Personalitatea iconarului Savu Moga pusă în valoare de o colecție muzeală

Olimpia-Angela COMAN-SIPEANU

Keywords: Savu Moga icon painter, icons on glass, ASTRA National Museum Complex collection, Sibiu, thematic repertoire, artistic value.

Abstract

The Personality of Savu Moga the Icon Painter Showed off by a Museum Collection

Savu Moga (1816-1899) is the creator of an exceptional artistic work, and he is a remarkable personality of painting icons on glass in the second half of the 19th century. He is a peasant icon painter as many of his predecessors or contemporaries. In spite of this, the artistic value and quality of his icons show a well defined artistic personality, a gifted painter who beautifully masters his artistic skills. His icons are remarkable due to their minute, clear and elegant style and also to their brightness and subtle but rich chromatics that is ennobled by the golden sheets. His art is full of harmony and it is the result of the skillfully joining of the dynamic drawing and the well defined colors. Savu Moga is among the few ones who signed his icons. ASTRA Museum collection preserves at least 28 icons on glass of which 3 have his signature and are dated, 23 are only dated, and 2 are undated. The last 2 icons could be assigned to the same painter by analogy to the first icons. The icons from ASTRA Museum collection were painted through 1841-1882 and they cover a period of 41 years of Savu Moga artistic creation, and they emphasize both the development of his style as well as the high complexity of his thematic repertoire.

Prezență remarcabilă în peisajul picturii pe sticlă din a doua jumătate a secolului al XIX-lea din Țara Oltului, creator al unei opere de excepție, caracterizată printr-o bogăție și o varietate puțin obișnuite, **Savu Moga** (1816-1899) este, asemeni atâtor iconari antecesori sau contemporani lui, un meșter țăran. Originar din Giurtelecu Şimleului, comuna Măeriște, jud. Sălaj¹, stabilit în 1843 în Arpașu de Sus, Moga a ostenit vreme de o jumătate de veac în pictura icoanelor pe sticlă², rămânând totuși plugar³. Despre formația sa nu se știe cu certitudine nimic. Se presupune că tehnica picturii pe sticlă a adus-o din Nordul Transilvaniei, iar

¹ Proca 1994, p. 9.

² Metes 1964, p. 746.

³ Dancu, Dancu 1975, p. 75.