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极简西方艺术史

—— 半小时艺术启蒙 ——

马蒂斯

色彩明亮的野兽派创始人

[英] 安东尼·梅森 著
李慕炜 译



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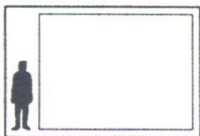
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The Sorrows of the King, a collage of cut and painted paper, 1952.

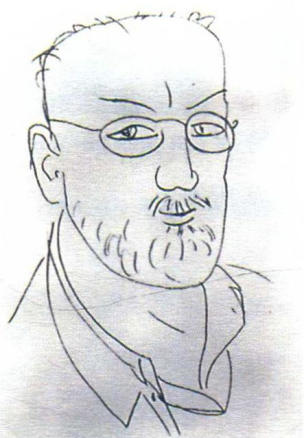
《国王的悲伤》，为剪纸和油画相结合的拼贴画，绘于1952年。

INTRODUCTION

引言

Henri Matisse (1869–1954) is considered to be one of the greatest and most inventive artists of the twentieth century. For a time, he was at the forefront of a group of artists known as the “Fauves” whose paintings were renowned for their bold and unusual use of color. Matisse worked hard to achieve the sense of movement and simplicity of design for which his paintings, sculptures, and book illustrations became famous. Even in old age, Matisse created some of his most imaginative works using sheets of cut paper. This book explores Matisse’s development, from his discovery of painting and his training in Paris to his final years in the south of France. His techniques are also discussed, and you can try some of them for yourself.

亨利·马蒂斯（1869—1954）被公认为 20 世纪最伟大、最富有创意的艺术家之一。曾几何时，他是号称“野兽派”的画家团体中的一线人物，这一流派以大胆和不寻常的用色而声名卓著。马蒂斯致力于实现作品的动感和设计的质朴感，他的油画、雕塑和书籍插图也因此而闻名。即使在老年时期，马蒂斯还用剪纸创造出了最富想象力的作品。本书探究了马蒂斯的艺术发展道路，从他对油画的发现和他在巴黎的受训开始，直至在法国南部的最后时光。书中还讨论了他的创作技巧，其中一些你也可以自己尝试一下。



HENRI MATISSE

亨利·马蒂斯

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



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

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

DISCOVERING ART

发现艺术



As a young man, Matisse trained to be a lawyer. It was only at the age of 20, when he was recovering from appendicitis, that he realized that the pastime of painting was to become his passion in life. In 1891, Matisse abandoned his career in law, and went to study painting and drawing in Paris (above), the art capital of the world.

年轻的时候，马蒂斯接受了当一名律师的职业训练。但在20岁那年，当从一场阑尾炎中康复后，他意识到绘画这一消遣才是自己的毕生所爱。1891年，马蒂斯放弃了自己的律师生涯，去世界艺术之都——巴黎（上图）学习油画和素描。

AN ORDINARY CHILDHOOD

平庸的孩提时代

Henri Matisse was born on December 31, 1869, at his grandfather's house in Le Cateau-Cambresis, a small town in northern France. His father was a grain merchant and his mother was a hatmaker. At the age of 17, Matisse studied law in Paris, returning to his hometown, Bohain, to work as a lawyer's clerk.

HENRI MATISSE

亨利·马蒂斯

He found the work dull, and to relieve the boredom he took art classes. In 1890, when he was confined to bed by illness, his mother gave him a set of paints. For the first time, Matisse took painting seriously.

1869年12月31日，亨利·马蒂斯出生于法国北部小镇——卡特康布雷齐的祖父家里。他的父亲是做粮食买卖的商人，母亲是做帽子的匠人。17岁



Still Life after de Heem's Dessert, 1893, a skillful copy of a work by seventeenth century artist.

《德海姆甜点的静物画》，绘于1893年，17世纪画家作品的精巧临摹作。

那年，马蒂斯在巴黎学习法律，之后返回家乡博安，在一家律师事务所担任职员。他觉得工作很无趣，为了打发时间，便报名参加了绘画课程。1890年，当他卧病在床时，母亲送给他一套颜料。生平第一次，马蒂斯开始认真对待绘画。



LEARNING THE TRADE

学门道

“Once bitten by the demon of painting,” he later wrote, “I never wanted to give up.”

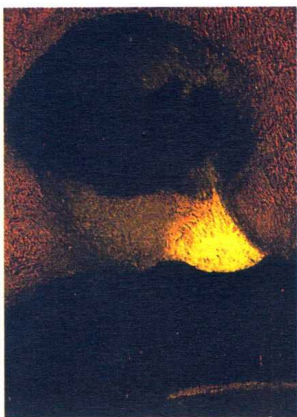
马蒂斯后来写道：“我一旦陷入绘画的魔障之中，就再也无法自拔。”

In 1891, against his father's wishes, Matisse headed for Paris to begin his artistic training. Failing to secure a place at the prestigious Ecole des Beaux-Arts, he went instead to the Academie Julian. Here he met the painter Albert Marquet, who became a lifelong friend. The Academie was run by a respected artist name Adolphe-William Bouguereau. Although Matisse appreciated learning the tradition skills of drawing from Bouguereau, he felt restricted by his old-fashioned approach.

1891年，马蒂斯不顾父亲的意愿，前往巴黎开始他的艺术研修。他未能获得在享有盛名的法国美

HENRI MATISSE

亨利·马蒂斯



Here Matisse shows his interest in filling his composition with strong shapes. At the start of his career, he copied the techniques of early French and Dutch painters. Later, he filled his paintings with brighter colors, and he used dark colors for outlines only.

这里，马蒂斯对用明显的外形来进行构图表现出了兴趣，在他的职业生涯开端，他模仿了早期法国和荷兰画家的作画技巧。后来，他作画的颜色变得更为明亮，深色在他笔下只用来绘制轮廓。



Woman Reading, 1894, was one of the first of Matisse's works to be exhibited.

《阅读的女人》，绘于1894年，为马蒂斯首次公开展览的作品之一。

术学院学习的机会，但得以在朱利昂美术学院进修。在那儿，他与阿尔伯特·马尔凯相识，两人从此成为毕生的挚友。美术学院的负责人是广受尊敬的阿道夫—威廉·布格罗，虽然马蒂斯十分感激从他那里学到的传统绘画技巧，但总感到被他古板的方法所限制。

At the age of 23, Matisse decided to join the more lively studio run by Gustave Moreau, a well-known painter. Moreau encouraged Matisse to copy the work of the Old Masters in the great museums of Paris.

23岁那年，马蒂斯决定加入由著名画家居斯塔夫·莫罗运作的工作室，相比之下，这里更具活力。莫罗鼓励马蒂斯去临摹巴黎各大知名博物馆里往昔艺术大师的作品。



STILL LIFE 静物画

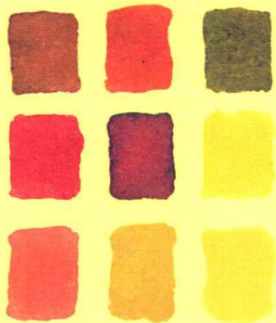
A still life is a painting of everyday objects. Choose your subject – a bowl of fruit, perhaps – and decide how you want to arrange it. Do you want to include any background material to add to the image – perhaps a brightly colored tablecloth? Study the composition, looking carefully at the texture, shape, and color of your objects. You could experiment with different styles. One version could

HENRI MATISSE

亨利·马蒂斯

be a detailed and realistic portrayal of the objects; another could be more abstract, conveying their shapes and colors.

静物画的对象是日常生活中的物体。选取你的作画对象——



比如一碗水果——然后决定如何将它们布局。你想要在画中添加一些布景材料——比如一块色彩明亮的桌布吗？研究一下构图，仔细观察你所选对象的材质、外形和颜色。你可以尝试不同的风格。你可以对对象进行细致写实的描绘；也可以使用更为抽象的手法来表现对象的外形和颜色。



A STYLE OF HIS OWN 个人风格

At the age of 25, Matisse was at last accepted by the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. Soon after, he got married and had three young children to support. To make ends meet, he worked as a decorator and his wife, Amélie, worked as a milliner, making hats. Matisse's own paintings were influenced by the Impressionists particularly in the way that he used light in his work.

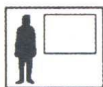
在马蒂斯 25 岁那年，他终于考上了法国美术学院。不久之后，他结了婚并育有三个子女。为了维持家庭的开销，他成了一名油漆匠，而他的妻子艾米丽则成了一名做帽子的工匠。马蒂斯的油画深受印象派的影响，尤其表现在其作品中对光线的运用上。

A YOUNG FAMILY 年轻的一家

Matisse was a serious young man with a neatly trimmed beard and glasses. In 1898 he married Amélie Parayre, who adopted his four-year-old daughter, Marguerite, born to his former girlfriend Caroline Joblaud. Matisse and Amélie honeymooned in

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In Dinner Table, 1897, Matisse focuses on the effect of light.

《晚餐桌》，绘于 1897 年，马蒂斯专注在光的效果上。

London, returning to France via Corsica. By 1900 they had two sons, Jean and Pierre. After Gustave Moreau's death in 1898, Matisse set up his own studio. But still eager to learn, he took a course in sculpture.

马蒂斯那时是一个严肃的年轻人，留着修剪整齐的胡子，戴着一副眼镜。1898年，他和艾米丽·派瑞尔成婚，派瑞尔收养了马蒂斯与前女友卡罗琳·乔布罗德所生的4岁的女儿——玛格丽特。马蒂斯和艾米丽在伦敦度了蜜月，之后回到了法国的科西嘉岛。到1900年，他们生了两个儿子——吉恩和皮埃尔。1898年居斯塔夫·莫罗过世之后，马蒂斯成立了自己的工作室。但是出于对学习的热情，他又参加了一门雕塑的课程。



DEVELOPING
HIS OWN STYLE

形成个人风格

Matisse studied the work of other modern artists, exploring their techniques and styles to see how they suited his own ideas. He greatly admired the Post-Impressionist Paul Cézanne, who broke landscapes up into slabs of color. Matisse even sold his wedding ring to buy Cézanne's painting, *The Three Bathers*.

马蒂斯研究了其他当代艺术家的作品，探究他们的技巧和风格，弄明白什么样的风