Johann Nepomuk Strixner (1782-1855) After Baccio Bandinelli, Entombment Of Christ, 1810

90 EUR

Signature : Johann Nepomuk Strixner

Period : 19th century

Condition : Bon état

Material : Paper

Length : 46 cm

Width : 27 cm

Description

Johann
Nepomuk Strixner (1782 Altötting - 1855
Munich) after Baccio Bandinelli (1488
or 1493 Florence - 1560 ibid.), Entombment of
Christ, c. 1810. Lithograph on
brownish handmade paper with watermark. 21.5
cm x 33 cm (depiction), 29 cm x
46.5 cm (sheet size), signed "N.[epomuk]
Strixner" in the plate lower right and
inscribed "Baccio Bandinelli" as Bandinelli's
drawing lower left.
- The left
wide margin in particular with creases, minimal
foxing, otherwise in good
condition with a strong impression.

- Drawn

Dealer

Arcadia Art
Embark on a voyage of discovery to Arcadia - the realm of art!

Tel : 0049

Mobile : 0176 226 19 112

Fehmarner Str. 16

Berlin 13353

Thoughts -

The Romantic period brought a new appreciation of drawing as a direct expression of artistic genius. In accordance with the Florentine art theory of Bandinelli's time, the disegno was seen as a manifestation of the artistic idea, which was put down on paper with sprezzatura - the unerringly ingenious artistic lightness. Analogous to the emergence of handwriting as an expression of character, drawing in the Romantic period was perceived as the artist's characteristic handwriting. Drawing opened up the artist's pictorial thinking and made it possible to participate visually in the artistic process.

Baccio Bandinelli, the eternal rival of Michelangelo and Benvenuto Cellini, created the monumental effect of a funeral before our eyes with just a few strokes of the brush. The descent into the almost unfathomable darkness takes place through the immense opening of the cave, where the cross is carried down in front of the body of Christ as a sign of death and victory over death. The subsequent body of Christ is only hinted at, and yet it unfolds the highest presence in the image, as our imagination, animated by the drawing, brings the image to life, so that we in turn become "artists".

About the artist

Johann Nepomuk Strixner was one of the pioneers of the lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder around 1800, which opened up completely new possibilities for the reproduction of drawings.

While
Strixner was still working on the lithographic
reproductions of Dürer's hand
drawings published by Alois Senefelder, he began
to create his own monumental
work together with Ferdinand Piloty. Between
1808 and 1815, the two artists
created 432 lithographs after hand drawings by
old masters. Strixner later
became famous for his reproductions of the
painting collection of the brothers
Sulpiz and Melchior Boisserée and their friend
Johann Baptist Bertram, made
between 1821 and 1840.