



ART HISTORY LECTURE SERIES

RAPHAEL

Presented by Victoria Martino

Lectures will be live-streamed via Zoom. Ticket holders will receive a link a week before the first lecture.

Join art historian Victoria Martino for an in-depth look at the life, work, and legacy of a Renaissance master whose influence on art and aesthetics is still felt 500 years after his death. The consummate example of the “Renaissance man,” Raphael excelled in all artistic disciplines. Beloved, admired, and emulated by all who knew him, he exemplified the essential virtues of the courtier, rising higher in the social hierarchy than any other artist of his time.

SEPTEMBER 22: THE EARLY YEARS (1483–1504)

Son of court painter Giovanni Santi, Raphael was trained from early age as a painter and courtier. Orphaned by age 11, Raphael took over the management of his father’s workshop and was apprenticed to Pietro Perugino. Raphael’s prolific output at this time indicates his popularity as a painter throughout Umbria.

SEPTEMBER 29: FLORENCE (1504–1508)

The young “master” broadened his horizons by moving to Florence, where he studied the work of Leonardo and Michelangelo, assimilating aspects of their artistry without losing his own developing style. He immersed himself in the study of classical antiquity, using elements from sarcophagi in his work. At the suggestion of the papal architect Donato Bramante, Pope Julius II invited the young artist to Rome, where he spent the rest of his life.

OCTOBER 6: ROME (1508–1520)

Pope Julius II commissioned Raphael to paint frescoes in his private library. His work greatly admired, Raphael created more papal work, including tapestry cartoons for the Sistine Chapel, and became the most sought-after artist in Rome, painting various subjects, decorating villas, and designing chapels and churches.

OCTOBER 13: WORKSHOP AND COLLABORATIONS

Receiving more commissions than he could execute, Raphael built up a studio of assistants, which grew to include 50 artists, some of whom became famous in their own right. Raphael designed and decorated villas for the patrician class, and after Bramante’s death, became architect for St. Peter’s Basilica.

OCTOBER 20: CRITICAL RECEPTION THROUGH THE CENTURIES

Thousands attended young Raphael’s funeral, and he was buried in great pomp in the Pantheon. Over the centuries, he became the most important artist to either imitate or rebel against: hero of Renaissance humanism and classicism, antihero of Mannerism and the Baroque; model for the German Nazarene movement, nemesis of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood in England.

TUESDAYS

SEPT 22, 29

OCT 6, 13, 20

6:30 PM

A series of five lectures

TICKETS

Series: \$55 members / \$70 nonmembers
Individual: \$12 members / \$15 nonmembers

Tickets purchased online are subject to ticketing fees.

For more information and to order tickets:
ljathenaeum.org/art-history-lectures.

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