

东晋张芝圣迹图  
大唐玄奘圣迹图

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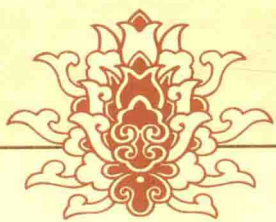
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DRAWINGS OF ZHANG ZHI SAINT DEEDS

IN THE EASTERN HAN DYNASTY

DRAWINGS OF XUANZANG SAINT DEEDS

IN THE TANG DYNASTY



敦煌文艺出版社



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东晋张芝草书  
大草草书圣迹图

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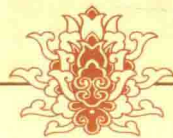
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董振中，字子午，号老草，1945年生，山东人。1968年毕业于浙江美术学院（现中国美术学院），中国美术家协会会员，国家一级美术师，中央电视台特聘画师，北京中国画研究院画师。曾任山东省邹城市美术家协会主席、邹城市画院院长，现定居深圳。我国当今画坛卓有成就并享有盛誉的艺术家。已出版的作品有《董振中画集》《董振中国画小品集》《国画人物名家董振中》《至圣孔子》《亚圣孟子》《孔子圣迹图》《孟子圣迹图》《孔门圣贤图》《水浒英雄谱》等。曾在济南、深圳、广州、杭州、香港、澳门等地举办画展，并先后赴意大利、日本、加拿大、印度尼西亚、阿联酋、俄罗斯、马来西亚、法国、荷兰等十几个国家举办个人作品展览。

Dong Zhenzhong, alias Ziwu, another name Laocao, was born in 1945. He is from the hometown of Confucius. He graduated from China Academy of Art. He is a member of China Artists Association, first-class artist of the nation, specially recruited painter of CCTV and the painter of Beijing Chinese Painting Research Institute. He used to be the president of Shandong Zoucheng Artists Association and the president of Zoucheng Painting Institute. Now he lives in Shenzhen. He is a successful painter in our country's painting circle and enjoys a great reputation. He published *Dong Zhenzhong Paintings*, *Dong Zhenzhong Short and Simple Traditional Chinese Painting Collection*, *A Famous Figure of Traditional Chinese Painting Dong Zhenzhong*, *Confucius*, *Mencius*, *Confucius's Relics*, *Mencius Relics*, *Pictures of Confucian Saints and Wise Men*, *A Book of Shuibu Heroes*, etc. He used to host painting exhibitions in Jinan, Shenzhen, Guangzhou, Hangzhou, Hong Kong, Macao, etc., and had been to Italy, Japan, Canada, Indonesia, United Arab Emirates, Russia, Malaysia, France, Holland, etc. to host personal work exhibition.

东汉张芝圣迹图

Drawings of Zhang Zhi saint deeds in the Eastern Han Dynasty

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 004 一、身出名门<br>Noble origin                                     | 023 二十、拜见皇甫规<br>Visit Huangpu Gui  | 041 三十八、偶得灵感<br>Have an inspiration occasionally                        |
| 005 二、取名张芝<br>Given the name of Zhang Zhi                      | 024 二十一、一进黄府<br>Enter Huang's mansion for the first time                   | 042 三十九、衣帛尽书<br>All silk and clothes were written characters by him     |
| 006 三、周岁抓笔<br>Grabbed a writing brush when he was one year old | 025 二十二、初识黄芙蓉<br>Met Huang Furong for the first time                       | 043 四十、改良毛笔<br>Improve writing brush                                    |
| 007 四、延师启蒙<br>Hire a teacher to enlighten Zhang Zhi            | 026 二十三、二进黄府<br>Enter Huang's mansion for the second time                  | 044 四十一、一笔书成<br>Write with one stroke                                   |
| 008 五、送父进京<br>Send his father to Luoyang                       | 027 二十四、张府大婚<br>A grand wedding ceremony in Zhang's mansion                | 045 四十二、寸纸不遗<br>Not leaving out a cun of paper                          |
| 009 六、逃学遇险<br>Play truant and meet with a mishap               | 028 二十五、春游白马寺<br>A tour in Baima Temple                                    | 046 四十三、力辞董卓<br>Decline Dong Zhuo                                       |
| 010 七、断炊教子<br>Stop cooking to teach her sons                   | 029 二十六、随父出征<br>Go out to battle with his father                           | 047 四十四、东行游学<br>Travel eastward for study                               |
| 011 八、兄弟齐驱<br>The two brothers progress together               | 030 二十七、沙场立功<br>Make a contribution in the war                             | 048 四十五、武威题铭<br>Inscribe an epigraph in Wuwei                           |
| 012 九、柳下学书<br>Learning under the willow                        | 031 二十八、无意仕途<br>No intention on being an official                          | 049 四十六、开坛收徒<br>Receiving students                                      |
| 013 十、初学崔杜<br>Learning Cui & Du for the first time             | 032 二十九、携妻返乡<br>Take his wife home   | 050 四十七、皮破骨伤<br>The skin and bone are damaged                           |
| 014 十一、池水尽墨<br>The pool water was full of ink                  | 033 三十、潜心书意<br>Focused on calligraphy                                      | 051 四十八、暮年研书<br>Practice calligraphy in old age                         |
| 015 十二、送姊出阁<br>Sending his sister to get married               | 034 三十一、沙漠得宝<br>Obtain treasure in the desert                              | 052 四十九、著书立说<br>Write books and establish theory                        |
| 016 十三、敦煌求学<br>Study at Dunhuang                               | 035 三十二、研读不惰<br>Study relentlessly   | 053 五十、胡杨感怀<br>Recall with emotion before the diversiform-leaved poplar |
| 017 十四、广交挚友<br>Making a lot of genuine friends                 | 036 三十三、简山笔冢<br>Bamboo slips mountain and writing brush tomb               | 054 五十一、魂归大漠<br>His soul returned to the desert                         |
| 018 十五、杂糅百家<br>Mix a hundred schools of thoughts               | 037 三十四、望柳思书<br>Look at the willow and think about the calligraphy         | 055 五十二、五帖传世<br>Five rubbing books were passed on                       |
| 019 十六、月下习武<br>Learn martial art under the moon                | 038 三十五、笔走剑势<br>The writing of calligraphy is similar to swaying the sword | 056 五十三、万世师表<br>A teacher for ten thousands of generations              |
| 020 十七、进京寻父<br>Went to the capital to look for his father      | 039 三十六、今草初成<br>Jincao (a type of cursive handwriting) initially formed    |   |
| 021 十八、卖字救父<br>Sell calligraphy to save his father             | 040 三十七、评书论道<br>Review books and discuss methods                           |   |
| 022 十九、誉满京城<br>Being famous in the capital                     |  |   |

## 大唐玄奘圣迹图

### Drawings of Xuanzang saint deeds in the Tang Dynasty

- 060 一、身出名门  
Of noble birth
- 061 二、梦子远游  
Dream of her son's travelling afar
- 062 三、随兄出家  
To become a monk with his brother
- 063 四、剃度受戒  
Tonsured and being initiated into monkhood
- 064 五、发轫之初  
The start of his religious path
- 065 六、矢志西行  
Make up his mind to go to the west
- 066 七、善心磨砺 祈请加持  
Steel himself and pray for protection and support
- 067 八、冒越宪章 出关西行  
Broke the rule, cross the pass and went west
- 068 九、凉州遭阻  
Being stopped in Liangzhou
- 069 十、滞留瓜州  
Being stranded in Guazhou
- 070 十一、弘法阿育王寺  
Expounded the texts of Buddhism at Temple of King Asoka
- 071 十二、毁书劝行  
Destroyed the official document and persuaded Xuanzang to set off
- 072 十三、瓜州买马  
Bought another horse in Guazhou
- 073 十四、达磨之梦  
Dream of Damo
- 074 十五、玄奘收徒  
Accept an apprentice
- 075 十六、易马西行  
Changed his horse and went west
- 076 十七、夜渡葫芦河  
Cross Hulu River at night
- 077 十八、分道扬镳  
Separate with Shipantuo
- 078 十九、王祥挽留  
Wang Xiang's detainment
- 079 二十、般若心经 禅定心诚  
*Hannya Shingyo*, focused on Buddhism, the heart was sincere
- 080 二十一、绝域孤旅  
A lonely journey at the impasse
- 081 二十二、大漠惊魂  
A scary dream in the desert
- 082 二十三、遇救野马泉  
Being saved at Wild Horse Spring
- 083 二十四、伊吾遇故人  
Met countrymen in Yiwu
- 084 二十五、礼遇高昌国  
A polite welcome in the country Gaochang
- 085 二十六、宁可西行死，不可东归生  
Prefer to die in the west rather than survive in the east
- 086 二十七、翻越大雪山  
Climb the great snow mountain
- 087 二十八、可汗护法  
Khan's protection
- 088 二十九、参访佛国 礼拜圣迹  
Visit the country of Buddhism and worship the sacred relic
- 089 三十、礼拜佛影窟  
Worship Foying Grotto
- 090 三十一、游学五印度  
Travelled and studied in India
- 091 三十二、遇难呈祥  
Being safe even in a disaster
- 092 三十三、留学那烂陀  
Study in Nalantuo
- 093 三十四、戒贤收徒  
Shilabhadra accepted an apprentice
- 094 三十五、绝处逢生 慈航普度  
Being unexpectedly rescued from a desperate situation, the Buddha was fatherly and delivered Xuanzang from torment
- 095 三十六、遍访名师  
Learn from prominent masters
- 096 三十七、讲经那烂陀  
Give lectures in Nalantuo
- 097 三十八、讲法曲女城 名震五印度  
Teach Buddhism in Kanauj, become renowned in India
- 098 三十九、归心似箭  
Anxious to return
- 099 四十、载誉归国  
Come back to China with honor
- 100 四十一、归国成盛况 天下久闻名  
Become a grand phenomenon in China, be celebrated for a long time
- 101 四十二、呕心沥血 殚心译经  
Exert his utmost effort, rack his brains to translate the Buddhistic classics
- 102 四十三、觐见太宗  
Have an audience with Emperor Taizong of Tang
- 103 四十四、殚心译佛经 尽瘁报国恩  
Rack his brains to translate the Buddhistic classics and spare no effort to return the favor of the country
- 104 四十五、太宗作序  
Emperor Taizong of Tang wrote the preface for him
- 105 四十六、入住西明寺  
Reside in Ximing Temple
- 106 四十七、万法为寺  
A new temple
- 107 四十八、大般若经 人天至宝  
*Mahaprajnaparamita Sutra*, a treasure on earth and in heaven
- 108 四十九、预知时至 吩咐后事  
Aware of his time, instruct and entrust his funeral affairs
- 109 五十、法师圆寂 千古一僧  
The master passed away, becoming a saint of a thousand years

东汉张芝  
草书圣迹图

董振中

DRAWINGS OF  
ZHANG ZHI  
SAINT DEEDS IN  
THE EASTERN  
HAN DYNASTY





东汉张芝

# 张芝

Zhang Zhi

东汉时期，有着“书中四贤”之称的张芝出生在华夏文明的重要发祥地——甘肃瓜州（古渊泉）。

张芝，字伯英，出身名门。从小就无心政治，一门心思钻研书法。张芝擅长草书中的章草，将当时字字区别、笔画分离的草法，改为上下牵连富于变化的新写法，富有独创性，影响很大，有“草圣”之称。书迹今无墨迹传世，仅北宋《淳化阁帖》中收有他的《八月帖》等刻帖。

张芝刻苦练习书法的精神，历史上已传为佳话。晋卫恒《四体书势》中记载：张芝“凡家中衣帛，必书而后练（煮染）之；临池学书，池水尽墨”。后人称书法为“临池”，即来源于此。当时的人珍爱其墨甚至到了“寸纸不遗”的地步。对张芝的评价相当高，尤以草书为最。

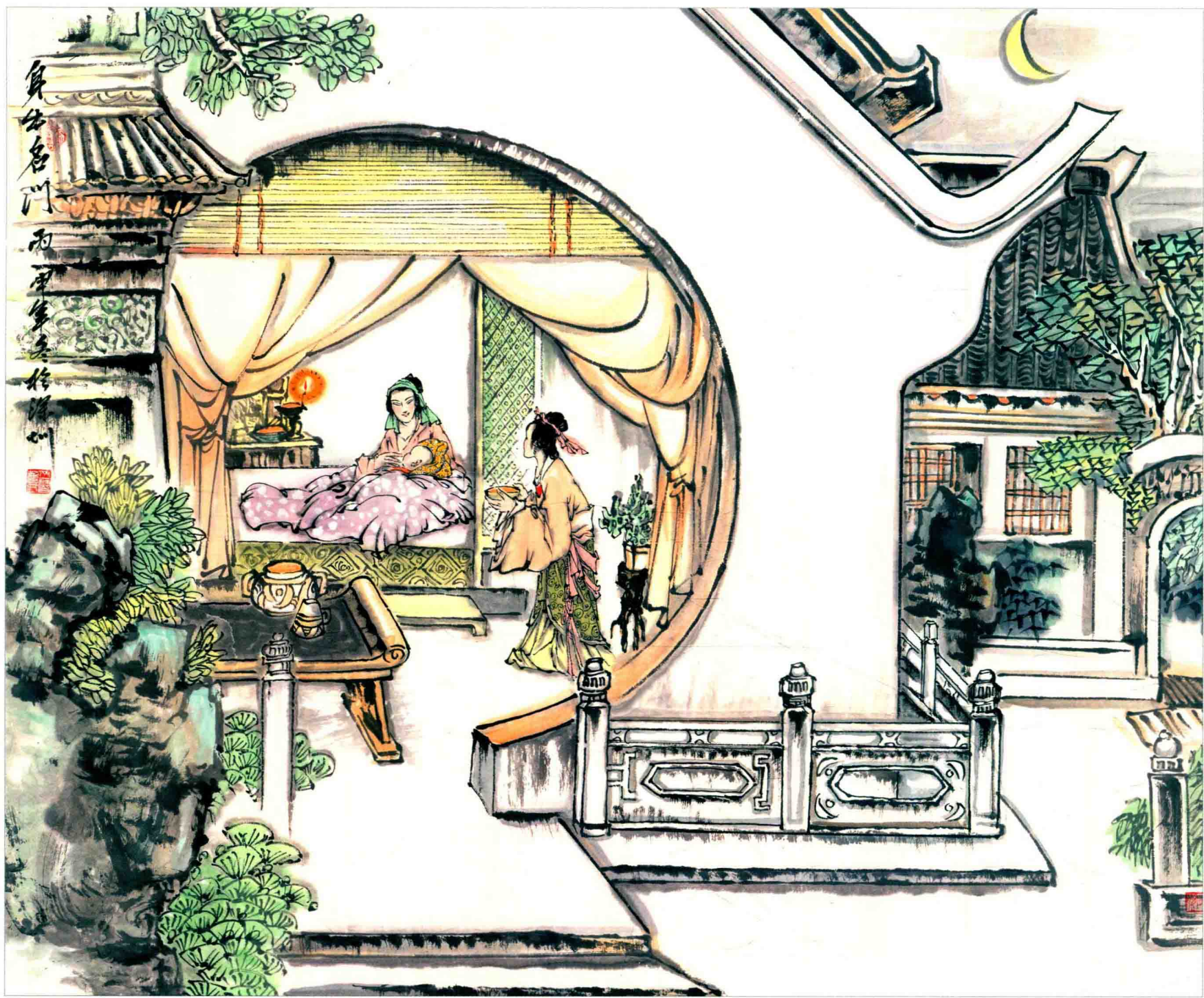
一笔飞贯，开书法艺术汪洋恣肆之先河；千年独步，树古今书坛屹立不朽之丰碑。草圣张芝不仅为书法界建立了丰碑，也为后人留下了宝贵的精神财富。

During the Eastern Han Dynasty, Zhang Zhi, with the title of “Four Talents of Calligraphy”, was born in Gaunso Guazhou (the ancient Yuanquan County)—an important cradle of Huaxia culture.

Zhang Zhi, another name Boying, was of noble origin. He had no interest in politics when he was young and was dedicated to calligraphy. Zhang Zhi was good at zhangcao (a specific kind of cursive hand of Chinese calligraphy). He changed the traditional cursive hand in which characters and strokes were separate into a new type of writing in which the characters and strokes were connected. This is of originality and great influence. He has the title of cursive hand prodigy. None of his works is passed to this day. Only his *August Handwriting Book* was included in the Song Dynasty's *Chunhua Pavilion Handwriting Book*.

Zhang Zhi's assiduity in practicing calligraphy had become a much-told story in history. *Wei Heng's Si Ti Shu Shi* (the earliest and reliable book on calligraphy theory) of Jin Dynasty recorded that: “all clothes and silk at Zhang Zhi's house were written characters by Zhang Zhi, then they were washed; when Zhang Zhi learned calligraphy beside the pool, the water in the pool all become black”. That's why later generations call calligraphy “linchi” (pinyin for beside the pool). The people of Zhang Zhi's time liked his calligraphy very much; they even didn't leave a cun of his writing out”. The evaluation of his writing is rather high, especially his cursive script; it's the most praised.

Using a flying writing brush to create the start of the bold, unconstrained and free calligraphy art; a unique style for a thousand of years established an immortal monument in ancient and modern calligraphers' circles. The cursive script prodigy Zhang Zhi not only erected a monument for calligraphers' circles, but also had left great spiritual treasure for later generations.



汉安帝延光三年（112），张芝出生在酒泉郡渊泉县（今瓜州县境内）。张氏一族自汉以来，世代为官，名人辈出。其祖父张惇，官至汉阳郡太守；其父张奂，东汉名将大吏，官至度辽将军、三公九卿之大司农。

### 一 身出名门

#### Noble origin

In the third year of Yanguang of Emperor An of Han, Zhang Zhi was born in Yuanquan County, Jiuquan Shire (today's Guazhou County). The Zhang's family had been government officials generation after generation since Han dynasty. Celebrities appeared one after another in his family. His grandfather Zhang Dun's highest rank was the governor of Hanyang Shire; his father Zhang Huan was a famous general in the Eastern Han Dynasty, and his highest rank was Duliao General and the Agricultural Minister of Three "Gongs" (the official with the highest rank) and Nine "Qings" (a minister in ancient times).



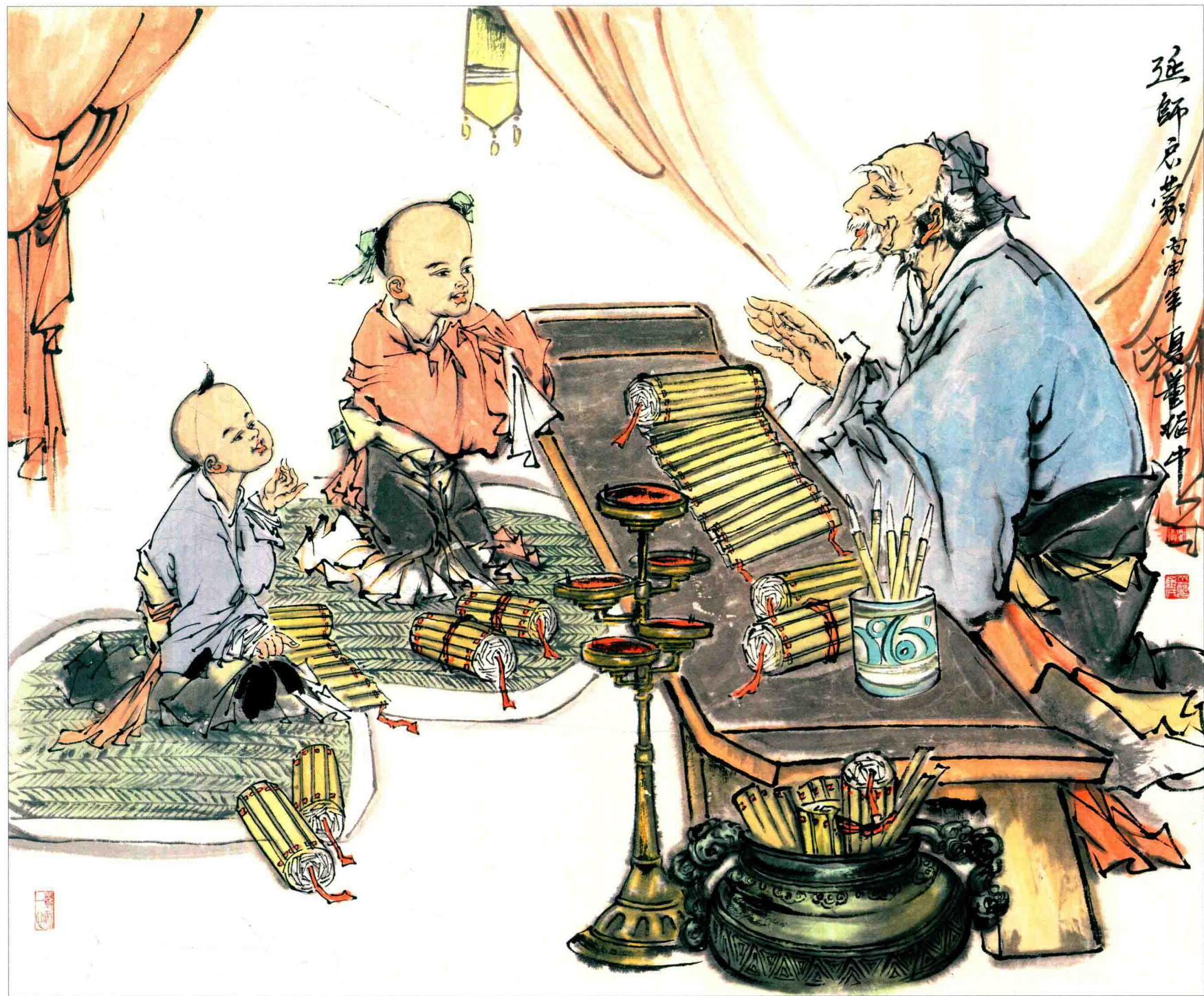


### 三 周岁抓笔

在张芝周岁生日这天，依据习俗，张府宴请亲友，看孩子抓周。玩具、糕点、文房四宝、金银、铜钱摆了一席。小张芝面对琳琅百物，视而不顾，伸手直取毛笔，空中比画，大家一阵欢呼，认为孩子长大必是个读书之人。

Grabbed a writing brush when he was one year old

When Zhang Zhi was having his 1st birthday, the Zhang's family held a banquet and invited their family members and friends to look at the child "zhuazhou" (a ceremony held when the new-born baby is one year old. During the ceremony, parents put all sorts of objects before the baby to let him choose one.) In the face of the many beautiful things, little Zhang Zhi ignored them, chose a writing brush directly, and gesticulated in the air. Everyone was excited and cheering; they thought that the baby must be a scholar when he grew up.



#### Hire a teacher to enlighten Zhang Zhi

When Zhang Zhi was a child, he loved reading poetry, singing prose and verses and writing. Zhang Huan was very delighted. He hired a famous local teacher and earnestly entrusted him to teach his son to read and write. Being a talented boy, Zhang Zhi was greatly praised by his teacher.

#### 四 延師啟蒙

张芝孩提之时，即喜爱吟诗唱赋，握笔习字。张奂甚喜，特延请当地名师，殷殷嘱托，教授儿子读书习字，进行启蒙教育。张芝天资聪颖，深得老师嘉许。



五 送父进京

老太守张惇在孙子五岁那年去世。张芝八岁时，张奂守丧满三年，决意去京城洛阳博取功名。在离开家乡之际，他跟八岁的儿子告别。小张芝却道：“父亲尽管放心前去，家中自有我来。”父母亲听了，又好笑，又欣慰。

#### Send his father to Luoyang

The old governor Zhang Dun died when his grandson was five years old. When Zhang Zhi was eight years old, the period of Zhang Huan's keeping vigil beside the coffin had reached three years, and he decided to go to the capital Luoyang to win high official positions. While he was leaving his hometown, he said goodbye to his eight-year-old son. But little Zhang Zhi said, "Father, go with ease. I will take care of the family." After his parents heard this, they felt funny and gratified.



Play truant and meet with  
a mishap

After his father left home, another side of little Zhang Zhi began to reveal: a naughty boy who became very fond of play. Once, taking advantage of the opportunity that his teacher was absent, he took his younger brother Zhang Chang away from the classroom and played in the forest. However, to their surprise, they walked into the recesses of the forest. Because his younger brother picked flowers everywhere, he was poisoned by an anonymous toxicant, and became red and swollen all over.

六 逃学遇险

父亲离家后，小张芝露出了孩童贪玩的天性。一次趁先生不在，竟带着弟弟张起离开学堂，到树林去玩要。不想一直走到林子深处，因弟弟到处采花，不知中了什么毒，浑身红肿。