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BUCKINGHAM PALACE



乔治四世：艺术与视觉飨宴



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George IV

ART & SPECTACLE

George IV (1762–1830) had a lifelong fascination with art and architecture and formed one of the greatest collections of paintings and decorative arts in Europe.



William Heath, *All the World's a Stage, and one man in his time plays many parts*, 1824.
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The eldest child of George III and Queen Charlotte, George was clever and wilful, and railed against his parents' authority. As a young man he became known for his mistresses, drinking and his dandyish clothes. Satirists issued prints which criticised

his lifestyle, and his exploits were recounted with horror in newspapers. In 1811, when his father became unable to rule through mental illness, George was appointed Prince Regent. He became King on his father's death in 1820. He was an unpopular monarch, whose lavish lifestyle was out of touch with a country suffering from economic hardship and political turmoil.

George's collection of art furnished his residences, which themselves were masterpieces designed by leading architects. His carefully choreographed spectacles displayed the magnificence of monarchy, chief among them his coronation. George's purchases remain some of the greatest works in the Royal Collection. His architectural vision created the palaces in London and Windsor still used today.

乔治四世：艺术与视觉飨宴

乔治四世（1762年生 - 1830年歿）毕生醉心于艺术及建筑，并且集成了全欧洲规模数一数二的画作及装饰艺术品珍藏。

乔治四世是国王乔治三世和夏洛特王后的长子。他从小就聪颖而任性，顽抗他父母的管束。乔治年轻时为人所知的是他有多位情妇、纵情于杯中物，而且打扮招摇。讽刺作家发表印刷画作来批评他的生活作风，而报章则以惊骇的口吻披露他的所作所为。1811年，乔治的父王因精神疾病而无法亲政，他便获委任为摄政亲王；其后在1820年国王驾崩时继承王位。他是个不受爱戴的君主，在国家经历政治动荡和经济困境的时期，他那奢侈豪华的生活方式与现实完全脱节。

乔治用他收集的艺术品布置他的府第，而这些住宅本身也是顶尖建筑师所设计的代表作。他精心铺排的视觉飨宴展示出皇室的华贵威仪，其中最重要的是他的登基加冕仪式。乔治四世购得的珍品至今仍是皇家珍藏中一些最伟大的艺术品。而他对建筑的眼光和品味则创造了位于伦敦和温莎、时至今日尚有实际功能的宫殿。

1762

Birth of George, eldest child of George III and Queen Charlotte, who is granted the title Prince of Wales

1783

George comes of age and is given Carlton House as his London residence

1795

Marriage of George, Prince of Wales, and Caroline of Brunswick

1796

Birth of Princess Charlotte of Wales, only child of George, Prince of Wales and Caroline of Brunswick

1811

George is made Prince Regent after his father is incapacitated by mental illness

1817

Death of Princess Charlotte of Wales

1820

George III dies and George ascends the throne as George IV

1821

George IV is crowned at Westminster Abbey

1830

George IV dies at Windsor Castle

1762 年

乔治三世和夏洛特王后的长子
乔治诞生，获封为威尔士亲王

1783 年

乔治步入成年，获赠
卡尔顿府作为他伦敦的住宅

1795 年

威尔士亲王乔治
与来自布伦瑞克的卡罗琳成婚

1796 年

威尔士亲王乔治

与来自布伦瑞克的卡罗琳
唯一的皇嗣夏洛特公主诞生

1811 年

乔治在王父精神疾患复发，
不能亲政后，
获委任为摄政亲王

1817 年

威尔士公主夏洛特逝世

1820 年

乔治三世驾崩，
乔治登基成为乔治四世

1821 年

乔治四世于西敏寺大教堂登基加冕

1830 年

乔治四世驾崩于温莎城堡

在本展览中，以“乔治四世”代表乔治的生平。

Family & Friends



S. W. Fores (pub.), *The Prodigal Son*, 1787.
© BRITISH MUSEUM

George formed a large and impressive collection of portraits. This included many depictions of his parents and fourteen siblings, and of his Stuart ancestors whose descendants pursued a rival claim to the British throne. George was particularly fascinated by Charles I, himself a great collector, and Charles II, who restored the monarchy in 1660 after the English Revolution.

The miniaturist Richard Cosway, a close friend and artistic adviser during the 1780s and 1790s, painted miniatures of George's sisters and friends. Cosway's elegant portraits were used as tokens of affection between George and his favourite mistress, Maria Fitzherbert. By contrast, George's marriage to Princess Caroline of Brunswick was extremely unhappy, and there are few portraits of her in the Royal Collection.

As Prince of Wales, George gathered his own informal court, frequented by society beauties and politicians who opposed his father's Tory government. His drinking and womanising became the focus of satirical prints, which provide a contrast to the formal, respectful portraits that George so enjoyed. But George also organised serious entertainments at his London residence, among them chamber music concerts, fêtes and at least one celebrity fencing display.

亲人与朋友

乔治收集了庞大而超凡的肖像画典藏。这其中包含很多描绘他父母和十四名弟妹、还有他斯图亚特氏的祖先的画像。斯图亚特氏的后人曾争夺英国王位的继承权。乔治对查理一、二世尤其着迷。查理一世也是个十分热衷的收藏家，而查理二世则在英格兰革命后，在1660年将王朝复辟。

乔治的挚友袖珍画师理查德·柯士伟（Richard Cosway）在1780及1790年代担任美术顾问，绘画了乔治的妹妹和朋友的袖珍画像。柯士伟高雅的画像还用来当乔治与他最宠爱的情妇玛丽亚·费兹荷伯特（Maria Fitzherbert）之间的定情信物。相对之下，乔治与来自布伦瑞克的卡罗琳公主之间（Princess Caroline of Brunswick）却是极为不愉快的婚姻，因而在皇家珍藏中卡罗琳的画像极少。

身为威尔士亲王，乔治召集他自己的非官式宫廷，其中时常出现的是社交名媛和反对他父亲那被称为“托利党”（即保皇、保守派）政府的政治人物。他贪恋酒色经常成为讽刺印刷画的题材，与乔治喜爱的正式、有礼的画像形成对比。但是乔治也会在他的伦敦寓所办严肃的娱乐活动，包括室内乐演奏会、游乐会以及至少一次名人击剑表演赛。

Private Pursuits



S. W. Fores (pub.), *A Cool Pipe in Pall Mall*, 1800.

© BRITISH MUSEUM

Much of George's patronage was intended to reinforce his public image, but he also collected works to amuse himself in his private hours. Theatrical, view and satirical prints and drawings entertained him after dinner, when (if not hosting a lavish party) he would sit with a close circle of friends looking through portfolios of prints. He read widely, from Classical history to the novels

of Jane Austen, which he greatly enjoyed. No precise records of the appearance of George's library at Carlton House survive, but a bill of 1806 indicates that the room was furnished at that date with bookcases, tables and reading stands of ebony inlaid in ivory. The bookcases, their contents, and tables here are from the Carlton House library, although they have been altered in the nineteenth century.

George's collections provided him with a freedom that he did not enjoy in real life. Through his books, prints and drawings he could learn about those countries he was unable to visit in person, and follow the military campaigns in which his father refused to let him participate. His collections are witness to his particular fascination with French history and culture, an interest that would inform his collecting throughout his life.

私下嗜好活动

乔治资助参加的活动大部份都是为了巩固他对外的形象，不过他也收集很多作品，在他的私人时光中欣赏。不同类型的印刷画和绘画，包括戏剧情节、挂墙画和讽刺画，为他提供晚餐后的娱乐；在不举行铺张宴会的晚上，他会与一小群挚友一起坐下来欣赏一套一套的印刷画。他阅读的种类广泛，既爱看古典历史著作，也非常喜欢简·奥斯汀的小说。目前已经没有留存确切纪录，让我们看到卡尔顿府内乔治的书画室样貌，但是一份 1806 年的单据显示当时的书画室装设有书柜、桌子及黑檀木镶嵌象牙的阅读架。这里的书柜和内容物，以及桌子都来自卡尔顿府的书画室，不过在十九世纪时曾有过更动。

乔治的收藏品给予他一份在现实生活中享受不到的自由。从他的书籍、印刷画和绘画作品里可了解那些他无法亲临的国家，并且追踪那些他父亲不准他参与的军事行动。他的藏品印证了他对法国历史与文化的那份特殊关怀，而这份兴趣对他终生选择收藏的物品具有重要的影响。

Carlton House

Carlton House, on London's Pall Mall, was presented to George when he came of age in 1783. Over the next forty years he created an elegant sequence of colourful interiors, rich in textiles, filled with masterpieces of furniture, sculpture, porcelain and paintings, many of them purchased in Paris in the aftermath of the French Revolution. Among them were Dutch and Flemish Old Master paintings by artists such as Rembrandt, Rubens and Teniers. These hung in carefully arranged groups above elegant furniture with elaborate veneers or incorporating porcelain and hardstone panels with gilt-bronze mounts. At Carlton House George first experimented with schemes in a Chinese fantasy taste, which would later bear fruit at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton.

During the Regency and in the early years of George IV's reign, Carlton House became the centre of court life, its lavish interiors acting as backdrop to increasingly spectacular entertainments. The building, however, suffered from structural defects and in 1827 it was demolished. Its furnishings were reused in the new architectural schemes at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle that became the focus of the final decade of George IV's life.



George Cruikshank, *The Grand Entertainment*, 1814.
© BRITISH MUSEUM

卡尔顿府

卡尔顿府位于伦敦的蓓尔美尔，在 1783 年乔治进入成年时赠予他。在其后的四十年间他在府中营造了格调高雅的一连串缤纷室内空间；里面大量运用纺织品，充满匠心独运、出自大师之手的家具、雕塑、瓷器和画作，其中很多是在法国大革命之后于巴黎购得，包括如伦勃朗（Rembrandt）、鲁本斯（Rubens）以及特尼尔兹（Teniers）等荷兰与弗拉芒古典大师的画作。这些画都精心分组排布，成组悬挂于典雅的家具之上；而家具本身也有造工精湛的贴面，或包含青铜鎏金托瓷或硬石面板。乔治在卡尔顿府开始试验中国幻想风的设计，其后正式运用在布莱顿的英王阁（Royal Pavilion）内。

在摄政时期以及乔治四世执政早年，卡尔顿府是他宫廷生活的中心，奢华的室内衬托着愈来愈精彩的宴会活动。可是这幢建筑物含有结构性缺陷，终在 1827 年拆除。卡尔顿府的装潢带到白金汉宫与温莎城堡新的建筑设计中再度利用，而后两座宫殿是乔治四世生命最末十年心思所系之处。

Carlton House

When George was given Carlton House as his London residence, the building was ramshackle. He employed the architect Henry Holland to renovate the existing residence and add new wings. Holland favoured a fashionable French-inspired neo-classical style and worked on both the exterior of the building and its interior design. His elegant interiors were, however, largely lost after 1805, when George began to take the advice of the collector Walsh Porter. Porter introduced theatrical interiors to act as backdrops to George's art collection and his parties. Carlton House was demolished in the mid-1820s, but its appearance is recorded in a series of watercolour views made shortly before.

卡尔顿府

乔治获得卡尔顿府作伦敦寓所的时候，这座建筑物破败不堪。他聘请建筑师霍兰德（Henry Holland）把当时的宅第翻修并增添新翼。霍兰德喜欢时髦的法国味新古典风格，而重新修葺建筑物外部和室内设计。很可惜，他那高贵的室内设计在 1805 之后便几乎全部失去。当时乔治开始听从收藏家波尔特（Walsh Porter）的建议，波尔特引进戏剧场景的室内设计，来衬托乔治的艺术藏品和他举行的晚会。卡尔顿府在 1820 年代中后期被拆除，但是在此前不久制作的连串水彩画都记录了这座建筑物的风貌。

Brighton Pavilion, Windsor Castle & Buckingham Palace

Away from London, George spent much time at the fashionable seaside resort of Brighton. There he rebuilt a seafront residence – today's Brighton Pavilion – in a fantastical 'oriental' style, inspired by the art of China, India and Japan.

As king, George inherited Windsor Castle and Buckingham House. He immediately began to transform these in collaboration with leading architects and interior designers. Under the guidance of John Nash, Buckingham House became the grand Buckingham Palace. At Windsor, Jeffrey Wyattville's work in the Gothic revival style acknowledged the long history of the site, which had been a royal residence since 1086.

As with all George's architectural projects, interiors were designed to accommodate his fine collection of paintings and decorative arts in splendid rooms that provided an appropriate setting for the spectacle of monarchy.

布莱顿阁、温莎城堡以及白金汉宫

离开了伦敦，乔治喜欢留在布莱顿这个时髦的海边小镇。他在那里建造了滨海的居所，即今日的布莱顿阁。里面采用了受中国、印度和日本风味启发的幻想“东方”风格。

即位后的乔治继承了温莎城堡和白金汉宫。随后他立即请顶尖的建筑师和室内设计师展开把这些宫殿脱胎换骨的工程。在纳什（John Nash）的指挥下，白金汉府变成了华贵的白金汉宫。而亚特维尔（Jeffrey Wyattville）的复古哥德式风格让 1086 年以来就是皇家官邸的温莎城堡充分展现它悠久的历史。

与乔治这些建筑工程相配合的室内设计，将他典藏的精致画作及装饰艺术品容纳于美轮美奂的厅堂，十分适合展现皇家的威仪。

Ceremonies of George IV's Court

Throughout his life George IV shone when he appeared at state occasions. During the Regency he commissioned new diamond-set insignia and introduced new orders of chivalry in the wake of the Napoleonic wars. His coronation was the most spectacular event of his life. The king himself was closely involved in all aspects of the ceremony, including the design of his costume and a dazzling diamond headdress. In the months following his coronation George IV visited Dublin, Hanover and Edinburgh to great public acclaim.

乔治四世宫廷的庆典

在乔治四世一生中，每逢出席国事场合都显得格外神气光彩。在摄政时期他委托制造新的镶钻徽章，而在拿破仑战争爆发后又增添新的骑士精神勋章。他的登基加冕仪式是他一生最隆重的大事。国王本人亲自参与加冕礼多方面的工作，包括服装和那耀眼璀璨的冠冕设计。乔治四世在加冕礼后的几个月里访问了都柏林、汉诺威和爱丁堡，受到民众的盛大欢迎。

The Armoury

George IV's collection of arms, armour and other militaria at Carlton House was renowned. The Armoury was located in five rooms on the attic floor, where the walls and even the ceilings were densely packed with objects. The Armoury contained important works by contemporary makers like Durs Egg and historic European weaponry, as well as gifts and curiosities from across the globe.

兵器库

乔治四世收藏于卡尔顿府的兵器、盔甲以及各种军事器物相当驰名。“兵器库”位于顶层阁楼共五个房间，所有墙壁，甚至连同天花板，都密集布满了藏品。“兵器库”收藏了当时著名制造商如枪商 Durs Egg 等的重要产品，并且有古代欧洲兵器，还有来自全球各地的赠礼和珍奇物品。

Majesty

George IV's reign was defined by two great architectural schemes. Buckingham House, his childhood home, was transformed into a Palace fit to rival any in Europe, under the architectural eye of John Nash. At Windsor Castle a new sequence of elegant, comfortable apartments were built by Jeffry Wyattville and furnished by the firm of Morel & Seddon.



Anonymous, after George Cruikshank and William Hone, *A Dandy of Sixty*, 1819.
© BRITISH MUSEUM

Despite suffering from ill health and living increasingly out of the public eye, George IV continued to acquire works of art in vast numbers to support his public image. He purchased quantities of silver from the royal goldsmiths Rundell, Bridge & Rundell, with the intention of hosting lavish entertainments. From Sir Thomas Lawrence he commissioned a dazzling series of images of the military heroes and statesmen involved in the Battle of Waterloo and its aftermath.

To this day, any visitor to the royal palaces sees the works George IV acquired, displayed in interiors that are the legacy of this most magnificent patron, collector and king.

国王的威严

乔治四世的统治以两项伟大的建筑工程为代表。他童年的居所白金汉府蜕变为宫殿，在建筑师纳什（John Nash）的慧眼监督下，成为足以和欧洲任何一座皇宫媲美的宫殿。在温莎城堡，亚特维尔（Jeffrey Wyattville）掌管建造一系列高雅而舒适的新套房，并由 Morel & Seddon 公司负责装潢布置。

乔治四世虽然因健康欠佳而越来越少公开露面，但是仍然持续大量收购艺术作品，来保持支撑他公开的形象。他向皇家金银匠 Rundell 和 Bridge & Rundell 购入大量银器，想举行盛大奢华的宴会。他也委托劳伦斯爵士（Sir Thomas Lawrence）绘制一系列令人目不暇给、曾参与滑铁卢战役和善后的军事英雄和政要画像。

时至今日，参观皇家宫殿的访客都会看到乔治四世所获得的艺术品，而展示的空间也是这位最华贵的赞助人、收藏家与国王留给我们的文化财富。

The Waterloo Chamber portraits

George first commissioned the renowned artist Sir Thomas Lawrence to create a series of portraits of those who defeated Napoleon in 1814, at the time of the French emperor's exile to Elba. In the aftermath of the Battle of Waterloo, the cycle was expanded to include the military heroes, statesmen and princes involved in the negotiations of the Congress of Vienna, which redefined Europe and championed diplomacy over warfare. Lawrence's spectacular series of 28 full- and half-length images were his supreme achievement. They were eventually hung after the deaths of both patron and artist, in a newly created gallery at Windsor Castle, known as the Waterloo Chamber.

滑铁卢厅的画像

乔治在 1814 年开始委托负有盛名的艺术家劳伦斯爵士 (Sir Thomas Lawrence) 为那些击败拿破仑有功的人绘制一系列肖像画，当时拿破仑流放到厄尔巴岛。在滑铁卢战役告终后，新一轮的画像人物还扩大包括军事英雄、政要以及参与维也纳会议谈判的元首，该会议缔造了新的欧洲，并且选择放弃战争，以外交努力解决问题。劳伦斯精彩的人像系列包含 28 幅全身和半身像，是他的极致成就。最后在画家与出资者双方都辞世后，这些画像都悬挂与温莎城堡一个新建造的厅堂内，名为“滑铁卢厅”。