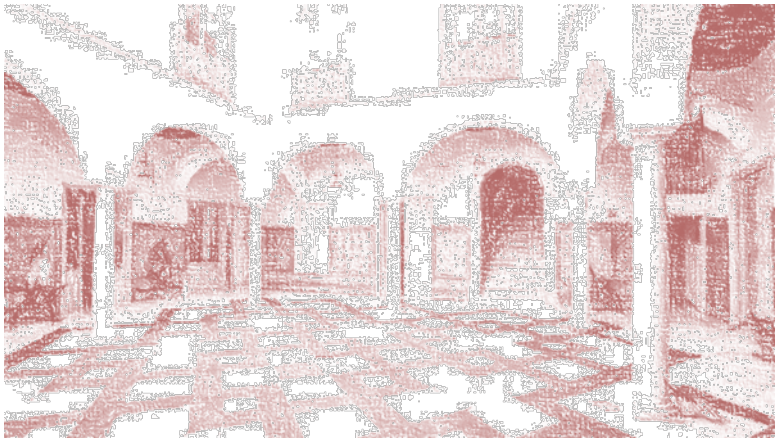
M. BELLVER AND D. MEJÍAS

Romantic and Costumbrista Collection

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ROOMS IN EASY READING



ROOM / 1

Theme 1/ Romantic painting in Seville (1830-1860)

Travelling foreign painters

Many painters from other countries travelled
to Andalusia from 1830 onwards.
These painters came from England and France and other countries.
They painted Andalusian landscapes and customs,
such as the fair, the flamenco celebrations and the markets.

They also drew the people of the time,
for example, flamenco dancers,
bullfighters and **bandits**.

A bandit is a man
who stole by surprise
on the roads
and mountains.



The paintings were more carefully drawn
and had softer colours.
This period was called **Romanticism**.
Andalusian painters imitated this way of painting.

Romanticism is an artistic style
that began in Europe
at the end of the 18th century.

Some of the English painters who came to Andalusia were
David Robert, John Frederick Lewis and Robert Kemm.
The Sevillian painters Esquivel, Gutiérrez de la Vega,
José Domínguez Bécquer and Cabral Bejarano also painted works
with the characteristics of Romanticism.

Henri Pierre Pharamond Blanchard and J.Worms were French painters,
they travelled around Spain and painted the customs and people of Spain.
They had a great influence on the painting of Romanticism in Andalusia.

ROOM / 2

Theme 1/ Romantic painting in Seville (1830-1860)

Romantic Costumbrismo

Costumbrismo is the appreciation of **popular** things
such as popular literature, popular art, or popular music.
It began approximately in 1837.

Popular is the word for costums or things that people do every day like eating, dancing, singing and cleaning.

In the 19th century, many artists in Andalusia
painted popular scenes.
This group of painters were called Costumbristas and
they painted differently from painters in the rest of Spain.

The citizens of Seville
liked the way the Costumbrista painters painted.
The **upper classes** asked the painters to paint scenes that were
a bit exaggerated or focusing on the popular.
These scenes were made famous
by the Dukes of Montpensier.

The upper classes are people who have a lot of money.

In 1870, artists painted the typical customs of the people.
They were most interested in **folklore**.
In these paintings there is no difference between people.
They paint rich and poor people alike:
having fun, being happy and kind.

Folklore: customs of a place that have been done for a long time.

The **Majo and the Maja** are frequently depicted.
They are men and women who live outside of the city
and they go to the celebrations with colourful clothes.
We can see a majo and a maja of Manuel Rodríguez de Guzmán.
We can see another majo and maja in the work Couple of Majos

The Majo and the Maja



painted by José Gutiérrez de la Vega.

They resemble those of his master, José Domínguez Bécquer.

In the room we can see paintings of the Bécquer family.

We can see more popular characters

such as the **Bandits** of Valeriano Domínguez Bécquer.

Bandits also appear in his father's paintings

The Merry Gathering and Game of cards.

The Bécquer family: fathers, sons and brothers, artists of Seville

who were painters, sculptors and writers.

Popular characters

such as the majo and the maja

appear during the Romantic period.

They like dancing and singing in **taverns**

and they are always happy.

A tavern is an old bar or restaurant.

In the painting **The Way to the Fair,**

painted by Andrés Cortés Aguilar,

we see a very beautiful and well painted work.

In this painting we can see **riders**,

dogs, cows and horses in a party.

A rider is the person who rides a horse.

The travelers who had a lot of money and came to Seville

are the people who bought these paintings.

The Way to the Fair



ROOM / 3

Theme 1/ Romantic painting in Seville (1830-1860)

The Romantic landscape

Sevillian Romantic painters began to paint landscapes,
like the painters of the European schools.

Landscape painting is characteristic of Sevillian Romantic painting.
Manuel Barrón y Carrillo was one of the most important painters
of Sevillian Romanticism.
In his works he painted Sevillian customs, **portraits** and landscapes.
In his painting, **Shepherds' rest**, he emphasises
the importance of nature.

A portrait is a drawing or representation. of a person.

Barrón and the Cortés family were the first **Plenairists**

The Plenairists were artists who painted their

José Chaves Ortiz was another important painter of this period.
He began by copying paintings by Murillo.
He later excelled in painting works of the bullfighting world.
He also painted **casacones**, religious scenes,
Costumbrista paintings and portraits.

Landscape with cows



ROOM / 4

Theme 1/ Romantic painting in Seville (1830-1860)

Sevillian academic painters

Sevillian painters follow the fashion for Romanticism
but some continue to paint as they did in the previous period.
The previous period is the **Baroque.**

Baroque is the artistic style of the 17th and early 18th century.

Murillo was a Baroque painter
who had a school of painting in Seville.
Many painters copied Murillo's paintings.
The artists who imitated Murillo sold a lot of works
and earned a lot of money.

Cabral Bejarano or José Roldan sold works to Great Britain.
José de la Vega Marrugal copied a painting by Murillo
which depicts **Santa Justa and Santa Rufina**.
Contreras Muñoz lived in the 19th century.
He painted **Murillo's Fall**
in the Capuchin convent in Cadiz.
Contreras Muñoz entered this painting in a competition
in the Academy of Fine Arts of Cadiz.

Murillo's Fall



Antonio Mariano Esquivel and Manuel Cabral Bejarano
painted pictures of children in normal situations in their lives
and playing pranks.

Portraits became the main style of painting.
A portrait is the painting of a person.
Upper class people had their portraits painted
so that their image will last forever.

ROOM / 5

Theme 2/ Sevillian painters in Rome and Paris (1870-1895)

García Ramos

José García Ramos was born in Seville in 1852 and died in 1912.
He learnt to paint with Eduardo Cano.
He studied at the School of Fine Arts of Seville.
His master was José Jiménez Aranda and they travelled to Rome together.
He lived in Rome for a long time and perfected his painting.

In Rome he met Mariano Fortuny,
who taught him a style of painting called Preciosity.
García Ramos painted everyday scenes of life in Seville
and his paintings have a great quality.

The Girl with the Fan



His paintings are used in the press
to represent scenes that happened in Seville.
He was very famous and worked very hard on many orders
which left him no time to do more important works.

Procession in La Campana



A famous painting by García Ramos is **Procession in La Campana**.
In this painting he paints the scenes of a procession very well.
He does not focus on the main elements, but on the details.
García Ramos made many drawings with ink and boiled water.
These drawings were used to illustrate books of the time.
One of the books he drew in was **Holy Mary's Land**.
The writer of that book was Benito Mas y Prat.





ROOM / 6

Theme 2/ Sevillian painters in Rome and Paris (1870-1895)

The Jiménez Aranda saga

The Jiménez Aranda family
is a family of painters from Seville.
José Jiménez Aranda is a painter from Seville.
He studied Fine Arts in Seville.
He painted landscapes and religious paintings.

He travelled to Rome and learnt **Casacón painting**.
He had a brother called Luis.
Luis was also a painter.
He was very successful in France.

Casacones are scenes from the life of the upper classes in which the men were painted with long jackets called

José Jiménez Aranda had a daughter
who married Ricardo López Cabrera.
Ricardo took painting lessons from José Jiménez Aranda.
His paintings were very successful.
He painted portraits, landscapes, customs and houses.
Other paintings by the family include **Fishing in Chipiona**
and **Reading on the beach in Rota.**

Fishing in Chipiona



In the painting **The Recommended** we can see how he uses the colours
and how he represents the details of cloths and decoration of the rooms.

Casacón painting

The Piano



The Recommended



ROOM / 7

Theme 2/ Sevillian painters in Rome and Paris (1870-1895)

Casacón painting (1870-1885)

Sevillian painters want to paint on new topics.
They travel to Rome because the Italian government supports painters
and they can learn from European painters.
They specialise in painting landscapes
with very luminous tones and bright colours,
such as the landscapes of Venice
painted by Antonio Reina and Rafael Senet.



They no longer paint popular customs,
but scenes and people of the upper classes.
The details of the fabrics, the lace, the furniture, the crockery and the glassware are
very well represented in his paintings.
José Villegas Cordero painted very luminous pictures.
He applied his brushstrokes in a very personal way.
You can see his way of painting in his works
The Salute wharf and **Praying in church**.

The Salute wharf



Praying in church



ROOM / 8

Theme 3/ The continuity of Costumbrismo

The persistence of Costumbrismo (1870-1900)

The ballroom is the largest room in the house.
This is the room where people are entertained.
The ballroom is the best decorated room in the house.
There are sculptures, paintings and furniture.
The paintings in the ballroom
are made by the most important **Costumbrista** painters.
These painters come from Italy and France
to learn other ways of painting.

Costumbrismo
is an artistic style
that represents
the customs of a place.

As you enter the room you see two 19th century tables.
They are made of wood and they have a marble top.
There are two sculptures on the tables:
the **Venus de Milo** and **Eros.**
There are also two mirrors with a painting.

In the living room there is French-style furniture with clocks on top.
The most important clocks are the **porcelain clock of Meissen**
and the **Monumental Clock** of gilded bronze and marble.

Meissen is a German
porcelain factory.

Many years ago, the wooden chairs
were in San Telmo Palace's lounge.
The bronze table matches the rest of the furniture.

The ballroom



Sevillian painting improves at the end of the century.
The improvement in technique was reflected in the paintings.
International art buyers such as Adolphe Goupil
sold paintings by Andalusian painters all over the world.
Casacones, majos and bullfighters were the most popular paintings.

The success of Costumbrismo and popular art increases.
The press includes drawings by the painters in its publications,
such as García Ramos.

Some painters of that period stayed in Seville
and others moved elsewhere.
There were many art exhibitions
with paintings depicting traditional festivals,
the Holy Week, bullfighters and **gallantry and courtship.**

Gallantry and courtship is what one person does in order to woo and seduce someone.

Nazarene, give me a candy



Sewing the cape



ROOM / 9

Theme 4/ Religious art

Religious sculpture and painting

This room looks like a chapel.
There are sculptures, paintings, and works made of rich metals such as gold and silver.

The Virgin of the Artichoke



One of the most important works
is the **Virgin of the Artichoke**.
The Virgin is on a table
which has sculptures of ivory and wood.
On the sides there are columns with bunches of grapes.
The columns are supported by two angels.
There are two angels flying above the Virgin.
Underneath the Virgin there is a **tabernacle**
shaped like the Door of the Assumption
of Seville Cathedral.

The tabernacle is the place where the communion hosts are kept.

In the room there are also several 17th and 18th century sculptures
of **Saint John the Baptist** and **Saint John the Evangelist**
made by artists from Juan de Mesa's school.
There is also a sculpture of the Virgin
made by an artist from Pedro Duque Cornejo's school
and another sculpture of the archangels **Saint Michael and Saint Gabriel**
who have lost their wings.

There are also paintings such as **The Child of the Thorn**.
The works **Infant Jesus** and **Saint John "Juanito"**
were painted by José de la Vega Marrugal,
a painter of Murillo's school.

ROOM 10

Theme 4/ Religious art

Devotional sculpture

From the 17th century onwards, God was frequently represented with sculptures of the Infant Jesus.

He is represented in two ways:
Infant Jesus of Glory and Infant Jesus of Passion.
Infant Jesus of Glory was represented with a **halo or potencias.**
Infant Jesus of Passion is represented with objects that were used in the death of Jesus such as the **cross and the crown of thorns.**

A halo is a circle of light above the head.



The potencias are 3 rays of light above the head.







Juan Martínez Montañés was an Andalusian sculptor who made religious sculptures, such as some of the Easter floats.

He made an Infant Jesus for the Sacramental Brotherhood of the Sagrario in Seville.
* A Brotherhood is a religious organisation.
Martínez Montañés created a model based on this sculpture.
This model was imitated by many sculptors in Andalusia.

Some of the sculptures in this room are from the school of Martínez Montañés.
The main sculpture in the room is known as **The Great**.
In this sculpture Jesus is standing in the **contraposto** position.
In the contraposto position, the person is leaning on 1 leg to give a sense of motion.



The representations are very different.
There are children's themes that were not common at the time.

The **Infant Jesus of the Thorn** is an Infant Jesus of Passion.

The **Infant Jesus of Nazareth** is also an Infant Jesus of Passion.

It is thought that the **Infant Jesus of Nazareth leading the Christian soul** was made by Cristóbal Ramos.

The nuns in the convents prayed to the *Infant Jesus of the Cradle*.

These sculptures are made of wax, wood or embroidered silk.

Infant Jesus the Good Shepherd represents a country scene.

Infant Jesus the Good Shepherd



In the room there are also sculptures

of the **Infant Saint John the Baptist**.

Saint John the Baptist was the cousin of Jesus.

St. John the Baptist is represented in 2 ways:

as a child and as an adult.

As a child he represents the playmate of the Infant Jesus.

As an adult he is represented as a **preacher**.

A preacher is a person who tells what God says.

ROOM / 11

Theme 5/ Landscape in Sevillian schools

Manuel Wssel de Guimbarda created the **Alcalá de Guadaíra** School imitating the art schools of Europe and America.
The painters of this school painted landscapes in the open air.
They are called **Plenairists.**

Alcalá de Guadaíra is a town in the province of Seville.

Sevillians used to walk along the banks of the Guadaíra river before the Maria Luisa Park became a public garden.
The painters of the Alcalá de Guadaíra School painted many pictures of the river.
The Sevillians didn't like these paintings and they sold them abroad.

The most famous painters of this school are Manuel García Rodríguez and Emilio Sánchez Perrier.
Emilio Sánchez Perrier painted **Sunset on the banks of the Guadaíra**.
The painting depicts the banks of the river at sunset.
There is no one, everything is quiet.
There is only a fisherman's boat.

Sunset on the banks of the Guadaíra



ROOM / 12

Theme 5/ Landscape in Sevillian schools

The painters of the Sevillian schools
paint buildings and places in Seville.
There are two different styles:
Manuel Wssel de Guimbarda stands out in one of these styles.
He painted the work **Façade of San Telmo**.
José Arpa Perea stands out in the second style.
He painted a work called **Triana**.

Façade of San Telmo



Gustavo Bacarisas was a very important author
during the **Ibero-American Exhibition in Seville in 1929**.
He painted the work **Night in the Jewish Quarter**.
This painting is an example of his use of colours.

The Ibero-American Exhibition of 1929 was a fair where many countries showed their customs.

Manuel García Rodríguez was the painter of the Sevillian School
who best represented the landscapes of Seville.
He painted many pictures of the Real Alcazar of Seville
with many details and great quality.

Gathering in the Alcazar Gardens



ROOM / 13

Sculpture

Sculpture is the discipline of creating works of art with volume
in three dimensions.
Sculpting involves techniques such as modelling clay,
carving in stone or wood and casting materials.

In the room we can find sculptures made with different techniques
and different authors:

Infant Jesus Saviour of the World



is a work of the school of Juan Martínez Montañés.
It represents a 12-year-old adolescent.
The clothes he wears are like those of princes.
He wears a cross around his neck and holds a world globe in his hand.

The first jealousy is a work by Antonio Castillo Lastrucci.



There is a mother with two children.
She feeds the baby while her other son looks.
The baby is quiet as he eats,
but his brother looks at his mother sadly.

Andalusian, a Sevillian woman



This is a sculpture of a woman from Seville.
He aims to highlight the beauty of the Andalusian woman.

Female busts is a work by Giovanni Pinotti Cipriani.
There are three young women,
who tilt their heads.
They are smiling.

The Puppeteer and **The Dancer** are marble sculptures.

Nobody knows who made them.

They date from the end of the 19th century.

The Troubadour and **The Lady** are ivory sculptures.

The ivory came from the elephants of the Portuguese **colonies.**

A colony
is a territory
that a nation
has invaded.

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