

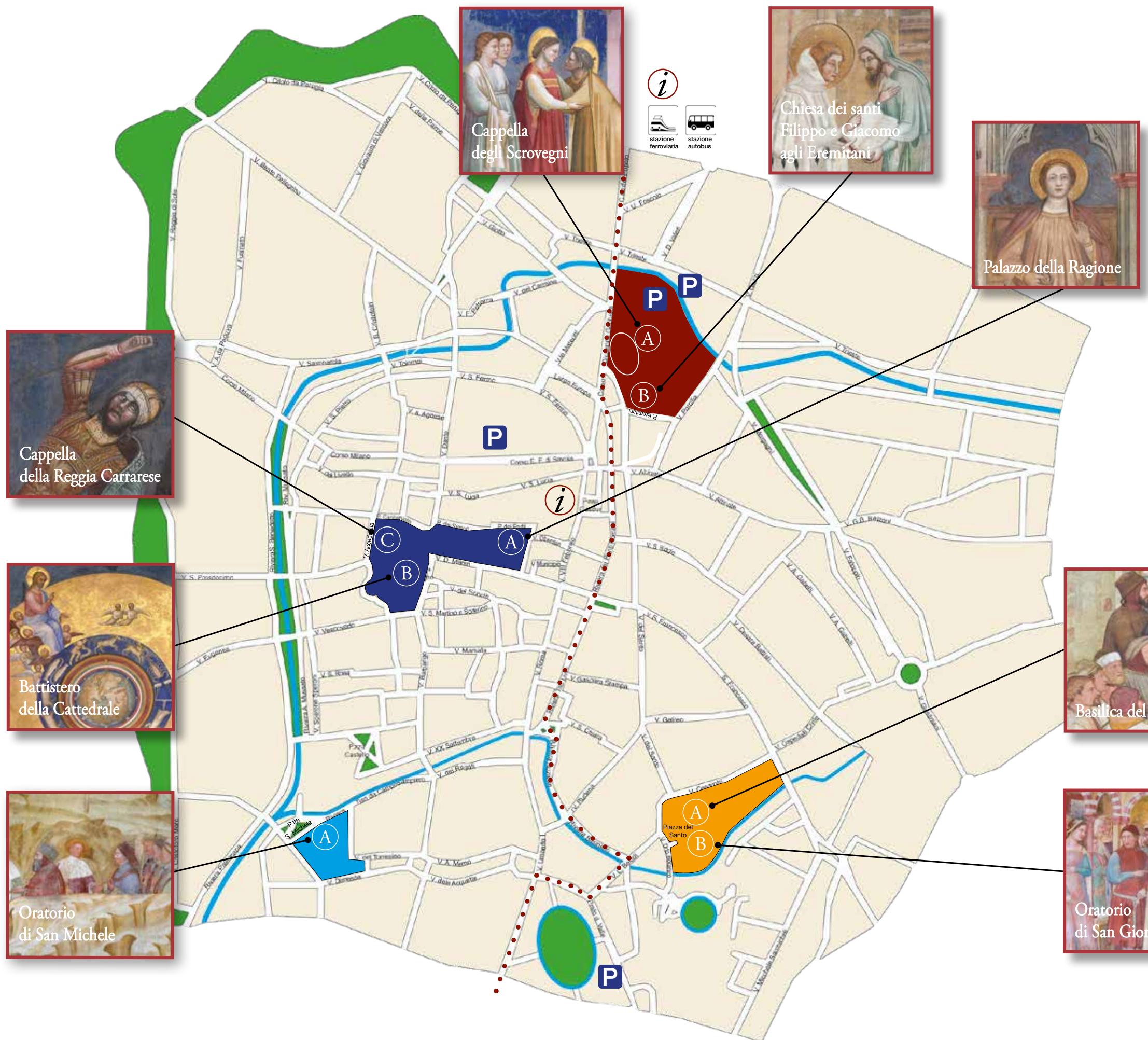


Padova
Urbs picta
帕多瓦市
画城中的先驱者



乔托，斯克洛维尼礼拜堂及十四世纪壁画群

帕多瓦市申报联合国教科文组织世界遗产系列



La candidatura della Cappella degli Scrovegni e dei cicli pittorici del Trecento nella World Heritage List UNESCO

申报联合国教科文组织世界遗产系列：

乔托的斯克洛维尼礼拜堂及十四世纪壁画群

帕多瓦 - 十四世纪世界绘画之都

申报项目的特色为其壁画群体组合，远比单独地区申

报更充满挑战性，此类申报在教科文组织的历史上可

谓绝无仅有。

通过城市的八处壁画作品来叙述十四世纪帕多瓦的

辉煌历史，自然要以斯克洛维尼礼拜堂乔托的杰作

为开启。

壁画群囊括的八处历史名胜包含着不同的元素，从

公有到私属，从世俗到宗教，携起手来共同推动，

维护与保护人类宝贵艺术遗产，并使其在全世界

代相传。

La storia 历史

帕多瓦十四世纪绘画的伟大发展史缘自乔托的到来。

大约于1302年，艺术家极有可能是在阿西西大教堂的

方济各修会指示下被圣安东尼大教堂的小兄弟修

会召见。

乔托在帕多瓦停留期间，恩里克·斯克洛维尼

Enrico Scrovegni

委任其绘制的作品便成为如今广为人知，享誉全球的杰作。以至于接下来的整整一个世纪，众

多活跃在帕多瓦的艺术家们，如：皮埃特罗·达瑞

米尼和朱利奥·达瑞米尼、果连托、朱斯托·德美纳

布奥、雅克布·阿万奇、阿提凯洛·达戴维、雅克布·

达维罗纳等均领略吸收着这位来自佛罗伦萨大师的

革新艺术表现方式，并发展成为各自独具一格的个

人风格。

全城八处古迹圣地精心收藏着乔托意义非凡的作

品，作为绘画鼎盛时期的见证，共同创造出一场完整连

贯的艺术之旅，让世人得以认识并保护其独具的历

史特色。

The candidature of Giotto's Scrovegni Chapel and the fourteenth-century painting cycles for the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Padua - world capital of fourteenth-century painting

The candidature of an ensemble of sites rather than a single place is a challenge. No similar candidatures or recognitions exist in the history of UNESCO.

The history of fourteenth-century Padua is told through eight unique sites, beginning with an undisputed masterpiece - the fresco by Giotto in the Scrovegni Chapel.

These different settings, public and private, secular and religious, have been united to continue to preserve, protect, nurture and promote historical-artistic heritage conceived through human genius, with the aim of passing it down intact to the future generations of the world.

The history

The great development of fourteenth-century painting in Padua began with Giotto's arrival in the city. The artist was called there in approximately 1302, probably by the Friars Minor of the Basilica of Saint Anthony, on instructions from the brothers of the Basilica in Assisi. Taking advantage of Giotto's stay in Padua, Enrico Scrovegni commissioned the work that is still known throughout the world as Giotto's masterpiece. For the entire century that followed,

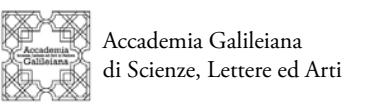
artists active in Padua - Pietro and Giuliano da Rimini, Guariento di Arpo, Giusto de' Menabuoi, Jacopo Avanzi, Altichiero da Zevio, Jacopo da Verona - looked to Giotto's work, reinterpreting in a personal, independent manner the revolutionary language brought by the great Florentine master. Eight sites in the city hold the most important works of Giotto and his followers. As an ensemble, they provide extraordinary pictorial testimony and create a coherent tour, recounting a tale that deserves to be understood and preserved in its entirety.



Settore Cultura, Turismo
Musei e Biblioteche



Soprintendenza Archeologia, Belle Arti
e Paesaggio per le province di Venezia,
Belluno, Padova e Treviso



CHIESA DI
PADOVA

Collaborazione scientifica



信息 Info
Comune di Padova 帕多瓦市政府 - Settore Cultura, Turismo, Musei e Biblioteche 文化，旅游，博物馆及图书馆处
Via Porciglia 35 – Padova
Tel. 049 820 4513 - Fax 049 820 4566 - musei@comune.padova.it - cultura@comune.padova.it

www.padovaurbspicta.org

[f](#) [t](#) [p](#) #padovacultura

Legenda

1 Scrovegni ed Eremitani

3 Cittadella antoniana

A Cappella degli Scrovegni

A Basilica e Convento del Santo

B Chiesa dei santi Filippo e Giacomo agli Eremitani

B Oratorio di San Giorgio

2 Piazze

4 San Michele

A Palazzo della Ragione

A Oratorio di San Michele

B Battistero della Cattedrale

B Oratorio di San Giorgio

C Cappella della Reggia Carrarese

linea tram



Cappella degli Scrovegni 斯克洛维尼礼拜堂

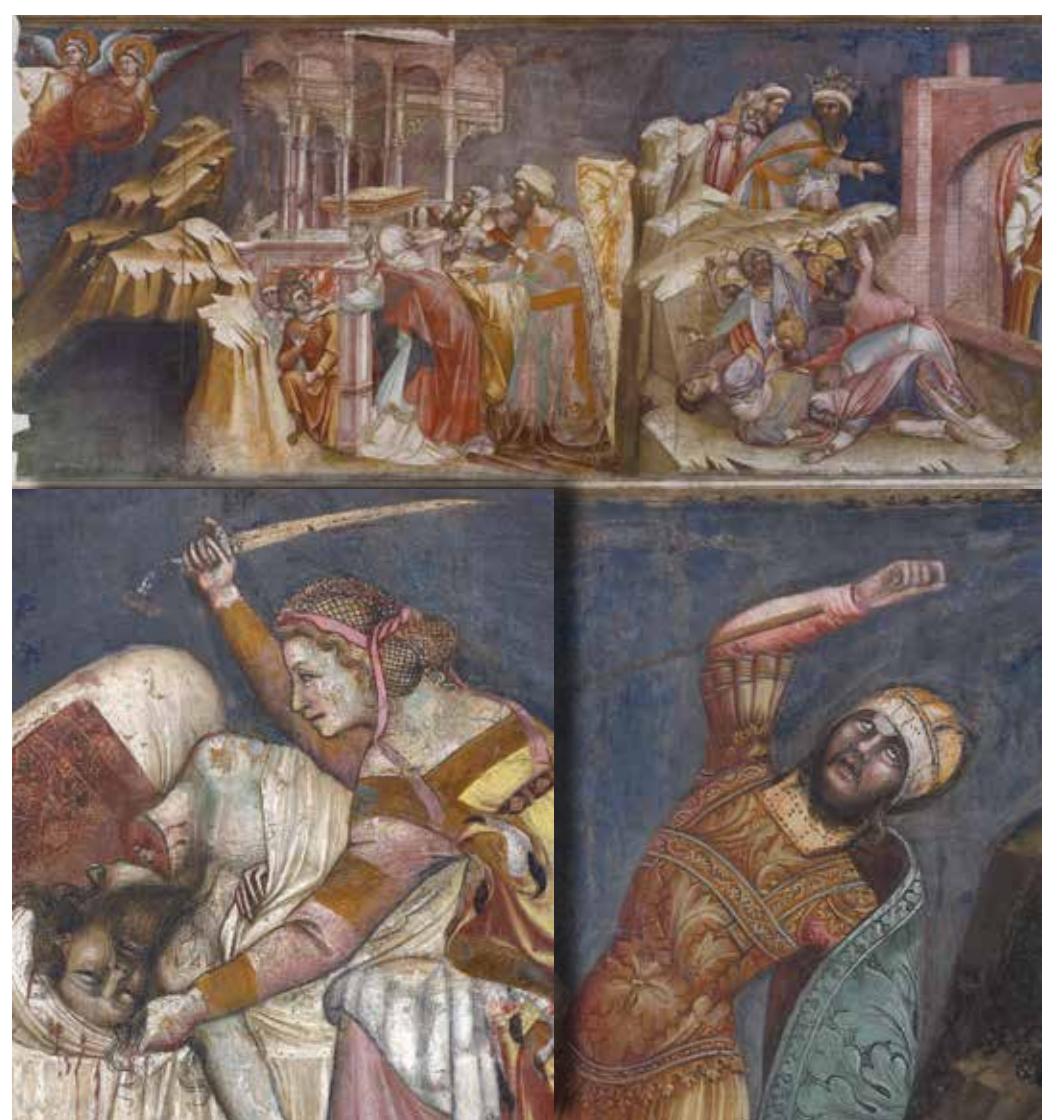
A The most important monument in the candidature is Giotto's masterpiece, which is also his best-preserved fresco. Scenes from the life of Christ and the Virgin, figures of prophets and allegories appear within geometrical frames beneath the starry lapis lazuli blue sky of the vault, leading visitors to the majestic vision of the large Last Judgment painted on the counterfaccade.

乔托的湿壁画首领候选系列，这也是他保存最完好的湿壁画作品。壁画生动展示了基督与圣母的生平故事，几何线条内的画面，在绘满穹顶的湛蓝星空下，如梦如幻。由此，观众的视线将被祭台正对面宏伟的巨幅壁画《最后的审判》所吸引。此外，市政博物馆亦收藏了一些十四世纪帕多瓦本地经典绘画作品。如：来自斯克罗维尼礼拜堂乔托的《圣十字架》；画家皮埃特罗·达瑞米尼皮耶罗da Rimini和朱利亚诺·达瑞米尼Giuliano da Rimini的壁画作品；来自卡拉布雷王宫礼拜堂，画家果连托Giotto创作的木板画；画家千尼诺·千尼尼Cennino Cennini的作品《谦卑的圣母》。毋庸置疑，该博物馆汇聚与融合着整座城市里最珍贵的艺术作品，让人们流连忘返。



Cappella della Reggia Carrarese 卡拉布雷王宫礼拜堂

C The frescoes painted by Guariento in 1354 in the Reggia dei Carrarese offer a stunning example of works passed down through history. The cycle is famous for its angelic figures (some of which are held in the Eremitani Civic Museums) painted on panels or in frescoes. The original arrangement of these figures remains a fascinating enigma for art historians and the public, given the complexity of their depiction.



Chiesa dei santi Filippo e Giacomo agli Eremitani 圣菲利普与圣詹姆斯修道院

A The presbytery and apse contain a fresco cycle by Guariento, commissioned between 1361 and 1365. The paintings feature depictions of the stories of Saints Philip, James and Augustine, as well as monochromes with the planets and the Seven Ages of Man.

B Although the church suffered serious damage during World War II, significant traces of works by Guariento in the Saint Antony Chapel (1338) and Giusto de' Menabuoi still remain in the Cortellieri Chapel (1370 ca.) and Spisser Chapel (1373).



Palazzo della Ragione 法理官

A The largest hanging room in Europe is famous for its architecture, with its distinctive roof reminiscent of the inverted hull of a ship, as well as the important examples of fourteenth-century mural paintings it contains. The paintings that can be admired today depict complex astrological subjects connected with the theme of divine and earthly justice (which was administered there), following the original arrangement of the cycle by Giotto that unfortunately was lost in a fire.



Battistero della Cattedrale 主教堂之洗礼堂

B Court painter Giusto de' Menabuoi's finest masterpiece is an important example of a work commissioned by a female patron - Fina Buzzaccarini, the wife of Francesco il Vecchio, Lord of Padua. In a rather limited space, the artist depicted scenes and figures from the Old and New Testament, culminating in the splendid figure of the blessing Christ at the centre of the dome in Paradise.



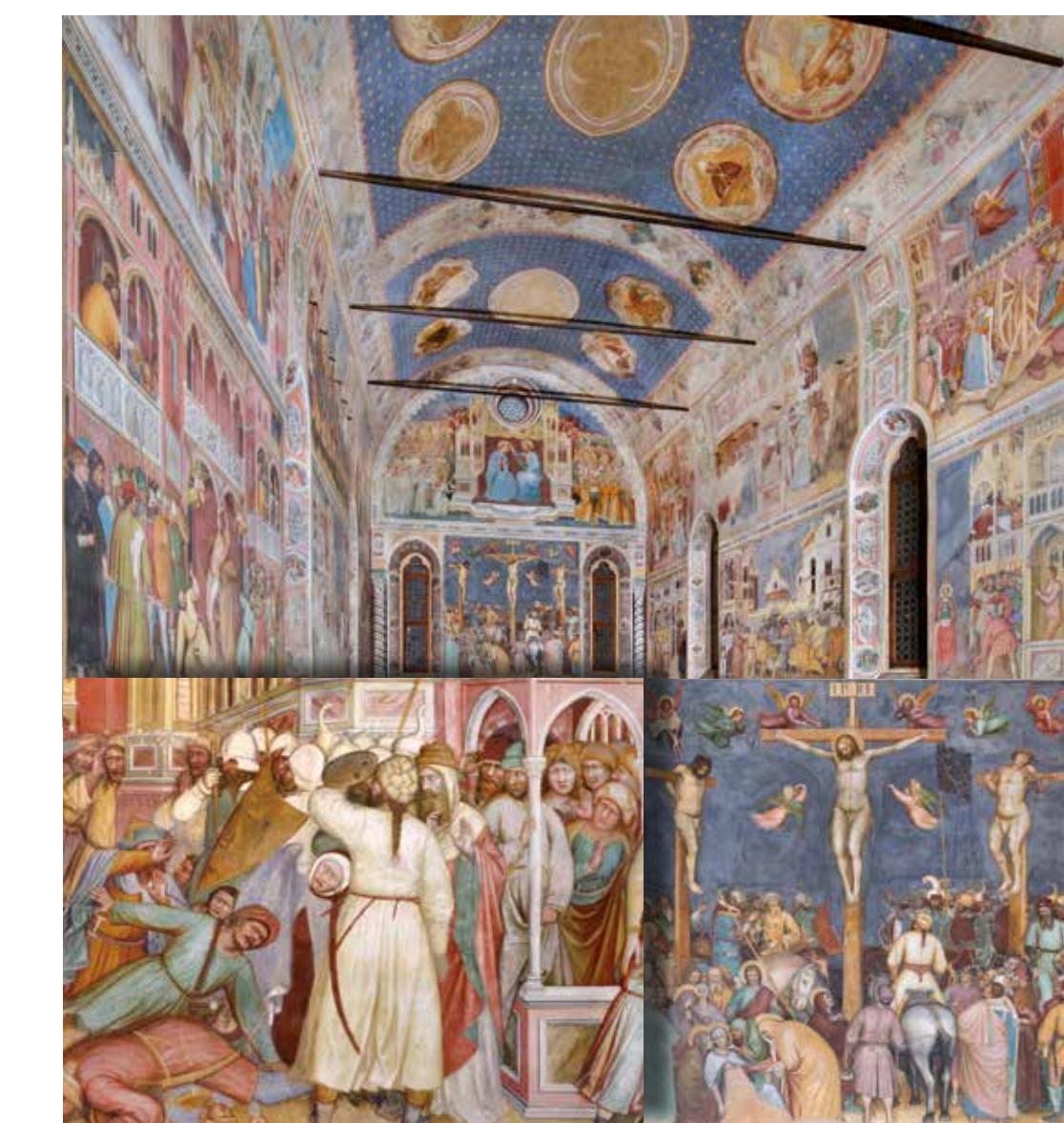
Basilica del Santo 圣安东尼奥大教堂

A A destination for millions of pilgrims each year and an international place of worship, the basilica is also an essential monument for the history of architecture and art, particularly fourteenth-century painting. The interior of the basilica contains frescoes by Giotto, in the Chapel of Madonna Mora, Chapel of the Benediction and the Chapter House, as well as Giusto de' Menabuoi, in the Chapel of Beato Luca Belotti, and Altichiero da Zevio and Jacopo Avanzi, in the Chapel of San Giacomo.



Oratorio di San Giorgio 圣乔治祈祷堂

A Built in 1377, it was painted by Altichiero da Zevio for Marquis Raimondino Lupi di Soragna as a family mausoleum. The interior still contains intact fresco decorations that entirely cover the walls with depictions from the Life of Christ and Saint George, as well as figures from the Lupi family commemorated in their nobility.



Oratorio di San Michele 圣米歇尔祈祷堂

A Built on the foundations of an earlier Longobard religious building, the chapel was constructed by the important de Bovi family of Padua. The family had it decorated entirely in frescoes by Jacopo da Verona, who had previously worked under Altichiero da Zevio in the Oratory of San Giorgio. Evangelical stories are interspersed with episodes from daily life and portraits of the leading figures of fourteenth-century Padua.

