

英汉对照
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极简西方艺术史

—— 半小时艺术启蒙 ——

塞尚

绘画是超越眼睛的艺术

[英] 安东尼·梅森 著
初琪祺 颜静兰 译



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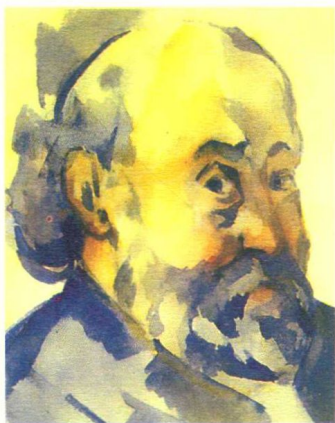
The Bridge at Maincy near Melun, painted in 1879

《曼西之桥》，创作于 1879 年

INTRODUCTION

引言

Paul Cézanne (1839–1906) lived in an exciting period of European painting. During the 1870s the Impressionist movement in art developed a new way of depicting the world. Cézanne worked alongside the Impressionists, but had other interests. He wanted to investigate the form, color, and structure of objects and how they could relate to each other in a painting. By his final years, he was recognized as one of the most important painters of his time. He had a direct influence on the history of art in the twentieth century. This book explores Cézanne's development, from a self-taught youth in Paris to his final years in Aix-en-Provence. It traces his life and discusses the techniques he used to create his major works. You can try some of these techniques yourself.



保罗·塞尚（1839—1906）生活在欧洲绘画发展的昌盛阶段。19世纪70年代，印象派绘画运动创造了描绘世界的新途径。塞尚除了和印象派画家一起工作外，他还饶有兴致地探寻物体的形态、颜色和结构，以及如何如何在绘画中融入这些要素。到了晚年，他被公认为那个时代最重要的画家之一。他对20世纪的美术史产生了直接影响。本书探索了塞尚从一个在巴黎求学的青年到晚年回归家乡普罗旺斯艾克斯的经历，追溯了他的生平并探讨了其主要作品的创作技法。读者亦可尝试一下这些画技。

PAUL CÉZANNE

保罗·塞尚

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

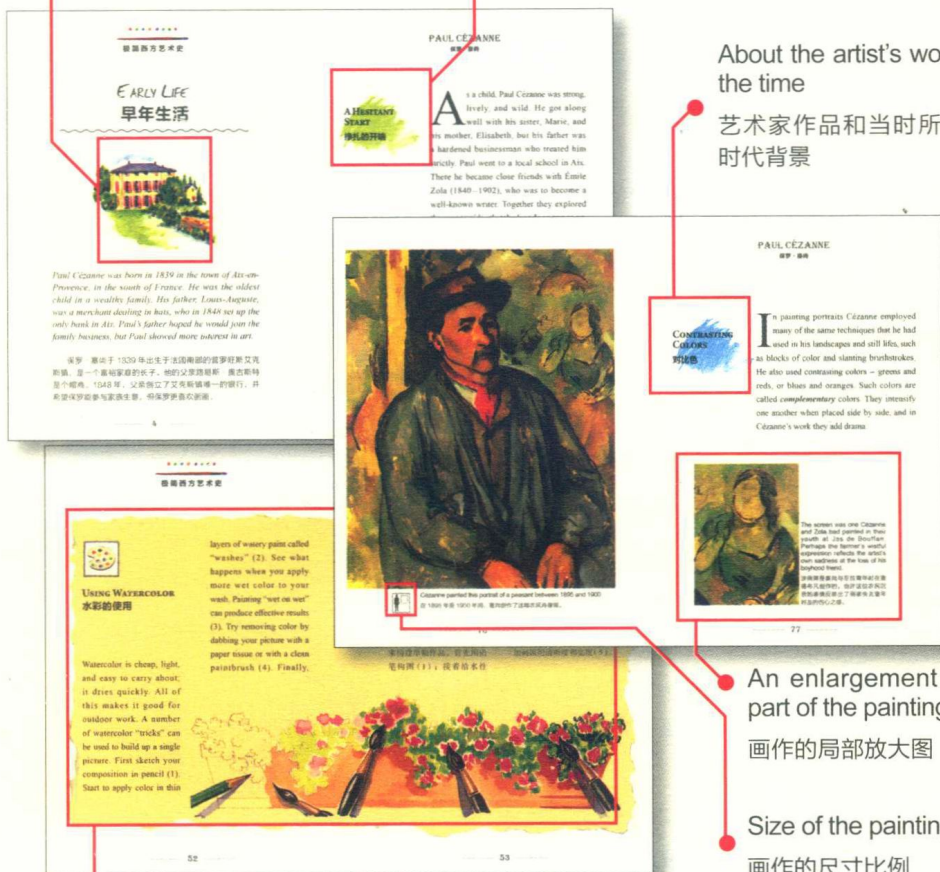
艺术家家庭环境插图

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

An enlargement of part of the painting
画作的局部放大图

Size of the paintings
画作的尺寸比例

EARLY LIFE 早年生活



Paul Cézanne was born in 1839 in the town of Aix-en-Provence, in the south of France. He was the oldest child in a wealthy family. His father, Louis-Auguste, was a merchant dealing in hats, who in 1848 set up the only bank in Aix. Paul's father hoped he would join the family business, but Paul showed more interest in art.

保罗·塞尚于 1839 年出生于法国南部的普罗旺斯艾克斯镇，是一个富裕家庭的长子。他的父亲路易斯·奥古斯特是个帽商。1848 年，父亲创立了艾克斯镇唯一的银行，并希望保罗能参与家族生意，但保罗更喜欢画画。

PAUL CÉZANNE

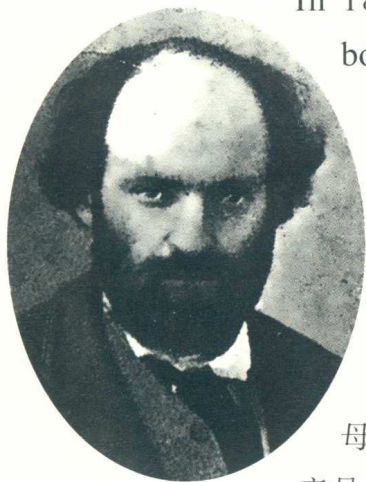
保罗·塞尚

A HESITANT START

挣扎的开端

As a child, Paul Cézanne was strong, lively, and wild. He got along well with his sister, Marie, and his mother, Elisabeth, but his father was a hardened businessman who treated him strictly. Paul went to a local school in Aix. There he became close friends with Émile Zola (1840–1902), who was to become a well-known writer. Together they explored the countryside, sketched, and wrote poems. In 1859, when Paul was 20, his father bought an old manor house outside Aix.

It was called Jas de Bouffan and remained the family home for 40 years.



保罗·塞尚从小身体强壮，生性活泼并且十分淘气。他与妹妹玛丽和母亲伊丽莎白的关系一直很好，但他的父亲是个冷酷无情的商人，对塞尚要求十分严格。保罗在本地一所学校读书，还与后来的知名作家爱弥尔·左拉（1840—1902）成了好朋友。他们一起去乡村探险、画素描、写诗。

1859年，也就是在保罗20岁时，他的父亲买下了位于艾克斯郊外的查德布凡庄园，一家人在此居住达40年之久。

That year Paul went to law school in Aix. Émile Zola had gone to Paris, and Paul wanted to join him there and study art. After two frustrating years studying law, he was at last allowed to go to Paris.

那年保罗在艾克斯读法学，爱弥尔·左拉去了巴黎，保罗想追随左拉去巴黎学美术。经历了两年痛苦的法律学习后，他最终被允许去巴黎学画。

In Paris he attended an informal kind of art school called the Atelier Suisse. But he soon began to doubt his ability. He gave up after five months and returned to Aix to work in his father's bank. But a year later he returned to Paris, and this time he stayed.

他去了巴黎一所名为苏塞画室的非正式艺术学校学习，但他很快就开始怀疑自己的绘画能力，5个月后，他选择放弃绘画，回到艾克斯，在父亲所开的银行工作。但一年后，他又重返巴黎，这次他留了下来。

PAUL CÉZANNE

保罗·塞尚



In this portrait painted about 1866, Cézanne gives a kindly impression of his father.

这幅画像创作于1866年，塞尚描绘了父亲温和的一面。

VIGOROUS
YOUTH

朝气蓬勃的青年

Cézanne's early paintings show a crude energy. His subjects were often violent and nightmarish, and painted in dark colors. Although he soon improved his skills in drawing through dedicated practice, he was often frustrated by his inability to draw well. Instead, he used very thick layers of paint, often applied with a palette knife. This technique was used by one of his favorite artists, Gustave Courbet (1819–1877). In his choice of ordinary subjects and his original techniques, Courbet



Cézanne painted a number of portraits of his uncle. He worked quickly, applying the paint in layers so thick that it cracked. Usually, artists using oil paints smoothed one color into another.

塞尚为他的舅舅画了多幅肖像画。他创作迅速，涂抹的颜料过于厚重以致干裂。通常，画家会把油画颜料与另一种颜色均匀调和。

PAUL CÉZANNE

保罗·塞尚



Cézanne painted this portrait of his Uncle Dominic in a cotton cap in 1865.

塞尚于 1865 年创作了这幅戴棉帽的舅舅多米尼克画像。

questioned and challenged the old values of established painters in just the kind of way that Cézanne wanted to do.

塞尚的早期作品表现出一种原始力量，通过深色展现暴力和令人不快的主题。他的绘画技艺通过精心练习，很快有了长足的进步，但他经常觉得自己画得不够好而深感沮丧。于是，他经常运用调色刀把厚厚的油彩抹到画布上。这种方法是从他最喜欢的画家之一——古斯塔夫·库尔贝（1819—1877）那里学来的。在对一般主题和原创画法上，库尔贝质疑并挑战一些著名画家的传统价值观，而这恰恰与塞尚的想法不谋而合。



PAINTING WITH A PALETTE KNIFE

用调色刀作画

To make an object like this book look rounded and three-dimensional in a painting, you need to reproduce the effect of light falling on it. This can be done most accurately with a paintbrush. But you can create a similar effect by applying layers of paint with a palette knife. This

PAUL CÉZANNE

保罗·塞尚

rapid technique can give your picture a great sense of energy. Use a thick paint that will not run, such as acrylic or thick poster paint. Scoop up the paint on the palette knife (or any flexible knife) like jam from a jar, and smear it on. Try to keep the colors pure and unmixed.

要将靴子这类物体画出圆润和三维立体感，需要制造光线照射在物体上的效果，而画笔可以精确地画出该效果。用调色刀把层层颜料涂抹到画布上也可以达到类似效果。这种快速画法

能够赋予画面强烈的力量感。要用那种不容易滴漏的浓稠颜料，比如丙烯酸颜料或厚广告颜料。用调色刀（或其他易弯曲的刀）刮取颜料，就像从罐子里取果酱一样，然后涂抹在画布上。注意保持颜色纯净，不要将颜色混合。

Palette knife
调色刀

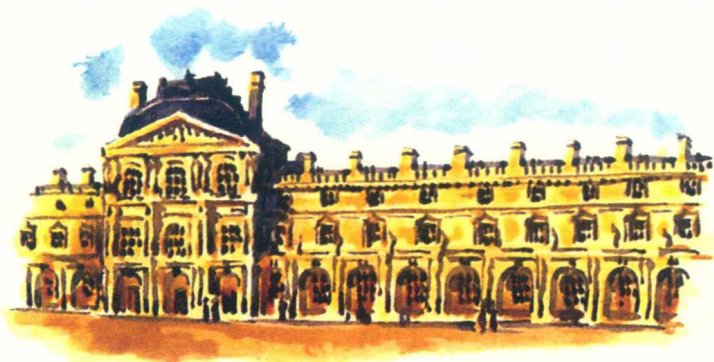


Paintbrush
画笔



STUDYING IN PARIS

巴黎求学



In Paris Cézanne worked hard, visiting galleries, particularly the Louvre to sketch the paintings by great artists that hung there. He mixed with a young crowd of talented artists who were dissatisfied with current tastes in art and were searching for new ways to paint.

在巴黎学画期间，塞尚十分努力，他参观各种美术馆，尤其爱去卢浮宫临摹挂在那里的伟大画家们的作品。他还与许多才华横溢的年轻画家打成一片，他们不满于当下的绘画品味，正在寻求新的创作手法。