Pieter Bruegel the Elder (Dutch pronunciation: [ˈpitər ˈbrœɣəl]; c. 1525 – 9 September 1569) was a Flemish Renaissance painter and printmaker known for his landscapes and peasant scenes (Genre Painting). He is sometimes referred to as "Peasant Bruegel" to distinguish him from other members of the Brueghel dynasty, but is also the one generally meant when the context does not make clear which "Bruegel" is being referred to. From 1559 he dropped the 'h' from his name and started signing his paintings as Bruegel.

**Life**

There are records that he was born in Breda, Netherlands, but it is uncertain whether the Dutch town of Breda or the Belgian town of Bree, called Breda in Latin, is meant. He was an apprentice of Pieter Coecke van Aelst, whose daughter Mayken he later married. He spent some time in France and Italy, and then went to Antwerp, where in 1551 he was accepted as a master in the painter's guild. He traveled to Italy soon after, and then returned to Antwerp before settling in Brussels permanently 10 years later. He received the nickname 'Peasant Bruegel' or 'Bruegel the Peasant' for his alleged practice of dressing up like a peasant in order to mingle at weddings and other celebrations, thereby gaining inspiration and authentic details for his genre paintings. He died in Brussels on 9 September 1569 and was buried in the Kapellekerk. He was the father of Pieter Brueghel the Younger and Jan Brueghel the Elder. Both became painters, but as they were very young children when their father died, it is believed neither received any training from him. According to Carel van Mander, it is likely that they were instructed by their grandmother Mayken Verhulst van Aelst, who was also an artist.
**Style**

In Bruegel's later years he painted in a simpler style than the Italianate art that prevailed in his time. The most obvious influence on his art is the older Dutch master Hieronymus Bosch, particularly in Bruegel's early "demonological" paintings such as *The Triumph of Death* and *Dulle Griet (Mad Meg)*. It was in nature, however, that he found his greatest inspiration as he is identified as being a master of landscapes. It was in these landscapes that Bruegel created a story, seeming to combine several scenes in one painting. Such works can be seen in *The Fall of the Rebel Angels* and the previously mentioned *The Triumph of Death*.

**Themes**

Bruegel specialized in genre paintings populated by peasants, often with a large landscape element, but also painted religious works. Making the life and manners of peasants the main focus of a work was rare in painting in Brueghel's time, and he was a pioneer of the Netherlandish genre painting. His earthy, unsentimental but vivid depiction of the rituals of village life—including agriculture, hunts, meals, festivals, dances, and games—are unique windows on a vanished folk culture and a prime source of iconographic evidence about both physical and social aspects of 16th century life. For example, the painting *Netherlandish Proverbs* illustrates dozens of then-contemporary aphorisms (many of them still in use in current Dutch or Flemish), and *Children's Games* shows the variety of amusements enjoyed by young people. His winter landscapes of 1565 (e.g. Hunters in the Snow) are taken as corroborative evidence of the severity of winters during the Little Ice Age.

Using abundant spirit and comic power, he created some of the early images of acute social protest in art history. Examples include paintings such as *The Fight Between Carnival and Lent* (a satire of the conflicts of the Reformation) and engravings like *The Ass in the School* and *Strongboxes Battling Piggybanks*. On his deathbed he reportedly ordered his wife to burn the most subversive of his drawings to protect his family from political persecution.[1]

**References in other works**

- His painting Landscape with the Fall of Icarus is the subject of the poem "Musée des Beaux Arts" by W.H. Auden.
- Bruegel's work plays prominently in Don DeLillo's 1997 novel *Underworld* (DeLillo novel). In the prologue, titled "The Triumph of Death" and set at the 1951 baseball game between the Giants and the Dodgers in which Bobby Thomson hit the so-called "Shot Heard 'Round the World", a reproduction of the eponymous painting (c. 1562) floats down into J. Edgar Hoover's hands amidst a celebratory hailstorm of loose bits of paper and other pieces of trash after the home run. Later in the novel, the concepts of death and play (activity) are compared with one another by character Klara Sax, discussing another Bruegel painting, *Children's Games* (1560): "I don't know what art history says about this painting. But I say it's not that different from the other famous Bruegel, armies of death marching across the landscape. The children are fat, backward, a little sinister to me. It's some kind of menace, some folly. *Kinderspielen*. They look like dwarves doing something awful" (U 682).
- Landscape with the Fall of Icarus is referenced in the title of Indie/Punk band Titus Andronicus's song "Upon Viewing Brueghel's 'Landscape with the Fall of Icarus'" from 2008's The Airing of Grievances.
- The novel *Headlong* by Michael Frayn follows the fictitious discovery of the missing sixth painting in Bruegel's 'The Months' series. The lead character Martin Clay moves to the country for several months with his wife and daughter to finish work on a book. However, he becomes rapidly and obsessively absorbed into the world of Bruegel and 16th century Netherlandish history when he believes he has discovered Bruegel's missing April–May springtime painting *The Merrymakers* stashed in a fireplace at his less than scrupulous neighbor Mr Churt's countryside estate. The story continues with hilarious consequences!
- The painting *The Hunters in the Snow* is used extensively by Russian film director Andrei Tarkovsky in his 1972 *Solaris*. 
• The painting Netherlandish Proverbs was used as the cover artwork for the Fleet Foxes' self-titled first album, *Fleet Foxes*.
• The Procession to Calvary is the main theme of 2011 movie *The Mill and the Cross*.
• The novel *Cities of the Red Night* by William S. Burroughs uses *The Triumph of Death* as the cover artwork.

**Works**

There are about 45 authenticated surviving paintings, one third of which are in the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna. A number of others are known to have been lost. There are a large number of drawings. Brueghel only etched one plate himself, *The Rabbit Hunt*, but designed many engravings and etchings, mostly for the Cock publishing house.
Pieter Bruegel the Elder

- **Naval Battle in the Gulf of Naples**, 1560, Galleria Doria-Pamphilj, Rome
- **The Fall of the Rebel Angels** 1562, Royal Museums of Fine Arts of Belgium, Brussels
- **The "Little" Tower of Babel**, c. 1563, Museum Boymans-van Beuningen, Rotterdam
- **The Procession to Calvary**, 1564, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna
- **Massacre of the Innocents**, c. 1567, versions at Royal Collection, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, at Brunkenthal National Museum, Sibiu,[2] and at Upton House, Banbury
- **Winter Landscape with a Bird Trap**, 1565, Royal Museums of Fine Arts of Belgium, Brussels, inv. 8724
- **Landscape with Christ and the Apostles at the Sea of Tiberias**, 1553, probably with Maarten de Vos, private collection
- **Ass at School**, 1556, drawing, Print room, Berlin State Museums
- **Parable of the Sower**, 1557, Timken Museum of Art, San Diego
- **Landscape with the Fall of Icarus**, c.1554–55, Royal Museums of Fine Arts of Belgium, Brussels — Note: Now seen as a copy of a lost authentic Bruegel painting[3]
- **Netherlandish Proverbs**, 1559, Gemäldegalerie, Berlin
- **The Fight Between Carnival and Lent**, 1559, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna
- **Portrait of an Old Woman**, 1560, Alte Pinakothek, Munich
- **Children's Games**, 1560, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna
- **Temperance**, 1560
- **Saul (Battle Against The Philistines On The Gilboa)**, 1562, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna
- **Two Small Monkeys**, 1562, Staaltiche Museen, Gemäldegalerie, Berlin
- **The Triumph of Death**, c. 1562, Museo del Prado, Madrid
- **Dulle Griet (Mad Meg)**, c. 1562, Museum Mayer van den Bergh, Antwerp
- **The Tower of Babel**, 1563, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna
- **Flight To Egypt**, 1563, Courtauld Institute Galleries, London
- **The Death of the Virgin**, 1564, (grisaille), Upton House, Banbury
- **The Months**. A cycle of probably 6 paintings of the months or seasons, of which five remain:
  - **The Hunters in the Snow (Dec.–Jan.)**, 1565, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna
  - **The Gloomy Day (Feb.–Mar.)**, 1565, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna
  - **The Hay Harvest (June–July)**, 1565, Lobkowicz Palace at the Prague Castle Complex, Czech Republic
  - **The Harvesters (Aug.–Sept.)**, 1565, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York
  - **The Return of the Herd (Oct.–Nov.)**, 1565, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna
  - **Christ and the Woman Taken in Adultery** (1565), Courtauld Institute of Art, London
- **The Calumny of Apelles**, 1565, drawing, British Museum, London
- **The Painter and the Connoisseur**, drawing, c. 1565, Albertina, Vienna
- **Preaching Of John The Baptist**, 1565, Museum of Fine Arts (Budapest)
- **Census at Bethlehem**, 1566, Royal Museums of Fine Arts of Belgium, Brussels
• *The Wedding Dance*, c. 1566, Detroit Institute of Arts, Detroit
• *Conversion Of Paul*, 1567, Kunsthistorishes Museum, Vienna
• *The Land of Cockaigne*, 1567, Alte Pinakothek, Munich
• *The Magpie on the Gallows*, 1568, Hessisches Landesmuseum, Darmstadt
• *The Misanthrope*, 1568, Museo di Capodimonte, Naples
• *The Blind Leading the Blind*, 1568, Museo Nazionale di Capodimonte, Naples
• *The Peasant Wedding*, 1568, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna
• *The Peasant Dance*, 1568, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna
• *The Beggars*, 1568, Louvre, Paris
• *The Peasant and the Nest Robber*, 1568, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna
• *The Three Soldiers*, 1568, The Frick Collection, New York City
• *The Storm at Sea*, an unfinished work, probably Bruegel's last painting.
• *The Wine of Saint Martin's Day*, Museo del Prado, Madrid (discovered in 2010)

Prints
• *Large Fish Eat Small Fish*, 1556, a print after a Bruegel design

**Family tree**

Pieter Bruegel the Elder

Pieter Brueghel the Younger  Jan Brueghel the Elder

Ambrosius Brueghel  Jan Brueghel the Younger  Anna Brueghel  David Teniers the Younger

Abraham Brueghel

Other members of the family include Pieter van Aelst and Mayken Verhulst (father-in-law and mother-in-law to Pieter Bruegel the Elder), Jan van Kessel, senior (grandson of Jan Bruegel the Elder) and Jan van Kessel, junior. Through David Teniers, the family is also related to the whole Teniers family of painters and the Quellinus family of painters and sculptors, since Jan-Erasmus Quellinus married Cornelia, daughter of David Teniers the Younger.

**References**


**External links**

• Bosch Bruegel Society (http://www.boschbruegel.com)
• www.Pieter-Bruegel-The-Elder.org (http://www.pieter-bruegel-the-elder.org) 99 works by Pieter Bruegel the Elder
• Pieter Bruegel the Elder at Olga's Gallery (http://www.abcgallery.com/B/bruegel/bruegel.html)
• Pieter Bruegel the Elder in the "A World History of Art" (http://www.all-art.org/early_renaissance/bruegel01biography.html)

• Complete list of paintings which includes all of the 100 proverbs from the painting, with explanation (in French). (http://www.pieter-bruegel.com)

• www.all-art.org/early_renaissance (http://www.all-art.org/early_renaissance/bruegel01-1.html) About Pieter Brueghel the Elder

• Timken Museum of Art's "Parable of the Sower" by Pieter Bruegel the Elder (http://www.timkenmuseum.org/1-dutch-bruegel.html)

• "Bruegel". *Encyclopedia Americana*. 1920.
Article Sources and Contributors

Pieter Bruegel the Elder


Image: Pieter de Oude - De val van iacarus -_hi res.jpg

Image: Pieter Bruegel the Elder - The Dutch Proverbs - Google Art Project.jpg

Image: Pieter Bruegel the Elder - The Corn Harvest.jpg

Image: Pieter Bruegel the Elder - The Cripples.jpg

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