**The Tudors: Art and Majesty in Renaissance , England**

Sculpture/statue

1. **Angel Bearing Candlestick**

ID- 1439493483

Artist- Benedetto da Rovezzano

Year- 1554

Description- Angel bearing candlestick shows a sculpture of a person holding a candlestick

Title- Angel Bearing Candlestick

Epoch- 1524-1529

Country of origin- Italy

Artist:

Date of Birth- 1474

Date of death- 1567

Origin Country- Pistoia, Italy

Epox- 1552

Main style- Sculptures and statues

Description: **Benedetto da Rovezzano** (1474 – c. 1552) was an [Italian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italians) architect and sculptor who worked mainly in [Florence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florence).

He was born in [Pistoia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pistoia) in 1474, and adopted the name Rovezzano from the quarter of Florence in which he lived. His most important works include:

* Pandolfini Chapel and cloister of the [Badia Fiorentina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Badia_Fiorentina" \o "Badia Fiorentina).
* Remains of the monument of St. John Gualbert and a chimney, now in [Bargello](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bargello) Museum.
* Portal of the [Church of Santi Apostoli](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_Santi_Apostoli,_Florence).
* Marble [cenotaph](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cenotaph) of [Pier Soderini](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pier_Soderini), church of [the Carmine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chiesa_del_Carmine_di_Firenze).
* Tabernacle of St. John the Evangelist, [Santa Maria del Fiore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santa_Maria_del_Fiore).
* Three bas-reliefs in the church of [San Salvi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Salvi).

1. **Field Armor of King Henry VIII of England**

ID-3498349085

Artist- Francis Albert

Year- 1547

Description- This impressive armor was made for Henry VIII (reigned 1509–47) toward the end of his life, when he was overweight and crippled with gout. Constructed for use both on horse and on foot, it was probably worn by the king during his last military campaign, the siege of Boulogne in 1544, which he commanded personally in spite of his infirmities. Originally, the harness was fitted with a detachable reinforcing breastplate, to which a lance-rest was attached, and a reinforce for the left pauldron (shoulder defense). A pair of exchange vambraces (arm defenses) remains in the Royal Collection at Windsor Castle.

Title- Field Armor of King Henry VIII of England

Epoch- 1509-1547

Country of origin- Italy

Artist:

Date of Birth- 1509

Date of death- 1567

Origin country- England

Epox – 1547

Main style – Merchant of Sculptures

Description: known in England as Francis Albert, who was licensed by Henry to import luxury goods, including armor, into England for sale.

1. **Armor of Garniture**

ID- 3435565466

Artist- Jacob Halder

Year- 1608

Description- George Clifford (1558–1605) was appointed Queen’s Champion in 1590 and was made a Knight of the Garter two years later. A favorite of Queen Elizabeth I (reigned 1558–1603), he chose for the decoration of this armor the Tudor rose, the French fleur-de-lis (then part of the English arms), and the cipher of Elizabeth, two E’s back to back.

## Title- Armor Garniture of George Clifford (1558–1605), Third Earl of Cumberland.

## Epox- 1558-1605

## Country of origin- England

## Artist:

Date of Birth- 1557

Date of death- 1609

Origin country- Bavaria, Germany

Epox – 1608

Main style – German Armourer

Description: Halder, who was born and trained in Landshut, Bavaria, is first recorded at Greenwich in a list of Almains (German armourers) of about 1557. He succeeded John Kelte as Master Workman in 1576, and from this time brought a strong German influence to the decoration of armours.  During his tenure as Master Workman, Halder also produced a full-colour album illustrating and labelling all the decorated armours made at Greenwich.  Among these were armours for Elizabeth I's leading courtiers, advisors and military leaders, including that for 'Sur Cristofer Hattone'.

Paintings

* 1. **Christ Child Passing the wine**

ID- 346764353445

Artist- Hieronymus Bosch

Year- 1510

Description: Overall: 19 7/8 x 18 1/4in. (50.5 x 46.4cm) Framed: 22 1/16 x 21 x 2 1/2 in. (56 x 53.3 x 6.4 cm)

Title: The Christ Child Pressing the Wine of the Eucharist

Epox- 1500

Country of Origin- Netherlands

Artist:

Date of Birth- 1450

Date of death- 1516

Origin country- Netherlands

Epox – 1510

Main style – Dutch Painting

Description: A truly unique figure in Dutch painting, Hieronymus Bosch was at once the master of the harmonious and the horrible, as reflected in his well-known Garden of Earthly Delights triptych panel painting. Thousands of words could not fully describe this stunning and terrifying work. Flanked by heaven on the left and hell on the right, it is proto-surreal, and would influence a remarkably diverse group of creatives across the centuries, from Goya to Dalí to David Lynch to the band, Black Sabbath. A fascinating anomaly in the evolution of Dutch art.

2, **Nonsuch Palace**

ID- 3493989783849

Artist- Joris Hoefnagel

Year- 1575

Description: The V&A Museum has acquired the earliest and most detailed representation of Henry VIII’s lost palace of Nonsuch palace.

Called Nonsuch, as no other palace could compare with it, this building was commissioned by Henry VIII in 1538. The watercolour was made in 1568 and signed and dated by the celebrated Flemish painter Joris Hoefnagel.

Title: Nonsuch Palace from the south

Epox- 1538

Country of Origin- Netherlands

Artist:

Date of Birth- 1542

Date of death- 1601

Origin country- Vienna, Austria

Epox – 1538

Main style – Natural History subjects

Description: **Joris Hoefnagel** or **Georg Hoefnagel** (1542, in [Antwerp](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antwerp) – 24 July 1601, in [Vienna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vienna)) was a [Flemish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Netherlands) [painter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Painter), [printmaker](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Printmaker), [miniaturist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miniature_(illuminated_manuscript)), [draftsman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Draftsman) and merchant. He is noted for his illustrations of [natural history](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_history) subjects, topographical views, illuminations and mythological works. He was one of the last manuscript illuminators and made a major contribution to the development of topographical drawing.

Other

1. **Tankard**

ID- 598459849048

Artist- Affabel Partidge

Year- 1579

Description: The word "tankard" originally meant any wooden vessel (13th century) and later came to mean a drinking vessel.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tankard#cite_note-british-history-1) The earliest tankards were made of wooden staves, similar to a [barrel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barrel), and did not have lids. A 2000-year-old wooden tankard of approximately four-pint capacity has been unearthed in Wales

Title: Tankard

Epox- 1579

Country of Origin- England

Artist:

Date of Birth- 1540

Date of death- 1610

Origin country- London, England

Epox – 1560

Main style – Goldsmith

Description: Partridge was an apprentice of Richard Crompton. He worked at the sign of the Black Bull in Cheapside.

1. **Sandglass**

ID- 39483943948

Artist- Alphonso Davies

Year- 1781

* Description: A sandglass, more commonly referred to as an hour glass, was an important tool used in 18th-century sailing, the era of the Betsy, a ship scuttled in the York River by the British at Yorktown in 1781.

Title: Sandglass

Epox- 1781

Country of Origin- England

Artist:

Date of Birth- 1754

Date of death- 1810

Origin country- Manchaster , England

Epox – 1560

Main style – Goldsmith

Description: From the Betsy shipwreck, we have evidence of at least two different sandglasses, each telling a different story.

**Cubism and the trompe I’oeil Tradition**

Sculpture/ statue

1. **Absinthe Glass**

ID- 548503430493

Artist- Pablo Picasso

Year- 1950

* Description: In an age when sculpture usually meant allegorical figures and portrait busts, Picasso’s life-size rendering of a glass of alcohol was shocking for its banality. Cast in bronze in an edition of six, and then hand-painted, none of the finished works is colored green, so it was clearly not absinthe’s distinctive color that inspired Picasso. Nor does he seem to have been moved by the national debate about whether to ban the potent liquor. Instead, absinthe presented Picasso with the opportunity to incorporate an actual piece of cutlery, a trowel-shaped, slotted spoon designed to hold a sugar cube over the rim of a glass when preparing the drink. When asked about the sculpture years later, Picasso remembered that he had been particularly intrigued by “the relationship between the real spoon and the modeled glass. In the way they clashed with each other.”

Title: The Absinthe Glass

Epox- 1950

Country of Origin- Spain

Artist:

Date of Birth- 1881

Date of death- 1973

Origin country- Malaga, Spain

Epox – 1950

Main style – ceramicist sculptor

Description: **Pablo Ruiz Picasso**[[a]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pablo_Picasso#cite_note-names-5)[[b]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pablo_Picasso#cite_note-9) (25 October 1881 – 8 April 1973) was a Spanish painter, sculptor, [printmaker](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Printmaker), [ceramicist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ceramicist) and [theatre designer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scenic_design) who spent most of his adult life in France. One of the most influential artists of the 20th century, he is known for co-founding the [Cubist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cubist) movement, the invention of [constructed sculpture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assemblage_(art)),[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pablo_Picasso#cite_note-moma4-10)[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pablo_Picasso#cite_note-tate1-11) the co-invention of [collage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collage), and for the wide variety of styles that he helped develop and explore. Among his most famous works are the [proto-Cubist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proto-Cubism) [*Les Demoiselles d'Avignon*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Les_Demoiselles_d%27Avignon) (1907), and the anti-war painting [*Guernica*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guernica_(Picasso)) (1937), [a dramatic portrayal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guernica_(Picasso)#Composition) of the [bombing of Guernica](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bombing_of_Guernica) by German and Italian air forces during the [Spanish Civil War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_Civil_War).

Paintings

1. **Fruit Dish and Glass**

ID- 54854859405

Artist- Georges Braque

Year- 1923

* Description: According to Braque, this was his first papier collé, created in September 1912 with mass-produced faux bois wallpaper purchased in Avignon. To gain a surreptitious advantage over his partner and rival, Braque waited until Picasso had left Avignon for Paris before beginning to incorporate strips from the roll into his charcoal drawings. The machine-printed wallpaper was designed to be a cheap alternative to artisan-painted imitation wood, which was itself a cheaper alternative to real tongue-and-groove oak paneling. By using the three offcuts to frame his hand-drawn still life, Braque merged bargain-basement trompe l’oeil and avant-garde Cubist abstraction.

Title: Fruit Dish and Glass

Epox- 1923

Country of Origin- France

Artist:

Date of Birth- 13 May 1882

Date of death- 31 August 1963

Origin country- France

Epox – 1923

Main style – Collagist Painter

Description: **Georges Braque** ([/brɑːk, bræk/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/English) [*BRA(H)K*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:Pronunciation_respelling_key), French: [[ʒɔʁʒ bʁak]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/French); 13 May 1882 – 31 August 1963) was a major 20th-century [French painter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_French_artists), [collagist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collage), [draughtsman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drawing), [printmaker](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Printmaker) and [sculptor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sculpture). His most notable contributions were in his alliance with [Fauvism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fauvism) from 1905, and the role he played in the development of [Cubism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cubism). Braque's work between 1908 and 1912 is closely associated with that of his colleague [Pablo Picasso](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pablo_Picasso). Their respective Cubist works were indistinguishable for many years, yet the quiet nature of Braque was partially eclipsed by the fame and notoriety of Picasso.

1. **Still life**

ID- 54855464564

Artist- Juan Gris

Year- 1910

Description: Like Chalfant in Which Is Which?, Gris used a newspaper clipping (in this case, an actual one) to engage the viewer in discerning “[L]E VR[AI] ET LE FAUX” (The true and the false), as the headline reads. Multiple layers of fiction ensue, as Gris draws phantasmal representations of a pipe, a glass, and bottles over solid wood-grain wallpaper that masquerades as a tabletop. A book lies open to a verifiable page, but the hefty volume is pure illusion. The artist pilfered the text from L’agent secret (The Secret Agent, 1911), one of a series of best-selling whodunits by French authors Marcel Allain and Pierre Souvestre that feature the criminal Fantômas, a master of disguises. The beguiling key cannot unlock the drawer because the “keyhole” is merely its own cast shadow.

Title: Still Life: The Table

Epox- 1910

Country of Origin- Madrid, Spain

Artist:

Date of Birth- 23 March 1887

Date of death- 11 May 1927

Origin country- Madrid, Spain

Epox – 1910

Main style – Artistic Genre Painter

Description: **José Victoriano González-Pérez**(23 March 1887 – 11 May 1927),[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juan_Gris#cite_note-1) better known as **Juan Gris** (Spanish: [[ˈxwan ˈɡɾis]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/Spanish); French: [[gʀi]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/French)), was a Spanish painter born in [Madrid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madrid) who lived and worked in France for most of his active period. Closely connected to the innovative artistic genre [Cubism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cubism), his works are among the movement's most distinctive.

Other

1. **Desert plate**

ID- 493993489

Artist- Kylian Mbappe

Year- 1735

Description: The trompe l’oeil motif of a print attached to wood planking by nails or sealing wax became so popular that during the second half of the eighteenth century many factories imitated it on tableware. Typically, the miniature faux prints depict landscapes with buildings and tiny figures; delicately executed cast shadows make the paper appear to lift. Sometimes the painter signed the print or, as with the plate here, inscribed it with the date and factory name. Whether a different painter would have been employed to execute the pine background remains an open question.

Title: Desert Plate

Epox- 1735

Country of Origin- France

Artist:

Date of Birth- 23 March 1700

Date of death- 11 May 1760

Origin country- France

Epox – 1735

Main style – Pottery

Description: **Niderviller** ([German](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_language): *Niederweiler*) is a [commune](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communes_of_France) in the [Moselle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moselle_(department)) [department](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Departments_of_France) in [Grand Est](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Est) in north-eastern [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France). It is mostly known for the [Niderviller pottery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niderviller_pottery" \o "Niderviller pottery), established in 1735 and still producing there.

1. **Trompe I’Oeil**

ID- 4935454545

Artist- Jean Liotard

Year- 1747

Description: In a treatise published in 1781, Liotard firmly stated his belief in the supreme mimetic power of painting. His deceptive imitation of two chipped plaster reliefs “proves” that a painter can convincingly reproduce the appearance of sculpture (whereas a sculptor cannot reproduce the appearance of painting). Significantly, the imagery of the reliefs is derived from paintings, both by François Boucher. Liotard’s simulations of screws made of two different metals, the colored chalks of his two costume sketches, torn and crumpled paper, sealing wax, and pine are equally persuasive. The artist’s professional pride is captured in the seemingly casual signature and date “written” at the top of the faux panel.

Title: Trompe I’Oeil

Epox- 1747

Country of Origin- Switzerland

Artist:

Date of Birth- 22 December 1702

Date of death- 12 June 1789

Origin country- Switzerland

Epox – 1747

Main style – art [connoisseur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Connoisseur)

Description: **Jean-Étienne Liotard** (French pronunciation: ​[[ʒɑ̃n‿etjɛn ljɔtaʁ]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/French); 22 December 1702 – 12 June 1789) was a Swiss[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean-%C3%89tienne_Liotard#cite_note-1) painter, art [connoisseur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Connoisseur) and dealer. He is best known for his portraits in [pastel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pastel), and for the works from his stay in Turkey. A Huguenot of French origin and citizen of the [Republic of Geneva](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_Geneva),[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean-%C3%89tienne_Liotard#cite_note-2) he was born and died in [Geneva](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geneva), but spent most of his career in stays in the capitals of Europe, where his portraits were much in demand. He worked in Rome, Istanbul, Paris, Vienna, London and other cities.

**Hear me Now: The Black Potters of Old Edgefield, South Carolina**

Sculpture/statue

1. **Villi**

ID- 493503035443

Artist- Goncalo Ramos

Year- 1747

Description: **Dimensions:**40 3/4 × 13 3/4 × 10 1/16 in., 40 lb. (103.5 × 34.9 × 25.6 cm, 18.1 kg)

Title: Villi(Kongo)

Epox- 1747

Country of Origin- Portugal

Artist:

Date of Birth- 1731

Date of death- 1822

Origin country- Portugal

Epox – 1747

Main style –sculptor

Description: The most famous 18th century Portuguese sculptor is Goncalo Ramos (1731-1822), who came from [Coimbra](https://portugaltravelguide.com/coimbra-portugal/), where the city’s principal museum is named after him. He was trained by José de Almeida and worked under the Italian sculptor Alessandri Giusti (1715-99), who set up a school in [Mafra](https://portugaltravelguide.com/mafra-portugal/" \o "Magnificent Mafra). Machado de Castro’s reputation is based on his splendid bronze equestrian statue of Dom José, with attendant figures, which he executed for Praça do Comércio in [Lisbon](https://portugaltravelguide.com/walking-in-lisbon/).

Paintings

1. **Birth and Rebirth**

ID- 493679980698

Artist- Robert Pruitt

Year- 2002

Description: Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Lizbeth and George Krupp Acquisition Fund for Contemporary Art, William E. Nickerson Fund, Linde Purchase Fund for Contemporary Art, Stephen D. and Susan W. Paine Acquisitoin Fund for 20th Century and Contemporary Art, and Mary L. Smith Fund ( 2020.66.1-2)

Title: Birth and Rebirth and Rebirth

Epox- 2002

Country of Origin- America

Artist:

Date of Birth- 1975

Date of death- NA

Origin country- America

Epox – 2002

Main style –sculptor

Description: **Robert Pruitt** (born 1975) is a visual artist from [Houston](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Houston), Texas living in New York City who is known for his figurative drawings and who also works with sculpture, photography, and animation.

1. Merchant Jug

ID- 49367998890

Artist- Collin Rhoades

Year- 1849

Description: **Dimensions:**Height: 15 1/4 in. (38.7cm)  
Capacity: 3 gallons

Title: Merchant Jug

Epox- 1849

Country of Origin- America

Artist:

Date of Birth- 1826

Date of death- 1869

Origin country- America

Epox – 1849

Main style –sculptor

Description: Collin Rhodes Factory, Edgefield District, South Carolina (American, ca. 1846–53)

Other

1. Applying Pressure

ID- 493545353

Artist- Woody de Othello

Year- 2021

Description: **Dimensions:**38 × 44 × 16 in. (96.5 × 111.8 × 40.6 cm)  
Bench: 18 × 44 × 15 in. (45.7 × 111.8 × 38.1 cm)  
Vessel: 19 × 16 × 15 in. (48.3 × 40.6 × 38.1 cm)

Title: Applying Pressure

Epox- 2021

Country of Origin- America

Artist:

Date of Birth- 1991

Date of death- NA

Origin country- America

Epox – 2021

Main style – ceramicist

Description: **Woody De Othello** (born 1991)[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woody_De_Othello#cite_note-:3-1) is an American ceramicist and painter. He lives and works in the [San Francisco Bay Area](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Francisco_Bay_Area), California.

Source:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/>

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