The background of the entire image is Leonardo da Vinci's famous fresco 'The Last Supper'. It depicts Jesus Christ seated at the center of a long table with his twelve apostles. The scene is set in a room with a wooden ceiling and several windows in the background. The painting is rendered in a soft, sfumato style. Overlaid on the top center of the painting is a graphic logo consisting of three vertical bars in yellow, red, and blue, with thin white lines extending from their tops and bottoms. Below this logo, the text 'THE LAST SUPPER' is written in a large, white, serif font. Underneath that, 'LEONARDO DA VINCI' is written in a smaller, white, sans-serif font.

THE
LAST SUPPER
LEONARDO DA VINCI

Leonardo da Vinci. The Last Supper

A key work of art history

"One of you will betray me."

(Mt 26,11)



At the last meal Jesus had with his disciples, he had a frightening message for them: "One of you will betray me," [Matthew 26:21]. The whole company is then in an uproar. Who is the traitor? Artist and polymath Leonardo (1452-1519) captures this moment at the refectory of the Santa Maria delle Grazie convent in Milan, all at an impressive scale of 9x4.2 m. The exhibit presents a monumental reproduction of the painting on a 1:1 scale.

The Last Supper is one of Leonardo da Vinci's most important works. He worked on it from 1495 to 1497 after being commissioned by Duke of Milan Ludovico I. Sforza.



While the original in distant Milan can only be viewed for 15 minutes for conservational reasons, visitors to the exhibit The Last Supper can study all the work's facets at their leisure.

Large-format sections highlight the tumult passing through the disciples following the announcement of a betrayal: uncertainty, disbelief, rage. Leonardo knew like no other how to enter into his figures' psyches, and reflected the protagonists' individual gestures and body language in an extreme situation. In so doing he shows his true observational and analytical prowess.





Martin Eri, Abendmahl, 2020
© toonpool.com/artists/Eri_64



Horst Wackerbarth, Geschlechter – Spiegelung
aus der Serie *Paradies jetzt*
Lisieux/Frankreich, 1993
© Atelier Wackerbarth



Renato Casaro, Invitation, 1992
© Renato Casaro

Da Vinci's Last Supper has survived through the centuries as the most famous and powerful depiction of the last supper in art history. Copies and additions up to the point of parodies can still be found in art and everyday cultural life. The exhibit presents the painting in addition to its artistic predecessors, such as Domenico Ghirlandaio and Andrea del Castagno, as well as pieces that were inspired on Leonardo's work.

These include works from the 16th century as well as contemporary interpretations, such as the popular poster by Renato Casaro depicting the last supper with Marilyn Monroe at the centre, surrounded by the biggest names in Hollywood.



Horst Wackerbarth, Farbanzeige für Otto Kern Jeans
Vogue – Ausgabe Januar 1994, S. 2–3
Lisieux/Frankreich, 1993
© Atelier Wackerbarth



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Kopie nach Leonardo *Das letzte Abendmahl* (Wandteppich), zwischen 1516 und 1524
Rom, Vatikanische Museen
© Governatorato dello Stato della Città del Vaticano – Direzione dei Musei e dei Beni Culturali



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Zhang Hongtu, *Das letzte Abendmahl*, New York 1989
Abu Dhabi, Collection of Guggenheim Museum
© Zhang Hongtu Studio.

Umfang der Ausstellung

- ❖ Large-format sections
- ❖ Preliminary studies and sketches
- ❖ Analysis of the painting
- ❖ Explanations of the composition
- ❖ History of its creation
- ❖ Explanations of the use of central perspective
- ❖ Pioneer in depicting the topic
- ❖ Light and aerial perspective
- ❖ Leonardo's work method
- ❖ Reception from the Renaissance to the present



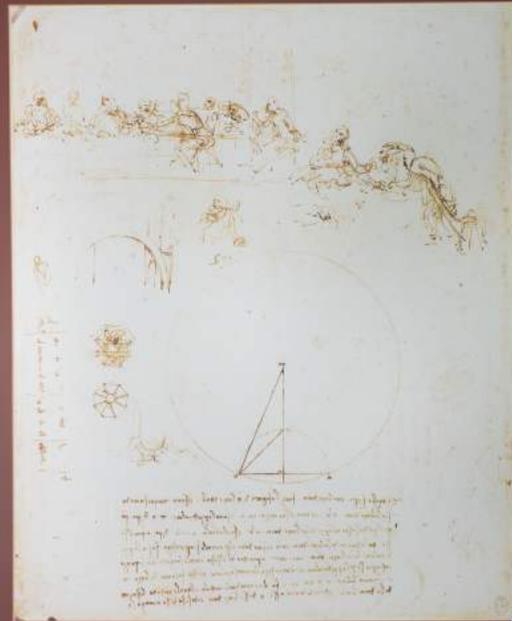
Curators

The imagery of Leonardo da Vinci's *The Last Supper* was created under the direction of museum director Dr Ingo Grabowsky and scientific project lead for the exhibit Dr Helga Fabritius for the Stiftung Kloster Dalheim.

Stiftung Kloster Dalheim. LWL Landesmuseum für Klosterkultur is one of the 18 member museums of the Landschaftsverband Westfalen-Lippe (LWL), and is Germany's only state museum for monastic cultural history. It is funded by the LWL and Stiftung Kloster Dalheim, and is located in the approximately 800-year-old former Dalheim Monastery.



Leonardo da Vinci, *Stipiti per due teste Albertini*, 1499
Venedig, Galleria dell'Accademia
© Alamy/Contrasto



Leonardo da Vinci, *Stipiti per due teste Albertini* and another drawing, 1499
London, Windsor Castle, Royal Library
Royal Collection Trust/© Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II 2021



Stiftung *Kloster Dalheim*
LWL-Landesmuseum für Klosterkultur

LWL

Für die Menschen.
Für Westfalen-Lippe.

Booking

Global Touring & Promotion Inc.

Glenn Blackmann

T: +1 615 278 9654

M: glenn@globaltouringandpromotion.com

Contact

An exhibition by together Promotion GmbH in cooperation with
Exhibition 4 You GmbH & Co.KG

together Promotion GmbH

Rodenberg Str. 17

D – 10439 Berlin

www.letzteabendmahl.de

www.lastsupper.live



Technical requirements:

Space: 250 to 350 m2

Ceiling height : 4 m

The exhibit will be adapted to the conditions on site. The main piece is originally 9x4 m. However, it can be delivered in smaller sections and then assembled.

Detailed audio guide

Dauer der Ausstellung

Generally 6 - 12 weeks

Set-up: 5 business days

Dismantling: 3 business days

Pending conditions on site