

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

中国美术馆当代 名家系列 作品集·书法卷 萧 风





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バルカミストルカナ



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萧风【陈洪武】,1962年12月29日生,江苏淮安人。 毕业于首都师范大学书法艺术专业,第四、五届 中国书法家协会理事。现为中国书法家协会分党 组副书记、中国书法家协会副秘书长,行书专业 委员会副主任。

从二十世纪七十年代末始,萧风先后求教于萧劳、启功、王朝闻、刘自椟、谢冰岩、沈鹏、欧阳中石等诸名家。书法作品曾人选首届中国书法兰亭奖书法篆刻展,第八届全国书法篆刻作品展,第五届、第七届全国中青年书法篆刻展,首届全国青年书法展,第一届全国大字书法艺术展,中国美术馆首届当代名家书法提名展等国家级展览。曾举过个人书法展。作品为中国美术馆、故宫博物院、人民大会堂、中南海等收藏。出版有《张猛龙解析》、《萧风书法小品》、《心象》书法集、《大漠西风歌》书法集、《冷风景》诗集等。



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.

Xiao Feng (Chen Hongwu) is a calligrapher as well as an accomplished poet. He shows delicate perceptions of nature, life and art with typical colors of traditional scholars. His works are scholarly in its poetic and humane sentiment. The selection of traditional model books helps him find an ideal representation mode for his temperament. His internal harmony presents particular meaning under a contemporary background. His calligraphy brings about scholarly console like mild breeze as his approachable character. The precision of the traditional spirit and the complete coincidence with ancient emotion increases our expectations for his works.

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。

萧风(陈洪武)不仅是位书法家,同时在诗词方面也有很深的造诣。他对自然、生活、艺术有着细腻而独到的体悟,带有传统文人的典型色彩。有此诗性的人文情怀,其作品也就自然带有了浓郁的书卷气。再加之以对传统帖学的取法,为他的性情找到了一种理想的表现方式,诗心妙手的和合,使他的存在在当代的时代背景下具有了一种特殊的意义。一如他给人最明显的"和"的印象,他的书法也如和风徐送,似水润泽,给人心灵以郁郁文气的抚慰。他对传统文人精神的准确把握和他与古人性情的暗合,使我们对他的作品充满了期待。

希望通过出版此系列作品集示,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。

中国美术馆馆长2007年8月



向恩师萧劳先生求教诗词(1982年摄)



向王朝闻先生求教美学问题



陪同恩师欧阳中石先生 游览恭王府于独乐峰前留影



聆听王蒙先生 的人生哲学



老照片中凝固着萧风耽于诗的青春岁月(1981年摄)



灯下篆刻 (1983年摄)



日课









拜访冯其庸先生



陪同刘自椟先生观看自己的第一次书法个展(1986年摄)



感受异国风情



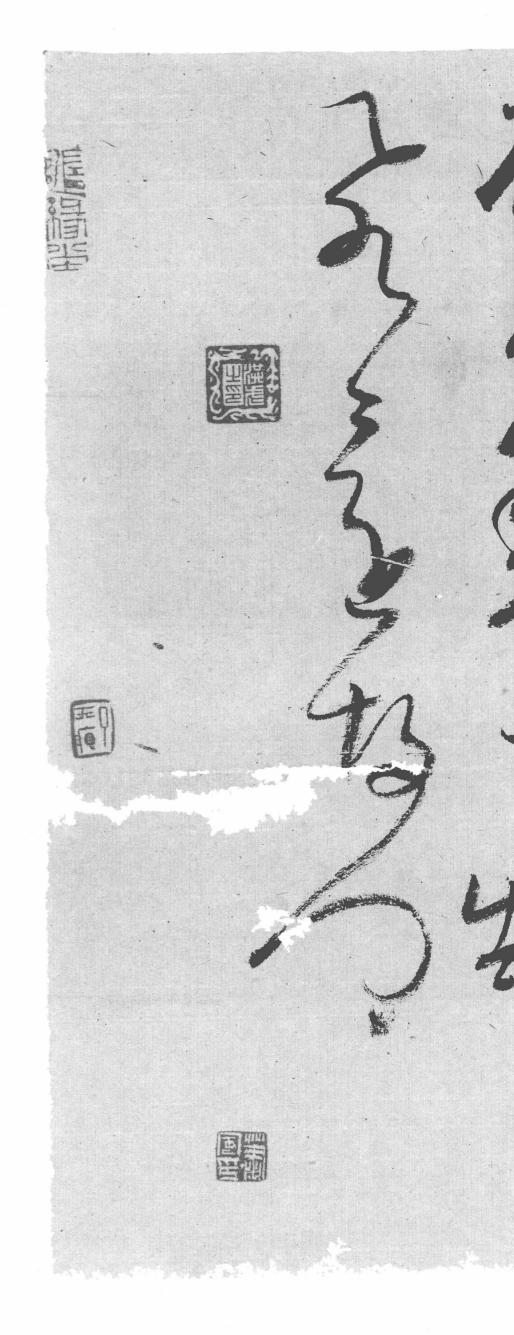
漫步在古罗马街头



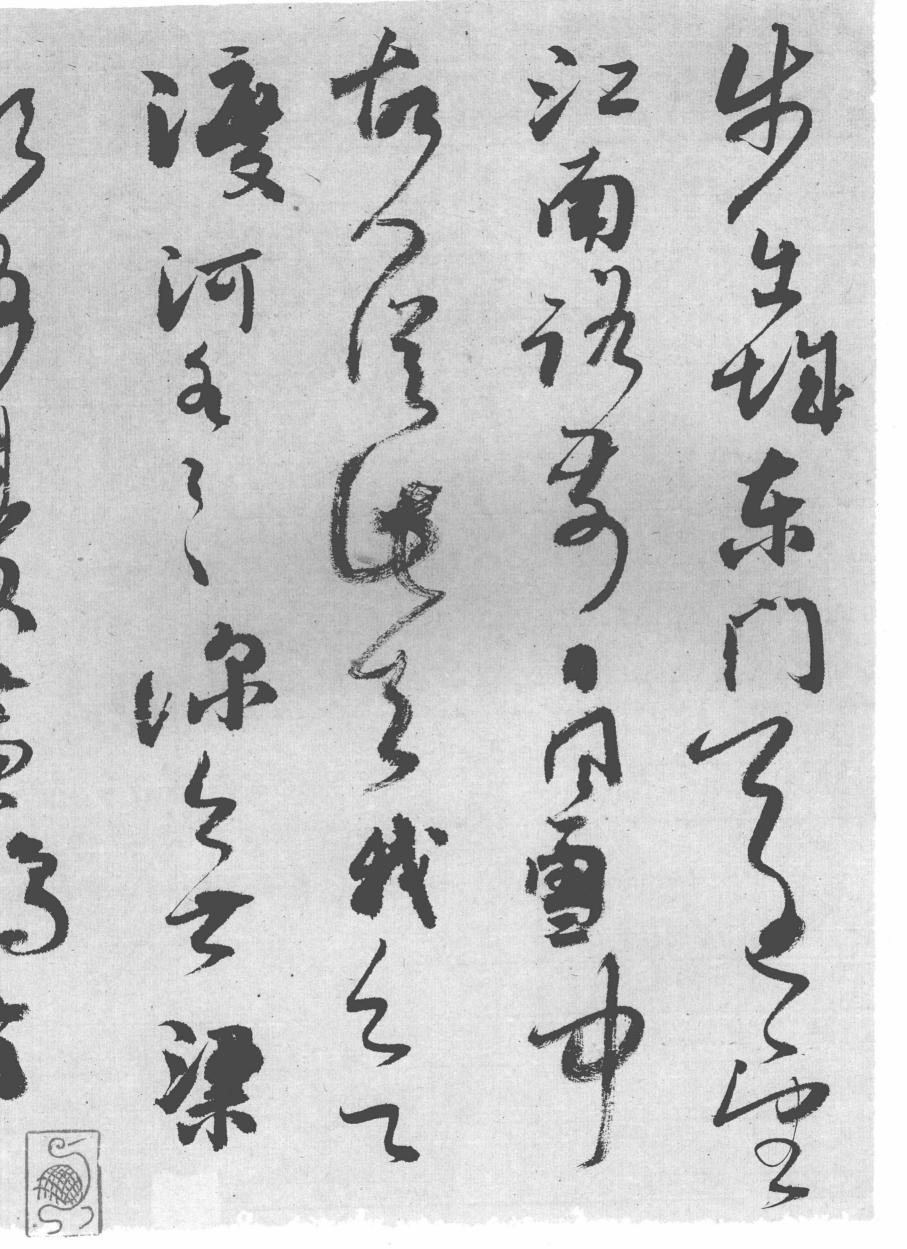
与妻子在野外读书



随中国艺术家代表团赴江西九江 慰问地震灾区人民(2006年元旦摄)



作品名称:古诗一首创作年代:2007年 作品尺寸:37cm×41cm 釋文: 步出城東門,遥望江南路。 前日風雪中,故人從此去。 我欲渡河水,河水深無梁。 願爲雙黄鵠,高飛還故鄉。.



清切





作品名称:归有光《吴山图记》

创作年代: 2007年 作品尺寸: 30cm×28cm

事者續吳山圖八分館失今了找民級事失了減賢也其此之川之為縣有也愛百姓我雷之不能将两君二不忍找其民由是好余同年受魏君用陷為吳縣永及三年以為竹中名入为給事中若 草木上被其澤內有祭也令湖不賢也其地之山川草木上被其独

海愈之間户祝打沒屠老之宫也固国而常则上就去也何後而有等也去於是之山的酱增 重矣異時各我將釋勝於 体、お四山引 首題張稱韓魏公去多州四十餘年而思人不忘至以為思黃州 請好過名多人刻之於为处後知賢者於其所已不將後其人之子

是意若之作是有情如此如了仍而使吾民能忘之也

忽点而己二不能自忘於其人也

13

作品名称:苏轼诗一首创作年代:2006年 作品尺寸:134cm×68cm 釋文: 東坡雖是湖州派, 竹石風流各一時。 前世畫師今姓李, 不妨還作輞川詩。 蘇東坡次韵子由一首 蕭風書于后海

及一一一

作品名称: **《老子》语摘** 创作年代: 2006 年 作品尺寸: 25cm×40cm