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法国著名雕塑大师罗丹曾富有远见地预言:"布德尔是未来雕塑艺术的尖兵。"这位被罗丹称道不已的法国雕塑家安托万·布德尔生于1861年,凭借着其特有的天赋和个人的勤奋努力,他从家乡蒙托邦一直求艺到当时的欧洲艺术中心巴黎。对古代雕塑孜孜不倦的模仿学习以及在罗丹工作室当助手十余年所积累的探索经验,使布德尔最终得以在中年形成自己独特的艺术风格。此次展览聚焦布德尔19世纪末至20世纪初的创作作品,回归古希腊罗马神话题材,当属布德尔个人艺术风格日臻成熟完善时期的代表作,我们可以看到古希腊雕塑的传统和现代艺术的理念在布德尔的作品中完美地融合于一体。正是这种冷峻、理性、充满建筑感的雕塑,使得布德尔最终走出前贤的影响,塑造出为后人称颂的"布德尔式雕塑"。

除了艺术家的身份外,布德尔还是一位杰出的艺术教育家,他在人生的最后 20 年执教于巴黎大茅屋艺术学院。布德尔绝不是一位因循守旧的导师,他提倡解放固有的知识体系,创造开拓个人风格。他曾对自己的学生说:"我们尤其不要忘记,我们的作品乃是我们的镜子。我们的工作取决于我们灵魂的品格。"布德尔一生培养了大批优秀艺术家,如大名鼎鼎的贾科梅蒂和里希埃,中国观众熟悉的艺术大家刘海粟、庞薰琹、潘玉良等人也曾受教于他。

清华大学作为中国百年名校,艺术博物馆举办此次布德尔的雕塑艺术展,不仅为清华的师生,也为广大的社会公众提供了一次近距离观赏西方艺术大师杰作的绝佳机会。同时,此次展览也是艺术博物馆彰显国际化办馆理念的体现,更是清华大学"人文日新"的表征。我们希望清华的莘莘学子能从这位伟大的艺术家的作品和教育理念中有所感悟,进一步提升艺术审美素养和灵魂品格。

此次展览由中法双方共同策划,清华大学艺术博物馆主办。借此机会我们要感谢巴黎博物馆 联盟和布德尔博物馆为促成此次展览所付出的努力。此外,还要致谢清华大学艺术博物馆的工作 团队。正是由于各方的齐心协力,才有今天展览的精彩呈现。

清华大学艺术博物馆馆长 冯远

2017年9月

PREFACE I

Rodin, the famous French master of sculpture, used to foretell farsightedly, "Bourdelle will be the master of future sculpture art." Antoine Bourdelle, the French sculptor spoken highly of by Rodin, was born in 1861, and he managed to study in Paris, then the European center of art, from his hometown Montauban, by virtue of his unique talent and diligence. With his unyielding imitation and learning of ancient sculptures and the experience he accumulated from serving as an assistant in Rodin's studio for more than 10 years, Bourdelle managed to form his unique artistic style in his mid-life. This exhibition was focused on the works of Bourdelle created between late 19th Century and early 20th Century, returning to the theme of ancient Greek and Roman myths, so most of the works were masterpieces of Bourdelle when his personal artistic style was maturing. Hence, we can see the tradition of ancient Greek sculptures and the idea of modern art perfectly integrated in the works of Bourdelle, and it's just such cold, rational and architectural sculptures that ridded Bourdelle of the impact of his predecessors to make him create "sculptures of Bourdelle style" widely eulogised by later generations.

In addition to his identity as an artist, Bourdelle is also an outstanding art educator. In the last 20 years of his life, he was teaching in Académie de la Grande Chaumière. Bourdelle was never a conservative teacher; he advocated liberation of the existing knowledge system and creation of personal style. He used to tell his students, "We must not forget especially that our works are our mirror. Our work depends on the character of our souls." Bourdelle trained a lot of top artists for his whole life, like the world famous Giacometti and Richier, and masters of art familiar to Chinese people like Liu Haisu, Pang Xunqin and Pan Yuliang all used to learn from him.

Tsinghua University Art Museum, affiliated to one of the best universities in China, gave the show of Bourdelle's sculptures to offer its faculties and students as well as the public a great opportunity of appreciating masterpieces of a Western master of art. The show also presented the museum's idea of internationalisation and the soul of humanities harbored by the university. We hope all the students of Tsinghua will have some perceptions from the works and educational ideas of the great artist and further their aesthetic quality and artistic taste.

Co-organised by China and France, the exhibition is host by Tsinghua University Art Museum. With this opportunity, we would like to extend our sincerest thanks to Paris Musées and Musée Bourdelle for their efforts in promoting the show. Besides, many thanks to the exhibition team of our museum. It's just out of the joint efforts of all relevant parties that we can have such a splendid show today.

Director of Tsinghua University Art Museum Feng Yuan

September 2017

很荣幸能在赫赫有名的北京清华大学艺术博物馆,呈现中国第一个关于法国雕塑家安托万·布德尔的展览。中国公众将会在这座宏伟的建筑中认识一位非常伟大的艺术家。布德尔于 1885 年来到巴黎,通过其融合了古典和现代的雕塑理念和教学工作影响了 20 世纪早期整整一代艺术家,其中包括一些中国艺术家。得益于布德尔的遗孀和女儿 1949 年对巴黎市政府所作的捐赠,布德尔的公寓和工作室都得以保留下来,并被改造成一座博物馆。如今,其中一些杰出的作品正在北京展出。

清华大学艺术博物馆和巴黎博物馆联盟的团队怀着自豪和热忱,共同合作组织了此次展览。

在此,我们向清华大学艺术博物馆的馆长冯远教授和副馆长杨冬江教授致以最热切的谢意,感谢他们对布德尔博物馆此次展览项目的关注和信任,感谢他们精心的展览布置,使大师杰作的美感得以提升,令本次展览能够完美符合中国公众的期望。这座去年落成的博物馆令人印象深刻,它拥有高质量的设计和设施,且藏有大量珍贵藏品,为从新的角度进行法国艺术家的作品比较研究提供了机会。这次展览是2017年10月4日至2018年2月4日在巴黎布德尔博物馆举行的展览"布德尔与古希腊及古罗马:一种现代的激情"的延伸。

同时做出贡献的还有布德尔博物馆的馆长艾美丽·斯密耶,展览的联合策展人普瓦捷大学与 卢浮宫学院的克莱尔·巴比伦教授,以及与她共同策划这次展览的杰罗姆·戈多。我要向他们致 以最深切的感谢,感谢他们孜孜不倦的热情,以及她和她的团队为创造这个精彩的展览所做的一切。 参观者将会在展览中享受到艺术史学家向他们传达的高质量信息,这些艺术史学家们专注于与尽 可能广泛的观众分享这些知识。我还要感谢巴黎博物馆联盟国际关系主管赛琳·马尚和项目经理 安奈伊斯·昆萨,她们为取得这一成果付出了不可替代的努力。

无论通过哪种媒介,都很少有机会能全面回顾这样一位同时是雕塑家、绘图家、画家和摄影师的艺术家的卓绝天赋。此次展览向我们展示了安托万·布德尔事业的辉煌之处:1900年至1914年间的杰作,其中最为突出的是著名的《弓箭手赫拉克勒斯》。同时近距离了解艺术家的创作过程,通过从草图到成品的展示,参观者得以品味、探索艺术家的工作方法。展览因为在一所大学中展出而充分体现出它的意义,并为学生们未来将要面临的工作提供了一些思考。

巴黎的布德尔工作室几乎按照艺术家生前工作的原状保存至今,展览通过宏大的场景布置和 创新的数字系统将其还原。参观者可以通过触摸屏 360°全方位探索巴黎布德尔博物馆,我真诚地 希望就此能激发他们对这一卓越巴黎遗产的好奇心。 巴黎博物馆联盟是一家公共机构,管理着 14 座位于巴黎的博物馆,很荣幸能与清华大学艺术博物馆成功完成首次合作。

我希望所有到场的参观者都能沉浸在这位伟大雕塑家的世界里,享受一段激动人心的探索之旅。

巴黎博物馆联盟负责人 黛菲恩・列维

2017年8月

PREFACE II

It is a great honour to present the first exhibition dedicated to French sculptor Antoine Bourdelle in China, at the museum of the prestigious Tsinghua University in Beijing. In this magnificent setting, the Chinese public will be able to discover a very great artist. Bourdelle moved to Paris in 1885 and with his vision of sculpture that was at once classical and modern, as well as through his teaching, he influenced a whole generation of early 20th century artists, some of whom came from China. Thanks to a donation made to the City of Paris by Bourdelle's widow and daughter in 1949, the sculptor's apartment and studios were preserved and transformed into a museum, notably housing part of the works now assembled in Beijing.

It is with pride and enthusiasm that the teams of the Tsinghua University Art Museum and Paris Musées have worked in concert to organise this exhibition.

We would like to express our deepest gratitude to Professor Feng Yuan, Director of the Tsinghua University Art Museum and to Professor Yang Dongjiang, the Vice Director of the Museum, for the interest and the trust that they placed in the project undertaken by Musée Bourdelle, and also for achieving to perfectly adapt it to the expectations of the Chinese public and heighten the beauty of the masterpieces through exceptional scenography. Inaugurated last year, the museum is impressive: its design and facilities are of remarkably high quality and the precious collections that it holds afford the opportunity for a new angle of comparison with the work of the French artist. This event is an extension of *Bourdelle et l'Antique. Une passion moderne* "Bourdelle and Ancient Greece and Rome: A Modern Passion", an exhibition presented at the Musée Bourdelle in Paris from 4 October 2017 to 4 February 2018.

I would like to warmly acknowledge the commitment of Amélie Simier, the Director of Musée Bourdelle, and her co-curators Claire Barbillon, Professor at the Université de Poitiers and the École du Louvre, and Jérôme Godeau, who devised this project with her. I extend my deepest thanks to her for her tireless enthusiasm and everything that she and her teams have set in motion to create this beautiful exhibition. Visitors will appreciate the quality of the information that is presented to them by art historians who are focused on sharing this knowledge with the widest possible audience. I would also like to thank Céline Marchand, Head of International Relations of Paris Musées, and Anaïs Quinsat, Project Manager, who have worked with particular care to bring this partnership to fruition.

It is rare to be able to admire, in every medium, an overview of the talents of an artist who is at once a sculptor, draughtsman, painter, and photographer. This exhibition has allowed us to present the highlights of Antoine Bourdelle's career: the masterpieces of the years 1900—1914, foremost among which is the famous *Heracles the Archer*, while offering an intimate glimpse of his creative process. Visitors may savour the discovery of the artist's working method, from the initial sketches through to the presentation of the completed work. This approach

takes on its full meaning when it is exhibited in the heart of a university, offering the students a hint of the work that awaits them.

Bourdelle's studio, conserved in Paris in a state close to that of the artist's day, is presented in this exhibition thanks to an ambitious scenography and an innovative digital system. Visitors may therefore discover the rooms of the Parisian museum through 360° views accessible on tactile screens, which I sincerely hope will inspire their curiosity with respect to this exceptional Parisian heritage.

Paris Musées, the public entity that manages the fourteen museums of the City of Paris, is proud of the success of this first partnership with the Tsinghua University Art Museum.

I wish all visitors an exciting discovery of the world of this great sculptor.

Director-general of Paris Musées Delphine Lévy

August, 2017

"艺术必须从古老的根上生长出来,再让树枝伸向现在,等待着开花结果。"安托万·布德尔的这句话不仅道出了他的艺术信念,也形象地揭示了他独特的艺术创作道路。作为享誉世界的雕塑家,布德尔以其形象的雕塑语言向世人证明:回归传统乃是创新之途,古典仍可以塑造新的时代经典。

布德尔所处的 19 世纪末至 20 世纪初正值现代社会激变的时期,各种新的哲学和美学思潮应运而生。艺术创作不断脱离传统的框架而变得空前活跃,各种风格和流派纷至沓来,在经历了印象主义、后印象主义和象征主义后,艺术界迎来了野兽主义、立体主义、未来主义以及表现主义、达达主义和超现实主义,传统被颠覆,观念被革新。然而,值得注意的是,在激进变革的潮流中,一些艺术家仍保持着清醒的思考,甚至逆流而上地选择了对原始主义和古典艺术的探求,他们并非断裂式地革新,而是对传统的"再发明",由此另辟蹊径地在现代社会的物质主义中寻求信仰以及关于存在更深刻的理解。布德尔就是这样一位艺术家,他坚实地站在传统与当下之间,并努力寻找两者的历史关联。

作为世纪之交承前启后的雕塑家,布德尔的雕塑虽然深受他的导师奥古斯特·罗丹的影响,但他最终开拓出一条独具个人风格的艺术道路。布德尔的雕塑,内部造型结构与雄伟的建筑性和力量感和谐并存,同时带着理性冷峻的思考,在古典写实风格中浸润着现代主义气质。西方雕塑在经历了古希腊、文艺复兴以及19世纪法国的辉煌时代后,进入了现代时期。一方面,来自希腊罗马的写实雕刻仍在继续;另一方面,实验性的现代艺术异军突起。布德尔的雕塑迥异于追求"纯粹形式"或"纯粹观念"的现代雕塑风潮,他的古典式现代雕塑或者说现代式古典雕塑,使其在艺术史上占有不可小觑的一席之地。

此次展览集中展示的是布德尔所创作的古希腊、古罗马神话题材的雕塑作品。古希腊雕塑是布德尔从艺以来一直模仿学习的对象,他不断从这些雕塑的古典理想美中汲取灵感。德国著名艺术史学家温克尔曼曾用"高贵的单纯和静穆的伟大"来评价古希腊艺术,他说道:"正如海水表面波涛汹涌,但深处总是静止一样,希腊艺术家所塑造的形象,在一切剧烈情感中表现出一种伟大和平衡的心灵。"这种"单纯"和"伟大"也深入到布德尔雕塑形象的内在肌理之中,此次展览中的作品,无论是《帕拉斯》《阿波罗》《果实》《珀涅罗珀》,或是香榭丽舍剧院的浮雕及《垂死的人马》,我们都可窥见古希腊雕塑和建筑的影子。

布德尔在追求古典美的同时,也尝试打破理想美的古典艺术观念。他的雕塑洋溢着一种鲜明的现代视觉性。展览中展示的《弓箭手赫拉克勒斯》,这件布德尔在离开罗丹工作室之后创作的经

典之作,融合了古希腊艺术的传统和现代艺术的特质,突破古典空间观念,使得整个雕塑在人物形式和空间张力之间巧妙地达到平衡。正如布德尔所言,"所有综合的东西都是在仿古主义上的创新……仿古不是幼稚的表现,不是简单粗糙的模仿,也不是艺术的倒退。仿古是在传统艺术基础上的发展和创新,它旨在创造出一种较之过去更深刻、更透彻、更清新、更完善的艺术",布德尔甚至说道:"雕塑是对客体的再创造。"古典艺术与现代艺术,在布德尔的雕塑中完美地结合在一起,我们从布德尔的作品中能深切感受到他现代眼光的重塑与升华。

无论是对古典艺术的致敬抑或是对现代艺术的触及,展览始终隐藏着一条隐性的线索,即作品所参照的人物的变化。从参照古希腊雕塑人物而创作的《弓箭手赫拉克勒斯》,到以布德尔两任妻子为原型的《珀涅罗珀》,再到以美国现代舞创始人邓肯为对象的香榭丽舍剧院浮雕,揭示了一系列以传统雕塑人物到当下现实人物为创作原型的转变过程,这种变化不仅表明布德尔对传统雕塑技法的掌握日渐成熟,同时也传达出艺术家对现实生活中的人的爱与崇拜。

布德尔曾说过:"艺术的生命是爱,不能够把全部生命贡献给艺术创作的人,应该放弃赋予石头以生命的职业。"正是因为对雕塑炽热的爱,我们感受到布德尔雕塑的生命温度;正是因为贡献了全部生命,我们看到布德尔最终破茧成蝶的建筑性雕塑。它们带着温存的感性和冷峻的理性,向我们诉说着艺术家倾其一生所燃烧的激情和崇高的理念。

清华大学艺术博物馆副馆长 杨冬江

2017年9月

FOREWORD

"The art must grow from an ancient root and let its branch reach the present to await blossoms and fruits." Antoine Bourdelle not only expressed his belief in art by the saying but revealed his unique way of artistic creation. As a world renowned sculptor, Bourdelle demonstrated to the world by his vivid language of sculpture that returning to the tradition is another way of innovation, and the classic can also produce canons for the new era.

The period between late 19th Century and early 20th Century in which Bourdelle lived was one of violent changes in modern society, seeing the emergence of various new thoughts in philosophy and aesthetics. Artistic creation kept breaking away from the confinement of tradition to become extraordinarily active and witnessed successive styles and schools. After impressionism, post-impressionism and symbolism, the art circle ushered in fauvism, cubism, futurism, expressionism, Dadaism and surrealism to overturn traditions and revamp ideas. However, it's worth being noted that amid the trend of radical transformations, some artists still maintained a very clear mind and even countered the trend to choose exploration into primitivism and classical art; they didn't try to innovate by separating from the past but chose to "reinvent" traditions, thus finding their own way of seeking belief amid the materialism of the modern society and deeper understanding of existence. Bourdelle is such an artist; he stands solidly between the tradition and the present and make every effort to find out the historical connection between them.

As a sculptor living between two centuries, Bourdelle had been strongly impacted by his tutor Auguste Rodin in his sculptures, but he finally managed to explore an art career of his personalized style. The sculptures created by Bourdelle featured coexistence of internal modeling composition and magnificent sense of architecture and power, as well as rational and cold thinking, thus presenting an air of modernism amid a classical realistic style. After the glories of ancient Greece, the Renaissance and France in the 19th Century, Western sculptures entered the modern times. On the one hand, realistic sculptures from Greece, Rome are still continuing; on the other, experimental modern art rose. Different from modern trends of sculpture that pursue "pure form" or "pure idea", Bourdelle's sculptures, which are classically modern or modernly classic, guaranteed him a valuable position in the history of art.

The recent show was focused on the sculptures created by Bourdelle which are themed ancient Greek and Roman myths. Ancient Greek sculptures have been the object of imitation and learning for Bourdelle since he started his art career. He kept drawing inspirations from the classical ideal beauty in such sculptures. Winckelmann, the famous art historian from Germany, used to label ancient Greek art "the noble simplicity and the tranquil greatness". He commented, "It's just like the sea water which is usually roaring on the surface but tranquil in the deep." Such simplicity and greatness have penetrated into the texture of the sculpture images created by Bourdelle. From the works on show this time, including *Pallas*, *Apollo*, *Fruit*, *Penelope*, the reliefs in Theatre des Champs-Elysees and the *Dying Centaur*, it's not hard to find the traces of ancient Greek sculptures and buildings.

While pursuing classical beauty, Bourdelle also tried to break the classical artistic concept of the ideal beauty. His sculptures are filled with an outstanding modern visuality. The work *Heracles the Archer* on show is his masterpiece after quitting Rodin's studio, which integrated the traditional ancient Greek art with elements of modern art, breaking classic concept of space to have the whole sculpture achieve balance between the forms of characters and the spatial tension. Just as Bourdelle said, "Everything integrated is an innovation of archaism. But to archaize is not childish; it's not to imitate easily and roughly, neither it's a regression of art. Archaism is development and innovation on the basis of traditional art, aimed to create a form of art which is deep, thorough, fresh and complete." Bourdelle even claimed, "Sculpture is a recreation of the object." Classical art and modern art managed to combine perfectly in the sculptures of Bourdelle, and people can also deeply sense the recreation and improvement of his modernity.

Whether it's a tribute to classical art or a touch on modern art, the show has followed a hidden clue: the change of the characters that the works refer to. From *Heracles the Archer* created by referring to a character from ancient Greek sculptures, to *Penelope* that is based on two wives of Bourdelle, and to the reliefs in Theatre des Champs-Elysees themed Duncan, the mother of modern dance from the US: his works managed to reveal the changes of archetypes from traditional characters for sculptures to realistic characters. Such a change not only reflects Bourdelle's gradual mastery of traditional sculpting techniques but conveys the artist's love and worship for people in the real life.

Bourdelle used to claim, "The life of art is love. Those who cannot contribute their life to artistic creation should abandon the career of endowing stones with life." It's just out of his passion for sculpture that we can sense the real temperature of Bourdelle's sculptures; it's just because he contributed all his life that we can enjoy the fruitful-building sculptures by Bourdelle. Harboring warm sensibility and cold rationality, they are telling the passion and sublime ideal of the artist, for whom he contributed all his life.

Vice Director of Tsinghua University Art Museum Yang Dongjiang

September 2017

艺术家与他的作品

1861-1900:学徒,学业与早期职业生涯

埃米尔·安托万·布德尔(1861—1929)于法兰西第二帝国时期(1852—1870)出生于法国南部的蒙托邦¹。他乐于强调自己来自质朴的手工艺人家庭(与同时期多位雕塑家一样)。布德尔 13 岁便离开了学校,在身为细木工和木雕家的父亲的木匠店里当学徒。小小年纪就显现出绘画天赋,当学徒的同时在安格尔博物馆下属的蒙托邦绘画学校学习(著名画家多米尼克·安格尔也是蒙托邦人士)。他的老师、博物馆馆长阿奇里斯·布伊同时是一位摄影家,于是年轻的布德尔很快就意识到摄影的重要性。在他父亲的重要蒙托邦客户们的鼓励下,获得蒙托邦城市奖学金后,于 1876 年到 1883 年到图卢兹高等美术学校继续接受艺术教育。图卢兹是离布德尔出生地蒙托邦最近的大型城市,并且,图卢兹高等美术学院非常著名,培养出19 世纪下半叶许多杰出雕塑家。他在图卢兹依然表现出色,22 岁时获得了图卢兹市颁发的第二份奖学金,并得以远赴巴黎完成学业。虽然得以进入巴黎国立美术学院学习,但他没能赢得学生的最高荣誉;罗马大奖。布德尔很久之后有机会探索罗马和意大利,而他从未去过希腊。

古希腊罗马的历史、神话与圣经一同构成了学生们创作主题的主要来源,他们会学习基于某一特定主题、帐幔细节或者身体部位去表现头像、全身像或群像。法国高等艺术院校提供的理论课程包括针对这些历史主题的理论课和人体解剖学,学生若要表现人体,这些都是必须掌握的。此外还有绘画实践课,学生通过学校配备的雕塑、古代著名雕像及浮雕铸造品、着衣或裸体的模特来学习如何作画。布德尔经常说:"雕塑是全方位的绘画。"伴随 12 年学术训练的同时,年轻的布德尔还跟随亚历山大·法居(1831—1900)学习,以完善自己的专业技巧,技巧对于雕塑艺术来说是不可或缺的。亚历山大·法居来自图卢兹,在巴黎享有盛名,是才华横溢的泥塑家,设计过很多公共雕像,需要有助手帮忙制作。在这种情况下,布德尔仍旧每天练习,偶尔用颜料作画,虽然很早就离开了学校,但一直坚持自学。他喜欢花时间与学者交往,例如诗人让·莫雷阿斯、埃米勒·维尔哈伦,作家安德烈·苏亚雷斯和阿纳托尔·法朗士。他自己年轻时也是诗人,对写作一直保有很高的品位,布德尔博物馆长达数百米的档案文件可以证明这一点。²

¹ 关于艺术家生平的最新概述,可参见《布德尔》,史黛芬妮·坎塔鲁蒂(巴黎:加利马尔,2013年)。

² 在布德尔的众多著作中,仅有一部由啸声翻译成中文,并于 2009 年出版:(布德尔论艺术与生活),加松·瓦内编(巴黎:普隆,1955年)。

19世纪晚期的巴黎不仅具备最好的艺术教育条件,同时也是艺术家可以通过在艺术沙龙展示作品而获得知名度(法国国家、城市或艺术家、艺术爱好者协会每年都会组织公共性展览),并最终获得委托作品机会的地方。布德尔也不例外。与同时期的雕塑家一样,他靠承接雕刻、翻模或绘制肖像的创作委托谋生;早在1885年,他就在法国艺术家沙龙展出了《汉尼拔的第一次胜利》,并为自己赢得赞誉。这件作品是以古斯塔夫·福楼拜的知名小说《萨朗波》(1862)为灵感创作的石膏群像,表现了驯服一只鹰的年轻男孩。他自此开始定期在巴黎的法国艺术家沙龙展示作品:巴黎国家美术沙龙、秋季沙龙,杜伊勒里宫沙龙(布德尔于1923年建立)、装饰艺术国际展会(1925),同时在象征主义艺术圈大量参展:玫瑰十字沙龙和丁香园咖啡馆。在国外获得成功之后,他的作品在布拉格的曼内美术联合画廊(1909)、美国纽约军械库艺术展(1913)和威尼斯双年展(1914)展出;从20世纪20年代开始,在日本、美国、瑞典和比利时进行巡回展览。最后,经销商开始在画廊出售布德尔的限量版雕塑作品,尤其是青铜铸造版本(也尝试过几次陶瓷版本),他的作品声名远扬的同时也保证了额外的收入。他把作品委托给布鲁塞尔的国家青铜铸造厂和埃布拉尔铸造厂,1915年到1929年又委托给鲁迪埃铸造厂,他很早就决定了每个原版模型只铸造和修整10件青铜作品,这保证了客户所得的艺术品都很稀有,更加让人心向往之。

1885年,布德尔移居巴黎南部的蒙帕纳斯街,之后从未离开,此处在艺术圈中享有空间大、房租低的美名。他租下的第一间工作室至今仍然保存完好,随着他的一步步成功,共租过8间工作室。制作雕像需要花费很长时间:从最初的概念、泥塑小模型到最后的原大尺寸、铸造青铜模型,总共可能需要几年时间,因此几间工作室会同时制作不同创作阶段的作品。为了制作这些作品并满足需求,雕塑家很早便为自己找来不少助手。其中包括一些专业人士:铸造师(铸造雕像、产出石膏作品),石匠(用石头劈凿雕像),雕刻大理石的实习生,还有像加斯顿·图森特这种无所不能的助手,他跟在布德尔身边25年,可以制作和放大模型、进行翻制和雕刻。在掌握各个领域专业技巧的大师的指导下,这种组织模式可以允许几个项目同时进行。但是青铜铸造需要很大的空间、特定的材料和专业技能,只能在工作室外的铸造厂进行。工作室里人来人往,都在搬运作品——来取肖像的人、谦逊的模特、学生、布德尔的客户、偶然拜访的客人以及保证一切顺利运行的家庭成员。

1900-1914: 雕塑大师, 成熟与成功

布德尔在 1893 年遇到雕塑家奥古斯特·罗丹(1840—1917),当时布德尔还无法仅靠承接委托创作维持生计,1893年到 1908年期间,他还是罗丹的雕塑工人。罗丹的石膏作品会送到布德尔的工作室用大理石翻制,这显示出罗丹对布德尔的信任。两人保持令人印象深刻的来往¹,显示出他们对彼此的尊敬和建立于共同爱好的友谊——对古董收集、哥特式大教堂和彼此艺术创作的爱好。在这 15年里,他们一起共度时光、互赠艺术作品。布德尔为自己的导师制作了绘画或雕塑肖像,罗丹则不遗余力地支持年轻人的事业。为罗丹工作过一个月的布兰诺西·康斯坦丁说:"他的作品气场强大,在大树下的阴凉之中,连杂草都无法生长。"长期受到罗丹作品的熏陶,布德尔最初也借鉴了大师作品中某些标志性的特点:表面的



安托万·布德尔和他的助手们在工作室,1903年7月。 Antoine Bourdelle and his assistants in the studio, July 1903.

Musée Bourdelle / Roger-Violle

表现主义处理手法,不完整的、碎裂的效果,在作品上保留雕塑家创作的痕迹……这些都发生在1907年之前。1907年左右布德尔选择"构造"并释放自我。罗丹写道:"对我来说,最重大的事情是塑造;而对布德尔来说,最重大的事情是构造。我把情绪封存在肌肉之中,而他让它们以某种风格发散出来。"作为回应,布德尔对自己的学生说:"塑造是去破坏,而构造是去创新。"

布德尔在1895年获得了创作他生涯中第一座大型公共纪念碑的机会——《1870—1871年塔恩-加龙的战士和守卫者纪念碑》,罗丹的支持在其中扮演着决定性的角色。这座为家乡蒙托邦制作的战争纪念碑是—次契机,得以向他的支持者们证明,帮助他是正确的选择。这是一座充满戏剧化的群雕,体量极大,表面不规则处理的手法跟罗丹非常接近,不同的角色各自在尖叫,同时又相处和谐。模型初稿的创作可以追溯至1895年,青铜纪念碑于7年之后也就是1902年在蒙托邦揭幕。布德尔当时40岁。与罗丹和塞尚一样,他花了很长的时间才找到自己的表达方式,第一次成功也来得很晚。

在进行纪念碑和肖像委托工作的同时,安托万·布德尔在1900到1914年之间,还创作了被他称为"自由作品"的一系列雕塑:《帕拉斯的躯干》(1903—1905)、《战斗中的阿波罗》(1900—1909)、《弓箭手赫拉克勒斯》(1906—1909)、《水果》(1902—1911)、《等待尤利西斯的珀涅罗珀》(1905—1912)和《垂死的人马》(1911—1914)……这些作品围绕希腊神话中的标志性人物进行设计,同时借鉴古代欧洲和欧洲以外的古老艺术形成全新风格,这是个人创作向理性、概括和建筑性正式转型的登峰造极之作。这些作品时常出现在20世纪早期的展览中,其中一些在雕塑历

¹ 安托万·布德尔和奥古斯特·罗丹、《罗丹/布德尔往来信件》、科林·勒莫因和维罗尼克·马特西、编(巴黎:加利马尔,2013年)。