

从巴比松到印象派

克拉克艺术馆藏法国绘画精品

Barbizon through Impressionism

Great French Paintings from the Sterling and Francine Clark Art Institute

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前言

19世纪的欧洲社会经历了一系列政治、经济、 科技、意识形态以及生活方式的大变革。在这场风 暴中,欧洲的艺术中心——法国也经历了一个风云 选起的世纪。新的绘画流派随着资产阶级而出, 传统的古典风范争芳斗艳。20世纪初,美国胜独到的出,家童人罗伯特·斯特林·克拉克来上的古典风节,并对了他毕生的兴趣所在。几十年中,他以敏锐的眼光收集了一批表情的19世纪绘画。今天,这些藏法国晚 证者"从巴比松到印象派:克拉克艺术的品牌看,来到了上海,与大家重温西方艺术史那段璀璨的时光。

展览以广大中国观众熟悉的巴比松和印象派风景画为开端。大家可以观赏到法国画坛革命的领军人

物卢梭、柯罗、米勒等巴比松派画家的经典作品,以及见证了印象派从新生到成熟的毕沙罗、莫奈、雷诺阿等人的风景写生。在展览的第二部分,曾在官方沙龙中绽放异彩的学院派画作在这里与落选者沙龙中的印象派典型作品共聚一堂,让大家领略19世纪法国画坛的真实面貌。最后,观众们将在第三部分与生活在19世纪不同阶层的人物见面,目睹他们的日常生活、娱乐活动以及时尚风潮。

这次展览由上海博物馆与克拉克艺术馆筹备三年联合推出,总共展出73件作品。展品中的绝大多数来自克拉克夫妇的毕生收藏,1955年后由他亲自筹划建立的克拉克艺术馆保管至今。与本展览配套的展览"斯特林·克拉克在中国:1908-1909"同步揭幕,向广大观众介绍克拉克先生的生平与他在中国北方的科学考察之旅。

陈燮君 上海博物馆馆长

Foreword

During the 19th century, Europe went through major economic, political, and social changes, all of which sparked a century of uprisings for the art world, especially the visual art in France. Along with the rise of the bourgeoisie, industrialization, and a modern lifestyle, several epoch-making art movements that challenged the traditional form of art appeared and blossomed. In the early 20th century, Robert Sterling Clark, heir to the Singer Corporation, came to Europe and soon found his life-long passion for art. In decades, he created a collection of paintings including different styles of the 19th century. In this exhibition, entitled "Barbizon through Impressionism: Great French Paintings from the Sterling and Francine Clark Art Institute," these masterpieces are now in Shanghai to take the visitors back to a splendid era in the history of art.

The exhibition begins with the landscape paintings of the Barbizon school and Impressionists. This section features representative works of the Barbizon artists such as Camille Corot, Jean-François Millet, and Théodore Rousseau, as well as the *plein-air* paintings of Camille Pissarro, Claude Monet, and Pierre-Auguste Renoir that witness the birth and maturation of Impressionism. In the second section, the works used to glare in the official Salon meet the Impressionist paintings that would be found at the Salon des Refusés, offering an overall perspective on the 19th century French art. In the final section, visitors will meet face-to-face with the 19th century people of different social classes and know about their daily life at home, the entertainment they enjoyed, and the fashion of their time.

The exhibition is a result of three-year collaboration of the Sterling and Francine Clark Art Institute and the Shanghai Museum. Among the 73 paintings the majority were originally from the life time collection of Mr. Clark and later under the custody of the Clark Institute, the museum he planned and established in 1955. A related exhibition "Sterling Clark in China, 1908–1909" is held in the No. 3 Exhibition Hall, 4th floor, introducing the life of Mr. Clark and his scientific expedition in north China.

Chen Xiejun Director, Shanghai Museum



克拉克艺术馆是世界上少数兼具艺术博物馆与视觉艺术教研中心双重身份的机构之一。它以自身的馆藏和独具特色的展览而著称。克拉克艺术馆地处马萨诸塞州西部伯克希尔山140英亩的大片林区内,其庞大的图书馆、定期推出的论坛研讨和客座研究员员上。它与毗邻的资温室"的美誉。它与毗邻的的威廉号方"创意温室"的美誉。它与毗邻的克温室"的美誉。它与毗邻的克温室"的美誉。它与毗邻的克温室"的美术史家、研究员和博物馆传方面享有盛名。两大机构携手推出的克力克拉克的设计划和克拉克的访问学者项目吸引了世界各地的学生和学者来到这片距离波士顿和纽约市中心3小时路程的地方。对于视觉艺术领域内的众多知名学者和博物馆专业人士而言,克拉克艺术馆是他们生活的重要组成部分。

 索眼中的德加"等精彩展览赞叹不已。

治学实践和学术研究是克拉克学术研究项目的核心。克拉克艺术馆也因此成为艺术界的领军者和军轻学者聚会交流的特别场所。他们在这里能够感受到艺术史和视觉文化不断演进的方法、实践和理论。过去的十年间,克拉克的寄宿制访问学者项目总共传表资之4个国家的200多名学者。他们的专业从当代表演艺术到女权理论研究,涉猎广泛,各有不同。这节学者证实,他们的部分重要成果正是得益于在克拉克艺术馆学习的这段经历。我馆在定期推出各类演讲、座谈、研讨和会议的过程中,不仅形成了百家争鸣的氛围,更促进了无数正式或非正式的交流。

基于长远的发展目标,克拉克艺术馆目前正在 开展馆舍扩建工程。该工程包括日本建筑师安藤忠雄 设计的新馆建设项目和纽约安娜贝尔·塞尔多夫对现 有艺术博物馆和曼顿研究中心大楼的改建。这些举措 将帮助克拉克艺术馆利用改良后的展厅空间、研究场 地和观众设施更好地实现长远的发展目标。同时,建 筑的整体改建也使克拉克艺术馆得以利用一系列北 美、欧洲和亚洲巡展的契机,实现与各方分享镇馆之 宝、吸引更多新观众的目的。

最近来访的一位学者评价: "克拉克是创意迸发的场所。"在展厅中、步道上和图书馆内,研究员、学者、学生和观众能与艺术亲密接触。然而,在建筑空间满足观众需求的同时,人们在克拉克艺术馆中获得的创意与经验才是真正促进全球艺术博物馆和研究机构学术发展的关键。

迈克尔·孔福尔蒂 克拉克艺术馆馆长

Foreword

The Clark is one of the few institutions in the world with a separate dual mission as both an art museum and a center for research and higher education in the visual arts. Its collections and distinctive exhibitions are well known. Its extensive library, regular series of symposia and conferences, as well as its guest scholars program-all housed on a 140-acre woodland campus in the Berkshires of western Massachusetts-foster an environment that was once aptly described as a "greenhouse for ideas." The Clark has close ties to nearby Williams College, often recognized as America's premier undergraduate institution and as a training ground for art historians, curators, and museum directors. The Clark and Williams jointly offer a graduate program in art history which, together with the Clark's visiting Fellows program, both housed at the Clark, brings students and scholars from around the world to this special intellectual community, three hours from the urban centers of Boston and New York. For many of the world's most respected and influential scholars and museum professionals in the visual arts, the Clark has been and remains an important and regular part of their lives.

The Clark's collections are perhaps best known for

their Impressionist paintings, especially the more than thirty works by Pierre-Auguste Renoir. The core of the collection-European and American paintings, master prints and drawings, English silver, and porcelain-is the legacy of its founders, Sterling and Francine Clark. A professional explorer, horse-breeder, and art connoisseur, Sterling Clark trained his eye by visiting galleries, attending auctions, and developing relationships with art dealers-most notably the Durand-Ruel family. Clark once wrote, "I like all kinds of art if it is good of its kind." He also relied heavily on the opinion of his wife, Francine, describing her as "an excellent judge, much better than I at times," and referring to her as his "touchstone in judging pictures." The museum they founded together opened to the public in 1955, and in the years since, the collections have been thoughtfully enriched with select new acquisitions and have also expanded into new areas, such as early photography. Visitors to the Clark are amazed by the quality of Impressionist and Old Master paintings that are part of the permanent collection and by the groundbreaking exhibitions the Clark organizes, often in partnership with specialist guest curators, such as the critically acclaimed Pissarro's People (2011) and Picasso Looks at Degas (2010).

Intellectual engagement and scholarly inquiry define the Clark's Research and Academic Program, which has achieved international distinction as a place where both established leaders in the field and young scholars can encounter and directly engage in the changing methods, practices, and theoretical positions of art history and visual culture. In the past decade, its residential visiting Fellows program has hosted well over two hundred scholars from more than two dozen different countries. With interests ranging from contemporary performance art to classical studies in perspective to feminist theory, the Fellows themselves testify that some of their most important and groundbreaking work has been a direct result of their experience investigating questions at the Clark. A wide-ranging program of lectures, colloquia, symposia, and conferences bring additional voices to the campus on a regular basis, fostering countless formal and informal exchanges.

In planning for its future, the Clark is currently engaged in a campus expansion that includes new buildings designed by the Japanese architect Tadao Ando, as well as major renovations by the New York based Annabelle Selldorf to the existing buildings that house the art museum and the Manton Research Center. These initiatives will reinforce the Clark's ability to realize its program through enhanced gallery spaces, expanded facilities for its research program, and improved visitor amenities. The occasion also affords the Clark the opportunity to engage new audiences by sharing some of its most important works in a series of exhibitions that will travel throughout North America, Europe, and Asia over the next few years.

A recent visiting scholar observed that "the Clark is where ideas happen." Within its galleries, in its library, and on its walking trails, curators, scholars, students, and visitors engage with art, its histories, and its critique in myriad ways. And yet, as much as the sense of place resonates with visitors to the campus, it is the experiences and ideas generated through discussion at the Clark that contribute to the vitality and greater intellectual advancement of the visual arts, both in the United States and throughout the world.

Michael Conforti
Director, Sterling and Francine Clark Art Institute

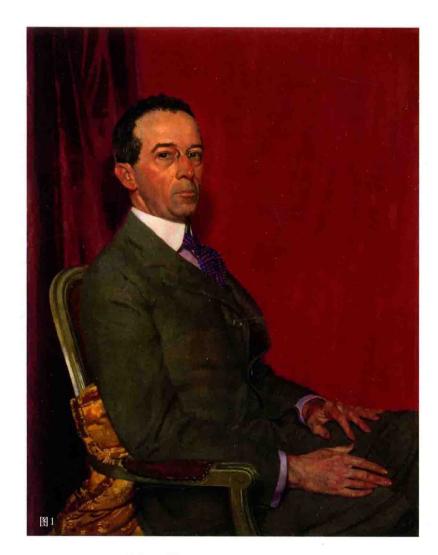
收藏家斯特林・克拉克

詹姆斯·A·甘兹

罗伯特·斯特林·克拉克是一位神秘莫测的人物。他出身富贵而又追求独立,早年便远离组个的家庭而旅居欧洲,周游世界。此外,他还是一创立足不克满矛盾的人,既不愿暴露在聚光灯下,却有。 克夫 公享其艺术珍藏的博物馆和久之克克的人。 克克拉克 不见者 在这座以他名字命名的艺术馆元本人成和即所的一部分。从严格意义上来讲,克拉克本,人对克和书信称得上是一部人上来讲的个促成他的艺术收藏及其最终落户威廉斯敦,展现了他的独特个性。

家庭与早年生活

斯特林·克拉克自幼十分富足,他的童年是在 纽约市和纽约州的乡村库珀斯敦两地度过的,后者 也是他家人居住的地方。他曾就读于纽约的卡特勒



威廉・奥彭 愛尔兰, 1878-1931 罗伯特・斯特林・克拉克

1921-1922年 布面油画 101.9×74.9厘米 克拉克艺术馆藏 威廉斯敦 马萨诸塞州

William Orpen Irish, 1878–1931 Robert Sterling Clark

1921–22
Oil on canvas
101.9 × 74.9 cm
Sterling and Francine Clark Art Institute
Williamstown
Massachusetts (1955.824)



斯特林·克拉克(左起第二位)与1908年同赴中国北方的考察队成员。 Sterling Clark (second from left) with the team of explorers who accompanied him during his expeditions into northern China, 1908.

私立学校和耶鲁大学谢菲尔德理学院,并于1899年 从该院的土木工程系毕业。毕业后,克拉克自愿参 军,并在派往中国期间目睹了当地的义和团运动。 1905年退伍后,斯特林·克拉克又在1908年返回中 国,率领一支探险队骑行穿越了今北京以西的山 西、陕西和甘肃山区(图2)。1912年,他为此次探 险出版了一部行纪《穿越陕甘:1908—1909克拉克考 察队华北行纪》(以下简称《穿越陕甘》)。

斯特林在结束了远东的探险之后并未返回纽约与家人团聚,而是在巴黎住了下来。对于一位20多岁就曾远赴马尼拉、北京和西印度群岛等地周游的32岁退伍老兵、探险者而言,巴黎根本算不上新

奇。但是,这座法国首都代表的却是西方文明的巅峰,这里成为克拉克利用其继承的遗产开展一系列猎奇探险的前哨阵地。对于克拉克而言,移居巴黎还有另一层目的:远离家庭。虽然斯特林在1910年代定期与兄弟联络,且在1930年代初还经常回到库珀斯敦探亲,但是移居欧洲却是他真正开始远离家庭的标志。在斯特林早先从巴黎寄给纽约克拉克房产代理的一封信中,他承认:"库珀斯敦一点也不吸引我,如果只有我一个人的话,我会卖掉房子内的所有东西……我想我的家庭已经为库珀斯敦做得够多的了。"

1909年,克拉克的母亲去世,这为原本已有大

An expanded version of this essay was published as "From Paris to Williamstown: Robert Sterling Clark's Life as a Collector, "in Michael Conforti et al., The Clark Brothers Collect: Impressionist and Early Modern Paintings, exh. cat. (Williamstown: Sterling and Francine Clark Art Institute, 2006), pp. 35–121. Unless otherwise indicated, original correspondence and diaries are in the archives of the Sterling and Francine Clark Art Institute, Williamstown, Massachusetts.

^{1.} Sterling Clark to W. Beach Day, 13 Jan. 1911.

笔遗产在手的斯特林和他的三个兄弟又带来了一笔可观的遗产。这笔意外之财使斯特林能够再次独立开启新的征程。次年,他决意定居巴黎,这次决定可能与一次改变命运的机缘有关。巴黎这座"光明之城"拥享着众多的风光胜景,既邻近中东,又与库珀斯敦的克拉克家族相距不远。除此之外,与法兰西喜剧院一位女演员的深交也可能是斯特林决定寓居巴黎的原因之一。

无论是文化背景,还是社会与经济地位,美国单身汉斯特林与这位法国女演员均存在着天月28 别。弗朗辛·克拉里(图3)出生于1876年4月28 日,原名弗朗辛·朱丽叶·莫多兹里斯卡,是一名巴黎裁缝的女儿。弗朗辛较斯特林年长一岁。1897年从巴黎艺术学院毕业后,因在莎拉·伯恩。特文艺复兴剧院中首演《密使》(1897年10月)而一鸣惊人,并开始启用"克拉里"这个艺名。1901年,弗朗辛唯一的孩子维维亚娜降生,她的演艺不知。1902年,她重归舞台,1904年又有名。1910年3月,斯特林·克拉克观摩了她的演出,所说的英语》以及加斯顿·阿曼德·德·卡亚维与罗伯特·德·弗勒尔的《爱将临》中担任角色。

虽然夫妇俩早年交往的真相扑朔迷离,但可以肯定的是,两人最晚在1911年已确立了亲密的关系。斯特林最小的弟弟斯蒂芬曾于当年12月到访过巴黎,他发现弗朗辛虽然拥有自己的公寓,但她不仅一日三餐同斯特林在一起,偶然还在他的新居内过夜。他认为:"显然,他们经常在一起。"²夫妇俩始终保持着这种不与外界往来的生活方式。

收藏的肇始

1910年秋,克拉克在巴黎第十六时尚区西马罗 萨路4号购得一处第二帝国风格、中等规模的宅邸。



约1900年,身着婚纱的弗朗辛·克拉里(即后来的斯特林·克拉克夫人)在巴黎的舞台上。

Francine Clary (later Mrs. Sterling Clark) in costume on the Paris stage, c. 1900.

他不仅乐于监督房屋的装修,并耗费大量时间在巴黎城内四下搜寻合适的家具、灯具、卫浴和墙饰。 宅内最特别的是底楼的大客厅,宽敞的空间可同时 展示12幅绘画。克拉克称它为"画廊",这里成为 他珍藏的私人展示区。

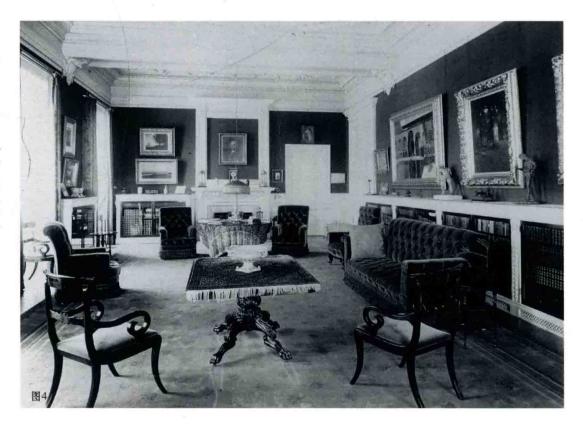
斯特林 · 克拉克还不失时机地为新居注入更多

^{2.} Stephen Carlton Clark, unpublished memoir (private collection, c. 1935), p. 2.

次子, 斯特林却认为他理应优先于两个弟弟挑选遗产。虽然矛盾最终得以和平解决, 但这次争端还是为双方埋下了怨恨的种子。

斯特林·克拉克的母亲在纽约住 所内陈列着各式艺术品。客厅壁 炉架上方的是吉尔伯特·斯图亚 特的《乔治·华盛顿》(图5), 而让-莱昂·杰罗姆的《弄蛇人》 则挂在客厅的左墙。照片约摄于 1898年。

Sterling Clark's mother filled her New York house with art. Gilbert Stuart's *George Washington* (fig. 5) adorned the mantel of the living room, while Jean-Léon Gérôme's *Snake Charmer* (cat. 41) is visible on the left wall of the drawing room, c. 1898 (see fig. 25).



- 3. For an in-depth discussion of the collecting activities of Alfred Corning Clark and Elizabeth Scriven Clark, see Michael Conforti, "The Clark Brothers: An Introduction," in Michael Conforti et al., *The Clark Brothers Collect*, pp. 7–23.
- 4. Douglas Johnston to Sterling Clark, 21 June 1911. The paintings are as follows: Jean-François Millet's *The Water Carrier* (Sterling and Francine Clark Art Institute, 1955.551); an unidentified work by Mariano Fortuny y Carbó; Gilbert Stuart's *George Washington* (fig. 5); an unidentified work by George Inness; and Julian Walbridge Rix's *Road Through the Woods* (location unknown).
- 5. The bronze is in the collection of the Clark (1955.1015). The Perronneau pastel was sold by Clark at an unknown date.