

[Van Dyck at the National Gallery, London](#)

[Van Dyck at the National Gallery of Art](#)

[Van Dyck at the Frick](#)



Self-Portrait with a Sunflower, 1632

In 1990, [Anthony van Dyck](#) was on view at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. featuring 86 paintings and 16 oil sketches spanning the artist's entire career. The exhibition marked the 350th anniversary of his death.

[Van Dyck and Britain](#) was on view at the Tate Britain in 2009. Read a review of the exhibition in [The Guardian](#) by Keith Thomas.

The Museo Nacional del Prado in Madrid launched [The Young Van Dyck](#) in 2012, featuring some of his earliest pictures.

[Van Dyck in Sicily: Painting and the Plague, 1624](#) was on view at Dulwich Picture Gallery in 2012 as the first exhibition to focus on the painter's work during this period. Watch an introductory [video](#) about the exhibition on YouTube produced by the gallery.

In 2012, *Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Gainsborough: The Treasures of Kenwood House, London* began its American tour. It was on view at the [Museum of Fine Arts, Houston](#) before traveling to the [Milwaukee Art Museum](#), [Seattle Art Museum](#), and [Arkansas Arts Center](#).

[Van Dyck: Transforming British Art](#) was on view at the National Portrait Gallery, London in 2015.

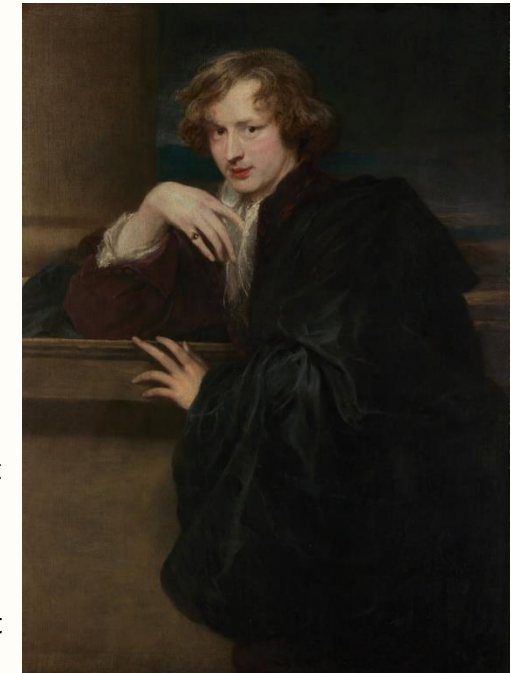
The Frick Collection installed [Van Dyck: The Anatomy of Portraiture](#) in 2016 as the most comprehensive exhibition ever organized on Van Dyck's work as a portraitist and the first major exhibition of his work in the United States in over 20 years. Read reviews in [LINEA](#), the online journal of the Art Students League of New York, and in [The New York Times](#).

[Van Dyck, Rembrandt, and the Portrait Print](#) was on view at the Art Institute of Chicago in 2016, featuring over 100 portrait prints of monarchs, diplomats, and scholars of his day.

In 2016, Dulwich Picture Gallery installed [Making Discoveries: I Am Van Dyck](#). Watch a [preview video](#) featuring Chief Curator Dr. Xavier Bray and artist Mark Wallinger and read a review in [The Guardian](#) by Jonathan Jones.

Looking Good: The Male Gaze from Van Dyck to Lucian Freud was on display at the [National Portrait Gallery, London](#) and then traveled to the [Scottish National Portrait Gallery](#). The exhibition considered "the theme of male image, identity and appearance from the 16th century to the present day."

In 2024, [A Perfect Model: Prints after Anthony van Dyck's Portraits](#) was on view at the Georgia Museum of Art. The exhibition traced the artist's impact as a printmaker and portraitist as his works were copied and reprinted by his contemporaries.



Self-Portrait, circa 1620-1621



Sir Anthony van Dyck (Flemish, 1599-1641)

Self-Portrait with Upturned Mustache and Raised Left Hand, ca. 1637-1639

Oil on canvas

Private Collection; L2024:32.1

Sir Anthony van Dyck was one of the most well-known and respected portrait painters in 17th century Europe, alongside Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640) and Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669). Van Dyck painted numerous self-portraits throughout his career, tracing his development as an artist and his later status in the English royal court. **Self-Portrait with Upturned Mustache and Raised Left Hand** is the penultimate self-portrait van Dyck ever painted and was likely a gift to King Charles I. However, after Charles I was executed in 1649, his collection was sold and the painting gradually lost its provenance records. It was later “restored” and overpainted to a point of unrecognition, until it was recently reidentified as a masterwork of van Dyck’s late career and brought back to its original state.

On view August 22 – November 24, 2024