

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait

Jan van Eyck The Arnolfini Portrait: A Masterpiece of Early Netherlandish Art

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait stands as one of the most captivating and enigmatic paintings of the 15th century. Painted in 1434 by the Flemish master Jan van Eyck, this artwork is renowned not only for its exquisite detail and technical brilliance but also for the rich symbolism embedded within its composition. The Arnolfini Portrait continues to fascinate art historians, scholars, and enthusiasts alike, offering a glimpse into the social customs, fashion, and spirituality of the Northern Renaissance. Let's delve into the world of Jan van Eyck, exploring the significance, techniques, and mysteries surrounding this iconic piece.

The Historical Context of Jan van Eyck's Arnolfini Portrait

Jan van Eyck was a pioneer of Early Netherlandish painting, a style characterized by meticulous attention to detail, vibrant color, and innovative oil painting techniques. The Arnolfini Portrait, also known as The Arnolfini Wedding or The Arnolfini Marriage, is believed to depict Giovanni di Nicolao di Arnolfini, an Italian merchant living in Bruges, and his wife. This period marked an era when the Northern Renaissance was flourishing, and artworks began to reflect a blend of realism, symbolism, and humanism.

The painting's setting provides a fascinating snapshot of 15th-century life, particularly the wealth and status of the merchant class. It's important to understand the social and economic backdrop to fully appreciate the layers of meaning Jan van Eyck infused into this masterpiece.

Artistic Techniques and Innovations in The Arnolfini Portrait

One of the reasons Jan van Eyck the Arnolfini Portrait remains a celebrated work is because of its revolutionary use of oil paints. Unlike tempera, oil paint allowed for richer colors and subtle gradations of light and shadow, lending the figures a remarkable three-dimensionality and lifelike texture.

Mastery of Oil Painting

Van Eyck's technique involved building up layers of translucent glazes, which produced a luminous effect rarely seen before his time. This method enabled him to capture intricate details, from the delicate folds of fabric to the glint of light on a brass chandelier.

Detail and Symbolism

Every element in the painting is meticulously rendered and loaded with symbolic meaning:

- **The Mirror:** At the back of the room hangs a convex mirror reflecting the couple and two additional figures, possibly witnesses or even the artist himself. The mirror is framed with scenes from the Passion of Christ, linking the marriage to religious significance.
- **The Dog:** A small dog at the couple's feet symbolizes loyalty and fidelity.
- **The Bed and Furniture:** The ornate bed and furnishings indicate wealth and status.
- **The Clothing:** The lavish green and fur garments worn by the couple suggest prosperity and social standing.
- **Joined Hands and Raised Hand:** The couple's joined hands signify union, while the raised hand of the groom could imply a gesture of oath or blessing.

This attention to symbolic detail makes the painting not just a portrait but a narrative rich with cultural and spiritual meaning.

Interpreting the Meaning Behind Jan van Eyck's Arnolfini Portrait

The purpose and meaning of the Arnolfini Portrait have been widely debated over the centuries. While traditionally interpreted as a wedding portrait commemorating the couple's marriage, some scholars propose alternative theories.

A Legal Document?

Some art historians argue that the painting functions as a legal contract or a record of the couple's betrothal. The presence of the mirror and the positioning of the figures suggest a formal witness to the event, similar to signing a document.

Exploring Themes of Marriage and Domesticity

The painting also explores themes of marriage, fertility, and domestic life. The woman's rounded belly has sparked debate over whether she is pregnant or if it is simply a fashion statement of the time. The presence of fruit on the windowsill may symbolize fertility and abundance.

Religious Overtones

The religious symbolism is subtle but pervasive. The single lit candle in the chandelier may represent the presence of God, while the oranges on the windowsill could be linked to purity or the Garden of Eden. Jan van Eyck's art often blended worldly life with spiritual messages, reflecting the deeply religious nature of 15th-century Europe.

The Lasting Legacy of The Arnolfini Portrait

Jan van Eyck the Arnolfini Portrait has influenced countless artists and remains a staple in the study of Renaissance art. Its blend of technical mastery, narrative depth, and symbolic complexity makes it a timeless work that continues to inspire.

Impact on Portraiture

This painting helped elevate the status of portraiture from simple representation to a sophisticated form of storytelling and symbolism. Van Eyck's techniques paved the way for future artists to explore realism and psychological depth in their portraits.

Modern Interpretations and Exhibitions

Today, The Arnolfini Portrait is housed in the National Gallery in London, where it attracts millions of visitors annually. Modern technology, including infrared reflectography, has allowed experts to study van Eyck's underdrawings, revealing insights into his creative process.

What Can We Learn from This Masterpiece?

For art lovers and students, the Arnolfini Portrait offers valuable lessons:

- **Observe the Details:** Notice how every object, from the chandelier to the shoes, contributes to the overall meaning.
- **Understand Symbolism:** Recognizing symbolic elements can deepen appreciation for historical artworks.
- **Appreciate Technique:** Studying van Eyck's layering and glazing techniques reveals how innovation can enhance realism.

Jan van Eyck's ability to combine artistry with storytelling remains a benchmark for painters even today.

In exploring Jan van Eyck the Arnolfini Portrait, we not only admire a stunning piece of art but also connect with a moment frozen in time—one that reveals the complexities of human relationships, social customs, and artistic innovation in the early Renaissance. It's a painting that invites ongoing discovery, encouraging us to look closer and think deeper about the stories behind the brushstrokes.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who was Jan van Eyck?

Jan van Eyck was a Flemish painter active in the early 15th century, renowned for his detailed and

innovative oil paintings.

What is 'The Arnolfini Portrait'?

'The Arnolfini Portrait' is a famous oil painting by Jan van Eyck, created in 1434, depicting the wealthy merchant Giovanni di Nicolao di Arnolfini and his wife in their home.

Why is 'The Arnolfini Portrait' considered significant in art history?

It is considered significant for its detailed realism, use of oil paint, complex symbolism, and the portrayal of a domestic interior, marking a milestone in Northern Renaissance art.

What are some notable symbols in 'The Arnolfini Portrait'?

Notable symbols include the convex mirror reflecting the room, the single lit candle representing divine presence, the dog symbolizing fidelity, and the couple's joined hands indicating marriage.

Where is 'The Arnolfini Portrait' currently housed?

'The Arnolfini Portrait' is currently housed in the National Gallery in London.

How did Jan van Eyck achieve such detailed realism in the portrait?

Van Eyck used oil paints which allowed for layering and fine detail, combined with his keen observation and mastery of light and texture to create lifelike images.

What does the mirror in 'The Arnolfini Portrait' represent?

The convex mirror reflects the entire room and two additional figures, possibly witnesses, symbolizing the presence of God and the sanctity of the marriage ceremony.

Additional Resources

Jan van Eyck and The Arnolfini Portrait: An In-Depth Examination of a Northern Renaissance Masterpiece

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait stands as one of the most celebrated and enigmatic works of the Northern Renaissance. Painted in 1434, this oil painting continues to captivate art historians, critics, and enthusiasts alike due to its intricate detail, symbolic complexity, and innovative technique. As a seminal example of early Netherlandish art, The Arnolfini Portrait not only highlights van Eyck's technical prowess but also serves as a rich visual document reflecting the social and cultural milieu of 15th-century Europe.

Historical Context and Background

Jan van Eyck, a Flemish painter active in the early 15th century, was renowned for his pioneering use of oil paints, which allowed him to achieve unprecedented realism and depth. The Arnolfini Portrait, also known as The Arnolfini Wedding or The Arnolfini Marriage, was commissioned by Giovanni di Nicolao di Arnolfini, a wealthy Italian merchant residing in Bruges. The painting's exact purpose remains debated, with interpretations ranging from a wedding contract to a commemorative double portrait.

Van Eyck's position as a court painter for Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, gave him access to affluent patrons and allowed him to push the boundaries of portraiture. The Arnolfini Portrait exemplifies this with its meticulous attention to detail and complex iconography that invites viewers to explore layers of meaning beyond the immediate visual.

Artistic Techniques and Visual Features

The use of oil paint by Jan van Eyck in The Arnolfini Portrait was revolutionary for its time. This medium enabled subtle gradations of light and shadow, giving the figures a lifelike three-dimensionality. The painting measures approximately 82 by 60 centimeters, a relatively intimate scale that contrasts with the grandeur often associated with portraiture.

Detailed Realism and Symbolism

Van Eyck's mastery is evident in the intricate textures portrayed—from the gleam of the chandelier's brass to the lush fabrics of the couple's garments. The reflective convex mirror placed centrally behind the couple is a focal point, surrounded by scenes depicting the Passion of Christ, suggesting a spiritual dimension to the domestic setting.

The mirror also cleverly captures the reflection of two additional figures, one presumed to be the artist himself, Jan van Eyck, thus inserting the painter into the narrative. This self-referential element underscores the portrait's role as both a document and a work of art.

Composition and Use of Space

The composition is carefully balanced, with the couple positioned slightly off-center, creating a dynamic yet harmonious arrangement. The careful rendering of light streaming through the window enhances the spatial depth, while the detailed depiction of everyday objects—such as the wooden clogs, the bedpost with carved figures, and the small dog—imbues the scene with symbolic significance related to fidelity, domesticity, and wealth.

Symbolic Interpretations and Cultural Significance

The Arnolfini Portrait is heavily laden with symbolism, much of which has been subject to various interpretations over the centuries. Some art historians argue it functions as a marriage contract, while others see it as a memorial portrait or a testament to the couple's social status.

Marriage and Domesticity

The joining of hands between Giovanni Arnolfini and his wife conveys a solemn vow or agreement, potentially signifying matrimony. The woman's elaborate green dress and the man's fur-lined robe indicate their wealth and status. The presence of the single lit candle on the chandelier is often interpreted as the presence of God overseeing the union.

Religious and Moral Symbolism

Several objects within the painting carry religious connotations. The carved figure on the bedpost is thought to represent Saint Margaret, the patron saint of childbirth, hinting at fertility wishes for the couple. The small dog, often a symbol of fidelity, reinforces themes of loyalty and trust within marriage.

Comparative Analysis: Jan van Eyck's Work and Contemporary Portraiture

When compared to contemporaneous portraiture, The Arnolfini Portrait distinguishes itself through its intimate scale and narrative complexity. Unlike Italian Renaissance portraits that emphasized idealized beauty and classical motifs, van Eyck's work captures individuality with precise realism and embedded symbolism.

Innovations in Oil Painting

While tempera was the dominant medium in the early 15th century, van Eyck's use of oil paints allowed for richer color depth and finer detail. This innovation influenced generations of artists across Europe, marking a turning point in painting techniques.

Psychological Depth and Realism

In contrast to the relatively flat and symbolic portraits of his contemporaries, van Eyck's depiction presents a psychological intimacy. The couple's solemn expressions and the interior's domestic details create a narrative that transcends mere representation, inviting viewers into a private moment laden with meaning.

The Legacy and Influence of The Arnolfini Portrait

Jan van Eyck's The Arnolfini Portrait continues to be a touchstone in art history, studied extensively for its technical brilliance and interpretive richness. Its influence permeates both the Northern Renaissance tradition and modern art historical discourse.

Impact on Northern Renaissance Art

The painting's meticulous detail and symbolic layering set a standard for Northern European artists, inspiring figures like Rogier van der Weyden and Hans Memling. The integration of portraiture with narrative and symbolic content became a hallmark of the period.

Modern Interpretations and Exhibitions

Today, The Arnolfini Portrait is housed in the National Gallery, London, where it draws millions of visitors annually. Scholars continue to debate its precise meaning, underscoring the painting's enduring mystery and appeal. Contemporary exhibitions often highlight the work's technical aspects, such as infrared reflectography revealing underdrawings that provide insight into van Eyck's process.

Key Features That Define The Arnolfini Portrait

- **Medium:** Oil on oak panel, pioneering use of oil paint.
- **Dimensions:** Approximately 82 x 60 cm.
- **Date:** 1434.
- **Subject:** Giovanni di Nicolao di Arnolfini and his wife, possibly in a domestic or matrimonial setting.
- **Symbolism:** Objects symbolizing faith, fidelity, wealth, and domestic life.
- **Technique:** Intricate detailing, realistic textures, and complex iconography.

Jan van Eyck's The Arnolfini Portrait remains a testament to the power of visual art to capture the subtleties of human experience, social identity, and spiritual belief. Its layered meanings and exquisite craftsmanship ensure that it remains a subject of fascination and scholarly inquiry nearly six centuries after its creation.

[Jan Van Eyck The Arnolfini Portrait](#)

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait: *The Arnolfini Betrothal* Edwin Hall, 1994-01-01 Hall's illuminating book not only unlocks the mystery surrounding the content of this work of art; it also makes a unique contribution to the fascinating history of betrothal and marriage custom, ritual, and ceremony, tracing their evolution from the late Roman Empire thorough the fifteenth century and providing persuasive visual evidence for their development.

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait: *The Arnolfini Portrait by Jan Van Eyck Journal* Golding Notebooks, 2019-05-04 Jan van Eyck painted The Arnolfini Portrait in 1434. An oil painting on oak panel, it is also known as The Arnolfini Wedding, The Arnolfini Marriage, the Portrait of Giovanni Arnolfini and his Wife, and other titles. Van Eyck is a leading proponent of Early Netherlandish painting (also known as the Flemish Primitives) and Early Northern Renaissance art. Around twenty surviving paintings, along with some other works, are confidently attributed to him. Features of this journal are: 6x9in, 110 pages lined (standard, B&W) on both sides front title and owner's contact details page cover soft, matte This elegantly simple journal - which will make wonderful Jan van Eyck gifts for women and men and children - presents a uniquely beautiful work of art from one of the master painters, a distinctive Jan van Eyck print notebook depicting one of the Jan van Eyck masterpieces that aims to inspire in its owner greater and more imaginative writing. To browse the wide selection of journals from Golding Notebooks, please refer to our Amazon author page.

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait: *JAN VAN EYCK'S ARNOLFINI PORTRAIT*. Linda Seidel-Lass, 1993

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait: *Jan Van Eyck* Craig Harbison, 1995 Jan van Eyck's surviving work comprises a series of painstakingly detailed oil paintings of astonishing verisimilitude. In a fascinating recovery of the neglected human dimension that is clearly present in these works, Craig Harbison interrogates the personal histories of the worldly participants of such masterpieces as the Virgin and Child with George van der Paele, the Arnolfini Double Portrait and the Virgin and Child with Nicolas Rolin. With the aid of abundant visual evidence in color and in black and white, Harbison reveals how van Eyck presented his contemporaries with a more subtle and complex view of the value of appearances as a route to understanding the meaning of life. I found this an enthralling study *The Sunday Telegraph* A fascinating investigation into the nature of the great pioneer's clients ... some fine photo details *Art Review*

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait: *Girl in a Green Gown* Carola Hicks, 2011 The Arnolfini portrait, painted by Jan van Eyck in 1434, is one of the world's most famous paintings. It intrigues all who see it. Scholars and the public alike have puzzled over the meaning of this haunting gem of medieval art, a subtle and beautiful double portrait of a wealthy Bruges merchant and his wife. The enigmatic couple seem to be conveying a message to us across the centuries, but what? Is the painting the celebration of marriage or pregnancy, a memorial to a wife who died in childbirth, a fashion statement or a status symbol? Using her acclaimed forensic skills as an art historian, Carola Hicks set out to decode the mystery, uncovering a few surprises along the way. She also tells the fascinating story of the painting's survival through fires, battles, hazardous sea journeys, and its role as a mirror reflecting the culture and history of the time - from jewel of the Hapsburg empire to Napoleonic war trophy. Uniquely, for a masterpiece this old, it can be tracked through every single owner, from the mysterious Mr Arnolfini via various monarchs to a hard-up Waterloo war hero, until it finally came to rest in 1842 as an early star of the National Gallery. These owners, too, have cameo parts in this enthralling story of how an artwork of genius can speak afresh to each new generation--Publisher's website.

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait: *Jan Van Eyck's Arnolfini Portrait* Linda Seidel, 1995-02-24 First published in 1993, Jan van Eyck's Arnolfini Portrait: Stories of an Icon examines one of the earliest and most celebrated paintings in the history of European art from a variety of perspectives. In her lucid analysis, Linda Seidel considers this famous double portrait as social

record, legal document, material object, and poetic fiction. Each chapter of her study represents a distinct mode of inquiry and each situates the painting within a different discursive tradition. In this way, Seidel explores a variety of historical practices to illuminate the portrait's painted narrative. Through the implementation of a variety of interpretive strategies and in consultation with different types and categories of information, *Stories of an Icon* informs the viewer about the function and nature of early European painting, and invites the reader to reflect on the many ways in which works of art can be examined and reconfigured centuries after their creation.

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait: The Arnolfini Marriage, Jan Van Eyck Jan van Eyck, 1977

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait: *Nicholas of Cusa on Christ and the Church*, 2021-11-22 This volume contains studies on Nicholas of Cusa and his times. The first section is concerned with Cusanus' context, beginning with a historiographic essay by Francis Oakley on the impact of Brian Tierney's *Foundations of the Conciliar Theory*. Among the topics addressed are the long-term continuation of the Council of Basel (1431-1449) and the issues of ecclesiastical income which it addressed. The second part is concerned with Cusanus' thought on the Church, both in his conciliarist and papalist phases. Included is the first translation into English of Nicholas' *Reformatio generalis*. Attention also is paid to Cusanus' reforming efforts and the relationship of his thought on these issues to his earliest speculative writings. The third part is concerned with Nicholas' ideas on Christ and mystical experience. Particular attention is paid to the *De visione dei*, including its relationship to Renaissance art. The volume concludes with wide-ranging essays on the larger significance of Cusanus' speculative thought. An update of Thomas M. Izbicki's bibliography of Cusanus scholarship in English is included.

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait: Van Eyck Stefano Zuffi, 2012 The Art Mysteries series examines several highly regarded masterpieces in an attempt to unravel the mysteries that surround them. Edited by Marco Carminati and Stefano Zuffi, they present an up-to-date and spectacular reading of famous paintings, investi

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait: *Divine Domesticity: Augustine of Thagaste to Teresa of Avila* Marjorie O'Rourke Boyle, 2021-11-01 This volume is a cultural analysis of the home during the Christian centuries, when home was believed to be heaven. It investigates the traditional belief in the divine indwelling - but by reversing the history of doctrine to venture doctrine as history. Analysis proceeds not by speculation on faculties of the soul but by research on actualities of housing. What did believers experience about habitat? its relationships? its rooms? The book examines four cultural constructs of dwelling: the inn, the sanctuary, the villa, and the castle. Its focus is the hearth as the familial place. A lesson in alterity, it exposes the rejection of the divine indwelling as at home (John 14:23). It discovers a fundamental disparity between domesticity and the asceticism that dominated western civilization.

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait: Delphi Complete Works of Jan van Eyck (Illustrated) Jan van Eyck, Peter Russell, 2020-08-06 Jan van Eyck was a fifteenth century Netherlandish painter of altarpieces, single-panel religious figures and commissioned portraits, who perfected the newly developed technique of oil painting. Panel paintings like the 'Arnolfini Portrait' and 'The Ghent Altarpiece' are celebrated for their unprecedented use of naturalism, complex iconography and geometric perspective. Although only 22 paintings are confidently attributed to Van Eyck, his virtuosity and pioneering developments would have a lasting impact on the course of Western art. This eBook presents van Eyck's complete works in stunning detail, with concise introductions, hundreds of high quality images and the usual Delphi bonus material. (Version 1) * The complete paintings of Jan van Eyck - over 350 images, fully indexed and arranged in chronological order * Features concise introductions for all 22 extant paintings, giving valuable contextual information * Enlarged 'Detail' images, allowing you to explore van Eyck's works in detail, as featured in traditional art books * Hundreds of images in colour - highly recommended for viewing on tablets and smartphones or as a valuable reference tool on more conventional eReaders * Easily locate the artworks you wish to view * Special glossary of the artist's paintings * Includes van Eyck's drawings,

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jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait: *Jan van Eyck within His Art* Alfred Acres, 2023-06-26 A new assessment of the inventive and influential artist Jan van Eyck. Jan van Eyck (1390-1441) was one of the most inventive and influential artists in the entire European tradition. The realism of his paintings continues to astound observers more than six centuries on, even though our world is saturated by high-resolution images. However, viewers today are as like to be absorbed by Van Eyck's personality as his realism. While he sometimes directly painted himself into his works, he also suggested his presence through an array of inscriptions, signatures, and even a personal motto. Incorporating a wealth of new research and recent discoveries within a fresh exploration of the paintings themselves, this book reveals how profoundly Jan van Eyck transformed the very idea of what an artist could be.

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait: Netherlandish and Italian Female Portraiture in the Fifteenth Century Elisabetta Toreno, 2025-10-01 This book investigates the aesthetic and conceptual characteristics of fifteenth-century female portraiture on panel. Portraits of women increased substantially during this century. They formed part of a material and a visual culture borne out of the rapid rise of an oligarchy from entrepreneurial activities that was especially advanced in the urbanised territories of Italy and Flanders. For this reason, the portraits in this book are by Netherlandish and Italian painters. They are simultaneously illustrative of the emancipation of the genre from its medieval idiom, and of the responses to the matrix of patriarchy, under which society was organised. Patriarchy is an androcentric structure that places women in a paradoxical situation of legal and social disenfranchisement on the account of purported psychophysical inadequacy, whilst making them the catalysts, through arranged marriages, for the success of the spheres of power, which are controlled by men. Thus, these portraits are also a window into women's lives in this structure. This book is the first systematic study of their sign-system and of the feminine experience of seeing and being seen, at the intersection of disciplines that include art history, anthropology, legal history, philosophy. The surprising results suggest new interpretations of form and function in female portraiture, women's active role in the imaging process and the early instances of a pro-women ideology.

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait: *Jan Van Eyck* Alistair Smith, 1993

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait: **Modern Perspectives in Western Art History** W. Eugene Kleinbauer, Medieval Academy of America, 1989-01-01 A collection of essays that reflect the breadth of twentieth-century scholarship in art history. Kleinbauer has sought to illustrate the variety of methods scholars have developed for conveying the unfolding of the arts in the Western world. Originally published by Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1971.

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait: **Exploring Jan Van Eyck's Arnolfini Portrait** National Gallery, 1999

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait: **WebMuseum, Paris: Eyck, Jan Van--The Arnolfini Marriage** , Contains information on the 1434 painting The Marriage of Giovanni Arnolfini and Giovanna Cenami, by Flemish painter Jan van Eyck (circa 1395-1441). Features photographic images

of the painting and discusses how van Eyck's art may have reached its greatest triumph in the painting of portraits. Examines the symbolism in the painting.

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait: The History of Art in 50 Paintings (Illustrated)

Delphi Classics, Peter Russell, 2017-04-07 This stunning eBook is a concise illustrated guide, evaluating the masterpieces that have changed the course of art as we know it. Whether an art novice or a cultivated connoisseur, this eBook offers you an intriguing overview of the world's most famous and iconic artworks. Illustrated with over 500 full colour images, it builds upon Delphi's groundbreaking Masters of Art Series — the world's first digital e-Art books. Through the analysis of 50 famous and innovative paintings, the eBook charts the shifting movements and styles of Western art, from the early beginnings of the Italian Renaissance to the daring wonders of the twentieth century. (Version 1) * Includes reproductions of art's most monumental paintings * Concise introductions to the masterpieces, giving valuable contextual information on each artist and artwork * Enlarged 'Detail' images, allowing you to explore the celebrated works in detail, as featured in traditional print art books * Hundreds of images in colour - highly recommended for viewing on tablets and smart phones or as a valuable reference tool on more conventional eReaders * Easily locate the paintings you wish to view with a linked contents table * Chart the history of art in chronological order Please note: due to existing copyrights, Picasso and Matisse are unable to appear in the eBook. CONTENTS: SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF JOACHIM by Giotto THE EXPULSION FROM THE GARDEN OF EDEN by Masaccio THE ARNOLFINI PORTRAIT by Jan van Eyck THE BAPTISM OF CHRIST by Piero della Francesca PRIMAVERA by Sandro Botticelli THE LAST SUPPER by Leonardo da Vinci SELF PORTRAIT, 1498 by Albrecht Dürer PORTRAIT OF DOGE LEONARDO LOREDAN by Giovanni Bellini MONA LISA by Leonardo da Vinci THE LAST JUDGMENT by Michelangelo THE SCHOOL OF ATHENS by Raphael SLEEPING VENUS by Giorgione ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN by Titian THE PEASANT WEDDING by Pieter Bruegel the Elder THE LAST SUPPER by Tintoretto CALLING OF SAINT MATTHEW by Caravaggio JUDITH SLAYING HOLOFERNES by Artemisia Gentileschi ET IN ARCADIA EGO by Nicolas Poussin THE EMBARKATION OF THE QUEEN OF SHEBA by Claude Lorrain LAS MENINAS by Diego Velázquez PEACE AND WAR by Sir Peter Paul Rubens THE GIRL WITH THE PEARL EARRING by Johannes Vermeer SELF PORTRAIT WITH PALETTE AND BRUSHES by Rembrandt van Rijn THE ENTRANCE TO THE GRAND CANAL, VENICE by Canaletto THE MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT by William Hogarth THE SWING by Jean-Honoré Fragonard THE BLUE BOY by Thomas Gainsborough OATH OF THE HORATII by Jacques-Louis David THE NUDE MAJA by Francisco de Goya THE HAY WAIN by John Constable WANDERER ABOVE THE SEA OF FOG by Caspar David Friedrich LIBERTY LEADING THE PEOPLE by Eugène Delacroix THE FIGHTING TEMERAIRE by J. M. W. Turner OLYMPIA by Édouard Manet IMPRESSION, SUNRISE by Claude Monet PROSERPINE by Dante Gabriel Rossetti THE DANCING CLASS by Edgar Degas NOCTURNE IN BLACK AND GOLD: THE FALLING ROCKET by James Abbott McNeill Whistler AT THE MOULIN DE LA GALETTE by Pierre-Auguste Renoir MADAME X by John Singer Sargent STILL LIFE: VASE WITH TWELVE SUNFLOWERS by Vincent van Gogh THE SCREAM by Edvard Munch WHERE DO WE COME FROM? WHAT ARE WE? WHERE ARE WE GOING? by Paul Gauguin THE LARGE BATHERS by Paul Cézanne THE KISS by Gustav Klimt PORTRAIT OF WALLY by Egon Schiele SMALL PLEASURES by Wassily Kandinsky SEATED NUDE by Amedeo Modigliani RED BALLOON by Paul Klee TABLEAU I by Piet Mondrian Please visit www.delphiclassics.com to browse through our range of exciting titles or to buy the whole Art series as a Super Set

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait: Early Netherlandish Paintings

Bernhard Ridderbos, Anne van Buren, Henk Th. van Veen, 2005 Any contemporary understanding of early Netherlandish paintings must take into account not only that historical data about them is fragmentary but also that art historians have used a variety of premises from which to study the works. This book, therefore, explores how the paintings of the period and the factual knowledge surrounding them have been assembled, analyzed, and interpreted from their rediscovery in the early nineteenth century to the present day. Assembling these multiple perspectives in one volume, the editors

jan van eyck the arnolfini portrait: *What Great Paintings Say* Rose-Marie Hagen, Rainer Hagen, 2003 Rose-Marie and Rainer Hagen provide answers to these and other questions about world-famous works of art. Guiding our eye to revealing details, they also shed fascinating light on fashions and lifestyles, loves and intrigues, politics and people, and transform our encounter with art into an exciting adventure. Book jacket.

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