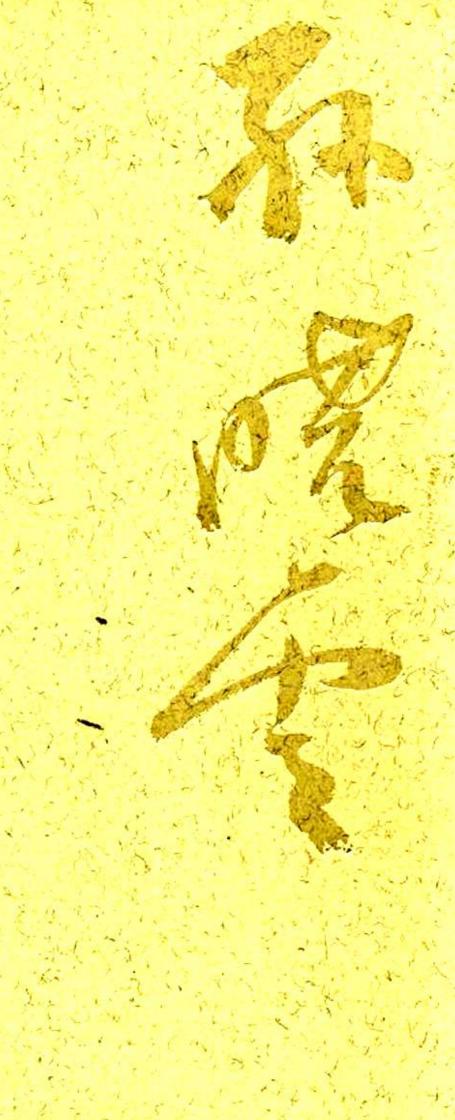


A COLLECTION OF WORKS
BY CONTEMPORARY
MASTERS AT THE NATIONAL
ART MUSEUM
OF CHINA: CALLIGRPHY SECTION
SUN XIAOYUN
中国美术馆当代
名家系列
作品集·书法卷
孙晓云



第张邱白李胡孙张王叶祖 庆中 煦 松美云光新贵

韦斯琴





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- 66 / 苏轼《六月二十七日望湖楼醉书》

孙晓云,1955年生于南京。一级美术师,江苏省美术馆副馆长,中国书法家协会理事,行书委员会副主任,江苏省书法家协会副主席,南京市书法家协会主席,南京市文联副主席。中国科学院、中国人民大学、北京师范大学、首都师范大学、南京大学、苏州大学、中国书法院、南京艺术学院等兼职教授、研究员。享受国务院特殊津贴。被中组部、中宣部、人事部确定为首批全国宣传文化系统四个一批人才,被人事部、文化部评为全国文化系统先进工作者。江苏省德艺双馨文艺工作者,江苏省第十次、第十一次党代会代表,中国共产党第十七次代表大会代表。

曾经七次获全国书法大奖,四次出版书法专著《书法有法》,三次由荣宝斋出版《孙晓云书法作品精选》、《孙晓云书法 · 绘画》,在中国美术馆举办孙晓云书画艺术展,人选中国美术馆首届当代名家书法提名展。



In the ancient Oin 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.

Sun Xiaoyun makes great efforts in model calligraphy with feminine exquisiteness and acuteness and earns comprehensive affirmation and respect from the calligraphic circle in the past several years. She presents skilled and relieving writing with standard strokes and coherent composition. She makes spectacular exploration in calligraphic form, writing poems and rhymed prose in the form of letter paper, learning from the sentiment caused by ancient designed and bound books, and finally creates a classic form of modern calligraphy. Her success is attributed to her skills and inspiration as well as her thinking. Methods in calligraphy written by Sun Xiaoyun aims to unravel mysteries in order and reveal the best-kept secret of "changing strokes", receiving common praise. Xiaoyun Sun regards calligraphy as "needlework", makes harmonious combination between art and life, and presents vivid explanation.

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 2007

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,辑中所录名家,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。

孙晓云以女性的细腻敏锐,深入帖学传统,积数十年之功,赢得了书界广泛的肯定和尊重。 其书笔法娴熟,结体雅正,章法浑融,平淡天成。 她在书法形式上的探索引人瞩目,采取信笺联用 的形式书写诗词曲赋,借鉴古籍装帧样式经营作 品,成为当代书法的经典形式。除了功力和灵感, 孙晓云的成功,还得益于她的"善思"。《书法有法》 探赜索隐,抽丝剥茧,揭示"转笔"这个不传之秘, 得到书界的普遍认同。孙晓云把书法作为"女红", 艺术的生活化、生活的艺术化,在她身上有着生 动的阐释。

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。

え曲歩

中国美术馆 馆长 2007年8月



2001 年在香港与范徐丽泰、饶宗颐、何泓燊等 作为嘉宾参加香港甲子书法展开幕式



2002 年在展厅接受记者采访



2003年外国友人登门拜访,愉快交流



2004 年讲授书艺



2005年,现场挥毫,观者如云



2005 年在圣彼得堡冬宫



2006 年带领江苏省美术馆 画家在井冈山写生



2006年在中国美术馆举办个人书画展览归来, 于江苏省美术馆举办孙晓云书画艺术汇报展



2007 年在悉尼



2003 年在江苏南京新街口新华书店 现场签售专著《书法有法》



2003年《书法有法》签售现场



2005 年担任全国书法展评委





2006 年 2 月举办个人书画展,少林寺永信大和尚 在观看展览



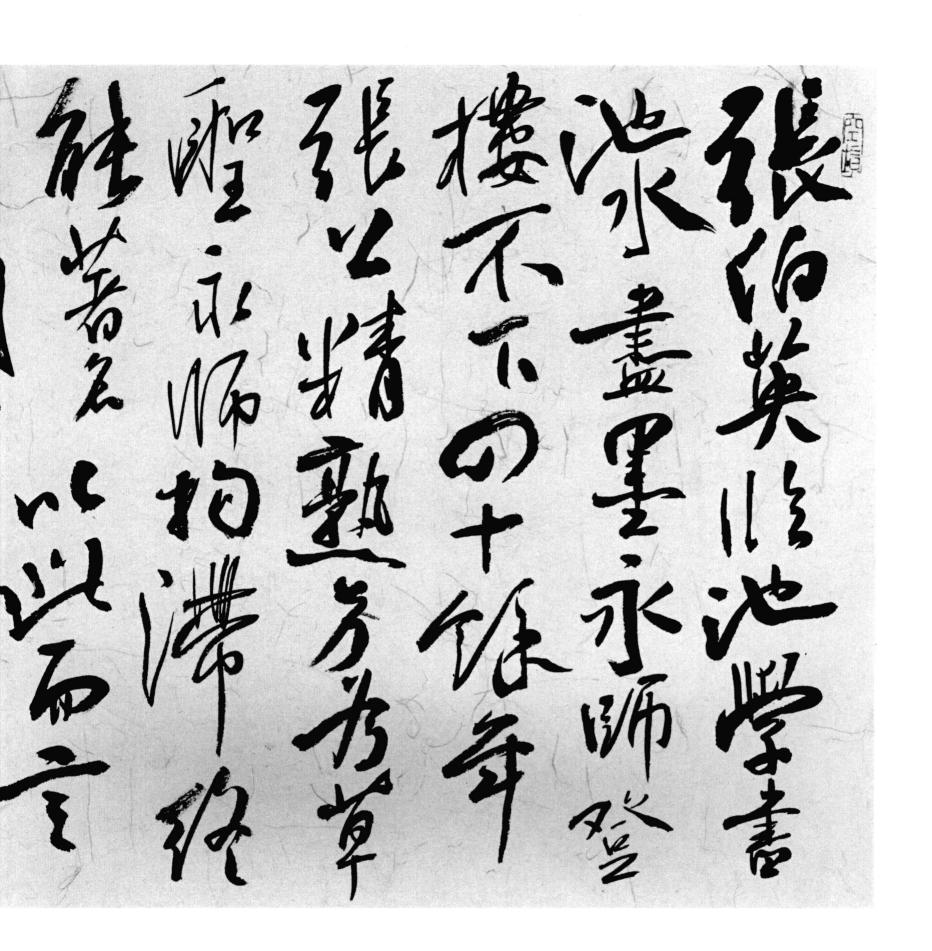
2006年,慰问解放军



2007年在中南海

作品名称、黄庭坚《菩萨蛮》 创作年代、2001年 作品尺寸。100cm×60cm 釋文、 半短半頭漢揚畔、漁禽醉着無人喚。 庭懶意何長、春風花草香。 江山如有待、此意陶着解。 問我去何之,君行到自知。 曉雲

西原



作品名称: 徐浩《论书》 创作年代: 2002年 作品尺寸: 45cm×100cm

釋文:

張伯英臨池學書,池水盡墨,永師登樓不下,四十餘年。 張公精熟,號爲草聖。永師拘滯,終能著名。 以此而言,非一朝一日所能盡美。俗云:"書無百日工。"蓋 悠悠之談也。宜白首攻之,豈可百日乎! 徐浩論書 曉雲

暖雨情風的被凍神眼梅腮心覺甚 小细重 不好夢 酒色诗情雅典芳波 為月書少 顶级以圆 下城灰的重爆性山 剛松粉粉松五 移 配的

作品名称:李清照词二首 创作年代: 2000年

作品尺寸: 30cm×75cm

釋文:

落日鎔金,暮雲合璧,人在何處?染柳煙濃,吹梅笛怨,春意知幾許?元宵佳 節,融和天氣,次第豈無風雨?來相召,香車寶馬,謝他酒朋詩侣。 中州盛日, 閨門多暇, 記得偏重三五。鋪翠冠兒、捻金雪柳, 簇帶争濟楚。如 今憔悴, 風鬟霧鬢, 怕見夜間出去。不如向, 簾兒底下, 聽人笑語。 暖雨晴風初破凍。柳眼梅腮,已覺春心動。酒意詩情誰與共?淚融殘粉花鈿重。 乍試夾衫金縷縫。山枕斜攲,枕損釵頭鳳。獨抱濃愁無好夢,夜闌猶剪燈花弄。 李清照永遇樂 蝶戀花詞各一首 庚辰春月書於金陵 曉雲