Art History 332
Prof. Hutchison

COURSE OUTLINE
Northern Painting & Graphics from Bosch & Holbein to Bruegel
   I. Hieronymus Bosch
   II. The Renaissance in Flanders: Quentin Metsys (Massys), Jan Gossaert (Mabuse) and Bernard van Orley
   III. The Renaissance in the North Netherlands: Lucas van Leyden, Jan van Scorel, Maerten van Heemskerk and Joos van Cleve
   IV. Lucas Cranach the Elder and the Reformation in Saxony
   V. Hans Baldung, Witchcraft and the Reformation in Strassburg
   VI. Painting and Graphics in the Danube Valley: Albrecht Altdorfer and Wolf Huber
   VII. The Renaissance in South Germany and Switzerland: Hans Burgkmair, Niklaus Manuel Deutsch and Urs Graf
   VIII. Hans Holbein the Younger in Basel and London
   IX. Pieter Bruegel the Elder and the early Counter-Reformation in Flanders

Texts (University Bookstore):

   Bartschmann & Greiner. Hans Holbein.
   W. Gibson, Bruegel.

Exams: Mid-Term (8th week) and Final

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Koldewij, Vandenbroek & Van Kooij
HIERONYMUS BOSCH
ND +653 +B65 A4 20001b

Belting
HIERONYMUS BOSCH: GARDEN OF EARTHLY DELIGHTS
ND 653 B65 A65 2002

Silver
HIERONYMUS BOSCH
ND 653 B65 S54 2006

Claessens
OUR BRUEGEL
ND +673 +B73 C5513

Jacobowitz
THE PRINTS OF LUCAS VAN LEYDEN AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES
NE 670 L7 A4 1983

Osten & Vey
PAINTING AND SCULPTURE IN THE NETHERLANDS: 1500-1600
N 6925 +O813
AH 332
RESERVE READINGS (cont.)

Rowlands
HOLBEIN: THE PAINTINGS OF HANS HOLBEIN THE YOUNGER
ND +588 +H7 A4 1985

Schade
CRANACH: A FAMILY OF MASTER PAINTERS
ND +588 +c78 S3313 1980

Wood
ALBRECHT ALTDORFER AND THE ORIGINS OF LANDSCAPE
ND 588 A4 W63 1993
HIERONYMUS BOSCH [real name VAN AKEN]

Grandson of the painter JAN VAN AKEN (d.1456)

Son of ANTONIUS VAN AKEN (d.1478/9), painter and dealer in church furniture, by first wife ALEID VAN DER MINNEN, daughter of a tailor.

Children = JAN (a joiner, d.1498/9); ANTONIUS (father’s partner, d.1495/6); GOESEN (painter, d.before 1502); and JEROEN (Hieronymus; painter, d.1516)
[No birth dates registered]

Family lived, since 1462, in a house in ‘s-Hertogenbosch named “Sint Anthonis”

Documents:
1480/81: Jeroen buys two altarcloths from Brotherhood of Our Lady (which his father had left unfinished when he died)
1484: Inherits some property from his brother-in-law (so he must have been married by now, probably betw. 1475-84)
   Wife = ALEID VAN DE MEERVENNE (born 1453; old patrician family in Den Bosch)
1486: Joins Brotherhood of Our Lady (Aleid already a member since 1469; as Anthonius had been). This high-society brotherhood, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, had been founded in the early 1300’s by the Bishop of Liege, the Archdeacon of Kempenland and the pastor of Orthen. At first, ALL members had been Catholic clergy. By now, lay members also PAID to join.
1488, Jan. 1: Promoted to “Notabel” (sworn-in brother), takes part in annual Swan Feast
   More documents indicate that he presided over these feasts in later years, holding some of them in his own house.
1489: Paints a picture of David and Abigail on exterior shutters of the Brotherhood’s altarpiece in their chapel in St. Jan’s church (now cathedral)
1493/4: Makes pattern for stained glass window for Brotherhood chapel
1502: Paints three ornamental shields for the chapel, memorials for dead members of the Brotherhood
1504: Commission from Philip the Handsome, Duke of Burgundy for *Last Judgment* altar

1508/9 Bosch and the architect Jan Heijns are consulted by the Brotherhood about the decoration of their altar. Brotherhood asks him to design a copper chandelier (1511: expensive), and a cross (1512) for the chapel.

July 1516: Margaret of Austria’s court records show that a certain “Jhorine Bosch” sent her one of his pictures.

UNDATED document: Records that he painted ALTARPIECE WINGS for the St MICHAEL’S ALTAR and the HIGH ALTAR of St. Jan’s.

August 9, 1516: MEMORIAL MASS FOR BOSCH in the Brotherhood chapel. He must already have been buried a few days before.

In his obituary he is called “insignis pictor”, “seer vermaerd schilder” (highly esteemed painter). No direct heirs are mentioned at time of his widow’s death in 1523. Children, if any, must already have died.

Representative works by (or at least designed by) Bosch:

The Seven Deadly Sins and Four Last Things (Tabletop: Madrid, Prado)
The Magician (Conjuror). (St. Germain-en-Laye, Musée Municipal)
The Crucifixion. (Brussels MFA)
The Cure of Folly. (Madrid, Prado)
The Wedding at Cana. (Rotterdam, Mus. Van Beuningen)
Death of the Miser. (Washington, Nat. Gallery)
The Ship of Fools. (Paris, Louvre)
Christ Carrying the Cross (Vienna KHM)
Ecce Homo. (Frankfurt a.M., Staedelsches Kunstinstitut)
St. John the Evangelist on Patmos. (Berlin, Staatliche Museen)
St. Christopher (Rotterdam)
The Vagabond (sometimes wrongly called “Prodigal Son”), (Rotterdam)
Christ Mocked (London, Nat. Gall.)
Christ Mocked (El Escorial)

**Triptychs:**
The Temptation of St. Anthony (Lisbon, Nat. Gall.)
The Hay Wagon (Madrid, Prado; copy at El Escorial)
Garden of Earthly Delights (Madrid, Prado)
Epiphany (Adoration of Magi); Mass of St Gregory on exterior wings (Madrid, Prado)

**QUENTIN METSYS [a.k.a. Massys]**

**Sept. 10, 1465-Sept.10,1466:** Born in Louvain (Leuven), to parents from Grobbendonk (Limburg)

Tradition says that his father was a blacksmith (maybe even true), and that he worked as a blacksmith in his early years.

No documents reveal how or where he learned to paint. Sons of Dirk Bouts were still active in Louvain–maybe he worked with one of them? Or not. Grobbendonk had a Windesheim monastery: was Q.M. educated there?

1486 Marries Alyt van Tuylt in Grobbendonk (daughter of a rich landowner)

1491 Moves to Antwerp, enters painters’ guild same year. (No previous residence requirement: does that mean he had studied in Antwerp?) He never held office in the guild–probably by choice, as he became the city’s most distinguished artist. [Sir Thomas More called him “the renovator of ancient art.”]

1504 Portuguese painter Eduardo o Portuges visits his studio

1507 Wife dies leaving him with two young sons, Jan and Cornelis (both later became painters)

1508 Marries Wife #2, Katherina Heyns. Has 10 more children

1509 Commission from the King of Portugal [Seven Sorrows of the Virgin] for gift to Convent of Our Lady, Lisbon

Two more Portuguese commissions 1513-17

1519 Buys house in the Rue de Tanneurs (the one Durer visited next year)
1520-21: Albrecht Durer living in Antwerp, and traveling in Flanders. Durer mentions having visited Metsys’ house in Antwerp, but goes not say that he had met the painter. Was Metsys out of town—maybe even in France or Italy? He missed the wedding of Joachim Patinir, close friend and collaborator (which wedding Durer did attend). Durer also mentioned meeting other friends and colleagues, Jan Provost, Gerard David, Erasmus, Pieter Gillis.

1521 Buys a second house (Rue des Arbalétriers) “which he furnished to his taste” and “decorated with mural paintings in the Italian manner.”

1524 Patinir dies, leaving Metsys as guardian of his two daughters

1526 Hans Holbein jr. calls on Metsys, on his way to England

Sept. 30, 1530: Metsys died, 64 years old.

His fame continued after death: Rubens copied some of his paintings, and two different biographies of him were written in the mid-17th century. His art bridges the gap between Rogier van der Weyden and Rubens. He was a pioneer in enlarging the scope of subject matter, introducing new subjects, and being conscious of the difference between Flemish and Italian “styles”.

Representative Works:

St. Christopher (Antwerp MFA). Ca. 1490?
Salvator Mundi and Virgin in Prayer (Antwerp)
St. Anne triptych (Brussels MFA) ordered 1507, finished 1509
  Commissioned by Confraternity of St Anne, LOUVAIN, for their altar in the Peterskerk.
The Lamentation triptych (life size). (Antwerp MFA). 1511 Considered his masterpiece
  Commissioned earlier, 1508, by the Antwerp Carpenters’ Guild for their chapel in the Cathedral. QM uses the payment to set up an annuity for his two sons.
Money Changer (or Banker) and His Wife. (Paris, Louvre). 1514
Madonna and Child (Many. One with landscape by Patinir)
Adoration of the Magi (New York, Met.) 1526?
The “Ugly Duchess”. (London, NG)
  Companion portraits of Erasmus of Rotterdam and Peter Gillis (Antwerp’s municipal secretary), as presents for Sir Thomas More. (1517)
Portrait of a Notary (Edinburgh NG)
Portrait of a Canon (not Stephen Gardiner, but who?)
“Portraits” of Mary Magdalene
JAN GOSSAERT (a.k.a. “Mabuse”, “Malbodius”)  
1472 - 1532

1472 Born at Wijk-bij-Duurstede, son of Jacques de Maubeuge - a minor official at the court of bishop of Utrecht.

1503 First mentioned as Master Painter, Antwerp guild of St. Luke, under the name “Jan van Henegouwen” Not known where he was trained. Antwerp? Bruges? Ghent?

1505 Begins taking pupils, seems to be in demand as teacher

Oct. 26, 1508: Leaves for Rome, from Malines, with Philip of Burgundy (bastard son of Duke Philip the Good), on diplomatic mission to Pope Julius II.  
Becomes first Netherlandish artist to study ancient art; makes drawings of both sculpture and architecture. (Also could have seen High Renaissance in progress in Sistine Chapel.)

Late 1509 Returns north, settles in Middelburg (Zeeland). (Philip is an Admiral.)

1515 The Italian artist Jacopo dei Barbari comes to town

May 1517 Gossaert and his patron move to Wijk-bij-Duurstede: Philip as the new Bishop of Utrecht. Gossaert redecorates the episcopal palace (Philip is still an admiral at heart: his taste runs to biblical and mythological nudes, frequently erotic.)
Gossaert teaches Jan van Scorel

1523 Philip dies.

1524 Gossaert returns to Middelburg, apparently to work for Adolph of Burgundy, who had succeeded Philip as admiral in Zeeland.

Paints portraits of visiting Danish royalty: King Christian II and children

1529 Court historian G. Geldenhauer includes Gossaert in his biography of Philip.
1532 Gossaert dies (wife is mentioned as widow in October)

Representative works by Gossaert:

Drawings made in Italy: The Colosseum; the Casa Sassi Apollo; Spinario, etc.


The Malvagna triptych. (Palermo). 1511-13

Christ between the Virgin and John the Baptist. (Madrid, Prado). ca.1513. Free copy after the Ghent Altarpc.

Madonna in a Church (diptych of Antonio Siciliano), copy after Jan van Eyck (Rome, Galleria Doria-Pamphilij). 1513


St. Luke Painting the Virgin (Vienna Kunsthistorisches Mus.) 1518-21. [Virgin now seen in a miraculous vision by the artist)

Diptych of Jean Carondelet. (Paris, Louvre). 1517

Saint Donatus. (Tournai). 1520-30

Neptune and Amphitrite. (Berlin, Bode Museum) 1517.

Danae. (Munich, Alte Pinakothek). 1527

Madonna and Child under a Tree (engraving). 1522

Christ Mocked (etching). 1527
Portrait of Jacqueline of Burgundy (?) As Young Girl (London NG), 1525-30

LUCAS VAN LEYDEN
(1489?/94-1533)

Birth date uncertain. Van Mander said 1494. Modern scholars think 1489.
(In any case, he was a precocious artist)
Father = Huyghe Jacobsz., probably his first teacher. Likely further study with Cornelis
Enghebrechtsz.?

1508 Earliest dated art work (engraving, NOT his earliest)

ca.1513 Fathers an illegitimate daughter, Marijtje.

1514-19 Member, Leyden Civil Guard (Archers)

1521 Meets Albrecht Durer on AD’s Netherlandish journey. Durer sketches his
portrait, makes him a cut-rate price on AD’s entire printed work

1522 Becomes Master in the Antwerp painters’ guild

At “age 33” (1527? Or 1522?) Makes a tour through Zeeland with Jan Gossaert

1526 Marries Lysbeth van Boschhuysen (NOT the mother of his daughter). Wife is
member of high society in Leyden (e.g., conservative, and CATHOLIC). Many of
his patrons also belong to this class

1530 Last dated print

1532 Daughter Marijtje marries Dammas Claesz. de Hoey from Utrecht

1533 Grandson is born. Lucas dies, is buried in the Pieterskerk

1534 Son-in-law Dammas Claesz sues Lucas’s widow for complete inventory of unsold
works in LvL’s estate. He wins.
Both de Hoey grandsons are interviewed by Carel van Mander for the Schilderboek (1604). One (Jan, d.1615) becomes court painter to Henry IV of France

Representative works by Lucas van Leyden: Engravings:

Pilgrims Resting. (Ca.1505)
The Fall of Man. (by 1508)
Abraham Dismissing Hagar (by 1508)
Mahomet and the Monk Sergius. (dated 1508)
David Playing the Harp before Saul. (ca. 1508)
Man with a Torch and a Woman followed by a Fool (ca. 1508)
Susannah and the Elders (c.1508)

Conversion of St Paul. Dated 1509
The Round Passion. dated 1509

Beggars. c.1510
Woman picking Fleas from her Dog. dated 1510
Adam & Eve after the Expulsion from Paradise. dated 1510
The Milkmaid Dated 1510
Baptism of Christ. c.1510
Return of the Prodigal Son. c.1510
Ecce Homo. 1510 dated

“Portrait” of a Young man with a Skull. c.1519.
Dance of Mary Magdalene. 1519
Portrait of Emperor Maximilian I. 1520
The Poet Virgil suspended in a Basket. 1525

Paintings:

The Chess Game. (Berlin). 1508-10
Lot and His Daughters. (Paris, Louvre) 1509-11 (but may not be by Lucas?)
The Dance Around the Golden Calf. (Amsterdam, Rijksmus.) 1525
The Last Judgment. (Leyden, Lakenhal Mus.), 1526
Moses, After Striking Water from the Rock (Boston MFA) 1527
JAN VAN SCOREL
1495-1562

First DUTCH master to visit Italy specifically for studying art.

August 1, 1495   Born, natural son of the village priest in Schoorl, near Alkmaar
                Adopted by family of Jan van Egmond, governor of Holland, given a
good education in Alkmaar and Amsterdam

1517ff.   In contact with JAN GOSSAERT (who was in Utrecht)

1519   Journey to Nuremberg; meets Durer (but AD is just about to leave for the
       Netherlands and doesn’t have much time for him).  Goes to Schloss
       Falkenstein, in Austrian Carinthia; then to Italy.

Christmas 1520-Easter 1521: On pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Sketches holy places for later
use in backgrounds.  Also visits Cyprus, Rhodes, Crete, and back to Venice (the usual
“package tour”)

Jan. 1522:   Pope Adrian VI elected (Dutchman from Utrecht.)  Summons Scorel to
            Rome, makes him Curator of Antiquities in the Belvedere (Raphael’s old
            job–R. had died in 1520).

Sept. 1523   Adrian dies.  (Perhaps poisoned?  He was the last non-Italian until Pope
            John Paul.)
            Van Scorel returns to Utrecht May 1524, becomes Canon of St. Mary’s.  Is
            patronized by dean of Utrecht Cathedral.
            Has mistress (Agatha van Schoonhoven) and several children
            Attains high social status similar to that of an Italian artist.; studio with
            several assistants.  (But most of his big altarpieces will be destroyed in the
            Iconoclasm.)
            "Pupils included Antonis Mor, Marten van Heemskerck

1527-30   Living in Haarlem, influences Maerten van Heemskerck

1541   Is “legitimized” by Emperor Charles V

Ca. 1550   With Lancelot Blondeel, is called to Ghent to restore the Ghent Altarpiece
            Is invited to France to become court painter to Francis I; turns the job
down.
1562 Dies.

Representative Works by Scorel:

Presentation in the Temple. (Vienna). 1524/5?
Baptism of Christ. (Haarlem). C1528
Mary Magdalene. (Amsterdam). 1529
The Young Scholar. (Rotterdam). 1531 (portrait of own son?)

MAERTEN VAN HEEMSKERCK
1498 - 1574

1498 Born in Heemskerk

1527-29) Associated with Jan van Scorel after JvS returns from Italy

1532 Goes to Italy himself. Many drawings after Michelangelo, the Antique, roman ruins, et al. Summer in Rome.

1536 Leaves Rome. Back in Haarlem by 1538

1540 Elected Dean of the Haarlem painters’ guild

1546 Altarpiece for St. Bavo’s church, Haarlem; panels in The Hague

1570 Receives official tax exemption because of his importance as an artist

1572 Siege of Haarlem by Spanish troops. V Heemskerk moves to Amsterdam

1574 Dies. (Haarlem)

Representative works:

Pope Clement VII besieged in Castel Sant’ Angelo. (drawing) 1527
Portraits of Anna Codde. And Pieter Bicker (both Amsterdam) both 1529
Rest on the Flight to Egypt. (Washington NG). c1530
St. Luke Painting the Virgin Mary. (Haarlem) 1532
Family Portrait, (Kassel). C154
Bacchanale. (Vienna) c1536
Vulcan’s Workshop (Prague). 1536
Entombment. 1559
Painting & Graphics in Germany

LUCAS CRANACH the ELDER
1472-1553

1472 Born in Kronach (Oberfranken). Son of a painter, known variously as Hans Maler, Müller, or Sunder, and daughter of a shoemaker

early 1490's Probably begins painting; works in Kronach, Coburg (1500) and Gotha

1500-04 Travels south, probably via Nuremberg (where Durer lived), to the Danube and on to Vienna, where is accepted into the circle of Viennese humanists at the University. (Cuspinian, Reuss et. al.)

1504 Returns to Kronach, marries daughter of member of Gotha City Council (Barbara Brengbier).

1505 Settles in Wittenberg at invitation of Frederick the Wise, Elector of Saxony.

1508 Receives coat-of-arms from Frederick. Martin Luther arrives in Wittenberg

Nov./Dec.1508-early 1509: Trip to The Netherlands (Antwerp, probably Malines); does portrait—now lost—of the 8-year-old Charles V, future Emperor.

1509 Most fruitful year for graphics

1513 Becomes property-owner; has at least 10 workshop assistants. First house comes with a liquor license (wine).


1519-20 Member of W’berg City Council

1520 First portraits of Martin Luther (as Augustinian monk) Daughter Anna born; Luther is her godfather
Cranach buys apothecary business. Uprising of university students (noblemen) against burger rights
Portrait of Cardinal Albrecht von Brandenburg
Now owns FOUR houses

1521 The Imperial Diet at Worms; Luther summoned to appear; his protective custody
In the Wartburg engineered by Frederick the Wise. Luther returns briefly to
Wittenberg dressed as “Junker Jörg”. Cranach makes woodcut portrait

1522 Cranach shop illustrates Luther’s September Testament (based on Durer’s
Apocalypse series)
Cranach’s first “genre” painting: The unequal Lovers (Budapest)

1522-23 City Council member. King Christian II of Denmark, in exile, comes to live in
the Cranach household temporarily.

1523-25 Lucas gets into the printing business: Luther’s pamphlets. Owns a book store

1525 Death of Frederick the Wise. Luther gets married (June 13) to Katherina von
Bora, ex-nun, who had been living at the Cranachs’ as governess to their
children. Lucas and Barbara are witnesses to the wedding.

1524 Trip to Nuremberg with Frederick the Wise. Durer draws them.

1526 Is godfather to Luther’s first child (son Hans).

By 1528 LC is wealthiest man in Wittenberg. Elected Mayor in 1537, 1540, 1543.
Continues on City Council till 1549.

1537 Death of Hans Cranach in Bologna; Luther breaks the news and comforts the
family

1547 Battle of Muhlberg: Charles V defeats the Saxon forces under John Frederick the
Magnanimous (now Cranach’s employer), who is taken prisoner of war in
Augsburg. Charles sends for his court painter, Titian, who comes. So John
Frederick demands that Cranach drop everything and join him in captivity.
Cranach manages to put him off, pleading old age (true—he’s 75) and poor health,
but finally agrees when JF is moved to Weimar (1552). Now 80, LC goes to
Weimar, dies there in 1553.

Representative Works:

Crucifixion with Mary and John (Munich). 1503
Holy Family - Rest on Flight to Egypt (Berlin). 1504
Portraits of Dr. Johannes Cuspinian and Wife, Anna. 1502
Torgau Altarpiece (Frankfurt). 1509
St. Christopher (chiaroscuro woodcut). 1506? 09?
Penitence of St. John Chrysostom (engraving). 1509
Duke Henry the Pious and Duchess Catherine (Dresden). 1517
Portraits of a young prince & princess of Saxony (Washington) c.1517

Nymph Reclining by a Well. (Leipzig). 1518. [First of MANY versions]
Venus, with Cupid as a Honey Thief. (Nuremberg) 1520-30. [Also in many versions]
Venus. (Frankfurt). 1532
Judgment of Paris (Karlsruhe 1530; New York Met. ca.1529)
Apollo and Diana (Berlin). 1530
Adam and Eve (London, Courtauld) 1526.
Fountain of Youth (Berlin). 1546

Portraits of Martin Luther: as Augustinian, 1520 engraving; as Professor, engr. 1521
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THE so-called “DANUBE SCHOOL”

{Not an institution, but a group of painters whose workshops were located in a part of the Danube valley, between Regensburg and Vienna. The two best known are ALBRECHT ALTDORFER in Regensburg, and WOLF HUBER in Passau. Both were influenced by the art of Albrecht Dürer in nearby Nuremberg, and by the early work of Lucas Cranach in Vienna. }

ALBRECHT ALTDORFER

[(?] - 1538]

[Date and place of birth unknown]
1505 - March 12. “Albrecht Altdorfer, painter from Amberg” admitted to citizenship in Regensburg.
1506 - First signed and dated drawings and prints
1507 - First signed and dated painting
1512 - designs gold coins for Regensburg (city coat-of-arms on one side; St. Wolfgang image on the other)
1513 - AA and wife buy a house in the Bachgasse. He collaborated with Durer and Burgkmair on woodcut designs for Maximilian’s Triumphal Arch and Procession.
1517 - Becomes member of the City Council.
1519- Feb. 21 (six weeks after Maximilian’s death) Council votes to expel Regensburg’s Jews. They are given two days to leave town. AA makes tow etchings depicting the old synagogue, prior to its destruction. On the site, a temporary wooden shrine to the “Beautiful Virgin” is built. AA designs the banner and indulgence sheet for the new shrine, which quickly becomes a popular pilgrimage destination.
1520- Named to the Board of Supervisors for the city’s guilds
1522- Commissioned by the city council to paint an image of the “miraculous” Beautiful Virgin”. (Both Durer and Martin Luther condemned this cult in 1523)
1525- Makes engraved portrait of Luther (dependent on earlier engraving by Lucas Cranach)
1526- AA is named Regensburg’s city architect . Is an official witness at trial of Austrian Anabaptists

1528 - Declines invitation to become mayor of Regensburg–on grounds that he is too busy with an important commission for Wilhelm IV duke of Bavaria. [Presumably, the Battle of Alexander (Munich A.P.)]

1529/30- Strengthens the city’s fortifications in response to threat of Turkish invasion.

1530- Buys vineyards
1532- Wife dies (July 27). Sept. 24, AA buys a second house, with garden, on west side of town, doing much of his painting there. Uses the town house only during winter months.
1533- Joins with other City Council members in hiring a Lutheran pastor. As council member is appointed protector of the Augustinian cloister (1534).
1535- Travels to Vienna on city business.
1538 - (Feb. 12) Writes his will, renouncing Masses for his soul [indicating that he has become a Protestant]. Dies on the same day.
(March 19) - Inventory of his possessions, which include collections of paintings, gold and silver objects, antique coins, jewelry and much else. His principal heir is brother Erhard, of Schwerin, who sells both houses (1538, 1541.)

Representative Works:

The Satyr Family [Wild Family]. (Oil, 1507). Berlin
St. George and the Dragon in Forest. (oil, 1510) Munich AP
The Danube at Sarmeningstein (drawing, pen & ink; dated 1511). Budapest
Rest on the Flight to Egypt. (oil; 1510). Berlin
The Nativity (night scene). (“ ”) “
The St. Florian Altarpiece. “; 1518). St. Florian’s monastery, near Linz (Austria)
Regensburg’s Jewish Synagogue (2 etchings, 1519)
The “Beautiful Virgin of Regensburg” (5-color woodcut; 1519-20). Washington DC,NG
Nativity (oil, ca. 1520) Vienna
Madonna and Child in Glory (oil; 1522–for shrine of the Beautiful Virgin). Munich
Susannah and the Elders. (oil; 1526). Munich
Adoration of the Magi (oil, 1520's). Frankfurt a.M.
Landscape with Castle (Danube Landscape with View of Schloss Worth). (oil on parchment attached to panel; 1522-25?). Munich
Birth of the Virgin (in a church). 15 21-25?. Munich
Battle of Alexander the Great vs. Darius (oil; 1529). Munich
Lot and His Daughters (oil; 1537) Vienna
Also by Altdorfer: a group of “pure” (no people) landscape etchings–perhaps early 1520's?
Also by Altdorfer: a group of “pure” landscape etchings; and a number of chiaroscuro drawings with figures in wooded settings

WOLFGANG HUBER
(ca 1480?- 1553)
Ca. 1480 - Born at Feldkirch (Vorarlberg, Austria). Perhaps son pf “Hanns Huber, painter in Feldkirch” mentioned in 1491.

1500+ - Shortly after 1500 may have met Lucas Cranach Sr. in Vienna
Perhaps met Altdorfer around same time

1515 Contract for altarpiece of St. Anne, Feldkirch indicates that he is living in Passau, where he owns a workshop.

1517-1540 Is court painter and master builder to the Bishop of Passau.

1553 (June 3). Date on his gravestone (Passau)

Representative Works:
The Mondsee (Salzkammergut). (drawing: 1510) Munich
Elevation of the Cross. (Oil; 1520ca. ) Vienna
Flagellation of Christ. 1525
Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane (Agony in the Garden). Munich
Landscape (watercolor: dated 1532). Berlin KK
Portrait of a Girl (red and black chalk; undated)
HANS BALDUNG, called GRIEN
(1484/5 - 1545)

1485/5 Born (where? Gmünd, Swabia? This was the family home. Signed an altarpiece: "Johannes Baldung cog. Grien Gamundianus."

Early training obscure. Travels in Swabia? Journeyman in Durer’s workshop in Nuremberg early 1500's. Makes 3 glass paintings for Nuremberg churches 1504; begins engraving (1507); designs woodcuts (1505)

1509 Becomes citizen of Strasbourg (then German and called Strassburg)
Center of witchcraft interrogation by Dominican Order. By 1510 has married a woman named Margaretha. They make a votive offering to the Virgin Mary (1510).

1510-11 Commissions from the Margrave of Baden; Woodcut portrait
1512-18 Living in Freiburg im Breisgau. Paints high altar for the Minster (still in place.) Brother is a professor at the University there.

1518-45 Regains Strasbourg citizenship, settles there permanently
1545 (September) Dies in Strasbourg.

Representative Works:
Self Portrait (drawing: pen, brush, heightened with white & pink, on grey-green paper. Ca. 1500: appears ca 16-18 years old). Basel KK
Altarpiece: The Three Magi w/ SS. George and Moritz (1507). Berlin
Witches’ Sabbath (chiaroscuri woodcut: 1510)
Fall of Man (woodcut; 1511)
Three Ages of Woman, and Death. (1509-11). Vienna
Death and the Maiden. (1517). Basel
Rest on the Flight to Egypt. ca. 1513. (Vienna Academy; Nuremberg)
Chiaroscuro drawings: Suicide of Lucretia (1515); Young Woman and Death (1517.)
Freiburg altarpiece: Coronation of the Virgin (1516). Freiburg Minster
Martyrdom of St. Dorothy (in snow). 1516. Prague
HANS BURGKMAIR  
( 1473 - 1531) 

1473-00  Born in Augsburg; first teacher his father, Thoman 
1488-90  Apprenticed  to Martin Schongauer 
1491      Returns to Augsburg; designs woodcuts for publisher Erhard 
          Ratdolt 
1498      Becomes independent master.  Participates in projects for Emperor 
          Maximilian, including the Triumphant Arch and Procession; the 
          Genealogy of Maximilian; illus. for Der Weisskunig; Der   
          _______________________________ Theuerdank. 

Pioneer in use of Renaissance style (Augsburg was in constant contact with 
Venice), and development of chiaroscuro woodcut technique.  Becomes Hans 
Holbein’s uncle-in-law, and important influence. 

Chiaroscuro woodcuts: 
Death as Destroyer (1510) (Death killing young lovers, in Renaissance city) 
Portrait of Pope Julius II (1511) 
Portrait of Jakob Fugger (Europe’s wealthiest man) 
Painting: St. John on Patmos 

URS GRAF  
(1485-1528/9) 

1485      Born in Solothurn (Switz.) Trained as a goldsmith by father, and as 
          glass painter by a Basel master.  Also designed book illustrations in 
          Basel, and Strasbourg.  Made engravings and etchings; wrote and 
          published a popular song. 
1510-21 Service as a mercenary soldier. (Thus, subjects of his prints and 
          drawings tend to be hookers and/or other soldiers.) Fought in at least 
          four campaigns, including the Battle of Marignano (lost). 
1513      First dated etching (in history): a Woman Washing Herself. 

23
1528/9  Dies.

HANS HOLBEIN the YOUNGER  
(1497/8 -1543)

1497/8  Born in Augsburg, son of the painter Hans Holbein the Elder.  His mother was Hans Burgkmair’s sister, and his uncle Sigmund Holbein and older brother Ambrosius (1493-1519?) were also painters and graphic artists.

1515  Hans Jr and Ambrose both working in Basel in the studio of Hans Herbst (whose initials, also “H.H.”, have caused some confusion). The Holbeins draw marginal illustrations in the local schoolmaster’s copy of Erasmus’s Praise of Folly. Erasmus introduces them to important city functionaries, including the mayor, and his own publisher, attorney, and heir.

1516  Paints double portrait of mayor, Jakob Meyer, and wife #2

1517-19  Work in Lucerne, painting illusionistic house facade for Jakob Hertenstein, designing stained glass, painting altarpiece for the Franciscan church.


1520-24  Commissions for City Council chamber; City Clerk (Johannes Gerster);  house facade for the goldsmith’s Haus zum Tanz; portraits of Erasmus; Passion altar; Dead Christ.

1526-27 Goes to England, via Antwerp, with letters of introduction from Erasmus to his friend, Sir Thomas More. Apparently lodges with the More family in Chelsea, paints and draws portraits of the Mores and Sir Thomas’s friends at court, incl. the old Archbishop of Canterbury, William Warham, Henry the VIII’s German astronomer Nikolas Kratzer; the king’s comptroller, Sir Henry Guildford and wife.

1528-32 Returns to Basel, buys two houses. But the Reformation takes an ugly turn and iconoclasm begins.

1532 Returns via Antwerp to London, for what turns our to be a permanent stay. But Sir Thomas More is out of favor at court, so he puts up at the Steelyard (the London office of the North German Hansa0, famous in the city for its comforts and good cooking (a rarity in England.). Does a brisk business in portraits of the young German merchants, temporarily stationed in the London office before going home to Cologne, Danzig or wherever and marrying. (These portraits were sent home, and are in German, Swiss and Austrian museums today). Is employed by the Hansa merchants to make their festive decorations for the coronation parade of Anne Boleyn.

1533 Paints the double, full-length portrait of the French Ambassador, Jean de Dinteville, and his friend Georges de Selve, the new bishop of Lavour. Comes to the attention of Henry VIII, designs jewelry for Anne and subsequent wives of Henry, becomes Henry’s court painter, apparently by at least 1536.

1536 Portrait of Queen Jane Seymour (Vienna).
1538 After Queen Jane’s death, HH is sent to the Continent by Henry to portray candidates for next Queen. He stops off in Basel, arranges apprenticeship for son Philip to a Parisian goldsmith. Paints portrait of the Princess Christina of Denmark, teenaged and recently widowed. (Henry proposes; she declines.)

1539 HH sent back to the Continent, this time to portray Anne, daughter of the Protestant Duke of Cleves. Henry proposes on basis of the portrait, but takes instant dislike to the “Flanders mare” (sic), and has her set aside as “the Princess royal”, while he marries two more English women (and gives Holbein less and less work.) HH paints gift portrait of 2-year old Edward Prince of Wales, the future Edward VI. Soon he’s back at the Steelyard painting young German merchants.

1543 Holbein’s last portrait–of Sir John Chambers, the King’s physician. He died soon afterward, probably of the plague. In his will (Oct. 7), he makes provision for payment of his debts, and for care of his two young children, “still at nurse,” born out of wedlock to an unnamed mother.

Representative Works:
Marginal drawings for Praise of Folly.
Double portrait: Jakob Meyer and wife Dorothea Kannegiesser (1516). Basel
Portrait of Bonifacius Amerbach (Erasmus’s heir). (dated 1519?) Basel
Altar with scenes from the Passion. (1520). Basel
Dead Christ in the Tomb. 1521. Basel
Madonna of Solothurn (1522. For Johannes Gerster). Solothurn Museum
Portraits of Erasmus (several: Windsor Castle, Basel, Paris) mostly 1523
Dance of Death woodcut series (designed 1525; published posthumously)
Madonna of Burgomaster Meyer. (1526; altered 1529 as epitaph). Darmstadt
Lais Corinthiaca. 1526 Basel
The Family of Sir Thomas More (1527 pen drawing, for Erasmus) Basel
Sir Thomas More. (1527) New York, Frick Museum
Lady Guildford (1527). St Louis Museum: Sir Henry G., Windsor Castle
William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury. (Chalk; 1527) Windsor Castle
Nikolas Kratzer (1528; the court astronomer). Paris, Louvre
The Artist’s Wife and children, Philip and Catherine. (1528; on paper). Basel
Georg Gisze. (1532). Berlin
The “Ambassadors” (1533). London NG
Anne Boleyn (1536: drawing) Windsor
Queen Jane Seymour (1536) London NG
Christina of Denmark (1538). London NG
Anne of Cleves (1539) Paris, Louvre
Edward Prince of Wales, age 2 (1539). Washington NG
A Lady (of the Howard family? 1540/41) Toledo Ohio
A Young Merchant (1541) Vienna
Dr. John Chambers. (1543) Vienna

PIETER BRUEGEL the ELDER
(1528-30 ?----1569 )

C.1528/30 (?) Born. (where? Maybe Breda ?)

Before 1550 Supposedly pupil of Pieter Coecke van Aelst in Antwerp. (No secure documentation)

1550 Documented in shop of Claude Dorizi at Mechelen (Malines), working on an altarpiece for the Glovemakers’ Guild altar, in collaboration with Pieter Baltens.

1551 Enters Antwerp Guild of St. Luke
1552/3  Travels to Italy via Lyons, visiting Rome, Naples, Reggio di Calabria, Messina, perhaps Palermo. Collaboration with the miniaturist Giulio Clovio, whose will lists 3 of Bruegel’s works (a view of Lyon; a Tower of Babel on ivory; and a miniature painted by Clovio and Bruegel jointly).

1554  Returns to Antwerp via Switzerland; makes drawings of Alpine scenery.

1555-63  Resides in Antwerp, begins to make drawings for the publisher and printmaker Hieronymus Cock, whose shop was called “At the sign of the Four Winds”. Does exclusively landscape drawings until 1556, then begins to design works signed “Hieronymus Bosch”. (Continues to do occasional work for Cock even after moving to Brussels.)

Begins friendship with the famous geographer, Abraham Ortelius.

By end 1550's begins to make paintings. The majority seem to have been acquired by the Antwerp financier, Nicolas Jonghelinck.

1562  Visits Amsterdam.

1563  Moves to Brussels. About Easter, marries Mayken, daughter of Pieter Coecke van Aelst (his supposed old teacher) and Mayken Verhulst, a painter of watercolors.

C.1566-68  Commissioned by the City Council of Brussels to make one or more paintings (? Or drawings?) Representing the digging of the Brussels-Antwerp Canal.

1569  September 9: Dies in Brussels. Buried in the church of Notre Dame de la Chapelle,

Representative Works:
View of the Port of Naples. (1552/3? 58?). Rome, Gall. Doria Pamphilij
View of the Ripa Grande, Rome. (1553) Chatsworth, UK
Drawings for the engraver: 1556: (Big Fish Eat Little Fish; The Ass at School; Seven Deadly Sins; ELCK [Everyman: 1558])
The 8 Virtues (1559)

**Paintings:**
The Flemish Proverbs. (1559). Berlin  
Combat between Carnival and Lent. (1559) Vienna  
Children’s Games (1560) Vienna  
The Triumph of Death (1562? Undated but same size as the above) Madrid  
The Fall of Icarus (undated, perhaps a replica) Brussels  
Suicide of Saul (1562) Vienna  
Fall of the Rebel Angels (1562) Brussels  
Tower of Babel (1563) Vienna  
Two Monkeys (1562) Berlin  
Procession to Calvary (1564) Vienna  
Adoration of Kings (1564) London  
Death of the Virgin Mary (1564) Banbury, UK, Upton House  
The Months series: 1565  
  Haymaking (Prague)  
  Wheat Harvest (New York)  
  Return of the Herd (Vienna)  
  Hunters in the Snow (Vienna)  
  The Gloomy Day (Vienna)  
Winter Landscape with Bird Snare . (1565) Brussels, Delporte collection  
Wedding Dance. 1566. Detroit  
Census at Bethlehem (1566) Brussels  
Massacre of the Innocents . Hampton Court (UK), Royal Collection  
Conversion of St. Paul. (1567). Vienna  
Land of Cockaigne (1567) Munich  
Adoration of the Magi (in snow). Winterthur, Reinhart Fdn.  
The Bird Nester. (1568) Vienna  
The Beggars (Cripples) (1568) Paris, Louvre  
The Wedding Banquet . Vienna  
Peasant Dance (Kermess). Vienna  
Blind Leading the Blind (1568). Naples  
Magpie on the Gallows (1568). Darmstadt, Landesmuseum