Trompe l'oeil: The Art of Deception

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Trompe l'oeil: The Art of Deception

Frank Tuchfarber, THE OLD VIOLIN, 1887, chromolithograph, 34 7/8 x 24 in.

Selections from the
Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery and Sculpture Garden
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
The Tenth Annual Sheldon Statewide Exhibition, 1996-97
Robert Arneson
1930-1992
BRICK MULTIPLE
1976, ceramic
each: 4 1/4 x 8 1/2 x 2 5/8 in.
UNL-F.M. Hall
Collection

Robert Arneson’s ceramic bricks, part of a series of fifty created in 1976, appear at first glance to be common construction elements mass-produced for the building trades. You may ask why such mundane objects are included in an exhibition of trompe l’eil American art. Look again, before you allow your eye to be fooled. These bricks are original handmade objects, signed (stamped) by the artist with his name. In creating Brick Multiple, the artist suggests an abstract type of portraiture, further implying that while structures may fall into ruin, the brick and the artist’s mark will endure.

Nicholas Alden Brooks
1849-c. 1904
TEN DOLLAR BILL
c.1880-1904, oil on canvasboard
6 3/4 x 10 in.
NAA-Extended loan from Anonymous donor
1991.L-24-91

Paper currency is ideally suited to trompe l’eil reproduction by a capable artist such as Nicholas Alden Brooks. The artist’s illusionist skills, his respect for and responsiveness to the elaborate faces of banknotes with their images and symbols, intricate embellishments and ornamental flourishes, signatures, numerals and letters in various styles are apparent in this oil on canvasboard painting. In a sense, the viewer finds his or her visual skills matched against the artist’s delineative skills. What appears to be a ten-dollar bill is, in reality, a work of art of significantly greater value.

Brian Connelly
1926-1962
STILL LIFE WITH FLOWERS
1952, casein on board
20 x 12 in.
UNL-Gift of Adams Bromley Sheldon
1959.U-211

Though his life ended prematurely at age thirty-six, artist Brian Connelly, primarily self-taught, established a reputation as a precise painter in the trompe l’eil tradition. A native of Oregon, Connelly studied the methods of 15th-century painters and traveled abroad before settling in Connecticut. Still Life With Flowers indicates the artist’s attention to the transparent and reflective qualities of glass. A view of the formal garden glimpsed through the window, bubbles and reflections in the vase, shadows and drops of water on the sill all convey an illusion of reality.

Roger Bailey
1940-
‘POTSDAM ENTRY FORM’ DURING PRINTING
n.d., silkscreen
16 1/2 x 13 1/2 in.
UNL-Thomas P. Coleman Memorial
1972.U-1046

UNL graduate Roger “Red” Bailey, currently a professor of art at St. Lawrence University in Canton, New York, has created a silkscreen print that “fools the eye” in several ways. The work involves an image of another silkscreen print, a photographic enlargement of a “call to entry” flyer for a juried exhibition, substituted for the original because it was so slick that pen or pencil would not adhere to the surface. Thus, it was impossible to enter the show. The artist cleverly pokes fun at the system while participating in it.

Vija Celmins
1939-
UNTITLED
1975, aquatint
12 7/16 x 16 7/16 in.
UNL-F.M. Hall Collection
1990.H-2939

What do you see as you look at Vija Celmins untitled work? Is this a representational image of something seen in the natural world, perhaps a view of a starry night sky? In fact, the stars, ocean, and desert are among the artist’s favorite motifs. When making a trompe l’eil illusion of stars, she works with slightly different telescopic photos of the same galaxy, recreating these photos using various media—graphite on paper, oil paint laboriously applied to canvas, or, in this case, the aquatint printmaking process—as she strives to achieve the most perfectly distilled image of reality possible.

Kenneth Davies
1925-
THE BLACKBOARD
1950, oil on canvas
20 x 26 in.
UNL-Gift of Mr. Arnott Folsom in memory of Mrs. E.C. Folsom
1953.U-108

Ken Davies has been involved with trompe l’eil painting since his graduation from the Yale School of Fine Art. Describing his early work, the artist writes, “My concern was painting an interesting composition of provocative objects so realistically that the viewer would be momentarily fooled into believing they were real.” At the time he made The Blackboard, he says he could not resist the temptation to express his feelings about it. Look carefully at the area just to the right of the fishing plug to see if you agree with his admittedly immodest opinion.
**TROMPE L'OEIL: THE ART OF DECEPTION**

The tenth annual Sheldon Statewide exhibition, *Trompe l'oeil: The Art of Deception*, marks a decade in the uniquely successful partnership between the Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery and Sculpture Garden, our principal funding support group, the Nebraska Art Association, a nonprofit volunteer membership organization dedicated to the advancement of the visual arts in Nebraska, and twenty-two Nebraska communities that have served as exhibition venues in the past ten years. Local sponsors who support the exhibition in their community, and volunteer docents who disseminate vitally important information to the school children and adults of Nebraska have been equally invaluable to the success of Sheldon Statewide. Their generosity has enabled over 133,000 individuals to experience both the immediate and long-range goals of Sheldon Statewide with ten diverse exhibitions, listed at the right, each offering a mini-art history course focusing on Sheldon Gallery's renowned collection.

Curated by Sheldon Gallery Director, George Neubert, *Trompe l'oeil: The Art of Deception* includes twenty works, paintings as well as sculptural objects, that are highly realistic and illusionistic. Trompe l'oeil, a French term meaning to fool, or deceive, the eye, describes the rarest form of traditional still-life painting. It is illusionism carried beyond certainty to deception. To successfully fool the eye of the viewer, artists choose objects, situations and compositional devices using as little depth as possible. A flat surface stops the eye at the picture plane, while objects placed upon this surface seem to protrude, slightly, into the viewer's space. Archetypal trompe l'oeil paintings are always still lifes, dealing with objects small enough to be represented in their natural size. Historically, the trompe l'oeil tradition in painting is rooted in antiquity. After the sixteenth century, still-life and illusionistic representation was practiced and refined by Dutch, Spanish, Italian and German artists. Severin Roesen's *Still Life With Fruit and Champagne Glass*, c.1857, shows the influence of classic seventeenth-century Dutch conventions.

Nineteenth-century artist William Michael Harnett's painting, *Old Violin*, is the subject of Frank Tuchfarber's hand-painted chromolithograph on glass, a rare reproduction of this famous work. Trompe l'oeil painting of paper currency was, and remains a characteristically American art form. Artists such as Nicholas A. Brooks and Otis Kaye, were extremely capable practitioners of this genre, a practice that baffled the Secret Service in the 1800s and resulted in passage of a bill by Congress in 1909 prohibiting all nonofficial copies of monetary tokens.

The work of contemporary artists remains true to the enduring tradition of trompe l'oeil in American art. Some contemporary artists, such as Audrey Flack, Ralph Goings and Don Eddy rely on the camera to gather visual information before painting a facsimile of reality. In contrast, Paul Sarkisian's remarkable painting, reminiscent of the still lifes of Harnett, relies on careful, personal observation. Ceramists Richard Shaw and Richard Newman draw on historical precedents as they duplicate, in clay, the optical appearance of objects. Indeed, some observers may be unaware that they are looking at replications and not the actual objects. In exalting mundane objects these artists invite our thoughtful examination of their insightful reflection and interpretations of American culture.

*Trompe l'oeil: The Art of Deception*, from the Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery and Sculpture Garden serves as a primary example of the University of Nebraska's mission of outreach in sharing the visual art of America with the citizens of Nebraska.

Nancy H. Dawson, Community Programs Coordinator

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**PREVIOUS SHELDON STATEWIDE EXHIBITIONS**

1987-88
*Miniature Masterworks*

1988-89
*Face to Face*

1989-90
*A Moment’s Notice: Still Lifes*

1990-91
*The Eternal Horizon: Landscapes*

1991-92
*Fish, Fowl and Fauna*

1992-93
*Earth and Fire: Ceramics*

1993-94
*Pictures on Stone: American Color Lithography*

1994-95
*Statues to Sculpture*

1995-96
*Transparent and Opaque: Watercolors*

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**Frank Tuchfarber**

active: 1870-1890


This rare Tuchfarber chromolithograph, printed on glass, is after William Harnett's popular trompe l'oeil oil painting purchased by Tuchfarber "as soon as it was unpacked," at the 13th Cincinnati Industrial Exposition in 1886. The painting was enormously popular and guards were stationed to keep curious admirers from touching the flat canvas to test the illusion. *The Old Violin* was important to Tuchfarber because he was able to produce from it what became his most famous chromo painted in 1887, both on paper and on glass.

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**William T. Wiley**

1937-
*I HOPE YOU LEARNED YOUR LESSON*

c.1974-75, etching 10 1/2 x 12 5/8 in. UNL-F.M. Hall Collection 1984.H-2842

California artist William T. Wiley's highly personal style combines realism, abstraction and written commentary. Wiley's realistic etching depicting a slate blackboard resulted from his experience in receiving through the mail a small slate, stamped, and addressed to him from a friend in New York. The slate arrived broken in several pieces with only the frame intact. Wiley had to reassemble the fragments before reading the message, "I hope you learned your lesson." His response was, "The slate broke. I hope you learned your lesson."
Complex reflections of highly polished silver tightly arranged in mirror and glass vitrines explore the relationship between perception and reality. Glass becomes the subject by which the artist examines the appearance of transparency and translucency. The window pane itself is as important to the artist as the fragmentary shapes that appear behind it as he creates a triple situation: surface, transparency allowing a second image and reflection of a third vision. In reality, the human eye cannot see all three separate images at the same time, but the artist makes the physiologically impossible seem logical.

Flawless rendering and virtually invisible brushstrokes characterize the work of Photo-Realist artist Ralph Goings. He is interested in conveying a quintessentially American experience through the impersonal, mechanical image of the photograph as he paints "a facsimile of reality." The artist says that specific subjects are selected because of the visual qualities of the objects and their random informal arrangement. Pie Case is a still-life simulation of recognizable objects meticulously executed with oil paint on canvas.

Working exclusively with pencil in the Photo-Realist manner, self-taught artist Dennis Martin has created a fascinating and thought-provoking image titled Evening Shower. Martin occasionally draws directly from life or from his imagination, but most often uses photographs as a reference, creating illusions of reality with a flawlessly accurate technique. His pencil is used delicately and patiently as textures in the drawing are built up gradually, layer upon layer.

Sculptor Richard Newman describes his work with this comment: "When we were both young, my baseball glove and I were practically inseparable. Now, as a full-time sculptor, I create leather-like illusions of these sensual, American icons in clay." Newman works with stoneware clay, creating a basic contour that is then carved, shaped and detailed to add the illusion of stitching, wrinkles, laces and knots. When the sculpture is dry, it is kiln fired and then stained to achieve the appearance of leather.
Charles Rain is considered a Magic Realist, one of a group of American artists who, in the 1940s, painted with extraordinary attention to realistic detail in the tradition of European trompe l'ceil painting. The precisely rendered elements of a composition, however, were often placed in bizarre or dreamlike settings. Rain wrote, "I have worked very hard to refine my craft, but more importantly I have worked hardest at enhancing my ability to see and thereby express an inner vision."

Throughout his career, Robert Rauschenberg’s art has included a wide range of media, reflecting the aesthetic complexities of the last half of the 20th century. Rauschenberg has challenged the restrictions of painting and sculpture with his belief that all life is open to art. *Tampa Clay Piece 3* reflects the artist’s fascination with the thrown-away junk of an industrial society. Working skillfully with clay, he has created a trompe l’ceil replica of a castoff corrugated packing box complete with printing, shipping labels and binding.

Paul Sarkisian’s untitled work can be described as “magically illusionistic.” Surely we are looking at real envelopes, showing evidence of human handling and held in place at the bottom of the frame by the glass covering. The trompe l’ceil format employed by Sarkisian requires the representation of objects selected for their flatness. The artist’s meticulously rendered representation of paper on paper fulfills his desire to make his paintings indistinguishable from the objects represented.

Mrs. Partch is the humorously appealing creation of California ceramic sculptor Richard Shaw. This lifelike stick-figure constructed of inanimate objects represents the artist’s acknowledgment of both European ceramics and American 19th-century trompe l’ceil painting traditions. At first glance, *Mrs. Partch* appears to be constructed of a tin can, a ball of twine, sticks and various racquet handles. Close observation reveals meticulously crafted porcelain, subjected to multiple firings and complex glazing. Shaw says he is always attracted to common objects, and it is “the idea of illusion” that he likes.
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