

Delve into the history and heritage that define this unique city 發掘建構這個獨特城市的歷史和傳統

# CHINNERY'S CHRONICLES

## 细说钱纳利

Celebrated English artist left behind a rich body of work during lengthy stays in Macau and India  
闻名中外的英国艺术家在长居印度及澳门期间，为后世留下丰盛的艺术品典藏



MACAU HIDES A MULTITUDE of charms and surprises, none more so than English artist George Chinnery, whose legacy has endured thanks to his anthropology-like collection of work in India and Macau. Today, his works can be found all over the globe, including among the 145 galleries and 4.5 million objects at London's Victoria and Albert museum.

Born in London in 1774, Chinnery studied at the Royal Academy Schools, but was lured in his early 20s to Ireland where he enjoyed modest success as an artist. Chinnery left his wife and two children behind when he returned to London, just two years after getting married - only to depart for India the following year. Facing mounting debt, Chinnery left India in 1825 and headed to the then-Portuguese colony of Macau.

Chinnery spent the last 27 years of his life in Macau before he died in 1852, and is buried in the Old Protestant cemetery alongside relatives of Winston Churchill and United States presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams, and George Washington's godson.

Chinnery was a versatile artist, producing portraits, landscapes and street scenes in oil, watercolours and pencil, but is said to have preferred creating landscapes. He sketched every morning and took meticulous

notes to accompany them leaving behind a detailed record of the city. A record of the changing face of Macau as much as works of art, Chinnery painted everything from the rich and famous to ear cleaners and street children.

Chinnery's reputation was already firmly established by the time he arrived in Macau and he was in great demand, painting portraits of East India company officials, military men and visiting dignitaries. One of his most notable portraits was that of Howqua, as Wu Bingjian, one of the richest men in the world for a time. Chinnery also did a portrait of Dr Robert Morrison, the first Protestant missionary to China who led the effort to translate the Bible into Chinese. Morrison called the portrait "glorifying, as a work of art". He also painted Scottish opium traders William Jardine and James Matheson, and diarist Harriet Low.

Chinnery died of a stroke at his home on May 30, 1852. As he did not leave a will, his belongings, which included numerous paintings and sketches, were sold by judicial order.

An auction of the contents of his studio later took place in Macau, attended by the cream of Hong Kong society.

Such was Chinnery's celebrity, that shortly after his death, a street was renamed for him. Rua George Chinnery is near St



1. A self-portrait of George Chinnery from 1840.

2. A Macau street scene is depicted in this painting by Chinnery.

1. 绘于1840年的乔治·钱纳利自画像。  
2. 钱纳利笔下的澳门街景。

Such was Chinnery's celebrity, a street in Macau was named after him

钱纳利声名显赫，澳门更有冠以他名字街道

Lawrence's Church in an area he once lived. Stroll down it with a sketchpad to emulate the artist.

Chinnery's work can be also found in public collections in England, the US, Hong Kong and Macau (at the Macao Museum of Art). Visitors to Macau can see the granite memorial to Chinnery erected in the Old Protestant cemetery. A plaque at the memorial unveiled by the governor of Macau in 1974 bears the inscription: "For the life of one who, journeying far from the land of his fathers, found in this city a haven of refuge from the besetting tribulations and worldly cares of his earlier years." ◀

澳门自有无限魅力待人发掘，最教人惊艳的莫过于英国艺术家乔治·钱纳利的遗作，这些艺术品呈现印度及澳门的民生面貌，媲美人类学文献，使它们得以保存至今。如今，他的作品遍布世界各地，全球145间画廊及收藏450万件物品的伦敦维多利亚与艾伯特博物馆，皆见其踪影。

钱纳利于1774在伦敦诞生，曾经入读皇家美术学院，20出头的他受爱尔兰的机遇所吸引，移居当地，并崭露头角。婚后两年，他撤下了妻子及两名子女，重返伦敦，因为接下来的一年，他要远洋赴印度。面对债务缠身，他在1825年离开印度，前往当时作为葡萄牙殖民地的澳门。

钱纳利在澳门度过人生最后的27年岁月，至1852年去世，安葬于基督教坟场，与温斯顿·丘吉尔、美

国总统约翰·亚当斯和约翰·昆西·亚当斯的亲属，以及乔治·华盛顿的教子比邻。

钱纳利是位多才多艺的艺术家，精通油画、水彩及铅笔素描，创作涉及肖像、风景和街景，据闻他更醉心于绘画风景。他每天清晨开始素描，并记述详尽注解，创作无数艺术品，亦为城市的变幻风貌留下巨细无遗的记录。他描绘民生百态，画笔之下不止有名流富贵，还有耳挖师及街童。

抵步澳门，钱纳利的名声如日中天，向他求画的人络绎不绝，包括东印度公司职员、军人及到访澳门的权贵，其中最出名的肖像画要数伍秉鉴这位当时世界上最富有的富豪的肖像画。钱纳利也曾替首位到达中国兼主力将圣经翻译成中文的新教传教士马礼逊绘画肖像。马礼逊称该画“隽秀悦目，不折不扣的艺术品”。苏格兰鸦片商人威廉·渣甸、詹姆士·马地臣以及日记者哈瑞特·洛亦为其画中主角。

1852年5月30日，钱纳利在寓所中风病逝，因并未订立遗嘱，其财产包括大量油画和素描皆通过司法命令变卖。及后澳门拍卖大师遗作，吸引香港各界精英慕名而至。

钱纳利逝世不久，当局随即以他当时的译名命名街道，这位大师的显赫声名从此可见一斑。千年利街即是其寓所所在的街道，并邻近圣老楞佐堂，夹着画板沿千年利街信步而下，仿效大师昔日风采。

钱纳利的作品亦见于英国、美国、香港和澳门（于澳门艺术博物馆）的公共展区。游客大可到澳门基督教坟场，一览纪念大师的花岗岩石碑，其中一块在1974年由澳门总督亲手揭开的牌匾印有：“他从遥远的出生地而来，发现这里是清静至圣所，让他摆脱早年所遭受的苦难及俗世烦嚣。” ◀