

從靜物畫之發展脈絡談靜物畫先驅

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From the evolution of still life drawing to discuss the pioneers
of still life drawing — Caravaggio、Zurbaran、Chardin

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摘要

靜物畫起源於古代，直至十七世紀的荷蘭才受到重視並成為獨立畫種，為日後歐洲掀起一陣風潮。靜物的英文為 still life，意指靜止的生活，其具有沉靜、安穩、題材豐富、隨手取得、構圖自由之特質，一向為藝術家們視為鍾愛的繪畫類型。

綜觀靜物畫的歷史軌跡，不難發現其中以不同流派、風格、題材的靜物畫作不勝枚舉。十七、十八世紀是靜物畫剛剛萌芽的階段，繪畫風格仍舊偏向寫實、細緻地描繪靜態室內物品，本文將針對以寫實手法見常的三位畫家—卡拉瓦喬，米開朗西羅·梅西里·達（Caravaggio, Michelangelo Merisi da, 1571-1610）、蘇魯巴蘭，弗蘭西斯克·德（Zurbaran, Francisco de, 1598-1664）、夏丹，尚·巴普提斯特·西梅翁（Chardin, Jean Baptiste Simeon, 1699-1779）之靜物作品，將其生平、繪畫特色與風格做一概述與討論。

關鍵詞：靜物畫

Abstract

The still life originated from ancient times, it had been paid attention to and became a kind of independent painting till 17th century in Holland which raised a burst of agitation for Europe in the future. English of "靜物" is the still life, means static life, it has the specialties of calm, smooth, copious subject matter, convenient getting, and free composition of a picture, it always regarded as the beloved painting type for the artists.

Taking a broad view of the historical track of the still life, it is not difficult to find that too numerous to enumerates and different schools, still life paintings of style, subject matter among them. The 17th and 18th century was the stage that the still life has just sprouted, the painting style still had intention to paint realistically, describe indoor articles of static in detail.

This text will aim at three painters who clever at realistic execution—Caravaggio ;

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Zurbaran; Chardin still life works. It will to discuss and make a summary of their individual matters, painting characteristics, and styles.

Keyword: Still life