

ALBUM OF PAINTINGS COLLECTED BY RONG BAO ZHAI

藏册页

Album of Figures and Landscape Paintings By Huang Shen

> 黄慎 人物山水册

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By Huang Shen

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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 精湛的曹涧,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 form 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 exsiting "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. 黄慎字恭寿,一字恭懋,号瘿瓢子,又号东海平民等。福建宁化人,生于清康熙二十六年(1687),卒年不详。青年时,学习勤奋,因家景困难,便奇居萧寺。善画人物、花鸟,兼善山水、楼台、虫鱼等,黄慎早年师从上官周,多作工笔,山水宗元黄公望、倪瓒,花鸟画宗法徐渭,中年以后,吸取徐渭笔法,变为粗笔写意,并尝以狂草书法人画,笔姿放纵,景象、形象宏伟,深入古法,但也有笔过伤韵者。黄慎以人物画最为凸起,题材多为仙人、佛道和历史人物,也有一些取材现实民间的人物形象,不少作品塑造了纤夫、乞丐、流民、渔民等下层人物。用笔设色,泼辣大胆勇敢,于迷离扑朔中见形象神韵,用笔迅疾,衣纹抑扬,线条硬折,用墨浓淡相间,人物轩昂、富有气魄,代表作《醉民图》《东坡玩砚图》。黄慎的诗文、狂草书法,绘画被称三绝。为"扬州八怪"之一。

Huang Shen, whose second name is Gong Mao and style name is Ying Piaozi and Dong Hai Ping Min, was born in Ninghua, Fujian province. He was born in the twenty-sixth year of Kang Xi Emperor (1687), however, the year when he died hadn't been known. During his youth, he studied hard, and later he lived in Temple Xiao because of his poor family. Huang Shen is proficient in figure paintings, flower-and-bird paintings, as well as landscapes, towers, natural world and so on. When he was young, he acknowledged Shang Guan zhou as his master to learn fine brushwork and Huang Gongwang and Ni Zan to learn to draw paintings of natural world, and Xu Wei was his teacher who taught him bird-and-flower paintings.

Through adulthood, he had grasped the essence of Xu Wei's painting skills and turned pen detail to freehand, trying to bring wild scribble into his paintings, which was thought to be unbridled and elegant in images. These paintings are all traditional except for some non-metrical ones.

Huang Shen is best known for his figure paintings, whose subject is relevant to immortal, Buddhist and historical person, as well as some ordinary people. Among these paintings, he depicted the low-class people such as boat tracker, beggar, refugee, and fisherman and so on. The images and colors are all depicted with bold and strong sketches, which make them full of rhythm. Depicted with quick sketches and strong lines, light and heavy inks, the figure paintings are all imposing and full of verve. His magnum opus includes Drunken Men, Dong Po Depicts Paintings with Inkstone. Known as one of "Eight Eccentrics of Yangzhou", Huang Shen does best in poetry, scribble and paintings.



















