## 陈澧(1810-1882)

陈澧,广东番禺(今广州)人。1810-1882。字兰甫,又作兰浦,书斋名号为忆江南馆、东塾, 世称东塾先生。他是道光十二年(1832)举人,曾为河源县学训导,先后出任广州学海堂学长、 东莞龙溪书院山长、广州菊坡精舍山长达数十年。陈氏自幼喜爱刻印,白文主张崇汉,朱文则 推许汉法与元人法,且擅铸印之术。中年以后,因视力变弱,经常自篆印稿于石,而嘱咐门人 何昆玉镌刻。篆书茂密雄强,隶书朴茂,行书宗欧阳询,参以苏轼。善画山水花卉,尤工水仙 及菊。于经学、历史、文学、音韵学、文字学、声律、天文、地理、算术、诗词等均有研究。 所著《切韵考》在中国传统语言学界久负盛名。他首次提出的「反切系联法」,是研究反切的 重要方法。道光二十七年(1847)着《摹印述》;另着有《汉儒通义》、《东塾集》、《东塾读书 记》、《声律通考》、《切韵考》、《汉地理志水道图说》、《水经注提纲》、《说文声统》、《孟子注》、 《东塾杂俎》等。

## CHEN Li (1810-1882)

Chen Li (1810–1882), a native of Panyu (present-day Guangzhou), Guangdong, courtesy name Lanpu, passed the provincial examination and earned the title of *juren* in the 12th year of the Daoguang reign (1832). He named his studio Yi Jiangnan guan and Dongshu. For decades, he had been head of various academies in Guangdong, such as Xuehai tang, the Longxi Academy and Jupo jingshe. Falling in love with seal carving as a child, he owed his intaglio seals to the Han seals and his relief seals to the Han seals as well as the Yuan seal carvers. However, his eyesight grew increasingly poor as he entered middle age, and he would ask his student He Kunyu to carve his seals after he wrote the drafts on them. Apart from being a calligrapher and painter, he had many and varied interests, ranging from the Confucian classics, history, literature, phonology, paleography, astronomy, geography, mathematics and poetry. He made a contribution to traditional Chinese phonology by publishing *Qieyun kao*, seeking to reconstruct the sounds of the ancient Chinese language. Other works of the prolific writer include *Moyin shu*, *Dongshu dushu ji*, *Shenglü tongkao*, etc.



## C1994.0310

平头钮方形(圆面)十二字朱文印		Square (Round) Seal with Twelve Characters	
		Carved in Relief	
清道光(1835)		Qing Daoguang (1835)	
陈澧		CHEN Li	
石(青田)		Stone (Qingtian)	
印文:	维天降灵延元万年天下康宁	Seal characters:	weitian jiangling yanyuan wannian tianxia kangning
尺寸:	纵:4.2 厘米 横:4.2 厘米	Size:	W: 4.2 cm L: 4.2 cm
	高:4.3 厘米		H: 4.3 cm