

**BIOGRAPHICAL CATALOG OF
THE PRINCIPAL ITALIAN
PAINTERS: WITH A TABLE OF THE
CONTEMPORARY SCHOOLS OF
ITALY**

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Biographical Catalog of the Principal Italian Painters: With a Table of the Contemporary Schools of Italy by Maria Farquhar & Ralph N. Wornum

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MARIA FARQUHAR & RALPH N. WORNUM

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PAINTERS: WITH A TABLE OF THE
CONTEMPORARY
SCHOOLS OF ITALY**

S. M. C. de Havilland 1636
Farquhar, Maria

BIOGRAPHICAL CATALOGUE

The Niccolò Machiavelli

OF THE PRINCIPAL

32 Piazza di Spagna

ITALIAN PAINTERS,

WITH

A TABLE OF THE CONTEMPORARY SCHOOLS OF ITALY.

DESIGNED AS

A HAND-BOOK TO THE PICTURE GALLERY.

BY A LADY.

EDITED

BY RALPH N. WORNUM.

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AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

I VENTURE to present to the public this little Biographical Catalogue of the principal Italian painters, in the hope that it will be found useful as a companion to the picture galleries of Italy.

My aim has been merely to give a short sketch, compiled from various authors, of the life and works of each artist, confining myself to the leading characteristics which distinguish them, and to the enumeration of their principal works.

To Mr. Wornum, who has kindly undertaken the task of editing the work, I am under great obligations. His extensive knowledge on subjects connected with art, aided by the possession of a large collection of the more recent works in art literature, has enabled him not only to correct errors, but to supply much new and valuable information.

A Tabular view of the Schools of Italian Painting will be found attached to the work, containing the names of those painters who have most influenced or contributed to the progress or vicissitudes of art. This Table has been constructed with care with reference to the different Schools. I trust that it will not only serve as an assistance to the memory, but that the synoptical view it presents will enable the reader to trace the growth and decline of art at particular periods, and be suggestive of many interesting deductions.

Should the information which the book contains induce any one to seek from deeper sources further knowledge on this engrossing and elevating subject, I shall feel that my reward greatly exceeds my deserts. And should it meet with the approval of the public, I shall hope to proceed with a Catalogue of the artists of other countries.

MARIA FARQUHAR.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters.

2. The second part outlines the specific procedures for handling sensitive information and data. It stresses the need for strict confidentiality and the implementation of robust security measures to protect against unauthorized access and data breaches.

3. The third section addresses the requirements for reporting and documentation. It details the frequency and format of reports, ensuring that all relevant information is captured and presented in a clear and concise manner.

4. The fourth part focuses on the role of internal controls and audits. It highlights the importance of regular audits to identify and address any weaknesses or irregularities in the organization's operations and financial statements.

5. The final section discusses the overall goal of achieving operational excellence through continuous improvement and innovation. It encourages the organization to embrace change and seek out new opportunities for growth and development.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

“Du hast bisher die schönen Bilder angestaunt, als wären es wunderwerke, vom himmel auf die erde heruntergefallen. Aber bedenke, dass dies alles werk von Menschenhänden ist—was meynst du nun? Solltest du nicht lust empfinden, von den Männern, welche sich in der Malherey hervorgethan haben, etwas mehreres zu erfahren?”

Such were the impressive words of the young enthusiastic Wachenroder sixty years ago, when men really cared little either about painters or their works. This is a matter in which, since then, we have made much progress, and by some the era of the new epoch of art criticism is identified with the appearance of Wachenroder's *Heart Effusions of an Art-loving Monk*, which, though now little more than a curiosity, was then a repertory of new and charming reflections. Criticism till then, probably, was almost exclusively material, but we have since run into the other extreme.

In both cases the authors of the works which are the prime cause of the delights and the intellectual exercises so engrossing to some, have been altogether neglected. We have been too habitually content to admire pictures without inquiring into the characters or fortunes of the devoted men who have produced them. While some works are faithful objective pictures of men and manners, others are simply subjective exponents of character; and others, without being exactly either, are often nevertheless good indices to both the moral and intellectual tendencies of an age.

Still it is impossible to feel much about pictures, and even more difficult to comprehend the nature of art epochs, without some personal knowledge of their artists. It is unquestionable that a knowledge of the painter will frequently cause an interest in a work that would be otherwise overlooked or forgotten; and what is true of individual works is true also of collections. Travellers saunter through picture galleries until they are tired of the very name of art, and eventually glory in neither knowing nor caring

anything about it. The real cause of this nonchalance is ignorance, and the cause of the ignorance is the difficulty of acquiring the right information exactly when it is wanted. If catalogues of picture galleries were properly made, or something much more to the purpose than mere lists of names and titles of pictures, such information would certainly be much more available than it is at present; but even if catalogues were as they should be, our difficulties would be but half obviated, as there would still be the necessity of purchasing and carrying many books, in itself an inconvenience sufficiently great to deter all but the most energetic from troubling themselves about the matter at all. A general guide that could be made available on all occasions is what is really required.

We take it for granted, then, that people are generally indifferent about pictures and painters, and really ignorant of the vast stores of Italy in particular, illustrating this interesting subject, even after they have seen them, because they have not had any easy ready means of instructing themselves in the matter, when the opportunity has offered. All intelligent travellers must have felt this; vast series of frescoes, causing epochs in art, consummate oil pictures: the crowning efforts of Italian civilisation and ingenuity are crowded together in one confused chaos in their minds, because, when they saw them they could not identify the true positions of their authors, and thus grasp an adequate impression to be treasured in the memory. People are generally interested in what they understand, and though every subject represented may carry its own interest with it, the interest of a subject is quite distinct from the interest we take in a work of art. The canvases and walls of Italy illustrate almost every important matter in the history of human civilisation, but it is not this class of interest that this little hand-book pretends to enhance. Independent of the subject, without a knowledge of the character and position of a master, a picture is at most a pleasing distribution of masses of light and shade, and colour. To add, then, to this enjoyment, the pleasure of enjoying a painting also as a work of art, is opening up a new province of delight to the visitor to a picture gallery, and this is the interest that this little hand-book does lay pretensions to develop. The art itself has its history and its difficulties, and every master has his individual services to be recognised, as well as his position; and it is his position which qualifies his merits, and defines his rank among painters.

Without a moderate preparation of this kind no picture gallery can be appreciated or thoroughly enjoyed, and no opportunity fairly used; the more frequent the visits to galleries, the more is the

necessity felt for some such general guide, applicable in a measure to all occasions. Ordinary guide-books do not in any way meet this necessity, nor do the catalogues of collections themselves, even in their own individual cases, except in two or three rare instances; Dictionaries of Painters are meagre, cumbrous, and inaccurate; and even a good history is as ill adapted for incidental reference, as for the pocket. It was under these impressions that Miss Farquhar took the meritorious resolution of attempting to supply in some degree this admitted desideratum, and the present little work is the result; the object has been to produce a pocket hand-book which should contain much essential information in a very small compass. The task has not been an easy one, though for the present its sphere has been limited to Italy; which is in itself, however, more important in such a matter than all the other countries of Europe combined.

The object of compression being paramount, the constant endeavour, as a general rule, has been to try how little, compatible with utility, could be said about each painter, and in some cases the notices may appear extremely bare; but, of course, even in this respect due deference has been paid to the respective importance of the several painters; and where compression into a small space was so essential, the omission altogether of a vast number of names became a necessity. The artists inserted constitute about one-fourth only of those recorded in Italian art literature, but it is hoped that the work will be found to contain notices of all the principal men of the Schools whose works are likely to be of any interest, either on account of their absolute merits or their period; yet that there are some improper omissions in a work of this extent cannot fail to be the case. The articles consist in general of the essential biographical facts, when known, and a concise character of the painter's style; with a notice of the most accessible of his principal works: this last has been a very laborious portion of the task, and, as pictures are so constantly changing owners, will always be the most difficult to secure accuracy in. In this portion of the book several thousand works are noticed, and their dates frequently affixed; though even such a number may be comparatively small, few books notice so many, and those are not portable: indeed the list in the precise form here presented is new.

It will probably be remarked that the Berlin Gallery is quoted, in the cases of rare masters, more often, perhaps, than any other. Though this Gallery had considerable advantages in its formation, and certainly contains several examples of uncommon masters, the