World invited to watch museum restore Rembrandt's 'Night Watch'
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The multi-million-euro overhaul of Rembrandt's 'The Night Watch', one of the world's most famous paintings, will be streamed online.

An Amsterdam museum on Monday began the biggest ever restoration of Rembrandt's "The Night Watch", building a giant glass case around the famed painting so the world can see the work carried out live.

In what has been compared to a military operation, experts at the Rijksmuseum in the Dutch capital will spend a year studying the 1642 masterpiece before embarking on a huge makeover that could take several years more.

The multi-million-euro revamp of the tableau—the survivor of a difficult history including several acts of vandalism and a period in hiding from the Nazis—will also be livestreamed online.

"The Night Watch belongs to everyone," Rijksmuseum director Taco Dibbits told a media conference in front of the glass restoration case, alongside the 25-strong research team.

"More than two and a half million people come and see it each year. It belongs to everybody who lives in the Netherlands, and the world. And we felt that the public has the right to see what happens to that painting."

White haze

Rembrandt van Rijn, the greatest artist from of the Dutch "Golden Age" of painting, created his masterpiece after a commission by the mayor and leader of the civic guard of Amsterdam, Frans Banninck Cocq, to depict the officers and other members of the so-called "Night Watch" militia.

Now one of the world's famous paintings, it remains under constant scrutiny by experts, who have recently noticed some changes.

In particular, a white haze has appeared on the surface of some parts, especially in the area around damage caused in 1975 when a mentally disturbed man slashed the painting 12 times. The haze is now bleaching out the figure of a small dog.

While most restoration work happens behind closed doors, the Rijksmuseum has decided to let daylight in on the magic.

Experts will work on the Night Watch inside a glass case designed by French architect Jean-Michel Wilmotte, who was behind revamps of both the Rijksmuseum and the Louvre gallery in Paris.

"The Night Watch was restored in the 1970s... while the restorers were at work, we closed the curtains at that time. And now it will all be on view for the public to see so in a sense it's the first time," Dibbits told AFP.
The last major restoration work was carried out 40 years ago after a mentally ill man slashed it with a knife, and it is now housed in its own special room in the Rijksmuseum.

"There will a team of 25 scientists, researchers, conservators, curators, restorers.... So it's a great team of people who have a lot of experience with Rembrandt because the Rijksmuseum has 22 Rembrandts and we've treated them over the past generation."

Experts will examine the painting using high-resolution photography and computer analysis of every layer including varnish, paint and canvas before deciding on the best restoration techniques.

Historic survivor

But the museum warned that anyone expecting fast-paced excitement might be better off watching paint dry.

"The research phase will take about one year," said Petria Noble, head of paintings conservation at Rijksmuseum.

"Then we will be able to make a treatment plan and that will be the next step in the restoration. At this moment, we don't really know how long the actual treatment of the painting will take."

Noble said the sheer scale of the three-metre-by-four-metre (nine-foot-by-13-foot) painting—which is housed in its own special room at the museum—had also contributed to the decision to restore it in public view.

"Given the size of the painting, it's really not possible to take it out of the galleries. That also imposes a certain risk for the painting," she said.

In many ways it is a miracle Rembrandt's brooding painting has survived the last three and a half centuries to be restored at all.

Large chunks were cut from each side of the Night Watch during a move in the 1700s, followed by several bouts of work on the varnish that darkened the picture and helped give it its name.

In 1911 a man stabbed it with a knife. Then in September 1939 the painting was evacuated from the Rijksmuseum and hidden in the cave, just months before Nazi Germany invaded the Netherlands. After the war in 1945 it needed major restoration.

Then came the 1975 knife attack, but its sufferings were still not over, as a man sprayed it with acid in 1990.

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