

MICHELANGELO
BUONARROTI

英汉对照
附赠
赏析音频

极简西方艺术史

—— 半小时艺术启蒙 ——

米开朗琪罗
艺术家的锤子

[英] 金·格林 著

黎智林 译

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



极简西方艺术史

Michelangelo Buonarroti

米开朗琪罗

艺术家的锤子

[英] 金·格林 著

黎智林 译

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

· 上海 ·

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

米开朗琪罗：艺术家的锤子：英汉对照 / (英) 金·格林 (Jen Green) 著；黎智林译. -- 上海：华东理工大学出版社，2019.9

(极简西方艺术史)

ISBN 978-7-5628-5989-5

I. ①米… II. ①金… ②黎… III. ①英语-汉语-对照读物②米开朗琪罗(Michelangelo, Buonarroti 1475-1564)-生平事迹 IV. ①H319.4: K

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2019)第172703号

Copyright © Aladdin Books 1993

An Aladdin Book

Designed and directed by Aladdin Books Ltd

PO Box 53987

London SW15 2SF

England

本书英语和简体中文对照版由英国阿拉丁图书有限公司授权
华东理工大学出版社在中国大陆地区出版发行
著作权合同登记号：“图字：09-2018-372号”

项目统筹 / 颜冰玉

责任编辑 / 侯涪丽 王心怡

装帧设计 / 王翔

出版发行 / 华东理工大学出版社有限公司

地址：上海市梅陇路 130 号，200237

电话：021-64250306

网址：www.ecustpress.cn

邮箱：zongbianban@ecustpress.cn

印 刷 / 上海当纳利印刷有限公司

开 本 / 890 × 1240 1/32

印 张 / 4

字 数 / 58 千字

版 次 / 2019 年 9 月第 1 版

印 次 / 2019 年 9 月第 1 次

定 价 / 36.80 元

版权所有 侵权必究

CONTENTS

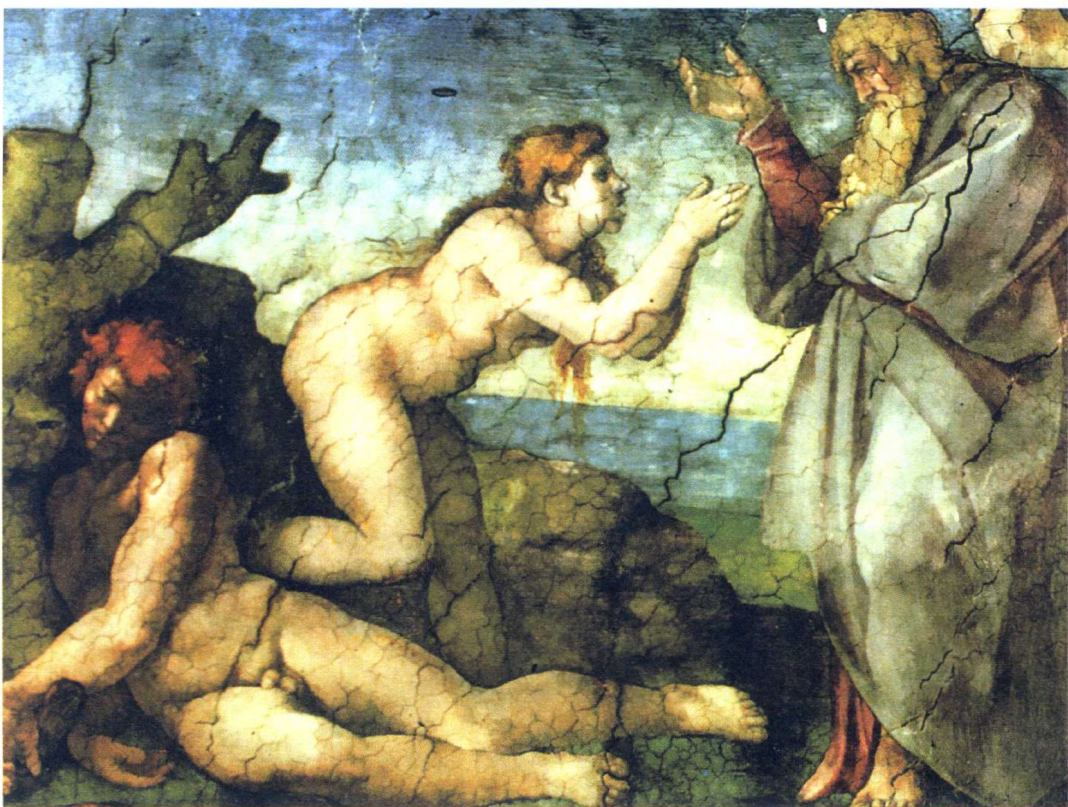
目录

<i>INTRODUCTION</i>	引言 —— 2
<i>EARLY LIFE</i>	早期生活 —— 4
<i>IN SEARCH OF A PATRON</i>	寻求赞助 —— 12
<i>THE CONQUEROR</i>	王者归来 —— 22
<i>SCULPTOR AT WORK</i>	雕刻生涯 —— 28
<i>RIVAL ARTISTS</i>	竞争对手 —— 36
<i>PAPAL GLORY</i>	教皇荣光 —— 44
<i>MIRACULOUS CEILING</i>	绝世穹顶 —— 52
<i>THE TRAGEDY OF THE TOMB</i>	陵墓悲剧 —— 64
<i>WORKING FOR THE MEDICI</i>	效力美第奇家族 —— 72

CONTENTS

目录

<i>FLORENCE IN TURMOIL</i>	动荡时期的佛罗伦萨 —— 80
<i>THE LAST JUDGMENT</i>	最后的审判 —— 88
<i>FINAL YEARS</i>	晚年 —— 98
<i>SELECTED PAINTINGS</i>	精选画作赏析 —— 106
<i>CHRONOLOGY OF</i>	米开朗琪罗
<i>MICHELANGELO'S LIFE</i>	生平年表 —— 112
<i>A BRIEF HISTORY OF ART</i>	艺术简史 —— 114
<i>MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES</i>	博物馆和美术馆 —— 116
<i>GLOSSARY</i>	术语表 —— 118
<i>INDEXES</i>	索引 —— 120



The Creation of Eve, from the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel
西斯廷教堂穹顶的《创造伊娃》



INTRODUCTION

引言

Michelangelo Buonarroti was born near Florence in 1475 and died in Rome in 1564. He spent his long life creating works of great beauty, and when he died at the age of 89 he was already acknowledged as one of the greatest artists of his time. The frescoes he painted in the Sistine Chapel and his carvings, such as *David*, are considered among the finest art treasures of the world. He was one of the first artists to be seen as a genius rather than a mere craftsman commanded by patrons.

米开朗琪罗·博纳罗蒂于1475年出生于佛罗伦萨近郊，1564年在罗马辞世。米开朗琪罗一生创作了无数绝美的作品，至89岁去世时，他已成为当世公认的最伟大的艺术家之一。他所创作的西斯廷教堂壁画及其雕塑作品，如《大卫》等，被视为当今世界的艺术瑰宝。他是最早一批被视为天才的艺术家之一，而不是单纯听命于赞助人的工匠。

This book explores Michelangelo's development from apprentice to master, and describes how his major works came to be created. Text and captions help to explain the history of Michelangelo's works, but your own reactions are important too. As you look at the paintings and sculptures in this book, ask yourself what you think the artist wanted to achieve and be aware of your own feelings about his work.

本书介绍了米开朗琪罗从学徒到大师的成长历程，勾勒了其作品的思想内容及创作背景。虽然全书详述了米开朗琪罗的创作史，但读者的阅读体验亦不可或缺。当你品鉴本书的绘画和雕塑时，请静心自问，米开朗琪罗想要传达什么？然后揣摩一下自己对其作品的感受。

MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI

米开朗琪罗·博纳罗蒂

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

Size of the paintings

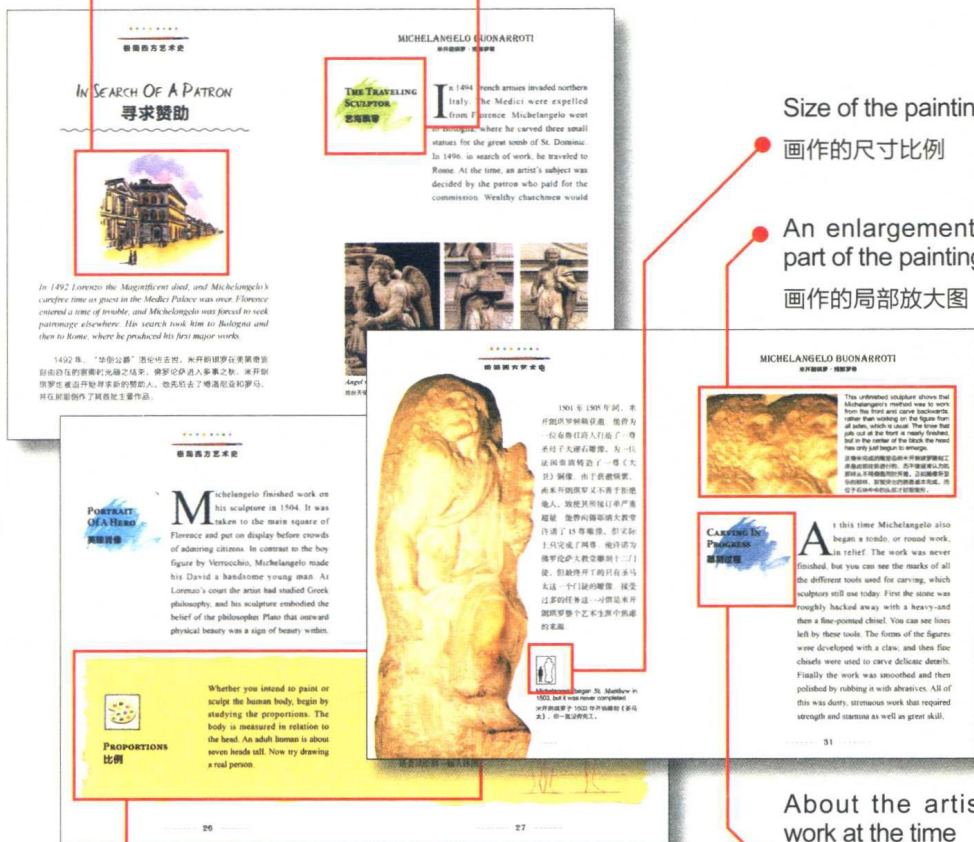
画作的尺寸比例

An enlargement of part of the painting

画作的局部放大图

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

EARLY LIFE 早期生活



Michelangelo was born near the end of a great period in art history called the Renaissance. Since 1300 the rediscovery of the arts of ancient Greece and Rome had caused painting and sculpture to flourish in Italy. The cities of northern Italy, especially Florence, near Michelangelo's birthplace, had become centers of art and learning.

米开朗琪罗出生于文艺复兴末期，这是艺术史上的一个伟大的时期。自 1300 年以来，古希腊和古罗马艺术得以重新发现，意大利的绘画和雕塑艺术也开始蓬勃发展。意大利北部的城市很快便成了艺术及艺术学习的中心，其中以米开朗琪罗的出生地佛罗伦萨尤甚。

MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI

米开朗琪罗·博纳罗蒂

Michelangelo Buonarroti was born on March 6, 1475, in Gaprese, a village in the hills of Tuscany in central Italy. His family was aristocratic, but had fallen on hard times. Michelangelo's mother was unable to breastfeed him, so he was sent to a wet nurse nearby. His nurse's husband was a stone cutter, and Michelangelo later used to joke that he had gained his skill with hammer and chisel from his nurse's milk.

1475年3月6日，米开朗琪罗出生于意大利中部托斯卡纳山区卡布雷斯小镇上的一个没落贵族家庭。因其母亲无法哺乳，米开朗琪罗被送至附近的一位奶妈抚养。奶妈的丈夫是一名石匠，所以米开朗琪罗后来经常开玩笑说自己是从奶妈的乳汁里学会了如何使用锤子和凿子的。



The Battle of the Centaurs, 1491-1492

《半人马之战》，
1491—1492

APPRENTICESHIP

立志学艺

Michelangelo's mother died when he was six. From the age of ten he attended school in Florence and showed the most interest in drawing. By 13 he had decided that he wanted to be an artist. At first his father opposed this and beat him. But in 1488 he was allowed to become an apprentice of Domenico

Ghirlandaio, one of the leading painters in Florence. In Ghirlandaio's workshop Michelangelo learned about drawing and fresco painting.



Michelangelo sketched this figure from *The Tribute Money* by Masaccio (shown opposite) at 14.

米开朗琪罗在 14 岁时临摹了马萨乔的名画《纳税银》当中的这一人物。

MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI

米开朗琪罗·博纳罗蒂

米开朗琪罗 6 岁时，他的母亲去世。自 10 岁起，他便在佛罗伦萨求学，并对绘画产生了浓厚的兴趣。13 岁那年，他立志要成为一位艺术家。起初，他的父亲极力反对，并想通过暴力迫使其放弃。但在 1488 年，米开朗琪罗的父亲允许他师从佛罗伦萨杰出画家之一的多米尼哥·基兰达奥。在基兰达奥的画室，米开朗琪罗学习关于绘画和湿壁画的知识。

IN THE MEDICI PALACE

学艺美第奇宫

At this time the republic of Florence was controlled by the wealthy Medici family. Its head was Lorenzo “the Magnificent,” a great patron of the arts. Renaissance patrons and artists saw their age as a rebirth of classical civilization. In 1489 Michelangelo was invited to study classical sculpture in Lorenzo’s palace under Bertoldo de Giovanni, who had been a pupil of the great sculptor Donatello. Michelangelo’s carving so impressed Lorenzo that he took the boy into his own household. He was given a purple cloak to wear and was educated with Lorenzo’s own son, Giovanni, and his nephew, Giulio.

那时的佛罗伦萨共和国^①由名门望族美第奇家族的洛伦佐统治，其领袖“华丽公爵”洛伦佐也是当时著名的艺术赞助人。文艺复兴时期的赞助人和艺术家都认为当时是古典文明的重生期。1489年，米开朗琪罗受邀前往洛伦佐的宫殿，师从著名雕塑家多那泰罗的弟子贝尔托多·德·乔瓦尼学习古典雕塑。洛伦佐对米开朗琪罗的雕刻颇为赏识，并邀请他与自己同住。洛伦佐还曾赠予米开朗琪罗一件紫色的斗篷^②，并让他与自己的儿子乔瓦尼和侄子朱利奥一起学习。

EARLY WORKS

早期创作

In Lorenzo's palace Michelangelo made the two remarkable carvings shown here. Both are examples of *relief* sculpture, carved into a flat surface of stone and designed to be seen from the front

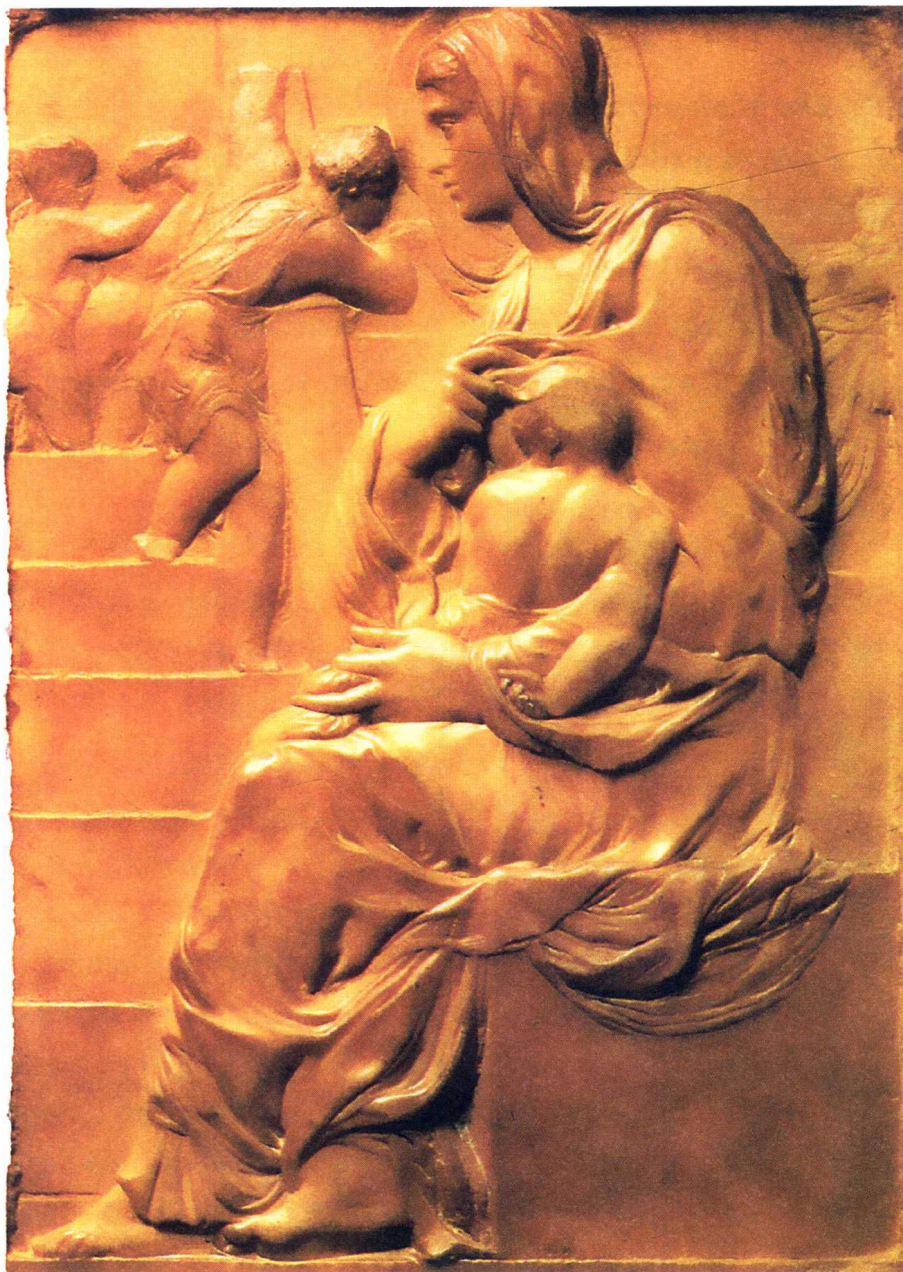


Crucifixion, 1492
《耶稣受难》，1492

- ① 佛罗伦萨共和国是中世纪意大利的一个城市国家。位于今意大利托斯卡纳大区。
- ② 与中国古代的“黄马褂”寓意相同。

MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI

米开朗琪罗·博纳罗蒂



The Madonna of the Stairs, 1491–1492

《楼梯上的圣母》，1491—1492



only. *The Madonna of the Stairs*, an example of low relief, is carved into a slab of marble less than two inches (5 cm) thick. It shows the Christian figures of the Virgin Mary with her child, Jesus. *The Battle of the Centaurs* is carved in much higher relief. It shows a scene from Greek legend, a fight between men and Centaurs, mythical creatures that were half human, half horse. The carving is full of movement.

在洛伦佐的宫殿，米开朗琪罗创作了两件非凡的浮雕作品。浮雕是在平滑的石头表面进行的雕刻艺术，欣赏者只能从正面看清雕刻的内容。《楼梯上的圣母》便是浅浮雕的代表作。该作是在一块不足两英寸(5厘米)厚的大理石板上完成的，上面雕刻的是圣母玛利亚及其子耶稣。《半人马之战》则为高浮雕。这幅作品刻画的是希腊神话中人类与半人半马之身的神话生物，即半人马之间的战争场景。整幅作品灵动壮观，栩栩如生。

MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI

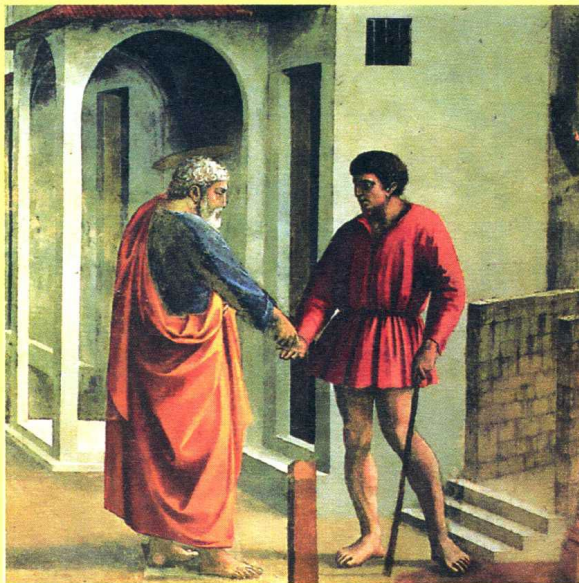
米开朗琪罗·博纳罗蒂



COPYING ARTISTS 名作临摹

There is a great deal that can be learned from the great masters. In Florence Michelangelo sketched the wall paintings by Giotto and Masaccio and admired the statues by Donatello and Verrocchio that stood in the squares. Visit local museums and art galleries yourself, and study and copy the works you like best.

我们可以从大师身上受益良多。在佛罗伦萨期间，米开朗琪罗就临摹了乔托和马萨乔的壁画，瞻仰了伫立在广场上的多那泰罗和委罗基奥的雕像作品。请参观当地的博物馆和美术馆，对你最喜欢的作品进行研究和临摹。



IN SEARCH OF A PATRON

寻求赞助



In 1492 Lorenzo the Magnificent died, and Michelangelo's carefree time as guest in the Medici Palace was over. Florence entered a time of trouble, and Michelangelo was forced to seek patronage elsewhere. His search took him to Bologna and then to Rome, where he produced his first major works.

1492年，“华丽公爵”洛伦佐去世，米开朗琪罗在美第奇宫自由自在的客卿时光随之结束。佛罗伦萨进入多事之秋，米开朗琪罗也被迫开始寻求新的赞助人。他先后去了博洛尼亚和罗马，并在那里创作了其首批主要作品。