

A dazzling painting "to astonish all who behold" Mona Lisa

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IT was year 1503 in which Leonardo da Vinci (15th April 14522nd May 1519) began painting Mona Lisa. It was completed in four years according to Giorgio Vasari (July 30, 1511 June 27, 1574), an Italian painter and architect, known for his famous biographies of Italian artists. French king Francoise I invited Leonardo to paint at Clos Lucé near his castle. He carried Mona Lisa along with. King liked "Mona Lisa" a lot and bought it for 4000 écus, the medieval and early modern French currency. He kept this painting in Fontainebleau. Until King Louis XIV moved it, it remained there in Fontainebleau. The Mona Lisa, today, is the top attraction of visitors to the Louvre Museum in Paris, France. While it is considered to be the world's most famous painting, here is the write-up for those who are aesthetic and fall in love with Mona Lisa as they look at her.

Pages after pages have been written about this pretty masterpiece by Leonardo, and the mild woman who is its subject has been tailored in turn as an aesthetic, philosophical and advertising symbol, entering in due course into the disrespectful parodies of the Dada [a cultural movement that began in neutral Zürich, Switzerland, during World War I and peaked from 1916 to 1920] and Surrealist, artists. The history of the panel has been much talked about, although it remains in part unsure. From the beginning it was significantly admired and much clichéd, and it came to be considered the trial product of the Renaissance portrait. It became even more celebrated in 1911, when it was stolen from the Salon Carré in the Louvre, being found again in a hotel in Florence a couple of years later.

It is not easy to discuss such a work briefly because of the multifaceted stylistic motifs which are part of it. The most enigmatic and most sought after factor in the painting of Mona Lisa is its smile. This is understood that her smile has a number of things hidden. The most striking feature is that a viewer finds different shades in her smile. If one looks at it with full concentration, he finds that in beginning the painting seems to be smiling and in light mood. But after sometime the same painting seems to be catching a serious mood and the lightness fades away gradually. Many scientists and researchers put their efforts to bring forth the secret behind this world famous oil painting. In late 2005, Dutch researchers from the University of Amsterdam scanned the image through "emotion recognition" computer software developed in collaboration with the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. The revelations of the software were very interesting. It found that the smile to be 83% happy, 9% disgusted, 6% fearful, 2% angry, less than 1% neutral, and not surprised at all. This study was not only a startling fact about the painting but it was the display of the new technique also that set accuracy standards.

