

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

中国美术馆当代 名家系列 作品集·书法卷 张旭光





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张旭光,字散云,1955年10月出生,河北安新县人。 现任中国书法家协会分党组成员、副秘书长,中 国书法家协会展览评审领导小组副主任、草书委 员会副主任、硬笔书法委员会主任。北京大学书 法研究所客座教授,中国美术馆艺术委员会委员。

自 1988 年先后在中国美术馆举办个人作品展,在中央电视台举办讲座,赴日交流讲学;作品多次人选国展、中青展、名家精品展等重大展览,收入《中国著名书法家精品集》、《中国当代美术全集·书法卷》等多部大型书法集;在曲阜、岳阳楼等多处勒石刻碑;被中南海、中国美术馆、军事博物馆和日本、韩国以及欧美国家收藏;出版专著有《楷书》、《行书》教材,《现代书法字库·张旭光卷》、《张旭光书法集》、《张旭光诗词书法》、《行书技法》、《行书临摹·创作》光盘、《张旭光艺术文丛(一)》,并有多篇文章发表。先后担任中国书法兰亭奖、八届国展、首届青年展等重大评审活动评委会副主任,负责组织和评审工作。



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 Xuguang makes prominent impressions through the vastness, vitality and sincerity of his work. He inherits the simplicity and strength of calligraphy from the Han and Tang dynasties, the delicacy and exquisiteness of the Wei and Jin dynasties, the openness and exaggeration of the Middle Tang dynasty, the scholarly sentiment of the Song and Yuan dynasties and the greatness of the Ming and Qing dynasties. He learns from the theoretical fruits of western visual art, explores the possibilities and styles of presentation through calligraphic forms in such fields as linear quality, structural mode, composition and ink usage. As he said "calligraphic creation in the real meaning should bestride irrationally on the rational plateau", he has raised calligraphic art to a higher level.

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。

张旭光的书法给人最突出的印象是苍茫大气,元气淋漓,真气弥漫。他的书法继承了汉韵的古朴雄浑,魏晋的文雅精致,盛唐的开张扬历,宋元的文人情调,明清的展大求变;他借鉴了西方视觉艺术理论成果,在典正传统的基础上,从线条质量、结体方式、章法构成、墨色运用等诸多方面,探索了书法形式上的可能性和表现性。正如其言:"以现代审美意识到传统长河中去开掘,开掘出现代审美的洪流。使我们的创作,既从传统长河而来,又站在时代潮头之上,即古即新,走向未来。"从而,使他的书法艺术不断升华。

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。

え迪安

中国美术馆 馆长 2007年8月



在评审现场



在快哉快哉雅集现场挥毫



赴日本交流书艺



在河北封龙山访汉碑



赴非洲与马赛人在一起



泥脚一双两半球 (跨越赤道)



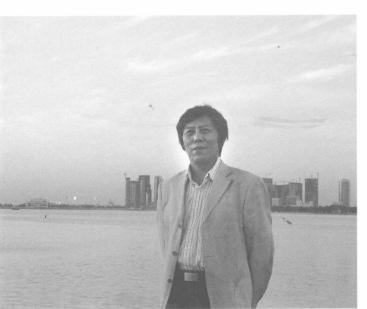
在香港中文大学"张旭光书 法展"上创作大幅作品



在中国书协新年团拜会上边写边唱



在人民大会堂参加慈善笔会



在卡塔尔首都多哈



与夫人乙庄在故乡白洋淀



与夫人乙庄在威尼斯

作品名称:春归风静五言联创作年代:2007年 作品尺寸:160cm×40cm×2 釋文: 春歸花不落,風静月常明。 張旭光書

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此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

作品名称:李白诗一首 创作年代:2007年 作品尺寸:69cm×46cm 釋文: 故人西辭黃鶴樓,烟花三月下揚州。 孤帆遠影碧空盡,唯見長江天際流。 李白詩一首 丁亥之春月書 張旭光

作品名称:王维诗一首 创作年代:2007年 作品尺寸:69cm×46cm 釋文: 人閑桂花落,夜静春山空。 月出驚山鳥,時鳴春澗中。 王維詩一首 時在丁亥之秋 張旭光書 かな

作品名称:李白《峨眉山月歌》 创作年代:2007年 作品尺寸:69cm×46cm 釋文: 峨眉山月半輪秋,影入平羌江水流。 夜發清溪向三峽,思君不見下滄洲。 李白峨眉山月歌 丁亥之春日書於京華 旭光