

Joan Miró (b.1893, Barcelona, Spain; d. 1983, Palma, Spain)

A master sculptor, painter, and ceramicist, Joan Miró is recognized for his unique visual language and major contributions to Surrealism. Miró's work is instantly recognizable for its cosmic lines, bold colors, abstract shapes, and personal symbols, which appear throughout his oeuvre. Although heavily associated with Surrealism, his early practice veered towards Cubism, Fauvism, and Expressionism, notably while studying painting under Spanish painter Francesc d'Assis Galí at the Escola d'Art in Barcelona (1912–15). Shortly after graduating, Miro received his debut solo exhibition from the dealer José Dalmau at his gallery in Barcelona (1918).

Miró visited Paris for the first time in 1920, where he met Pablo Picasso, who became his good friend and would have an enduring influence on his practice. Miró moved to the city the same year, splitting his time between Paris and Montroig, Spain, where his family had a farm, and where he kept a home and studio. Under Picasso's guidance, Miró joined the Parisian Surrealist group, which included artists such as Salvador Dalí and René Magritte. In the late 1920s and early 30s, Miró began experimenting with papiers collés, collage, lithography, and etchings, as well as sculptures incorporating painted stones and found objects. In the 1940s, Miró began working with ceramics alongside Spanish ceramicist Josep Lloréns y Artigas as well as with prints; from 1954 to 1958, he worked almost exclusively in these two mediums. Miró's emblematic gestures and mastery of color, balance, and form cemented him as an enduring influence within the canon of abstract art. His work is held in numerous public collections worldwide, including the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, New York; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; Peggy Guggenheim Collection, Venice, Italy; Tate Gallery, London; and Haifa Museum, Israel, among others.

Miró rejected conventional techniques, creating works that conveyed his inner world through symbolism, color, and form. His blend of abstraction, surrealism, and childlike simplicity challenged conventions. Themes of the universe, nature, and the human condition permeated his art, inviting viewers to engage with their imagination. Miró's legacy inspires artists with his innovative approach and ability to evoke joy and spontaneity. His influence extends beyond painting to sculpture, ceramics, and printmaking. Spanning over six decades, his relentless exploration of artistic territories solidifies his position as one of the most important artists of the 20th century. Miró's creative journey, characterized by experimentation and a unique visual language, leaves an indelible mark on the art world.

胡安·米罗

(b. 1893, 西班牙巴塞罗那;d. 1983, 西班牙帕尔马)

胡安·米罗是一位雕塑家、画家和陶艺家，因其独特视觉语言和对超现实主义的贡献而受到广泛认可。米罗的作品以其作品中一再出现的富有秩序的线条、大胆的色彩、抽象的形状和个人化的符号而闻名。尽管人们普遍将他与超现实主义相关联，但米罗的早期实践事实上更倾向于立体主义、野兽派和表现主义，特别是在巴塞罗那艺术学院师从西班牙画家弗朗西斯科·达西斯·加利 (Francesc d'Assis Galí) 学习绘画的时期(1912-15)。毕业后不久，经销商何塞·达尔毛 (José Dalmau) 在巴塞罗那的画廊为米罗举办了首次个展(1918年)。



1920年，米罗首次访问巴黎，在那里他遇到了巴勃罗·毕加索，二人成为好友，并对他的创作产生了持久影响。米罗同年搬到巴黎，生活往返在巴黎和他与家人拥有一个农场和一处工作室的西班牙蒙特罗伊之间。在毕加索的带领下，米罗加入巴黎超现实主义团体，这也是萨尔瓦多·达利和雷内·马格里特等艺术家所在的活动中心。20世纪20年代末和30年代初，米罗开始尝试立体派粘贴画、拼贴艺术、平版印刷和蚀刻画，以及结合彩绘石头和拾得物的雕塑。20世纪40年代，米罗开始与西班牙陶艺家 Josep Lloréns y Artigas 一起研究陶瓷以及版画；从1954年到1958年，他几乎只从事这两种媒介的创作。米罗的标志性风格以及对色彩、平衡和形式的掌握巩固了他在经典抽象艺术中的持久影响力。他的作品被世界各地众多公共收藏馆收藏，包括纽约所罗门·R·古根海姆博物馆；纽约大都会艺术博物馆；意大利威尼斯佩吉·古根海姆收藏馆；伦敦泰特美术馆；以及以色列海法博物馆等。

米罗拒绝传统技术，创作通过象征、色彩和形式传达他内心世界的作品。他将抽象、超现实主义和童趣般的简单融为一体，挑战传统。宇宙、自然和人类状况的主题渗透到他的艺术中，邀请观众发挥他们的想象力。米罗的遗产以其创新的方法和唤起快乐和自发性的能力激励着艺术家。他的影响从绘画延伸到雕塑、陶瓷和版画。跨越六十余载，他对艺术领域的不懈探索巩固了他作为20世纪最重要艺术家之一的地位。米罗的创作之旅以实验和独特的视觉语言为特征，在艺术界留下了不可磨灭的印记。

Image Credit: Portrait of Joan Miro, Barcelona, 13 June 1935. Courtesy of the Carl Van Vechten Photographs collection at Library of Congress