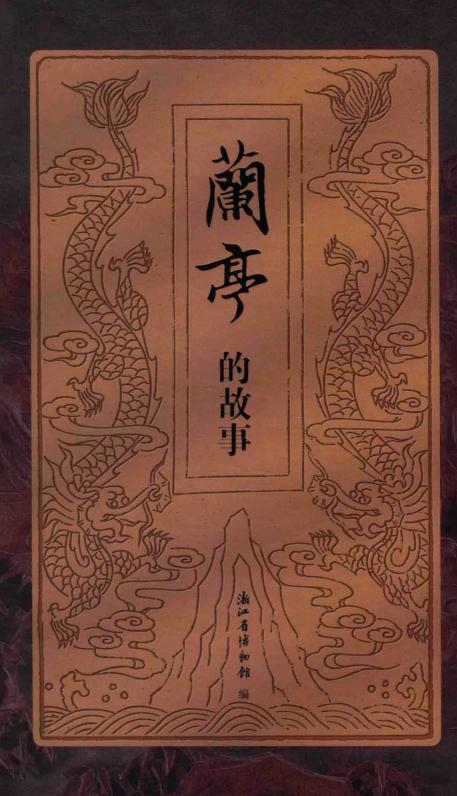
浙江绍兴翰越堂藏兰亭文物选



兰亭的故事

浙江绍兴翰越堂藏兰亭文物选 (翰越堂藏古代艺术品特展之二) Stories of Orchid Pavilion

Cultural Relics Collected by Shaoxing Hall of Hanyue, Zhejiang

浙江省博物館 编

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目

录



CONTENTS



WANG XIZHI'S "ORCHID PAVILION SHENLONG RUBBING" OF THE SONG DYNASTY (REPLICA)

2 《王氏一门书翰卷》摹本 / 028

HAND COPYING OF "WANG SHI YI MEN SHU HAN JUAN", MEANING THE WANG'S FAMILY ARE ALL GOOD CALLIGRAPHERS

3 旧拓褚本《圣教序》拓本/030

OLD RUBBING OF CHU SUILIANG'S "SHENGJIAO XU"

4 旧拓《怀仁集王羲之书圣教序》拓本/046

OLD RUBBING OF "HUAIREN JI WANG XIZHI SHU SHENGJIAO XU"

5 落水兰亭山阴真面手卷 (复制品) / 058

HAND SCROLL OF "LUOSHUI LANTING SHANYIN ZHENMIAN" (REPLICA)

6 旧拓兰亭真迹拓本手卷/062

HAND SCROLL OF OLD RUBBING OF ORCHID PAVILION AUTHENTIC WORK

7 旧拓定武兰亭拓本 / 068

OLD RUBBING OF "DINGWU LANTING"

8 赵孟頫款兰亭修稧图并临写《兰亭序》手卷/076

PAINTING OF "ABATING ILL OMENS AT ORCHID PAVILION" AND HAND SCROLL OF THE COPYING OF "ORCHID PAVILION PREFACE" WITH THE SEAL OF ZHAO MENGFU

9 文徵明款兰亭雅集图镜片/078

FRAMED PAINTING OF "ELEGANT GATHERING AT ORCHID PAVILION" WITH THE SEAL OF WEN ZHENGMING

10 旧拓董其昌行书《秣陵旅舍送会稽章生诗》帖/080

OLD RUBBING OF DONG QICHANG'S RUNNING SCRIPT OF "MOLING LVSHE SONG KUAIJI ZHANGSHENG SHI", MEANING A POEM TO BID FAREWELL TO A STUDENT WITH THE SURNAME OF ZHANG OF KUAIJI IN A HOSTEL IN MOLING

11 尤求款兰亭雅集手卷 / 090

HAND SCROLL PAINTING OF "ELEGANT GATHERING AT ORCHID PAVILION" WITH THE SEAL OF YOUQIU

12 钦定御制兰亭雅集手卷(印刷品)/092

HAND SCROLL OF IMPERIAL PAINTING OF "ELEGANT GATHERING AT ORCHID PAVILION" (PRESSWORK)

13 清无款兰亭修稧图手卷 / 098

HAND SCROLL PAINTING OF "ABATING ILL OMENS AT ORCHID PAVILION" IN THE QING DYNASTY

14 清沈宗骞款羲之爱鹅轴/100

SCROLL OF "XIZHI LOVING GEESE" WITH THE SEAL OF SHEN ZONGQIAN IN THE OING DYNASTY

15 清顾玉田兰亭书法扇面 /101

FAN CALLIGRAPHY OF "ORCHID PAVILION" BY GU YUTIAN IN THE QING DYNASTY

16 清同治王作霖二体兰亭序镜片/102

FRAMED CALLIGRAPHY OF "ORCHID PAVILION PREFACE" BY WANG ZUOLIN IN TWO DIFFERENT SCRIPTS DURING REIGN TONGZHI IN THE OING DYNASTY

17 旧刻兰亭序并诗青石残碑/104

REMAINING BLUESTONE STELE CARVED WITH "ORCHID PAVILION PREFACE" AND POEMS

18 清"书香" 匾额 / 105

HORIZONTAL BOARD INSCRIBED WITH "SHU XIANG" IN THE QING DYNASTY, MEANING FRAGRANCE OF BOOKS

19 清"墨香" 匾额 / 106

HORIZONTAL BOARD INSCRIBED WITH "MO XIANG", MEANING FRAGRANCE OF INK IN THE OING DYNASTY

20 庄健款行书论兰亭扇面 / 107

FAN CALLIGRAPHY OF "ON ORCHID PAVILION" IN RUNNING SCRIPT WITH THE SEAL OF ZHUANG JIAN IN THE QING DYNASTY

21 开甲款楷书兰亭序团扇/108

ROUND FAN CALLIGRAPHY OF "ORCHID PAVILION PREFACE" IN REGULAR SCRIPT WITH THE SEAL OF KAIJIA



- 22 陈继昌款行书董其昌《林陵旅舍送会稽章生诗》四屏/109 A SET OF FOUR SCROLLS OF DONG QICHANG'S RUNNING SCRIPT OF "MOLING LVSHE SONG KUAIJI ZHANGSHENG SHI", MEANING A POEM TO BID FAREWELL TO A STUDENT WITH THE SURNAME OF ZHANG OF KUAIJI IN A HOSTEL IN MOLING, WITH THE SEAL OF CHEN JICHANG
- 23 清华泽玉兰亭曲水流觞扇面 / 110 FAN CALLIGRAPHY OF "LANTING QUSHUI LIUSHANG" BY HUA ZEYU IN THE QING DYNASTY
- 24 民国洪惟明行书论兰亭轴 / III SCROLL OF "ON ORCHID PAVILION" IN RUNNING SCRIPT BY HONG WEIMING IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA
- 25 日本画義之受鹅镜片 / 112 FRAMED PICTURE OF "WANG XIZHI LOVING GEESE" IN JAPAN
- 26 民国房鸿勋羲之爱鹅图轴 / 113 SCROLL PAINTING OF "WANG XIZHI LOVING GEESE" BY FANG HONGXUN IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA
- 27 慈禧御笔"鹅"字轴/II4 SCROLL OF THE CHINESE CHARACTER OF "GOOSE" BY EMPRESS DOWAGER CIXI
- 28 王羲之碑帖印本 (多本) /115 BOOKS OF RUBBINGS OF WANG XIZHI'S STELES
- 29 **现代仿王羲之"鹅"字轴**/116 SCROLL OF THE CHINESE CHARACTER OF "GOOSE" IN THE STYLE OF WANG XIZHI IN MODERN TIMES
- 30 现代王品康兰亭修稧图轴 / 117 SCROLL PAINTING OF "ABATING ILL OMENS AT ORCHID PAVILION" BY WANG PINKANG IN MODERN TIMES
- 31 王正良书法兰亭序镜片 / 118
 FRAMED CALLIGRAPHY OF "ORCHID PAVILION PREFACE" BY
 WANG ZHENGLIANG
- 32 释月照義之爱鹅立轴 / 120 VERTICAL SCROLL OF "WANG XIZHI LOVING GEESE" BY MONK YUEZHAO
- 33 石山国临兰亭序镜片 / 122
 FRAMED CALLIGRAPHY OF THE HAND COPYING OF "ORCHID PAVILION PREFACE" BY SHI SHANGUO
- 34 现代顾秋麟临兰亭序手卷 / 124 HAND SCROLL OF THE HAND COPYING OF "ORCHID PAVILION PREFACE" BY GU QIULIN IN MODERN TIMES
- 35 明兰亭雅集图诗序端砚 / 126
 DUANXI INKSTONE FEATURING THE PAINTING OF "ELEGANT GATHERING AT ORCHID PAVILION" AND POEMS IN THE MING DYNASTY
- 36 明兰亭雅集并序文端砚 / 128 DUANXI INKSTONE FEATURING THE PAINTING OF "ELEGANT GATHERING AT ORCHID PAVILION" AND AN ESSAY IN THE MING DYNASTY
- 37 清钱泳款鹅形端砚 / 129 GOOSE-SHAPED DUANXI INKSTONE WITH THE SEAL OF QIAN YONG IN THE MING DYNASTY
- 38 明末清初兰亭雅集图杜首昌款端砚 / 130
 DUANXI INKSTONE FEATURING THE PAINTING OF "ELEGANT GATHERING AT ORCHID PAVILION" WITH THE SEAL OF DU SHOUCHANG IN THE MING DYNASTY
- 39 明兰亭雅集端砚 / 131 DUANXI INKSTONE FEATURING THE PAINTING OF "ELEGANT GATHERING AT ORCHID PAVILION" IN THE MING DYNASTY
- 40 清義之款荷叶形澄泥砚 / 132 LOTUS-LEAF-SHAPED CHENNI INKSTONE WITH THE SEAL OF WANG XIZHI IN THE QING DYNASTY

- 41 清義之款竹节端砚 / 133
 BAMBOO JOINT DUANXI INKSTONE WITH THE SEAL OF WANG
 XIZHI IN THE OING DYNASTY
- 42 清御制兰亭高会曲水流觞墨 / 134 IMPERIAL INK STICK FEATURING "LANTING GAOHUI QUSHUI LIUSHANG" IN THE QING DYNASTY
- 43 清義之爱鹅图朱砂 / 135 CINNABAR FEATURING THE PAINTING OF "WANG XIZHI LOVING GEESE" IN THE QING DYNASTY
- 44 东坡款端砚一对(嵌羲之爱鹅纹玉牌木盒)/136
 A PAIR OF DUANXI INKSTONES WITH THE SEAL OF SU DONGPO
 (WITH WOODEN BOX WITH JADE PLATE FEATURING "WANG XIZHI LOVING GEESE")
- 45 **现代兰亭刻石** / 138 STONE CARVED WITH PREFACE TO ORCHID PAVILION IN MODERN TIMES
- 46 现代御制兰亭雅集图墨插屏 / 140
 IMPERIAL TABLE SCREEN FEATURING THE PAINTING OF
 "ELEGANT GATHERING AT ORCHID PAVILION" IN MODERN
 TIMES
- 47 清義之受鹅点翠木架插屏 / 142
 KINGFISHER WOODEN TABLE SCREEN FEATURING "WANG XIZHI
 LOVING GEESE" IN THE QING DYNASTY
- 48 清乾隆紫檀兰亭山水及诗插屏 / 144
 RED SANDALWOOD TABLE SCREEN FEATURING "LANDSCAPE OF
 ORCHID PAVILION AND POEMS" DURING REIGN QIANLONG IN
 THE QING DYNASTY
- 49 清金漆木雕羲之爱鹅摆件 / 146
 GOLD-LACQUERED WOODEN ORNAMENT FEATURING "WANG
 XIZHI LOVING GEESE" IN THE QING DYNASTY
- 50 清雅集图兰亭序竹笔筒 / 147
 BAMBOO PEN CONTAINER FEATURING THE PAINTING OF
 "ELEGANT GATHERING AT ORCHID PAVILION" IN THE QING
 DYNASTY
- 51 民国松山款兰亭雅集竹笔筒 / 148
 BAMBOO PEN CONTAINER FEATURING THE PAINTING OF
 "ELEGANT GATHERING AT ORCHID PAVILION" WITH THE SEAL
 OF SONGSHAN IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA
- 52 清吴元满款雅集图竹笔筒 / 150
 BAMBOO PEN CONTAINER FEATURING THE PAINTING OF
 "ELEGANT GATHERING AT ORCHID PAVILION" WITH THE SEAL
 OF WU YUANMAN IN THE QING DYNASTY
- 53 清竹雕兰亭序文笔筒 / 152 BAMBOO PEN CONTAINER FEATURING "ORCHID PAVILION PREFACE" IN THE QING DYNASTY
- 54 清黄花梨御书论兰亭诗茶盘 / 153
 HUANGHUALI WOODEN TEA TRAY WITH THE POEMS ON ORCHID
 PAVILION BY EMPEROR QIANLONG IN THE QING DYNASTY
- 55 清竹黄羲之爱鹅茶壶桶 / 154
 TEA POT BARREL FEATURING "WANG XIZHI LOVING GEESE"
 MADE OF BAMBOO INNER SKIN IN THE QING DYNASTY
- 56 民国雕漆羲之爱鹅捧盒 / 156
 CARVED LACQUER FOOD BOX FEATURING "WANG XIZHI LOVING GEESE" IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA
- 57 民国羲之爱鹅及兰亭序文黄杨木雕摆件 / 158
 CARVED BOXWOOD ORNAMENT FEATURING "WANG
 XIZHI LOVING GEESE" AND "ORCHID PAVILION PREFACE"
 CALLIGRAPHY IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA
- 58 现代黄花梨兰亭修稧根雕 / 160
 HUANGHUALI CARVED ROOT FEATURING "ABATING ILL OMENS
 AT ORCHID PAVILION" IN MODERN TIMES

59 现代跃鱼钮兰亭边铭竹根章/162

BAMBOO ROOT SEAL WITH A LEAPING FISH KNOB AND THE INSCRIPTIONS OF "ORCHID PAVILION" IN MODERN TIMES

60 民国犀角雕曲水流觞整角摆件/163

CARVED HORN ORNAMENT FEATURING "QUSHUI LIUSHANG" IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

61 民国牛角雕兰亭序笔筒 / 164 CARVED OX HORN PEN CONTAINER FEATURING "ORCHID PAVILION PREFACE" IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

62 民国孙际良刻兰亭序铜盘/165

COPPER PAN CARVED WITH "ORCHID PAVILION PREFACE" BY SUN IILIANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

63 民国刻兰亭序铜墨盒 / 166

COPPER INK BOX CARVED WITH "ORCHID PAVILION PREFACE" IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

64 清寅生款刻兰亭序铜墨盒/167

COPPER INK BOX CARVED WITH "ORCHID PAVILION PREFACE" AND THE SEAL OF YINSHENG IN THE QING DYNASTY

65 清青花兰亭序水盂 / 168

BLUE-AND-WHITE PORCELAIN WATER POT WITH "ORCHID PAVILION PREFACE" IN THE QING DYNASTY

66 清粉彩羲之爱鹅瓷板挂屏/169

FAMILLE ROSE PORCELAIN HANGING SCREEN FEATURING "WANG XIZHI LOVING GEESE" IN THE QING DYNASTY

67 民国粉彩羲之爱鹅瓷板画/170

FAMILLE ROSE PORCELAIN PLATE PAINTING FEATURING "WANG XIZHI LOVING GEESE" IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

68 清孔雀绿釉羲之爱鹅瓷塑/171

PEACOCK GREEN GLAZE PORCELAIN SCULPTURE FEATURING "WANG XIZHI LOVING GEESE" IN THE QING DYNASTY

69 清青花羲之爱鹅纹瓶 / 172

BLUE-AND-WHITE PORCELAIN VASE FEATURING "WANG XIZHI LOVING GEESE" IN THE QING DYNASTY

70 民国青花羲之爱鹅臂搁/174

BLUE-AND-WHITE PORCELAIN ARMREST FEATURING "WANG XIZHI LOVING GEESE" IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

71 民国粉彩羲之爱鹅瓷塑 / 175

FAMILLE ROSE PORCELAIN SCULPTURE FEATURING "WANG XIZHI LOVING GEESE" IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

72 民国粉彩羲之爱鹅茶盘 / 176

FAMILLE ROSE TEATRAY FEATURING "WANG XIZHI LOVING GEESE" IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

73 民国粉彩六方盒 / 177

FAMILLE ROSE HEXAGON BOX IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

74 现代王怀明绘羲之爱鹅粉彩花瓶 / 178

FAMILLE ROSE VASE PAINTED WITH "WANG XIZHI LOVING GEESE" BY WANG HUAIMING IN MODERN TIMES

75 现代羲之爱鹅陶塑 / 179

POTTERY SCULPTURE FEATURING "WANG XIZHI LOVING GEESE" IN MODERN TIMES

76 现代仿明羲之爱鹅青花罐/180

BLUE-AND-WHITE PORCELAIN JAR FEATURING "WANG XIZHI LOVING GEESE" IN THE STYLE OF THE MING DYNASTY IN MODERN TIMES

77 清乾隆和田白玉雅集图山子/181

HETIAN WHITE JADE SHANZI ORNAMENT FEATURING THE PAINTING OF "ELEGANT GATHERING" DURING REIGN QIANLONG IN THE QING DYNASTY

78 清和田玉羲之爱鹅山子/182

HETIAN JADE SHANZI ORNAMENT FEATURING "WANG XIZHI LOVING GEESE" IN THE QING DYNASTY

79 清刻兰亭玉水盂 / 183

JADE WATER POT CARVED WITH "ORCHID PAVILION" IN THE **OING DYNASTY**

80 清玻璃内画羲之爱鹅鼻烟壶/184

SNUFF BOTTLE WITH THE INNER PAINTING FEATURING "WANG XIZHI LOVING GEESE" IN THE QING DYNASTY

81 民国叶蜡石曲水流觞图山子/185

PYROPHYLLITE SHANZI ORNAMENT WITH THE PAINTING OF "FLOATING CUPS IN A ZIGZAGGED BROOK" IN THE REPUBLIC OF

82 现代青玉雕兰亭曲水流觞图山子/186

SAPPHIRE SHANZI ORNAMENT CARVED WITH THE PAINTING OF "FLOATING CUPS IN A ZIGZAGGED BROOK IN THE ORCHID PAVILION" IN MODERN TIMES

83 现代林元康寿山石雕兰亭雅集图山子/188

SHOUSHAN STONE SHANZI ORNAMENT CARVED WITH THE PAINTING OF "ELEGANT GATHERING AT ORCHID PAVILION" BY LIN YUANKANG IN MODERN TIMES

84 兰亭纹如意头御制诗玉雕大如意 / 190

BIG RUYI-SHAPED ORNAMENT FEATURING RUYI HEAD, ORCHID PAVILION PATTERNS AND IMPERIAL POEMS

85 和田碧玉刻山阴真面玉册/192

JASPER PLATES CARVED WITH THE CHINESE CHARACTERS OF SHANYIN ZHENMIAN"

86 现代和田玉曲水流觞山子/196

HETIAN JADE SHANZI ORNAMENT FEATURING "FLOATING CUPS IN A ZIGZAGGED BROOK" IN MODERN TIMES

87 现代羲之爱鹅玉牌/198

JADE PLATE FEATURING "WANG XIZHI LOVING GEESE" IN MODERN TIMES

88 翰越堂定制兰亭图文碧玉镇纸/200

JASPER PAPERWEIGHT FEATURING THE PAINTING OF "ORCHID PAVILION" AND POEMS TAILORED BY THE HALL OF HANYUE

89 玛瑙刻兰亭诗瓜棱壶/201

AGATE MELON-RIDGE POT CARVED WITH "ORCHID PAVILION POEMS"

90 现代刻赵朴初书兰亭序玉如意 / 202

JADE RUYI CARVED WITH THE CALLIGRAPHY OF "ORCHID PAVILION PREFACE" BY ZHAO PUCHU IN MODERN TIMES

91 兰亭序边款寿山石章 / 203

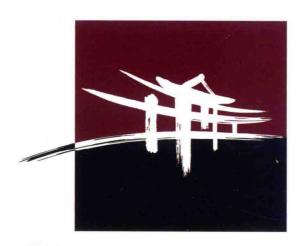
SHOUSHAN STONE SEAL WITH THE INSCRIPTIONS OF "ORCHID PAVILION PREFACE"

92 羲之爱鹅子冈式玉牌/204

ZIGANG-STYLE JADE PLATE FEATURING "WANG XIZHI LOVING GEESE"

93 兰亭序流觞图玉牌(一对)/205

JADE PLATES FEATURING "ORCHID PAVILION PREFACE" AND THE PAINTING OF "FLOATING CUPS" (A PAIR)



浙江省博物館 ZHEJIANG PROVINCIAL MUSEUM

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兰亭的故事

浙江绍兴翰越堂藏兰亭文物选 (翰越堂藏古代艺术品特展之二) Stories of Orchid Pavilion Cultural Relics Collected by

Cultural Relics Collected by Shaoxing Hall of Hanyue, Zhejiang

浙江省博物館 编

序

东晋永和九年三月初三,暮春时节,天朗气清,惠风和畅,王羲之等一群文人雅士会聚于会稽山阴之兰亭,临流而坐,祓禊宴饮。文人雅集,自有雅趣,流觞曲水,吟诗抒怀。诗之成集遂有《兰亭诗集》,羲之为之作序,是为《兰亭序》。中国历史上以一个人一篇序形成的文化现象从此拉开序幕。

南朝刘义庆笔下《兰亭序》受人企羡的是文采,而以书法闻名后世,有赖于他的"铁粉" 唐太宗李世民的推崇。唐太宗一国之君,却亲自为《晋书·王羲之传》作《论》,认为"尽善尽美,其惟王逸少乎!"他专门派监察御史萧翼以二张羲之真迹赚得辩才秘藏的《兰亭序》真迹,并"置于座侧朝夕观赏","习之不觉为倦"。还命供奉拓书人赵模、韩道亨、冯承素、诸葛贞等四人各搨数本,分赐皇太子诸王近臣。贞观年间,唐太宗搜罗的王羲之书迹共二百九十二帖,由褚遂良鉴定并录有《右军书目》一册,王羲之书法至此始定鼎书坛。唐高宗时李嗣真撰《书后品》,为王羲之载上了"书之圣、草之圣、飞白之仙"三顶桂冠,羲之遂以"书圣"名世。两宋之际,偃武修文,上至帝皇下至诸臣和文人士子都以王羲之书法为正宗,临写兰亭蔚为时尚,各种拓本层出不穷,乃至"士大夫人人有之"。宋人藏兰亭拓本百种以上者不在少数,兰亭书帖成为了一种文化风尚。

自王羲之成"圣"以后,与之有关的事物也都成为了"圣迹",被表现在不同的载体上。兰亭事迹首先表现在绘画上,唐初画家阎立本首先将萧翼赚兰亭事迹绘制成画卷,成为此题材绘画之滥觞。宋代著名画家李公麟曾将临流而坐、饮酒吟诗的场景绘制成《兰亭觞咏图》,其特别之处就是增添了羲之赏鹅小景,成为明清"曲水流觞"雅集图之蓝本,也是木雕、竹雕、玉雕、砚台、瓷画、石刻等创作的参照物。白鹅高洁如君子,曲颈婉转如运笔,深得羲之喜爱,曾以抄写《黄庭》换白鹅。因此,"王羲之爱鹅"也被赋予了兰亭文化的符号,与陶渊明爱菊、周敦颐爱莲、林和靖爱梅一起并称中国传统文化的"四爱图",通过各种介质得以表现。其一笔书就的"鹅"字也被广为传写,具有兰亭文化意义。这些烙上兰亭印记的文物与兰亭书帖一起蔚为洋洋兰亭文化大观,成为了全民传播的、并对外输出的文化现象。

从353年(即永和九年)至今的1600多年中,虽然历经天灾人祸,兰亭文物日少,但还是有相当数量的文物被保留了下来,其中最精彩的基本被保存在北京故宫博物院和台北故宫博物院中。为此,2011年9月,北京故宫博物院将百余件历朝历代与兰亭书法艺术相关的文物在紫禁城午门展厅举办了"兰亭特展"。兰亭文化本来就是自上而下普及流行的,民间传世兰亭文物虽不是最精美的,却也丰富多彩。绍兴翰越堂藏有各种质地的文物三万多件,其中不乏兰亭文物。2014年翰越堂注册了"浙江兰亭的故事文化传播有限公司"及商标,致力于兰亭文化的宣传和弘扬。2016年农历三月初三,也就是兰亭雅集1663周年之际,他们将这些文物连同现代名人兰亭书法、兰亭工艺品,由我馆专业人员协同策划了"兰亭的故事"展览,在浙江省博物馆西湖美术馆展出,展览从民间收藏的角度诠释了兰亭文化现象,且在兰亭文化的缘起地物叙兰亭的故事,意义自是非同一般!

2016年2月 路路路馆长

At the beginning of the late spring in the ninth year during Reign Yonghe (353), Wang Xizhi, together with a group of refined scholars, gathered at the Orchid Pavilion of Shanyin County in Kuaiji Prefecture to have festivities at the waterside to abate ill omens on the third day of the third lunar month. They sat in order along a sinuous brook for floating cups, chanting poems and expressing deep feelings, thus their poems were contained in A Collection of the Poems of the Orchid Pavilion and Wang Xizhi inscribed Orchid Pavilion Preface to it, which ushered a unique culture of subsequent studies on a preface in Chinese history.

In the writings of Liu Yiqing (a famous man of letters, 403-444), Orchid Pavilion Preface was admired for its literary grace, however, thanks to the reverent promotion of Li Shimin, Emperor Taizong of the Tang Dynasty, an enthusiastic fan of Wang Xizhi, its calligraphy was renowned far and wide. Emperor Taizong held Orchid Pavilion Preface as perfect and composed Exposition for Book of the Jin Dynasty: Biography of Wang Xizhi in person. In addition, he ordered Xiao Yi, imperial supervisory censor to exchange the authentic work of Orchid Pavilion Preface in the collection of a distinguished man of eloquence with two other authentic works of Wang Xizhi and placed it at his side for his appreciation morning and night. Moreover, he demanded Zhao Mo, Han Daoheng, Feng Chengsu and Zhuge Zhen to have several meticulous rubbings of Orchid Pavilion Preface and had crown princes, kings and ministers appreciate it daily. Up to the period of Reign Zhenguan, Emperor Taizong had a total collection of 292 rubbings of Orchid Pavilion Preface, which were all appraised by Chu Suiliang, a prestigious statesman and calligrapher then and collected into Chu's A Collection of the Calligraphy by Wang Xizhi, then Wang Xizhi's calligraphy had its everlasting standing and charm in history. During Reign Gaozong of the Tang, Li Sizhen, in his book Comments on Calligraphers and Their Works, reputed Wang Xizhi as a "Saint of Calligraphy, Saint of Cursive Script and Immortal of Feibai, a kind of calligraphy characterized by hollow strokes", so Wang Xizhi was known as Saint of Calligraphy. In the Song Dynasty featured by abandoning military pursuits and promoting education and culture, there came a cultural fashion of hand copying and rubbing Orchid Pavilion Preface from the emperor, ministers down to men of letters and scholars, and some even owned hundreds of rubbings of its kind.

After Wang Xizhi became the Saint of Calligraphy, the relevant cultural symbols were widely advocated. Firstly, Yan Liben, a distinguished painter in early Tang Dynasty created paintings based on the story of Xiao Yi's gaining the authentic work of *Orchid Pavilion Preface*. Then, Li Gonglin, a celebrated painter of the Song Dynasty created "Chanting and Wining at Orchid Pavilion" based on the vivid sight of scholars sitting at the brook, wining and chanting poems, added with Wang Xizhi's loving geese, which constituted a model for later creations in the Ming Dynasty and the expressive forms on wood carvings, bamboo carvings, jade carvings, ink stones, porcelain paintings and stone carvings. In particular, geese were the favorite of Wang Xizhi as they were as noble as gentlemen and their elegant crooked necks were like smooth movement of writing brushes. Therefore, the "stories of four favorites" in traditional Chinese culture, embodied by Wang Xizhi's favoring geese, Tao Yuanming's favoring chrysanthemums, Zhou Dunyi's favoring lotuses and Lin Hejing's favoring plum blossoms, were manifested in different forms. Besides, the Chinese character of "goose" written with one stroke by Wang Xizhi sustained the culture of the Orchid Pavilion. Those cultural symbols and books of calligraphy related to the Orchid Pavilion constituted a spectacular culture and a cultural sight.

From the year 353 to the present day, though natural and man-made disasters diminished the related cultural relics, a considerable number of cultural relics were preserved, the most brilliant ones collected in the Palace Museum in Beijing and Taipei. For promoting its culture, the Palace Museum in Beijing held an "Orchid Pavilion Feature Exhibition" in the Meridian Gate Exhibition Hall of the Forbidden City in September 2011, featuring the cultural relics throughout dynasties related to the calligraphy of the Orchid Pavilion. However, the culture of the Orchid Pavilion is not only limited to the upper class and the cultural relics in folk collections are also colorful. Shaoxing Hanhai Museum in Zhejiang (Shaoxing Hall of Hanyue) houses a total collection of over 30,000 of great varieties, and some are related to the culture of the Orchid Pavilion. In 2014, "Stories of Orchid Pavilion Cultural Communications Co., Ltd., Zhejiang" and its trade mark were registered by Shaoxing Hall of Hanyue to popularize and promote the culture of the Orchid Pavilion. On the third day of the third lunar month in 2016, an exhibition of "Stories of Orchid Pavilion", featuring the calligraphy and artworks of modern celebrities, is to be on in the West Lake Gallery of Zhejiang Provincial Museum to interpret the culture of the Orchid Pavilion. It is really significant to recount the stories on its birthplace in Zhejiang.



PREFACE



Curator of Zhejiang Provincial Museum

February 2016



Chen Hao

兰亭文化现象

兰亭,位于绍兴西南 14 公里的兰渚山下,相传春秋时越王勾践曾在此植兰,汉时设驿亭,故名兰亭。东晋永和九年三月初三,暮春时节,天朗气清,惠风和畅,王羲之、谢安、孙绰等 42 位文人雅士会聚于此,临流而坐,祓禊宴饮。祓禊,即《兰亭序》中的"修禊",是古代汉族民俗,于每年春季上巳日(农历三月初三)在水边举行,洗濯去垢,消除不祥,并有沐浴、采兰、嬉游、饮酒等活动。而文人雅集修禊,自有雅趣,流觞曲水,吟诗抒怀。(图1)活动中共有 11 个人各作诗两首,15 个人各作诗一首,16 个人因没有诗作而罚了酒,总共成诗 37 首,汇集成册称之为《兰亭诗集》。羲之为之作序,是为《兰亭序》。《兰亭序》情景交融,文采斐然,南朝刘义庆《世说新语》评:"王右军得人以《兰亭集序》方《金谷诗序》,又以己敌石崇,甚有欣色"。书法更是变汉魏钟繇、张芝的"古质"为妍美流便,开一代书法风尚。据说王羲之是在半酣的状态下写的,"其时乃有神助,及醒后,他日更书数十百本,无如祓禊所书之者"。也就是说属超水平发挥的作品。最为后人乐道的是"其中之字最多,乃有二十許字,变转悉异,遂无同者"。

尽管王羲之自称"我书比钟繇,当抗行;比张芝草,犹当雁行也",但当时《兰亭序》备受时人企羡的是文采,书法其次。王羲之书法为世所重发端于梁武帝萧衍,梁武帝醉心于王氏书法收藏,藏有"二王书大凡一万五千纸",为此他做的一件大事就是集王羲之字,令文学侍臣周兴嗣"次韵"为《千字文》,分赐宗室"八王"。为日后兰亭文化现象之滥觞。羲之书法和《兰亭序》的传播和发扬光大,有赖于他的"铁粉"唐太宗李世民的推崇。唐太宗一国之君,却亲自为《晋书·王羲之传》作《论》,认为"尽善尽美,其惟王逸少乎!"他派监察御史萧翼以二张羲之真迹赚得辩才秘藏的《兰亭序》真迹。并"置于座侧朝夕观赏",不但自己反复临摹,还命供奉搨书人赵模、韩道亨、冯承素、诸葛贞等四人各搨数本,分赐皇太子诸王近臣。两位皇帝的做法是何其相识,唐太宗更过之。专制王朝下皇帝的行为就是天下的模范,"以文德绥海内"的唐太宗都认为王羲之及《兰亭序》书法尽善尽美,自然普天之下莫不风从。

揭书,是按原迹摹写作品的方法。也称"响搨",或"向搨",即"向光而搨"的意思。唐代搨书用的是硬黄纸,透明度较差,需要在光线充足的地方进行摹写,故名。徐邦达先生按所施技法不同将摹本分为三类:先勾后填;不勾迳自影写;勾摹兼临写,又修饰之。因此,向搨本是最接近原作的,被誉为"下真迹一等"。萧翼赚兰亭时就语辩才所藏《兰亭序》"果是向搨书也"之言激之,使其产生犹豫心态。唐太宗得之如获至宝,据何延之《兰亭记》说,《兰亭序》真本被唐太宗带入了墓葬。所以后来人只能从下真迹一等的摹本了解兰亭的原貌了。在诸多摹本中,"神龙本"被认为是最接近原作的,明代项元汴认定是唐宫廷搨书人冯承素搨的,因盖有唐中宗李显"神龙"年号的半玺印,故名。神龙本行距前松后紧,原修改处底字痕迹清楚,有"破锋"、"断笔"、"贼毫"的字摹写得细致入微,较多地保存了原作的面貌,公认为最佳兰亭摹本。传世唐代临摹本的还有虞世南摹本和褚遂良临摹本,均藏于北京故宫博物院,但与"神龙本"兰亭差距较大,受到现代许多专家质疑。





图 1 旧拓兰亭真迹拓本手卷(局部)



图 2 《王氏一门书翰卷》摹本(局部)

贞观年间,唐太宗搜罗的王羲之书迹共 292 帖,由 褚遂良鉴定并录有《右军书目》一册。与梁武帝"二王 书大凡一万五千纸"相比已是少之又少了。唐武则天万 岁通天二年(696 年),王羲之后裔王方庆上进武则天 王氏家族二十八人法书,即《王氏一门书翰卷》即《王 氏一门法书》,又称《万岁通天帖》。武命人临摹后将 原本又赐还王方庆。现存《万岁通天帖》为摹本,仅存 王羲之行书《姨母帖》、王徽之行书《新月帖》、王献 之行书《廿九日帖》等共 10 帖。此帖钩填技术极其精妙, 也是"下真迹一等"的好帖。可见唐代王氏书法的影响 力不是一时的,还具有持续性。(图 2)

由于唐太宗的推崇,宫廷上下掀起了习王书的热潮。加上唐朝的科举考试极重书法,如果书法不好,高中的几率可以忽略不计。故士大夫文人都热衷于临习王羲之的书法。唐早期李嗣真撰《书后品》,品评秦至唐书家 81 人,分为十等,秦朝李斯、东汉张芝、曹魏钟繇、王羲之、献之父子并列一等"逸品"。点评文字更是对王羲之大加赞赏,为王羲之戴上了"书

之圣"(正体楷书)、"草之圣"(草行书)、"飞白之仙"三顶桂冠,羲之遂以"书圣"名世。从羲献父子同为一等"逸品"和《王氏一门书翰卷》看,羲之书法已不是一个人的事,是家族法门,为皇上推崇的正统,为千百年学书人的楷模。

王羲之书法为世所重,与之有关的故事便也流布 开来。最有名的自然是"兰亭雅集"、"兰亭序书帖", 还有"黄庭换白鹅"、"为姥书扇"、"墨池"等, 加上唐代的"萧翼赚兰亭",一个以《兰亭序》为发 端的"文化丛"正在逐步形成。

两宋之际,偃武修文,是中国古代文人地位最高的时期,上至帝皇,下至诸臣和文人士子,都以王羲之书法为正宗,临写兰亭蔚为时尚,且书家辈出。宋代的兰亭热也是从帝皇开始的,北宋有宋太宗、宋仁宗、宋徽宗,南宋有宋高宗、孝宗、光宗、宁宗、理宗等诸帝,他们身体力行,各有建树。宋太宗热衷于临写羲之书法,还命大臣王著甄选内府所藏历代名人法书摹刻成《淳化阁帖》,其中一半是二王法书,也是中国历史







图 3 旧拓定武兰亭拓本(局部)

上最早的丛帖。宋徽宗最有成就,自创"瘦金体",独步书坛。宋高宗将内府所藏定武兰亭真本摹刻禁中,并亲书跋语,以广后学。还将亲自临写的兰亭分赐王子诸臣,形成临写兰亭之风尚。甚至诸皇妃皆秉承家学,学习羲之书法。上有所好下必甚焉,士大夫人人都有羲之法帖,用以临写,其中以苏(东坡)、黄(庭坚)、米(芾)、蔡(襄)四大家影响最大,他们学兰亭,评兰亭,又从兰亭化出而自创一体,各具风流,引领兰亭文化蓬勃发展。

传世兰亭分墨本和拓本两类,宋代以兰亭石刻拓 本众多为其特色。传拓,又称棰拓,是用纸和墨从铸 刻图像文字的器物上捶印图文的一种方法。传拓简便 易行,刻一石而拓万千,极利于文化的传播。宋代翻 刻的兰亭主要有两种:一种是以摹本人石,以唐摹本 为主;一种是以刻本人石,其中最有名莫过于"定武 兰亭",主要是因为黄庭坚嘉评定武本"肥不剩肉, 瘦不露骨",于是士大夫人人争宝之。相传,定武兰 亭刻石是唐太宗命工匠根据唐代大书法家欧阳询临王 羲之真迹墨本刊刻而成的。刻石的流传经历宋人何薳 的《春渚纪闻》有记载。五代后晋时,契丹人入侵中原, 车载宝货图书北还,至真定(宋太宗时改名"定武", 即现在河北定县)时耶律德光死,遂弃石。宋庆历时 被当地名为李学究的人发现并收藏。韩琦守定武,李 氏献拓本, 韩索要原石, 李氏别刻一石交公, 原石埋 藏地下。后其子取出原石,拓售墨迹,每本一千。后 因欠赋税,以公帑代偿,抵给官库。薛向守定州,其 子薛绍彭别刻一石留定州,带走原石。大观年间,徽 宗诏取原石, 龛于宣和殿。后金人陷汴京, 石刻与岐 阳石鼓复载而北,从此不知所踪。据宋人说薛绍彭为 区别翻刻本,在原石上凿损了五字,宋桑世昌《兰亭考》 又说在五字损本前已有九字损本。明朝王世贞说还有 无损本。因此,定武兰亭宋人议论最多,朱熹有"兰 亭如聚讼"之喻。议论归议论、定武兰亭以摹刻精工、 为世所贵。据宋人文献记载,宋人藏兰亭拓本百种以 上的有: 薛氏二百余种, 康惟章百种, 王厚之百种, 沈揆百种,游似百种,贾似道八百种等。元代赵孟頫 也说: "兰亭帖, 当宋未度南时, 士大夫人人有之。 石刻既亡, 江左好事者, 往往家刻一石, 无虑数十百本, 而真赝始难别矣"。总的来说这些刻本书体用笔多有 不同,刻工精良,诚如明代董其昌所评的"兰亭无下本", 但大多趋于工致,少了原作行云流水般的飘逸。(图3)

宋代由于上行下效,临写兰亭成为了一种文化风 尚,为此兰亭书帖也"士大夫人人有之",蔚为宋代 文化的一道风景。

元人尚武,马上得天下,马上治天下,文脉似要断绝。然而到了第四位皇帝元仁宗时出现了改观,元仁宗九岁起就受教于汉族儒学名士李孟,崇尚汉族文化,并于其执政的皇庆二年(1313年)首开元代科举取士。元朝丹青第一的赵孟頫为其特别推崇的人物,"今朕有赵子昂,与古人何异;帝王苗裔,一也;状貌昳丽,

二也; 博学多闻知, 三也; 操履纯正, 四也; 文词高古, 五也; 书画绝伦, 六也; 旁通佛老者, 造诣玄微, 七也。" 在这位皇帝的眼里,赵孟頫简直就是一位完美的人。 延祜三年(1316年),元仁宗又将赵孟頫晋升为翰林 学士承旨、荣禄大夫,官居从一品,"推恩三代"; 其夫人管道升也被加封为"魏国夫人"。由于仁宗的 青睐和赵氏艺术的出类拔萃,赵孟頫晚年名声显赫, 时时在皇帝左右活动。赵氏的门生,如虞集、杨载、 唐棣、朱德润等,在其荐举下也纷纷进京做官,而许 多政治地位较高的北方书画家,包括色目人、蒙古人 书画家如高克恭、康里子山、李仲宾等,多与他有交往, 一些较年轻的画家,如黄公望、商琦、柯九思等,也 拜在他门下。外国使臣、僧人,则以能求得赵氏墨宝 为荣。因此, 赵孟頫的才艺和影响力不亚于王右军在 唐太宗时那样被推崇。元至大三年(1310年),由爱 育黎拔力八达(元仁宗)扶上位的元武宗诏赵孟頫北 上大都, 在去大都的船上, 赵孟頫时时展读、临习独 孤长老送给他的《宋拓定武兰亭》,写下了十三段跋文, 即著名的"兰亭十三跋"。"兰亭十三跋"开启了书 家对《兰亭序》摹本、拓本的收藏、翻刻、临写与研究, "兰亭"成为文人士大夫研究的一门学问。赵孟頫一 生对《兰亭序》极为推崇,认为《兰亭序》是复古晋 唐书风的切入点, 他反复临写, 讲究临摹要神形皆备, 引领文人士大夫用一种新的理念去临写兰亭, 并以一 代宗师的影响力使得元朝乃至后世学书之人都奉羲之 《兰亭序》为学书圭臬。(图4)

从兰亭雅集到明代开国,中国社会经过了一千年的历程,期间世事沧桑,兰亭文物日益减少,诚如赵孟頫在《兰亭十三跋》第一跋中感叹"兰亭帖自定武石刻既亡,在人间者有数。有日减,无日增,故博古之士以为至宝。然极难辨"。但《兰亭序》的魅力是无穷的,明代文人的热情一点不逊唐宋,使兰亭之花愈发茂盛。

首先,至明代书法文化的积淀已是非常深厚,由 兰亭滋养出来的书家辈出,所以,明代文人士大夫多 将稀如星凤的兰亭墨迹和其他名人法书刊刻在一起, 成为一部部丛帖来观赏保存。丛帖,是将一个人或多 个人的几个帖汇集起来刻成,也称"汇帖"、"集帖"。 传世最早的丛帖是宋淳化三年《淳化阁帖》。明代的 丛帖较多,比较有名的、且刻工精良的有周宪王《东 书堂帖》、文徵明《停云馆帖》、邢侗《来禽馆帖》、 董其昌《戏鸿堂帖》、王肯堂《郁冈斋帖》等,这些 丛帖中均收有不同版本的《兰亭序》,对后人研究宋 代兰亭拓本极有价值。这也是我们现在能看到的明代 兰亭文化现象的一个方面。

其二是在学习兰亭书法的方法上, 唐宋专注于"摹", 赵孟頫强调"临", 明代董其昌总结为"写", 视临摹为再创作, 提出"书家妙在能合, 神在能离", 即在学习原帖精髓的基础上融入个人风格, 引领了明末清初书法临摹理念的改变。如八大山人、陈献章、冯铨都写过风格迥异的《兰亭序》, 别开生面。清康熙四十年, 达礼善在刊刻董其昌《秣陵旅舍送会稽章



图 4 赵孟頫款兰亭修稧图并临写《兰亭序》手卷



图 5 旧拓董其昌行书 《秣陵旅舍送会稽章生诗》帖(局部)



图 6 清金漆木雕羲之爱鹅摆件



图 7 清粉彩羲之爱鹅瓷板挂屏

生诗》时, (图 5) 在题跋上评价董其昌是"数百年后综揽前贤遗迹,摹书古人神髓"的人物,他自己也是初学右军不成,后学董其昌略有所成。乾隆皇帝也是遵循董其昌的理论学兰亭的,他临写《兰亭序》完全是自家面目,只要羲之书法的"神韵"。他还将"要在自在"题写在自己临写小楷《玉枕兰亭》卷的引首。乾隆四十四年,乾隆帝将收集到的八种有关兰亭的本子刻于八根石柱上,即为"兰亭八柱"。其中第五柱"巽"柱为董其昌的《戏鸿堂刻柳公权书兰亭诗》;第七柱"坤"柱为《董其昌仿柳公权书兰亭诗》;第八柱"兑"柱为《乾隆皇帝临董其昌仿柳公权书兰亭诗》。可见乾隆皇帝极重视董其昌法书及书法理论,董在其心中的地位似乎仅次于王羲之。时至今日,临写《兰亭》也是学书之人的必由之路,虽然取法不同,但没有临写过《兰亭序》的都不好意思称书法家。

其三是从明代开始,与王羲之和他的《兰亭序》有关的 文物不仅仅是书、画、帖了, 其他材质的文物上也都出现了 兰亭故事。兰亭的故事除了"兰亭雅集"、《兰亭序》以外, 最著名的要数"羲之爱鹅"了。关于羲之爱鹅的故事,《晋书·王 羲之传》记有两则,其一:"(羲之)性爱鹅,会稽有孤居 姥养一鹅,善鸣,求市未能得,遂携亲友命驾就观。姥闻羲 之将至, 烹以待之, 羲之叹惜弥日"。其二: "又山阴有一 道士, 养好鹅, 羲之往观焉, 意甚悦, 固求市之。道士云: '为 写道德经, 当举群相赠耳。羲之欣然写毕, 笼鹅而归, 甚以 为乐。"(图 6、7)最早图绘"羲之爱鹅"的是宋代画家李 公麟,他在《流觞图》的最前面绘有"羲之赏鹅"小景,王羲 之坐在水榭里凭桌观赏清流中嬉戏的白鹅。将"羲之爱鹅"和 "临流赋诗"融于一体为其首创。"羲之爱鹅图"至明清多 有一书童相伴, 出现于瓷、玉和竹木牙角等各种质地的器物 上。此外,王羲之所书的擘窠大字"鹅",也被后世之人广 为摹写,成为"兰亭文化丛"的组成部分。再一个比较多的 是"曲水流觞图"。(图8)"曲水流觞图"构图形式比较多, 有全景式描绘的,并根据记载将每个人物的名字标注于旁, 有的还在边上书刻该人物所写兰亭诗:有的只截取部分场景 彩绘或琢刻;还有只见山水不见人物,翰越堂博物院藏有乾 隆紫檀木插屏,一面雕刻兰亭山水,另一面嵌玉兰亭诗两首。

兰亭文化现象有一个显著的特点就是以复制品为开端的, 《兰亭序》从写完的那一刻起就一直被其家族收藏,最后落 到唐太宗手上,能一睹庐山真面的人很少,那就只能是少数



图 8 明兰亭雅集图诗序端砚



图 9 清青花兰亭序水盂

人的秘藏。唐太宗虽然终极了原迹,却留下了许多摹 本,正是这些"复制品"让更多的人了解了《兰亭序》, 看到了兰亭书法之美。宋代的刻石传拓更是加速了兰 亭文化的传播, 虽然这些再复制的作品在传播的过程 中会带有制作者的个人因素,但是离真品的神、形还 是很近的, 是兰亭文化现象的核心价值。兰亭文物的 复制情况又比较复杂, 梳理一下大约有以下三种情况: 一是为了学习兰亭书法, 唐代和北宋的临摹本和拓本 以这种情况为多。二是"偷梁换柱"保存了原作,客 观上又增加了新本。最著名的就是宋代李学究和薛绍 彭为留存《定武兰亭》原作别刻一石的故事, 定武兰 亭之所以复杂,估计也是从他们这里开始的。三是经 济利益的驱动。这里面的情况又有所别,如北宋李学 究的儿子为了生活传拓定武兰亭刻石出卖,每本千钱。 有的是故意为之,以期鱼目混珠而获高利。宋室南渡后, "江左好事者,往往家刻一石",形成了"真赝始难 别矣"的局面,其中一部分就是为银子而来的。再如 本图录图版五"落水兰亭山阴真面手卷",原作藏于 台湾私人手上,说是内府本,著录于《壮陶阁书画录》。 王连起先生在《再晤兰亭》一文中指出, 此本是广东 高要人何昆玉、何瑗玉兄弟照乾隆墨拓本伪造出来的。 原本是乾隆年间精刻精拓、并装裱成卷的墨拓本,藏 于北京故宫博物院,两者相去甚远。但也就是因为这 些形形色色的复制品, 使得"兰亭"从古至今始终是 文人的热议话题,就如朱熹所说的"兰亭如聚讼", 而聚讼的结果是形成了如《红楼梦》"红学"一般的"兰 亭学",兰亭学的不断强化和扩展便也有了兰亭文化 现象。

世界文明史上,没有一种文字能像汉字那样成为 书法艺术的。汉字自发明以后,不断演变进化,至魏 晋时期四体皆备,还诞生了"天下第一行书"的《兰 亭序》,一改以往质朴的风格,以"妍美流便"而备 受赞赏。文字已不仅是载道的工具, 其艺术观赏价值 正日益强化, 无怪乎唐太宗要"置于座侧朝夕观赏"了。 《兰亭》太美了! 美到历朝都有帝皇倾倒在她的石榴 裙下, 既使意识形态不同, 或种族各异, 也不因此而 改观。这应该也是中国文化绵延长久的一个原因吧! 如果说《兰亭序》是一个点,那么由此关联的人、事、 物就形成了一个面, 国外学者称其为"文化丛", 我 们一般称为"文化现象"。兰亭文化现象不是一天形 成的, 唐代表现为各种搨本、摹本和事迹绘画, 宋代 则以石刻拓本、书法文化繁盛和事迹绘画为表征,因 此,明代以前的兰亭影响虽大,主要集中在书画帖上。 明代开始,特别是中期以后,承平日久,生活的必须 已不是问题,人们开始追求生活的精致和风雅,清代 亦如明代。这种风尚首先由有较强经济基础的文人发 起的,自然文人案头的笔、墨、砚、笔筒、镇纸、墨 盒等成为装饰兰亭故事的首选, (图9)随后扩展到了 陈设品如插屏、花瓶、玉雕、瓷塑、瓷板画等, 然后 生活用品如瓷杯、茶盘、漆盒、茶壶桶等也都出现了 兰亭图文, 使日常生活平添了几分雅趣。兰亭文化已 经不是文人的专属,通过雅致的器具向普罗大众传播 普及。正是这些单件的每一个汇聚在一起, 诠释了"兰 亭文化现象"。