**呼吸艺术经典** 走马世界美术馆

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呼吸艺术经典

TOURING THE WORLD'S MUSEUMS OF ART

朱国荣 著



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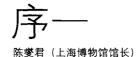
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朱国荣先生的《呼吸艺术经典》出版了,可喜可贺。

几年以前、《上海航空》主编张美安和刊物编辑来找国荣先生、想请他为《上海航空》写一些介绍世界名画的文章。他当即答应。考虑到当时已经有不少杂志辟有类似的专栏、故他想换一个角度来写,即通过每一期介绍一个美术馆、博物馆这样的方式来介绍各自馆藏的美术珍品。开始时,因《上海航空》是双月刊,故每两个月写一篇。后来改为月刊,于是就每月一篇,一直到现在,已经完成60余篇,现集结60篇文章成一书。

由于一开始的思路就比较明确,每篇文章的重点是介绍美术名作、珍品,兼带简明扼要地介绍美术馆、博物馆,因此当后来出来不少有关美术馆、博物馆的书籍时,国荣先生写的这些文章依然有其特色。一是以他到过的美术馆、博物馆为主。在他所写的美术馆、博物馆中,有世界最闻名的、一流的美术馆、博物馆,也有外界很少介绍,甚至从未介绍过的美术馆、博物馆,而这却成为该书的一大特色;二是他长期从事美术史论研究和写作,知识面比较广,又能够畅谈自己的感想和体会,特别是亲眼所见,感受更深;三是在对介绍的作品进行挑选时,既聚焦于世界一流的名作,也顾及一些少见但很优秀的作品,使得该书有它自己的个性和特点。在介绍作品时,做到了深入浅出,同时介绍相关的背景和艺术常识,亦插入一些趣事,以增加阅读兴趣;四是现在国内的出版物,基本上都是中文,而由于《上海航空》在刊登他的每一篇文章时,都附有或简略或全部的英文翻译,使得它有可能拥有更广泛的读者。

全书介绍了亚洲、欧洲、美洲、非洲的60个美术馆、博物馆、每篇文章1600-2400字,附图10幅,其中一幅为美术馆的建筑外景或内景图片,9幅为作品。共计图片近600幅,文字约为12万字(不含英文)。可谓是图文并茂、以文释经典、以图识经典、帮助读者走近经典,走进经典。

收藏经典,是美术馆、博物馆的共同的文化使命。艺术经典集聚着不同时代的艺术灵性,融会着书画家的文化書智,释放着穿越历史的文化能量,挟裹着相伴而生的视觉冲击。通过美术馆、博物馆的介绍,帮助我们认识了艺术经典。当然,通过艺术经典的解读,也有助于我们进一步了解美术馆、博物馆。艺术经典自然是物质文化遗产,有的或许正在成为物质文化遗产,然而,依附于艺术经典的还有非物质文化遗产。美术馆、博物馆自身在物质文化遗产的保护和研究方面的工作成效,在很大程度上也需要通过对所拥有的非物质文化遗产的保护和研究才能实现。朱国荣先生的《呼吸艺术经典》揭示了艺术经典所蕴含的物质文化遗产和非物质文化遗产的双重性,此书的文化容量随之大增。



Chen Xiejun - President of

Shanghai Museum

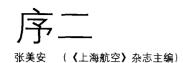
It is such a delight to learn that Mr. Zhu Guorong's "A breath of Art Classics" is going to press. I would like to congratulate him on the publication of the book.

A few years back, Zhang Mei'an, editor-in-chief of Shanghai Airlines, together with the periodical editor, found his way to Mr. Zhu and invited him to write some introductory words about world-famous paintings. Mr. Zhu accepted immediately. Given that many magazines had already included similar columns, he wished to conduct his writings by taking a different path. For each volume, he would focus on the introduction of the artworks from a particular gallery or museum. In the early stages, Mr. Zhu wrote one piece every two month since Shanghai Airlines was then a bi-monthly. Later, as the magazine converted to a monthly, he would contribute to it every month. Today, he has composed 60 articles, which are now compiled into this book.

Before embarking on the writing of each article, Mr. Zhu's train of thoughts were unmistakable with the emphasis placed on the introduction of magnificent paintings and treasures and a brief look at galleries and museums themselves. Thanks to this insightful preference, Mr. Zhu's work would still shine among many books on galleries and museums that came out later. First, these articles are concerned with galleries and museums he has been to. Apart from some world-renowned ones, many galleries and museums might be unfamiliar to the general public or simply uncharted before. Second, as a veteran scholar and writer on art history, Mr. Zhu has at his command a wide scope of knowledge, and has put down a wealth of feelings and reflections on what he witnessed with his own eyes. Third, the selection not only features legendary masterpieces, but also brings before us some rare yet impressive artworks. This comprehensiveness has undoubtedly added to the readability and individuality of the book. Fourth, today's domestic publications are predominantly in Chinese, but Shanghai Airlines has added partial or complete English translation for each of Mr. Zhu's article. As a result, the book has the potential to win over a larger readership.

The book includes 60 art galleries and museums in Asia, Europe, America and Africa. Each article has 1600-2400 words with 10 pictures, among which one is the façade of the architecture and nine are shots of the artworks. The number of inserted pictures amount to 600 and the total number of words reaches 120 000 (excluding English). The pictures are fascinating just as the articles are gripping. Both pictures and texts are of great help to the readers' appreciation of the art classics.

It is the cultural mission of both art galleries and museums to garner up classic works of art. These masterpieces are an embodiment of artistic inspirations, a conjunction of the intelligence and talent of the artists, an unleashing of cultural power which transcends time and a clash of concurring visual images. We enter the realm of art classics via the introduction of art galleries and museums; the interpretation of art classics enables us to further explore art galleries and museums. Art classics are tangible cultural heritage and some of them may be on their way there, but one also finds intangible cultural value affiliated to them. The study and protection of cultural heritage in its material form by art galleries and museums hinge, to a large extent, on that of intangible cultural heritage. A Breath of Art Classics by Mr. Zhu Guorong discloses the duality of art classics that they bear both tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Hence, the cultural value of the book is immensely increased.



1999年春天,我和上海油画雕塑院院长邱瑞敏先生说起,上海航空公司高端旅客占70%左右,根据读者的要求,想在航机杂志上开辟一个"艺苑拾絮"栏目,介绍世界名画。邱院长向我推荐了朱国荣老师。经过一番周折,朱国荣先生终于允诺为《上海航空》杂志写稿。屈指算来快6年了。从他在"艺苑拾絮"栏目刊登的第一篇稿件——《在卢浮宫看"三宝"》,介绍了《萨莫色雷斯的胜利女神像》、《米洛斯的阿芙罗底得》、达芬奇的《蒙娜·丽萨》三件世界瞩目的名作,至今已累计介绍了欧、亚、美、非60多家博物馆、美术馆的近600件艺术珍品了。最近,朱国荣先生将其在杂志上发表过的作品整理、汇编成册、于是我们就高兴地迎来了《呼吸艺术经典》的诞生。

由朱国荣先生任特约撰稿的"艺苑拾絮"栏目在2004年全国画报协会的评比中获得了一等奖。我们深知这份 从全国专业协会得到的荣誉来之不易。全国各地的画报界专家们投了这个栏目的票、确实是有其理由的。

首先是读者的喜爱。出版物的上帝是读者。读者叫好就有生存和发展的空间。《上海航空》的读者是旅客。旅客中从事艺术专业的毕竟是少数。喜欢不一定懂得,了解未必深知。旅途中空闲下来,随手翻阅杂志,成了大部分旅客的习惯。在飞机上放松一下心情,上一堂艺术课,享用一份艺术大餐,读者们认为"这是一个不错的选择"。也有读者见到了正合意的内容,来信向我们索要杂志,希望收藏。有读者的支持,这个栏目也就有了长盛不衰的生命力。

其次是文章深入浅出。为航机杂志的读者写文章、朱国荣投入了大量精力。在繁忙的工作之余,他从自己 收集的资料中精心挑选出合适的素材,再梳理加工。他长期从事绘画研究,厚积薄发。无论是瑰丽绚烂的西方艺术精品,还是含蓄深厚的东方文化作品;无论是文艺复兴时期的雕塑,还是现代抽象派的油画,在朱国荣的笔端下,都显得通俗易懂,读来生动有趣。"阳春白雪"、"高山流水"都找到了自己的知音。

其三是图文并茂,印制精美。朱国荣先生提供的画稿大部分是他在国外考察时千里迢迢带回来的。好马配好鞍,由清晰的图像作基础,用精湛的印制技术作后盾,彩印的效果得到了保证。《上海航空》杂志投入的制作成本是比较高的,适合刊登艺术作品。这些藏在远隔千山万水的博物馆中的,历经了数百年的展品。在《上海航空》上与读者见面的时候基本能忠于原著,彰显出艺术品应有的高品位。精美的画面吸引了追求装饰效果,讲求生活质量的现代人的眼球,也招揽了不少广告客户。一些国际著名品牌的客户向我们提出了特殊要求,将自己的广告安排在紧靠着"艺苑拾絮"的版面。

在"艺苑拾絮"的基础上再次提炼,将精华部分汇编成册,《呼吸艺术经典》将是一次聚合后的升华,相信对广大艺术爱好者是具有观赏价值和收藏价值的,面市后一定会受到大家的欢迎。



In the spring of 1999, I mentioned to Mr. Qiu Ruimin, director of Shanghai Oil Painting & Sculpture Institute, 70% of the passengers of Shanghai Airlines were well educated, and as a move to meet their demand, I planned to open a column titled Art and Literary in the in-flight pictorial to introduce world famous paintings. Director Qiu recommended to me Mr. Zhu Guorong for the column. Mr. Zhu eventually agreed to pen for Shanghai Airlines. Now six long years has flashed past. Since the first article titled Three Treasures at Louvre, which presented three masterpieces, namely Nike of Samothrace, Aphrodite of Milos and Mona Lisa by Da Vinci, he has now brought to our attention nearly 600 precious art pieces from over 60 galleries and museums across the continents of Asia, Europe, America and Australia. Recently, Mr. Zhu Guorong has sorted out these published articles and compiled them into one single book, which is the much desired A Breath of Art Classics.

In 2004, the column Art and Literary with Mr. Zhu Guorong as the staff writer won the top prize in the competition sponsored by National Pictorials Association. And we knew too well that this honor conferred by the specialized national institute did not come easy. The pictorial specialists nationwide did not vote for this column for no reason at all.

First, it is loved by readers. Publications serve readers, whose positive feedbacks keep a publication going and going further. The readers of Shanghai Airlines are passengers. After all, it is only a minority of passengers who specialize in art-related fields. Those who enjoy art do not necessarily understand it and those who understand it might not be experts. It is a habit for most passengers to leaf through magazines as a means to kill time on a flight. Most passengers would agree that it is "a great idea" to put their mind at rest by taking an art lesson or enjoying a sumptuous art feast. More often than not, some readers would find in the pictorial something that interests them and write to us expressing the will to buy one for collection. As long as readers give us support, this column will continue to prosper.

Second, the articles deliver profound concepts in simple terms. Mr. Zhu has put a lot of efforts in catering to the airplane readership. He would squeeze time out of tight schedules to select appropriate source materials from his own archives and further sort them out. He is well versed in the study of paintings and everything is easily understood and fun to read, from flamboyant western artworks to implicit Oriental cultural works, from sculptures of Renaissance to oil paintings of modern abstractionism. Even highbrow art forms become accessible to average readers under Mr. Zhu's pen.

Third, the book is beautifully printed with excellent texts and illustrations. The pictures provided by Mr. Zhu were largely taken from abroad as he traveled on those foreign soils. Due to the high-quality pictures and advanced printing technology, color printing of the book is guaranteed to be top-notch. The production cost for Shanghai Airlines stands fairly high, and therefore the magazine is suitable for insertion of colorful pictures of artworks. In Shanghai Airlines, the readers can confront pictures of intense visual verisimilitude to the original works, which are in fact stored up in galleries and museums of distant locations and are supposed to have weathered through hundreds of years in history. Faithful to the original works visually, these pictures reproduce the elegance of the artworks. Exquisite pictures rivet the attention of modern people who value decorative effects and living quality. Furthermore, they also attract many advertisements. Some clients of internationally renowned brands would have special demand that their advertisements be close to the pages of Art and Literary.

On the basis of Art and Literary, this book is a refined collection of the column's best articles. A Breath of Art Classics will be a sublimation following the synthesis. We believe that for purposes of appreciation and collection this book is the right choice for art lovers at large and that it will be met with warm welcome.



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- 028 "炼油厂" 里的现代艺术博物馆——蓬皮杜文化艺术中心(法国巴黎) National Center for Art and Culture Georges Pompidou (Paris, France)
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- 262 湖光山色中的美术馆——成川美术馆(日本箱根) Hakone Ashinoko Museum of Fine Art, Narikawa Art Forum (Hakone, Japan)
- 268 镶嵌在山里的晶莹宝石——波拉美术馆(日本箱根) Pola Museum of Art (Hakone, Japan)
- 274 深山古寺藏铁斋——铁斋美术馆(日本宝琢) Tessai Museum (Takarazuka, Japan)
- 278 人类文明最早珍品的宝库——伊拉克国家博物馆(伊拉克巴格达) Iraqi National Museum (Baghdad, Iraq)
- 282 与独立相随的国家博物馆——新德里国家博物馆(印度新德里) National Museum, New Delhi (New Delhi, India)

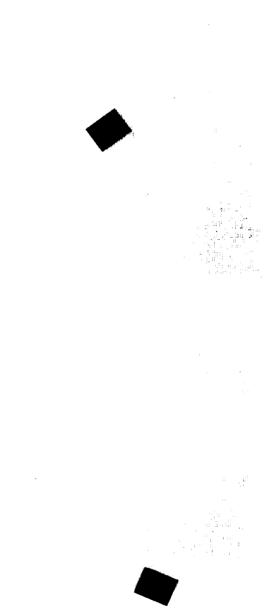
# America

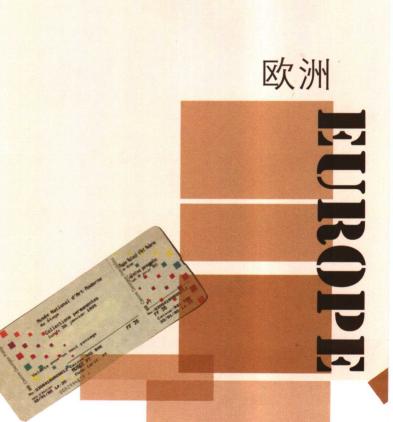
- 292 螺蛳壳形的现代艺术博物馆——古根海姆博物馆(美国纽约) Guggenheim Museum (New York, U.S.)
- 296 私人捐赠的美术馆——华盛顿国家美术馆(美国华盛顿)
  The National Gallery of Art, Washington (Washington, U.S.)
- 302 建筑、园林、艺术品相映成趣——盖提博物馆(美国洛杉矶) J. Paul Getty Museum (Los Angeles, U.S.)
- 308 开设在图书馆里的美术馆——亨廷顿图书馆美术馆(美国洛杉矶) Huntington Museum of Art (Los Angeles, U.S.)
- 312 汇集东西方,馆小天地大——西蒙美术馆(美国帕萨迪纳) Norton Simon Museum (Pasadena, U.S)
- 318 集古印第安文物之大成的博物馆——墨西哥国立人类学博物馆(墨西哥墨西哥城) National Museum of Anthropology, Mexico (Mexico City, Mexico)



324 体会悠久与永恒——埃及博物馆(埃及开罗) Egyptian Museum (Cairo, Egypt)

330 附 导读路线图





### Louvre Museum (Paris, France)

## 在卢浮宫看"三宝"——卢浮宫博物馆



到巴黎的人,都要去卢浮宫博物馆看看,而搞美术的人,简直把去卢浮宫看做是到巴黎的目的了。我随着长长的混合着各色人种的参观者依次进入了建在卢浮宫广场上的一座巨大的玻璃金字塔,那是美籍华裔建筑大师贝聿铭为卢浮宫博物馆设计的新出入口,自动扶梯把我们送到了地下一个非常宽敞明亮的广场。我不禁感叹,卢浮宫真大啊!据说卢浮宫有400间房间,藏品达400000件,如果要看完卢浮宫所有的藏品,得花上好几年。而我只有半天的时间,只能挑着看了。

我先参观了法国雕塑馆,花掉不少时间,这倒提醒了我应该先去欣赏卢浮宫的镇宫"三宝"。我在馆中转来转去,终于看到了放置在一个开阔的楼梯平台正中的《萨莫色雷斯的胜利女神像》。胜利女神尼卡迎风站立在船头形的台座上,轻纱紧裹着的身躯显现出丰满健美的曲线,她背上的一对巨翅已经展开,似乎正要腾空飞起。冰冷的大理石似乎已变成血肉之躯,充满着

活力。尽管女神的头和手臂都已不知去向,但仍不失它的优美风姿,也丝毫不影响它在古希腊雕刻艺术中首席代表的地位。据史书记载,这座雕像是为纪念古希腊将军德米特尼乌斯·波里奥斯在一次海战中大败埃及王托勒米的舰队而于公元前190年建立的,原置于被征服的萨莫色雷斯岛临海的悬崖上,收入卢浮宫后成为宫藏珍宝。

上了阶梯一拐弯,但见一条金碧辉煌的长廊伸向远处, 就在长廊的一边,挂着卢浮宫的另一宝——达·芬奇作的《蒙 娜·丽萨》。我简直不敢相信,这幅世界最闻名的肖像画就这 么与许多和它大小相仿的画挂在一起, 唯一不同的是, 在它的 外面套了一个玻璃罩子,好在这天欣赏它的观众并不是很多。 使我能较长时间地面对着它欣赏。蒙娜·丽萨是意大利佛罗伦 萨银行家佛朗切斯科·捷列·佐贡多的第三个妻子。画中的 她, 长发披肩, 双手安详地搭在一起, 半侧着脸, 一双眼睛默 默地注视着你。无论你从哪个角度去看她,她始终在看着你。 抿着的嘴唇从嘴角透出一丝神秘的微笑,这是一种温柔、从 容、充满自信的笑容,似乎又带着几分讥讽、嘲弄的意味。画 家正是通过这一庄重的姿态的描绘,特别是对她的笑容的微妙 刻画,含蓄地揭示出她蕴藏在心里的丰富的内心世界。要知 道,在她之前的几千年里,还没有一幅肖像像她这样笑得如此 生动自然,耐人寻味,又令人费猜。《蒙娜·丽萨》之所以被 称为世界超级名画,正在于她是第一次作为一个活生生的人, 而不是神出现在画布上,从而揭开了将平凡的人作为艺术表现 主体的序幕。《蒙娜·丽萨》的诞生,宣告了中世纪神像艺术 一统天下的时代从此结束。

还有一件镇宫之宝是大理石雕像《维纳斯》。在长长的展厅尽头看到了那座美丽而不朽的《维纳斯》雕像。它的正式名称叫做"米洛斯的阿芙罗底德"。阿芙罗底德是希腊神话中掌管爱情和美的女神,这座雕像因发现于希腊的米洛斯岛,故此

得名。眼前的维纳斯雕像面容俊美,身材匀称,亭亭 玉立,上身的衣衫滑落至髋部,露出一对丰满的乳房 和柔软起伏的腹部,展示着女性特有的曲线美,显得 庄重大方。雕像虽然残缺双臂, 然魅力不减。法国雕塑 家罗丹一见到她就兴奋地说: "看这件杰作中的杰作! 这件作品表达了古代最了不起的灵感, 她的肉感被节奏 所控,她的生命的欢乐声调被理智所缓。"俄国作家 洛·伊·乌斯宾斯基看到它后也说: "他 (雕塑家) 把 自己创造物的下体遮住了,这是为了不让观众产生习俗 的、陈旧的、有关女性美的邪念。"他认为《维纳斯》 不仅仅表现了女性人体的美,它还表现了人性的美。看 到它, 能意识到做一个人的幸福, 做一个美好的人的可 能性:同时也会意识到人心灵中的痛苦,意识到整个人 类,整个社会的痛苦。法国作家让,艾卡尔认为,失去 双臂的《维纳斯》使得人们猜不透这位女神正在做什么 事,在表示什么,于是她变成了一个抽象身份的女人, 有关她的神话性、文学性被减弱了, 而审美性和象征性 却加强了。当《维纳斯》雕像在1820年被运到法国时, 把整个法国都激动得沸腾起来。

看罢"三宝",便心平气和,不再着急,想不到精彩的埃及馆就在《维纳斯》雕像身后的楼下。当我面对着德拉克洛瓦的大幅油画《自由引导人民》时又兴奋不已。上身裸露、一手高举三色旗、一手持枪的自由女

神回首招呼着身后的起义民众向前冲去,表明这是一场天神相助的正义战争。在女神身旁,有双手持枪的少年英雄,也有握枪举刀的工人和市民,一位戴着黑礼帽、穿着黑衣服的大学生据说就是画家本人。女神的脚旁有一位受伤的姑娘,正撑起上身,仰望着女神手持的三色旗,表现出为自由而战不惜牺牲的精神。保皇军士兵的尸体横卧在瓦砾堆上,远处是著名的巴黎圣母院。起来,将丰富热烈的色彩与充满活力的构图结合起来,造成一种强烈、紧张、激昂、富有戏剧性的气氛,使得这幅作品具有格外激动人心的力量。德拉克洛瓦说:"如果认为我的浪漫主义是意味着自由表达个人的感觉,不墨守成规,不喜欢线条的话,那么我承认我是浪漫主义者。"

我记不清我在卢浮宫里到底看了多少作品,但我知道我只看了宫中藏品中很少的一部分。我想,今后也许还有机会,到那时我一定会再访卢浮宫。



