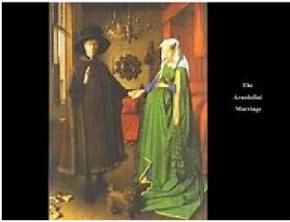


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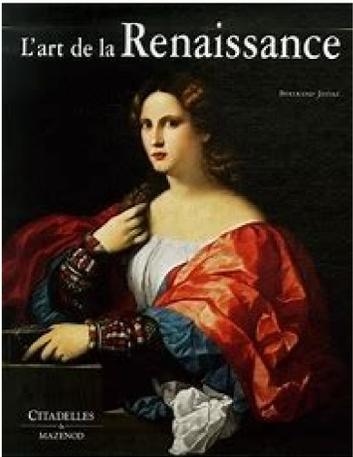
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Artist During This Period

- Jacopo Carucci, called Pontormo, was a mannerist artist
- Pontormo was born in 1494 and died in 1557
- He was heavily influenced by Michelangelo



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Photo courtesy: @Gardnermuseum / Twitter The biggest art theft in history occurred at the Isabella Gardner Stewart Museum, Boston, Massachusetts. On the 18th of March 1990, two thieves broke into the museum and remained with thirteen works of art, worth half a billion dollars. Despite a thorough investigation and several promising leads, Gardner's theft remains unsolved until today. While the details of the theft have been widely publicized, many people don't know much about the history of the museum and the incredible woman who started it all. Gardner has set up the popular art museum in Boston to hold his huge and valuable art collection. The museum houses over 7,500 pieces of art, including paintings, furniture, silver, sculptures, fabrics, ceramics and 1,500 rare books. Most of the masterpieces came from ancient Rome, medieval Europe, Renaissance Italy and Asia. Take a look at the events that led to Gardner's love of art, the beginnings of the museum and the greatest artist in Heist in history. Stewart Gardner was born in New York City on April 14th. His father, David Stewart, made a living importing Irish underwear. Growing up, he lived in a college place in Manhattan. When he was sixteen, Gardner moved to Paris with his family and completed his education abroad, allowing her to learn the art of Renaissance firsthand. In the 1858, the family returned to New York. Shortly afterwards, Gardner went to Boston to visit a former classmate from Paris, Julia Gardner. Gardner introduced Stewart Gardner to his brother, John "Jack" Lowell Gardner Jr. despate his biggest personality in life, Isabella was a small camera shy! In a letter to Edmund Hill, he wrote, "I am never photographed, unless by some son of Kodak, who does it in anger, and without my permission." Pic.Twitter.com/nfm3bseihuy "Gardner Museum November 25, 2018 Jack Gardner was in the banking business and a member of Boston's upper class. Two years after Stewart Gardner meets Gardner in Boston, they decided to tie the knot. On April 10, 1860, Stewart Gardner and Jack Gardner were married at Grace Church in New York City. Stewart Gardner's father gave the couple a house at 152 Beacon Street in Boston. The Gardners started a life together in their new home in Boston, which was located on the richest street in Back Bay. Shortly thereafter, Gardner had a son, John Lowell Gardner III, born on June 18, 1863. The new parents nicknamed their son it - Jackie. In the middle of 1860, a series of unfortunate events struck Stewart Gardner's life. His son, Jackie, died of pneumonia in 1865. A year later, Stewart Gardner suffered a very fatal abortion and discovered that she was unable to have more children. At the same time, his sister-in-law and a close friend, Julia Gardner, died away. The terrible news left Isabella Stewart Gardner heartbroken and depressed. On the advice of his doctor, in 1876, the Gardners travelled to Paris, Scandinavia, and Russia for a year. During the trip, Stewart Gardner's health improved and created scrapbooks of his adventures. #OnQuestay in 1886, Henry James introduced Isabella to John Singer Sargent in London, where he visited his studio to see her infamous portrait, it - "Madame X.â" This introduction would lead to a long and historic friendship! Image: pic.twitter.com/m5splnkkxAcAo "Gardner Museum (@GardNermuseum) October 28, 2018 Stewart Gardner's trip to Europe and Russia made her a desire to see the rest of the world. In 1874, the Gardners travelled to the Middle East, Europe and Paris. The couple explored America, Europe and Asia in the late 1880s. During their adventures abroad, the couple gained an even greater knowledge of the arts and culture. Gardners started collecting art in Europe. When Stewart Gardner inherited \$1.75 million from his has focused on the cultivation of his collection of European fine arts. "The concert of Johannes Vermeer was one His first purchases. From Egypt at the Far East, the Gardners collected paintings and statues from all over the world at the end of the years 1890. The Gardner also began to get tapestries, photographs, silver and manuscripts during their travels. Venice, Italy, became its favorite city to visit because the artists often visited the barbarian palace, where the Gardner stayed. She became habitual of the building, passing time with the artists and buying works of art. If it was not quite evident from the Venetian-inspired courtyard, Isabella had a real passion for Venice. Translated by Italian, wrote: A "The countryside comforts me, but Venice is the only one that can make me happy. Oh blessed Venice, I never want to leave you. A "Pic.Twitter.com/PJ00Q0B6JHBAAJ Gardner Museum (@GardNermuseum) August 26, 2018 Stewart Gardner becomes famous for his enormous art collection, but many did not know that the male friends of him had helped him buy some of the Works of him. The historian of the Bernard Berenson art has helped him buy nearly 70 pieces alone. In 1890, most of the art collectors were men; It was rare that women collected works of art. The Christina Nielsen art curator explained the auction process to Wbur, saying: A "He has a red man on behalf of her. He sits down the room, and has a handkerchief on his face. The main competitors of him were offering the one against the other, so they made a sort of A "Gentleman." Meanwhile, her agent she fell inside her and bought the picture and suddenly Isabella Stewart Gardner has become a well-known name in the art world. A "Isabella had too much presence for just one name! She has often cited in the pages of the Boston company as a "Belleâ", A "Woman Isabella, A "Isabella di Bostonâ », A "Lady Museum (@gardnermuseum) June 24, 2018 In 1896, the Gardners discovered their enormous collection of art barely measure in their own home. The couple dreamed of building a museum where they could hold their giant collection. However, Jack Gardner suddenly died of a stroke in 1898. After his death, Stewart Gardner worked hard to realize his dream. He bought a piece of land in the Fens of England and hired architect Willard T. Sears to elaborate museum models inspired by Renaissance architecture Venice 128; While Sears was responsible for building the museum, Stewart Gardner said the museum project is 128; When the museum was completed in the 1901, Gardner moved to the living quarters on the fourth floor and installed his collection throughout the museum part of the building. About time of the week! Every Thursday we226; 128? They are open up to nine pm, so that night owls can experience the Gardner Museum under the stars. Bring a friend and join us tonight for a vacation at Gardner! pic.twitter.com/jr4xYAS756; 128? Gardner Museum (@gardnermuseum) March 29, 2018 For a year, Gardner carefully installed each of the objects on the first three floors of the museum. Each piece has been specially assembled in different rooms to create a story. Gardner wanted to inspire others to fall in love with art, rather than simply knowing the history of art. Some parts of did226; 128? t also provide information on the painter or the date of origin. Gardner placed Titian's masterpiece "Rape of Europa" in the Titian Room. The Titian masterpiece is on top of a small piece of Stewart Gardner's pale green silk shirt designed by Charles Frederick Worth. In the Dutch room, Gardner organized famous works by European artists such as Peter Paul Rubens, Albrecht Durer and Hans Holbein. Isabella thought that the painting on the right (Juana d'Austria and a Young Girl) was a Titian and then hung it in the Titian room. Even if not from him, was painted at the same time that his painting Europa arrived at the Spanish court. Image: pic.twitter.com/SVPvRwsa11-âA Gardner Museum Museum April 18, 2018 The museum not only presented famous paintings, but also presented rare books, manuscripts, furniture, tapestries, sculptures and decorative works of Gardner's trips. Many rooms presented a mixture of these different pieces from different cultures and periods. The Early Italian Room highlights Italian and Renaissance Gothic art. These paintings are surrounded by furniture and other decorative objects of different eras and cultures in Europe, Egypt, Middle East and Asia. The Dutch room includes Italian, Dutch and English-speaking pieces such as an Italian bedside table, a Dutch sugar and a cellar of Dutch salt. A way to relax during the weekend? Stop at the museum after work, we are open until late on Thursdays! pic.twitter.com/t6dbrdbq3IAc AJ Gardner Museum (@gardnermuseum) January 31, 2019 The inauguration of the museum took place on 1 January 1903. Guests tasted champagne and donuts while members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra performed. The scholar Charles Eliot Norton, the philosopher William James and the founder of Symphony Henry Higginson participated in the extravagant celebration. On February 23, 1903, it welcomes the public in the museum. Stewart Gardner also encouraged many artists, interpreters and scholars to visit the museum, like John Singer Sargent, Charles Martin Loeffler and Ruth St. Denis. Sargent used the Gothic hall of the museum as a painting studio, while Loeffler posed as a model of him. Denis danced in the cisters, interpreting the distinctive piece of her, the cobra. Stewart Gardner wanted the artists to be inspired by his beautiful collection and the Venetian designs of the museum. Scracciate winter blues to the Gardner A "We planned an evening of Caribbean music, dance and carnival costumes for the third Thursday" this evening. pic.twitter.com/r31qym4UuwAc e a e a Gardner Museum (@GardNermuseum) January 17, 2019 Stewart Gardner continued to his art collection and personally installed the pieces in the for the rest of her life. He died on July 17, 1924, after suffering a series of strokes. Although Stewart Gardner was no longer alive, he still dictated the future of the museum. According to his will, the museum must remain open "for the education and enjoyment of the public" forever. It also specifies that nothing inside the museum may be sold, transferred or removed. The museum was to be kept as she left it, which means no new pieces were allowed. The collection remained intact until March 18, 1990 after 13 pieces worth \$500 million were stolen. #FunFact: The vibrant red walls of the Raphael Room on the second floor are not from a single damask, but rather from a mosaic of bold fragments, stitched together and stretched along the walls. During your next visit, check out if you can see the variants! pic.twitter.com/tUouhw70UJAc AJ Gardner Museum (@gardnermuseum) 5 December 2018 While Bostonians were celebrating St. Patrick's Day in the early hours of March 18, 1990, two thieves were sitting in a red Dodge Daytona on Palace Road near Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. The two men were disguised as police officers and one of them had a fake was mustache. For almost an hour, the two criminals waited in their car to avoid the attendees of St. Patrick's Day. As the crowd dispersed, the two thieves began their elaborate plan. They got out of their vehicle, approached the museum entrance and pressed the doorbell near the door at 1:24 in the morning. The museum had two security guards on duty that night. After the first guard, Richard Abath, patrolled the museum, he returned to the front desk to switch positions with the other guard. Abath heard the bell and saw two men outside. They told Abath they were police officers who had heard a commotion in the courtyard of the museum, and asked to enter the building. Abath knew that the guards could not open the door to uninvited guests, he was not sure that the protocol also applied to the police. Abath believed men because of their uniforms. While the other guard patrolled the tunnels, Abath allowed the men in disguise to enter. The thieves went to the reception, where Abath was staying. One of the intruders told Abath that his face looked familiar and that there was a warrant for his arrest. Abath, confused, left the front desk, where the only alarm button was. The thieves immediately forced Abath to face the wall and handcuffed him. Abath thought the arrest was a mistake, but soon realized that the intruders did not search him before handcuffing him. He also noticed that one of the thieves had a fake mustache. A few minutes later, Abatha's partner returned to reception and the thieves handcuffed him too. The thieves then revealed that they had come to rob the museum. The robbers took the guards to the basement, where they handcuffed them to the pipes and wrapped their heads, hands and feet with duct tape. The criminals moved to the tunnels to start their robbery. The museum's motion detectors recorded the robbers' movements. First, the robbers entered the Dutch Hall and approached Rembrandt's "Authorities", but the local alarm went off. The thieves broke the alarm. After removing the "Authority rat" from the wall, the two men tried unsuccessfully to remove the painting from the wooden panel. They left the painting on the floor. Photo Courtesy: Wikimedia Commons The thieves continued to cut Christ in the storm on the Sea of Galilee by Rembrandt and A Lady and a Gentleman in Black from the frames. Then they took Vermeer's "concert" and the "landscape with an obelisk" by Govaert Flinck. Criminals have stolen a total of thirteen pieces throughout the museum, including a Chinese bronze Gu, five Degas drawings and an eagle finale. The robbery took place in 81 minutes. At 8:15, police arrived at the scene and Found the guards tied in the basement. basement. The FBI took over the case right away. The FBI thought those responsible were part of a criminal organization halfway across the Atlantic and New England. During the investigation, the FBI conducted hundreds of interviews including American drug lords and former museum guards. Photo Courtesy: Wikimedia Commons In addition, the FBI has worked with many specialists, including senior private investigators, Japanese and French pic.twitter.com/IT7H9BjJ TheSimpsons (@TheSimpsons) 3rd March 2019 The "Landscape with an Obelisk" by Govaert Flinck of the 1630th "appears more refined than the first sketch. Yet another Degas, the sketch "Cortege Aux Environs de Florence" and some Rembrandt works were stolen. Cortege Aux Environs de Florence used to be displayed in the Short Gallery. Degas drew the artwork with a pencil and used a paper sepiâ wash. The sketch depicts a cart with horses, a woman with a giant umbrella and three women who could dance. He finished this sketch around 1857. Photo courtesy: Wikimedia Commons Other missing works include Rembrandt "A lady and gentleman in Black and her most famous painting is "Christ in the storm on the sea of Galilee"From 1633. Criminals stole both paintings from the Dutch museum room. The thieves were also made with his little sketch entitled "Portrait of the artist as a young "from 1633. The sketch shows Rembrandt's serious face with messy hair. The thieves tried to capture the oil painting of Rembrandt, but the work was unsuccessful. From the Dutch hall of the museum, the criminals stayed with a Chinese Gu (a bronze beaker) from the 12th century BC. According to Wuro, Gu was one of the most elegant and ancient pieces of the museum. Another object removed from the museum was the French bronze eagle final from 1813. The eagle was attached to a flag of the First Regiment of Napoleon of the Imperial Guard. Although the eagle is gone, the flag remains in the museum. The concert is the rarest and most valuable of the stolen works. There are few of his paintings. Vermeer's paint has a price of \$200 million. "The concert" three musicians surrounding a piano and a black and white tile floor.Fearful until the final moments of #LastSeen that I heard the soundtrack deeply disturbing for the last time...until the words "more episodes" were uttered. But it's safe to say that @kellyhoran is not a fan of the demise of Bronze Eagle Final. 35.podcast pic.twitter.com/r4a7EaxSufAcE; Jann Alexander (@AustinDetails) November 19, 2018 Although the Gardner case has picked up some promising leads, the identities of the criminals and the location of pieces 13 remain a mystery. To this day, the empty paintings of the missing paintings are hung on the walls. The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum hopes the stolen pieces will one day be returned. Currently, the

museum offers a \$10 million prize for information that can help you recover stolen pieces. The FBI, the museum and the U.S. office of attraction226;128;Å continue to look for new leads. The museum encourages anyone with information to contact the Stewart Gardner Museum. The museum director226; 128;Å says: "I spent more than a decade preparing for any scenario. I'm very ready. I'll go anywhere. I will meet the devil for these paintings". paintings."

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