

Retrato do Rei D. Sebastião
Portrait of the King Dom Sébastião I

piso level 3 sala room 10



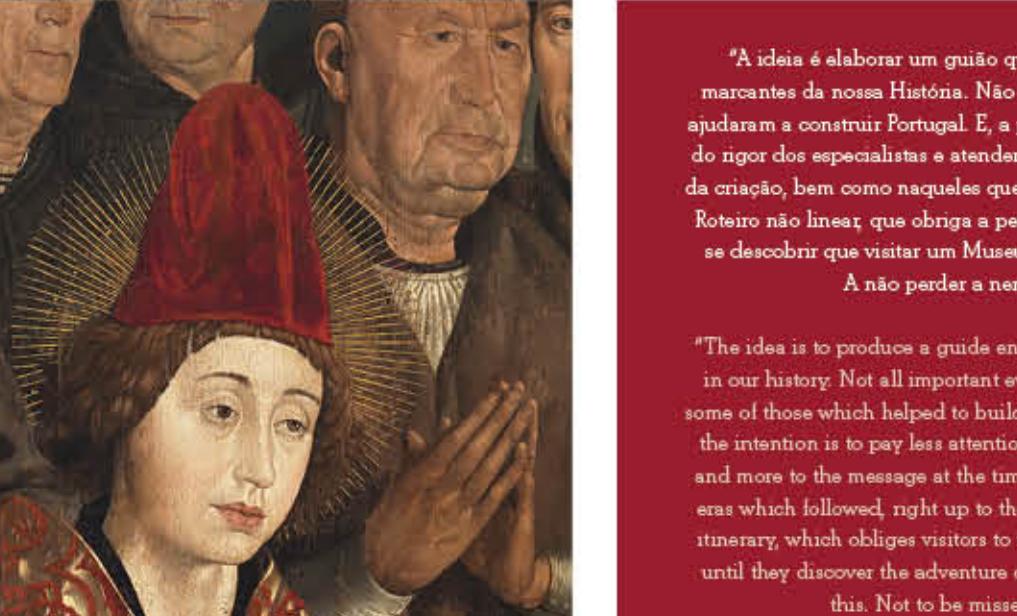
Biombos Namban
Namban Folding Screens

piso level 2 sala room 14



Cadeira de braços
Ceremonial armchair
[brevemente em exposição - piso 1, sala 34] / soon to be displayed - level 1, room 34

piso level 1 sala room 55



Painéis de São Vicente
Panels of St. Vincent

piso level 3 sala room 2



AS 12 OBRAS PREFERIDAS DE
THE 12 FAVORITE WORKS OF

MARCELO REBELO DE SOUSA

1

MNAA | 12 ESCOLHAS
+2 CHOICES

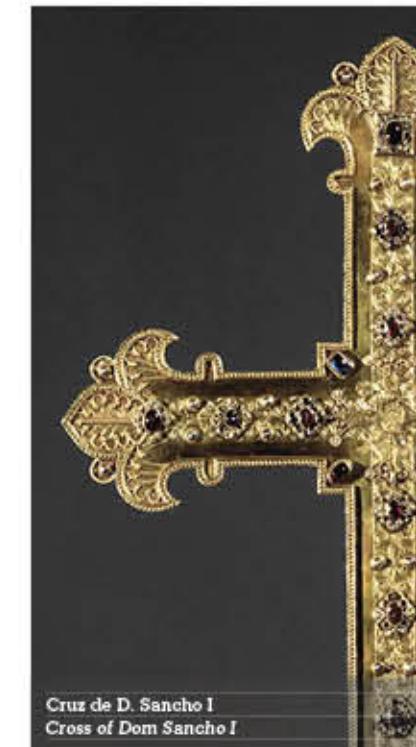
MARCELO REBELO DE SOUSA

Presidente da República Portuguesa
President of the Portuguese Republic

"The idea is to produce a guide encompassing landmark events in our history. Not all important events are covered, but rather some of those which helped to build Portugal. And, in this regard, the intention is to pay less attention to the rigour of the experts and more to the message at the time of creation, and during the eras which followed, right up to the present day [...]. Non-linear itinerary, which obliges visitors to traverse corridors and rooms, until they discover the adventure of visiting a museum such as this. Not to be missed at any cost."

REPÚBLICA
PORTUGUESA
PATO
PATRIMÔNIO
CULTURAL
MUSEU NACIONAL
DE ARTE ANTIGA

APOIO: Coleção Maria e Armando Cabral | SUPPORT: Maria e Armando Cabral Collection



Cruz de D. Sancho I
Cross of Dom Sancho I

piso level 2 sala room 29



Virgem com o Menino
The Virgin and Child

piso level 3 sala room 1



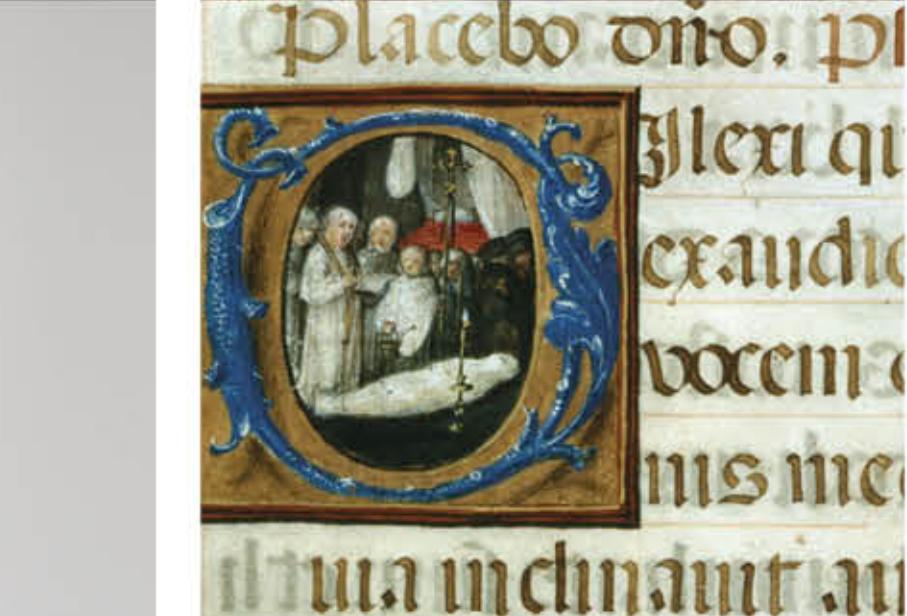
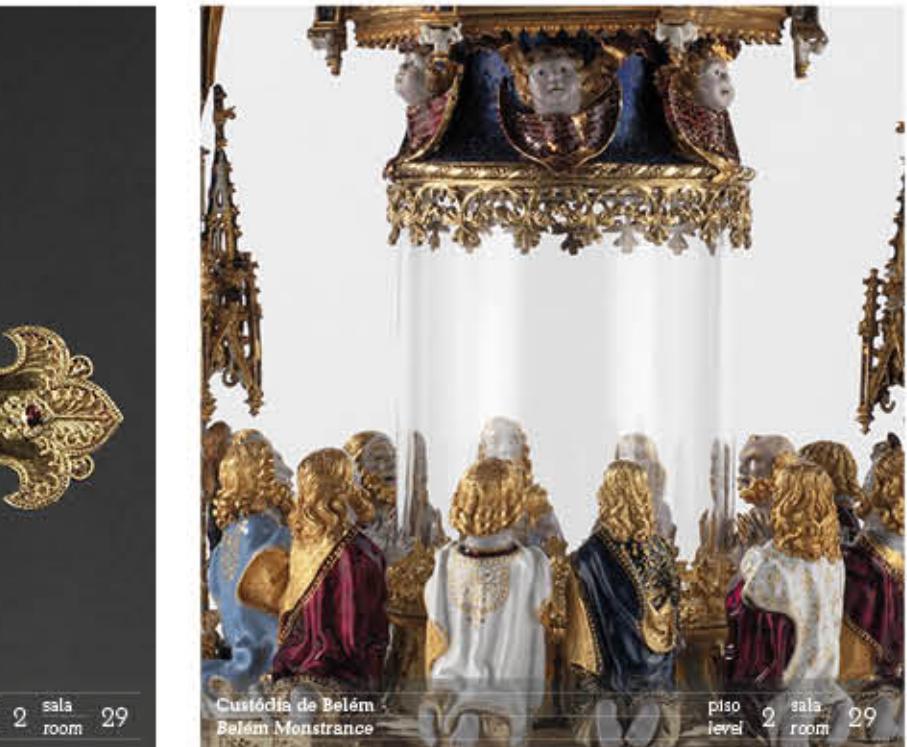
Custódia de Belém
Belém Monstrance

piso level 2 sala room 29



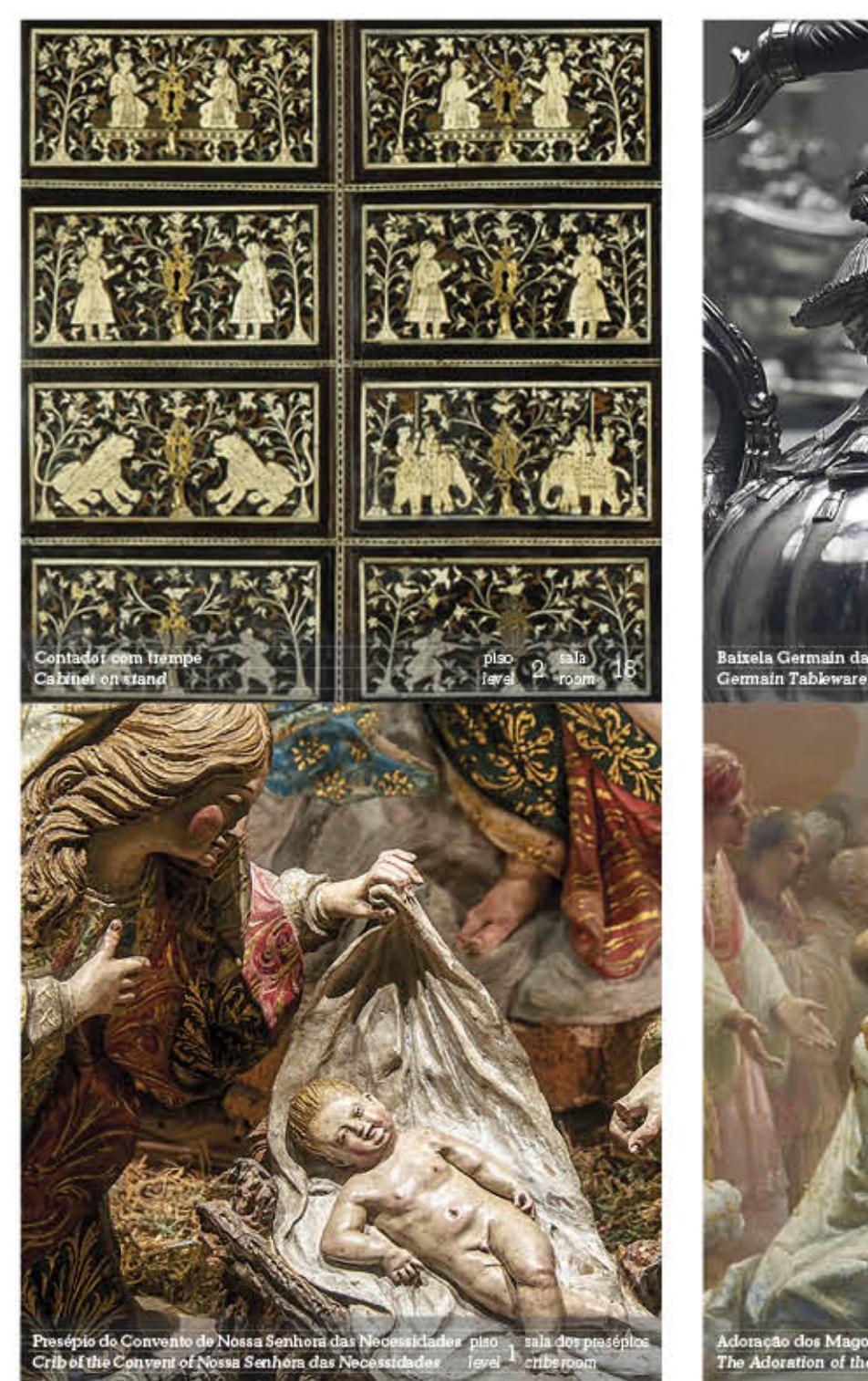
Livro de Horas, dito de D. Manuel
Book of Hours, said to be of King Dom Manuel I

[em exposição entre 18 de maio a 18 de junho de 2018] / in exhibition between May 18 and June 18, 2018]



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O Risco do Convite

Únicos da nossa História, como o da chegada de Vasco da Gama à Índia, pelos Oceanos Atlântico e Índico, em 1498, e o do Achaamento do Brasil, por Pedro Álvares Cabral, em 1500.

São três das obras-primas do Museu mais emblemáticas do tempo do Início da conversão de Portugal em Império e plataforma entre culturas e civilizações espalhadas por vários continentes, correspondendo a uma primeira globalização.

Os Painéis representam o retrato da sociedade portuguesa – nos seus diversos estratos – a data da navegação pelas costas de África e são considerados um ícone da afirmação nacional. Apesar de não distantes da Cadeira de Braços, ou de D. Afonso V, como que abrem para a Idade Áurea.

A Custódia, atribuída a Gil Vicente, Junta contida magnificência, com requintada finura e assinala a ligação entre a presença religiosa e a simbologia do poder.

O Livro de Horas, na riqueza das suas iluminuras, torna ainda mais patente esse período venturoso, sempre com a conjugação do poder real com o poder espiritual. E representa a sociedade de meados do século XVI, incluindo a do tempo da morte do rei.

The Brief, Novel Splendour of the 18th Century

Following the loss of political power and its painful Restoration, the 18th century saw a brief, novel splendour, no longer related to the East, but instead to Brazil.

From this period, two works have been selected among a large number of exhibits: the Crib of the Convent of Nossa Senhora das Necessidades with its expressive religiosity, and the German Tableware of the Portuguese Crown, an example of a renewed, refined cosmopolitanism, in the French taste.

Moving Towards Modernity

Between the end of the 18th century and the dawn of the 19th century, when Brazil took special prominence in the originality of the succession of the first-born Prince – who would become the first Emperor of Brazil – to his father, the last King of Portugal and Brazil, painter Domingos António de Sequeira emerged. Among his work, I nominate The Adoration of the Magi an artwork acquired through a fundraising campaign, beginning in 2015. This piece brings to an end this first proposal for an itinerary, comprising artworks by Portuguese artists and about or for the Portuguese, which I have sought to link to the history of Portugal.

Early Portugal

From early Portugal, that is, the Portugal which was constructed between the 12th and 15th centuries, three works have been selected: the Cross of Dom Sancho I, from the 13th century, the Virgin and Child, from the 14th century, and the Ceremonial armchair, known as have belonged to King Afonso V, from the 15th century.

• **Ecce Homo** In sua simplicidade, no seu sofrimento impressivo e tocante, provém já de um inesperado século XVI.

• **As Tentações**, de 1500-1505, são, porventura, o mais universal e intemporal de todo o riquíssimo patrimônio do Museu. A sua história, a encruzilhada de época e de atualidade, a junção de realismo e de fantástico, de pormenor e de global, convidam a refletir sobre a natureza humana, a sua origem e o seu destino. Merece ser a última das obras a ver, com vagar, neste roteiro não linear, que obriga a percorrer corredores e salas, até se descobrir que visitar um Museu como este é uma aventura. A não perder a nenhum preço.

• **Ecce Homo** In all its simplicity, in its impressive, moving suffering, originates from an unexpected 16th century.

• **The Temptations**, from 1500-1505, is perhaps the most universal, timeless piece in the Museum's abundant collection, its history, a crossroads between the past and present, a junction between realism and fantasy, through the detailed and the generic, invites reflection on human nature, our origins and our destiny. It deserves to be the last of the artworks to be gazed upon at length.

• **The portrait of the penultimate King of the second dynasty, who died in North Africa, evoking the dawn of a crisis which would result in sixty years of Spanish domination over the Portuguese, leading to a loss of independence.**

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• **The Folding Screens**, depicting the encounter between Portugal and the Far East, through images representing the Japanese perception of the recently arrived Portuguese from the 16th to 17th centuries.

• **The Cabinet**, another example of crossovers from the time of the Discoveries, portrayed this time through Indo-Portuguese Mughal furniture.

The Saga of the Empire

However, two exceptions to the rule remain. These are *Ecce Homo*, of an unknown painter, and *The Temptations of St. Anthony Abbot* by Jheronymus Bosch. No visit to the Museum would be complete without observing them at length.

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The Golden Age

It is rather more difficult to choose between the significant artworks of the Golden Age, which extends from the end of the 15th century to almost the end of the 16th century. The resulting itinerary suggested is therefore quite diverse. The central work selected is the *Painéis de São Vicente*, from the end of the 15th century. Other works include the Belém Monstrance, from 1506, and the Book of Hours, said to be of King Dom Manuel I, which accompanied the monarch who oversaw unique times in our history, such as the arrival of Vasco da Gama in India after crossing the Atlantic and Indian Oceans in 1498, and the Discovery of Brazil by Pedro Álvares Cabral in 1500. In life, and perhaps also in death, these are three of the most iconic masterpieces held at the Museum from the period in which Portugal began to transform into an Empire and became a platform between cultures and civilisations spreading across several continents, in an initial wave of globalisation.

The *Painéis* depict a portrait of Portuguese society – in its various strata – at the time of the navigation along the African coast, and are considered an icon of national affirmation. Although not far from the Ceremonial armchair, on King Afonso V's reign, they represent the beginning of the Golden Age.

The Monstrance, attributed to Gil Vicente, combines a restrained splendour and an exquisite attention to detail, signalling the link between religious presence and the symbolism of power.

The Book of Hours is still more illustrative of this prosperous era, with the richness of its illuminations, which bring together royal authority and spiritual authority. It depicts mid-16th century society, including the period of the King's death.

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A Risky Invitation

Asking a head of state – of any state – for a brief itinerary of artworks at the Museum, for their nature and excellence perhaps the most significant museum of that state, is a huge risk. A risk for both the person inviting or issuing the challenge and for the person challenged. Because this isn't anymore the six-year-old child visiting the Museum with his parents or primary school. Nor is he the curator of the Museum. Nor the head of other museums. It is the President of the Republic selecting the works, which are inevitably linked to his vision of the country.

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A Novo e Breve Festejo de Setecentos

Depois da perda de poder político e da sua sofrida Restauração, o século XVIII conheceria um novo e breve fasto. Já não relacionado com os Orientes, mas com o Brasil. Dessa época, são dois de entre muitos testemunhos: o Presépio das Necessidades, de um religioso expressivo, e a Baixela Germânica, exemplo de um renovado e requintado cosmopolitismo, de traço francês.

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