

# 榮寶齋

ALBUM OF PAINTINGS  
COLLECTED BY  
RONG BAO ZHAI

## 藏冊頁

Album of Landscape Painting  
of Wang Gai

王概  
山水冊

榮寶齋

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# 方寸之间的大千世界

唐 辉

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

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

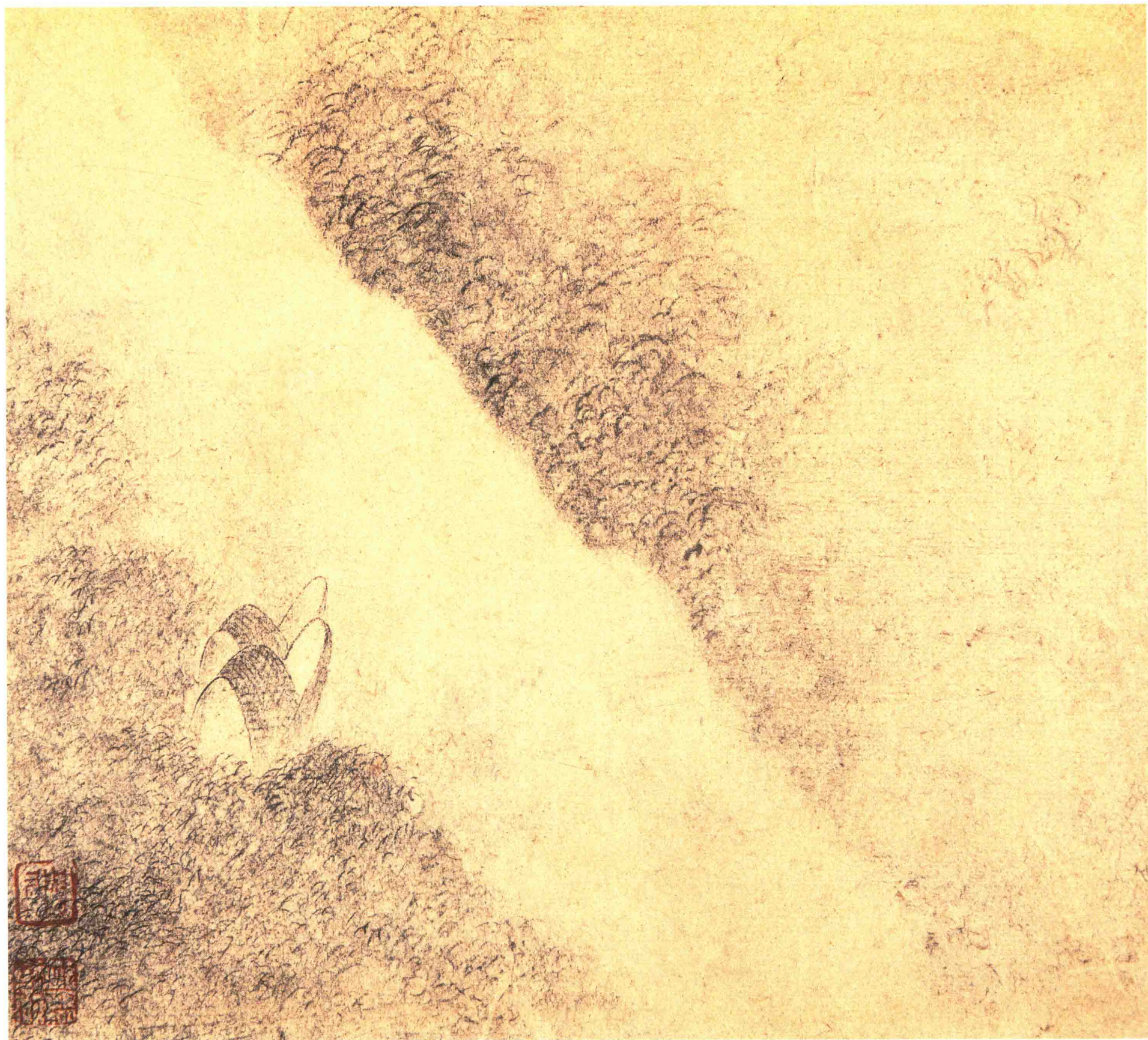
王概(生卒年未详)又作王槩。初名匄,一作改,亦名丐,字东郭,又字安节,后改今名,秀水(今浙江嘉兴)人,久居江苏金陵(今南京)。王概从龚贤(1618—1689)学山水画,用墨浓重,皴点粗放,苍劲深厚,善作大幅及松石等。另人物、花卉、翎毛之类,都有味外之味。王概在中国绘画史上有名,主要是三十五岁时曾应沈因伯之请,以明李流芳课徒画稿为基础,为《芥子园画传》编绘山水集,率先编绘中国画技法图谱——《芥子园画谱》。《芥子园画谱》介绍中国画基本法较为系统,虽间有舛误,但浅显明了,便于初学者参考。

Wang Gai “ 概 ” (dates of birth and death unknown) was also Wang Gai ‘ 槩 ’. His original name was Gai “ 匄 ”, and then he changed it to “ 改 ” or “ 丐 ”. Wang Gai, who styled himself as Dongguo or Anjie, was a native of Xiushui (now in Jiaxing, Zhejiang province), but he lived in Jinling of Jiangsu province (now Nanjing city). Having learned the paintings of landscape from Gong Xian (1618-1689), Wang Gai was an expert in drawing the pines and stones and so on. His paintings had such features as thick painting, extensive point, and vigorous profound. Apart from the pines and stones, his other paintings such as figures, flowers and plants and birds all possessed the unique features. Wang Gai was well-known in the Chinese painting history mainly for his collection of landscape paintings named as Copybook of Mustard Seed Garden for The Pictures of Mustard Seed Garden under the invitation of Shen Yinbo at the age of thirty-five. This Copybook of Mustard Seed Garden was based on the rough drafts of Li Liufang, a

painter of Ming dynasty. The painter introduced the basic skills and techniques of Chinese paintings systematically, which was easy to understand for the beginners as reference in spite of some mistakes.





































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