



乔治·莫兰迪

(1890-1964)

乔治·莫兰迪（Giorgio Morandi, 1890-1964）生于意大利博洛尼亚，是意大利著名的版画家、油画家。青年时考入博洛尼亚美术学院，曾经长期在这所学院担任美术教师，教授版画课程。莫兰迪既推崇早期文艺复兴大师的作品，也对此后各种流派的大胆探索有着强烈共鸣。

哥特弗莱德·勃姆在他的《乔治·莫兰迪的艺术观念》一文中写道：莫兰迪在他的“形而上”时期借用了这一异质，他着迷于塞尚对想象、构成和创造的拒绝。

莫兰迪以杯子、盘子、瓶子、盒子、罐子以及普通的生活场景作为自己的创作对象。把瓶子置入极其单纯的素描之中，以单纯、简洁的方式营造最和谐的气氛。平中见奇，以小见大。通过捕捉那些简单事物的精髓，捕捉那些熟悉的风景，使自己的作品流溢一种单纯高雅、清新美妙、令人感到亲近的真诚。在立体派和印象派之间，他以形和色的巧妙妥协，找到了自己独特的画风。西方评论界认为，他的画关注的是一些细小的题材，反映的却是整个宇宙的状态。成为 20 世纪最受赞誉的画家之一。

Giorgio Morandi

(1890-1964)

Giorgio Morandi (1890-1964), a famous Italian artist of prints and oil painter, was born in Bologna, Italy. When he was young, he was admitted to Accademia di Belle Arti di Bologna, where he served as an art teacher and taught printmaking courses for a long time after his graduation. Morandi respected works of the early Renaissance masters, but also had a strong resonance with the bold exploration of various schools since that time.

Gottfried Bohm wrote in his book *Art Concept of George Morandi*: Morandi referenced this heterogeneity in his “metaphysical” period, and he was fascinated by rejection of imagination, composition and creation from Cézanne.

Morandi took cups, plates, bottles, boxes, jars and ordinary life scenes as his creation objects. He placed bottles on extremely simple sketch to create the most harmonious atmosphere simply and concisely. That is, see miracle from the ordinary while see great from the tiny. By capturing essence of those simple things and familiar scenery, his works access to overflow with a kind of pure and elegant, fresh and wonderful and intimate sincerity. He found his own unique painting style through the ingenious compromise of form and color between cubism and impressionism. Western critics believe that his paintings focus on some small subjects, but reflect state of the whole universe. He is one of the most acclaimed painters of the 20th century.