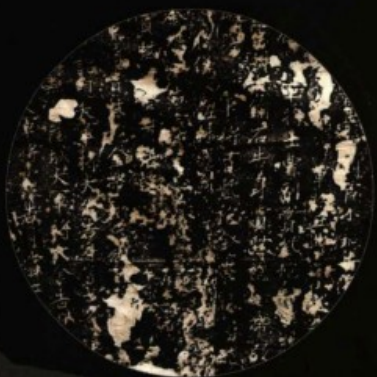


大理

女画

集粹



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大理书画集粹

序

◆
杨吕洋

大理历史悠久，文化灿烂，山川秀美，素有“文献名邦”之称。千百年来，繁衍生息在这块土地上的人民用自己的辛勤和智慧，创造了以南诏、大理国为代表的辉煌灿烂的大理文化。大理市集全国历史文化名城、国家级风景名胜区、国家级自然保护区、中国优秀旅游城市四项桂冠于一身，不仅风光旖旎，自然资源丰富，而且地灵人杰，文化发达，是一块孕育和产生文化艺术珍品的肥沃的土壤。

大理市的书法绘画艺术，更是源远流长，博大精深，从四千多年前的早期萌芽开始，大理市的书法绘画艺术就如同一条川流不息的长河，连绵不绝，不断发展。至今，一幅幅，一件件唐、宋、元、明、清时代的书法、绘画、壁画、雕刻、篆刻艺术作品仍然完好地保存于世，依旧散发着永恒的艺术光芒。解放以后，生活在这块艺术土壤上的大理的书法绘画艺术家们，饱含对这块土地的深情，将创作的根，深深扎进民族生活和悠久文化艺术传统的沃土中，找到了取之不尽、用之不竭的创作源泉，创作出了众多反映大理秀美山川和民族风情的书法绘画佳作。许多来大理观光采风的全国乃至世界著名的书法绘画艺术家，也深深地被这块土壤所吸引，纷纷泼墨挥毫，创作并留下了大量书法绘画艺术珍品。

一部大理书画艺术史是由历史到现在的众多大理书画艺术作品和书画艺术家组成的。然而长期以来，由于诸多因素的限制，大理市众多古今书画艺术作品犹如散落的珍珠，分散在各个部门乃至民间。在经济和社会高速发展的今天，如果不能及时地将它们搜集、整理、保存起来，那很多作品，尤其是散落民间的古代书画作品将面临遗失的危险。长期以来，作为以搜集整理民族民间文化遗产为己任的机构，大理市文化部门一直在酝酿和筹备，拟编辑并出版一本集录大理古今书画艺术作品的书籍。2004年年初，大理市文化局组织人力、物力，抽调系统内部具有一定书画艺术功底的技术人才，深入民间和单位搜集整理了大理古代书画作品和当代大理市辖区内省级书协、美协会会员作品共200余幅，并聘请杨晓东、谢长辛、陆璐、闵如刚等大理知名书画家担任评委，最后筛选出160余幅作品，集录成此书。

《大理书画集粹》一书的出版，虽不能囊括古往今来大理所有的书画艺术佳作，但也基本反映了大理古今书画艺术的成就，大体勾勒出了大理书画艺术史的脉络。相信此书的出版，会让更多的人认识大理，热爱大理，宣传大理，提高大理的知名度；会对后世研究和欣赏大理书画艺术提供原始的素材和资料。最后，愿此书的出版对大理市文化建设和弘扬大理文化，再铸历史文化名城的辉煌，是一个有益的尝试。

二〇〇四年七月三十日

Preface

Dali, with its long history, glorious culture, and beautiful mountains and rivers, has always been referred to as a "famous state of documents". For thousands of years, local people have created with their industry and wisdom the glorious Dali Culture represented by the ancient Nanzhao and Dali kingdoms. Dali City is now known for its status as a national famous city of historical culture, national famous landscape resort, national nature preserve, and excellent tourist city of China. It is not only of attractive scenery and rich natural resources, but of talented people and developed culture, being a fertile land breeding and cultivating fine arts.

The calligraphy and painting of Dali City go back to ancient times and are extensive and profound. Over 4,000 years ago, the two fine arts have sprouted in Dali and they kept on developing like a nonstop river. Up to now, pieces of handwritings, paintings, frescos, sculptures, and seal cuttings of the Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties remain intact and are still sending forth their eternal artistic rays. After 1949, local calligraphers and painters of Dali have found endless creative source in this land fertile of ethnical customs and age-old cultural and artistic traditions. They have produced numerous calligraphies and paintings depicting Dali's beautiful landscape and attractive ethnical customs. Many visiting artists known in China and the world are fascinated by this piece of land, wielding their writing brushes to give birth to large quantities of fine art works.

The history of Dali's calligraphy and painting arts is composed of the countless calligraphy and painting works and artists from ancient time to present. However, due to restrictions by different factors, the many calligraphy and painting works of Dali have been scattered as the dispersing pearls in different sectors and even in households of ordinary people. In nowadays' society with highly developed economy, if we fail to collect, sort out and preserve the works in due course, they, especially the ancient calligraphy and painting works kept by ordinary people, may face the danger of being lost. For a long time, Dali's culture authority has always regarded collection and sorting-out of ethnical and folk culture heritages as its task and has prepared to edit and publish a book collecting and recording Dali's ancient and contemporary calligraphy and painting works. In early 2004, the Dali Culture Bureau organized manpower and materials and transferred professional technicians with certain calligraphy and painting merits from its subordinated units to go down to grassroots for collecting and sorting out many ancient fine art works and over 200 works by members of provincial calligraphy and painting associations who are under Dali's jurisdiction. Judged by several invited famous local calligraphers and painters, including Yang Xiaodong, Xie Changxin, Lu Lu, and Min Rugang, over 160 works are selected to enter the book.

Though the Collection of Dali's Calligraphies and Paintings can hardly cover all calligraphy and painting works of Dali of all ages, it basically reflects the achievement of Dali in this field and generally outlines the calligraphy and painting history of Dali. It is believable that this book's publication will acquaint more people with Dali, make them love Dali, publicize Dali to a greater notability, and offer primal materials and data for future's study on Dali's calligraphy and painting art. Finally, we hope the publication of this book can be a beneficial attempt to construct and promote Dali's culture and to restore Dali's glory as a famous city of historical culture.

July 30, 2004

永曆庚戌九月
 紹和壽圖
 英甲在錄

前言

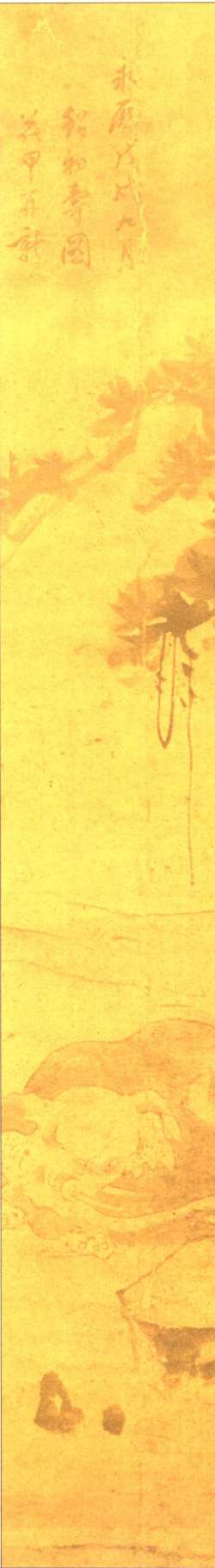
大理市位于云南省中西部，地处东经 $99^{\circ} 58' \sim 100^{\circ} 27'$ ，北纬 $25^{\circ} 25' \sim 25^{\circ} 28'$ 之间。境内西有巍巍屏列雄伟俊秀的苍山十九峰，东有碧波万顷清澈洁净的高原湖泊洱海，山环水抱，景致迷人。市域总面积为1861平方公里。目前，全市总人口为58万余人，有白、汉、彝、傣、苗、壮、藏等民族，其中白族占总人口的67%，是以白族为主体的多民族聚居市。大理市历史悠久，早在四千多年前，大理的先民就在苍山洱海之间生息、繁衍、劳动，创造并延续了光辉灿烂的大理文化。唐宋时期兴起的南诏、大理国更使大理成为闻名世界的古代大都市之一和亚洲文化的十字路口，并一度是云南政治、经济、文化的中心。大理市山川秀丽、文化发达、文物众多，集全国历史文化名城、国家级风景名胜区、国家级自然保护区、中国优秀旅游城市四项桂冠于一身，被誉为“最适合人类居住的地方”。


大理市的文化艺术，随着社会、政治、经济的不断向前发展，走过了一个辉煌而又曲折的历程，形成了自己独特的绚丽多彩的地方民族文化艺术风格。其中，大理市的书法绘画艺术更是源远流长，博大精深，具有丰富深厚的内容和多姿多彩的形式。各个历史时期都产生和孕育出了伟大的艺术珍品，且始终取得连绵不断的发展。从历史到现在，大理市众多像星光一般灿烂的书法绘画艺术瑰宝，是中华民族光辉灿烂的文化艺术百花园中的一株奇葩。

据史料记载和文物考证，早在四千多年前，大理先民的生活器物 and 兵器工具中，就有了许多表现民族审美意识的特色图案，这无疑是大理书法绘画艺术的萌芽。南诏、大理国时期，大理书法绘画艺术已达到了较高的艺术水准，产生了一大批专门从事绘画、雕塑和书法艺术的大师级人物，从而也产生了《南诏图传》(中兴二年画卷)、大理国《张胜温画卷》等能与《清明上河图》相媲美的绘画艺术的瑰宝。立于南诏赞普钟十五年(唐大历元年，公元766年)的“南诏德化碑”，由大理地区著名书法家杜光庭撰写。书法潇洒秀劲，方圆兼备，体势舒展，笔力遒劲，实为唐碑之上乘，亦为滇中唐代书法之精品。南诏国隆舜时期手抄本经卷《护国司南抄》，书法劲秀，潇洒飘逸，是当时经书中之精品，亦为云南保存最早的书法墨迹，可

与敦煌经卷相媲美。大理的篆刻艺术，唐以前无文字可查。1990年，在大理市凤仪镇北汤天发掘的大理国时代的写经卷上有“大理国督爽印”和“奉戴玄珠皇帝盛德印”两方，另外，在大理崇圣寺三塔也发现了大理国时代制作的吉语印章数枚，篆法蟠曲，为唐宋官印之格式。元、明、清时期，大理书法绘画艺术继续得到发展，在大理市凤仪镇北汤天发现的经卷中，已出现了大理的木刻版画。民间寺院壁画、雕塑出现了一些专业行业的祖传世家，如李升、李正、李珠庆祖孙，成了祖传绘画世家。如董奴、董定父子“精习雕画，手艺超群”，“巧妙无双”。宝瓶长老杨德“艺兼绘塑雕铸图像之妙，非一才一艺之可比”。这一时期，文人画在大理蔚然成风，出现了杨黼、杨仲终、担当、肖品清、谷行歧、师范等一批著名的文人书画家，并产生了一大批绘画艺术珍品。书法上，产生了“山花碑”、“种松碑”等书法佳作，书法造诣达到较高艺术水准。此外，李元阳、杨升庵、杨士云、担当、宋湘、冯苏、赵埏、马恩溥、偏图等众多书法大师在大理都有墨宝留存于世。篆刻艺术方面，大理市才村出土有“大理卫指挥使司登历司之印”16方，均为朱文印章，系蟠曲的九叠篆文。这些印章工艺精致，为典型的明代官印格式。从辛亥革命到中华人民共和国建立前夕，徐悲鸿、李霖灿等世界知名画家曾来大理，在大理创作了许多绘画佳作，并对大理绘画艺术极为钦佩和重视。民国30年代中期，大理的部分中等学校已开设美术课程，一些外地的画家先后应聘来到大理，如四川籍的袁思齐、吉林籍的王熙民、广东籍的林茹等均在大大理教过美术绘画课。书法上，笔力雄健、刚强的王联元，笔法严谨、端庄劲俏。被誉为“颜体魁甲”的周仁，书学北魏碑、亦自有新意的杨杰等大理本土书法家都创作了众多优秀书法艺术作品，并在苍洱大地之间多有遗存。

中华人民共和国成立以来，尤其是党的十一届三中全会以来，在文化艺术“百花齐放、百家争鸣”的“双百”方针和文化“为社会主义服务，为人民服务”的“二为”方向的指引和鼓舞下，大理市的书法绘画艺术得到了蓬勃发展，一批批优秀的书法绘画艺术家不断涌现，创作热情空前高涨。一件件讴歌新时代，展现大理秀美





山河和少数民族多姿多彩的民族风情的书法绘画佳作不断诞生。生活在大理这块古老而美丽的土地上的书法绘画艺术家们饱含着激情，用极具艺术张力的作品，向人们打开了一扇又一扇美的大门。杨晓东、谢长辛、杨民、马福民、王洪廷等众多大理本土艺术家的作品不断参加全国、省、州级的书法绘画展览并获奖。此外，郭沫若、王蒙、吴作人、吴冠中、赵朴初等众多著名书画家也纷纷在大理创作并留下了许多珍贵的书画艺术作品。新的时代赋予艺术家新的生命，众多生活在大理这座艺术宝库中的书法绘画艺术家们，将创作的根深深扎进源远流长的民族文化生活和悠久深厚的艺术传统的沃土中，找到了取之不尽、用之不竭的创作源泉。一幅幅深情表现大理少数民族风情民俗和苍洱美轮美奂的优美景色的丹青佳作，一件件讴歌新时代、赞美新生活的优秀书法、篆刻作品，使新时期的大理书法绘画艺术呈现出更加光彩夺目的风姿。

欣逢盛世，大理市58万各族人民群众，正豪情满怀、奋发图强奋进在全面建设小康社会的伟大征程中。处在这样承前启后、继往开来的伟大时代，编辑并出版一本忠实反映和记录大理古今书画艺术成就的书，是时代发展的需要，也是历史赋予的责无旁贷的重任。在市委、市政府的高度重视和关怀下，大理市文化部门广泛收集素材，不断听取专家学者的意见，最后集录大理古今书画艺术家和全国著名书画艺术家在大理创作的作品共160余幅，编辑成此书，目的有三：一是艺海拾贝，将现今仍流传于世的大理古今书画艺术作品集录成册，为后世研究和欣赏大理书画艺术提供原始的素材和资料；二是为云南省建设民族文化大省、大理州建设民族文化大州和大理市的文化建设做一些力所能及的工作；三是向世界各地友人展示大理古往今来的书法绘画艺术成就，让更多的人认识大理，热爱大理，宣传大理。

“笔墨含情写诗篇，丹青有意绘蓝图。”愿此书的出版对大理市文化建设和弘扬大理文化，再铸历史文化名城的辉煌，是一个积极的贡献。

编者

二〇〇四年七月三十日

大理

书画

集粹

DALI SHUHUJICUI

Foreword

Dali City is located in center of west Yunnan Province at 25° 25' to 25° 28' N and 99° 58' to 100° 27' E. Within its territory are 19 lofty peaks of the Cangshan Mountain and the crystal-clear plateau Lake, the Erhai Lake. Surrounded by the beautiful mountain and lake, Dali City covers a total area of 1,861 square kilometers. At present, the city has a total population of over 580,000, who are mainly Bai, Han, Yi, Lisu, Miao, Zhuang, and Tibetan people. Bai people make up 67% of the city's total population. Dali City has a long history and its origin dates back to over 4,000 years ago when ancestors of Dali people started to live and labor between the Cangshan Mountain and the Erhai Lake. They created and handed down the glorious Dali culture. The Nanzhao and Dali kingdoms that grew up during the Tang and Song dynasties even made Dali one of the world famous ancient cities, a crossroad of Asian cultures, and once the center of Yunnan in politics, economy, and culture. With beautiful landscape, advanced culture, and numerous cultural relics, Dali City is known as a national famous city of historical culture, national landscape resort, national nature preserve, and China's excellent tourist city. It is regarded as the "optimum place for residence".

The culture and art of Dali have experienced a glorious and zigzag course with the nonstop advancement of society, politics, and economy. The city now keeps a unique and colorful ethnical culture and art style. Of the fine arts, Dali's calligraphy and painting are of long standing, profound connotation, and varied forms. Great art treasures were produced in all historical periods and art has been developed continuously. Dali's brilliant calligraphy and painting treasures are indispensable items in the splendid culture and art gallery of China.

According to historical records and research over historical relics, ancestors of Dali people of 4,000 years ago had painted on their household utensils, weapons, and tools special patterns depicting their ethnical aesthetic consciousness. This was undoubtedly the bud of Dali's calligraphy and painting arts. During the Nanzhao and Dali kingdom periods, Dali's calligraphy and painting arts reached a high artistic level and there appeared a group of master-level figures who were specialized in painting, sculpture, and calligraphy. Great works of the periods include the Nanzhao Image (picture scroll of the second year during Zhongxing Period) and the Picture Scroll by Zhang Shengwen of Dali Kingdom, which are on a par with the famous Qingming Riverside View. The "Nanzhao Virtuous Character Stele", which was erected in the 15th year of the Nanzhao Kingdom (1st year during the reign of Da Li in the Tang dynasty, or 766 A. D.), was written personally by Du Guangting, a famous calligrapher in Dali District. Du's handwriting was elegant with vigor, showing both squareness and roundness in extending flow of the forceful characters. The stele is superior among steles of the Tang dynasty and a choice piece among Tang dynasty calligraphy

永曆庚戌九月
韶和壽圖
吳甲午新





works in central Yunnan. The hand-written State Defense Guide Script during the Longshun Period of the Nanzhao Kingdom is of powerful yet flowing elegance, being a masterpiece among works of its kind. It is also the oldest calligraphy work preserved in Yunnan and is on a par with that found in Dunhuang. There has been no written record of seal cutting of Dali before the Tang dynasty. In 1990, people found the prints of the "Seal of Governor of Dali Kingdom" and "Seal of Pearl Dressing on Emperor's Great Virtue" on the written scripts of the Dali Kingdom period unearthed at Beitangtian of Fengyi Township, Dali City. People also discovered in the Three Pagodas of Dali Chongsheng Temple several seals with auspicious characters made in the Dali Kingdom period. The seals have winding carvings that disclose their origin as official seals in the Tang and Song dynasties. During the Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties, Dali's calligraphy and painting arts continued to develop. Among the aforesaid scripts unearthed at Beitangtian of Fengyi Township, Dali City, there are woodcarving prints of Dali. In history, there had been some old and well-known families specialized in painting frescos and making sculptures for civilian temples. For example, Li Sheng and his descendants Li Zheng and Li Zhuqing were known for their painting skills; Dong Nu and his son Dong Ding were "so skillful in carving and painting that they found no match in their times". Master Yang De was "talented in painting, sculpture, and image founding, overshadowing all single-skilled artists". During this period, scholar painters were popular in Dali and some famous figures included Yang Fu, Yang Zhongzhong, Dan Dang, Xiao Pinqing, and Guhang Qi, Shifan, who created a large batch of painting treasures. As for calligraphy, there appeared some excellent works such as the "Hill Flower Stele" and "Pine Tree Planting Stele", which showed high artistic refinement in handwriting accomplishment. Moreover, many other calligraphy masters, including Li Yuanyang, Yang Sheng'an, Yang Shiyun, Dan Dang, Song Xiang, Feng Su, Zhao Xu, Ma Enfu, and Pian Tu, have left in Dali their calligraphic works. As for seal cutting, some 16 pieces of the "Seal of Sideng Lisi, Commander of Daliwei" were excavated in Cai Village of Dali City. All these are relief-carving seals with curling and overlapping characters, showing delicate seal technology of that of typical official seals of the Ming dynasty. From the Revolution of 1911 to the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China, some world known painters such as Xu Beihong and Li Lincan visited Dali. They not only produced there many excellent paintings, but paid their admiration and recognition to Dali's painting art as well. In middle 1940s, some high schools of Dali set painting courses taught by painters employed from other places, among them were Yuan Siqi from Sichuan, Wang Ximin from Jilin, and Lin Ru from Guangdong. As for calligraphy, Dali keeps many excellent calligraphy works produced by some local calligraphers. Wang Lianyuan writes in a forceful and unyielding style. Zhou Ren, praised as the "best calligrapher following Yan Style", keeps a precise and dignified writing technique. Yang Jie learns handwriting by copying the steles of the North Wei Kingdom and also makes his own creation.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, China's art circle has been guided and encouraged by the principles of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and letting a hundred schools of thought content" and "serving socialism and serving the people". Dali's calligraphy and

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DALI SHUHUAI CUI

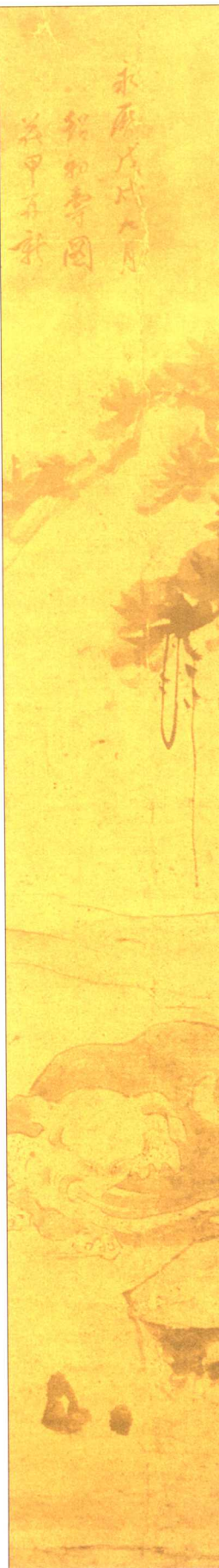
painting arts have also been greatly developed. A large group of calligraphers and painters are springing up with high-rising creative passion. They have created great many calligraphy and painting works that sing the praises of the new era and exhibit the nature beauty and colorful ethnical customs of Dali. Filled with even greater passion, local artists of Dali are unfolding picture scrolls of beauty to ordinary people. Some of them, including Yang Xiaodong, Xie Changxin, Yang Min, Ma Fumin, and Wang Hongting, have participated in many calligraphy and painting exhibitions at the national, provincial, and prefecture levels and won many a prize. In addition, several famous artists such as Guo Moruo, Wang Meng, Wu Zuoren, Wu Guanzhong, and Zhao Puchu have produced and left their precious works in Dali. New era bestows new life to artists. Many calligraphers and painters living in Dali take their root deeply in local long-standing ethnical culture life and profound artistic tradition. They have found inexhaustible source for their creation and produced a large number of excellent calligraphy and seal cutting works that give a full display of Dali's ethnical customs, beautiful landscapes, and brand-new life styles. In new era, Dali's calligraphy and painting arts are emitting brighter rays.

Encouraged by the present flourishing age, 580,000 Dali people are advancing with lofty sentiments and striving spirit on their way to the establishment of the well-to-do society. It is therefore a need of time and an unshirkable task entrusted by history to edit and publish a book that honestly reflects and records Dali's achievements in calligraphy and painting arts in both ancient and modern times. With the emphasis and support of the city party committee and city government, Dali's culture authorities have collected materials and listened to opinions of some relevant specialists and scholars. Finally, they turned out this book containing over 160 works by Dali's ancient and modern calligraphy and painting artists and some national-known artists. The publication of this book has three goals. First, it serves as a collector of Dali's ancient and modern calligraphy and painting works with a view to offering first-hand materials and data to future's researchers and admirers of Dali's fine arts. Secondly, it can be a contribution to Yunnan's development into a power province in ethnical culture, Dali's development into a power prefecture in ethnical culture, and Dali city's effort in cultural construction. Thirdly, it can reveal Dali's achievements in calligraphy and painting arts in both ancient and modern times to people all over the world, publicizing and endearing Dali.

"Compose poem with brushes full of passion; unfold blueprint with paintings filled with intention." Wish this book a beneficial contribution to Dali city's cultural construction and promotion. Wish this book a beneficial contribution to restoration of Dali's glory as a famous city of historical culture.

Editor

July 30, 2004



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