

# 榮寶齋

ALBUM OF PAINTINGS  
COLLECTED BY  
RONG BAO ZHAI

## 藏冊頁

Album of Flower-and-Bird-Figure Painting  
of Ren Xiong

任熊  
花鸟人物冊

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## 方寸之间的大千世界

书画册页起源于唐代，兴盛于明清，也称为小品、册叶、叶册，是历代书画集藏者欣赏、保藏零散的单件小品、手札、团扇、折扇等书画作品的一种装裱形式。明清时期出现了成本册页，即预先装裱制作成册，后作书画。

此次出版的《荣宝斋藏册页》系统地整理了荣宝斋所收藏的历代名家名作，经过精心梳理、编辑后以飨读者。这不仅是对中国书画创作及形制进行的研究与呈现，同时也反映出荣宝斋作为百年文化老字号的深厚积淀。这其中有明末清初的“浙派”代表人物蓝瑛与“姑熟派”大家萧云从，清早期的学者型画家王概与“戾家”吴世贤，清中期“扬州八怪”中的黄慎与名未见经传但画艺精湛的曹洞，近代的海派巨擘任熊、吴昌硕，以及文人画的集大成者黄宾虹、齐白石等诸多历史上各门派的代表人物和精品力作，从一个侧面展



唐 辉

示了自晚明以降中国书画的主流面貌。雪泥鸿爪之中，可窥见中国画学的历史演变轨迹与传承关系。这其中一些知名学者、士人与小名头画家与作品，虽然他们在艺术上的造诣并不为后人所熟知，然而这些匠心独运的墨迹小品，却在今天成为了对既有的“经典”艺术史的重要补充。从《荣宝斋藏册页》中的作品题材、内容来看，这套册页涵盖了山水、人物、花鸟三大类，其中大江大河、乡野小景、道士仕女、花鸟鱼虫、蔬菜瓜果等题材兼收并有之。方寸之间不仅是对大千世界的描绘与再现，更折射出中国古典美学中的自然观、人生观、世界观，展现了数百年来中国书画思想的历史传承。

“以文会友，荣名为宝。”愿本套《荣宝斋藏册页》能成为广大书画艺术从业者与爱好者们在艺术求索之路上的重要参考范本。

## Small Sketches Make Colorful World

Tang Hui

Album of paintings originated from Tang dynasty and thrived during Ming and Qing dynasties. Also known as short sketch, album and copies, album of paintings are seen as a mounting form for short sketches, personal letters, silk fans, folding fans and other painting works collected by the painting collectors for appreciation. The set of album appeared in Ming and Qing dynasties, which was mounted ahead of time, and it became painting album later.

In *The Selection of Album*, the author has systematically arranged the representative works that had been collected in Rong Bao Zhai form painters in different dynasties. All the carefully combed and edited works are for readers' appreciation. This album is not only a study and presentation of Chinese painting works and their creation but also the reflection of hundreds years of culture for Rong Bao Zhai. These masters include Lan Ying, the representative painter in "Zhe School" during late Ming and early Qing period, Xiao Yuncong, a representative of "Gu Shu", Wang Gai, a scholar in the early Qing dynasty and Wu Shixian from "Li school", Huang Shen, one of the "Yangzhou Eight Eccentric Artists", Cao Jian who is not that famous but proficient in painting skills, Ren Xiong and Wu Changshuo, two masters from "Shanghai school" in modern times, as

well as master Huang Binhong and Qi Baishi. In this album, the author displays the mainstream of painting since the late Ming dynasty from a certain perspective. Tracing of the past, we can find the historical development trials and relationship of Chinese painting science. There are many famous scholars, gentries and other ordinary painters whose outstanding painting skills are not known, but their works are regarded as proceeded short sketches and significant supplement for the existing "classic" paintings. From the perspective of the theme and content of *The Selection of Album*, we can find that it includes three main types: landscape, figure, flowers and birds. Besides, it also contains some themes on rivers, landscape in villages, Taoist and beautiful women, animals and plants. The small sketches in these paintings not only depict and reproduce the colorful world, but also reflect the view of nature, philosophy and world view in Chinese classical aesthetics, which can be regarded as the historical inheritance of the ideas in Chinese painting works.

Our motto is "Make friends through literature, Become profound with proficiency". Wish Rong Bao Zhai's *Selection of Album* be a reference sample for calligraphy and painting amateurs to study on art.

## 作者简介

任熊(1823—1857)〔清〕字渭长，号湘浦，浙江萧山人。能诗词，善山水、人物、花卉、翎毛、虫鱼、走兽，笔力雄厚，气味静穆，深得宋人神髓。尤擅长人物，笔法圆劲，形象奇古夸张，衣褶如银钩铁画，直入陈洪绶之室而别开生面，堪与并驾。咸丰元年(1851)作《大梅山民诗意图》一百二十幅，兴酣落笔，为生平杰作之一。该作设境之奇、运笔之妙，令人赞叹不已。尝寄迹苏州往来上海卖画。与任薰、任颐合称“三任”，加任预也称“四任”，又与朱熊、张熊合称“沪上三熊”。有《列仙酒牌》《于越先贤传》《剑侠传》《高士传》等木刻图谱行世。咸丰七年(1857)尝作《秋林共话图》。传世作品有《十万图册》十页、《姚燮诗意图册》《自画像》《四梅图》《为姚梅伯作人物册》二十页、《洛神图》《范湖草堂图》《四季花卉图》等。任熊的人物形象多高古、奇倔、夸张，得陈洪绶神韵而能独出心裁，不守成法，喜爱独创。

Ren Xiong (1823—1857) is a famous painter in Qing dynasty, and his courtesy name is Wei Chang and pseudonym is Xiang Pu. Born in Xiaoshan, Zhejiang province, he is proficient in poetry, as well as paintings of landscape, figures, flowers, feathers, insects, fish and beasts. His paintings are considered to be vigorous in strokes and elegant in images, depicting the expressions of people in Song dynasty vividly. Ren Xiong is best-known for his paintings of figures, smooth and strong in stokes. The images are all strange and hyperbole. The folds of clothes



are like paintings of silver hook, and he learned the painting style from Chen Hongshou, a painter in Ming dynasty. He broke a new path in the paintings. During the Xianfeng Emperor (1851), he finished the album Poetic Painting of Big Plum and Mountaineer which contained one hundred and twenty pictures which were regarded as one of the most outstanding works for its beauty during his lifetime. People praise its wonderful settings and brushworks. He used to sell paintings between Suzhou and Shanghai. Together with Ren Xun and Ren Yi, they are known as three representatives in "School of Shanghai Painting". When Ren Yu is added into the school, they are "Four Representatives in Shanghai School". Zhu Xiong, Zhang Xiong and he are regarded as "Three Xiong in Shanghai School". The famous woodcut paintings are Forty-Eight Immortals, Biography of Sages in Yuyue, Paintings of Knight and Errant, Paintings of Gaoshi and so on. In the seventh year of Xianfeng Emperor (1857), he completed the Calligraphy and Painting of Autumn Woods. His works handed down from ancient times, including ten pages of Hundred Thousand Atlas, twenty pages respectively of Poetic Atlas of Yao Xie, Self-Portrait, and Self-Portrait for Yao Xie, Paintings of Luo Shen, Paintings of Beautiful Scenery in Fan Hu Thatched Cottage, Painting of Flowers in Four Seasons and so on. The figures depicted by Ren Xiong are strong and eccentric, obstinate and hyperbole. Although he learned these from Chen Hongshou, his paintings are regarded to be unique because of creativity.



































