



Fighting Card Players and Death

Jan Lievens
(Leiden 1607 – 1674 Amsterdam)

ca. 1638

oil on canvas

67 x 84.9 cm

Signed and dated lower right: J. Lievens

JL-107

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In 1635 Jan Lievens moved from London to Antwerp, perhaps expecting that the arrival of the new governor-general of the Southern Netherlands, the Cardinal-Infante Ferdinand, would usher in a period of peace and prosperity beneficial to the arts.^[1] Lievens soon joined the local painters' guild and settled into a community of artists who specialized in low-life genre scenes, landscapes, and still lifes, among them Adriaen Brouwer (1605/6–38), Jan Davide de Heem (1606–83/84), David Teniers the Younger (1610–90), and Jan Cossiers (1600–71). In 1635, Brouwer depicted these artists in a tavern scene, *Smokers*, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art (**fig 1**).^[2] The most inspirational of them for Lievens was Brouwer, who apparently encouraged Lievens to depict, once again, rough peasant types comparable to those he had portrayed in genre scenes at the beginning of his career (**fig 2**).

Brouwer's impact on Lievens is particularly evident in two fascinating genre paintings of peasants confronting death that he executed in 1638, *Fighting Card Players and Death* in the Leiden Collection and *Greedy Couple Surprised by Death* (**fig 3**). Lievens's paintings, seemingly pendants because they are comparable in size and visually and thematically related, capture the struggle for survival that Brouwer often depicted in his genre images of rough-hewn peasants battling each other in inns and taverns. The brawls that Brouwer depicted, however, are of a different order, for they do not feature, as did Lievens, Death in the guise of an animated skeleton attacking his frightened adversaries.

In *Fighting Card Players and Death*, Death has fully engaged in the battle for human survival transpiring between an enraged white-bearded card player who brandishes a beer tankard and his knife-wielding opponent. With a vine wreath wrapped around his skull, Death gleefully grabs the latter's red tunic and prepares to club him with a thigh bone. The bulging eyes and pale complexion of the younger player as the card table falls onto his lap, scattering the cards and the slate on which the score has been tallied, indicate that he is all too aware of his bleak fate. Through the open doorway of this darkened interior, one sees a landscape with the setting sun, suggestive of the inevitability of death.^[3] In *Greedy Couple Surprised by Death*, the skeletal figure of Death interrupts an elderly couple in the midst of counting a hoard of money. As the old man tightly clasps their bag of coins, the old woman's wide-eyed expression registers her shock at Death's unwelcome arrival as she desperately tries to push him away. The

Comparative Figures



Fig 1. Adriaen Brouwer, *The Smokers*, ca. 1636, oil on panel, 24.4 x 19.1 cm, New York, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Bequest of Michael Friedsam, 1931, 32.100.21



Fig 2. Jan Lievens, *Card Players*, ca. 1625, oil on canvas, 97.5 x 105.4 cm, The Leiden Collection (JL-102)



Fig 3. Jan Lievens, *A Greedy Couple Surprised by Death*, 1638, oil on panel, 60 x 79 cm, Private Collection

clock behind them, however, warns that the moment of reckoning has come. With a leering smile and head cocked at an angle, Death almost seems to mock them, enjoying his ghoulish task.



Fig 4. Jan Lievens, *Fighting Card Players and Death*, iii/iii, 1638, etching, 20.3 x 26.7 cm, The Leiden Collection (JL-109)

Both these paintings draw their subjects from a well-established iconographic tradition in Netherlandish art: death can come for anyone at any time. This theme appears in Pieter Bruegel the Elder's *Triumph of Death*, ca. 1561 (Museo del Prado, Madrid), in which the skeletal dead rise en masse from their graves to snatch the living from the bustle of daily activities. In addition, Peter Paul Rubens's earliest known drawings are copies after woodcuts from Hans Holbein the Younger's *Dance of Death* series, published in 1562. Rubens copied all 49 scenes, which show Death appearing to the unsuspecting in the midst of everyday life, including a scene of a skeleton snatching coins from a miser's table.^[4]

While themes related to life's brevity and the elusiveness of worldly possessions also occur in seventeenth-century Dutch and Flemish painting, they primarily appear in portraits or *vanitas* still lifes containing such motifs as an extinguished candle, hourglass, or skull. The jarring appearance of an animated and predatory Death was far less common, and indicates the strong moralizing quality that Lievens sought to instill in these works, a theme expressly evident in the inscription added below a reproductive etching Lievens made of *Fighting Card Players and Death* (**fig 4**). The inscription reads: "The ancient serpent hastens to spread quarrels and hatred, but death cancels all brawls."^[5]

Lievens's paintings *Greedy Couple Surprised by Death* and *Fighting Card Players and Death*, as well as the print he made after the latter work, all date to 1638. Lievens undoubtedly created these works in that year in response to the devastating plague then ravaging the Netherlands, a plague that claimed the life of, among others, Adriaen Brouwer. The realization that death could come at unexpected moments was one that must have weighed heavily on the populace, and Lievens, as well as other Dutch and Flemish artists, responded in imaginative and compelling ways to this mortal reality.^[6]



-Arthur K. Wheelock Jr.

Endnotes

1. This text is derived from the entry written by Meredith Hale and Arthur K. Wheelock Jr. in *Jan Lievens: A Dutch Master Rediscovered*, ed. Arthur K. Wheelock Jr. (Exh. cat. Washington D.C., National Gallery of Art; Milwaukee, Milwaukee Art Museum; Amsterdam, Museum Het Rembrandthuis) (New Haven, 2008), 150–51, no. 35, 36.
2. For this painting, see Walter A. Liedtke, *Dutch Paintings in the Metropolitan Museum of Art*, 2 vols. (New York, 2007), 1:10.
3. Lievens seems to have been inspired by Adriaen Brouwer's paintings of evening landscapes. See, for example, Brouwer's *Moonlight Landscape*, ca. 1635–37, oil on panel, Staatliche Museum zu Berlin, Gemäldegalerie. This painting is illustrated in Arthur K. Wheelock Jr.'s essay in *Jan Lievens: A Dutch Master Rediscovered*, ed. Arthur K. Wheelock Jr. (Exh. cat. Washington D.C., National Gallery of Art; Milwaukee, Milwaukee Art Museum; Amsterdam, Museum Het Rembrandthuis) (New Haven, 2008), 152, fig. 2.
4. I. Q. van Regteren Altena, *Peter Paul Rubens: Tekeningen naar Hans Holbeins Dodendans*, 2 vols. (Amsterdam, 1977), 2: pl. 37.
5. "Rixas atque odia salagit dispergere serpens / Antiquus, cuncta at iurgia morte cadunt." The English translation is taken from *Jan Lievens: A Dutch Master Rediscovered*, ed. Arthur K. Wheelock Jr. (Exh. cat. Washington D.C., National Gallery of Art; Milwaukee, Milwaukee Art Museum; Amsterdam, Museum Het Rembrandthuis) (New Haven, 2008), 210, no. 78.
6. See, for example, Joos van Craesbeck (ca. 1605/6–ca. 1660), *Brawl Outside an Inn*, ca. 1638, oil on panel, 73 x 103 cm, Museum voor Schoone Kunsten, Antwerp, no. 850, where Death also intrudes in the brawl.

Provenance

- (Sale, Christie's, London, 20 February 1920, no. 40, as by Arent de Gelder [to Goodew for £89.5]; [Galerie van Diemen & Co., Amsterdam, ca. 1920; H. M. Clark, London, ca. 1920–21]; sale, Lepke, Berlin, 27 October 1925, no. 62).
- Dr. Fred. Schmidt-Benecke, Berlin, 1928; (sale, Wertheim, Berlin, 30 April 1930, no. 56; [Dr. Albert Heppner, Berlin, 1931]).
- Private collection, Germany; [Johnny van Haeften Ltd., London, 1999].
- Private collection, The Netherlands, 1999–2009; [Johnny van Haeften Ltd., London, 2009].
- From whom purchased by the present owner, 2009.

Exhibition History

- London, Johnny van Haeften Ltd., “Winter Exhibition of 17th-Century Dutch and Flemish Old Master Paintings,” 1–23 December 1999.
- Washington D.C., National Gallery of Art, “Jan Lievens: A Dutch Master Rediscovered,” 26 October 2008–11 January 2009; Milwaukee, Milwaukee Art Museum, 7 February–26 April 2009; Amsterdam, Museum Het Rembrandthuis, 17 May–9 August 2009, no. 36 [lent by the present owner].

References

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- Klessmann, Rüdiger, ed. *Jan Lievens: Ein Maler im Schatten Rembrandts*. Exh. cat. Brunswick, Herzog Anton Ulrich-Museum. Brunswick, 1979, 104, under no. 34.
- Ekkart, Rudi E. O. “Die streitenden Spieler und der Tod.” In *Jan Lievens: Ein Maler im Schatten Rembrandts*. Edited by Rüdiger Klessmann. Exh. cat. Brunswick, Herzog Anton Ulrich-Museum. Brunswick, 1979, 207, under no. 111.
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- Dickey, Stephanie S. “The Raising of Lazarus” and “Fighting Cardplayers and Death.” In *Jan Lievens: A Dutch Master Rediscovered*. Edited by Arthur K. Wheelock Jr. Exh. cat. Washington D.C., National Gallery of Art; Milwaukee, Milwaukee Art Museum; Amsterdam, Museum Het Rembrandthuis. New Haven, 2008, 204, 210, under nos. 73 and 78.
- Hale, Meredith and Wheelock Jr., Arthur K. “Fighting Cardplayers and Death.” In *Jan Lievens: A Dutch Master Rediscovered*. Edited by Arthur K. Wheelock Jr. Exh. cat.

Washington D.C., National Gallery of Art; Milwaukee, Milwaukee Art Museum; Amsterdam, Museum Het Rembrandthuis. New Haven, 2008, 150–51, no. 36.

Versions

Versions and Copies

1. After Jan Lievens, *Fighting Cardplayers and Death*, oil on canvas, 68 x 96 cm, location unknown (sale, Sotheby's, Amsterdam, 22 March 2005, no. 7).

Versions Notes

Technical Summary

The painting was executed on a medium weight fabric that has been lined. The current stretcher is slightly larger than the original composition and remnants of the tacking margins have been opened up and adhered to the lining fabric on the front of the stretcher. The canvas was prepared with a thin, light-colored ground that extends onto the tacking margin remnants. Lievens applied the paint smoothly in opaque layers blended wet-into-wet. There is visible brushwork and impasto in the figures and table in the foreground. Examination in infrared light at 780 to 1000 nm and pentimenti show that Lievens originally painted a tree to the left of the window opening and this section of the wall was added later. The painting was not examined with x-radiography, but a diagonal line of brushwork through the proper right ear and brown hat of the seated man in the yellow vest does not relate to the current composition, and probably indicates another artist's change.

The painting appears to be in good condition. The paint has been abraded in a passage along the upper left corner. Retouching is evident around the eyes of Death, as well as in his proper left shoulder and humerus.

Technical Summary Endnotes