

简经纶 (1888–1950)

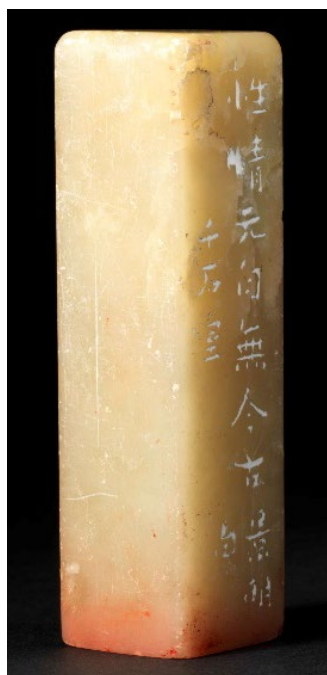
简经纶，广东番禺（今广州番禺区）人。1888–1950。字琴石，号琴斋、千石楼主。书斋名号为千石楼、千石居、千石室、千万石居、万石楼。他曾任职于南洋兄弟烟草公司，游历南洋及欧美。精研书法篆刻。书法不论篆隶真草，均浑朴茂劲，富有金石气。刻印取法甲骨、古玺、封泥、象形，浑厚古拙，挺拔自然，不多修饰，印作放逸而不失形神，风格自成。以篆隶楷草诸体为印款，各有风韵。晚年以篆笔写画，清新雅致，具文人画气韵。他曾在利园山开设「袖海堂」授徒，亦名「琴斋书舍」，慕名学书者甚多。1941年日军占领香港，移家澳门，继续课徒。战后重返香港，居于缆车径一号，曰「在山楼」。教学之余，又举办展览。辑有《千石楼印识》、《琴斋印留》。著有《甲骨文集古诗联》、《琴斋书画印集》等。

JIAN Jinglun (1888–1950)

Jian Jinglun (1888–1950), a native of Panyu (present-day Guangzhou), Guangdong, courtesy name Qinshi, literary names Qinzhai and Qianshi louzhu, was respected for his calligraphy and seal carving. He named his studio Qinshi lou, Qianshi ju, Qianshi shi, Qianwanshi ju and Wanshi lou. He worked for Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company and travelled to Southeast Asia, Europe and the US. His calligraphy in all script forms appeals by its strength, austerity and bronze-and-stone flavour. As for seal carving, he formed his distinctive style by borrowing the vigour and antiquity from the oracle-bone script, ancient seals, sealing clay and hieroglyphic characters, displaying a sense of simplicity and untrammelledness. In his late years, he applied his skills of the seal script in his paintings. In addition to practising his art, he once opened the school Xiuhai tang, also known as Qinzhai shushe, in Lee Garden Hill, and attracted many students. He moved to Macao during the Japanese occupation and returned to Hong Kong afterwards. His works include *Qianshi lou yinshi*, *Qinzhai yinliu*, *Qinzhai shuhua yinji*, etc.

广东、入粤、居港、旅港印人

Seal carvers originated from, travelling to or living in Guangdong or Hong Kong



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平头钮方形四字白文印

清光绪至近现代（1888–1950）

简经纶

石（寿山 / 田黄）

印文： 李祖佑印

尺寸： 纵：1.8 厘米

横：1.8 厘米

高：6.8 厘米

Square Seal with Four Incised Characters

Qing Guangxu to Modern period (1888–1950)

JIAN Jinglun

Stone (Shoushan)

Seal characters: Li Zuyou yin

Size: W: 1.8 cm

L: 1.8 cm

H: 6.8 cm