Artist	Van Eyck
Title	The Arnolfini Portrait
Date	1434
Medium	Oil on oak
Scale	82.2 x 60cm – small/medium
Scope	Double portrait
Style	Renaissance art in Europe
Patron	
Location	
Function	



Influence from cultural/social factors:

Situated in their bedroom, as was the fashion in France and Burgundy where guests would be received.

Formal features	
Composition	-Double commemorative portrait of the Lucchese merchant Giovanni Arnolfini and his wife Giovana Cenami
	-She holds up her dress, not because she is pregnant, but for the contemporary fashion
	The portrait of them is one of confidence, he has his left hand almost in the position of a saint's. His wife has a calmness to her
	-Has been found that he used under drawings to plan out the paintng – Can see variations and changes he made while drawing and
	painting eg. Position of his feet changed. Van Eyck preffered a more closed stance than the original
Colour or texture	-Complementary colours of her green dress and the red of the bed
	-Bright colours work to highlight the wealth of the two figures – drapery is brightly coloured
	-Guest room is displayed in rich tones
	-The colour green was reserved for those working in banking – both come from a line of wealthy banking families, green on her
	dress
	Used multiple layers of thin glaze to obtain his deep and rich colours
	Working with oils, he had to layer the paint on top of itself many times until he reached the tone he wanted – So the painting is
	thicker where dark colours are present and thinner in lighter areas
Light & tone	-Both direct and indirect lighting used. The light from the window provides the direct light into the scene which can be seen on the
	shading of the oranges and the reflection on the chandelier + other surfaces
	-The achievement of light rendered is due to the minimalistic use of oil and shading obtained by layering the paint
	The light from the window leaves a soft glow over the bedroom
Space & depth	Has been suggested that he used atmospheric pressure and pagan astronomy to develop the sophisticated possible vanishing
or relief	points – in the mirror
Line or	Brushstrokes are almost impossible to see.
brushwork	Used even only one hair on his paintbrush for some areas

Use or development of materials, techniques & processes:

Van Eyck is credited with achieving innovations in minimalism and his attention to detail. The mirror is unique with the whole scene of the painting being replicated in such a small space – Is thought that he used a magnifying glass

As seen in the shading of the images, Van Eyck took advantage of the drying time – oak took much longer than fresco or tempera. Also blended the colours with the appropriate shading, a technique called wet-in-wet. Layering the paint allowed him to blend the colours and eliminate their borders Symbolism:

Moralising symbolism of the fruit on the table – innocence

Candles – One is light and one is burnt out. The burnt out one could represent the death of his wife

The dog – Fidelity, or their desire to have a child. Or a simple marking of their status as a dog signifies wealth

The carved statue of St. Margaret, the patron saint of pregnancy and childbirth

Holding of the hands represents a marriage contract

The mirror gives the viewer the most encompassing visual perspective in the painting. There are two figures in the doorway, possibly to represent witnesses for the marriage to make it legal. Around the mirror small scenes of Jesus' passion are shown. On the wife's side are pictures of his death and resurrection are shown. On the husband's only those of Christ's life

Critical text quote:

Stylistic comment and artistic influence:

Ornate Latin signature translates to 'Van Eyck was here 1434' – Similar to modern day graffiti, not accidental, but often inscribed his pictures in a witty way