

A COLLECTION OF WORKS
BY CONTEMPORARY
MASTERS AT THE NATIONAL
ART MUSEUM
OF CHINA: CALLIGRPHY SECTION
CHEN ZHONGKANG

中国美术馆当代 名家系列 作品集·书法卷 陈忠康





第正吴曾刘萧王赵刘陈李二友震来学山颜忠有





A COLLECTION OF WORKS BY CONTEMPORARY MASTERS AT THE NATIONAL ART MUSEUM OF CHINA:CALLIGRPHY SECTION CHEN ZHONGKANG 中国美术馆当代 名家系列 作品集・书法卷 陈忠康 ブルあるよねまた



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陈忠康,1968年出生于浙江永嘉。1991年毕业于浙江美术学院国画系书法专业。曾工作于温州博物馆、温州师范学院。现在中央美术学院攻读博士学位。任中国书法家协会会员,中国书协行书委员会委员,浙江省书法家协会创作委员,浙江青年书法家协会副主席,温州书协副主席。

曾获第六届全国书法篆刻展全国奖,全国第七届中青年书法篆刻展一等奖,连续两次获浙江省书法大展最高奖——"沙孟海奖"。人选中国美术馆首届当代名家书法提名展,人选中国书坛兰亭雅集四十二人展并荣获"兰亭七子"荣誉称号。担任全国首届行书大展评审委员,出版有《当代著名青年书法十字精品集·陈忠康卷》。



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.

Chen Zhongkang is a representative young calligrapher and inherits model calligraphy from "Double Wang" (Wang Xizhi and Wang Xianzhi). He is famous for his elegant running script. Samples of his recent work are chosen for this collection, including not only fine works with personal flavor but also creation based on learning from several ancient masters such as Zhi Yong, Su Shi, Mi Fu, Zhao Mengfu, Dong Qichang, Bada Shanren and even Japanese ancient classical calligraphy. He researches different methods by various masters in the system of "Double Wang" in order to develop and enrich the connotation of personal calligraphic art. It is also the method of "collecting ancient calligraphy" by Mi Fu that a professional calligrapher must pass through.

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,辑中所录方家,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。

陈忠康是继承"二王"帖学书法的代表性青年书家。本卷所收是他近几年的新作,其中既有代表作者个人风格的精品,也有很多模拟智永、苏轼、米芾、赵孟频、董其昌、八大山人乃至日本"三笔三迹"等古代名家笔意的创作。他以此种方式对"二王"书法系统中众多名家的不同书法样式进行研究,以期拓展个人书法艺术内涵的广阔性与丰富性。这是米芾"集古字"之法,也是当代专业书家必经的修炼之路。

希望通过出版此系列作品集示,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。

礼曲头

中国美术馆 馆长 2007年8月

作品名称:东坡诗一首创作年代:2005年 作品尺寸:176cm×49cm 釋文: 仙山靈草濕行雲,洗遍香肌粉未匀,明月來投玉川子,清風吹破武林春。 要知冰雪心腸好,不是膏油首面新,戲作小詩君一笑,從來佳茗似佳人。 東坡詩也 乙酉夏 陳忠康 なぬ春 

作品名称: 东坡论书 创作年代: 2007年 作品尺寸: 44cm×34cm 釋文: 張長史草書頹然天放,略有點畫處而意態自足,號稱神逸。 今世稱善草書者或不能真行,此大妄也。 真生行,行生草,真如立,行如行,草如走, 未有未能行立而能走者也。 今長安猶有長史真書《郎官石柱記》,作字簡遠如晋宋間人。 忠康

稱 番号 决草 花的名言亦明人 える 送够自必然 也有行法公 直 ちな或 智 李杨 老者 がなる X うかいろ 艺 む ならつ あるま

作品名称:山谷论书一则创作年代:2007年作品尺寸:176cm×49cm釋文:東坡簡札字形温潤,無一點俗氣,今世號能書者數家雖規摹古人,自有長處。至于天然自工、筆圓而韵勝, 所謂兼四子之有以易之不與也。山谷論書一則 陳忠康

白 居 ホオ 杜 访 1名 

作品名称: 白居易題诗 创作年代: 2005年 作品尺寸: 180cm×31cm 釋文:

翰林江左日,員外劍南時,不得高官職,仍逢苦亂離。暮年逋客恨,浮世謫仙悲。吟咏流千古,聲名動四夷。文場供秀句,樂府待新辭。天意君須會,人間要好詩。白居易讀李杜詩集因題卷後 陳忠康

Ting Ting

作品名称:王澍论书 创作年代:2007年 作品尺寸:194cm×34cm 釋文: 余按褚公書,昔人稱其字裹金生, 行間玉潤,如瑶臺嬋娟,不勝羅綺。 其所摹蘭亭,動多姿態, 比於定武則歐爲有道正士, 而褚則絶代佳人矣。 忠康 13

作品名称:吴德旋《初月楼论书随笔》

创作年代: 2004 年 作品尺寸: 39cm×41cm 收藏单位: 中国美术馆

釋文:

釋及: 韓退之石鼓歌云羲之俗書逞姿媚,書家之病,昔人論之詳矣。 退之性不喜書,固未知右軍書法之妙,且意欲推高古篆,乃故作此抑揚之語耳。 後人誤看,遂若右軍之書真逞姿媚,而欲以吴興直接右軍, 非惟不知右軍之書,亦未解昌黎詩意矣。 孫退谷以華亭娟秀,謂囿於右軍,已非篤論,况欲以吴興姿媚當之耶。

吴德旋 初月樓論書隨筆 陳忠康