

Diego Velazquez De Silva

He was an individualistic artist of the Baroque period (c. 1600–1750). He began to paint in a precise tenebrist style, later developing a freer manner characterized by bold brushwork. In addition to numerous renditions of scenes of historical and cultural significance, he painted scores of portraits of the Spanish royal family and commoners, culminating in his masterpiece *Las Meninas* (1656). Most of his work entered the Spanish royal collection, and by far the best collection is in the Museo del Prado in Madrid, although some portraits were sent abroad as diplomatic gifts, especially to the Austrian Habsburgs. Juan de Pareja was a Spaniard born into slavery in Southern Spain, probably in Antequera in Malaga province around 1610. Little is known on his background although Antonio Palomino describes him as being "of mixed parentage and unusual color." It was not until Velázquez became a court painter that he showed dwarfs with a warmer and naturalistic style compared to previous paintings. De Morra looks directly at the viewer, motionless, making no hand gestures, leading one critic to suggest that the painting represents a denunciation of the court's treatment of de Morra and other dwarfs. Recently discovered inventories and previous documents relating to De Morra reveal that he was also known by a nickname, El Primo. == Seville (until 1622) ==

Portrait of Sebastián de Morra It was painted around 1644 and is now in the Prado in Madrid. The Portrait of Sebastián de Morra is a painting by Diego Velázquez of Sebastián de Morra, a court dwarf and jester at the court of Philip IV of Spain The Portrait of Sebastián de Morra is a painting by Diego Velázquez of Sebastián de Morra, a court dwarf and jester at the court of Philip IV of Spain. Not much is documented about De Morra's life, other than the fact that he was brought to Spain by Philip IV in 1643 and served the court for six years before his death in 1649

Silva producer António Carvalho de Silva Porto (1850–1893), Portuguese naturalist painter Diego Rodríguez de Silva y Velázquez (Diego Velázquez), Spanish painter Francis Silva is a surname of Portuguese or Galician origin that is widespread in the Portuguese-speaking countries, including Brazil. It may derive from any of various places in Iberia named Silva, or else from the common noun *silva*, which means "bramble" in modern Portuguese but originally meant "forest"

The first known reference to Juan de Pareja as a painter is in a letter addressed to Pedro Galindo, attorney of the city of Seville, written on 12 May 1630, in which Juan de Pareja requests permission to move to Madrid in order to continue his studies together with his brother Jusepe. The authenticity of this document is questioned since within it he claims to be a free man and does not once mention Velázquez. Rui Gomes da Silva was born in Chamusca, Portugal and was the second son of Dom Francisco da Silva, Lord of Ulme and Chamusca. In

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March 1526, he escorted Infanta Isabel of Portugal to Seville where she married Charles I of Spain. 991b85fa85 The c. 1648 date is given based on its stylistic resemblances to the artist's Rokeby Venus. Both works share the evocative, loose and fluid brush strokes generally accepted as influenced by Velázquez's exposure to Titian during his 1629–30 and 1649–51 visits to Italy. Female Figure is noted for its "restrained elegance, muted color harmonies, and the evocative poetry of the figure's parted lips and "lost" profile." 991b85fa85

Portrait of Juan de Pareja Velázquez painted the portrait in Rome, while traveling in Italy, in 1650. It is the earliest known portrait of a Spanish man of moorish descent. The Portrait of Juan de Pareja is a painting by Spanish artist Diego Velázquez of the enslaved Juan de Pareja, a notable painter in his own right, who The Portrait of Juan de Pareja is a painting by Spanish artist Diego Velázquez of the enslaved Juan de Pareja, a notable painter in his own right, who was owned by Velázquez at the time the painting was completed 991b85fa85

Female Figure (Velázquez) small, probably unfinished, 1648 oil on canvas painting by Diego Rodríguez de Silva y Velázquez, the leading artist of the Spanish Golden Age. Although the Female Figure (or Sibyl with Tabula Rasa, Spanish: Sibila con tábula rasa) is a small, probably unfinished, 1648 oil on canvas painting by Diego Rodríguez de Silva y Velázquez, the leading artist of the Spanish Golden Age 991b85fa85

== Distribution of the surname Silva in Brazil == 991b85fa85 The name is widespread in Galician-speaking regions of Spain (mostly in Galicia) and even more so in regions of the former Portuguese Empire in the Americas (being the most common surname in Brazil), in Africa and Asia, notably in India and Sri Lanka. It is also quite common in Spanish-speaking Latin America. 991b85fa85

Diego Velázquez Diego Rodríguez de Silva y Velázquez (baptised 6 June 1599 – 6 August 1660) was a Spanish Baroque painter, the leading artist in the court of King Philip Diego Rodríguez de Silva y Velázquez (baptised 6 June 1599 – 6 August 1660) was a Spanish Baroque painter, the leading artist in the court of King Philip IV of Spain and Portugal, and of the Spanish Golden Age. He is generally considered one of the greatest artists in the history of Western art 991b85fa85

== Description == 991b85fa85 José López-Rey suggests that this picture could be related to a lost Velázquez painting described by Antonio Palomino "... where a board is seen, that serves as a table, with a charcoal burner, and a pot boiling on top, and covered with a bowl, and the fire is visible, the flames, and the sparks are clearly visible, a small tin saucepan, an alcarraza, some plates, and some basins, a glazed jug, a mortar with its pestle and a head of garlic next to it; and on the wall there is small basket and a cloth hanging from a hook, and other trinkets; and guarding this is a boy holding a jug, wearing a coif, who with his humble clothes represents a subject that is very ridiculous and amusing". The Dublin version was bequeathed by Alfred... 991b85fa85 Although the identity of the woman is unknown, she is usually believed to be a sibyl, based on her similarity to the artist's 1631–32 Sibyl (Portrait of Juana Pacheco?). Both show

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profile views of women in half length, holding a tablet. 991b85fa85

The Surrender of Breda *rendición de Breda* (English: The Surrender of Breda, also known as *Las lanzas* - The Lances) is a painting by the Spanish Golden Age painter Diego Velázquez. He *La rendición de Breda* (English: The Surrender of Breda, also known as *Las lanzas* - The Lances) is a painting by the Spanish Golden Age painter Diego Velázquez. He painted it during the years 1634 and 1635, inspired by his visit to Italy with Ambrogio Spinola, the Genoese-born Spanish general who conquered Breda on June 5, 1625. The painting depicts the exchange of the key of Breda from the Dutch to the Spanish 991b85fa85

== Biography == 991b85fa85

The Kitchen Maid The first version is kept in the Art Institute of Chicago; the second version is held at the National Gallery of Ireland. A wide range of dates has been suggested for its completion, although most place it between 1620 and 1622. *Escena de cocina* (Kitchen Scene)) and *Kitchen Maid with the Supper at Emmaus* are two paired domestic paintings by Diego Rodríguez de Silva y Velázquez from *The Kitchen Maid* (in Spanish *La mulata*, *La cocinera* or *Escena de cocina* (Kitchen Scene)) and *Kitchen Maid with the Supper at Emmaus* are two paired domestic paintings by Diego Rodríguez de Silva y Velázquez from his early Seville period 991b85fa85

== History == 991b85fa85 In medieval Christian tradition, sibyls became prophetesses warning the pagan Romans of the coming of Christ. Sibyls were often, as here, portrayed with tablets (or with open books), although they were usually depicted in late Renaissance and Baroque art in sumptuous robes and head-dress. In contrast,... 991b85fa85

List of works by Diego Velázquez Among these paintings, however, are many widely known and influential works. Velázquez is estimated to have produced between only 110 and 120 known canvases This is a list of paintings and drawings by the 17th-century Spanish artist Diego Velázquez. of paintings and drawings by the 17th-century Spanish artist Diego Velázquez. Velázquez is estimated to have produced between only 110 and 120 known canvases 991b85fa85

Ruy Gómez de Silva, 1st Prince of Éboli Dom Rui Gomes da Silva (in Spanish, Ruy Gómez de Silva), 1st Prince of Eboli (27 October 1516 in Chamusca - 29 July 1573 in Madrid), was a Portuguese Dom Rui Gomes da Silva (in Spanish, Ruy Gómez de Silva), 1st Prince of Eboli (27 October 1516 in Chamusca - 29 July 1573 in Madrid), was a Portuguese noble and one of King Philip II of Spain's main advisers 991b85fa85

== Early life == 991b85fa85 All paintings are in oil on canvas unless noted. 991b85fa85 It is considered one of Velázquez's best works. Velázquez composed *The Surrender of Breda* into two halves, which included the Dutch leader Justinus van Nassau and the Spanish Genoese general Spinola. Jan Morris has called it "one of the most Spanish of all pictures". 991b85fa85 He remained in Spain living

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within Isabel's entourage. In 1527, when Philip II of Spain was born, Rui became his page. An enormous friendship linked the two boys during their entire lives. In 1554 when his eldest brother John died, Rui inherited the lordship of Ulme and Chamusca. In 1649, as court painter to Philip IV of Spain, Diego Velázquez was sent to Rome to purchase works of art for the Alcázar in Madrid. Velázquez brought with him Juan de Pareja, an enslaved man, who served as an assistant in the artist's workshop. During his stay in Rome, Velázquez executed an oil painting of Juan de Pareja, which was displayed as part of a larger exhibition of paintings at the Pantheon on 19 March 1650. According to Antonio Palomino's biography of Velázquez, the painting "was generally applauded... Velázquez's paintings became a model for 19th century realist and impressionist painters. In the 20th century, artists such as Pablo Picasso, Salvador Dalí, and Francis Bacon paid tribute to Velázquez by reinterpreting some of his most iconic images. It is unknown at what time he began serving Diego Velázquez. In 1642 he signed as a witness in a power of attorney for Velázquez in a lawsuit against scribes in the criminal court... Background

Juan de Pareja Cole, Thomas B. 1606 – c. 1683–4. doi:10. His 1661 work *The Calling of Saint Matthew* (sometimes also referred to as *The Vocation of Saint Matthew*) is on display at the Museo del Prado in Madrid, Spain. Born enslaved, he is known primarily as a member of the household and workshop of painter Diego Velázquez, who freed him in 1650. "Juan de Pareja: Diego Rodríguez de Silva y Velázquez" (17 July 2013). 2013. ISSN 0098-7484 *JAMA*. 310 (3): 236–237. 1670) was a Spanish painter. 1001/jama

It was the first painting to sell for more than £1,000,000. At the time of the painting's purchase by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1970 they considered it "among the most important acquisitions in the Museum's history". The painting is on display in the museum's main building on Fifth Avenue in New York City. Early life Movement of people has led to the name being used in many places. Due to emigration from Portuguese-speaking countries, Silva (other variant forms include: "da Silva", "de Silva", "d'Silva", "e Silva", "Silvea") is the fifth most common surname in the French department of Val-de-Marne, outside Paris, and it was the 19th most common family name given to newborns between 1966 and 1990 in France. The Surrender of Breda depicts a military victory, the 1624 Siege of Breda, during the Eighty Years War. This war began due to a revolt against Philip II of Spain by the Seventeen Provinces, which today includes the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, led by William of Orange, which led to the independence of the seven northern provinces, called the United Provinces (of the Netherlands), referred in history as the Dutch Republic. The southern provinces, including Flanders, Luxembourg and the others...

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