

A COLLECTION OF WORKS
BY CONTEMPORARY
MASTERS AT THE NATIONAL
ART MUSEUM
OF CHINA CALLIGRPHY SECTION
WANG JIAXIN

中国美术馆当代 名家系列 作品集·书法卷 王家新



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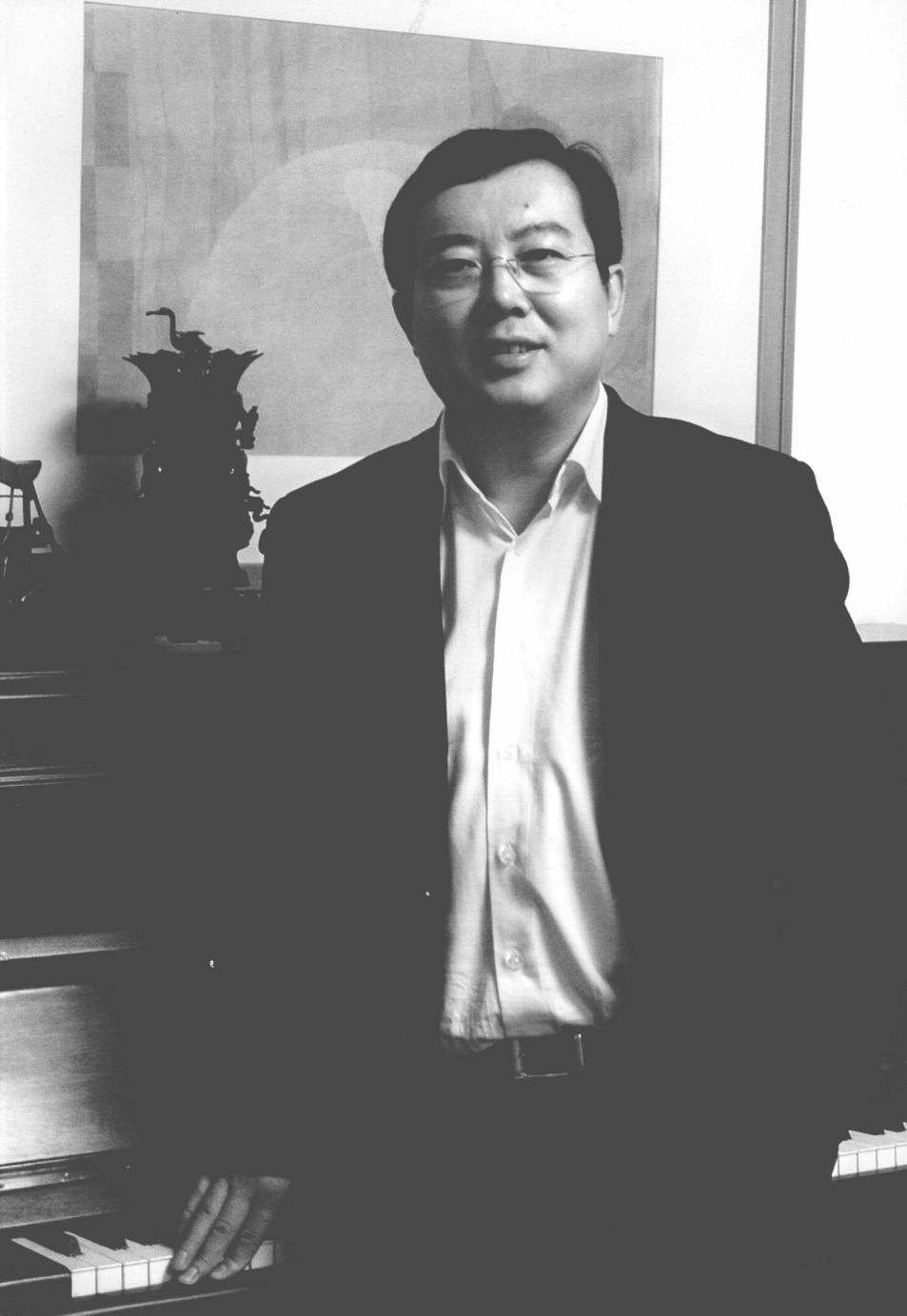
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王家新,别署晏园,1967年出生,祖籍辽宁。中华全国青年联合会第九届、十届委员,中国书法家协会第四届、五届理事,中国书协学术委员会委员,北京书法家协会副主席,中国书法院特聘研究员,中国美术家协会会员,中华诗词学会会员,西泠印社社员。

作品人选全国书法展、全国中青年书法展、中日书法交流展、巴黎当代中国书法作品展、世纪风骨艺术双年展、中国美术馆首届当代名家书法提名展等百余次展览。作品被中南海、故宫博物院、中国美术馆、首都图书馆等收藏。中国书协首届德艺双馨会员。主编《邓石如书法篆刻全集》、《北京书法论文集》。著有诗集《北溟鱼》,诗词集《颐园诗草》。



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

Wang Jiaxin studied calligraphy for 34 years since the age of six and has plenty of experiences and great achievements, which gains him much attention from the outside world. With good teachers and helpful friends, he enjoys enlightenment from the renowned masters and attains broad vision. He accumulates precious sources in further development. He is fond of traditional calligraphy by scholars but does not reject the idea of exploring modern modes. He is excellent at creating vigorous colorful papers and long reels, as well as big works. Wang Jiaxin has a partiality for poetry and writes calligraphy for himself. His poems and calligraphy deliver mild rays from his sensible spiritual world.

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。

王家新六岁学书,迄今已三十四度春秋,积学已深,而年籥甚富,时人瞩目,良有以也。他广交良师益友,颇得前辈宿达开示,博闻善学,视野开阔,这些都是他书艺精进的宝贵资源。他喜欢传统式的文人书写,却不排斥当代的形式探索。他既善写文气盎然的彩笺长卷,也能创作元气淋漓的大幅作品。家新对诗词有特殊的偏好,书法作品内容多为自作。他的诗词和书法,透射出日渐通达朗畅的精神世界的和谐光芒。

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。

危曲安

中国美术馆 馆长 2007年8月



1994年向董寿平先生请教



1997年到北京医院看望赵朴初先生



2003 年在季羡林先生家中



2005 年在东京出席中日友好自咏诗书交流展



2007年与吴冠中先生谈文化



2005年与沈鹏先生在一起



2006年与伊朗朋友交换驼骨画



2003 年启功先生评点作品



2005 年在阿根廷土著村庄



2005 年与文怀沙、吕章申先生聊天

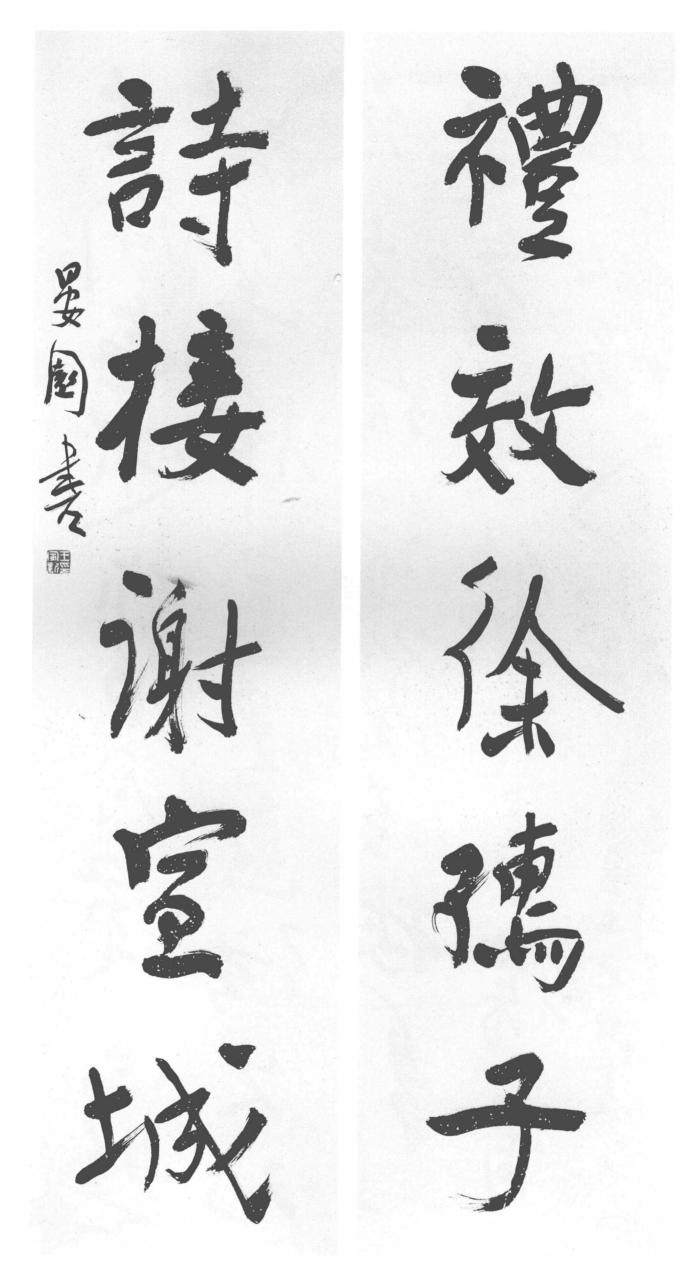


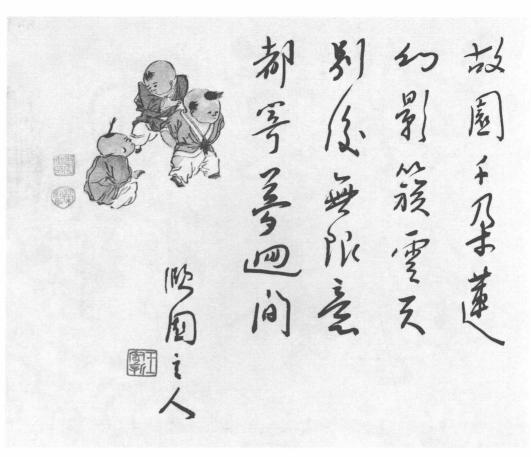
2007年向史树青先生请教



2004年与刘大为先生合影

作品名称:礼效诗接五言联创作年代:2007年 作品尺寸:160cm×40cm×2 釋文: 禮效徐孺子,詩接謝宣城。 晏園書







作品名称: 丁亥上元夜口占 创作年代: 2007年 作品尺寸: 136cm×68cm 釋文:

安閑無述作,日月嘆空懸。 紫墨揮蒸盡,幽弦久不彈。 茶烟緣壁去,梅影透簾觀。 倏起三稽首,東風笑入禪。 丁亥上元口占

」 亥上元口 ; 晏園書

作品名称: 诗笺二帧 创作年代: 2005 年 作品尺寸: 15cm×20cm×2

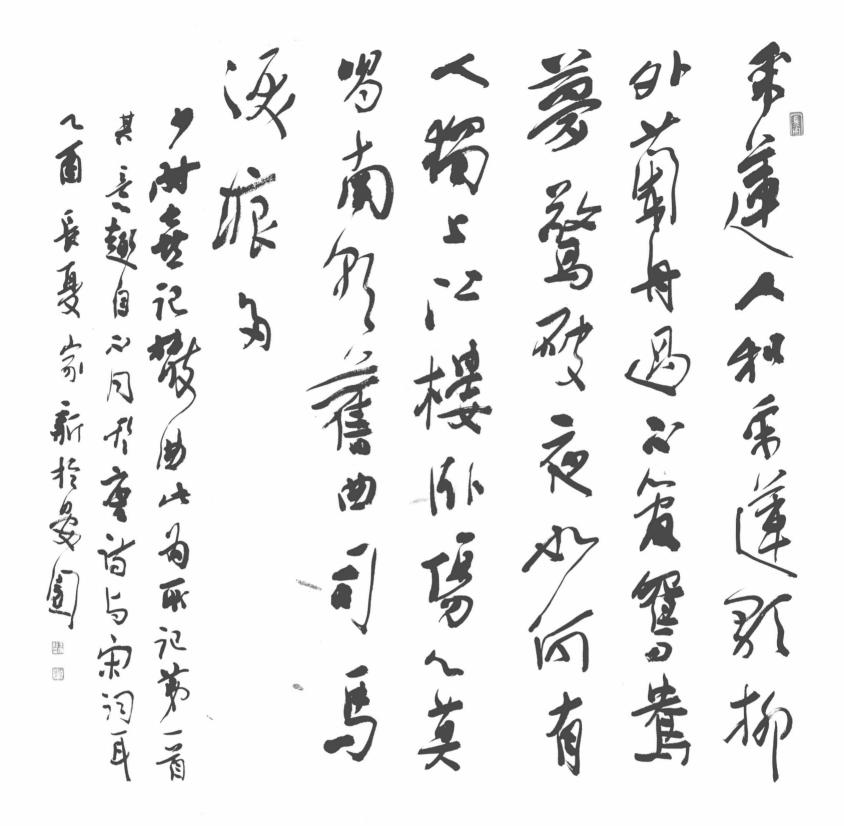
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釋文:

故園千朶蓮, 幻影簇雲天。 别後無限意, 都寄夢週間。 頤園主人

茗煙十沐溢春光, 壶中歲月最清長。 我歸故里頻驚呼, 美人神韵轉蒼茫。

故園飲茶 乙酉夏 家新又寫 RING.



作品名称: 竹枝词一首 创作年代: 2006 年 作品尺寸: 136cm×68cm

釋文:

塞北梅花羌笛吹,淮南桂樹小山詞。 請君莫奏前朝曲,聽唱新翻楊柳枝。 丙戌年 家新書

作品名称: 杨果《小桃红》 创作年代: 2005 年 作品尺寸: 125cm×125cm

釋文.

采蓮人和采蓮歌, 柳外蘭舟過, 不管鴛鴦夢驚破。 夜如何, 有人獨上江樓卧。傷心莫唱, 南朝舊曲, 司馬淚痕多。

少時喜記散曲 此爲所記第一首 其意趣自不同於唐詩與宋 詞耳

乙酉長夏 家新於晏園

