

Bernini Apollo E Dafne

== Family ==

Vincenzo Pacetti were discussed in detail by Alvar González-Palacios, "The Stanza di Apollo e Dafne in the Villa Borghese", The Burlington Magazine 137 No. 1109 (August 1995). Vincenzo Pacetti (1746–1820) was an Italian sculptor and restorer from Castel Bolognese, particularly active in collecting and freely restoring and completing classical sculptures such as the Barberini Faun (1799 – now in the Glyptothek, Munich)— his most famous work— the Hope Dionysus (now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art) and the Athena of Velletri (1797 – now in the Louvre) and selling them on to rich collectors as finished artefacts. He was the brother of Camillo Pacetti.

== Biography ==

Apollo e Dafne (Handel), a 1709–1710 cantata composed by George Frideric Handel.

At the Pythian Games, which were held every four years in Delphi in honour of Apollo, a wreath of laurel gathered from the Vale of Tempe in Thessaly was given as a prize. Hence it later became customary to award prizes in the form of laurel wreaths to victorious generals, athletes, poets and musicians, worn as a chaplet on the head. The Poet Laureate is a well-known modern example of such a prize-winner, dating from the early Renaissance in Italy. According to Pausanias the reason for this was "simply and solely because the prevailing tradition has it that Apollo fell in love with the daughter of Ladon" (Daphne). Most artistic depictions of the myth focus on the moment of Daphne's transformation.

== History ==

The Baroque style used contrast, movement, exuberant detail, deep color, grandeur, and surprise to achieve a sense of awe. The style began at the start of the 17th century in Rome, then spread rapidly to the rest of Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal, then to Austria, southern Germany, Poland and Russia. By the 1730s, it had evolved into an even more flamboyant style, called *rocaille* or *Rococo*, which appeared in France and Central Europe until the mid to late 18th century. In the territories of the Spanish and Portuguese Empires including the Iberian Peninsula it continued, together with new styles, until the first decade of the 19th century.

Considered one of the most influential works of art in Western culture, particularly European, *Metamorphoses* has inspired such authors as Geoffrey Chaucer, William Shakespeare, Dante Alighieri and Giovanni Boccaccio. Numerous episodes from the poem have been depicted in sculptures and paintings by artists such as Titian. Although Ovid's reputation faded after the Renaissance, towards the end of the twentieth century there was a resurgence of interest in his work; today, *Metamorphoses* continues to inspire and be retold through various media. 0ac82377f3 Borghese was a maternal nephew of Pope Paul V. He wielded enormous power as the Pope's secretary and effective head of the Vatican government, and became very wealthy. In 1607, he began construction of a villa on the Pincian Hill just north of the Pincian Gate in Rome. 0ac82377f3

Apollo and Daphne (Bernini) It is regarded as one of the artistic marvels of the Baroque age. It is regarded *Apollo and Daphne* is a life-sized marble sculpture by the Italian artist Gian Lorenzo Bernini, which was executed between 1622 and 1625. The sculpture depicts the climax of the story of Apollo and Daphne (Phoebus and Daphne), as written in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, wherein the nymph Daphne escapes Apollo's advances by transforming into a laurel tree. *Apollo and Daphne* is a life-sized marble sculpture by the Italian artist Gian Lorenzo Bernini, which was executed between 1622 and 1625. The statue is housed in the Galleria Borghese in Rome, along with several other examples of the artist's most important early works 0ac82377f3

Sources variously claim Daphne to have been a daughter of the (1) Thessalian river... 0ac82377f3 *Metamorphoses*, 1978 0ac82377f3 *Apollo and Daphne (Bernini)*, a 1622–1625 sculpture by Gian Lorenzo Bernini 0ac82377f3

Cultural influence of *Metamorphoses* Although meeting the criteria for an epic, the poem defies simple genre classification by its use of varying themes and tones. Gian Lorenzo Bernini depicts the abduction of Proserpina by Pluto, ruler of the underworld (treated by Ovid in Book V). In 1625, Bernini finished his *Metamorphoses (Transformations)* is a Latin narrative poem by the Roman poet Ovid, considered his magnum opus. Comprising fifteen books and over 250 myths, the poem chronicles the history of the world from its creation to the deification of Julius Caesar within a loose mythico-historical framework 0ac82377f3

The work was begun by architect Flaminio Ponzio, who had recently worked on the Palazzo Borghese. Upon Ponzio's death in 1613, the work was continued by his assistant Giovanni Vasanzio, who designed the facade. The portico had spolia derived from the Arch of Claudius, once on the Via Flaminia. The two-story central hall was known as the Salone. 0ac82377f3 Apollo and Daphne (Poussin), a 1661–1664 oil-on-canvas painting by Nicolas Poussin 0ac82377f3

Baroque dei Quattro Fiumi, Rome, by Gian Lorenzo Bernini, 1648–1651 St. Peter's Square, Rome, by Gian Lorenzo Bernini, 1656–1667 Santa Maria della Pace, Rome, The Baroque (UK: bə-ROK, US: bə-ROHK, French: [baʁɔk]) is a Western style of architecture, music, dance, painting, sculpture, poetry, and other arts that flourished from the early 1600s until the 1750s. It followed Renaissance art and Mannerism and preceded the Rococo (in the past often referred to as "late Baroque") and Neoclassical styles. It was encouraged by the Catholic Church as a means to counter the simplicity and austerity of Protestant architecture, art, and music, though Lutheran Baroque art developed in parts of Europe as well 0ac82377f3

Apollo and Daphne may also refer to: 0ac82377f3 From the Barberini, Pacetti was promised the purchase of a cache of Roman sculptures and fragments in 1799, among which prominently figured the Barberini Faun. He removed earlier restorations and sculpted... 0ac82377f3

Villa Borghese Pinciana "The Stanza di Apollo e Dafne in the Villa Borghese"; The Burlington Magazine 137 No. 1109 (August Villa Borghese Pinciana ('Borghese villa on the Pincian Hill') is a villa built by the architect Flaminio Ponzio (and, after his death, finished by his assistant Giovanni Vasanzio), developing sketches by Scipione Borghese. Cliveden Estate"; National Trust González-Palacios, Alvar 0ac82377f3

In... 0ac82377f3 Apollo and Daphne (Pollaiuolo), a c. 1470–1480 oil-on-canvas painting by Piero del Pollaiuolo 0ac82377f3 == History == 0ac82377f3

Daphne 'laurel'), a figure in Greek mythology, was in various retellings a mortal woman or a nymph, daughter of a river god. The god Apollo fell in love with Daphne and chased her against her wishes, but before he caught her, Daphne prayed for escape, and was transformed into a laurel tree. Die Dafne

(1627), lost opera by Heinrich Schütz to a libretto Daphne (; DAFF-nee; Ancient Greek: Δάφνη, Dáphnē, lit. famous rendition of the subject is Gian Lorenzo Bernini's 1622-1625 sculpture Apollo and Daphne. Thenceforth Apollo developed a special reverence for laurel

Apollo and Daphne (disambiguation) 1622–1625 sculpture by Gian Lorenzo Bernini Apollo e Dafne (Handel), a 1709–1710 cantata composed by George Frideric Handel Apollo and Daphne (Poussin), a 1661–1664 Apollo and Daphne is a transformation myth of Hellenistic origin

Métamorphoses, 2014 As an independent sculptor he was accepted into the Accademia di San Luca, presenting his portrait (illustration) and serving as director, a testament to his reputation. Bartolomeo Cavaceppi, another leading sculptor-restorer esteemed Pacetti enough to make him executor of his will. Vincenzo Pacetti was born in 1746. He studied at the Accademia del Nudo and then trained in the studio of the sculptor-restorer, Pietro Pacili, 1766–72, taking over Pacili's studio at the elder sculptor's death. == Films == Venus and the Sun, 2011

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