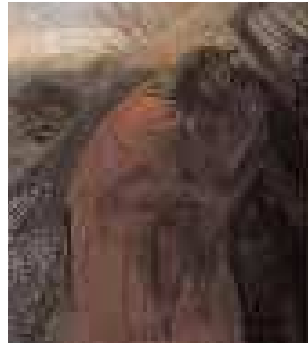


# Previati Via Crucis (14 canvases)

- a. Inv. 23467  
Jesus is condemned to death
- b. Inv. 23468  
Jesus carries the cross
- c. Inv. 23469  
Jesus falls for the first time
- d. Inv. 23470  
Jesus meets his mother
- e. Inv. 23471  
Simon helps Jesus carry the cross
- f. Inv. 23472  
Veronica wipes the face of Jesus
- g. Inv. 23473  
Jesus falls for the second time
- h. Inv. 23474  
Jesus meets the women of Jerusalem
- i. Inv. 23475  
Jesus falls for the third time
- l. Inv. 23476  
Jesus is stripped of his garments
- m. Inv. 23477  
Jesus is nailed to the cross
- n. Inv. 23478  
Jesus dies on the cross
- o. Inv. 23479  
Jesus is taken down from the cross
- p. Inv. 23480  
Jesus is buried



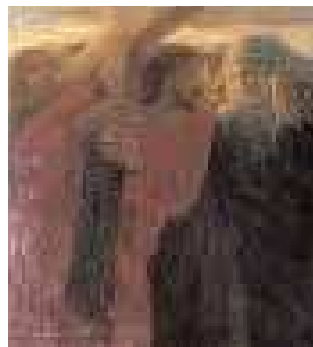
a



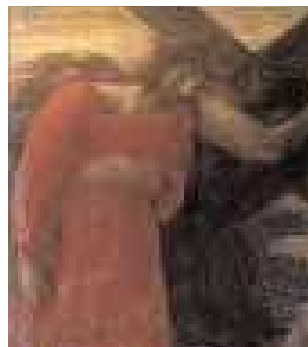
b



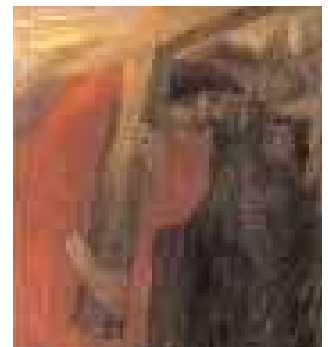
c



d



e



f

## STATE OF PRESERVATION

Unfortunately, the conditions of this wonderful work of art are precarious. In fact, the restoration of 1990 provoked an excessive tension of the canvases which damaged the colors with small cracks and fissures. Thus, an immediate conservation process is needed.

## RESTORATION PROCESS INCLUDES

- Cleaning of the surface
- Control of the tension and state of the canvases
- Integration of the details
- Scientific studies and researches on the technique of execution.
- Photographic Documentation
- New frames made of cherry wood.

Total Cost € 14.250,00

► Born in Ferrara in 1852, Gaetano Previati is one of the most important Italian artists of the nineteenth century. He is also well known for bringing new materials and style into sacred contemporary art.

During his career, he first joined the artistic movement of the Scapigliatura in Milan, but later he became known for his skills in the artistic movement known as divisionism. He studied in Florence and Milan and he also attended the Academy of Brera. The Vatican Museums' Contemporary Art Collection has one of the most important masterpieces of this artist: the Via Crucis. Previati painted three versions of the Via Crucis or the Way of the Cross and this is the last and most famous one (1901). It consists of 14 canvases, characterized by a multicolored use of contrasting figures in their

dispositions and this, along with the nontraditional use of diagonal brushwork or strokes of paint, brings a contemporary and modern feel to the observer of a very traditional religious work of popular piety.