

eclipsed that of the father. Up to the age of fifteen the boy painted under his father's guidance. Rubens one day walked in to see his old friend, and was so struck by what the son was doing that he predicted great glory for the boy; he encouraged him and gave him the best lessons that could be obtained. Teniers married Anne Breughel, daughter of the artist of that name; he painted himself surrounded by his family, showing us his pretty wife and his children.

He was not only a remarkable painter, but a good business man; he understood the secret of selling his works at a high price; this, indeed, was necessary, as life at the Castle of the Three Towers, as he called his home, was one of lavish extravagance.

He seems during his long life to have been contented, and to have had the gift of making those about him happy.

When did Teniers live?
 What sort of pictures did he paint?
 Why are they so highly esteemed?
 Did he live among peasants?
 Who were his pupils?
 Did he ever attempt religious subjects?
 What do you know about his life?
 Who first encouraged him?

Painting in Germany.

THE early German painters, whose names are unknown, belonged in reality to the Dutch or Flemish schools.

Their religious compositions, which we see in some of the old churches, have a very primitive aspect; the figures are stiff and the color crude.

Martin Schongauer (1420-1488) is known as the father of German painting; some of his works have been attributed to Albert Dürer, and to Hans Holbein.

Wohlgemuth is another early German painter, whose greatest merit lies in the fact that he was the master of Albert Dürer.

To what schools of painting did the early German artists belong?

What is the aspect of their painting?

Where are their works found?

Who was Martin Schongauer, and when did he live?

Whose master was Wohlgemuth?

ALBERT DÜRER.

WE know from Albert Dürer's portrait, in which he represented himself with long hair, a cap and dress of the middle ages; that he looked like the hero of Wagner's opera, "Lohengrin."

He was born at Nuremberg in 1471; his father was a gold- and silver-smith of repute. Albert worked with him and with Wohlgemuth some years before becoming conscious of his own talent. His first engraving is dated 1497, and his own portrait, now in the Florence Portrait Gallery, is his first painting, dated 1498.

He went to Italy, where Bellini and the other Venetian artists greatly admired his talent, so different from their own; many of these painters became jealous of his increasing influence, so that Dürer, who was kindness and goodness itself, was much grieved and hurt. He returned to Nuremberg, where he married a beautiful girl, who, however, made him most unhappy. He died on the 6th of April, 1528. It is in Munich his best pictures are to be seen, such as "Christ on the Cross," "The Descent from the Cross," and the life-size figures of some of the apostles.

When did Dürer live?

What do you know about his life?

Did he leave Germany?
Where are his best works?
What do they represent?

HANS HOLBEIN.

HOLBEIN (1498-1554) was born at Augsburg; at eighteen he went to live at Basel, where he was fortunate enough to become the friend of Erasmus, whose portrait he painted several times.

While in Basel, he painted the celebrated Madonna now in the Dresden Gallery; it is a great contrast to the Madonna by Raphael in the same gallery. They are entirely unlike, and both are masterpieces; Raphael represents the mystical, and Holbein the realistic school. Holbein's Madonna is a small whole length figure, standing and dressed in black; she holds a suffering infant in her arms, and is surrounded by the family come to beg for the cure of the last child. Whether the Blessed Virgin has taken the suffering baby in her own arms to cure it, or whether the infant Jesus has taken upon Himself the suffering of the sick child, is a question each one must answer according to his ideas. The picture is full of feeling, and is wonderfully drawn.

Holbein went to England, where he was most

successful; he became court painter to Henry VIII., whose portrait he painted, as well as those of Sir Thomas More and of several of Henry's wives.

The other German painters were principally portrait painters—painters of talent, but who did nothing for the glory of Christian art.

When did Holbein live?

Where was he born and where did he settle?

Where is his celebrated Madonna?

What does the composition represent?

Where did Holbein go later in life?

Whose portraits did he paint while in England?

Were there other painters in Germany after Holbein?

Why are they not mentioned in this book?

