

A COLLECTION OF WORKS
BY CONTEMPORARY
MASTERS AT THE NATIONAL
ART MUSEUM
OF CHINA: CALLIGRPHY SECTION
ZHANG XILIANG

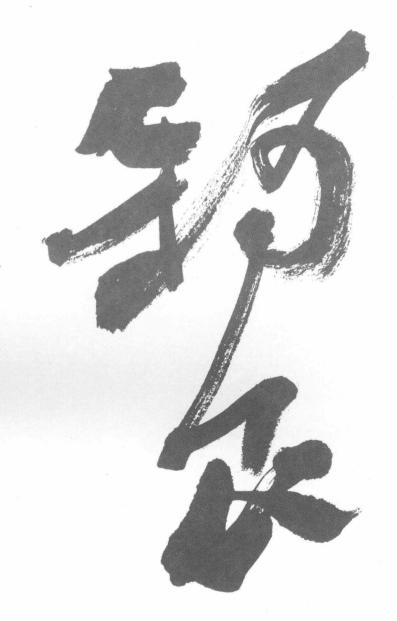
中国美术馆当代 名家系列 作品集·书法卷 张锡良





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张锡良,1943年生,中国书法家协会会员,湖南省书协顾问,湖南省政协委员,湖南省政协书画室副主任。

作品人选全国第五、六、七届书法篆刻展,其中 第五届获"全国奖",入选全国第四、五、六届 中青年书法篆刻展,其中第四、五届获奖。

作品被邀参加全国首届自作诗词书法展、2000(西安)海内外著名书法家创作邀请展、当代著名书法家代表作品展、第五、六届中国艺术节展、中国书法首届"兰亭奖"作品展、第一届全国代表书家作品展、中国美术馆第二届当代名家书法提名展,拍摄录制全国五十家《五体书法临摹示范》光盘。

《中国书法》、《中国书画》、《十方书道》、《书法文献》、《书法报》、《书法导报》等作专题介绍。 出版《张锡良书法集》、《张锡良册页书法》、《张 锡良书法精品选》,《中国美术馆当代名家作品 集·书法卷 张锡良》。作品被中国美术馆、中南 海收藏。入编《中韩书法家作品宝典》,并载入《中 国现代美术全集·书法卷》。

当选中国书协第四届代表大会代表,被中国书协评为首届"德艺双馨"会员,担任中国书法第二届"兰亭奖"评委,全国第九届书法篆刻展评委。



In the ancient Qin and Han dynasties, many excellent calligraphers emerged. During the Jin and Tang dynasties, masters and talents appeared one after another and wrote wonderful calligraphy, much of it considered classic. Numerous great masters also emerged between the Song and Yuan dynasties, creating excellent calligraphy even while drinking and also establishing various schools. Thereafter, the rulers made great efforts to promote calligraphy as an art, and researchers strove to record it and explain it in books. As a constituent of Chinese culture, calligraphy evolved into a fine art in various styles from practical use. Since the early 1920s, calligraphy has been confronted with many obstacles. Although Mr. Cai Yuanpei wanted to "establish a calligraphy specialization" at art colleges, calligraphy was not a part of the national art exhibition. From 1949 to 1979, calligraphy activities were regarded as "minority" art with only a few relevant fairs. The concept of excluding calligraphy from art circles has confined the "art" in narrow sense much more limited, and has affected the scope of collections and research by art museums as well as the arrangement of specialization curriculums at art colleges.

The 1980s, on the other hand, were a fortunate and welcome time for calligraphy. It's true that a single spark can start a prairie fire: the Chinese Calligraphers Association and many other local calligraphers associations were founded, a variety of public societies and organizations devoted to calligraphy came into being, and calligraphy began to be studied in higher education. These developments were undoubtedly inspiring to calligraphy artists.It was a milestone in calligraphy circles when the National Art Museum of China started collecting calligraphy works and prepared to build special calligraphy rooms. This was met with the approval of the relevant national cultural departments. The museum has formally included calligraphy in the fields of academia and research, and has organized a series of activities, such as "Invitation to an Exhibition of Fine Calligraphy by Contemporary Masters", "The First Nomination Exhibition of Fine Works by Famous Contemporary Calligraphers", and "An Invitation to an Exhibition of Calligraphy for the Beijing Olympics". The museum has also called upon elite artists to exchange ideas, and has tried to reestablish calligraphy to its rightful place in the art world. Living in a time of cultural changes at home and abroad, we hope to rejuvenate the Chinese culture. We have felt it is our true responsibility and historical mission to promote the splendid and historical calligraphy of Chinese characters, and to

redefine the modern connotation of the elites in traditional culture at a higher standing point. To do that, we plan to publish a new book entitled "A Collection of Works by Contemporary Masters at the National Art Museum of China: Calligraphy Section", which will gather together many masters with different styles. Such a collection will be suited for both researchers and readers.

Zhang Xiliang stresses on the way to use the brush and seeks for the mode of aestheticism and emotion in calligraphy. He believes, "the way to use the brush is the most key factor and base line of the calligraphic art." The skill is the foundation of all the factors in calligraphy and even the final support of the art. Any artistic concept is unable to substitute the strict training on skills. As a dull and quite process, the training requires making great efforts in mind to study classic masterpieces from various dynasties, experiencing subtle changes in the way to use the brush and integrating the skill subtly with the composition and the arrangements. His calligraphic works follow the example of Zhao Zhiqian. The combination is unbending and the way to use the brush is simple. Although the subtle strokes have corresponding derivations, the calligraphy is featured by the distinctive and natural style.

The publication of such a collection is expected to make us clearly realize the many factors affecting the development of Chinese contemporary art and how to explore its future through new creations. With great support and concern from all walks of life, the National Art Museum of China will make its contribution to the development of Chinese calligraphy, and leave a legacy for the development of calligraphy art for generations to come.

Fan Di'an

Director of the National Art Museum of China

August 2008

自秦汉而远,善书者众矣。晋唐之间,贤圣继起,妙迹名著,蔚成经典。宋元以降,大家辈出,操觚立言,流派纷呈。为政者以己之务,全力以昌,研究者著录阐析,付之篇章。书法由致用而竞美,风貌繁衍出新,汇为中国文林气象。惜乎自20世纪初,书法之命运多舛。虽曾有蔡氏元培先生在美术院校"增设书法专科"之愿望,而于全国美术展览会中书法竞告阙如,1949年至1979年间书法活动亦为"小众"艺术,相关展览寥若晨星。弃书法于"美术"界外之观念使狭义之"美术"日趋促狭,并累及美术馆收藏研究之范围、美术院校系科专业课程之设置等。

然自20世纪80年代,书法之命运适时转 机。中国书法家协会及各地书法家协会相继建 立,各种群众性的书法团体、机构风起云涌, 高等书法教育亦由星星之火渐成燎原之势。对 于书法发展而言,此况令人振奋,毋庸置疑。 国家文化主管部门批准中国美术馆收藏书法作 品、筹建书法专馆, 此乃中国书法界的瞻前大 事。中国美术馆将书法正式纳入学术观照与研 究视野,并以"当代大家书法邀请展"、"首届 当代名家书法提名展"、"迎奥运书法邀请展" 等活动, 雅集书坛精英, 共襄书法艺术于"美术" 中所处位置之重塑。类此, 当我们置身于不断 变幻的国内外文化环境,寄望中华文化之复兴, 无不感到推动源远流长、博大精深的汉字书写 艺术, 以更高的立点重新认识传统文化中精华 部分的现代内涵, 既是现实责任, 亦是历史使命。 本馆策划出版《中国美术馆当代名家系列作品 集·书法卷》即缘于此,辑中所录方家,各成 风貌, 亦复渊源有自。付梓成集, 探研可示诸 同好,游赏则以求大众。

张锡良对书法用笔的强调与讲究体现了他对书法"唯美唯情的形式追求"。他重视用笔,认为"用笔是书法最核心的因素和底线"。技法是书法诸因素的基础,甚至是书法艺术生命的最终依托,任何艺术观念都不能替代严格的技法训练。技法训练是沉静枯燥的行为过程,应有充分的心境努力沉入历代经典作品之中,去体验用笔技巧的微妙变化,并将其巧妙地融于章法布白之中。观其书作,取法于赵之谦,但结体更随意,用笔更朴拙,纵使细微的点画撇捺亦非常精道,起止呼应、提按使转,自然分明。

希望通过出版此系列作品集,使我们能够 真切共识影响当代中国书法发展的诸多因素以 及如何在今后的创作实践中去开拓书法艺术的 未来。相信在社会各界的高度关注和大力支持 下,中国美术馆一定能为中国书法事业的发展 作出自己的贡献,为后世留下我们这个时期书 法艺术发展的印迹。

> わしま 中国美术馆 馆长 2008 年 8 月



与张海先生交谈



与书界同仁在首届全国老年书展开幕式上



方竹亭内



对"涂鸦"的思考



与周俊杰在第九届国展评选现场



与老友游桃花源



与李刚田、张锡庚在中国美术馆第二届当代名家书法提名展展厅



与吴东民、毛万宝在兰亭曲水流觞



与陈振濂在"兰亭奖"评选现场



无名崖下



第九届国展评选现场





参观《湘江评论》印刷处旧址



孙儿和我干杯

作品名称: 萧纲诗一首 创作年代: 2006 年 作品尺寸: 26cm×18cm 釋文: 冷風雜細雨, 垂雲助麥凉。 竹水俱葱翠, 花蝶兩飛翔。 燕泥銜復落, 鶗吟斂更揚。 卧石藤爲纜, 山橋樹作梁。 欲待華池上, 明月吐清光。 蕭綱和湘東王首夏

多一一 不是 D. T. OF THE 多数港 鱼对结

作品名称:《滕王阁序》摘录创作年代:2008年 作品尺寸:138cm×34cm 釋文: 嗟乎!時運不濟,命運多舛。 馮唐易老,李廣難封。 屈賈誼於長[沙],非無聖主; 竄梁鴻於海曲,豈乏明時。 所賴君子見機,達人知命。 老當益壯,寧移白首之心? 窮且益堅,不墜青雲之志。 酌貪泉而覺爽,處涸轍以猶歡。 摘録王勃滕王閣序 戊子蒲月 欣欣然齋 錫良

作品名称: 秋瑾《梧叶》 创作年代: 2008年 作品尺寸: 138cm×34cm 釋文:

悟葉霄來拂畫欄, 西風已覺袷衣單。 十分悵惆燈無語, 一味相思夢亦嘆。 白雁聲中秋惠滿, 黄花籬畔暮愁寬。 却憐鏡裹容願减, 尚爲吟詩坐漏殘。 秋瑾詩梧葉 錫良

至线 为急惊 为弦调

作品名称:咏柳诗二首 创作年代:2008年

作品尺寸: 68cm×68cm

釋文:

雨闊長堤走畫轅,絮兼梨雪墜春煙。 東風苑外千絲老,猶伴吴蠶盡日眠。

歐陽修柳

亂條猶未變初黄,倚得東風勢更狂。 解把飛花蒙日月,不知天地有清霜。

曾鞏咏柳

右古人咏柳二首 錫良

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