save the artistic heritage

Save the Artistic Heritage presents

La Scapiliata by Leonardo da Vinci and Herodias Brings the Head of St. John the Baptist to Salome by Bernardino Luini

Dialogue of masterpieces, between history and technology

The famous painting by Leonardo da Vinci, Head of a Woman, also known as La Scapiliata is a small wooden panel, first mentioned in 1627 in Federico Gonzaga's inventories: "a sketched painting depicts the head of a woman with disheveled hair... work by Leonardo da Vinci". The work is still surrounded by mystery: the timing of the artwork is uncertain as well as its nature, origin and destination. Through the years many scholars have tried to unveil the painting's history with different hypotheses and clues, starting from the few existing traces: La Scapiliata's location in Mantua between 1531 and 1627 and its re-emerging in Parma in 1826, where it is currently situated in the Monumental Complex of Pilotta.

The elegant Head of a Woman is compared here to another Renaissance masterpiece: Herodias Brings the Head of St. John the Baptist to Salome by Bernardino Luini. The artwork dates to 1527 and it has been preserved in the Uffizi since 1739. It is a work of great historical importance, especially for its connection to La Scapiliata's mystery. The surprising resemblance between Leonardo's Head of a Woman and the female protagonist of the Lombard artist suggests that Leonardo's model inspired the young artists in Milan at least until 1530, underlining the strong influence the great Tuscan master had on his young followers who had studied in his workshop.

The dialogue between the two masterpieces by Leonardo and Luini has been made possible thanks to the digital reproduction in the form of DAW® – Digital Art Work, digital copies reproduced in limited series, numbered and certified, in 1:1 scale, all in all faithful to the original one. DAW®s are made by using innovative patented technology of Cinello, launched in 2015 by two established engineers in the field of information technology – John Blem and Franco Losi – latter the son of a well-known painter from Piacenza.

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With the approval of MiBAC, Cinello has signed agreements with the most important Italian public and private museums – Monumental Complex of Pilotta of Parma, Gallerie dell'Accademia of Venice, Museum and Real di Bosco of Capodimonte, Uffizi Galleries, Pinacoteca di Brera, Veneranda Biblioteca Ambrosiana, Museo di Palazzo di Pretorio of Prato, Monte dei Paschi di Siena Foundation – which have authorized the reproduction of a wide selection of their most famous masterpieces. For every DAW® half of the net revenues will be shared with the museum that holds the original artwork, avoiding this way the possible dispersion of value of the artistic heritage that the digitalization could imply, and guaranteeing new resources for its preservation and valorization.

The initiative is promoted by Save the Artistic Heritage, a non-profit association founded with the goal of valorizing the Italian historical and artistic heritage in Italy and abroad.

www.savetheartisticheritage.com www.cinello.com

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