩。叢叢的薑花就是故鄉的眷戀,母親的思念,用幽幽的清香伴著異鄉的遊 子入夢。薑花的香是淡雅的,她的情是雋永的,是需要我們每個人放在心底呵護的。絹本 《蜻蜓薑花》描繪的是另一番景象。初秋的小園中,薑花靜靜地盛開了。劉老師用工筆勾勒 没骨反托諸多畫法,葉有向背,花有低昂,細膩典雅,精麗動人,不著艷色,卻神彩奕奕。 葉尖上隱約的橘黃是薑花被日光灼傷而焦黃的痕跡,可見劉老師觀察的細緻入微。紅色蜻蜓 更是點睛之筆,色彩和姿態都和薑花完美呼應,兩者彷彿在喃喃低語,訴說著已經遠去的夏 日故事。整個畫面別出心裁, 自然天成, 顯示出畫家超強的寫生功力。

劉老師非常注重寫生,不但是「採花大盜」,還是「昆蟲殺手」! 他曾偶然在牡丹花 上捉住一隻螳螂,餵養它,觀察它,解剖它,最後還為它寫了一部小說《殺手正傳》。這樣 「癡」的畫家在藝術界怕是很難找出第二個了。劉老師對花鳥魚蟲都抱著同樣的「癡」勁, 所以他描摹物態,總能栩栩如生,精妙無比。工筆花鳥的祖師爺黃筌曾在西蜀後主孟昶的宮



劉墉對花寫生

殿裡畫滿四季花卉、雉兔鳥雀,竟騙過獵鷹,以為是活物,頻頻撞牆。可惜我們的展廳閉環,不然定會有如此事故。

劉老師如果不做畫家、作家、演說家,一定是個出色的發明家。他對周遭事物總是有著強烈的好奇心,加上超凡的觀察力,又極會動腦動手。他畫畫就自創了好多方法,由小時候看到母親往被單上噴水去除褶皺,他發明了褶皺噴染法;為了讓色彩在絹本上更加層次分明,他發明了反托法……而且他熱愛分享,從不藏私,常常在公共平台上發表圖文視頻向公眾傳授「武功秘籍」,心胸博大,令人感佩。

硅谷亞洲藝術中心在2015年秋舉辦過劉墉畫展《夢筆生畫》,第一次讓美西觀眾們感到驚才絕艷,劉老師文才之外,畫才如許!2017和2018年浙江美術館和遼寧省博物館接連舉辦他的大型畫展《書卷江山》《夢筆生花》,劉老師畫名在中國大江南北開始播揚。今年11月在舊金山APEC會議期間,硅谷亞洲藝術中心又有幸舉辦劉老師的工筆花鳥畫展,題為《哪個花鳥不多情?》。劉墉老師深耕花鳥畫半世,為花書譜,為鳥立傳,多情的豈是花鳥?分明是劉老師自己啊!他常用一方章,「無用才子」,「才子」是公認的,「無用」二字我卻頗不以為然,應當改作「多情」二字才對!劉老師五十歲就已經滿頭白髮,豈不正好應了蘇東坡的詞「多情應笑我,早生華髮」?三千丈的白髮,絲絲縷縷都是情。

徐心如 2023年初秋 於硅谷亞洲藝術中心

#### **Preface**

China has a long history of flower and bird painting. Broadly speaking, it can be traced back to the decorative patterns found on ancient artifacts. Even before the Tang Dynasty (618-907) officially categorized "flower and bird" as a separate genre, artists like Gu Kaizhi in the Eastern Jin and Zhang Sengyao in the Southern Dynasties (420-589) had left behind their works. The story of Emperor Li Yuan of the Tang Dynasty indicates that by the late Northern and Southern Dynasties, it was already fashionable to depict flowers and birds on folding screens. However, it was during the Five Dynasties (907-979) period that flower and bird painting truly flourished. Masters like Huang Quan and Xu Xi, one in the court and the other out, embraced tradition and innovation, creating two distinct styles known as the "Luxurious Huang" and the "Natural Xu". These two styles deeply influenced future generations and gradually evolved into the meticulous and freehand schools of painting.

Professor Liu Yong loves flowers, and he loves to paint them. He once wrote a piece titled "The Flower-Picking Bandit," recounting how, during his time at National Taiwan Normal University's Department of Fine Arts, he roamed the campus to pick flowers for still-life drawing practice. On one occasion, he tried to pick some abelias at the university's entrance, but he couldn't reach them, so he had his girlfriend carry him on her back. In the end, they still couldn't reach, and it was the kindhearted security guard who brought over a chair to help. When I read this, I was curious about what "abelias" were and looked it up. It turns out they are referred to as "Persian black locust" in the Tang Dynasty's Duan Chengshi's "Miscellaneous Morsels from Youyang," describing them as tall and shady, with golden flower clusters in early summer. The petals would fall like rain in the wind, hence the name "golden rain." Later, Professor Liu went from picking flowers to growing them, and he couldn't bear to pick the flowers he had grown himself. So, he would bring a chair and sit in front of the flowers to draw them. Looking at the inscriptions on his paintings, they often include phrases like "Camellias in full bloom by the window" and "Butterfly ginger lilies blooming profusely in the small garden," revealing his conditions while creating these works.

Professor Liu not only loves famous flowers, such as the "Twelve Flowers" featured in this exhibition, each with its unique charm and grace, but he also loves humble wildflowers and plants. Whether it's the butterfly ginger lilies by the water's edge, the roadside daisies, or even tomatoes, he captures their essence one by one. Professor Liu has a deep affection for butterfly ginger lilies. When he was a child, his father often took him to the riverside to fish on moonlit nights. The sound of insects chirping, the shimmering water, and the fragrance of butterfly ginger lilies in full bloom by the water would accompany him to sleep. Not long after, his father passed away at a young age, and the butterfly ginger lilies on moonlit nights became his final tender memory of his father. This is why he loves to paint butterfly ginger lilies, especially those under the moonlight. In this exhibition, there is one paper painting and one silk painting of butterfly ginger lilies. The paper painting, "White

Heron and Butterfly Ginger Lilies," is created using wrinkled ink-spraying techniques. The ink's wrinkles and sprays depict the ripples of moonlit water and the sky. Although the moon is outside the painting, the white dew crosses the river, and the water reflects the sky, capturing the essence of that bygone moonlit night. The butterfly ginger lilies by the water are gently rendered with light blue shading, and their outstretched leaves seem to beckon the white heron from the sky. The white heron takes off into the sky, flapping its wings high, just like a young traveler with lofty aspirations, ready to explore a broader world. The clusters of butterfly ginger lilies represent longing for the hometown, a mother's yearning, accompanied by the gentle fragrance that lingers in the dreams of a wanderer in a distant land. The scent of butterfly ginger lilies is subtle, and their emotions are enduring, something that each of us should cherish.

The silk painting, "Dragonfly and Butterfly Ginger Lilies," portrays a different scene. In early autumn, butterfly ginger lilies quietly bloom in a small garden. Professor Liu uses meticulous techniques, including line drawing and reverse highlighting, to bring the butterfly ginger lilies to life. The leaves curve and the flowers sway gracefully, delicate and elegant, exquisite and charming. Although there is no overt brilliance, the colors are vibrant. The faint orange at the tips of the leaves represents the scorched marks from the sunlight, showcasing Professor Liu's keen observations. The red dragonfly adds the finishing touch, perfectly harmonizing with the butterfly ginger lilies. It's as if both are whispering softly, recounting the summer stories now long gone. The entire composition is creative and naturally formed, displaying the artist's exceptional skills in capturing the essence of nature.

Professor Liu places a strong emphasis on observational drawing. He is not only a "flower picker" but also a "bug slayer"! Once, he accidentally caught a praying mantis on a peony flower and raised it, observed it, dissected it, and even wrote a novel titled "The Legend of the Assassin" for it. It's not easy to find another artist in the art world as passionate as him. Professor Liu is equally passionate about flowers, birds, fish, and insects, and as a result, his depictions of living beings are always vivid and exquisite. The master of meticulous flower and bird painting, Huang Quan, once painted a palace full of seasonal flowers, pheasants, rabbits, and birds so realistically that even falcons were deceived, repeatedly crashing into the walls, thinking they were real. Unfortunately, our gallery is enclosed, so there won't be such incidents.

If Professor Liu weren't an artist, writer, and speaker, he would undoubtedly be an outstanding inventor. He always has a strong curiosity about the things around him, coupled with extraordinary powers of observation and a creative mind. He has invented many methods for his paintings, such as the wrinkled ink-spraying technique inspired by his mother spraying water on bedsheets to remove

wrinkles, and the reverse highlighting technique for enhancing color contrast on silk paintings. Moreover, he loves to share his knowledge generously, regularly posting text and video content on public platforms to teach the public his secrets. His openness and generosity are truly admirable.

The Silicon Valley Asian Art Center held Professor Liu Yong's art exhibition "Dream Brush Creates Art" in the fall of 2015, leaving the audience in the western United States amazed by his exceptional talent. Besides his literary talents, his artistic talent is equally remarkable! In 2017 and 2018, Zhejiang Art Museum and Liaoning Provincial Museum consecutively hosted his large-scale exhibitions titled "Brushing the Scroll, Shaping the Land" and "Dream Brush Creates Flowers," which marked the beginning of Professor Liu's fame as an artist in both northern and southern China. In November of this year, during the APEC conference in San Francisco, the Silicon Valley Asian Art Center is once again fortunate to host Professor Liu's meticulous flower and bird painting exhibition, titled "Which Flower and Bird Isn't Affectionate?" Professor Liu Yong has dedicated half his life to flower and bird painting, creating a legacy for flowers and documenting the lives of birds. Who could be more affectionate than him? He often uses a square seal with the characters "无用才子" ("Talented and Useless"), and while "talented" is widely recognized, I don't quite agree with the "useless" part. It should be changed to "affectionate"! Professor Liu was already full of grey hair at the age of fifty, which perfectly fits the lyrics from Su Dongpo's poem, "多情应笑我,早生华发" ("Laugh at me for being sentimental, I've turned gray early"). Three thousand feet of grey hair, each strand is filled with emotion.

Xu Xinru Early Autumn 2023 At the Silicon Valley Asian Art Center

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### 自序/變成一朵解語花

花粉敏感,一把鼻涕一把眼淚,還是衝進畫室工作了一下午。兒子好奇地探頭進來問「誰訂的? | 我說「不是人訂的,是花訂的,人可以等,花不能等。|

寫生花卉的人,最知道不能拖,許多花一年才開一次,終於等到,如果不馬上畫,轉眼就沒了。

曇花一現!最難寫生的是曇花,因為它從晚上七八點鐘開始綻放,就一刻不得閒,起初 張開個小口,像條剛釣上來的鱸魚,沒過三十分鐘,又成為打呵欠的貓咪。那嘴愈張愈大, 你甚至可以看見幾十個花瓣在拼命使力,一抖一顫地向外撐開,直到九點鐘,才達到盛放而 停止。卻不到午夜又開始收攏,真正靜下來,能讓你好好寫生的時間只有兩個鐘頭。

還有些花,朝開暮謝,譬如木芙蓉,除了花瓣形狀會變,色彩也會變,而且不斷變,早 晨是白裡帶黃,中午染上一抹粉紅,之後逐漸加深,太陽下山,它也退場,漸漸縮成深紅色 的小球球。再啪一聲,從枝頭墜落。

跟芙蓉比起來,櫻花的凋零就幽雅多了,而且突然花開滿樹,見花不見天,又突然開始 落花,千點萬點像雪花紛飛,沒幾天,抬頭一片紅花換成綠葉,低頭一片綠地鋪滿紅花。

愈是花開時令人驚艷,花落時愈令人感傷,傷的不只是美麗的短暫,更是韶華易逝。正因此,每年櫻花綻放,我都會把諸事拋開,趕緊寫生。

在櫻花樹下寫生最有情致,一陣風來,花落如雨,經常畫完一張,頭上肩上已經掛滿落英,甚至多年後打開寫生簿,還能發現裡面夾著半透明的小花瓣。

我喜歡這種臨花寫生,因為花在枝頭有精神。大家都說惲壽平的寫生花卉精妙。沒錯! 但是看得出,他畫的多半是折枝,也就是把花折回家寫生。雖然在屋裡畫得從容,不怕風吹 也沒蟲咬,可是常常畫出來的葉子都耷拉了

當然,我也畫折枝,年輕時還常常偷折人家的枝,有一種「踰東家之牆而摟其處子」的刺激。後來不偷了,因為自己當老師,規定學生帶花卉到課堂寫生,許多他們帶來的花令我心狂跳。下課時跟學生要,多半能得手。

只是那些花離開枝頭太久了,等我拿回家,常常已經變樣。所幸我能猜,看那些花瓣蜷縮了,我可以把它們一片片翻起來看,至於垂下的葉子,我在畫的時候只要調整角度,想像它們在樹上的樣子就成了。還有個洋學生說很多花像是芍藥,耷拉了沒關係,把花莖的切口燒一燒,倒吊在冰箱裡幾個鐘頭就返魂了,我試試果然有效,只是維持不了兩個小時。

最難畫的是風中之花,風大,花的枝葉抖動,沒有半刻停止,根本看不清,這時候得為 眼睛裝上相機快門,抓住瞬間的「印象」。或是用猜的,想像花枝亂顫的模樣。

自己創造花卉不難,最要緊的是得先把花的結構搞清楚。舉個例子,如果今天我只得到一朵花,卻想畫一大張。可以先從每個角度為那朵花寫生,再加在一起。我還愛給花做解剖,先把花切開,細數有幾根花蕊,再看花瓣排列的次序,弄清他們生長的規則,然後舉一反三。別瞧不起植物,它們可是非常懂數學的!五個花瓣的杜鵑總有五到十根雄蕊;俗稱「雞蛋花」的緬梔,花瓣是一片壓著一片,活像螺旋槳;辛夷花瓣是三的倍數,而且層層相疊;大理花和向日葵更厲害,它們居然懂得黃金律!

太太在看我解剖花卉的時候常笑:「幸虧你不畫模特兒,否則非出命案不可。」我的回答是「畫人像之前不是也得上解剖學嗎?而且我畫模特兒,只會用摸的。」

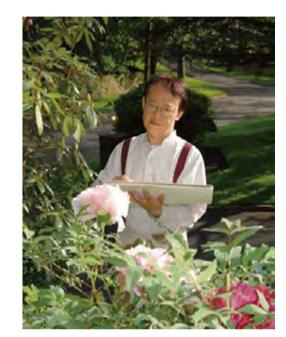
黄君璧老師生前常摸他種的蘭花,一片一片葉子摸,邊摸邊說「這花啊!像人,是有情感的,你常摸它愛它,就長得好。|

我也愛摸花,除了在解剖時摸,還動手折,那折的感覺十足能表現在作品當中。譬如畫牡丹,如果你摘過它的葉子,就會發現,它們雖然看起來很結實,風吹雨打都不斷,其實只要抓住葉柄靠近枝子的位置,輕輕一掰就能把整片摘下。而且當你有了那種經驗,畫出來就不一樣了。它不再是隨便的一筆,而是幾分巧勁,伴隨著清脆的聲音。

花就像人,你想畫得好,除了了解它撫摸它,最好還把自己變成它。黃山畫派的畫家說得好:「要想畫出黃山松樹的精神,很簡單!你天天站在山頭看那些松樹,風來雨來霜來雪來,自然畫得好了。」畫花的道理也一樣,當你變成它,會驚訝地發現:奇怪!為什麼即使狂風驟雨之後折斷的枝葉、凋零的花朵,還是那麼美!那麼自然?即使是蟲咬的、風摧的,那些斑駁殘破仍然美。

你甚至可以用自己的身體,模擬它們的枝條。同一棵樹,長在山巔和坦原就是不一樣, 叢生的跟獨立的也不同。被風吹斜了,沒關係!它們自然會找出平衡的方法,在另一側補 強,甚至因此變得更有神采。這道理很簡單:它們是順乎天的,遭遇怎樣的挫折都不怕,因 為老天會幫著修復。

你還能跟花朵一起舞蹈,想像你的臉是綻放的花,搖擺的手是伸出的葉,婀娜的舞姿像 風中搖曳的花樹。我常在畫花的時候,想平劇的「蘭花指」,每一片葉子的尖尖,都像纖纖 玉指!它們左翹右翹、指天指地,每個動作都是舞蹈,都能說話。



劉塘宮生牡丹花

正因此,我特別佩服海派畫家任伯年,從他畫的枝葉,可以見出很深的寫生功夫,他也一定攀折過那些花卉,所以完全沒有弱筆。而且任伯年的花卉,跟別人畫的硬是不同,它們逆中有順,又順中有逆,時常先朝左生長,突然髮夾彎,轉回頭,顯示一種特別的力量。有人說因為任伯年參加過「太平軍」,胸有反骨,自然呈現在畫中。

跟任伯年比起來我溫柔多了,但是我會用花鳥跳舞,而且如果畫小鳥,一定為牠們編故事。表面看,那些鳥怎麼看都很寫實,但是放在一起,卻能見出劇情。有的撐著翅膀梳粧,有的蜷著頸子睡覺;有的摩挲親愛,情話綿綿;有的作勢前傾,打算起飛;有的眾鳥皆睡牠獨醒,在守望······半個多世紀畫下來,我愈來愈覺得花鳥跟人一樣,寄生在天地之間,餐風飲露、吞吐日月、愛恨交織。

三十多年前我出版了一本《翎毛花卉寫生畫法》,開篇就說學畫花卉有四個階段: 觀物精微、體物有情、移情入物、物我兩忘。現在我改了,意思差不多,但是很平實、很白話:

看花、愛花、畫花、變成一朵解語花!

劉墉

# Artist Statement / Becoming an Empathetic Flower

Despite being sensitive to pollen, I couldn't resist spending the whole afternoon in my studio. My son curiously peeked in and asked, "Who ordered the painting?" I replied, "It wasn't ordered by a person; it was ordered by the flowers. People can wait, but flowers can't."

For those who paint live flowers, we know not to procrastinate. Many flowers bloom only once a year, and after waiting for so long, if we don't paint them immediately, they vanish in the blink of an eye.

The most challenging flowers to paint are the night-blooming cereus because they begin to bloom around 7 or 8 in the evening. They don't stay still for a moment. They start with a small opening, resembling a freshly caught bass, and within thirty minutes, they yawn like a cat. Their mouths grow wider, and you can even see dozens of petals struggling to unfold until around 9 p.m., when they reach their peak and stop. But the window for peaceful painting is just two hours.

Some flowers, like hibiscus, bloom in the morning and wither by evening. Not only do their petals change shape, but their colors vary, constantly changing. They start off as white with a hint of yellow in the morning, turning pink by noon, gradually deepening in color. By sunset, they leave the stage, gradually curling into small red balls. With a snap, they fall from the branches.

Comparatively, cherry blossoms' fading is more elegant. They suddenly burst into full bloom on the trees, covering the sky in flowers. Then, they start to fall like snowflakes, with thousands of petals fluttering down. In just a few days, the red flowers carpet the ground, and the green leaves take over.

The more stunning the blossoms, the more poignant their fading. It's not just the fleeting beauty; it's the transient nature of time. Therefore, every year when the cherry blossoms bloom, I set everything aside and quickly start sketching.

Sketching under cherry blossom trees is particularly charming. A gust of wind, and the petals rain down. Often, by the time I finish a sketch, my head and shoulders are already covered in fallen petals. Even years later, when I open my sketchbook, I can still find semi-transparent little petals tucked inside.

I prefer sketching on the spot because flowers on the branches have life. Many say that Yun Shouping's (1633-1690) detailed flower sketches are remarkable. It's true! However, it's evident that most of his work is done with cut branches, bringing the flowers back home to sketch. Although it's more convenient to work indoors without the risk of wind or insects, the leaves he paints often appear wilted.

Of course, I also sketch with cut branches. When I was younger, I even secretly cut branches from others' gardens, finding it exhilarating. But I stopped stealing when I became a teacher. I made it a

rule for my students to bring flowers to class for sketching. Many of the flowers they brought thrilled me. After class, asking students for flowers usually worked.

However, once the flowers were away from their branches for too long, they often changed by the time I brought them home. Fortunately, I could guess when the petals had shriveled, I could flip them back to their original state. As for the drooping leaves, I could adjust their angles while sketching, imagining how they looked on the branches. I even had a foreign student who told me that many flowers, like peonies, could be revived if they were wilting. By slightly scorching the stem's cut end and putting it in the fridge for a few hours, the flowers would come back to life. I tried it and found it effective, although it only lasted for two hours.

The most challenging to paint are flowers in the wind. The strong winds make the branches and leaves shake, and they never stop moving. It's impossible to see them clearly, so at times, you have to use a camera shutter for capturing the moment or rely on your imagination to picture the trembling branches and flowers.

Creating flowers is not difficult, but you must understand the flower's structure. For example, if you only have one flower but want to paint a larger composition, you can sketch the flower from different angles and combine them. I also enjoy dissecting flowers, cutting them open to count the stamens and observe the arrangement of the petals, understanding their growth patterns, and then extrapolating from there. Don't underestimate plants; they are quite adept at mathematics! Five-petaled azaleas typically have five to ten stamens. Frangipani has petals stacked upon each other, resembling propellers. The petals of Rhododendrons are multiples of three, and they are layered and stacked. Dahlias and sunflowers are even more impressive; they follow the Golden Ratio!

My wife often laughs when she watches me dissect flowers, saying, "Thank goodness you don't paint models, or there would be a murder case." My reply is, "Before painting figures, don't you also need to study anatomy? Besides, when I paint models, I only use the sense of touch."

My teacher Huang Junbi used to touch the orchids he grew, caressing each leaf, saying, "These flowers are like people; they have emotions. When you touch and love them regularly, they thrive."

I also love to touch the flowers. Besides dissecting them, I often handle them, and that feeling is expressed in my artwork. For instance, when painting peonies, if you have plucked their leaves, you'll find that they may look robust, but you can gently pluck a leaf near the stem and remove the entire leaf. Once you have that experience, your painting transforms. It's no longer just a casual stroke; it contains a hint of craftsmanship, accompanied by the crisp sound of the action.

Flowers, like people, become more beautiful when you not only understand and touch them but

also become one with them. Huangshan School artists say, "If you want to capture the spirit of Huangshan's pine trees, it's simple! Stand at the mountaintop daily, observing those pine trees through wind, rain, frost, and snow, and you will naturally improve your paintings." The same applies to painting flowers. When you become one with them, you'll be astonished. You'll realize that even after enduring strong winds, rain, and harsh conditions, the branches and leaves, the petals, and the whole flower maintain their beauty and naturalness. Even when they are chewed on by insects or battered by the wind, they remain beautiful and full of character.

You can even dance with the flowers, imagining your face as a blooming flower, your swaying hands as reaching leaves, and your graceful movements as the swaying branches of a flowering tree. When painting flowers, I often think of Peking Opera's "Orchid Fingers" technique, where every leaf's tip resembles slender jade fingers. They sway left and right, point up and down, and every movement is a dance, a form of expression.

As a result, I greatly admire the Shanghai School artist Ren Bonian (1840-1895). From his paintings, you can see his deep understanding of sketching. He must have climbed and

plucked the flowers, which is why he never had a weak stroke. Ren Bonian's flowers are different from others. They move both against and with the grain, with sudden left and right turns, displaying a unique power. Some say it's because Ren Bonian was involved in the Taiping Rebellion, and his spirit naturally shows in his paintings.

Compared to Ren Bonian, I am much gentler. But I make flowers and birds dance, and when I paint small birds, I always weave stories for them. At first glance, these birds look very realistic, but when they come together, you can see the drama. Some groom themselves with their wings, some curl their necks to sleep, some caress each other with loving gestures, while others lean forward in preparation to take off. Some birds remain awake while others sleep, guarding the group. Over half a century of painting, I have come to realize that flowers and birds, like people, live between heaven and earth. They partake in the elements, endure the sun and moon, and weave a complex tapestry of love and sorrow.

Over thirty years ago, I published a book called "Detailed Flower and Bird Sketching Techniques." I began by explaining the four stages of learning to paint flowers: observing meticulously, empathizing with the subject, transferring emotions into the subject, and losing oneself in the subject. Now, I've simplified it into something more straightforward and down-to-earth:

"Observe the flower, love the flower, paint the flower, become an empathetic flower!"

Liu Yong

15

圖 版 Plate



#### 小雀曼陀羅 Datura and Birds

 絹本 Color and Ink on Silk

 42×60cm 16.5×23.6inch 2017

 題款: 丁酉年秋劉墉寫小雀曼陀羅於氫夢樓。

 鈐印: 劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、無用才子(朱文)



# 雪塘野鴨 Duck by the Snowy Pond

網本 Color and Ink on Silk 36×55cm 14.2×21.7inch 1985 題款: 乙丑年冬月劉墉。

鈐印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢樓(朱文)



#### 白鷺薑花 Egret and Ginger Lilies

紙本 Color and Ink on Paper 172×58.5cm 67.7×23inch 題款: 劉墉以褶皺噴染勾勒法寫。

鈐印:劉墉印(白文)、夢然(朱文)、亂夢樓(朱文)





#### 百鈴花 Dombeya

網本 Color and Ink on Silk
 49×70cm 19.3×27.6inch 2018
 題款:戊戌年春,以工筆沒骨撞粉水法寫百鈴花。劉墉。
 鈴印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢樓(朱文)



# 百日菊人長好 Zinnia

網本 Color and Ink on Silk
 45×62cm 16.5×24.4inch 1984
 題款:甲子年夏月六月寫生。
 鈴印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢樓(朱文)



#### 秋海棠 Begonia

絹本 Color and Ink on Silk 59 × 89cm 23.2 × 35inch 2015 題款: 乙未年秋海棠盛放, 殊美, 乃以工

筆沒骨寫螳螂捕蜂圖趣。劉墉。 鈐印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、無 用才子(朱文)、水雲齋(朱文)



#### 木芙蓉 Hibiscus

絹本 Color and Ink on Silk

60 × 86cm 23.6 × 33.9inch 2012

題款: 木芙蓉又名醉芙蓉,以其清晨初綻時為白色,泛 淺黃綠,近午逐漸轉紅,似乎酡然沈醉。此圖寫 微醺之姿,集勾花留脈撞粉水反托諸法。劉墉於 氤夢樓。

鈐印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢樓(朱文)



35

#### 大麗花 Dahlia

絹本 Color and Ink on Silk

87 × 59cm 34.3 × 23.2inch 2018

題款:戊戌年春以絹本工筆沒骨重彩勾花留脈反 托諸法寫大理花於ඛ夢樓,古稀劉墉記。 鈐印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、無用才子 (朱文)、氤夢樓(朱文)



### 鳶尾花 Iris

絹本 Color and Ink on Silk

76×116.5cm 29.9×45.9inch 2014

題款:春到長門春草青,江梅些子破,未開勻。碧雲籠碾玉成塵,留曉夢,驚破一甌春。花影壓重門,疏簾鋪淡月,好黃昏。二年三度負東君,歸來也,著意過今春。多年鳶尾花開,余皆在臺,今歲更改行程,留紐約避暑,乃得睹問園鳶尾盛放。工筆沒骨寫生並錄李易安小重山詞以自況。甲午年劉墉於氤夢樓。

鈴印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢樓 (朱文)、無用才子(朱文)



#### 紅山茶 Red Camellia

絹本 Color and Ink on Silk

49 × 77cm 19.3 × 30.3inch 2016

題款:東瀛紅山茶,三月散形霞。婉約珊瑚 色,清麗黛螺紗。黃雀嬉春意,枝頭 爭聒聒。只怕風雨過,庭前掃落花。 丙申年窗邊紅山茶盛放,乃以勾勒沒 骨重彩寫此。劉墉於氤夢樓。

鈐印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢 樓(朱文)





#### 夏日園趣 Tomato Harvest

網本 Color and Ink on Silk 81×56cm 31.9×22inch 2015

題款: 乙未年夏問園番茄豐收, 以工筆沒骨

法寫生。劉墉於氤夢樓。

鈐印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢 樓(白文)、無用才子(朱文)





#### 蜻蜓薑花 Dragonfly and Ginger Lilies

網本 Color and Ink on Silk

59 × 96cm 23.2 × 37.8inch 2017

題款:丁酉年秋,小園薑花盛放,乃以工筆 勾勒沒骨反托諸法寫生。劉墉。

鈴印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢 樓(白文)、無用才子(朱文)



#### 夜之華 Flower of the Night

絹本 Color and Ink on Silk

70 × 60cm 27.6 × 23.6inch 2022

題款:壬寅年冬以工筆勾勒沒骨雙反托法寫 夜之華於氤夢樓,七十四叟劉墉記。

鈐印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、無用 才子(朱文)、劉墉七十歲後作(朱

文)、氤夢樓(朱文)





#### 易安詞意 On A Lyric by Li Qingzhao

紙本 Color and Ink on Paper 138×68cm 54.3×26.8inch 2016

題款:湖上風來波浩渺。秋已暮、紅稀香少。水光山色 與人親,說不盡、無窮好。蓮子已成荷葉老。青 露洗、萍花汀草。眠沙鷗鶯不回頭,似也恨、人 歸早。劉墉潑墨寫易安詞。

鈐印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢樓(朱文)





#### 碧玉珊瑚簪 Dragonfly and Ginger Lilies

絹本 Color and Ink on Silk

49 × 70cm 19.3 × 27.6inch 2022

題款:壬寅年秋以工筆勾勒沒骨法寫碧玉珊瑚

籍。劉墉。

鈴印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢樓 (朱文)、劉墉七十歲後作(朱文)



#### 月夜瓊花 Ginger Lilies in the Moonlight

網本 Color and Ink on Silk 62×37cm 24.4×14.6inch 2022

題款:壬寅年夏以工筆勾勒沒骨雙反托法寫月 夜瓊花。劉墉。

鈴印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢樓 (朱文)、劉墉七十歲後作(朱文)



# 十二花神之一: 鬱金香 The Twelve Floras: Tulip

絹本 Color and Ink on Silk

題款:劉墉寫生。

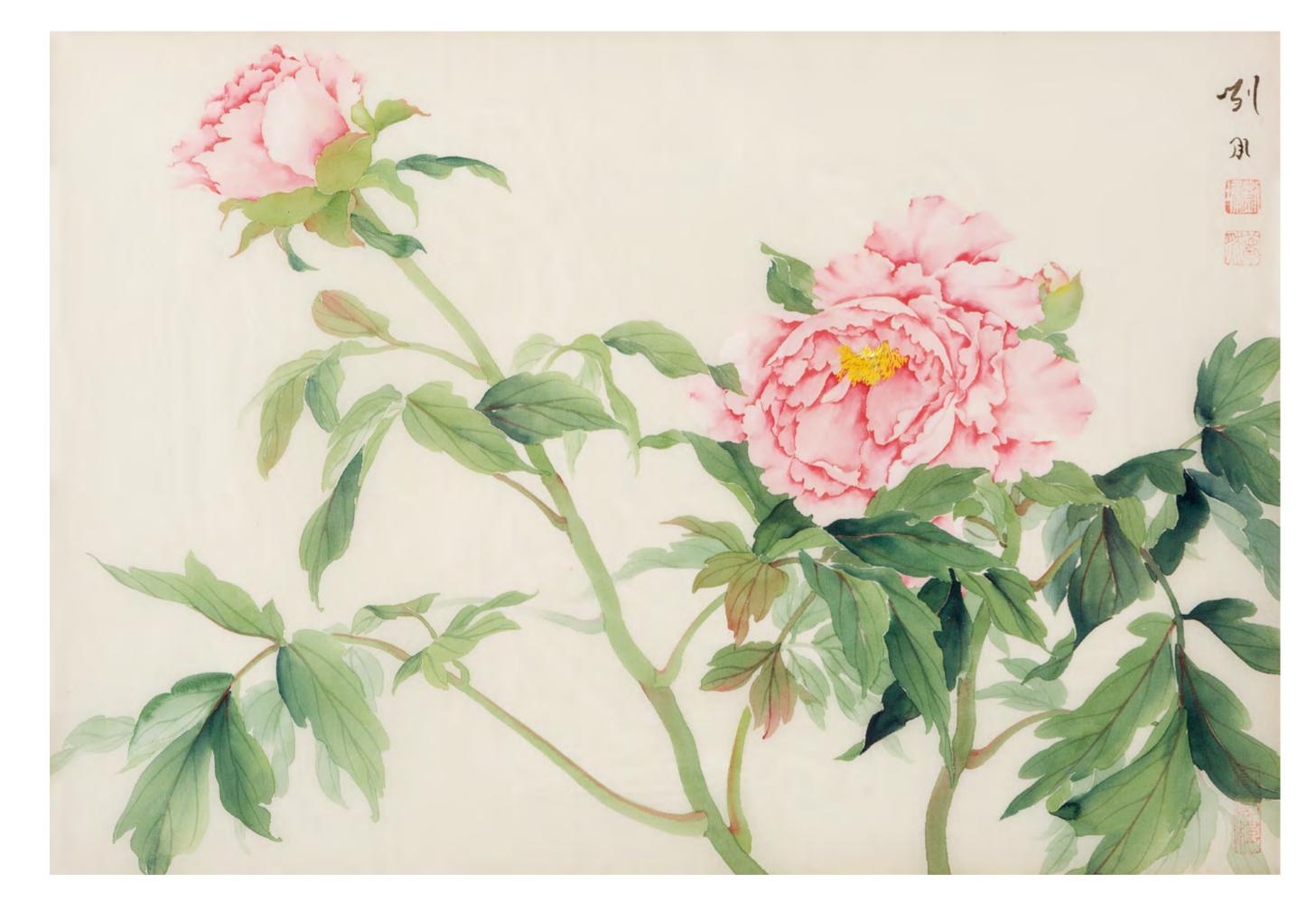
鈐印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢樓(朱文)



# 十二花神之二:辛夷花 The Twelve Floras: Magnolia

絹本 Color and Ink on Silk 題款:劉墉寫生於紐約。

鈐印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢樓(朱文)



#### 十二花神之三: 牡丹 The Twelve Floras: Tree Peony

絹本 Color and Ink on Silk

題款:劉墉。

鈐印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢樓(朱文)

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#### 十二花神之四:紫藤 The Twelve Floras: Wisteria

絹本 Color and Ink on Silk 1982

題款:壬戌年劉墉。

鈐印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢樓(朱文)

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#### 十二花神之五: 櫻花 The Twelve Floras: Cherry Blossom

絹本 Color and Ink on Silk 1982

題款:壬戌年春劉墉寫生。

鈐印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢樓(朱文)



#### 十二花神之六:紫丁香花 The Twelve Floras: Lilac

絹本 Color and Ink on Silk

題款:劉墉寫紫丁香。

鈐印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢樓(朱文)



# 十二花神之七: 七葉木 The Twelve Floras: Buckeye

網本 Color and Ink on Silk 1982 題款: 壬戌年劉墉寫七葉木。

鈐印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢樓(朱文)



## 十二花神之八: 芍藥 The Twelve Floras: Peony

絹本 Color and Ink on Silk

題款:劉墉。

鈐印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢樓(朱文)



十二花神之九: 風信子 The Twelve Floras: Hyacinth

絹本 Color and Ink on Silk 1982

題款:壬戌年劉墉寫生。

鈐印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢樓(朱文)



## 十二花神之十: 山茱萸 The Twelve Floras: Dogwood

網本 Color and Ink on Silk 1982 題款:壬戌年劉墉寫山茱萸。

鈐印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢樓(朱文)



## 十二花神之十一:菊花 The Twelve Floras: Chrysanthemum

絹本 Color and Ink on Silk 1984

題款:甲子年劉墉寫生。

鈐印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)、氤夢樓(朱文)



十二花神之十二:杜鵑花 The Twelve Floras: Rhododendron

絹本 Color and Ink on Silk

題款:劉墉。

鈐印:劉墉(白文)、夢然(朱文)

# 劉墉年表圖說

#### 1958年

劉墉三歲與養父母合影。



1964年

獲得全台國語演講比賽高中組第一名時 與教育廳長潘振球及其他得獎人合影。



1971年

獲文化局長王洪鈞頒發優秀青年詩 人獎。



大學三年級與師大同學畢薇薇自己跑 去法院公證結婚。



1972年

劉墉以《谿山雪霽圖》獲得師大美術 系系展第一名「教育部長獎」。



劉墉夫妻與劉軒,背景可見當時已經 使用摺皺噴染皴擦法創作新水墨作品。



#### 1973年

劉墉導演大型舞台詩劇《宋王台畔》 在臺北「國立藝術館」演出。



1976年與周澄、李義弘、林千乘、涂 璨琳共組「西窗雅集」畫會。



劉墉擔任中國電視公司記者期間負責 跑藝術路線,與吳昊、李錫奇、廖修平、 陳庭詩在美國新聞處四人版畫展合影。



#### 1977年

劉墉在台灣省立博物館舉行第二次個展。左起為張其昀、梁實秋、劉墉、頋炳星。



#### 1978年

劉墉任中視駐美代表時訪問趙小蘭 一家。



29歲擔任美國維州「丹維爾美術館」 駐館藝術家。



在尼加拉瀑布寫生。



#### 1980年

在紐約聖若望大學中正畫廊舉行個展 時全家合影於作品前。由左至右為劉墉、 子劉軒、母陳淑華、妻畢薇薇。



#### 1982年

在臺北市龍門畫廊舉行「從絢爛到寧靜」個展時謝東閔副總統前往參觀。



#### 1985年

擔任中視駐美代表時在紐約訪問國立 歷史博物館館長何浩天。



#### 1987年

應紐約海外電視公司邀請製作介紹中國繪畫系列。



為黃君璧大師編寫《白雲堂畫論畫法》



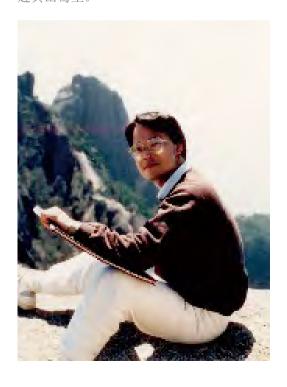
#### 1988年

為臺灣花卉翎毛大師林玉山撰寫《林玉山畫論畫法》時,共赴烏來內山寫生。



#### 1990年

參加臺灣藝術家訪問團與張光賓等人 赴黃山寫生。



在臺北有熊氏畫廊舉辦《劉墉黃山歸來展》,與老友焦仁和一家合影。



#### 1992年

劉墉應公共電視邀請為編寫《中國文 明的精神》在中國大陸各地作鄉野考察及 寫生。



#### 1995年

劉墉捐贈二十萬張畫卡給伊甸社會福 利基金會義賣,由劉俠代表接受。



偕妻赴威尼斯、米蘭、羅馬等地旅遊 寫生。



#### 1997年

劉墉赴廣西偏遠的隆安山村頒發獎助 學金給貧苦學生。



#### 1998年

赴九寨溝寫生,途中有感於偏遠地區學 校設施不足,開始發願捐建希望小學。



#### 2001年

劉墉捐建的「慈恩二小」落成。(其 後十餘年陸續在偏遠地區捐建希望小學 四十所)



#### 2007年

劉墉應新加坡國際書展邀請在獅城演講。



水墨作品《夜窗外》上拍蘇富比香港拍賣刊在目錄封面並以底價近七倍落槌。



#### 2009年

劉墉以「從文學的美到説話的美」爲 題在北京大學演講。



劉墉應邀上央視《藝術人生》,並在 節目中揮毫。



#### 2010年

蘇富比香港國際秋拍會場看板展示劉 墉的《古都瑞雪》畫作。



劉墉在杭州西湖寫生。



劉墉返回故鄉臨安並在天目山寫生。



#### 2011年

劉墉應文化總會之邀參加「百歲百畫 台灣當代畫家邀請展」與馬英九總統、劉 兆玄、黃光男等人合影於參展畫作《深情 月夜》前。



劉墉畫作《春江花月夜》在香港蘇富比 春拍以底價近四倍被何鴻燊家族收藏。



由陳筱君策展在臺北市國父紀念館舉 辦「劉墉的藝術世界」個展。



劉墉再赴黃山寫生。



2012年

劉墉在天津大學「北洋大講堂」以藝 術人生發表專題演講。



劉墉偕妻女再赴九寨溝寫生,完成 《九寨飛流冊頁》。



#### 2013年

在北京匡時大講堂以《文學與繪畫交融的 趣味》爲題作學術演講。



2014年

劉墉在清華大學演講。



#### 2015年

應中國藝術研究院美術研究所、北京畫 院美術館邀請,並由賈方舟策展「水雲氤夢一 劉墉藝術展」,在北京畫院美術館舉行。



「劉墉藝術作品學術研討會」5月在 劉墉作品開始進入中國大陸拍賣,並 北京畫院舉行,由賈方舟主持,藝術評論 家薛永年、劉曦林、郎紹君、鄭工、王瑞 廷、鄧平祥、陳劍瀾、彭鋒、邵大箴、尚 輝等人出席研討。



《中國當代名家畫集-劉墉畫集》(大 紅袍系列) 由北京人民美術出版社出版。



劉墉完成十二尺花鳥翎毛作品《月夜 潛行》。



應美國加州矽谷亞洲藝術中心邀請舉行「夢筆生畫——劉墉個展」。



劉墉在矽谷英特爾視聽中心以《我在困頓中對文學和藝術的領悟》作專題演講。



矽谷亞洲藝術中心「劉墉文藝作品研 討會」。



2015年10月硅谷亞洲藝術中心劉墉《夢筆生畫》展開幕。



2016年

臨摹《李唐萬壑松風圖》。其後幾年 陸續臨摹了《郭熙早春圖》、《范寬谿山 行旅圖》、《范寬雪景寒林圖》、《范寬 雪山蕭寺圖》。



劉墉夫婦捐贈浙江美術館近代名家書 畫31件運抵浙美海關查驗及媒體見面會, 由劉軒代表出席捐贈儀式。



#### 2017年

「書卷江山——劉墉作品展」在浙江 美術館以五個大展廳全面展示劉墉各時期 的繪畫及研究寫生作品。並由浙江人美出 版《書卷江山劉墉畫集》。



攝影於浙江富陽黃公望故居。左至右 為富陽學者蔣金樂、劉墉夫人畢薇薇、劉 墉、浙江美術館館長斯舜威及富陽市宣傳 部長夏芬。(杜群攝影)



2017年4月浙江美術館劉墉《書卷江山》展開幕



#### 2018年

劉墉寫生臺北故宮《至善園十景》並在《聯合副刊》發表導覽長文。



偕妻赴西湖及黄山寫生。



應遼寧省博物館邀請舉行《夢筆生花劉 埔畫展》並由遼寧人民出版社出版畫集。



在魯迅美術學院發表《藝術與人生》 專題演講。



2018年6月遼寧省博物館劉墉《夢筆生 花》展開幕



2019年

應上海中心大廈寶庫藝術中心邀請在琺琅廳舉行《花月春風——劉墉花鳥畫展》。



應方向東邀請赴錢塘江源頭的「神龍瀑布」寫生。



於紐約進行脊髓腔狹窄及脊椎滑脫矯正手術時與家人合影。



#### 2022年

應郭木生文教基金會的邀請在臺北大院 子畫廊舉行《劉墉畫我童年》為期近兩個月的 個展》,劉墉經常到現場為觀眾導覽解說。



#### 2023年

劉墉與蘇富比中國書畫專家張超群攝於台北拍賣預展會場。



# 劉墉展覽列表

1965年 再獲台灣全省學生美展教育廳長獎。

1972年 獲國立台灣師範大學美術系師生美展國畫第一名"教育部長獎"。 《聽蜀僧浚彈琴圖》由"國立歷史博物舘"選送第八屆中日美術交換展。 參加第二屆全國書畫展。

獲"國立歷史博物館"邀請參加第二屆當代名家畫展。

1974年 應邀免審查參加第七屆《全國美展》。

應邀參加第三屆當代名家畫展。

應"國立歷史博物館"邀請參加"中國名家美國巡迴展"。

應邀參加第十屆亞細亞現代美展。

1975年 應"中國畫學會"邀請參加"中國名家日本巡迴展"。

應邀參加第四屆當代名家畫展。

應台灣省立博物館邀請舉辦首次個人畫展。

畫作入藏中正紀念堂。

應邀參加第十一屆亞細亞現代美展。

1976年 應邀參加紐約聖若望大學亞研中心中國當代名家展。

應邀參加第十二屆亞細亞現代美展。

應邀參加美國華李大學杜邦美術舘畫展。

與周澄、林千乘、李義弘、凃璨琳合組"西窗雅集畫會"。並在省博舉行聯展。

應國立歷史博物館邀請參加第五屆當代名家畫展。

1977年 畫作入藏"國立歷史博物舘"。

應邀免審查參加第八屆全國美展。

應邀參加美國加州工業科學博物館"中華現代美術工藝展"。

應邀參加第十三屆亞細亞現代美展。

在台北省立博物館舉行第二次個展。

應邀參加國父紀念舘當代名家畫展。

1978年 由行政院新聞局及國立歷史博物舘推薦前往美國講學及展覽。

應國父紀念館邀請參加當代名家展。

應維州布拉斯堡版畫畫廊之邀舉行個展。

應邀于維州馬丁斯維爾藝術中心與邵幼軒女士舉行聯展。

應邀於丹維爾美術舘舉行個展。

應邀參加哈利福克郡藝術聯展。

應紐約聖若望大學之邀,與邵幼軒女士在中正畫廊舉行聯展。

應紐約新聞處之邀,與邵幼軒女士舉行聯展。

應田納西州諾克斯維爾市邀請,在李察巴哈畫廊個展。作品由市政廳收藏。

應南卡羅來納州格林維爾市民眾藝廊之請舉行個展。

應南卡坎普頓藝術中心之邀舉行個展。

應俄亥俄州立大學之請在垂索裏尼畫廊個展,並在該校藝術系任講座一個月

應維州諾夫克摩爾畫廊之邀舉行個展。

應激于弗羅裏達潘塞可樂市魁賽畫廊舉行個展。

應邀參加西德亞東博物舘中國繪畫展。作品由亞東博物舘收藏。

1979年 於台北省立博物館舉行第二次"西窗五友畫展"。

應國立歷史博物館之邀,參加當代海外中國名家畫展。

應華李大學之邀在杜邦美術舘舉行個展。

1980年 應邀免審查參加第九屆全國美展。

應紐約中華藝廊之邀,參加當代中國名家畫展。

應紐約中華文化中心之邀參加海外名家展。

應聖若望大學之邀在中正畫廊舉行劉墉師生畫展。

應教育部國際文教處及加拿大安大略省文化部邀請,參加自由中國青年書畫家 加拿大巡迴展。

再應維州布拉斯堡版畫畫廊之邀舉行個展。

應紐約新聞處之邀,舉行劉墉師生聯展。

1981年 應紐約聖若望大學中正畫廊之邀舉行個展。

1982年 應邀于台北市龍門畫廊舉行"真正的寧靜"個展。

應邀於台北市"今天畫廊"舉行"從絢爛到寧靜"個展。

應邀于紐約市立皇后美術舘與馬白水、胡念祖、李茂宗舉行"來自中國的藝術家展"。

應台南市政府之激,參加"中華民國千人美展"。

1983年 應聖大中正畫廊邀請舉行劉墉師生畫展。

應邀免審查參加第十屆全國美展。

應紐約東方畫廊邀請參加紐約華裔畫家作品展。

應邀參加美東華人學術聯誼會舉辦之名家藝術作品展。

1984年 應台北市立美術舘邀請參加"中華海外藝術家聯展"。

應台南市政府邀請參加台南市文化中心落成"國畫西畫名家聯展"。

1985年 于紐約第安德斯畫廊舉行劉墉師生畫展。

應台北市立美術館邀請參加"國際水墨畫特展"。

1986年 應美國水墨畫協會邀請參加於紐約薩瑪甘地藝術中心舉行之二十一屆年展。

1987年 應師大美術學會邀請參加"歐美地區中國畫家聯展"。

1988年 應台灣省立美術館邀請參加"中華民國美術發展展"。

應紐約華僑文教中心之邀,與馬白水、胡念祖、張道林、王己千、廖修平、韓湘甯、陳瑞康舉行聯展。

1989年 于台北市新生畫廊舉行個展。

1990年 應台北有熊氏藝術中心邀請舉行"黃山歸來"個展。

1992年 畫作入藏紐約中華文化中心。

1993年 應邀參加中正紀念堂中正畫廊開幕"當代名家國畫油畫大展"。

1995年 應邀免審查參加第十四屆"全國美展"。

1999年 應激免審查參加第十五屆"全國美展"。

2001年 應邀參加紐約中華藝廊海外名家畫展。

2010年 應台北「羲之堂」之邀舉行「劉墉花痴日記個人畫展」,並在2010台北國際藝術博覽會中展出。

2011年 應中華文化總會之邀參加「百歲百畫——台灣當代畫家邀請展」。 應國父紀念舘的邀請在逸仙藝廊舉行「劉墉的藝術世界」畫展。 水墨作品《雷聲》由國父紀念舘典藏。

2013年 應邀參加「美麗台灣——台灣近現代名家經典作品展」,在北京中國美術館及上海中華藝術宮展出。

應浙江美術館邀請參加"一池硯水太平洋——中國水墨畫在美國的創新"展。

2014年 應邀在北京APEC展出《雙燕嬉春》、《醉花陰》、《珊瑚翡翠舞秋風》、《喜事年年》四季四屏。

2015年 應中國藝術研究院美術研究所和北京畫院美術館邀請,並由賈方舟策展的"水雲氤夢—劉墉藝術展",5月14到26日在北京畫院美術館舉行。"劉墉藝術作品學術研討會"5月在北京畫院舉行,由賈方舟主持,著名藝術評論家薛永年、劉曦林、郎紹君、鄭工、王瑞廷、鄧平祥、陳劍瀾、彭鋒、邵大箴、尚輝等人出席研討。 應加州矽谷亞洲藝術中心邀請舉行"夢筆生畫"個人畫展。

2016年 應中華文化總會邀請參加《林玉山的創作與傳承展》。 網本水墨作品《月夜梟雄》由台中"國美館"典藏。 應矽谷亞洲藝術中心邀請參加《中國當代名家畫展》。 應山東美術館和長流美術館邀請參加《百年華人繪畫巡迴展》。

2017年 應浙江美術館邀請舉行"書卷江山——劉墉作品展"。 《劉墉集無用師卷賸山圖與子明卷仿黃公望富春山居圖》由浙江美術館收藏。

2018年 應遼寧省博邀請舉行《夢筆生花劉墉畫展》。 畫作《少帥禪園春暖花開》由遼寧省博收藏。

2019年 應邀在上海中心大廈寶庫藝術中心琺瑯廳舉行《花月春風——劉墉花鳥畫展》。 應邀參加中國美術協會在中正紀念堂舉辦之「兩岸藝術創作大展」。

2019年 應邀參加矽谷亞洲藝術中心海外華人名家展。

2020年 參加中國美術協會會員作品展。

2021年 應長歌藝術中心邀請,參加《與花傳神畫展》。 應長歌藝術中心邀請,參加《作家筆墨(當文學與美學遇合)》畫展。 應邀以《琵琶行詩意》參加在台北中正紀念堂舉辦之「中國美術協會90週年大展」。

2022年 應邀參加師大百年校慶校友美術創作邀請展。 應郭木生文教基金會邀請、陳筱君策展在台北「大院子畫廊」,舉辦為時53天的 《劉墉畫我童年》個展並出版《劉墉畫我童年》畫集。

應邀參加中國美術協會在台北國立藝術教育館舉行之2022會員聯展。

2023年 應矽谷亞洲藝術中心邀請舉辦《哪個花鳥不多情:劉墉的工筆世界》並出版《哪個花鳥不多情:劉墉工筆畫集》。

## 劉墉有關藝術的出版

- 1972年《中國繪畫的符號》The Symbols of Chinese Painting 幼獅文藝
- 1977年《歐洲藝術巡禮》 An Art Tour Across Europe 中國電視公司專題系列
- 1981年《真正的寧靜畫集》The Real Tranquility 紐約臺北水雲齋
- 1983年《劉墉花卉寫生畫法》The Manner of Chinese Flower Painting 紐約臺北水雲齋
- 1985年《劉墉山水寫生畫法》 Ten Thousand Mountains: The Spirit and Technique of Chinese Landscape Painting 紐約臺北水雲齋
- 1985年《劉墉翎毛花卉寫生畫法》*The Manner of Chinese Bird and Flower Painting* 紐約臺北 水雲齋
- 1986年《唐詩句典(暨分析)》Dictionary and Analysis of Tang Poetry 紐約臺北水雲齋文化 事業有限公司
- 1987年《黃君璧白雲堂畫論畫法》Inside the White Cloud Studio: The Spirit and Work of Ninety Years of Master Jun-Bi Huang 紐約臺北水雲齋文化事業有限公司
- 1988年《林玉山畫論畫法》 The Real Spirit of Nature: The Spirit and Work of Eighty Years of Master Lin, Yu-Shan 紐約臺北水雲齋文化事業有限公司
- 1989年《劉墉畫集》 Liu, Yung: The Real Tranquility 紐約臺北水雲齋文化事業有限公司
- 1990年《中國繪畫的省思》 Reflections on Chinese Painting 中國時報專欄
- 1990年《藝林瑰寶》 Invaluable Treasures of the Art World 《財富人生雜誌》專欄
- 1992年《中國文明的精神》(30集電視電影腳本)*The Spirit of Chinese Culture* (30 episodes) 財團法人廣播電視發展基金會
- 2006年《劉墉的情與藝》 The Affections and Artistry of Yung Liu 甘肅人民美術出版社
- 2011年《劉墉的藝術世界》The Art World of Liu Yung 臺北羲之堂
- 2014年《劉墉的藝術世界》北京匡時國際拍賣有限公司
- 2015年《中國當代名家畫集: 劉墉》Chinese Contemporary Famous Artists: Liu Yong 人民美術出版社(大紅袍系列)
- 2015年《夢筆生畫: 劉墉畫集》美國加州矽谷亞洲藝術中心
- 2016年《漢字有意思1、2集》Hanzi Alive(中英文版)臺北聯合文學出版社
- 2017年《書卷江山: 劉墉作品集》 A Man of the Brush and Pen: Retrospective Works of Liu Yung 浙江人民美術出版社
- 2018年《夢筆生花: 劉墉畫集》 *Imagination Blooms: Ink-Brush Paintings by Yung Liu* 遼寧人 民出版社
- 2019年《花月春風: 劉墉花鳥作品集》 Liu Yong's Bird and Flower Paintings 杭州欽哲藝術中心
- 2021年《劉墉帶你走進故宮的鎮舘三寶》臺北羲之堂
- 2022年《劉墉/畫我童年》Liu Yong -Painting My Childhood 財團法人郭木生文教基金會
- 2022年《劉墉帶你看宋畫》 浙江人民出版社

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