

**We are pleased to invite you to the opening of the exhibition**

With the support by  canton de  
**Vaud**  
 **SUNRISE**  
MEDICAL

**“TONDO”**

**BY MATTHIAS SOHR**

**Saturday, 2 September, from 6 to 8 pm**

From 3 September to 12 November 2017.  
Open 24 hours per day, 7 days a week.

Location:

**KMD – KUNSTHALLE MARCEL DUCHAMP | THE FORESTAY MUSEUM OF ART**  
Place d'Armes/Quai de l'Indépendance, Cully, Switzerland

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## **TONDO**

Most paintings have square corners, but some paintings are round.

A round painting is called tondo.

This is the short form of the Italian word “rotondo”, which means round.

The plural of tondo is tondi.

The special shape of tondi was invented in Italy in the city of Florence during the early Renaissance.

The Renaissance is a time period beginning in the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

During this period, artists were interested in very old round medallions and the round shape of the halos that are often seen in paintings in churches.

An architect named Brunelleschi loved all kinds of round shapes in buildings: in domes, arches, arcades and medallions.

Brunelleschi believed that spaces in buildings were like spaces on wall panels.

He thought of the spaces as groups of separate smaller spaces.

Brunelleschi put his medallions inside frames under roofs and inside arches.

This means he used architecture to attract attention to the medallions in their deep frames.

The round shapes and deep frames stood out from the wall and became tondi.

Before the Renaissance, paintings were usually part of something else, for example, part of a church or a wall.

During the Renaissance, paintings became separate objects that were not part of something else.

The paintings became pieces of art that could be moved from one location to another.

Similarly, the tondo can be moved around on the wall and from wall to wall.

As a result, paintings became more and more independent from the walls

and paneling behind them.

Independent means in this context that the paintings are not made to be specific to a time or place.

Instead, the paintings exist for their own sake.

The most radical expression of this new independence is the tondo.



“Infant,” sculpted by Andrea Della Robbia, on the facade of Brunelleschi’s “Spedale degli Innocenti” in Florence.

## **Who wrote this text?**

This easy-to-read English text was written by capito Oberösterreich.

The basis for the text was a book in German.

The original title of the book is “Der Tondo im Werk von Fritz Glarner. Eine Deutung”.

This book was written by Laura Arici.

The book was first published in Zurich in 1987.

**Matthias Sohr** was born in Düsseldorf in Germany in 1980.

He lives and works in Lausanne in Switzerland.