

# CLAUDE MONET

英汉对照  
附赠  
赏析音频

## 极简西方艺术史

—— 半小时艺术启蒙 ——

莫奈

光与影的守望者

[英] 安东尼·梅森 著  
颜静兰 初琪祺 译



华东理工大学出版社  
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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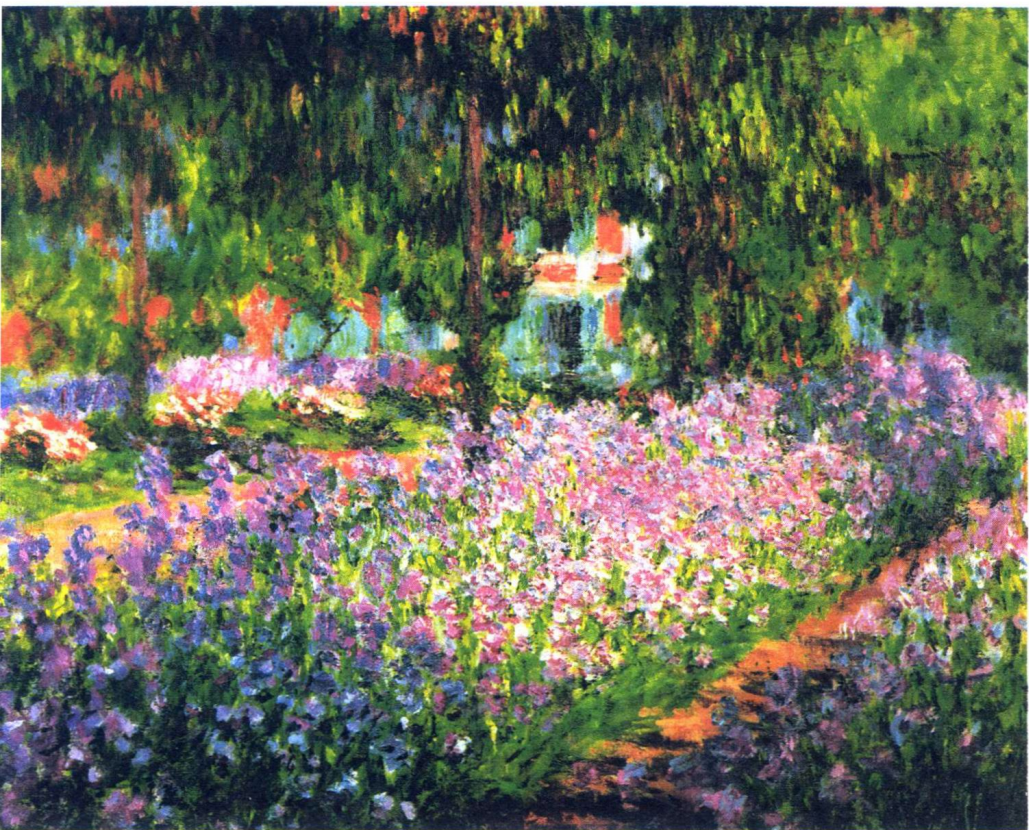
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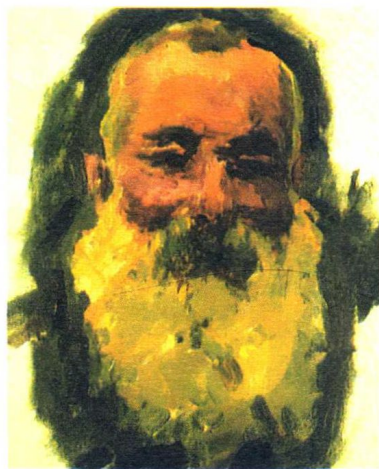
*The Artist's Garden at Giverny*, painted in 1900.

《艺术家的吉维尼花园》，创作于 1900 年。

## INTRODUCTION

### 引言

Claude Monet (1840-1926) is one of the most famous French artists in the history of modern painting. As a young man he rebelled against the traditional painting methods of his day. Monet wanted to paint pictures that captured the mood of his surroundings. Other young artists shared his ideas. Together they became known as the Impressionists. After years of struggle and poverty, Impressionism caught on and became one of the most important stepping stones in modern art. This book explores Monet's development from his childhood, when he drew clever sketches of his schoolteachers, to his old age as one of the most celebrated painters in France. The techniques he used are discussed, and you can try some of them for yourself.



克劳德·莫奈（1840—1926），现代绘画史上最著名的法国画家之一。青年时期，他一反当时的传统绘画手法，渴望创作出能捕捉周围环境气氛的作品。他与志趣相投的一些年轻艺术家一起被称为印象派画家。他们经过数年的贫困生活和不懈努力，终于使印象主义获得认可，并成为现代艺术史上一块重要的奠基石。从幼时给学校的老师画素描崭露头角，到晚年成为法国最著名的画家之一，本书探索了莫奈一生的绘画发展历程。本书还讨论了他的绘画技巧，读者亦可尝试一二。

# CLAUDE MONET

克劳德·莫奈

Below you can see how the book is organized.

本书的组织结构如下图所示。

Illustration of the artist's home or environment

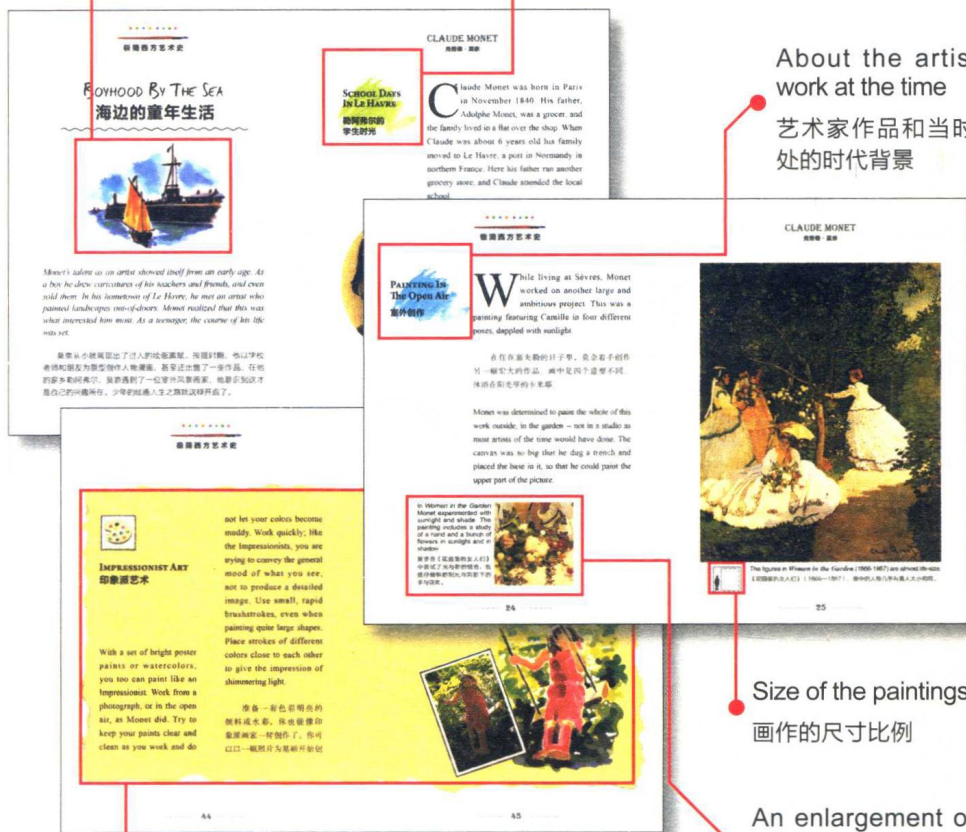
艺术家家庭环境插图

The story of the artist's life

艺术家生平故事

About the artist's work at the time

艺术家作品和当时所处的时代背景



A feature on the artist's technique with practical projects to try

画家绘画技巧的特点及读者实操

Size of the paintings

画作的尺寸比例

An enlargement of part of the painting

画作的局部放大图

# BOYHOOD BY THE SEA

## 海边的童年生活



*Monet's talent as an artist showed itself from an early age. As a boy he drew caricatures of his teachers and friends, and even sold them. In his hometown of Le Havre, he met an artist who painted landscapes out-of-doors. Monet realized that this was what interested him most. As a teenager, the course of his life was set.*

莫奈从小就展现出了过人的绘画禀赋。孩提时期，他以学校老师和朋友为原型创作人物漫画，甚至还出售了一些作品。在他的家乡勒阿弗尔，莫奈遇到了一位室外风景画家，他意识到这才是自己的兴趣所在。少年的绘画人生之路就这样开启了。

## CLAUDE MONET

克劳德·莫奈

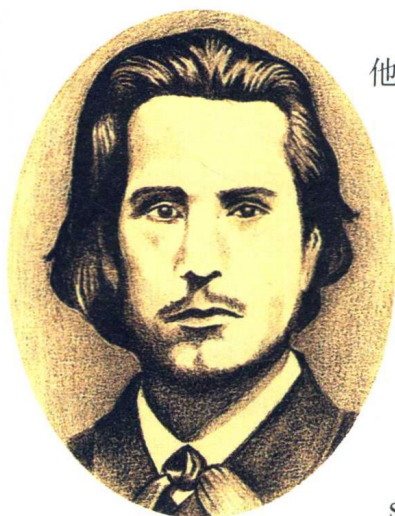
### SCHOOL DAYS IN LE HAVRE

勒阿弗尔的  
学生时光

Claude Monet was born in Paris in November 1840. His father, Adolphe Monet, was a grocer, and the family lived in a flat over the shop. When Claude was about 6 years old his family moved to Le Havre, a port in Normandy in northern France. Here his father ran another grocery store, and Claude attended the local school.

克劳德·莫奈 1840 年 11 月出生于巴黎。他的父亲阿道夫·莫奈是个杂货店老板，他们一家人住在店铺上面的公寓里。大约在克劳德 6 岁那年，他们举家搬迁到法国北部诺曼底的一座港口城市——勒阿弗尔。他父亲在那里又开了一家杂货店，克劳德则在当地的一所学校上学。

Claude was a lively boy, with striking dark eyes and thick, dark hair. Schoolwork bored him, but he was popular at school, partly because of his talent for drawing witty caricatures of friends and





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Monet drew these caricatures of his teachers and the people of Le Havre as a schoolboy.

莫奈在学生时代给他的老师和勒阿弗尔的当地人画的漫画。

teachers. Drawing was his great love, and he would often take a sketchbook down to the port to draw the fishermen and their boats in the harbor. His art teacher at school was a gifted painter. He gave Claude plenty of encouragement. Soon the boy found he could sell his drawings through a local art shop for a good price.

克劳德生性活泼，眼睛黑亮有神，头发浓密色深。虽然他对学校的功课毫无兴趣，但他在学校里却很受欢迎，因为他给老师和同学们画漫画。这些画生动活泼、妙趣横生。画画是他的最爱，他经常拿着写生簿到港口写生：画渔夫，画停靠在港湾里的渔船。学校美术老师是一位很有天分的画家，他给了克劳德很多鼓励。不久，克劳德发现他可以在当地的一家艺术店出售自己的作品，并能卖一个好价钱。

Claude's mother died in 1857, when he was 16. His family went to stay with his aunt, Marie-Jeanne Lecadre, who also lived in Le Havre. She was also a painter and knew

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克劳德·莫奈

some of the local artists. One of these was Eugène Boudin (1828-1898). Boudin was considered unusual because he insisted on painting in the open air.

1857年，在克劳德16岁的时候，他的妈妈不幸去世了。于是，一家人搬到了同住在勒阿弗尔的姨妈玛丽-珍妮·雷卡德的家里。她也是一位画家，而且认识当地的一些画家，如尤金·布丹（1828—1898）。布丹与众不同，因为他坚持户外绘画。

Boudin invited the young Monet to join him on his expeditions, and Claude was enthralled. “I understood, I saw, what painting could be!” he wrote. “From that moment on, my way was clear, my destiny decreed. I would be a painter, no matter what.”

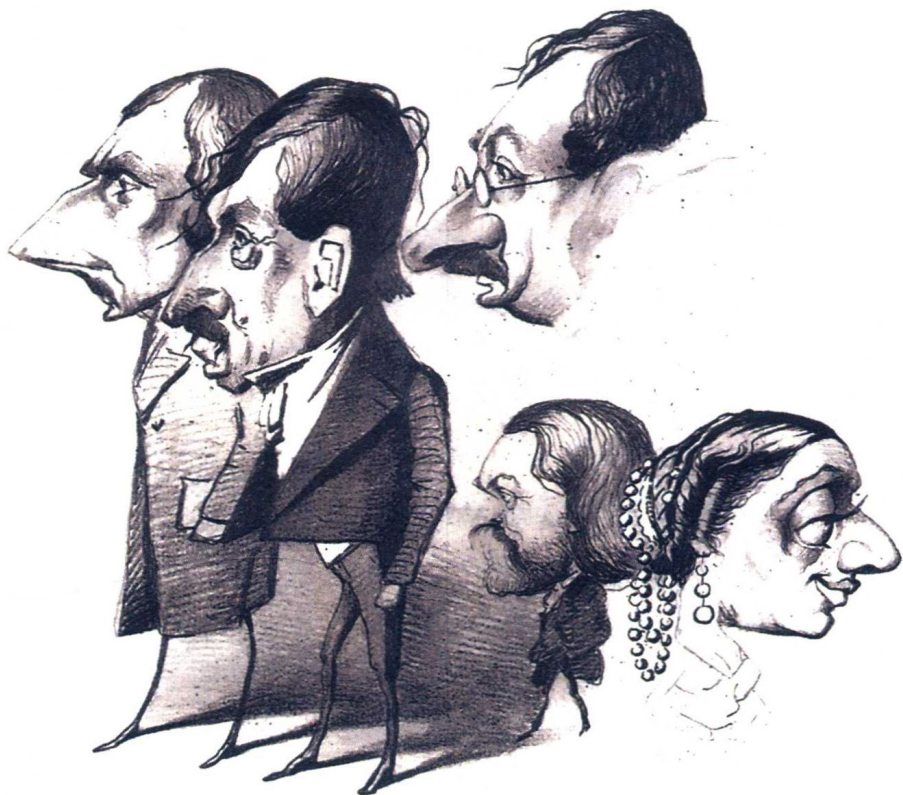
布丹邀请年轻的莫奈加入了他的户外绘画探险之旅，克劳德对此十分着迷。“我明白了，我看到了，原来可以这样绘画啊！”他写道，“从那以后，我的创作之路变得清晰了。这是命中注定的，不管发生什么，我都要成为一名画家。”



## BECOMING AN ARTIST

### 成为一名画家

In the mid-nineteenth century, as today, it was hard to make a living as an artist. Claude's father Adolphe Monet was a practical man who foresaw the problems of pursuing such a career. He knew his son's friend, Eugène Boudin, was desperately poor.



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就像现在一样，在 19 世纪中期，画家很难以绘画为生。克劳德的父亲阿道夫·莫奈非常实际，他看到儿子的朋友尤金·布丹的生活十分窘迫，便预见到自己的儿子要是成为画家，就会遇到许多问题。

In 1858 a painting by Claude was accepted for an exhibition organized by the city of Le Havre. This convinced the young artist that he had enough talent to become a professional painter. All the most important art schools were in Paris, and so, despite grave reservations voiced by his father, Claude decided to go there. He was now 18.

1858 年，克劳德的一幅作品被勒阿弗尔市举办的画展接受并展出。这增强了这位年轻画家的信心，使他因此相信自己有成为职业画家的天赋。由于当时著名的美术学校都在巴黎，所以克劳德不顾父亲的极力反对，决定前往巴黎学习。那时，克劳德 18 岁。

Claude attended the Académie Suisse in Paris, a relaxed and informal art school. Here he began a long friendship with the painter Camille Pissarro (1830-1903). In 1861, however, he had to sign on for military service and was sent with the army to Algeria in North Africa. The next year he contracted typhoid, a dangerous disease, and had to return to Le Havre. Now he met another influential friend, the Dutch painter Johan Barthold Jongkind (1819-1891). The two artists went on outdoor painting trips. By the summer of 1862 Monet

had decided not to return to Algeria but to go back to Paris, to study at the studio of a famous art teacher, Charles Gleyre.

克劳德去了巴黎一所氛围轻松的美术学校瑞士学院学习。在那里，他开始了和画家卡米耶·毕沙罗（1830—1903）的友谊。然而，1861年，他被迫服役，并被派到北非的阿尔及利亚。第二年，他感染了一种高危疾病——伤寒，不得不回到勒阿弗尔。就在那时，他遇到了另一位对他影响很深的朋友——荷兰画家约翰·巴托特·琼坎（1819—1891）。两位画家常常一起展开室外绘画之旅。1862年夏天，莫奈决定不回阿尔及利亚，而是重返巴黎，到著名的绘画大师夏尔·格莱尔的画室学习。



## CARICATURES 人物漫画

Monet's caricatures were popular with his friends. In a caricature the features are exaggerated; the trick is to make the caricature look like a real person — someone that people can recognize. Try this yourself. First get to know the face of your subject by making an accurate sketch. Which are your subject's most obvious features? Now try a caricature, exaggerating

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the length of the nose or chin or the shape of the hairline. Monet used another tradition of caricature — putting the head on a tiny body. You could try this, too.

莫奈的人物漫画很受朋友们欢迎。画中的人物特点被夸张放大，其技巧就在于

使漫画看起来如同真人一般，也就是使画中的人物能被人一眼认出来。你也可以尝试一下哦！先通过精确的素描来了解你所要画的人的脸部。哪些是你要画的人最突出的特征？现在试着开始画漫画，将人物的鼻子或下颌拉长，或者突出发际线。除此之外，莫奈还运用了另一种传统漫画技巧——将大大的脑袋安在小小的身躯上。你也可以试试这种方法。

# YOUNG ARTISTS IN PARIS

## 青年画家在巴黎



*Charles Gleyre was a talented but old-fashioned painter. His pupils learned from him but were soon developing their own ideas. Monet made friends with a number of fellow pupils who became important influences in his life. These included Pierre-Auguste Renoir (1841-1919), Alfred Sisley (1839-1899), and a wealthy young man named Frédéric Bazille (1841-1870).*

夏尔·格莱尔天赋异禀但画风老派，师从于他的学生们不久都形成了自己的创作风格。莫奈与其中一些同学成了朋友，他们对莫奈的人生产生了重要影响，包括皮埃尔-奥古斯特·雷诺阿（1841—1919）、阿尔弗雷德·西斯莱（1839—1899），以及家境富有的年轻人弗雷德里克·巴齐耶（1841—1870）。