



※ 釋文 | 天監有漢，誕生元輔；世作三事，勛在王府。乃及伊公，克光前矩；悉心畢力，允其祖武。化洽群心，澤沾區宇。

※ 款文 | 世宜。

初學記·太尉司徒司空第二 Notes to First Learning (Chuxueji) – Grand Commandant Situ Sikong II

呂世宜 LU Shih-Yi

墨色紙本 Ink on paper, 60.5X22cm, 年份不詳 Year Unknown

收藏 | 楊惠郎、攝影 | 國立臺灣文學館

Collection of YANG Huey-Lang, Photographed by National Museum of Taiwan Literature

此幅書法作品內容來自《初學記》所收錄的後漢蔡邕《楊太尉碑銘》，《初學記》為唐代官修類書，據《大唐新語》記載，為唐玄宗為其子學書綴文之用，要求臣子所編定的典故類書。清代碑石學興盛，對篆書書法的發展有重大意義，而呂世宜對小學的研究精到深入，鑽研金石學及文字學皆有建樹，也將其研究應用在書法創作的實踐上，他不僅熟悉各個書體、來去自如，更在臨碑的基礎上開展自己的風格，筆力沉穩，有非凡脫俗的表現。

The content of this calligraphy work is taken from the *Yang Taiwei Stele* by late Han Dynasty scholar Cai Yong (132-192) recorded in the *Notes to First Learning (Chuxueji)*. The *Chuxueji* was a Tang Dynasty official book that according to *New Anecdotes of the Tang Dynasty* Emperor Tang Xuanzong (685-762) asked officials to compile from old writings to teach his son how to read and write. The increased popularity of stele studies in the Qing Dynasty had a big impact on the development of seal script calligraphy. Lu Shih-Yi had researched Chinese classical studies and made contributions to epigraphy and philology which he applied to his calligraphy. Lu was not only adept at various calligraphic styles he also developed his own style based on copying stele inscriptions, with especially refined steady and strong strokes.