

Alfred Brown

Alfred Brown Fine Arts-Painting File

[Rembrandt - Scholar of Carthage]

1892, 1896, 1950-2010

CLARENCE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES	
LOCATION	5107
BOX	18
FILE	4 (42)



LOAN FORM

THE MINNEAPOLIS INSTITUTE OF ARTS

201 East 24th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404
Telephone (612) 339-7661, Cable: Minnart

From:
Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Return Address:

(If different
from left.)

Purpose: **Fiftieth Anniversary Exhibition**

Shipment Via: REA Air Express Other **Personal delivery**

To arrive no later than:

October 22, 1965

Dates: **November 4, 1965 - January 2, 1966**

To be shipped on or about:

Credit line if different
from the above:

To Be Insured By: Borrower; Lender.

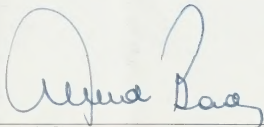
(If Lender, please supply waiver of subrogation
against The Minneapolis Institute of Arts.)

Are photographs available: Yes; No.

The Loans Listed Hereunder are made Subject to the Conditions on the Reverse Side.

Lender's Number	Artist	Exact Title & Date	Medium & Support	Dimensions Height 1st	Insurance Value
	Hembrandt	SCHOLAR BY CANDLELIGHT (Possibly THE ARTIST'S FATHER WRITING)	Oil on ^{copper} canvas	14x14 cms.	\$50,000.00

*Photographs will be mailed by the end of this week.



Lender's Signature

Lender may retain the white copy. Please return all others to:
The Director, The Minneapolis Institute of Arts,
201 East 24th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404.

Title

Date

9/2/65

CONDITIONS GOVERNING RECEIPT OF LOANS

Objects lent to The Minneapolis Institute of Arts for exhibition shall remain in its possession for the time specified on the face of this receipt, but may be withdrawn from exhibition at any time at the discretion of the Director. Loans will be returned only to the owner or lender or to his duly authorized agent or representative.

Under terms of this agreement The Minneapolis Institute of Arts will exercise the same care in respect to all loans as it will in the safekeeping of its own property.

Objects lent to The Minneapolis Institute of Arts at its request will be insured by the Institute under a fine arts policy against all ordinary risks in transit and while in its possession unless otherwise so directed. The Institute will insure invited loans at the valuation requested by the lender, which request must be in writing. When written notice of valuation is not given, the Institute will insure invited loans at its own estimated valuation; said insurance excludes loss or damage caused by war, invasion, hostilities, rebellion, insurrection, confiscation by order of any government or public authority, risks of contraband or illegal transportation and/or trade.

In the event that the lender continues his own insurance for the period of the loan, the Institute cannot accept responsibility for any errors or deficiencies in information furnished to the lender's insurers, or for lapses in insurance coverage, arising from this practice.

The right of the Institute to return any property shall accrue absolutely on the date of and by mailing the notice to the owner to withdraw said property either because it is declined by the Institute, the loan period has terminated, or the Institute no longer desires the loan thereof. If the owner shall not withdraw such property within thirty (30) days from the date of such notice, then the Institute shall have the absolute right to dispose of such property in any manner it may elect, and if it stores such property to charge regular storage fees therefor and to have and enforce a lien for such fees. If after five years such property shall not have been withdrawn, and in consideration for its storage and safeguarding during this period, it shall be deemed an unrestricted gift to The Minneapolis Institute of Arts.

Unless The Minneapolis Institute of Arts is notified in writing to the contrary it is understood that objects lent to it may be photographed and reproduced in the Institute's publications and for publicity purposes connected with the exhibition, and that slides of the loan may be made and distributed for educational use.

The aforesaid conditions shall apply to all objects sent to the Institute on loan and cannot be altered, changed, waived or otherwise affected except by written consent of the Institute.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE GRANTING OF LOANS

All loans of objects described on the face of this agreement are made subject to the following conditions:

Each object is received in good condition, unless otherwise noted, and is to remain in the condition in which it is received. It shall not be unframed, removed from mats, mounts or bases, cleaned, repaired, retouched or altered in any way whatsoever except with the written permission of The Minneapolis Institute of Arts.

Damages, whether in transit or on the borrower's premises and regardless of who may be responsible therefor, shall be reported immediately to The Minneapolis Institute of Arts.

Unless special permission is granted in writing for outdoor exhibition of loans, objects shall be protected at all times against direct sunlight, rain, excessive humidity and excessively dry conditions. In addition, all watercolors, drawings, prints, posters, fabrics and photographs shall be protected against fading, scorching and cockling caused by direct or reflected sunlight, strong artificial light, fluorescent light or proximity to heat sources. All objects are to be securely fastened to walls, baffles, bases or exhibited in locked cases.

All transportation and packing costs are to be assumed by the borrower. The Minneapolis Institute of Arts will continue its own insurance on the objects, and will bill the borrower upon their return to the Museum for the insurance costs over the period of the loan. A waiver of subrogation against the borrower will be supplied.

Information about the object used for catalogs, labels or for any other purpose shall conform to the catalog data furnished by The Minneapolis Institute of Arts and shall always include a credit line to The Minneapolis Institute of Arts, giving the name of the donor or purchase fund when specified. The borrower may photograph loan objects only for record and publicity purposes, and for reproduction in an exhibition catalog. Paintings and drawings must not be removed from their frames for photography.

Rembrandt

Rembrandt

Philosoof, lezend bij kaarslicht.

(Kleine figuur)

1627 geschilderd

Op papier, h. 0.14, b. 0.14.

Dr. N.V. MAYER, Weenen.

May 29, 1965

Received from Dr. Alfred Bader, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, an oil painting on copper by Rembrandt, identified as Hofstede de Groot #240, bearing the above identification marks on the back, for delivery to Dr. H. Gerson of the Netherlands Institute for Art History.

Dr. Bader will pick up this painting from Dr. Gerson on Friday, July 2, 1965.

Signed

van der Vaart
Mr. van der Vaart

Mauritshuis

Den Haag, Holland

FOGG ART MUSEUM

LOAN

13191.1

Bader



Rembrandt

Philosoof

Philosoof, lezend bij kaarslicht.
(Kleine tekening)
ca. 1627 geschilderd
h. 0.11, b. 0.13
N. v. MAYER, Weenen.

FOGG ART MUSEUM
LOAN

13191.1

Bader



b. c. Prof. Stechow

11 maart, 1974.

De Weledelzeergeleerde Heer
Drs. E. van de Wetering,
Rembrandt Research Project,
Kunsthistorisch Instituut der Universiteit van Amsterdam,
Johan Vermeerstraat 2,
Amsterdam-Zuid, Nederland.

Zeer geachte Drs. Van de Wetering,

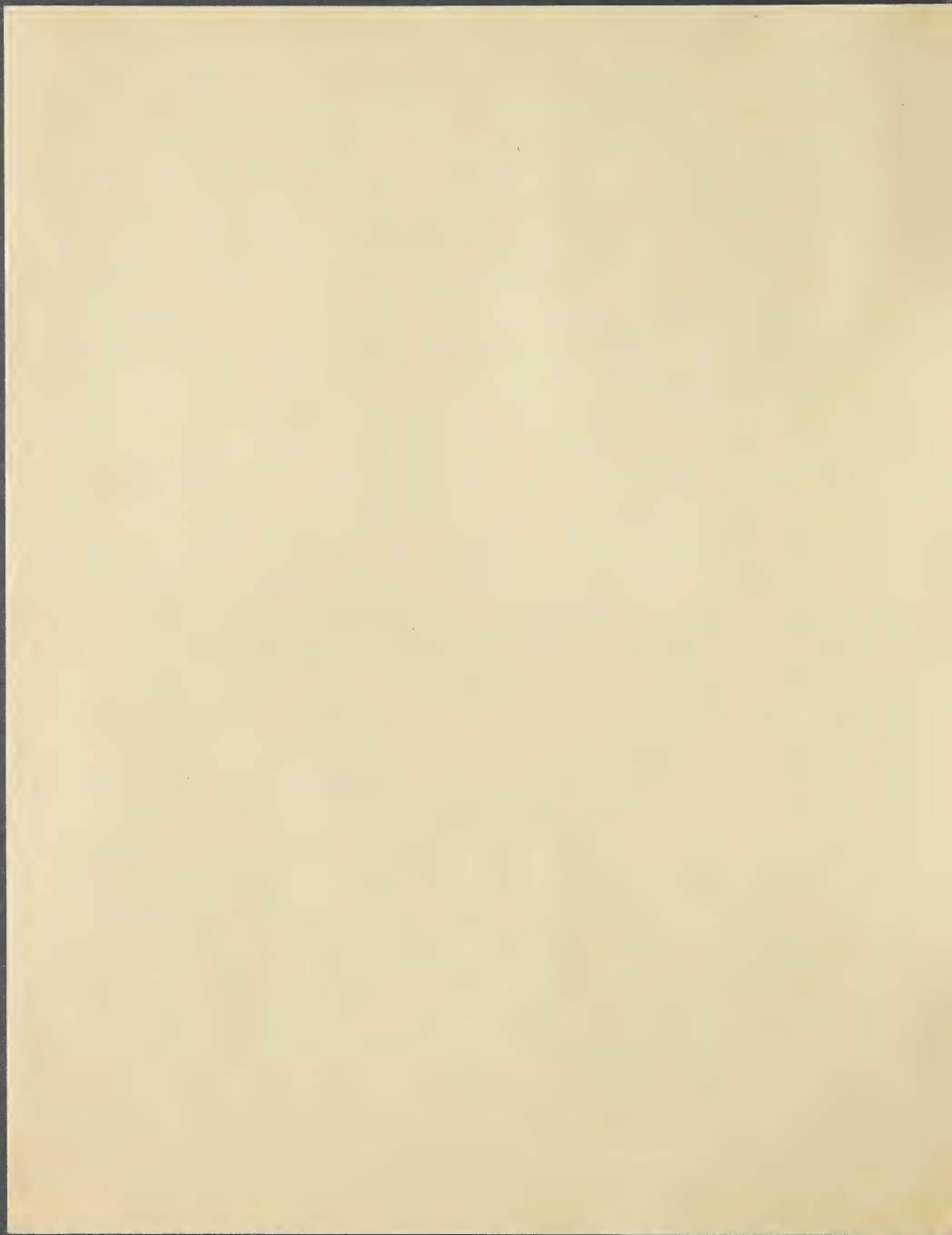
Bijzondert ik U een proefstukje voor de beschrijving van mijn kleine schilderij.
Er zijn enkele tikfoutjes te vinden die ik natuurlijk zal corrigeren maar ik wil mij
er alleen van verzekeren, dat ik op geen enkele wijze hetgeen U mij hebt verteld
over het schilderij verkeerd opvat.

Vriendelijke groeten.

Hoogachtend,

Alfred Bader

AB/th



2. 11. 51

Wieder über Baden,
und die Hauptstadt
sollte das Bild sehr
wichtig sein. Die Ex
zentrationen sind
klar, die Punkte.
Wohnt es sich
die 2. P. h. ganz ist
Wieder das als "Stille"
Phasen bekannt. Und
steht die Phase der
Kontinuität, & die
ja als Antwort auf
keine) würde ist
zusammen. In die

to make something
further + typed
the other R. with
idea. Then this
is fully understood,
and that is so was
in the end, because
Procession?

that mean this Bild
element? - as an
you as they to be
not to be a detail!
like finish
the

the handwriting

NOT NEGOTIABLE

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM CLIPPER CARGO - AIR WAYBILL

AIR WAYBILL NUMBER

026-16-481791

MEMBER OF INTERNATIONAL
AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION

ISSUED BY:

(AIR CONSIGNMENT NOTE)

DEPARTURE (AIRPORT OF)

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS, INC., NEW YORK, N. Y., U.S.A.

DESTINATION (AIRPORT OF)

CONSIGNEE TO: T. I. ... Also Notify: _____ (NAME)
 Street Address: Harvard Avenue 2901 (ADDRESS)
 City & State: Milwaukee, Wisconsin 11, U.S.A.

MARKS AND NUMBERS	NO. OF PACKAGES AND METHOD OF PACKING	NATURE AND QUANTITY OF GOODS	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (If Required)	DIMENSIONS OR VOLUME	GROSS WEIGHT LBS. / KILOS (Cross Out One)	SHIPPER'S DECLARED VALUE (Specify Currency)	
						For Customs Only	For Carriage
	one 1	in BOND to Milwaukee for custom handling at MILWAUKEE			kg 4.30	8.00	
		wooden box orig oil painting KENYANANT					

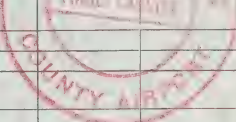
INSURANCE: AMOUNT REQUESTED Nil If the shipper has requested insurance as provided for at the left hereof, shipment is insured in the amount specified by the shipper (recovery being limited to actual loss) in accordance with Paragraph 8 on the reverse hereof. Insurance is payable to shipper unless another payee is designated in writing by the shipper.

SHIPPER'S INSTRUCTIONS IN CASE OF INABILITY TO DELIVER CONSIGNMENT AS CONSIGNED
 ABANDON; RETURN TO SHIPPER; DELIVER TO: divine shipper

DOCUMENTS TO ACCOMPANY AIR WAYBILL: COMMERCIAL INVOICE; CONSULAR INVOICE; CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN; OTHER

METHOD OF ROUTING AND CHARGES—Agreed stopping places are those places (other than the place of destination) shown under Routing and Weight or Volume Charges, and/or those places shown in carriers' timetables as scheduled stopping places for the route. SEE CONDITIONS ON REVERSE HEREOF.

AIR CARRIAGE				RATE CLASSIFICATION	PREPAID CASH / CREDIT (Cross out one)	Shipper's Insert Item Number Chargeable to Self	CHARGEABLE TO	CONSIGNEE
From	Routing & Weight or Volume Charges	Carrier	Via					
From: <u>NY</u>								
1. To: <u>NY</u>	Carrier: <u>PA</u>	Via: <u>NY</u>		3.47	35.67			
2. To: _____	Carrier: _____	Via: _____						
3. To: _____	Carrier: _____	Via: _____						
4. To: _____	Carrier: _____							
5. To: _____	Carrier: _____							
6. Insurance Premium: _____								
7. Carrier's Cartage Charges on Departure: <u>NY</u>					0.10			
8a. _____					0.15			
8b. _____								
8c. _____								
9. Transit Charges: _____								
10. Carrier's Cartage Charges at Destination: <u>To U.S. Customs</u>							1.50	
11a. _____								
11b. _____								
11c. _____								
12. Charges for Collection of C. O. D. _____								
13. SHIPPER'S C.O.D. (Amount in Words) _____								



APPEARANCE AND CONDITION OF THE GOODS AND OF PACKING (Specify Currency) Total 35.47 \$3.50

The shipper certifies that the particulars on the face hereof are correct and agrees to the CONDITIONS ON THE REVERSE HEREOF.

Executed on 1954 at NY
 when above described goods were received for carriage SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS ON REVERSE HEREOF, the goods then being in apparent good order and condition except as noted hereon.
 NAME AND ADDRESS OF FIRST CARRIER: _____
 NAME AND ADDRESS OF ISSUING CARRIER OR ITS AGENT: _____

107

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Main body of faint, illegible text, possibly a letter or document content.

211
1

Faint text at the bottom of the page, possibly a footer or signature area.

Herrn Dr. H. Rauch
Universität Freiburg i. Br.

Freiburg i. Br., den 7. Dezember 1900

Herrn
Herrn Dr. H. Rauch
Universität Freiburg i. Br.
11-11-100-11111
C. H.

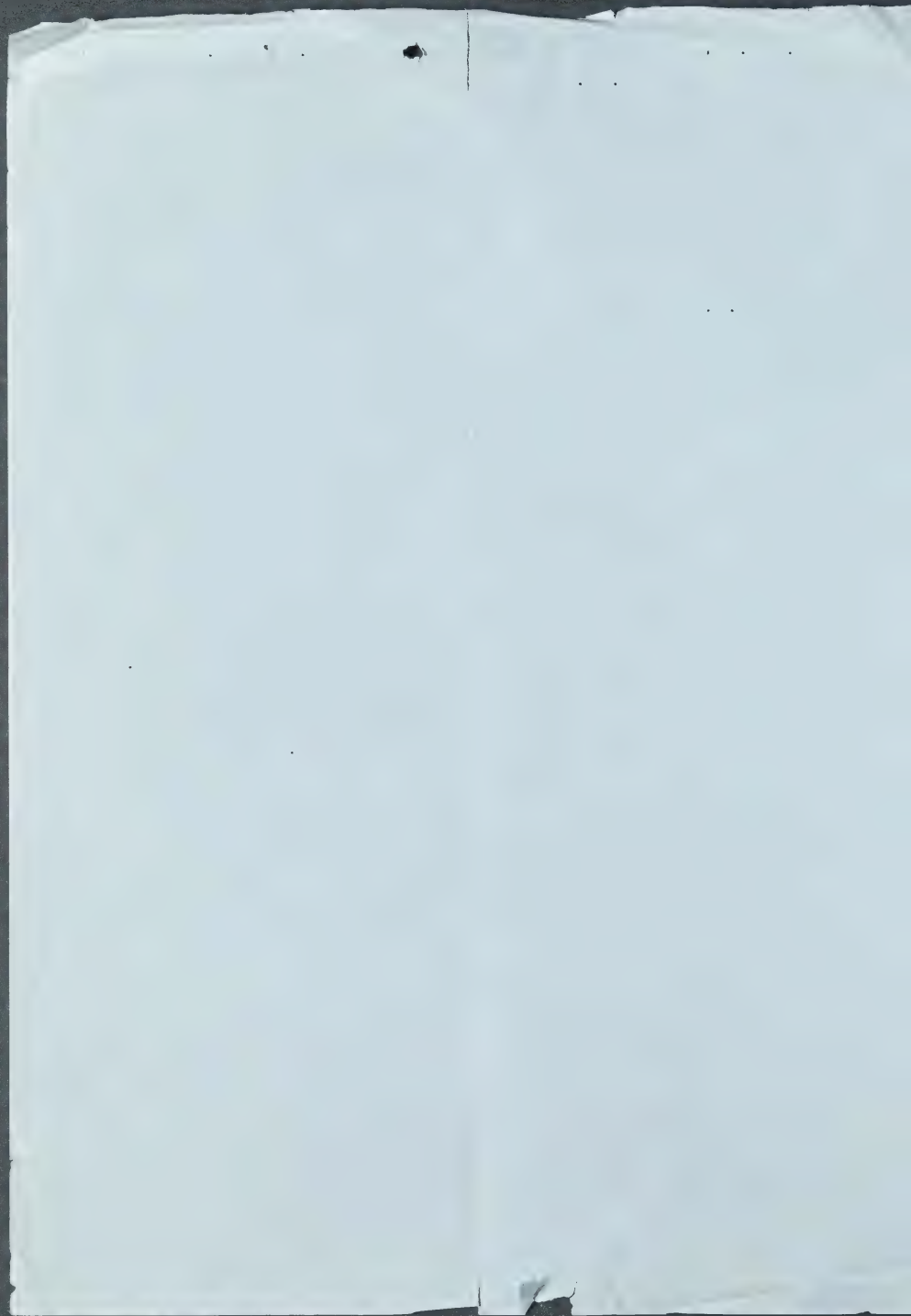
Herrn Dr. H. Rauch

Es werden Besuche im Jahr 1901 in Freiburg i. Br. stattfinden
und ich würde mich freuen, wenn Sie sich an demselben
Theilnehmen könnten. Ich würde mich freuen, wenn Sie
eine Besichtigung der Stadt Freiburg i. Br. machen
würden.

Ich würde mich freuen, wenn Sie sich an demselben
Theilnehmen könnten. Ich würde mich freuen, wenn Sie
eine Besichtigung der Stadt Freiburg i. Br. machen
würden. Ich würde mich freuen, wenn Sie sich an demselben
Theilnehmen könnten. Ich würde mich freuen, wenn Sie
eine Besichtigung der Stadt Freiburg i. Br. machen
würden.

Herrn Dr. H. Rauch

Ihre ergebene
Hochachtung



R E C H N U N G

für: Herrn Dr. Alfred Bader

Milwaukee 11 /Wisconsin/

über:

Ein Ölgemälde auf Kupfer, gerostet,
Rembrandt, Gelehrter bei Kerzenlicht
ca 14 x 14 cm, gerahmt

Preis: 8.000.--US-Dollar

/ in Worten: Achttausend US-Dollar /

zur Ansicht übersandt.

Ferdinand Nagler
Kunstauktionshaus
„Kärntnerstraße“

Wien, am 25. März 1959.
I., Kärntnerstrasse 47/II/5
Telefon: 52 87 89



R E C H N U N G

für: Herrn Dr. Alfred Bader

Milwaukee 11 /Wisconsin/

über:

Ein Ölgemälde auf Kupfer, gerostet,
Rembrandt, Gelehrter bei Kerzenlicht
ca 14 x 14 cm, gerahmt

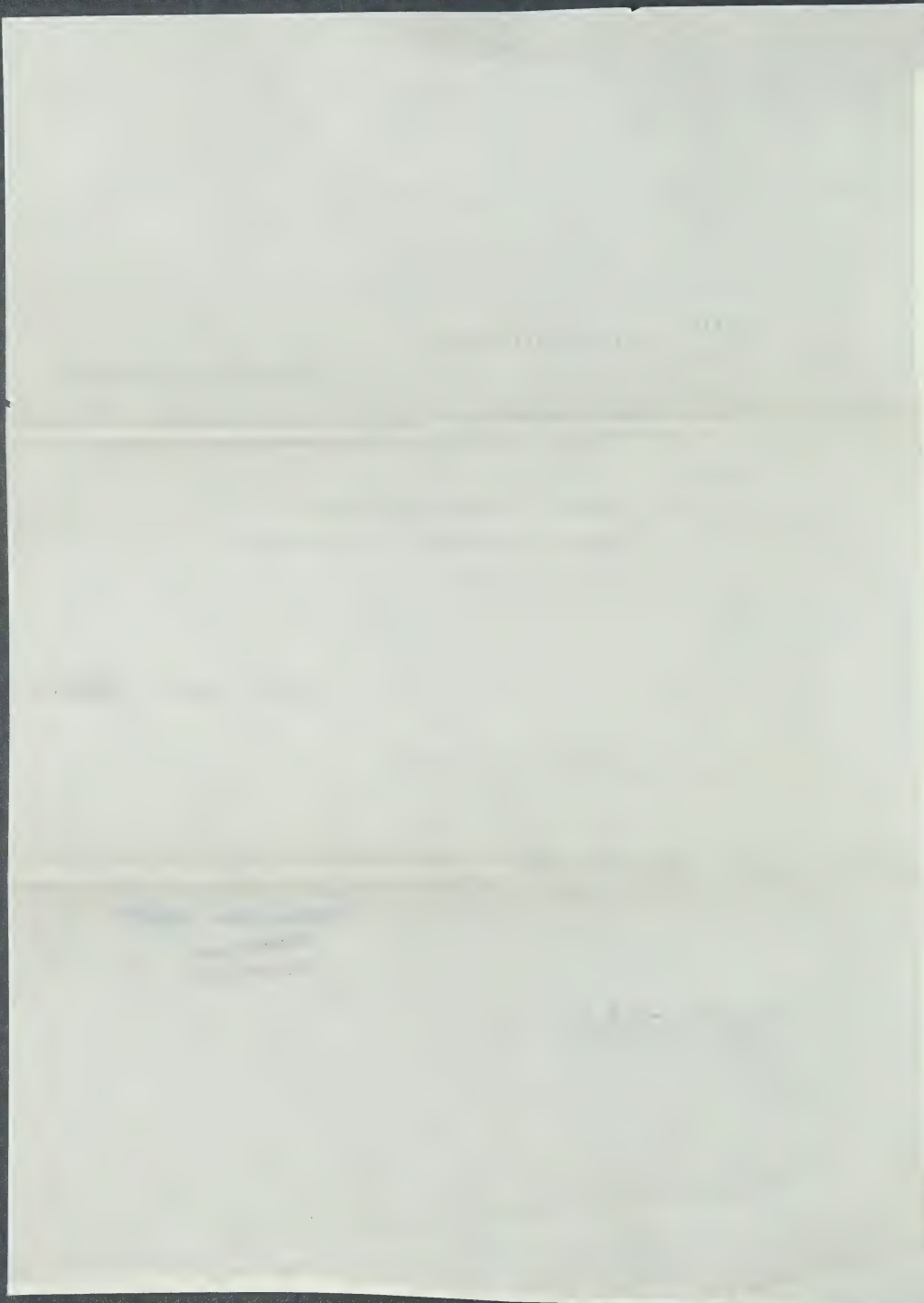
Preis: 8.000.--US-Dollar

/ in Worten: Achttausend US-Dollar /

zur Ansicht übersandt.

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Kunstauctionshaus
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Wien, am 25. März 1959.
I., Kärntnerstrasse 47/II/5
Telefon: 52 87 89



SPECIAL CUSTOMS INVOICE
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS
(Original only required for customs purposes)

I. THIS SECTION TO BE FILLED IN FOR EVERY SHIPMENT

1. How were goods obtained? By purchase or agreement to purchase By some means other than a purchase
DO NOT INCLUDE PURCHASE AND NONPURCHASE GOODS IN SAME INVOICE. USE SEPARATE INVOICE FOR EACH.

2. Place (city and country) and date obtained: **Vienna, Austria, March 25, 1959**

3. Name of exporting carrier: **Hausner & Co., Vienna I** Date of shipment: **March 27, 1959**

II. TO BE FILLED IN IF GOODS WERE PURCHASED OR AGREED TO BE PURCHASED

1. Name and address of seller: **Ferdinand Nagler, Kärntnerstr. 47, Vienna I**

2. Name and address of purchaser: **Dr. Alfred Bader, Milwaukee 11/ Wisconsin**

3. Date order accepted: **March 18, 1959**

III. TO BE FILLED IN IF GOODS WERE NOT PURCHASED

1. Name and address of person from whom goods were obtained

2. Name and address of consignee

3. Name and address of person for whose account goods are shipped

IV. THIS SECTION TO BE FILLED IN FOR EVERY SHIPMENT

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MARKS AND NUMBERS ON SHIPPING PACKAGES	MANUFACTURER'S OR SELLER'S NUMBERS OR SYMBOLS	QUANTITY AND FULL DESCRIPTION OF GOODS (State contents of each package and importer's numbers or symbols, if any)	INVOICE UNIT PRICE OR VALUE	INVOICE TOTALS AND SHOW SEPARATELY PACKING COSTS, ALL OTHER COSTS, CHARGES, AND EXPENSES	CURRENT UNIT PRICE FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN HOME CURRENCY	CURRENT UNIT PRICE FOR EXPORT TO UNITED STATES
026-16-481791		Original oil painting RENNBRANDT "Scholar by candle-light" <u>Included in invoice price:</u> Packing: Freight Vienna-Milwaukee: Insurance:	\$ 8.000.-	\$ 8.000.- 207.440.- 3.-- 15.87 24.--	\$ 25	\$ 207.440.- cif Milwaukee

(8) Country of origin: **Austria**

(9) If exchange is fixed or give rate: **100 = 15 2595.--**

V. THIS SECTION TO BE FILLED FOR EVERY SHIPMENT

1. IF GOODS WERE PURCHASED, have you stated in section IV, column 4, the purchase price of each item in the currency in which the goods were bought? Yes No

2. IF THE GOODS WERE NOT PURCHASED, have you stated in section IV, column 4, the price that you would have received or would be willing to receive now if the goods were sold in the ordinary course of trade for exportation to the United States? Yes No

3. What currency was used in this invoice transaction? **US \$**

4. Whether the goods were purchased or obtained by the United States importer in some other manner, have you stated in section IV, column 6:

(A) (1) The price at which you are now selling the goods or offering them for sale for home consumption, including all applicable taxes? Yes No

(2) Is this price freely offered to anyone who wishes to buy the goods for home consumption? Yes No

(B) (1) Have you stated in section IV, column 7, the price at which you are now selling the goods or offering them for sale for export to the United States and whether this price is f. o. b., c. i. f., c. & f., or whatever the fact may be? Yes No

(2) Is this price freely offered to anyone who wishes to buy the goods for export to the United States? Yes No

5. Have you listed all charges and stated whether each amount has been included in or excluded from the invoice amount? Yes No. Is the inland freight included in the invoice price or value? Yes No. Is the price or value of the goods the same at the factory as at the point of delivery? Yes No. If the answer is no, have any sales been made at an ex-factory price? Yes No

6. Are any rebates, drawbacks, bounties, or other grants allowed upon the exportation of the goods? Yes No. If so, have all been separately itemized? Yes No **the rebate is 0.8%**

7. If such or similar goods are being sold or offered for sale in the home market for home consumption, what taxes are applicable and are they included in the price shown in section IV, column 6? **3.25 turnover tax**

Rate **3.25** Kind **turnover tax**

PURCHASE DECLARATION

I declare that the merchandise described in this invoice is SOLD OR AGREED TO BE SOLD; that all the information contained herein is true and correct; and that there is no other invoice(s) except _____
(explain)

Ferdinand Nagles

(Signature of seller, shipper, or agent of either)

Nov. 25. 1959

(Date)

NONPURCHASE DECLARATION

I declare that the merchandise described in this invoice is shipped OTHERWISE THAN BY PURCHASE OR AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE; that all the information contained herein is true and correct; and that there is no other invoice(s) except _____
(explain)

(Signature of shipper or agent)

(Date)

This form of invoice required generally if rate of duty based upon or regulated by value of goods and purchase price or value of shipment exceeds \$500. Otherwise, use commercial invoice.

False statements or willful omissions in any invoice or other document executed and forwarded for United States Customs entry purposes will subject the goods to seizure and forfeiture or any person involved will be subject to a penalty equal to the value of the goods. Publicity will be given to all seizures and penalties, including the disclosure of the identity of the offenders involved (19 U. S. C. 1592).

Vague or misleading information may result in expensive trouble to importer and delays in customs clearance.

SPECIAL CUSTOMS INVOICE

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS
(Original only required for customs purposes)

I. THIS SECTION TO BE FILLED IN FOR EVERY SHIPMENT

1. How were goods obtained? By purchase or agreement to purchase By some means other than a purchase
DO NOT INCLUDE PURCHASE AND NONPURCHASE GOODS IN SAME INVOICE. USE SEPARATE INVOICE FOR EACH.

2. Place (city and country) and date obtained: **Vienna, Austria, March 25, 1959** 3. Name of exporting carrier: **Hausner & Co., Vienna 1** Date of shipment: **March 27, 1959**

II. TO BE FILLED IN IF GOODS WERE PURCHASED OR AGREED TO BE PURCHASED

1. Name and address of seller: **Ferdinand Hagler, Kärntnerstr. 47, Vienna 1**

2. Name and address of purchaser: **Dr. Alfred Bader, Milwaukee 11/Wisconsin**

3. Date order accepted: **March 18, 1959**

III. TO BE FILLED IN IF GOODS WERE NOT PURCHASED

1. Name and address of person from whom goods were obtained

2. Name and address of consignee

3. Name and address of person for whose account goods are shipped

IV. THIS SECTION TO BE FILLED IN FOR EVERY SHIPMENT

(1) MARKS AND NUMBERS ON SHIPPING PACKAGES	(2) MANUFACTURER'S OR SELLER'S NUMBERS OR SYMBOLS	(3) QUANTITY AND FULL DESCRIPTION OF GOODS (State contents of each package and importer's numbers or symbols, if any)	(4) INVOICE UNIT PRICE OR VALUE	(5) INVOICE TOTALS AND SHOW SEPARATELY PACKING COSTS; ALL OTHER COSTS, CHARGES, AND EXPENSES	(6) CURRENT UNIT PRICE FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN HOME CURRENCY	(7) CURRENT UNIT PRICE FOR EXPORT TO UNITED STATES
026-16-481791		Original oil painting REMBRANDT "Scholar by candle-light" <u>Included in invoice price:</u> Packing: Freight Vienna-Milwaukee: Insurance:	8.000.-	8.000.- 3.-- 15.87 24.--	25	15 -207.440. cif Milwaukee

(8) Country of origin: **Austria** (9) If exchange is fixed, state the rate: **100 = 13.2593**

V. THIS SECTION TO BE FILLED FOR EVERY SHIPMENT

- IF GOODS WERE PURCHASED, have you stated in section IV, column 4, the purchase price of each item in the currency in which the goods were bought? Yes No
- IF THE GOODS WERE NOT PURCHASED, have you stated in section IV, column 4, the price that you would have received or would be willing to receive now if the goods were sold in the ordinary course of trade for exportation to the United States? Yes No
- What currency was used in this invoice transaction? **85 \$**
- Whether the goods were purchased or obtained by the United States importer in some other manner, have you stated in section IV, column 6:
 - The price at which you are now selling the goods or offering them for sale for home consumption, including all applicable taxes? Yes No
 - Is this price freely offered to anyone who wishes to buy the goods for home consumption? Yes No
 - Have you stated in section IV, column 7, the price at which you are now selling the goods or offering them for sale for export to the United States and whether this price is f. o. b., c. i. f., c. & f., or whatever the fact may be? Yes No
 - Is this price freely offered to anyone who wishes to buy the goods for export to the United States? Yes No
- Have you listed all charges and stated whether each amount has been included in or excluded from the invoice amount? Yes No. Is the inland freight included in the invoice price or value? Yes No. Is the price or value of the goods the same at the factory as at the point of delivery? Yes No. If the answer is no, have any sales been made at an ex-factory price? Yes No
- Are any rebates, drawbacks, bounties, or other grants allowed upon the exportation of the goods? Yes No. If so, have all been separately itemized? Yes No **tax rebate 0,8%**
- If such or similar goods are being sold or offered for sale in the home market for home consumption, what taxes are applicable and are they included in the price shown in section IV, column 6? **turnover tax**

Rate: **3,25** Kind: **turnover tax**

PURCHASE DECLARATION

I declare that the merchandise described in this invoice is SOLD OR AGREED TO BE SOLD; that all the information contained herein is true and correct; and that there is no other invoice(s) except _____
(explain)

Richard Nagler

(Signature of seller, shipper, or agent of either)

Nov. 25. 1959

(Date)

NONPURCHASE DECLARATION

I declare that the merchandise described in this invoice is shipped OTHERWISE THAN BY PURCHASE OR AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE; that all the information contained herein is true and correct; and that there is no other invoice(s) except _____
(explain)

(Signature of shipper or agent)

(Date)

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BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

(Original only required for customs purposes)

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DO NOT INCLUDE PURCHASE AND NONPURCHASE GOODS IN SAME INVOICE. USE SEPARATE INVOICE FOR EACH.

2. Place (city and country) and date obtained **Vienna, Austria, March 25, 1959** 3. Name of exporting carrier **(PIA-Vienna)** Date of shipment **Hausner & Co., Vienna I March 27, 1959**

II. TO BE FILLED IN IF GOODS WERE PURCHASED OR AGREED TO BE PURCHASED

III. TO BE FILLED IN IF GOODS WERE NOT PURCHASED

1. Name and address of seller
Ferdinand Nagler, Kärntnerstr. 47, Vienna I

2. Name and address of purchaser
Dr. Alfred Bader, Milwaukee 11/Wisconsin

3. Date order accepted
March 18, 1959

IV. THIS SECTION TO BE FILLED IN FOR EVERY SHIPMENT

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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026-16-481791		Original oil painting REMBRANDT "Scholar by candle-light" <u>Included in invoice price:</u> Packing: Freight Vienna-Milwaukee: Insurance:	\$ 8.000.-	\$ 8.000.-- 3.-- 15.87 24.--	AS 207.440.-	AS 207.440.- cif Milwaukee

(8) Country of origin **Austria** (9) If rate of exchange is fixed or agreed, give rate
100 \$ = AS 2593.--

V. THIS SECTION TO BE FILLED FOR EVERY SHIPMENT

1. IF GOODS WERE PURCHASED, have you stated in section IV, column 4, the purchase price of each item in the currency in which the goods were bought? Yes No
2. IF THE GOODS WERE NOT PURCHASED, have you stated in section IV, column 4, the price that you would have received or would be willing to receive now if the goods were sold in the ordinary course of trade for exportation to the United States? Yes No
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4. Whether the goods were purchased or obtained by the United States importer in some other manner, have you stated in section IV, column 6:
 - (A) (1) The price at which you are now selling the goods or offering them for sale for home consumption, including all applicable taxes? Yes No
 - (2) Is this price freely offered to anyone who wishes to buy the goods for home consumption? Yes No
 - (B) (1) Have you stated in section IV, column 7, the price at which you are now selling the goods or offering them for sale for export to the United States and whether this price is f. o. b., c. i. f., c. & f., or whatever the fact may be? Yes No
 - (2) Is this price freely offered to anyone who wishes to buy the goods for export to the United States? Yes No
5. Have you listed all charges and stated whether each amount has been included in or excluded from the invoice amount? Yes No. Is the inland freight included in the invoice price or value? Yes No. Is the price or value of the goods the same at the factory as at the point of delivery? Yes No. If the answer is no, have any sales been made at an ex-factory price? Yes No
6. Are any rebates, drawbacks, bounties, or other grants allowed upon the exportation of the goods? Yes No. If so, have all been separately itemized? Yes No **tax rebate 0,85%**
7. If such or similar goods are being sold or offered for sale in the home market for home consumption, what taxes are applicable and are they included in the price shown in section IV, column-6?

Rate **5,25** Kind **turnover tax**

PURCHASE DECLARATION

I declare that the merchandise described in this invoice is SOLD OR AGREED TO BE SOLD; that all the information contained herein is true and correct; and that there is no other invoice(s) except _____
(explain)

Ferdinand Bagley
(Signature of seller, shipper, or agent of seller)

Nov. 25. 1959
(Date)

NONPURCHASE DECLARATION

I declare that the merchandise described in this invoice is shipped OTHERWISE THAN BY PURCHASE OR AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE; that all the information contained herein is true and correct; and that there is no other invoice(s) except _____
(explain)

(Signature of shipper or agent)

(Date)

This form of invoice required generally if rate of duty based upon or regulated by value of goods and purchase price or value of shipment exceeds \$500. Otherwise, use commercial invoice.

False statements or willful omissions in any invoice or other document executed and forwarded for United States Customs entry purposes will subject the goods to seizure and forfeiture or any person involved will be subject to a penalty equal to the value of the goods. Publicity will be given to all seizures and penalties, including the disclosure of the identity of the offenders involved (19 U. S. C. 1592).

Vague or misleading information may result in expensive trouble to importer and delays in customs clearance.

WIENER ALLIANZ VERSICHERUNGS-AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Wien I, Opernring 3-5, Opernringhof / Telegr.: Wienerallianz Wien / Fernschr.: 01.1347 / Tel. 52.5551

VERSICHERUNGSZERTIFIKAT

T 2425/59

Die unterzeichnete Gesellschaft bescheinigt hiermit der tit. Pa.

Hausner & Co. Internat. Expedition,

Wien I., Mählerstrasse 7,

daß sie auf Grund der bestehenden General-Polizze Nr. 2425/1175

in Versicherung genommen hat die Summe von
in Worten

österr. Schilling zweiunderttausend

auf die nachstehend bezeichneten Güter, befördert mit

Luftfracht

für die Reise

von

Haus Wien

nach

Haus Milwaukee

Versicherter Gegenstand (Zeichen, Nummer, Stückzahl, Gewicht) und Polizzen-Bedingungen.

Adresse, 1 Kiste, 1 Ölgemälde "Gelehrter bei Kerzenlicht"
4.50 kg, v. Leberer, 1959

Die Versicherung gilt gegen Schäden, entstanden durch Elementarereignisse, Transportmittelunfälle, Feuer, Abhandenkommen und Diebstahl ganzer Kollis und Teildiebstahl.

Die Versicherung gilt unter Zugrundelegung der beigeschlossenen Besonderen Bedingungen für die Versicherung von Kunstgegenständen Nr. I, jedoch exklusive Beschädigung.

... 2...-fach ausgestellt. Die Erfüllung einer Ausfertigung des Zertifikates macht die anderen ungültig und befreit den Versicherer von allen Verpflichtungen aus den übrigen Ausfertigungen. — Die Entschädigungssumme wird nur gegen Rückgabe des quittierten Versicherungszertifikates geleistet. — Der Versicherer ist berechtigt, aber nicht verpflichtet, ehe er zahlt, die Legitimation des Inhabers des Zertifikates zu prüfen, Schadenfeststellung auch bei Diebstahl und anderem Teilverlust für See- und Flußtransporte durch den Havariekommissar:

Toplis & Harding, Wagner & Glidden Inc., Chicago 4, Board of Trade Building,

der unverzüglich hinzuzuziehen ist. — Es wird hierdurch ausdrücklich vereinbart, daß durch die Benennung des Havariekommissars keine persönliche Verpflichtung des Havariekommissars zur Auszahlung von Schäden auf Grund dieses Versicherungszertifikates gegeben ist und daß ferner durch die Schadensabwicklungsklausel nicht bewirkt wird, daß der Versicherer am Wohnsitz des Havariekommissars verklagt werden kann. Ausschließlicher Gerichtsstand für Klagen gegen den Versicherer aus diesem Versicherungszertifikat ist vielmehr das Domizil seiner Hauptniederlassung oder der Ausstellungsort des Versicherungszertifikates. — Ferner ist innerhalb der im Konnossement vorgeschriebenen Frist der Reedereiagent schriftlich zur Besichtigung aufzufordern.

Bei Post- und Bahnsendungen ist die Post bzw. Eisenbahn innerhalb der reglementmäßigen Frist zur Aufnahme des Tatbestandes und zur Bescheinigung des Schadens aufzufordern. Falls die Bescheinigung nicht erteilt werden sollte, wende man sich an den Havariekommissar. —

Die Nichtbefolgung dieser Vorschriften zieht den Verlust jeden Anspruchs an den Versicherer nach sich.

Versicherungsbeginn: 27. März 1959

Wien, den 27. März 1959

WIENER ALLIANZ
VERSICHERUNGS-AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
TRANSPORT-ABTEILUNG

Wagner Leberer

WITENER ALLIANCE

1000 HUNTERS BLVD

HAUER
1/1

Jan, 27. 1959



WITENER

Besondere Bedingungen

für die

Versicherung von Kunstgegenständen Nr. I.

1. Verpackung.

Die Versicherungsgegenstände müssen in der im Kunsthandel üblichen Weise in starken, dichten, ihrer Größe angepaßten, verschraubten (nicht vernagelten) Kisten verpackt werden.

Die Kisten, deren Länge, Breite oder Höhe nicht mehr als 1 m beträgt, müssen Deckel und Boden mit mindestens 2 — bei größeren Kisten in Abständen von je $\frac{1}{3}$ m mit starken, 12 bis 15 cm breiten — Querleisten versehen werden.

Wenn mehrere Versicherungsgegenstände in einer Kiste verpackt werden, sind sie einzeln so zu verpacken und für sich zu befestigen, daß sie sich weder bewegen noch sich an der Kiste oder untereinander Schaden zufügen können.

Glasscheiben von Bildern sind mit starkem Papier oder Leinen oder anderem zweckentsprechenden Stoff zu bekleben; für Beschädigungen, die durch das Ablösen der Beklebung entstehen, haftet die Versicherungsgesellschaft nicht.

2. Beförderungsmittel

Eisenbahn, Post und / oder Fuhr.

Die Beförderung mit der Eisenbahn ist nur in gedeckten gebauten, nicht offenen Wagen zulässig.

3. Beförderungsart.

Die Art der Beförderung ist jeweils im voraus mit der Versicherungsgesellschaft zu vereinbaren.

4. Beginn und Ende des Versicherungsschutzes.

Die Versicherung gilt im durchstehenden Risiko von Haus zu Haus, d. h. sie beginnt mit dem Augenblicke, in welchem die Versicherungsgegenstände „verpackt“ das Haus des Absenders verlassen und endet mit dem Augenblicke, in welchem sie „verpackt“ im Hause des Empfängers eintreffen, bzw. in dessen Verfügungsgewalt übergegangen sind.

5. Haftung der Gesellschaft für Beschädigung.

Für Beschädigung — nicht für gewöhnlichen Bruch — des Inhaltes einer Kiste haftet die Versicherungsgesellschaft nur dann, wenn eine äußerlich erkennbare Beschädigung nachweislich in unmittelbarer Beziehung zu der vorhandenen Beschädigung steht.

Ist die gewöhnliche Bruchgefahr mitversichert, so haftet die Versicherungsgesellschaft auch für Bruch und Beschädigung der Kunstgegenstände, selbst wenn als Ursache ein Unfall des Transportmittels oder eine äußerlich erkennbare Beschädigung der Kisten nicht nachgewiesen werden kann, sofern der Bruch oder die Beschädigung nicht auf unsachgemäßer Verpackung oder einem Verschulden des Versicherten oder seiner Leute beruht.

6. Haftung der Gesellschaft für Totalverlust.

Gehen Kunstgegenstände gänzlich verloren, so kann die Versicherungsgesellschaft in keinem Falle für einen höheren als den versicherten Betrag oder, wenn die Kunstgegenstände zu einem geringeren Betrag vorher verkauft sind, nicht über die Verkaufssumme hinaus in Anspruch genommen werden.

Ein Totalverlust der versicherten Kunstgegenstände wird auch dann als vorliegend angenommen, wenn Sachverständige, bzw. Schiedsrichter, die gemäß den in Ziffer 7 getroffenen Bestimmungen ernannt wurden, ihr Urteil dahin abgeben, daß der beschädigte Kunstgegenstand durch den Unfall vollkommen wertlos geworden sei.

HAUSE
27. III. 59



7. Schadensfeststellung.

- a) Beschädigungen an den versicherten Gegenständen sollen, wenn zwischen Versicherungsgesellschaft und Versicherungsnehmer eine Einigung nicht stattfindet, durch Sachverständige, bzw. Schiedsrichter festgestellt werden, und zwar an einem Orte, wo sich eine Kunstakademie oder entsprechende Sachverständige befinden.
- b) Den Ort bestimmt die Versicherungsgesellschaft und die beschädigten Gegenstände sind dahin zu senden.
- c) Die Sachverständigen ermitteln den Wert, den das Gut zur Zeit und am Ort der Schadensfeststellung in unbeschädigtem Zustande gehabt haben würde (Gesundwert) sowie den Wert, den das Gut dort in beschädigtem Zustande hat (Krankwert).
- d) Sollten die Gegenstände bereits fest verkauft sein, so wird der Verkaufspreis als Gesundwert angenommen.
- e) Hernach ist von dem Sachverständigen, bzw. Schiedsrichter abzuschätzen, ob und mit welchem Kostenaufwand die Kunstgegenstände völlig wiederhergestellt werden können.
- f) Zutreffendenfalls vergütet die Versicherungsgesellschaft entweder die durch Abschätzung festgestellten oder die tatsächlichen Wiederherstellungskosten laut Rechnung, wenn diese die Reparaturtaxe nicht überschreiten. Sie kann aber auch die beschädigten Gegenstände gegen Zahlung ihres Wertes in gesundem Zustande als ihr Eigentum an sich nehmen. Ein Abandon durch den Versicherungsnehmer ist in keinem Falle zulässig.
- g) Besteht ein Zweifel, ob ein beschädigter Kunstgegenstand wieder so hergestellt werden kann, daß sein Wert nicht vermindert ist, so steht es der Versicherungsgesellschaft frei, die Wiederherstellung auf ihre Kosten vorzunehmen und nach ihrer Beendigung den Wert des Kunstgegenstandes im wiederhergestellten Zustande von Sachverständigen, bzw. Schiedsrichtern durch Abschätzung feststellen zu lassen. Erklären Sachverständige oder Schiedsrichter, daß der versicherte

Gegenstand nach erfolgter Wiederherstellung im Werte nichts verloren hat, so ist die Versicherungsgesellschaft von jeder weiteren Entschädigung entbunden.

- h) Ergibt dagegen das Sachverständigen- oder Schiedsrichterurteil eine Wertminderung, so wird der Unterschied zwischen laut Absatz c) ermittelten Gesund- und Krankwert in Prozenten auf den Gesundwert berechnet. Dieser Prozentsatz wird auf den Versicherungswert berechnet, als Schaden vergütet. Die Schadensvergütung darf zuzüglich der Reparaturkosten die Versicherungssumme nicht übersteigen.
- i) Im Falle der Unterversicherung wird der Prozentsatz als Wertminderung auf die Versicherungssumme berechnet und der so ermittelte Betrag vergütet.

HAUSEN
1959

Autoskizze

Wm, 27.11.59



Verpackung von Kunst-
gegenständen, Mobilien etc.
Aufbewahrung in trockenen
Lagerräumen und Kabinen
Verzollungen, eigenes Zoll-
transitlager / Spezialität:
Möbelkoffer (Litvans) für
Überseetransporte / Ver-
schließbare Möbelwagen-Auto



Telegramm - Adresse:
S P E D H A U S N E R
Büro: Telephon 52 14 53, 52 21 12
Lagerhaus: Telephon 35 85 73
Postsparkassenkonto Nr. 52.919
Bankverbindung: Creditanstalt-
Bankverein, Zweigk. Kärntnering

HAUSNER & CO.

SEIT 1871

INTERNATIONALE MÖBELTRANSPORTE U. SPEDITION / WIEN I, MAHLERSTRASSE 7

Unser Zeichen Pa/Ka/12109

Ihr Zeichen

Wien, am 27.3.1959
Postamt 15 / Postfach 299

Mr.
Dr. Alfred B a d e r
N. Sheperd Avenue 2961
Milwaukee/Wisconsin 11
USA

Betreff: 1 Kiste Ölgemälde "Gelehrter bei Kerzenlicht"
ca 14 x 14 cm in Goldrahmen von Rembrandt

Wir bringen Ihnen hiemit höflichst zur Kenntnis, dass wir im Auftrage des Herrn Ferdinand Nagler, Wien I., Kärntnerstrasse 47/II/5 vorbezeichnetes Rembrandt-Gemälde durch die PAN-American heute per Luftfracht franko Milwaukee an Ihre geschätzte Adresse nach Milwaukee zur Expedition gebracht haben.

It. Information der PAA hier, erfolgt die Beförderung via New York und mit der Anweisung, dass die Zollabfertigung direkt in der Bestimmung Milwaukee vorgenommen wird.

Über die im Auftrage des Herrn F.Nagler eingedeckte Transportversicherung gegen allgem. Risiken jedoch excl. Beschädigung oder Bruch, überreichen wir Ihnen in der Anlage das bezügliche Versicherungszertifikat und müssten Sie, falls wieder Erwarten die Sendung während des Transportes in Verlust geraten sollte, unbedingt unter Beiziehung des Havariekommissärs ein Havariezertifikat aufnehmen lassen.

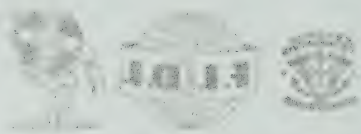
Die Verpackung des Gemäldes wurde von uns mit auserlesener Sorgfalt vorgenommen und bitten wir anlässlich des Öffnens und der Zollmanipulation ebenfalls grösste Vorsicht zu üben, damit keine Beschädigung entsteht.

Wir bemerken noch, dass sich die Versicherung bis Haus Milwaukee versteht und wir die gesamten Transportkosten an Herrn F. Nagler hier verrechnen werden.

/.

Wir arbeiten ausschließlich auf Grund der „Allgemeinen österreichischen Spediteurbedingungen“ (AOSp), kundgemacht in der „Wiener Zeitung“ vom 9. VIII. 1947, für Beförderung bzw. Einlagerung von Möbeln auf Grund der „Beförderungsbedingungen für den Möbeltransport“ und der „Einlagerungsbedingungen für den Möbeltransport“ sowie der „Bedingungen des Möbel-Speditions-Versicherungsscheines“ in deren Ergänzung auf Grund der „Allgemeinen österreichischen Spediteurbedingungen“ (AOSp), kundgemacht von der Bundeskammer der Gewerblichen Wirtschaft, Sektion Verkehr, Fachverband der Spediteure, in der „Wiener Zeitung“ vom 3., 6. u. 9. VIII. 1947 sowie 21., 23. u. 27. IX. 1951.

1. Name
2. Adresse
3. Telefon
4. Postfach
5. Unterschrift



HARRNER & CO.
1917

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5. Unterschrift

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5. Unterschrift

1. Name
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4. Postfach
5. Unterschrift

M. W.
1. Name
2. Adresse
3. Telefon
4. Postfach
5. Unterschrift

1. Name
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HAUSNER & CO.

INTERNATIONALE MÖBELTRANSPORTE U. SPEDITION / WIEN I. MAHLERSTRASSE 7

Fortsetzung unseres Briefes an: Dr. Alfred Bader, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 11

Sollte das Gemälde nicht von Ihnen fix übernommen werden und demnach wieder nach Wien zum Rücktransport gelangen, müssen wir Sie höflichst ersuchen, die Verpackung und Expedition gleich grosser Sorgfalt durchzuführen, resp. zu veranlassen, dass das Gemälde in garantiert gleicher Beschaffenheit, wieder in Wien einlangt.

Indem wir Sie sehr bitten uns den ordnungsgemässen Empfang unmittelbar nach Erhalt des Gemäldes freundlichst mittels Luftpost bestätigen zu wollen, danken wir Ihnen sehr und zeichnen mit dem Ausdrucke

vorzüglichster Hochachtung

HAUSNER & CO.

- 1 Versicherungszertifikat Nr. 2425/59
- 1 Air-Waybill Nr. 026-481791 Kopie
- 2 Warenfakturen für Zollzwecke
- 1 Speziall Customs Invoice 4-fach

Luftpost-Eingeschrieben

P.S.

Die PAA hat uns bestätigt, dass die Sendung garantiert spätestens am Ostermontag, den 30.4.1959 in Milwaukee eintreffen wird und Ihnen demnach garantiert für den Bezug und die Übernahme am Dienstag den 31.3.1959 zur Verfügung steht. D.O.

CO & NEWARK

1. The following information is being furnished to you for your information only.

It is requested that you advise the Bureau of any changes in your information.

On the basis of the information furnished to the Bureau by you and other sources, it is determined that you are a resident of Newark, New Jersey, and that you are employed as a [redacted] in Newark, New Jersey. It is noted that you were born on [redacted] in Newark, New Jersey, and that you are a resident of Newark, New Jersey. It is also noted that you are a member of the [redacted] in Newark, New Jersey. It is requested that you advise the Bureau of any changes in your information.

Administrative Information

- 1. [redacted]
- 2. [redacted]
- 3. [redacted]

Very truly yours,

The following information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is requested that you advise the Bureau of any changes in your information. On the basis of the information furnished to the Bureau by you and other sources, it is determined that you are a resident of Newark, New Jersey, and that you are employed as a [redacted] in Newark, New Jersey. It is noted that you were born on [redacted] in Newark, New Jersey, and that you are a resident of Newark, New Jersey. It is also noted that you are a member of the [redacted] in Newark, New Jersey. It is requested that you advise the Bureau of any changes in your information.

controls could be notified of the de-
the Classics for six years. Until 1953, when she assumed her present position, she served as Director of Admissions at the Annex.

Formerly a trustee of the Beaver Country Day School in Chestnut Hill, Dean Elliott is a member of the Committee on Advanced Standing at the College.

Biology Lectures

Professor Martin Lindauer, of the University of Munich, one of the world's outstanding authorities on the behavior of bees, will give the first of three Prather Lectures in Biology this afternoon at 5 p.m. in Allston Burr Lecture Hall. His topic will be "Forms of Communication in the Social Bees."

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g Construction Starts



tefactory wing of the Radcliffe Graduate Quad-
y for use by September, 1960. Because the new
Quadrangle, it marks the completion of a
Development Plan.

d in honor of Mrs. Bernice B. Cronkhite. Dean
fire this year after 36 years of service to Rad-
her duties as vice-President of the College.

ng room which will serve all resident students
ng will contain rooms for 28 graduate students.
ue to live in Buckingham and Founder Houses.
ruction, said recently.

debate on America's China policy.

Reischauer contended that American pressure on Red China "drives her into the arms of the Soviets." Claiming that Chinese interests often conflict with those of the Soviets, he argued that these conflicts would be brought into the open if China had a seat in the U.N.

Opposed to recognizing Red China or admitting her to the U.N., William Henry Chamberlain, correspondent for the Wall Street Journal, insisted that such actions would violate principles of the U.N. Charter. He admitted the possibility of a rift between China and Russia, but claimed that only a "firm policy" would help create such a rift.

Chamberlain further asserted that recognition of Red China would "pull the rug out from under" Nationalist China and other American allies in the Far East, especially since the U.S. has had a set policy for so long.

In retort, Reischauer said that "the balloon which we would deflate in our allies' minds is one that we have blown up with our own hot air." Claiming that our policy with regard to China is "arrant nonsense and complete unrealism," he suggested that a slow change in American policy would give our allies time to adjust.

Rembrandt Painting Certified as Genuine By Fogg Expert

The original copy of Rembrandt's *An Old Scholar Writing by Candlelight*, was recently identified by the Fogg Art Museum as being genuine after lying virtually unknown in various attics since Rembrandt painted it in 1627.

Alfred R. Bader, owner of the art work, first saw it in Vienna last November, but did not decide to buy it until last Monday. Jakob Rosenber, professor of Fine Arts at Fogg, then assured him that it was indeed the original and was in good condition.

The composition, an oil on a copper surface, pictures a philosopher copying a manuscript illuminated by an unusual lighting effect from a candle.

Early in the Nineteenth Century the painting was brought to Vienna, where it remained in the hands of one family until Bader bought it.

*Howard
Crimson,*

April 9, 1959

DIPLOMINGENIEUR
NORBERT MAYER
FELOKIRCH-TISIS, VORARLBERG
GARINAGASSE 51
TELEFON: FELOKIRCH 21-24

To PROF S W Pelestin

Wien, 16.5.1959.

K A U F B R I E F

(Bill of sale)

Hiemit bestätige ich den Verkauf eines Ölbildes auf Kupfer, ca 14 x 14 cm, des REMBRANDT HARMENSZ VAN RIJN, darstellend einen schreibenden Gelehrten bei Kerzenlicht, durch Vermittlung der Firma Ferdinand Nagler, Wien, I., an Herrn Dr. Alfred Bader, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA. Volle Bezahlung habe ich erhalten.

Bibliographie des obigen Bildes:

Smith No 185
Bode No 4
Bredius No 425
H. de Groot No 24c
Charles Blanc, "Le trésor de la curiosité", II., S. 129-130
"Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst", Neue Folge X, 166, Frimmel, Blätter für
Gemäldekunde, II, S 21 - 23
Expertise Dr. Otto Benesch, Wien, 25.1.1958

Auktionen:

Amsterdam, 15.4.1739
Amsterdam, J. van der Marck, 25. August 1773
Paris, J.B.P. Le Brun, 11. April 1791
Paris, Robert de Saint Victor, 26. November 1822

Sammlungen:

J. van der Marck, Amsterdam
J.B.P. Le Brun, Paris
Robert de Saint Victor, Rouen
Dubois, Wien
Kaiserlicher Rat Franz Xaver Mayer (mein Grossvater), Wien, vererbt an
Kommerzialrat Franz Xaver Mayer (mein Vater) und Caroline Mayer (meine Tante), Wien,
vererbt an mich.

Austellungen:

Wiener Künstlerhaus, 1893
Rembrandt Tentoonstelling, Amsterdam, 1896, No 1.

Gestochen:

von J.B.P. Le Brun, "Galerie des peintres flammands, hollandais et
allemands", Paris 1790.

Norbert Mayer

(Dipl.Ing. Norbert Mayer)

Wien, 16.5.1959.

Rever 1974

21. REMBRANDT

Rembrandt Harmensz, van Rijn; born 1606 in Leiden, died 1669 in Amsterdam; Holland's greatest painter.

The Scholar by Candlelight.

Copper, 5 x 5 inches.

Provenance:

Perhaps, The Hague sale, 1727 (quoted by Bredius, 1899).
Perhaps, Amsterdam sale, April 15, 1739 (quoted by Frimmel).
J. van der Marck sale, August 25, 1773, No. 261
J.B.P. Le Brun sale, Paris, April 11, 1791
R. de St. Victor of Rouen, sale, Paris, November 26, 1822
Dubois, Vienna
F.X. Mayer, Vienna
Purchased from N. Mayer, F.X. Mayer's grandson, Vienna.

Exhibited: Wiener Künstlerhaus 1893

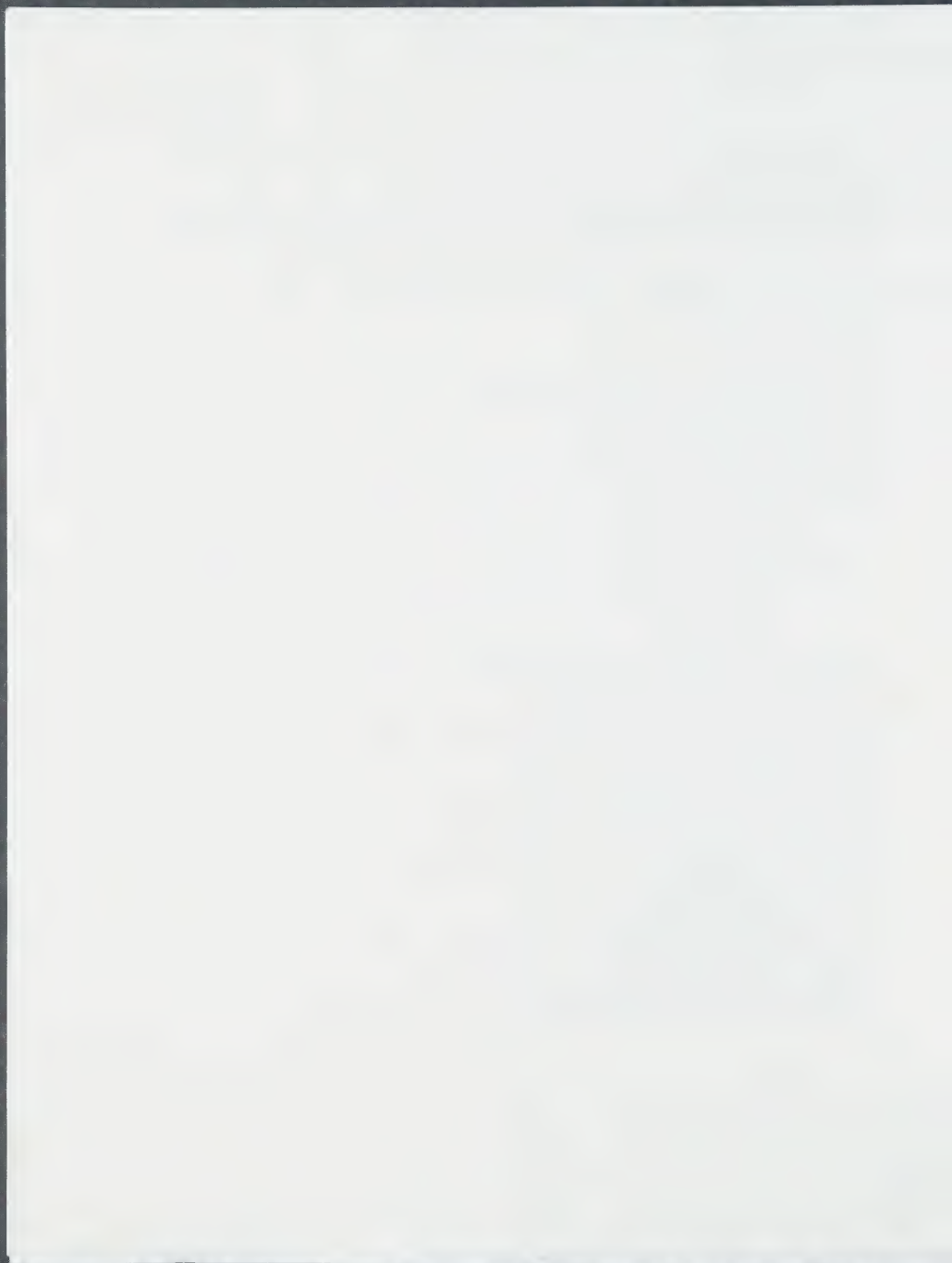
Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam (1898), No. 1

Kalamazoo, p. 14

Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Fiftieth Anniversary Exhibition (1965).

Literature:

Etched in reverse by J.B.P. Le Brun in the *Galerie Le Brun*, Paris, 1790, II.
J. Smith, *A Catalogue Raisonné*, Vol. VII (1836), No. 185.
C. Blanc, *Le trésor de la Curiosité*, II, 129-130.
T. v. Frimmel, *Blätter für Gemäldekunde*, 2 (1905), 21 (ill.)
A. Bredius, *Kritische Bemerkungen zur Amsterdamer Rembrandt-Ausstellung*, *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst*, 10 (1898), 166.
W. Bode, *Rembrandt*, I, No. 4 (ill.), and introduction.
W.R. Valentiner, *Rembrandt (Klassiker der Kunst)*, No. 14 (ill.)
A.C. Coppier, *Les Arts*, 13 (1914) 29 (ill.)
W.V. Wurzbach, *Niederländisches Künstler-Lexikon* (1910) 412.
A. Moller, *Die bedeutendsten Kunstwerke*, II, 114 (ill.)
C. Hofstede de Groot, *A Catalogue Raisonné*, Vol. VI (1916), No. 240.
O. Benesch, *Rembrandt* (1935), 3.
A. Bredius, *Rembrandt Gemälde* (1935), No. 425 (ill.)
J. Rosenberg, *Rembrandt* (1949), 246.
J.G. van Gelder, *The Burlington Magazine*, 95 (1955), 37.
K. Bauch, *Der frühe Rembrandt und seine Zeit* (1960), 283.
K. Bauch, *Rembrandt* (1966), No. 118 (ill.)
A. Bredius, revised by H. Gerson, *Rembrandt* (1969), No. 425 (ill.)
Aldrichimica Acta, Vol. 6, No. 3 (1973), frontispiece.



Dr. Alfred R. Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

March 16, 1981

Drs. E. van de Wetering
Rembrandt Research Project
Kunsthistorisch Institut der
Universiteit van Amsterdam
Joh. Vermeerstraat 2 en 17
1071 DK Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Dear Drs. van de Wetering:

In response to your letter of February 17, I don't know whether to laugh or be chagrined.

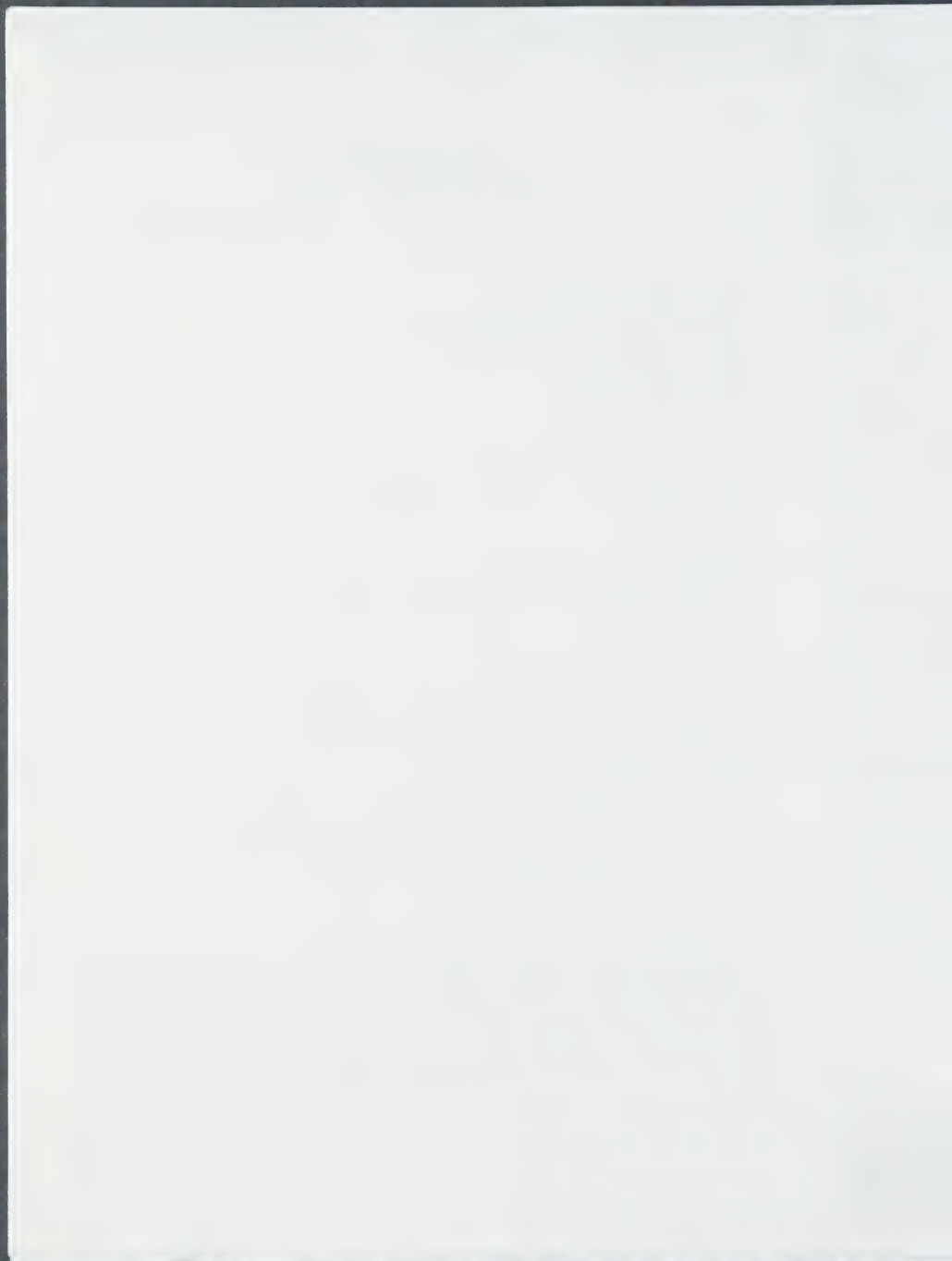
You wrote that my Bredius 425 is by the same hand as Bredius 432A, that beautiful monogrammed and dated "Flight to Egypt" in Tours, and that both are by a follower of Rembrandt. The "Flight to Egypt" is an enchantingly beautiful work. Who in Leiden in 1627--other than Rembrandt--could have painted it?

My study of Rembrandt's Father (Bredius 633) was engraved by J. G. van Vliet in 1634, and van Vliet, who had been Rembrandt's student wrote specifically on the print that it had been painted by Rembrandt. Christie's has published your agreement that my work was the prototype for van Vliet's print, and so you must assume

- (a) that van Vliet or his publisher erred,
- (b) that the monogram RHL is a fake and
- (c) that there was someone other than Rembrandt in Leiden in 1629 who could paint that well.

To me, these assumptions are unacceptable.

I am a chemist, and my first professional work was as a paint chemist studying paint films. So, I am sensitive to the differences between an early 17th century paint film and a later imitation, and between a genuine monogram and a floating signature. I believe that Bredius 425, 432A and 633 are early 17th century works and that the monograms on Bredius 432A and 633 are the genuine monograms of Rembrandt.



Drs. van de Wetering

Page Two

How does your committee decide whether to call a painting a Rembrandt? There are five on the committee. What happens if the vote is 4 to 1, if the vote is 3 to 2? And do you seriously think a 3 to 2 vote is more meaningful than t opinion, say, of Gerson?

I feel chagrined because I think that you personally have not treated me with the candor that I reasonably expected from you.

When you visited my home some years ago you looked at Bredius 425 and you told me that you believed it to be a genuine early work of Rembrandt. You asked me to bring it to Amsterdam for study. After that study you brought the painting to Schipohl to help me through customs as I left. The customs inspector asked us whether this was really a Rembrandt, and you replied "yes".

At the time you believed that the painting was a Rembrandt. Your colleagues voted against it, and you have acquiesced. Would it not be right for you to cite your own minority opinion and that of others?

From my rather selfish point of view there is one silver lining to all this. You have declared many fine Rembrandts not to be by him, and some of these will be sold at modest prices because of your opinion. I would not have been able to buy Rembrandt's Father if Christie's had not quoted your opinion.

This will not last very long because art historians will realize on what a scientific house of cards your decisions are based.

Sincerely,

Alfred Bader

AB:mmh

6/4 9/15

August 22, 1972

Dr. S. H. Levie
Rembrandt Research Project
Kunsthistorisch Instituut der
Universiteit van Amsterdam
Joh. Vermeerstraat 2
Amsterdam-Zuid

Dear Dr. Levie:

In response to your letter of August 18th, I look forward to seeing you next month.

I have made reservations for you and Mr. van de Wetering at the Milwaukee Inn, which is just one block from the Milwaukee Art Center, and also quite close to my home.

Monday, September 18th, is Yom Kippur, and so if you and Mr. van de Wetering arrive during the day, I will not be able to pick you up at the airport; just take an airport limousine rather than a taxi. The charge for the limousine from the airport to the Milwaukee Inn is \$1.40, which would be cheaper than a taxi. Please let me know, however, what time you plan to arrive, and if it is in the evening, I will pick you up at the airport.

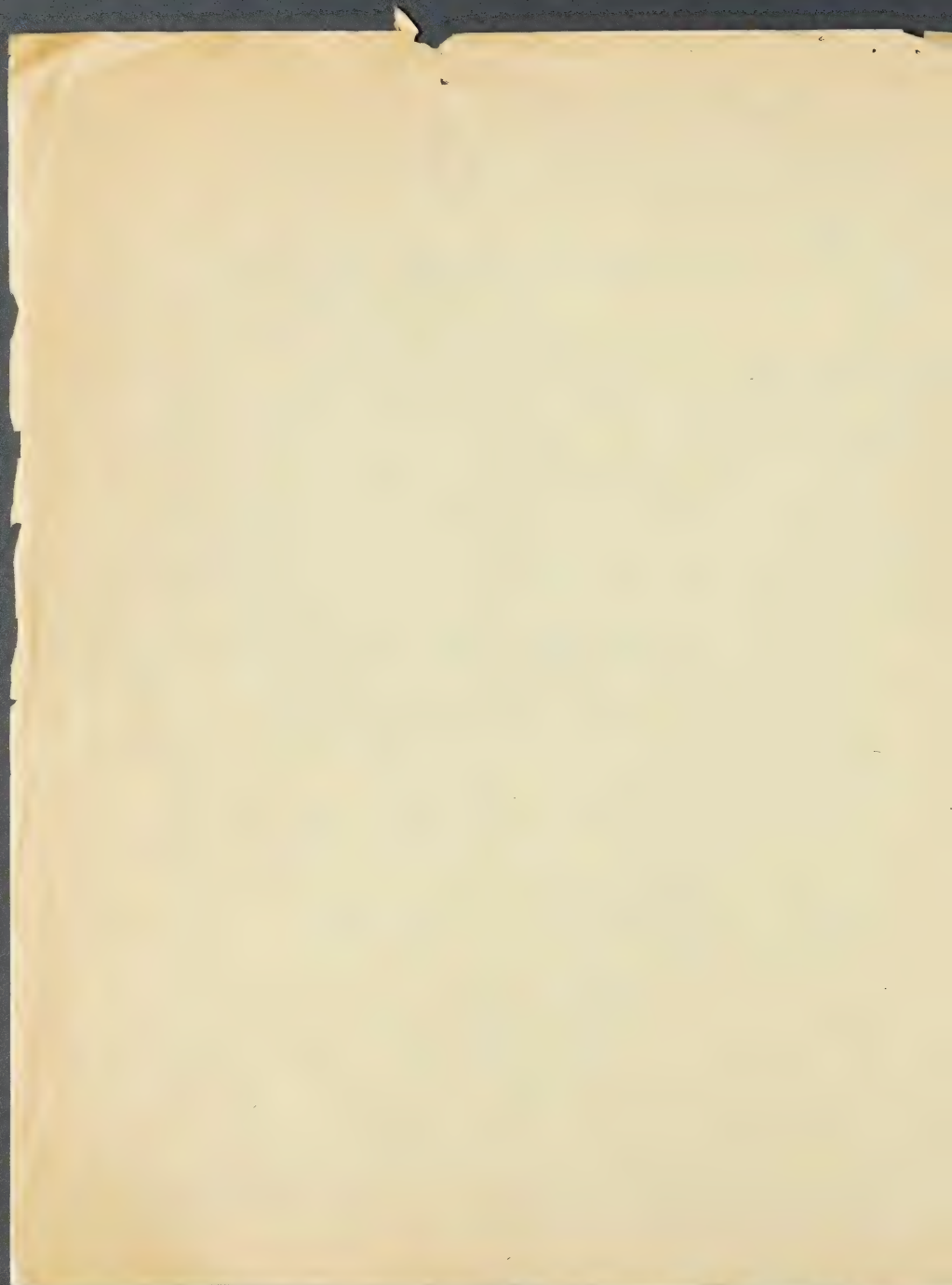
Also, I do hope that you will have a chance to visit my home on Monday evening and to have lunch with me on Tuesday.

Best personal regards,

Sincerely,

Alfred Bader

AB/de



PROF. DR. J. BRUYN (Universiteit van Amsterdam)
PROF. DR. J. A. EMMENS (Rijksuniversiteit, Utrecht)
PROF. DR. J. G. VAN GELDER (Rijksuniversiteit, Utrecht)
B. HAAK (Amsterdams Historisch Museum)
DR. S. H. LEVIE (Gemeentemusea, Amsterdam)
DRS. P. J. J. VAN THIEL (Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam)

REMBRANDT RESEARCH PROJECT

Dr. Alfred R. Bader
Aldrich Chemical Company, Inc.
940 West St. Paul Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233

Amsterdam, August 18, 1972

Dear Mr. Bader,

As we already informed you Mr. van de Wetering and I will be in Milwaukee on September 19th in order to study your picture.

We would like to meet you that day at about 10 a.m. Please could you inform us whether we should come to your office or to your home? We hope that the hour is convenient to you.

We should also be very grateful if you would kindly make reservations for two single rooms in a moderate hotel for the night of September 18.

Sincerely yours,



(S.H. Levie)

reserv. made 8/22

*Milwaukee (In)
2 single rooms*

*Dr. S. H. Levie
Mr. van de Wetering
night of Sept 18*

*confirm they still pay limousine #1.40
charge from airport for
people staying there*

*called 9/13
held for late arrival -
guaranteed*

RECEIVED
AUG 22 1972

art

April 24, 1972

Dr. S. H. Levie
Rembrandt Research Project
Kunsthistorisch Instituut der
Universiteit van Amsterdam
Joh. Vermeerstraat 2
Amsterdam, Holland

Dear Dr. Levie:

I look forward to seeing you and Mr. van de Wetering in Milwaukee on September 19th.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Alfred Bader

AB/ds



PROF. DR. J. BRUYN
PROF. DR. J. A. EMMENS
PROF. DR. J. G. VAN GELDER
B. HAAK
DR. S. H. LEVIE
DRS. P. J. J. VAN THIEL

(Universiteit van Amsterdam)
(Rijksuniversiteit, Utrecht)
(Rijksuniversiteit, Utrecht)
(Amsterdams Historisch Museum)
(Gemeentemusea, Amsterdam)
(Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam)

REMBRANDT RESEARCH PROJECT

Amsterdam, April 20, 1972



RECEIVED
APR 24 1972
ALDRICH CHEMICAL CO. INC.

1900

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1900

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1900

January 3, 1974.

Dra. E. van de Wetering,
Rembrandt Research Project,
Kunsthistorisch Instituut der Universiteit van Amsterdam,
Johan Vermeerstraat 2,
Amsterdam-Zuid,
Holland.

Dear Mr. Van de Wetering:

You must have realized how very much I enjoyed being able to spend a few hours with you at your home and I want to thank you most sincerely for your help.

To me the quality of a painting is the most important and I was most happy that you were able to tell me that you are absolutely convinced that my painting is by the same hand that did that beautiful Flight to Egypt. Also I was reassured by your finding through micro photographs that there is no damage whatsoever to the paint film where the fake Dou signature had been. I would much appreciate copies of your photographs, including the detail photograph, of course with your bill.

To complete your file on my painting, I enclose photostat of Professor Benesch's expertise as well as photostat of Frimmel's and Bredius' 1899 paper. These might be rather inaccessible to you.

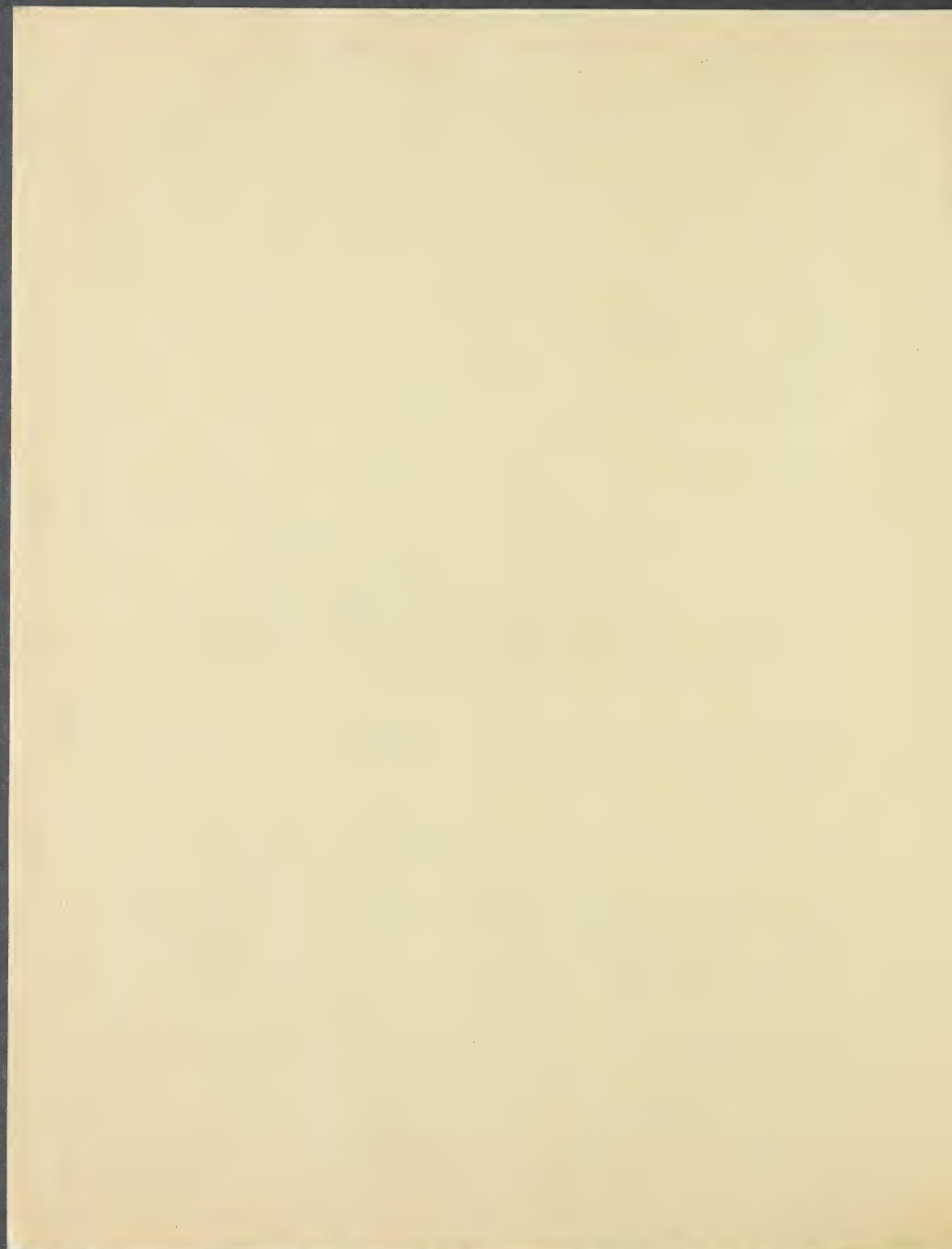
I am just working on a catalog of my collection and enclose a rough draft of the entry on this painting. Please do let me know if you can see an error of any kind.

The more I think about the painting of that puzzling girl, dated 1666, the more I become convinced that you are absolutely correct in your opinion that this cannot be by Aert de Gelder but as promised enclosed please find a detailed photograph of the signature which is entirely honest but so unreadable. You have a photograph of the painting itself and any help that you or your associates could give me in identifying either the artist or the subject would be most appreciated.

Again with many thanks for all your help and best personal regards I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Bader



May 29, 1973

Mr. E. van de Wetering
Rembrandt Research Project
Kunsthistorisch Instituut der Universiteit van Amsterdam
Joh. Vermeerstraat 2
Amsterdam-Zuid
Holland

Dear Mr. van de Wetering:

I am sorry that a prolonged trip has delayed my thanking you for your kind letter of April 19th. _

I had hoped to be able to take a week's vacation earlier this year to work in the Institute in The Hague, and I then hoped to be able to take my little Rembrandt in my briefcase. Unfortunately, a great deal of overwork has delayed this vacation, and also I have had a lot of difficulty getting insurance on the painting for the trip.

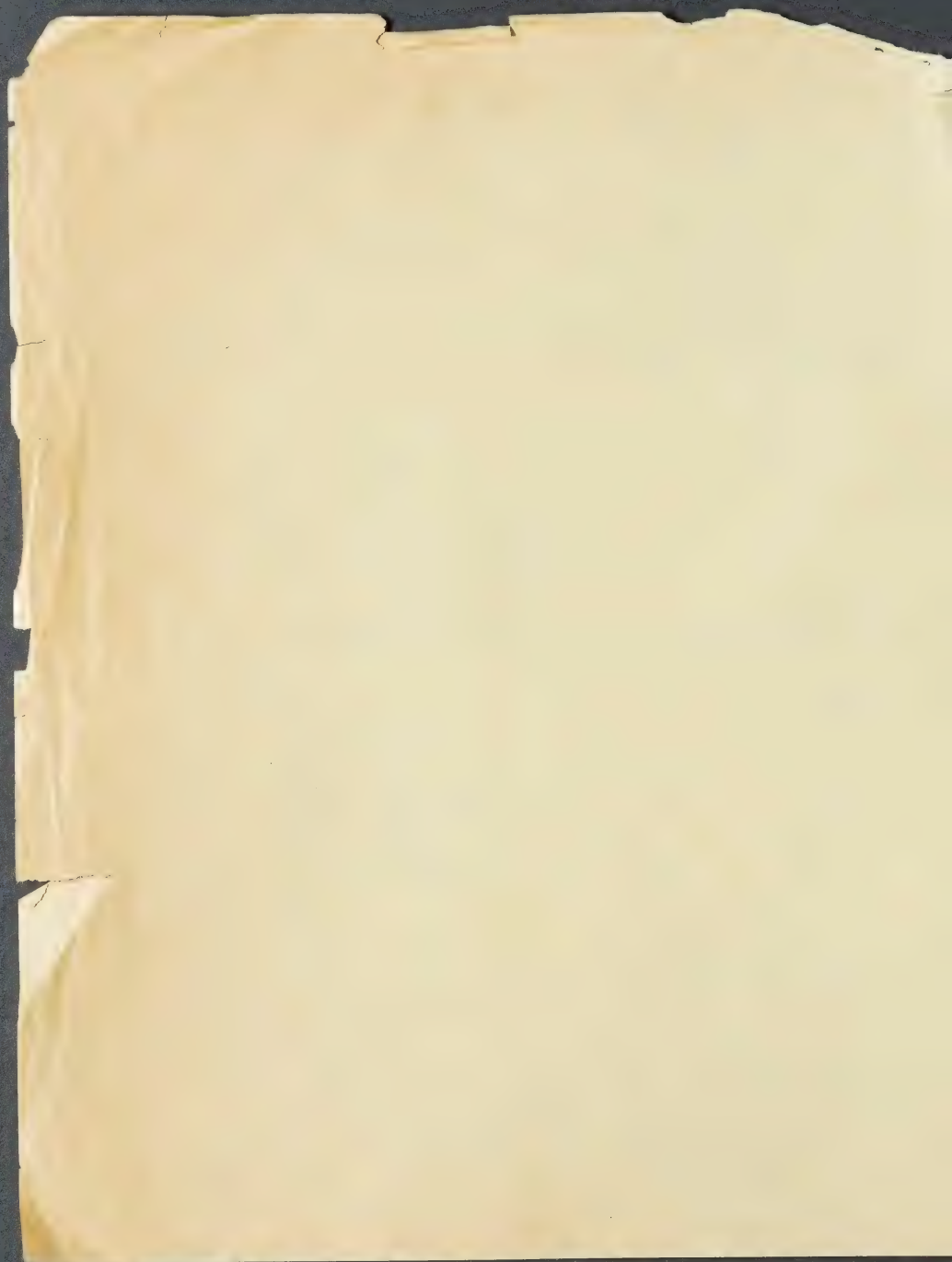
Hence, enclosed please find a good photograph of the painting, and if you require detailed photographs of a particular portion, please do let me know exactly what you need.

Best personal regards,

Sincerely,

Alfred Bader

AB/dc



PROF. DR. J. BRUYN
PROF. DR. J. A. EMMENS
PROF. DR. J. G. VAN GELDER
B. HAAK
DR. S. H. LEVIE
DRS. P. J. J. VAN THIEL

(Universiteit van Amsterdam)
(Rijksuniversiteit, Utrecht)
(Rijksuniversiteit, Utrecht)
(Amsterdams Historisch Museum)
(Gemeentemuseum, Amsterdam)
(Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam)

REMBRANDT RESEARCH PROJECT

RECEIVED

APR 23 1973

ALDRICH CHEMICAL CO. INC.

[Faint, illegible text]

[Faint, illegible text]

[Handwritten signature]

RECEIVED

APR 8 1973

ALDRICH CHEMICAL CO. INC.

Wien, am 8. Jänner
I., Kärntnerstrasse 47/II.

Sehr geehrter Herr Baader!

Ich verdanke Ihren Namen und Ihre Adresse Ihrem Verwandten, Herrn Generaldirektor Dr. Franz Sobek.

Er gab mir Ihre Anfragen wegen des Gemäldes von Rembrandt und ich erlaube mir, Ihnen in der Beilage die gewünschten Literaturhinweise zu übersenden.

Wie daraus zu ersehen ist, war das Bild bereits 1898 in der grossen Rembrandt-Ausstellung, ist im Valentinerband von 1908, bei Hofstede de Groot als Nr. 240, zuletzt bei Benesch, der nun auch eine Expertise vorbereitet, in der er Bredius widerlegt, der anscheinend ohne jede Autopsie, wie mir der Besitzer sagt, das Bild eher als eine Kopie erklären will.

1790 ist es bereits bei dem Hofkünstler Le Brun als zu seiner Galerie gehörig, als Radierung im Galeriewerk Le Bruns abgebildet.

Die Herkunft aus Frankreich ist durch die französischen Notariatsiegel zu beweisen, wie dies in dem sehr gründlichen und aufschlussreichen Artikel von Frimmel dargelegt ist.

Ich werde Ihnen, sehr geehrter Herr Bader, eine Fotokopie dieses Artikels morgen senden.

Ich selbst bin Kunsthistoriker und habe mich sehr genau mit dem Gemälde beschäftigt, so dass ich wirklich auf alle Fragen Antwort geben kann.

Leider hat mir der Besitzer seit seiner Rücksprache mit Direktor Benesch den Preis mit US-Dollar 18.000 festgelegt.

Ich hoffe von Ihnen über die Aussichten des Verkaufes zu hören

und zeichne mit dem Ausdrucke

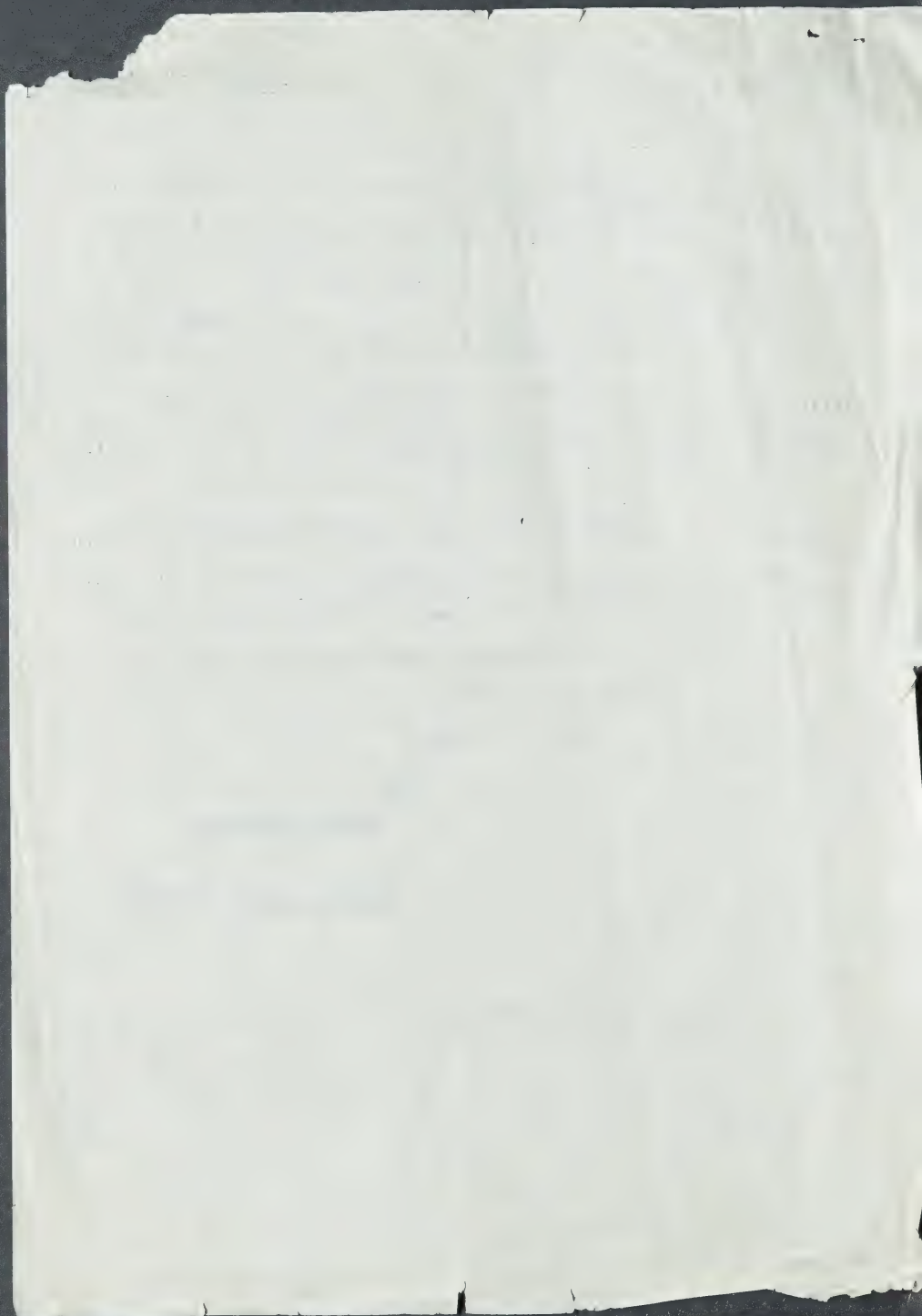
meiner Hochachtung

als

Ihr

sehr ergebener

Ferdinand J. Nagler



January 14, 1958

Dr. Ferdinand Nagler
Kärntnerstrasse 47
Vienna 1, Austria

Dear Dr. Nagler:

Thank you so much for your letter of January 8th
and for the photostat of Dr. Benesch's article.

It seems to me that even granting the authenticity
of the painting, the price is exceedingly high
for so small an early work. Naturally, it is impos-
sible to judge the painting at a distance. I have
to fly to Germany next week to discuss some business
matters with a German chemical firm and if at all
possible I shall try to stop in Vienna during the
week of January 27th to look at this painting and at
any other Dutch and Flemish paintings which might
be for sale.

Looking forward to meeting you personally, I remain,

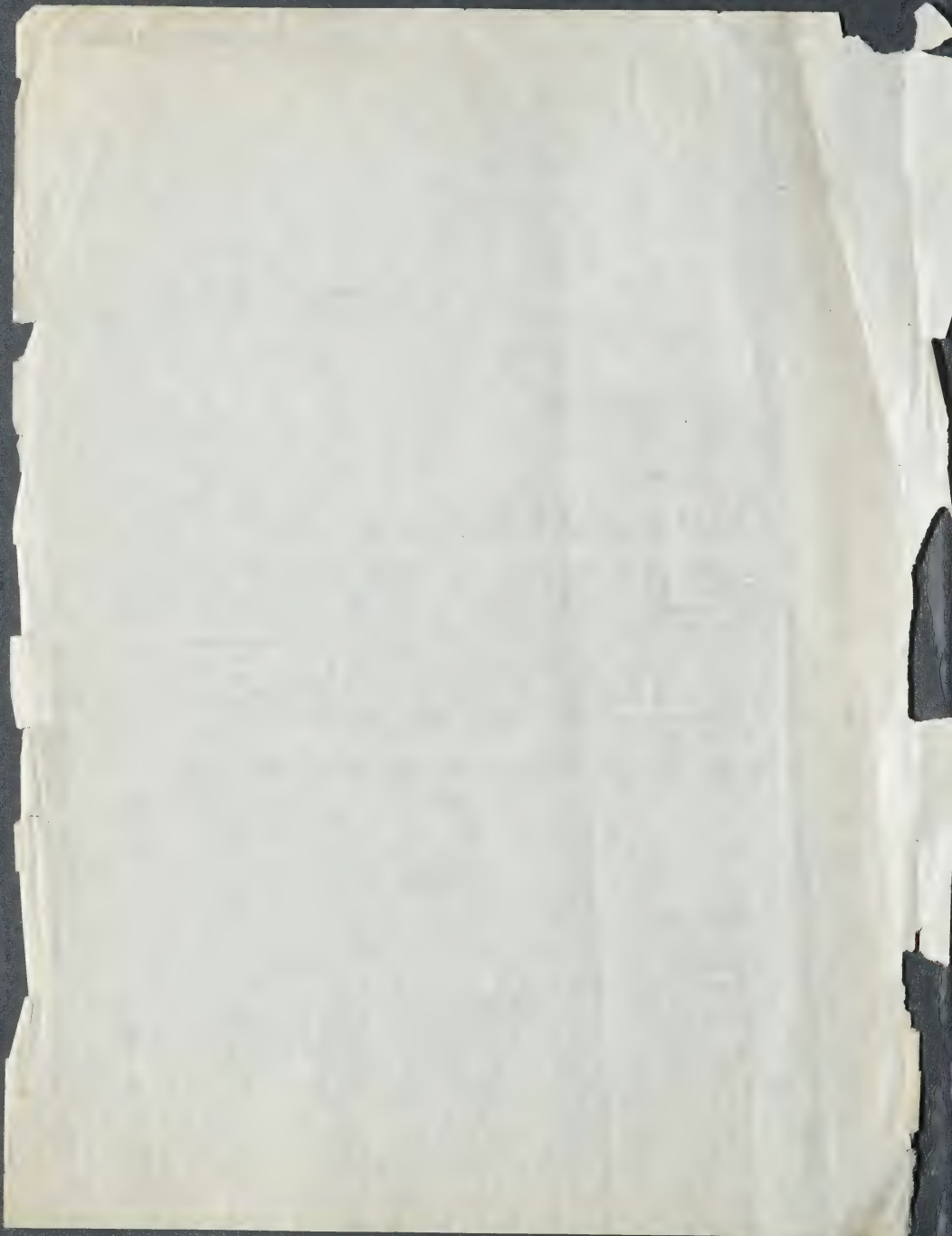
Yours sincerely,

Alfred Bader

AB:lew

Air Mail

C
O
P
Y



...family was probably its commitment to the manufacturing of 'hand-made' products; and when it eventually turned its

* See N. PEVNER: *High Victorian Design*, London [1951], *passim*, as well as Professor Pevner's lecture referred to above.

* In this connexion, the choice of Sir Kenneth Clark as the first Brinton lecturer in June 1947, is most encouraging (see *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, xcvi [10th October 1947]). Sir Kenneth spoke on that occasion on the subject of International Gothic and Renaissance art.

OTTO BENESCH

An Unknown Rembrandt Painting of the Leiden Period

ON the occasion of a visit to the Musée des Beaux-Arts, Tours, in the autumn of 1952, my colleague Boris Lossky, the director of the museum, drew my attention to a small wood panel which had been recently cleaned and which, in his opinion, showed close affinity to the works of the circle of the Leiden Rembrandt.¹ All the greater was my surprise when I was faced with an entirely unknown genuine early Rembrandt of the highest quality which showed the handwriting of the young master in every stroke of the brush (Fig. 1).

The picture in question is painted on an oak panel, measuring 37 by 36 cm. It bears the initial 'H R' in capitals in the lower right corner (Fig. A) and represents *The Flight into Egypt*. We see the Holy Family stumbling along through the darkness of the night, with Mary seated on the mule, which is cautiously guided by St Joseph. The group moves out of the picture, striding towards the lower right corner. The diagonal of this movement is emphasized by the pose of the mule whose bent neck and head point in the same direction. To counterbalance this, the painter has enhanced the monumentality of the composition by placing the figure of Mary high up and directly above the figure of St Joseph. This compositional device is characteristic of the young Rembrandt. We meet it in various paintings of the early period: in the *Balaam* of 1626, Bredius 487 (the riders above the irate prophet), in the *Simeon in the Temple*, Bredius 535 (the figure of Hannah above Mary and Simeon), and in the compositions of two lost early paintings which are preserved in etch-

RH

Fig. A. Signature on *Tours Flight into Egypt*.

ings by Van Vliet: *The Baptism of the Eunuch*, Bartsch *Lot and his Daughters*, Bartsch 1.

St Joseph is walking barefoot. He wears a wide-brimmed straw hat, the wavy silhouette of which gives him a Mannerist touch, reminiscent of certain pastoral figures of *Blasius* which in their turn are connected with Mannerist Leiden and Brussels such as Jodocus van Winge. Heretofore no hint of Rembrandt's connexion with the Utrecht. St Joseph's coat, made of thick woollen cloth, is painted in a greyish pink colour with a suggestively coppery; a yellow patch is fastened to his right shoulder which is wrapped up in a coat of bluish grey and wears a cap which gives her the aspect of a sibyl. The traveller is heaped on to the back of the mule; we notice on the carpenter's tools: a drill and a saw.

The paint, although carefully modelled, is applied with a pasty quality, which causes minute cavities and furrows – the 'tracks' between the brush strokes – to appear over the gesso ground. The coloured surfaces have a quality, which betrays the skilled etcher and draughtsman who seems to have been affected by the technique of the Leiden Rembrandt paintings. We notice this peculiar surface quality particularly in the textiles, but it appears also in Joseph's coat. The draughtsman is at work everywhere and numerous connexions with well-known works of the Leiden Rembrandt. The mule may be compared with the mule in the *Balaam* and the carpenter's baggage with that of the *Blasius*. Even a walking-stick is drawn in both paintings in the same way. The heavy leaves of a gourd fill one corner of the foreground in both paintings, although they appear

¹ I am most obliged to Monsieur Lossky for having kindly provided an excellent photograph of the painting and for having given me permission to publish it.



AN UNKNOWN REMBRANDT PAINTING OF THE LEIDEN PERIOD

Flight only as a shadowy silhouette against the moonlit path. Similar plants may also be seen in the *Baptism of the Eunuch*.

Even in works on a small scale, the young Rembrandt proved himself an artist with the gift of monumental conception. It has already been pointed out that the composition with its emphasis upon a towering vertical has a monumental quality. The same proves true of every detail. The young Rembrandt preferred to risk a certain clumsiness rather than deny his gift for monumentality. Every detail reveals an emphasis on plasticity. St Joseph's nude legs tread the ground like columns. One may compare his right foot with that of Delilah in the *Blinding of Samson* of 1628 in Berlin, Bredius 489. The modelling of the mule's legs is coarse and clumsy like that of the horses in *David showing the Head of Goliath* of 1627, Bredius 488. The doll-like child with its incandescent halo is closely related to that in the *Simeon* in Hamburg, Bredius 535.

Connexions with Rembrandt's drawings and etchings of the Leiden period are also evident. St Joseph is close to the large figures of beggars and tramps which Rembrandt liked to sketch in black chalk around 1628-9. Compare in particular the *Man with a Leather Bag* in the Rijksprentenkabinet (Henkel 3, Benesch 31). At the same time as he made these sketches, Rembrandt produced a large sketchy etching of the *Flight into Egypt* (B. 54, Hind 17) in which he used one of these beggar studies for the figure of St Joseph (compare a drawing in the Louvre, Lugt 1159, Benesch 18). Compared with the panel, the etching shows a stage of a more advanced naturalism. The painting is still more primitive, more bound to the Lastman and Pynas tradition, and contains more Mannerist elements. This points to 1627 as the probable year of origin.

The newly-discovered painting is a most valuable contribution to the problem of the early Rembrandt's 'Caravaggism'. It represents a night-scene, the artist's earliest open-air *notturno* so far known. The group is flooded with moonlight as the tonality indicates: a monochrome silvery grey modifies the intensity of strong local colours in the garments, toning down the colour scale to that of a *grisaille*. Yet it is no atmospheric moonlight pervading all the forms; it is sharply canalized like a searchlight and allows the group to stand out in sharp contrast to the impenetrable darkness of its surroundings. This is the canalized light of Caravaggio and his

followers which Rembrandt usually applied to scenes in interiors only. Thus the figures hold sway over the surrounding space, a feature which diminishes in the master's later development. In contrast, one may compare the *Flight into Egypt* 1634, discovered a few years ago (see *THE BURLINGTON MAGAZINE* [February 1953], p. 36), where the figures are more submerged in the nocturnal scenery. Here, they stand out from it as a compositional unity. Although the scene seems to be conceived as a forest by night, where the travellers enter the sudden light of a clearing, no naturalistic details specify the character of the surroundings, which are dark as a cave. Thus, the effect of light is immensely expressive, almost fantastic. Fantastic and bizarre is also the deep shadow cast by the group upon the ground; this makes one think of La Tour and Callot. In spite of the obvious role Caravaggism as the source of this kind of illumination, it is difficult to find anything among the works of the Italian and Dutch precursors of Rembrandt which could be described as a step leading up to it. It is true that we know early paintings of Bloemaert in which the figures flicker like torches out of darkness but they do not suffice to explain a stylistic phenomenon like the treatment of light in this painting. The bizarre and expressive note in it points indeed to French art as has been mentioned before. Callot, who strongly influenced Rembrandt as a draughtsman about this time, and who himself underwent the influence of Caravaggism, seems to be entirely irrelevant to this problem.² In his night scene we meet with a similar violent contrast of dark and light similar abstract and generalized conception of darkness.

In Rembrandt's painting of 1634, all this has changed. The homely light of a lantern held by Mary and lighting her motherly face, is struggling with the hazy light of moon hiding behind a thin veil of clouds. The lantern, spite of its reddish reflections upon the leaves of the tree nearby, cannot entirely prevent the moon's mysterious shimmer from pervading the atmosphere of the entire forest. The sense of nature, as in the meanwhile Rembrandt had experienced in the works of Elsheimer and Altdorfer, has replaced one-sided intensity and concentration upon the 'real' of earliest youth.

² We notice unmistakably his influence in another painting of 1627, *David showing the Head of Goliath* (Bredius 488).

MURIEL CLAYTON and ALMA OAKES

Early Calico Printers around London

AN UNKNOWN REMBRANDT PAINTING OF THE LEIDEN PERIOD

Flight only as a shadowy silhouette against the moonlit path. Similar plants may also be seen in the *Baptism of the Eunuch*. Even in works on a small scale, the young Rembrandt

followers which Rembrandt usually applied to scenes in interiors only. Thus the figures hold sway over the surrounding space, a feature which diminishes in the master's later development.



Wien, am 18. XII. 58.

Sehr verehrter Herr Dr. Bader!

Ich danke sehr für die Übersendung des „Ruyssdael“ folios aus Ludwigshafen und würde sehr um Entschuldigung bitten für mein Schweigen, doch bin ich schon seit Wochen krank und bettlägerig, so daß ich mir auch die Gemälde von Pich-Morino nicht anschauen konnte. Baron Schick war bald nach Ihnen bei mir, um sich den abgedeckten Rahmen anschauen und war so, wie Sie, sehr geehrter Herr Doktor, von dem Gemälde in diesem Zustand sehr befriedigt. Es liegt mir fern, bei einem Aukauf zu drängen, aber nachdem Sie selbst, nach Ihrer ausgezeichneten Kenntnis der Marktlage, den Preis genannt haben, der so weit von dem seinerzeitigen Betrag des Werthes entfernt liegt, und nachdem es mir gelungen ist, sein kleines Firmenstudium zu dem Verkauf von \$ 10.000.- zu erreichen, und das Gemälde schließlich seit der Reinigung im Kunsthistorischen Museum von Qualität und Wert nur gewonnen hat und da Eigentümer das Geld für seinen Firmenausbau dringend braucht, würde man eigentümlich packt zugeifen. Umso mehr als ich gestern aus dem Ministerium erfuhr, daß man für Kunstwerke die Ausfuhr aus Österreich verbieten will oder zumindest bei Ausnahmen, so wie vor 1920, wieder eine 10%ige Ausfuhrabgabe einführen will. Dies soll schon nach Heujahr der Fall sein. Zur Zeit haben wir die Ausfuhr durchgesetzt für dieses Gemälde und es könnte per Flugpost noch rechtzeitig zu Ihnen ankommen in Herrn Besitz sein. Und die Dokumentation und Provenienz ist doch gut und das Bild hat Ihnen doch von Anfang an gut gefallen. So hoffe ich auf eine gute Erläuterung
In verehrtester Hochachtung Ihr sehr
ergebener Diener

MIT FLUGPOST
PAR AVION



Mr. Dr. Alfred BADER

AEROGRAMM
AÉROGRAMME
AIR LETTER

2961 N. Shepard Ave.,
MILWAUKEE II,
U.S.A. (WISC.)

NICHTS EINSCHLIESSEN. SONST KEINE BEHANDLUNG ALS AEROGRAMM

SENDER:

Ferd. J. NAGLER
VIENNA - AUSTRIA - EUROPE
WIEN: Körntnerstrasse 47

Wien, am 26. II. 1859.

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Bader!

Ich bestätige Ihnen hiemit den Empfang Ihres Telegrammes vom 23. d. M., in dem Sie einen Preisvorschlag von 1000 R. 500 (achttausendfünf hundert Dollars) für den Fall, daß Prof. Rosenberg den Raubdruck für echt erklärt, für diesen und die Maria zusammen für zwei Millionen Decretionen. Daraufhin habe ich im Einvernehmen mit dem Eigentümer sofort Prof. R. und Expeditur arrangiert. Das Gemälde samt Rahmen wird am 31. III. im Nachmittage eintreffen, so daß Sie ohne besondere Formalität, bis auf die Zollbehandlung am 1. III. darüber verfügen können. Da die Maria (von Kopenhagen - Nygaard 8) noch hier bleibt, habe ich eine Zuteilung für unsere Zollbehörden vorsehen müssen: die mitgesandten Rechnungen lauten lediglich nur auf das Gemälde von Raubdruck und auf 5.000 -. Die Ihnen demnach zugesandte Rechnung lautet natürlich zusammen für beide Bilder auf 5.500, welche Summe ich bitte direkt an meine Firma! Ferdinand Mayer Wien, I. Kärntnerstrasse 47 zu überweisen, die aber die österreichische Nationalbank gehen muß, da es ein offizieller Export ist. Ich hoffe dafür die Export-Prämie zu bekommen und dadurch besser abzukommen bei diesem Verkauf, da Zug. Mayer Export schwer von dem 10.000 herabzuschneiden war. Es ist immer wieder dieselbe Situation, die für den Vermittler eintritt, da niemand genug Provisionen gibt. - Ich hoffe, daß Prof. Rosenberg auch an dem schönen Bild Gefallen findet und die Behauptung von Heide auch lächerlich findet, der nach Antwerpen 1848 mit 17 verließ und 27 Jahre später ein so plummes Bild für das original bezahlt, was Bismarck so gutdünkellich bekümmert wiederlegt. Ich bin 100% ig, daß

sich die zufällige Ankerung des vorliegenden Gemäldes allge-
mein durchsetzen wird, besonders bei einer Konfrontation mit der
Kopie auf Holz. Das überaus alte Gemälde war ja seit 1898, also
seit 60 Jahren, nicht mehr ausgestellt gewesen und war fast unbekannt.

Man hoffe ich, daß das Kistchen gut ankömmt, es ist auf 5.200.000
versichert, und ich wäre für eine Verständigung darüber sehr dankbar.
Mit den besten Empfehlungen verbleibe ich
in vorzüglicher Hochachtung
Dr. med. Flugler



Mr. Dr. Alfred BADER
2967 N. Shepard Ave.

Milwaukee 11, Wis.

U.S.A.

MIT FLUGPOST
PAR AVION

AERGRAMM
AÉROGRAMME
AIR LETTER

NICHTS EINSCHLIESSEN. SONST KEINE BEHANDLUNG ALS AERGRAMM

ABSENDER: Flugler, Wäin T.
Kärntnerstraße 47/II
WIEN-VIENNA, EUROPE

sich die zweifelhafte Anrechnung des vorliegenden Gemäldes allgemein durchsetzen wird; besonders bei einer Kopfräufung mit der Kopie auf Holz. Das fibersendete Gemälde war ja seit 1898, also seit 60 Jahren, nicht mehr ausgestellt gewesen und war fast unbekannt.

Wenn hoffe ich, dass das Kistchen gut ankammt, es ist auf \$ 200.000 versichert, und ich wäre für eine Verständigung darüber sehr dankbar.

Mit den besten Empfehlungen verbleibe ich

in vorzüglicher Hochachtung
Ihr ergr. Freund



Mr. Dr. Shepard J. ADER

2461 N. Shepard Ave.

MILWAUKEE 11, WIS.

U.S.A.

MIT FLUGPOST
PAR AVION

AERGRAMM
AÉROGRAMME
AIR LETTER

NICHTS EINSCHLIESSEN, SONST KEINE BEHANDLUNG ALS AERGRAMM

ABSENDER:

Wagner Kunst.

Kärntnerstraße 47/48

WIEN-VIENNA, EUROPE

PROF. DR. J. BRUYN (Universiteit van Amsterdam)
B. HAAK (Amsterdams Historisch Museum)
DR. N. H. LEVIE (Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam)
DR. P. J. J. VAN THIEL (Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam)
DRS. E. VAN DE WETERING (Centraal Laboratorium, Amsterdam)

STICHTING FOUNDATION
REMBRANDT RESEARCH PROJECT

Dr. Alfred R. Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211


Amsterdam, January 26, 1983

Dear Dr. Bader,

Thank you for your kind letter of January 10, 1983. I hope that it will not take the first volume of our publication as much time as you fear to become available in Milwaukee! In the mean time we ask the publisher to send you an offprint of our text on no. C 5, the Tours Flight into Egypt.

Thank you also for sending us reproductions of the Portrait of Rembrandt in your possession, one of the versions of Bredius ^{46/47}. It will take us some time before we are dealing with the paintings from the 1650s but we do hope to accept your kind invitation to study the picture when an opportunity offers itself!

Sincerely yours,



(J. Bruyn)



R E C H N U N G

für: Herrn Dr. Alfred Bader

Milwaukee 11, Wisconsin,
N. Shepard Avenue 2961

über:

Ein Ölgemälde auf Kupfer, gerostet,
R e m b r a n d t, Gelehrter bei Kerzenlicht
ca 14 x 14 cm, gerahmt,

ferner: ein Ölgemälde auf Leinwand,
Allart van Everdingen zugeschrieben,
Meeresküste mit Schiffen,
108 x 152 cm,

Gesamtpreis: 8.500.-- US-Dollar

/ in Worten: Achttausendfünfhundert US-Dollar /

Wien, am 7. April 1959.
I., Kärntnerstrasse 47/II./E

Ferdinand Nagler
Kunstauktionshaus
„Kärntnerstraße“



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LAGLER

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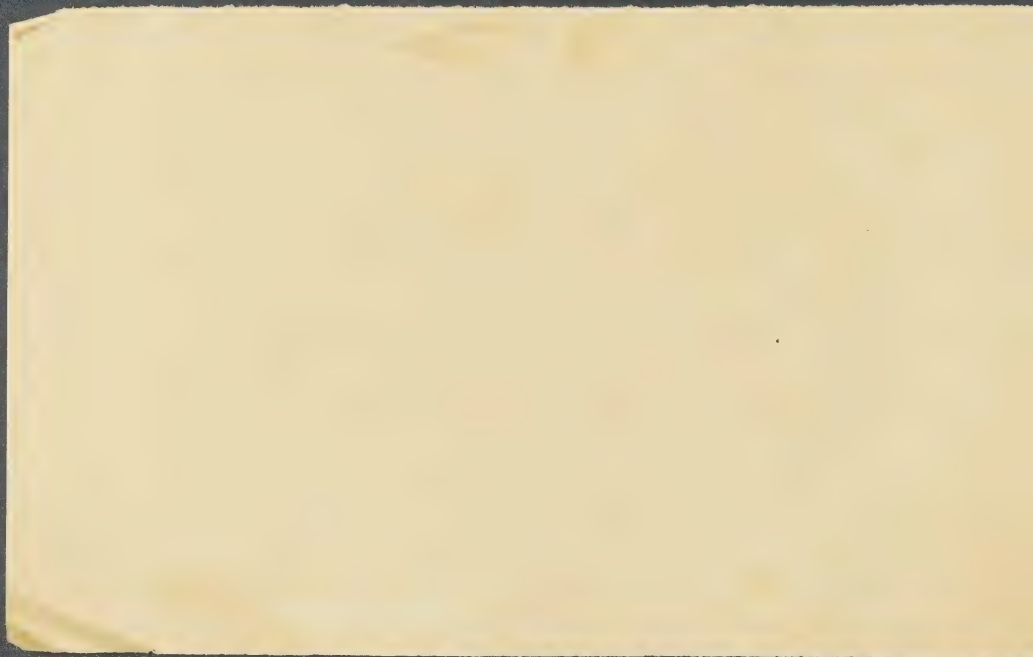
Nagler Käse mit einer 47 KIENNA

Falls Rosenberg Rembrandt sehr kleine Preis

beide Bilder unentbehrlich Bitte nicht Rembrandt

Luftfracht

ALDRICHAM BADER



Wien 4. II. 1958
I. Kärntnerstrasse 47

Sehr geehrter Herr Bader!

Ich habe mich aufrichtig gefreut, in Ihnen einen so fachkundigen und lebenswichtigen Sammler kennen gelernt zu haben und ich werde immer bemüht sein, interessante und erstklassige Niederländer Ihnen zu offerieren. Es freut mich auch sehr, Ihnen hier ein ausführliches und meiner Meinung nach, überzeugendes Gutachten von Professor Rosenberg übersenden zu können. Da er alle in Betracht kommende frühen Gemälde, auch das von Spedius publiziert, durch Autopsie genau studieren konnte und die Beweggründe Spedius' sarkastisch eingehend widerlegen kann, dürfte auch Professor Rosenberg seiner Meinung sich anschließen. Besonders, wenn man bedenkt, daß die „miniöse Don-artige Ausführung“ in der Tat nicht vorhanden ist, von der Spedius 1899 gesprochen hat und das Gemälde schon damals Rembrandt zugeschrieben hat. Dazu wäre zu vergleichen sein Aufsatz „Kritische Bemerkungen zur Amsterdamer Rembrandt-Ausstellung 1898/99“ in Zeitschrift f. bildende Kunst, N.F. Bd. X (1899) S. 166, wo er schreibt: ... Die Ausführung ist noch

sehr minutiös... weshalb man auch schon einmal früher das
Bild mit einer falschen Bezeichnung Don's versehen hat. Aber
es wurde schon 1727 im Haag als Raubdruck verkauft (Wick-
blad de Australdamer vom 31. XII. 1898 von Jhr Fugz van Asper-
mont) * Wenn man diese Finmels Aufzeichnungen, von denen
ich mir erlaubte, Ihnen eine Fotokopie seinerzeit zu über-
senden, und die stilkritischen Erläuterungen von Otto Benesch
in Betracht zieht, dürfte in der 100% richtigen Zuschreibung
im Raubdruck nicht zu zweifeln sein. Auch auf mich hat es
immer einen grossen und tiefen Eindruck gemacht, den ich
noch wie bei einer Kopie verspürt habe.

Falls sich Professor Rosenberg, den ich bei seinen Recher-
chen für das Braunschweig-Buch in Wien begleiten durfte, noch
daran erinnert, bitte ich Sie, sehr geehrter Herr Kader, ihm
meine besten Empfehlungen auszurichten.

Sollten Sie noch irgendwelche über die Literatur oder
die Druckerei benötigen, stehe ich jederzeit gerne zur
Verfügung.

In vorzüglicher Hochachtung
verbleibe ich
mit den herzlichsten Empfehlungen

Ihr sehr ergebener

Ferdinand J. Nagler

Abnehmer

Wagner Wien:
Karlthorstraße 47
Austria Europe



Mr. Dr. Alfred BADER
2961 N. Shepard Ave.

MILWAUKEE II

(WISC.)

Straße, Hausnummer, Gebietsbezeichnung, Stockwerk, Postfachnummer

J.S.A.



Sehr geehrter Herr
Dr. Kader!

Hier die Zeitungsmeldung
über das geplante Ausfuhr-
verbot. Die Budgetberatun-
gen schließen am 16. XII.!

Hochachtungsvoll

Ihr sehr ergebener

Fragler

16. XII. 58.

EXPRESS v. 15. XII. 58:

Die Tagesordnung ist über die Budgetdebatte hinaus reich besetzt. Unter anderem soll noch heute die Novelle zum Ausfuhrverbot 1923 beschlossen werden: Man will den Ausverkauf von Kunstgegenständen an kapitalkräftige Ausländer stoppen. Für solche Vergehen sind künftig Strafen bis zu einem Jahr oder Geldbußen bis zu 300.000 Schilling vorgesehen. „Rückfälligen“ Kunsthändlern droht sogar Gewerbeentzug bis zu einem halben Jahr. „Herrenlose“ Gegenstände, deren man sich entledigt hatte, um nicht auf „frischer Tat“ ertappt zu werden, fallen dem Bund zu.

Auch die Dienstag-Sitzung sieht

Prof. Dr. R. Rosenberg

Königsplatz

Berlin

Die vorliegende Karte ist mit meinen besten Aufnahmen

aus dem Jahre 1909, das ich in Berlin und Umgebung

genommen habe, hergestellt. Die Karte ist in 1:50,000

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Wader!

S. J. 5.

Vielen Dank für Ihren liebenswürdigen Brief vom 22. 12.
Leider bin ich noch immer marod und bin daher auch
nicht in der Lage, Ihnen zu schreiben. Ich komme
ich auch erst heute dazu, Ihnen und Ihrer Familie alles
Gute für das bevorstehende Jahr 1910 zu wünschen! -

Es würde mir sehr lieb sein, wenn ich, zufolge
Ihren eigenen Worten, doch Wert darauf legen würde, dass
Ihre freundliche Vermittlung ein gutes Foto (Prof. Rosenberg
von dem durch Barnt beweisförmig Kugelsaal gelangen zu
lassen. Dr. Barnt sah bisher nur ein ca. 6 x 9 cm großes
hartes Amateurfoto und ist dem Besitzer gegenüber mit
seinem Urteil sehr vorsichtig gewesen. Er meinte auch, dass
Solche könnte man gar nicht sagen. Da das Gemälde erst in
den 40er Jahren, angeblich aus Deutschland nach Wien gekom-
men ist, muss es auch nicht identisch sein mit der bei Hofstede
angeführten alten Kopie. Die vorliegende Inschrift auf Zwer-
dingen beweist auch selbstlich eine gewisse Qualität. r

MIT FLUGPOST
PAR AVION



Dr. ALFRED BADER
2967 N. Separed Ave.

AEROGRAMM
AÉROGRAMME
AIR LETTER

U.S.A.

MILWAUKEE 77
(WISC.)

NICHTS EINSCHLIESSEN. SONST KEINE BEHANDLUNG ALS AÉROGRAMM

ABSENDER:

FNAGLER
VIENNA AUSTRIA
T. Kärntnerstr. 47 EUROPE

Wiederholte ich die alte Geschichte
auf dem Briefe

Ich bin mit Ihnen, sehr verehrter Herr Doktor,
kennt Sie alle Kunstlergen, die man wissen sollte.
Ich bitte, in den nächsten Tagen alles erledigen zu lassen.

Wien, am 9. 7. 1959.

Sehr verehrter Herr Dr. Bader!

Ich hatte gestern Gelegenheit, mit dem Direktor der Gemäldegalerie im Kunsthistorischen Museum über den etwa
jährlich angebotenen "Rembrandt", "Taufe des Kämmerers"
zu sprechen. Er kennt ihn sehr und findet ihn sehr billig.
Er ist zwar mit dem verstorbenen Valentin einverstanden, be-
züglich des Preises, doch würde er zugeben, daß doch irgendwo
die Dynamik zu fehlen scheint. Aus der Schweiz habe ich leider
noch keine Nachricht und meine Fahrt dorthin wird erst im
Hingsten starten. Ich war gestern auch bei Baron Solak, der
mir sagte, daß er schon länger nichts von Ihnen gehört hätte.
Ich nichts Unwichtiges zu machen, erzählte ich nichts davon,
daß Sie mir in höherer würdiger Weise darüber geschrieben haben.
Das kann ich später nachholen, wenn es Ihnen angezeigt er-
scheint. Sie müssen auch gütigst entschuldigen, daß ich Ihnen
noch nicht die verlangten Schriften über den "Sonderausstellung"
geschickt habe. Ing. Mayer war viel abwesend und ich war mit
viel Arbeit überlastet und etwas verärgert und unpäßlich.

MIT FLUGPOST
PAR AVION



Mr. Dr. Alfred BAUER
2967 N. Shepard Ave.

AEROGRAMM
AÉROGRAMME
AIR LETTER

U.S.A.

Milwaukee 71
(Wisconsin)

NICHTS EINSCHLIESSEN. SONST KEINE BEHANDLUNG ALS AEROGRAMM

ABSENDER:

Angela Kienka
T. Kienkastrasse 47
AUSTRIA - EUROPE

11
10
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3
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1

F O T O

The painting on copper reproduced above, size 13'9 x 13'9 cm, representing an Old Scholar writing by Candle - or Lamplight, is well known to me in the original for a period of many years. It was listed in the following catalogues of Rembrandt's Paintings: Smith No 185, Bode No 4, Hofstede de Groot 240.

C
O
P
Y

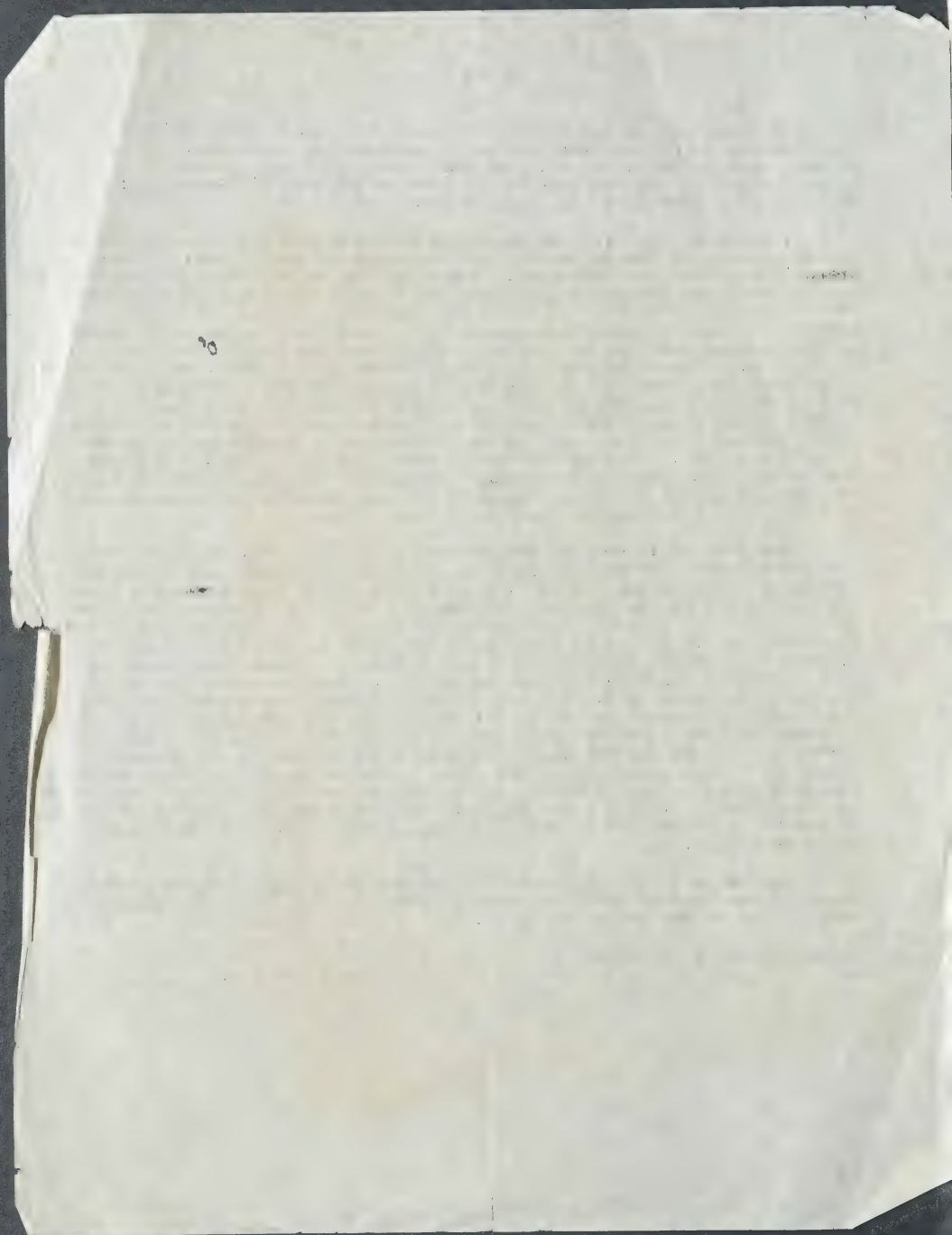
I consider it, like the connoisseurs mentioned above, as an original by Rembrandt. In the meanwhile, our knowledge of early years of Rembrandt's activity has increased. Therefore, the authenticity of the painting can be proved by several comparisons as follows: to the "Money Changer" of 1627 in Berlin have to be added the "Scholar in lofty Interior", National Gallery London / Bredius No 427 /, the "Play of La Main Chaude" in the National Gallery of Ireland, Dublin, and the "Foot Operation" of 1628, W.C. Escher Collection, Zurich / Bredius No 422 /. All the paintings mentioned show exactly the same treatment of the whitewashed walls, applied in vibrating strokes of the brush, causing the same feeling of matter and substance. The figure of the scholar shows the soft, intentionally clumsy modelling which is characteristic of Rembrandt's figures in 1627 and 1628. In this feature, I recognize also, the handwriting of the master. The picture is somewhat sketchily painted and not brought to the last finish / this may explain the missing of a signature /, but it reveals in every stroke the hand of the master.

The scholar is copying the text of a large volume, which he transfers to a small one. The same subject and composition appear in a slightly larger painting on wood, which I saw at Goudstikker's in Amsterdam. It was considered as the original by Bredius / no 426 /, the present painting / No 425 /, however, as a copy. In this regard, Bredius was mistaken. The initials G.D.F. in the placard on the wall, regarded by Bredius as the signature of Gerard Dou, are seemingly a later addition, recognized as such already earlier by Hofstede de Groot /. They are also missing in the engraving done by I.B.P. Le Brun in 1790 after the present painting. The painting Bredius No 426 is the copy after the present original, which in every respect is superior to the other version. The large shadow thrown on the wall by the figure is well thought over in the present painting, but unreasonable in the other. The leaves of the large volume become diaphanous in the candle light, an observation, which was neglected by the copyist. In the upper right corner, we recognize the copper vessel of the "Foot Operation", whereas in Bredius no 426 it is an unrecognizable dark blot.

According to all evidence, the present painting on copper is the original, painted in 1627/28, whereas Bredius No 426 is a copy painted on wood by one of the master's pupils.

Vienna, January 25, 1958

Otto Benesch m.p.



FOGG ART MUSEUM · HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

February 19, 1959

Mr. Alfred Bader
2961 N. Shepard Ave.
Milwaukee 11, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Bader:

I am sorry that in my last letter I made the mistake of referring to the two photographs as of two different paintings. That may have happened in the pressure of too much correspondence, for I remember that the photographs represented two stages of one painting. As for the other picture (Bredius 426), the reproduction in the book does not seem to me good enough to allow any definite judgment. I repeat that I am quite willing to express an opinion on Br. 425, if I see the original. But there remains the difficulty that I will not have at least a good photograph of 426 for close comparison.

In my Rembrandt book, for this very reason I could not take a stand about the authenticity of these two paintings, and therefore listed them as I did.

It is nice that I shall see you in April, and I remain, with kind regards,

Yours sincerely,


Jakob Rosenberg



C
O
P
Y

February 13, 1959

Professor Jakob Rosenberg
Fogg Museum of Art
Harvard University
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Rosenberg:

I am sorry that I must have confused you in my last letter, but the two photographs which I sent you were of one and the same painting, one with the GDF before cleaning and the other after.

The painting in question is described by Bredius #425, Bredius having considered this as a copy by Dou and #426 in Bredius, as Rembrandt's original. I do not have a photograph of Bredius #426 but the two paintings are clearly illustrated side by side by Bredius and actually show a very significant difference.

In your book you listed both #425 and #426 with an asterisk but without parentheses and I am wondering if you could perhaps let me know which of the two paintings illustrated in Bredius you consider more likely to be Rembrandt's original.

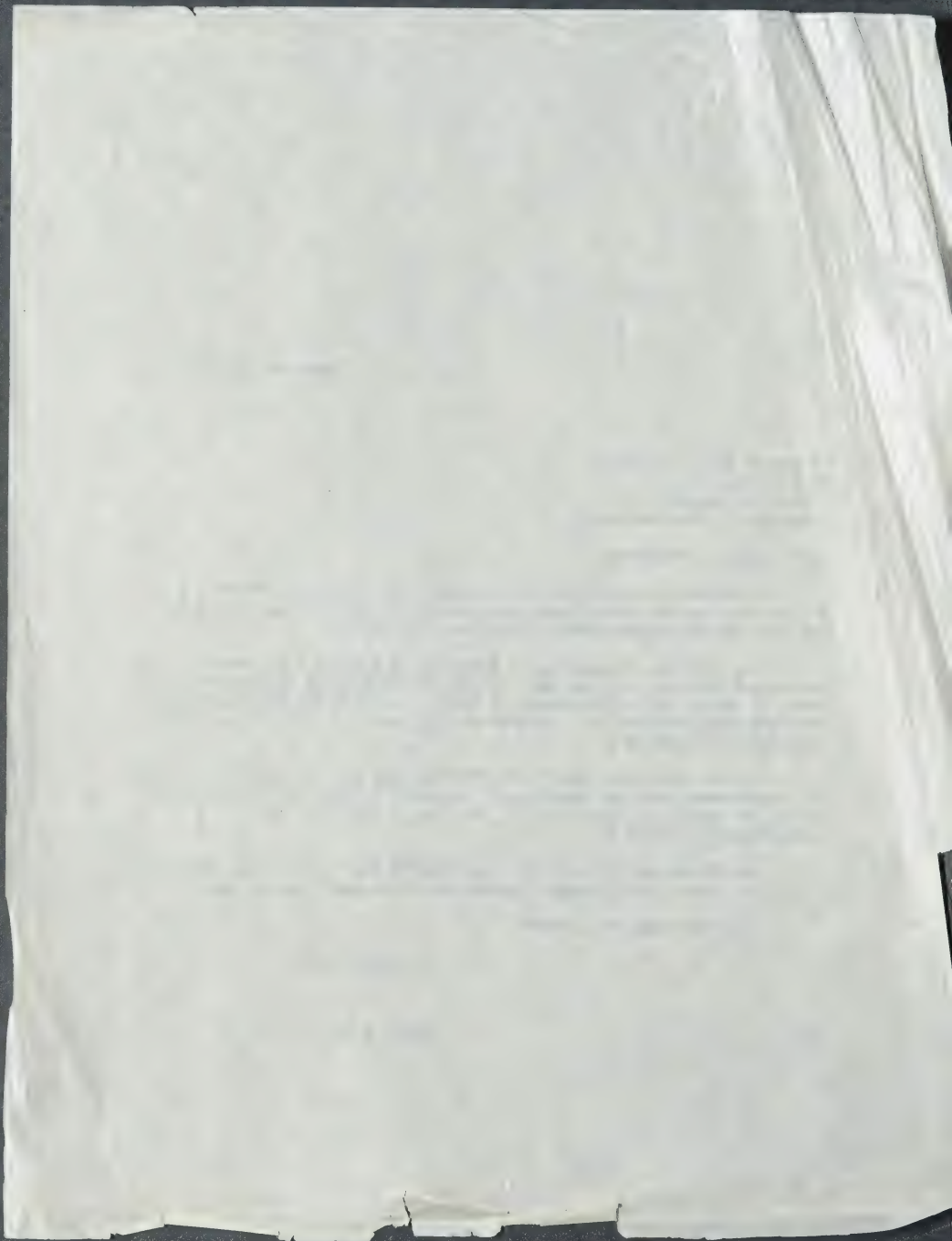
Mrs. Bader and I hope to be in Cambridge during the first week in April and I much look forward to having the pleasure of seeing you.

With best regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

AB/bjg

Alfred Bader



THE FOGG ART MUSEUM OF
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

No. 13191 Cambridge, April 6 19 59

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the objects described below, subject to the conditions printed on the back
of the receipt. 2428 E. Webster Place
Milwaukee 11, Wis.

2 paintings

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. Rembrandt, Philosopher | framed |
| 2. Dutch, Woman Sewing | unframed |

Came by hand

to be taken by Mr. Jakstas for restoration

*I assume that the paintings are covered
by your insurance policy*

for attribution, storage, and
exhibition

J. Jakstas
Registrar

Please Read the Notice on the Back

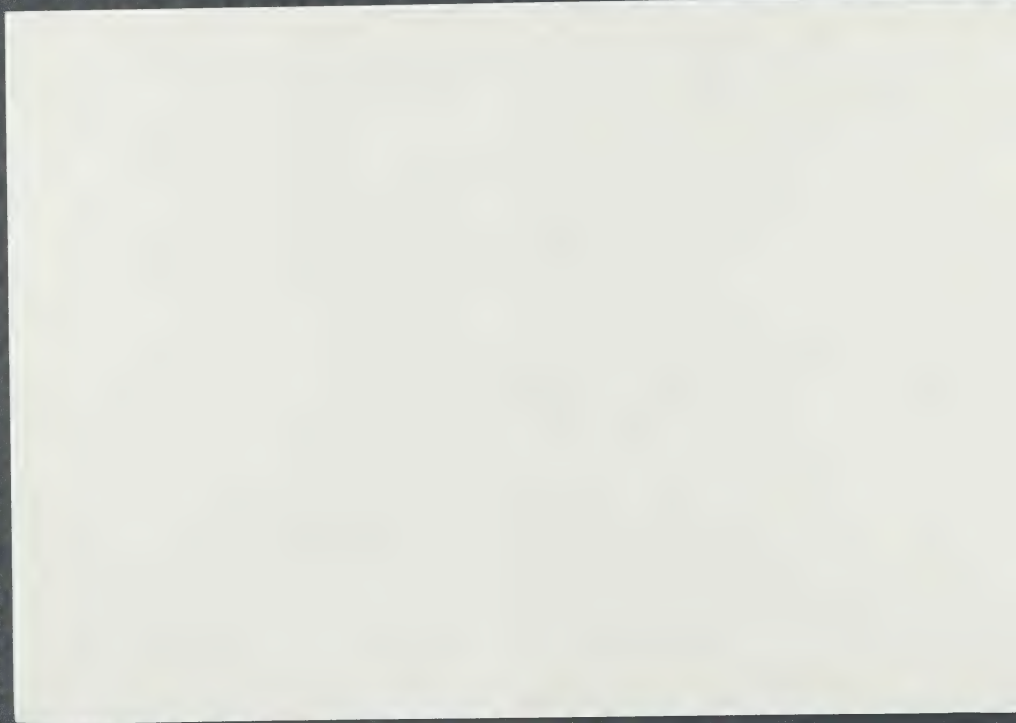
I. Objects left at the Museum for expert examination, or submitted for purchase, are at the owner's risk.

II. Orders for the return of such objects must be accompanied by this receipt, and be signed by the person whose name appears on its face.

I, Ferdinand Nagler, do hereby declare that
I am seller of a painting by Rembrandt,
on copper, 7 1/2 x 14 cm., covered by an invoice
dated March 25 1959, and that said painting
is an original painted around 1622

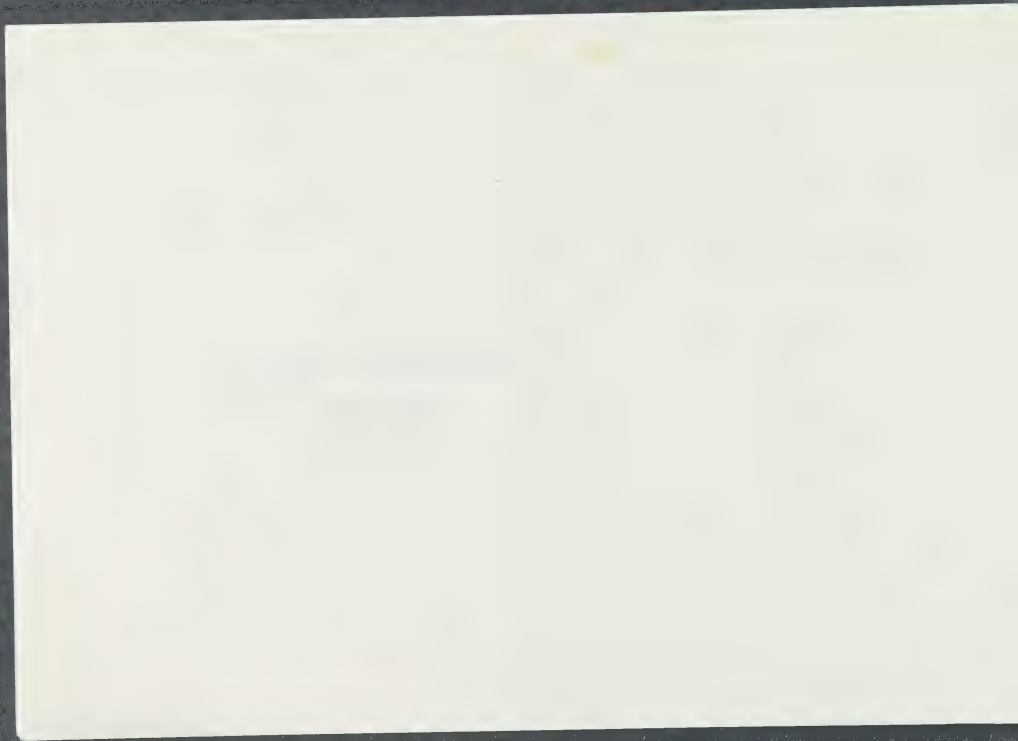
Ferdinand Nagler

Fam/fashionhaus
„Häertmet[te]ße“



I, Ferdinand Nagler, do hereby declare that I am seller of
a painting by Rembrandt, on copper, 14 x 14 cms., covered by an
invoice dated March 25 1969, and that said painting is an ori-
ginal painted around 1628.

Ferdinand Nagler
Kunsthandlungshaus
„Röntgenstraße“



Netherlands Institute for Art History,
7 Korte Vijverberg,
The Hague. Netherlands.

Your ref.: AB:lh

April 20th 1965

Dr. Alfred Bader,
Aldrich Chemical Company, Inc.,
2371 North Street,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53210.

Dear Dr. Bader,

Thank you so much for your kind letter
of April 2nd.

I would indeed like to see your picture.
By the way, do you know that Van Gelder
mentioned Bredius 425 as a work by Rembrandt
and Dou and that Bauch called them copies
by Dou after Rembrandt, and that he thinks
that the version reproduced by Le Brun is a
third one.

Anyhow, I would like to see the picture if
possible. As to our responsibility I am afraid
I cannot do anything in that respect. We will
take care of the picture as much as possible,
but the picture should be insured by you. In
most cases insurance companies accept the in-
surance in that way by just making a reference
that the picture is for a certain time no more
in your country but at our institute.

The Mauritshuis has only a possibility to insure
pictures during a special exhibition as their
own pictures never have insurance.

I am glad that you like the Sonjé as I did.

I am not sure whether I will be in The Hague
on May 29th. I am preparing for a new job: I
have accepted a professorship in Groningen and
I will start my new job in autumn and there are
all kind of things to be done before that. Any-
how I hope to have a chance of seeing you here.

Yours sincerely,



H. Gerson.

*The Van Rijk is to my mind
certainly a copy. I am not
sure that it is contemporary.*

AEROGRAMME
LUCHTPOSTBLAD

's avonds na 7 uur en de
hele zaterdag en zondag
goedkoper
per lokaal telefoon



Dr. Alfred Bader,
Aldrich Chemical Company, Inc.,
2371 North Street,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53210.
U.S.A.

PAR AVION / PER LUCHTPOST

EXPÉDITEUR / AFZENDER

Netherlands Institute for Art History,
7 Korte Vijverberg,
The Hague. Netherlands.

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2965 W. Sheppard Walk

To Dr. Gerson
Netherlands Inst for War History
Korte Vegerweg 7

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The Hague Holland

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Dr. Alfred Eader

2961 N. Shepard Ave.
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Wisconsin
U. S. A.

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///JURANDGASSE10A///

Vienna I, Austria, Europe
Annagasse 8

The *Baptism of the Eunuch*, known to us through the engraving of 1631 by Van Vliet, was hitherto regarded as lost, although the Oldenburg picture has occasionally been claimed as the original [PLATE II, A—D]. After a renewed study of the painting, now in the possession of Mr. Kaiser at Fribourg (Switzerland), I am of the opinion that, among the numerous replicas, the Oldenburg picture alone can come into consideration as the original.⁹ The other examples which have from time to time been claimed as originals, such as the painting from Odessa, now in the possession of a Swiss art-dealer, or the one from French private possession now at a New York dealer's, need not be taken into consideration, for the composition has the same position on the canvas as the engraving by Vliet, whereas, in the Oldenburg picture, it is in reverse, as we would expect the original to be. In fact, the Oldenburg picture is the only one among the many contemporary versions which shows the Vliet print reversed.

Now that we have become thoroughly familiar with the early works, it is not difficult to recognize in this painting the artist's masterly technique: the pasty laying-on of the paint in many parts, such as the hand of the Apostle with the characteristic reddish shadow-tones, and the hilly landscape, painted in thick blue-green tones; and above all the fresh and vigorous colour-scheme. Especially

⁹ Professor Reiners at Fribourg, who has made a special study of the problem and who has assembled no less than eighteen early painted copies after Vliet's engraving, has arrived independently at the same conclusions.



Some Early Compositions by Rembrandt

characteristic is the orange of the Apostle's mantle, the white satin costume of the Ethiopian with the blue-green girdle, and the grey striped mantle of the rider. The water in the foreground, the blades of grass and the thistle at the edge, are painted in so luminous and sparkling a manner that they would seem to have been done by an Impressionist. The peculiar technique, with diagonal parallel strokes, which we observe especially in the awkwardly drawn horse and in the mantle of the eunuch, appears in a quite similar fashion in the *Expulsion of the Money Changers from the Temple*, of 1626, formerly at Moscow. Finally, a clear proof that the picture is the original is afforded by the pentimenti visible near the head of the horse, which was drawn farther to the right, and in the lines of the Apostle's back.

The Burlington Magazine
for Connoisseurs

Vol. LXVIII January - June 1936

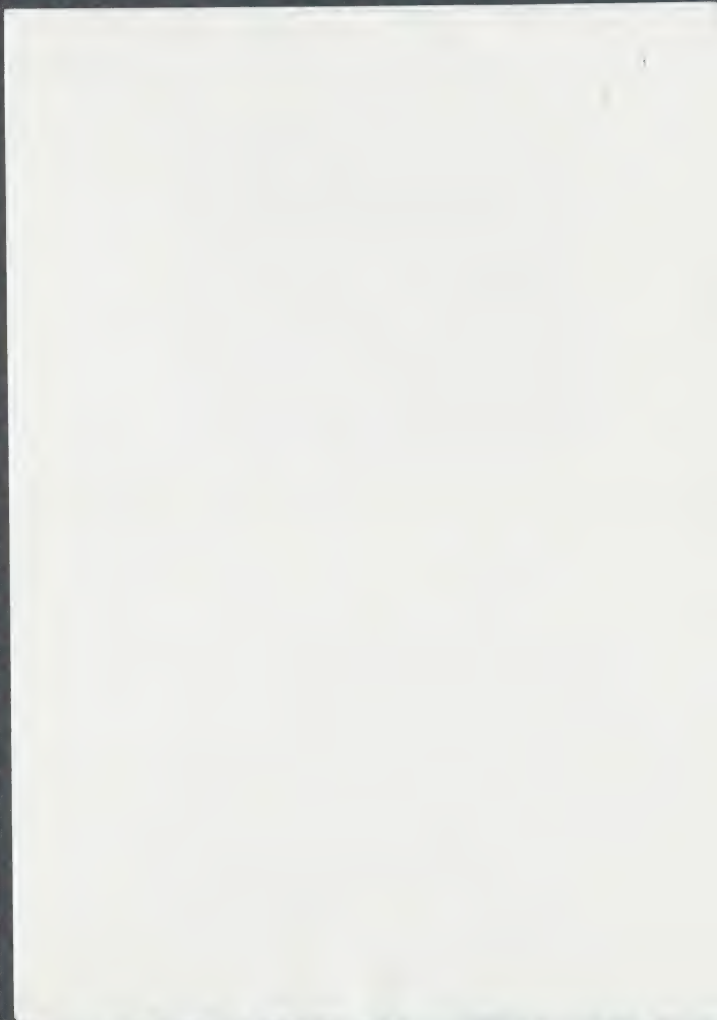
S. 73 ff.

W. R. Valentiner,

Some Early Compositions

by Rembrandt

V. Plate II.





Wien, am 7. April 1959.
I., Kärntnerstrasse 47/II.

Sehr verehrter Herr Dr. Bader!

Ich bestätige Ihnen hiemit mit grosser Freude und herzlichem Dank den Erhalt Ihres Telegrammes vom 6. d. M., mit dem Sie mich so rasch die positive Entscheidung des Herrn Professor Rosenberg wissen liessen.

Ich freue mich auch aufrichtig, dass das kostbare kleine Gemälde durch Ihre Erwerbung in den Besitz eines richtigen Sammlers gekommen ist, der über so ausgezeichnete Kenntnisse verfügt und in dessen schöner Sammlung es sich gewiss vorzüglich einfügen wird.

Ich erlaube mir, Ihnen rasch heute die in Aussicht gestellte Rechnung für beide Gemälde zu übersenden, da sie diese vielleicht rasch brauchen werden.

Dr. Heinemann, der gestern zu Besuch war und mit dem ich verschiedene Probleme besprechen konnte, meinte, es sei ja gar nicht ausgeschlossen, dass einmal A. v. Everdingen nach Ruysdael eine Kopie angefertigt haben könnte. Doch Professor Rosenberg wird erst bei der Autopsie seine Meinung kundgeben können.

Mit dem Ausdrucke meiner vorzüglichsten

Hochachtung

verbleibe ich

Ihr sehr ergebener

Frager

Main body of text, consisting of several paragraphs of faint, illegible text. The text appears to be arranged in a standard left-to-right format.

Continuation of the main body of text, appearing as a large block of faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page.

Wien, am 3. April 1889.
J., Kärntnerstrasse 47

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Fuder!

Ich freute mich sehr über die Nachricht von der richtigen und guten
Ankunft des Kerschbrandt-Bildes.

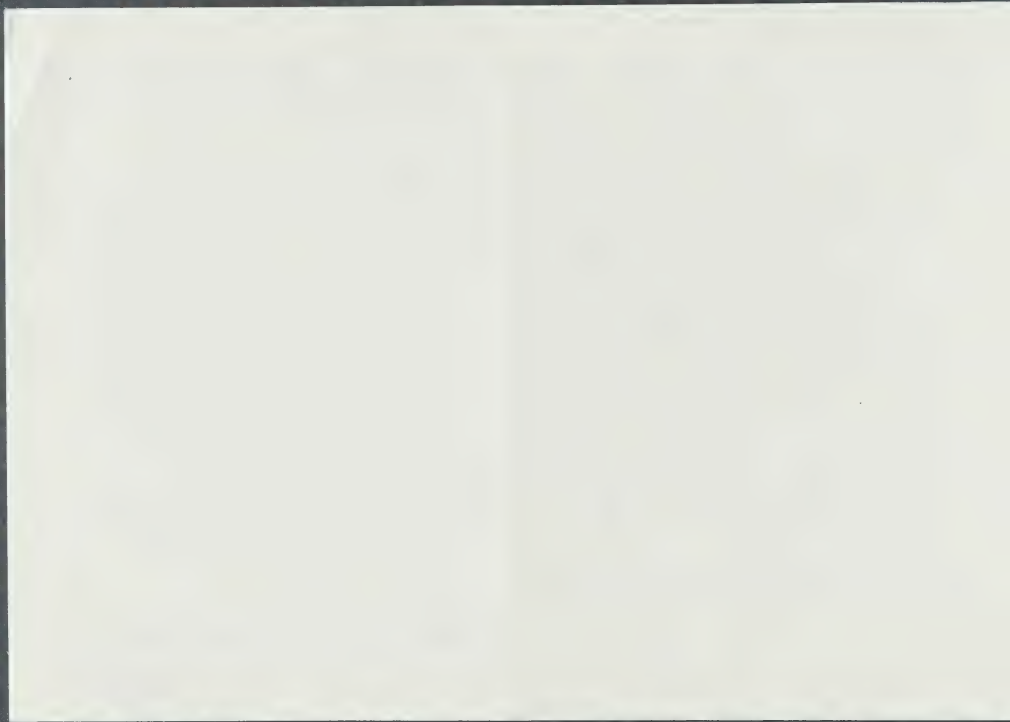
Hier übersende ich Ihnen die gewünschte Erklärung in doppelter Aus-
fertigung und hoffe, dass sie Ihnen genügt.

Ich hoffe auch, dass das Gemälde Professor Rosenberg gefällt und kann
nur noch hinzufügen, dass ich bei der Betrachtung des von Kradus ab-
gebildeten Gegenstückes zu unserem, zu Ihrem, Bilde den Kauf schütteln
muss, besonders nach der exakten Widerlegung durch die Penzsch-Exper-
tise, dass man ein so schlechtes und rohes Bild, das, nach der Abbildung
zu schliessen, jeder Qualität entbehrt, für ein Werk Kerschbrandts halten
konnte. Besonders, wenn man schon früher, nach der Autopsie, unser Bild
für ein Werk Kerschbrandts erkannt hat und dann nach 27 Jahren, in denen
es nie mehr zu sehen war, aus der Erinnerung das Gegenteil behauptet.

Ich glaube, dass sich diesem Argument und der Qualität des Gemäldes
auch Professor Rosenberg nicht verschliessen können wird. Ich bitte,
ihm auch meine schönsten Empfehlungen auszurichten. Vielleicht wird er
sich noch erinnern, dass ich szt. Gelegenheit hatte, als er mit Max J.
Friedländer das Oeuvre Cranachs zusammenstellte, ihn kennen zu lernen
und ihn zu einigen Cranach-Besitzern zu geleiten.

In vorzüglichster Hochachtung

*bin ich Ihr sehr ergebener
Frage,*



H de Groot

Sales J van der Marck, Amsterdam

Aug. 25 1773 #261

JBP Le Brun, Paris

April 11 1791

Robert de St. Victor of Rouen

Paris Nov. 26 1822

Dubois collection, Vienna

Lit. C. Blanc II, 129

Smith 185

H de Groot 240

Poae 4

Etched Galerie Le Brun 1790

Warren Stockwood



ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM

PROGRAM

of music at 2:45 o'clock

Tuesday
April 7
1959

Violin, EIRA FENSTER
Piano, ALICE MILLER

Sonata, G major, K. 301
Allegro con spirito
Allegro

Mozart
(1756-1791)

Sonata, A major, Op. 100
Allegro amabile
Andante tranquillo; Vivace
Allegretto grazioso

Brahms
(1833-1897)

FOGG ART MUSEUM · HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

February 10, 1959

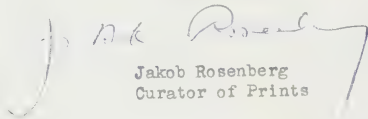
Mr. Alfred Bader
2961 N. Shepard Ave.
Milwaukee 11, Wisc.

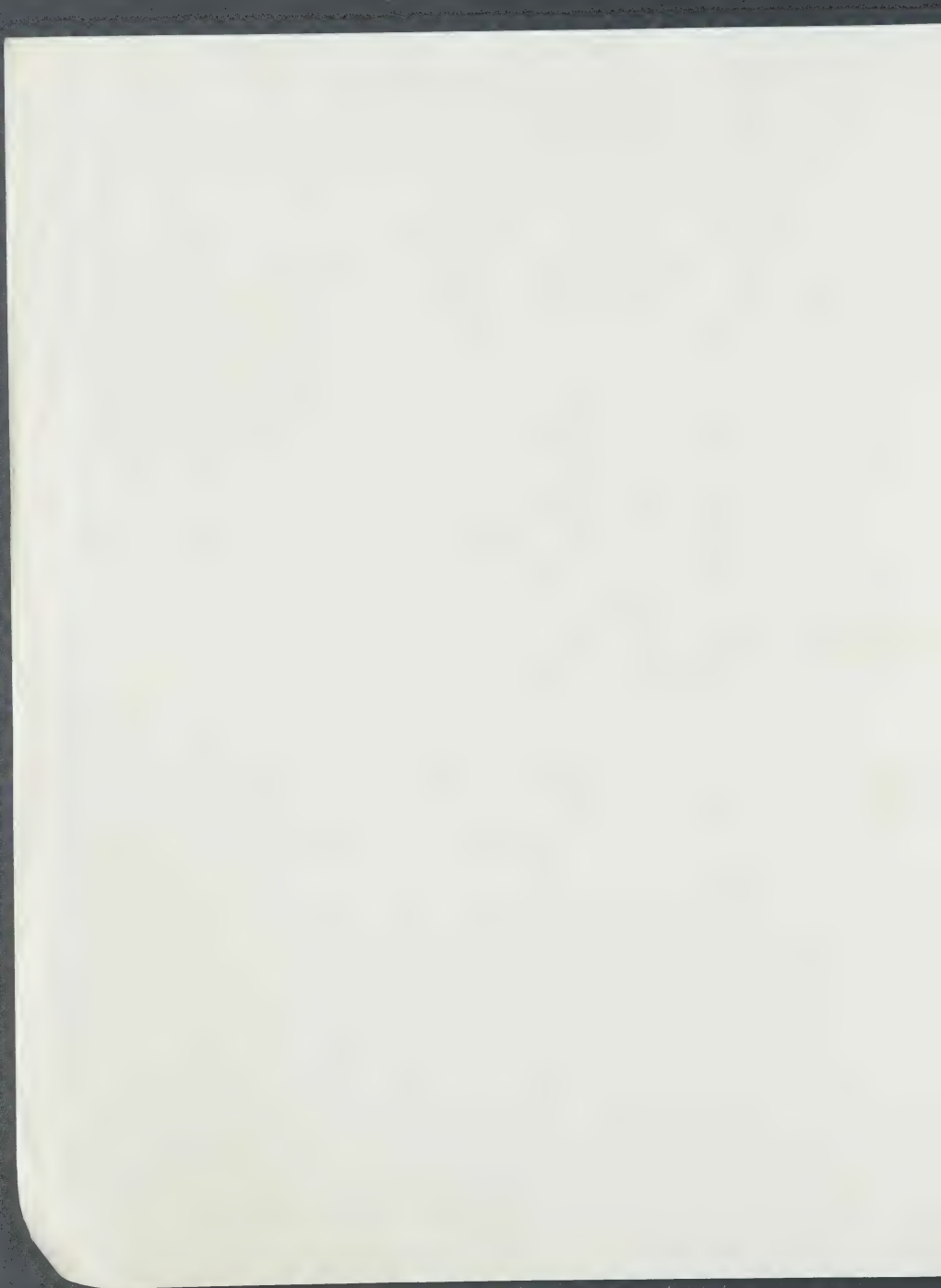
Dear Mr. Bader:

I received the photographs of the two paintings representing a scholar at his desk, and both ascribed to Rembrandt. In such a case it is very difficult to come to a definite judgment before having a chance to see both paintings side by side. This opportunity I am afraid you cannot provide. I respect Dr. Benesch's judgment, and return his expertise to ^{you} with the photographs. I am of course willing to look at the picture, but you must be prepared that I shall hesitate to express a final opinion before having a chance to see the other version of these two controversial paintings.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,


Jakob Rosenberg
Curator of Prints



Wien, 16.5.1959.

K A U F B R I E F

Hiermit bestätige ich den Verkauf eines Ölbildes auf Kupfer, ca 14 x 14 cm, des REMBRANDT HARMENSZ VAN RIJN, darstellend einen schreibenden Gelehrten bei Kerzenlicht, durch Vermittlung der Firma Ferdinand Nagler, Wien, I., an Herrn Dr. Alfred Bader, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA. Volle Bezahlung habe ich erhalten.

Bibliographie des obigen Bildes:

Smith No 185
Bode No 4
Bredius No 425
H. de Groot No 24c
Charles Blanc, "Le trésor de la curiosité", II., S. 129-130
"Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst", Neue Folge X, 166, Frimmel, Blätter für Gemäldekunde, II, S 21 - 23
Expertise Dr. Otto Benesch, Wien, 25.1.1958

Auktionen:

Amsterdam, 15.4.1739
Amsterdam, J. van der Marck, 25. August 1773
Paris, J.B.P. Le Brun, 11. April 1791
Paris, Robert de Saint Victor, 26. November 1822

Sammlungen:

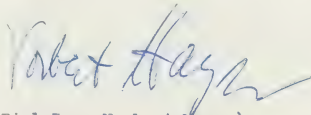
J. van der Marck, Amsterdam
J.B.P. Le Brun, Paris
Robert de Saint Victor, Rouen
Dubois, Wien
Kaiserlicher Rat Franz Xaver Mayer (mein Grossvater), Wien, vererbt an
Kommerzialrat Franz Xaver Mayer (mein Vater) und Caroline Mayer (meine Tante), Wien,
vererbt an mich.

Austellungen:

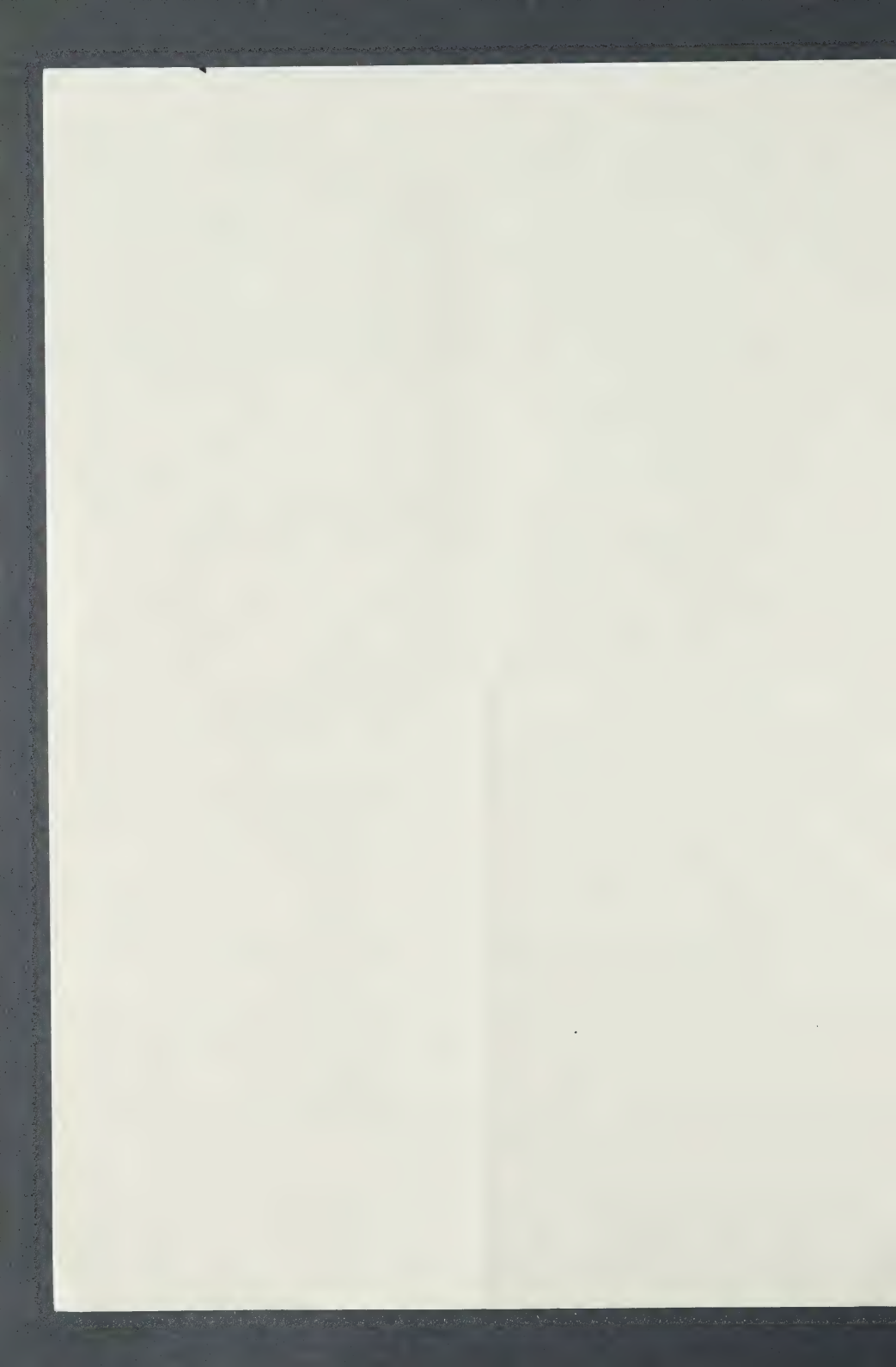
Wiener Künstlerhaus, 1893
Rembrandt Tentoonstelling, Amsterdam, 1898, No 1.

Gestochen:

von J.B.P. Le Brun, "Galerie des peintres flammands, hollandais et allemands", Paris 1790.


(Dipl.Ing. Norbert Mayer)

Wien, 16.5.1959.



BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Kurt Bauch. — *Rembrandt Gemälde*. Quart, XVI/56 pages, 594 plates, Berlin, Walter de Gruyter and Co., 1966, bound DM 148.—

Kurt Bauch modestly claims that his *Rembrandt Gemälde* is based on Abraham Bredius' *Rembrandt Paintings* of 1935. His own work is surely more detailed, if only to the extent that the pictures rejected by general research are not simply left out¹. Comparing the Bredius volume with that of Bauch one finds, of course, many more differences than the author himself would admit. One is price. When the "Phaidon Verlag" produced Bredius' book, it was proud to achieve a richly illustrated book for a low price; the Rembrandt book for the general public of the nineteen-sixties need no longer be cheap. The "market" is willing to pay a good price for a richly illustrated art book, and it does. Certainly the reproductions in Bauch are bigger than in Bredius, and even small studies are reproduced in full page, but I doubt very much whether the quality of the reproductions is really so much better than in the older publication. Although the author has done his best "to use the best photographs available", the black-white contrasts are rather strong and the blacks are very black indeed.

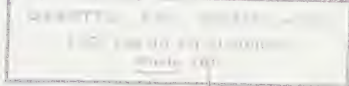
The forerunners of the Bredius Phaidon book were the *Klassiker der Kunst* volumes (1909, 1921, and 1925) of Wilhelm Valentiner. Bredius broke with the *K&K* tradition of adding a detailed, scholarly introduction to a picture book. I do not think this reluctance to speak forth is an asset in a work of art history. Bredius' *en de cœur* in the Dutch version—"the pictures should speak for themselves"—does not sound very convincing. One rather gets the feeling that the "connoisseurs" were fed up with the prosyifying of their colleagues in the universities. Be that as it may, Bauch adopts the Bredius precedent and declines to introduce his volume of plates with a critical biography of Rembrandt, though he is of course well known as a distinguished writer on Rembrandt, especially the early Rembrandt. I should, in fact, advise the reader (or better the observer) of *Rembrandt Gemälde* to study his latest essay on Rembrandt², which helps to clarify the conception of the illustrated Rembrandt book.

Everyone who is forced to arrange illustrations of the complete painted oeuvre of Rembrandt must face the decision: chronology or subject matter first? Chronology first may mean that the illustrated volume is nearer to the « real » Rembrandt, but division into subjects makes it easier for a non-specialist to find the particular picture he is looking for. Bauch follows Bredius in taking subject first, adopting within the subject categories a more or less rigid chronology. (In the *Klassiker der Kunst* volumes—still books to be read—chronology is the main line). Once subject matter receives the preference, it does not matter too much what the exact subject divisions are and how they are lined up. Bredius started with self-portraits, Bauch with the Old Testament, New Testament and so on. Bauch knowingly commits the fault of following Hofstede de Groot's *Beschreibende und kritische Treatise*, as many writers of monographs on Dutch artists have done. My experience at the Rijksbureau voor Kunsthistorische Documentatie, where for long years we have classified the reproductions of an artist in an analogous way, makes me doubt whether Hofstede de Groot's system is any good for this purpose. He was working with verbal material (manuscripts, sales catalogues, etc.), while the composer of an illustrated Rembrandt has only visual documents to classify. It seems to me that photographs should be divided into visual categories. But is Old Testament really a category distinct from New Testament? Do they not both belong to "history painting", which is fundamentally different from portrait painting?

Bauch, who has done so much to enrich our understanding of Rembrandt as a painter of "histories", is quite aware of this problem: he distinguishes between portraits proper and those "Einzelgestalten" with religious, mythological or humanistic significance, e.g. the prophets and prophetesses (even if the model for the latter be Rembrandt's mother), the Floras (disguised Saskias and Hendrickjes), the old people in solemn dress, the officers (the father), the Jews, rabbis, orientals and the Polish Rider. There are, of course, borderlines between portraits proper and "genre", a group which Bauch discards completely. But basically Bauch is right, even if he combines this group of "characters" with "studies of heads"—some of which, however, seem to me to be simple portrait studies, belonging in the category of portraits proper. After all, no classification can hope to square with the reality of the visual world, or Rembrandt's visionary world. One minor point should be mentioned: the dogmatic division of the female and male portraits is unfortunate. Companion portraits belong together not only by right of the sitters' matrimonial state, but by virtue of their joint artistic conception. They belong near or within the group portraits. The old *Klassiker der Kunst* volumes were more sensible in this matter than Bredius and Bauch. There is, of course, always the excuse that for the purposes of quickly locating a given portrait the division into male and female is handier than the trisection of the portraits in "single men", "single women" and "married couples".

The main issue of a book like Bauch's is, of course, not the classification but the question of "genuine or not" which is still a matter of great controversy, even 150 years after the appearance of the first catalogue of Rembrandt paintings. It may be known that my catalogue of genuine Rembrandts is smaller, but I do not think that it would make sense to enumerate all the Bauch numbers which I reject. I can only add that as far as I can judge, there are no Rembrandts known today which are not recorded in Bauch. Moreover, Bauch has performed the service of adding a group of A-numbers, pictures which are related to Rembrandt, but according to Bauch (and me) not by his hand. Bauch goes further than I would in tracing collaborations between Rembrandt and Lievens, Bol, Flink, et al. in these works. Most of them are to my mind rather poor (as A 12, A 14, A 27 through 30), while others have a certain documentary value as copies of lost or mutilated compositions. Bauch makes his point clear in the notes to the plates which cover 30 pages. These notes are full of new observations and they quote extensively the opinions of others. Bauch is to be praised for giving full attention to contributions by younger foreign and German colleagues, like Sumowski. There is, however, one shortcoming in this documentation: almost never is there a reference to the publication where another scholar's opinion appears. Even for a specialist it will not be easy to check a reference like: "according to Haverkamp Begemann the composition [of the Juno] was suggested by Elsheimer". There are hundreds of important quotations like this untraceable to the student who is not conversant with the literature on Rembrandt. Moreover a book like Bauch's is meant in the first place as a guide and a source of information for the non-specialist.

As I have already mentioned, Bauch avails himself of the escapist example of Bredius and declines to commit himself to a valuation of Rembrandt's art. He has, however, written a thoughtful introduction, dealing with the problems of compiling a catalogue raisonné of Rembrandt's pictures, and these eleven pages of introduction invite us to consider the main trends in modern Rembrandt research. Bauch discusses the specific need



— OCT 1968

for a new volume on Rembrandt in terms of new ownerships, recent cleanings and better photographs. In particular, he pledges himself "to show all pictures generally acceptable as works by Rembrandt". This supposed consensus should not be hard to embody in a catalogue. Rembrandt's œuvre is very large, but it is "especially well documented" (p. VII). I am afraid that this last statement is just not true, and neither is Bauch's continuation, "even during the painter's life his pictures are recorded in letters, documents, inventories and sales catalogues", which wrongly attributes comprehensive value to the pathetically few and inconclusive documents we do have. The letters are only seven, and are all connected with the one commission of the *Passion* pictures surely identical with the series in Munich (although the pedigree of the set is not complete). The descriptions in documents, such as Rembrandt's own inventory, are so vague that the pictures mentioned there can only be hypothetically identified with existing ones. The uncertainty is even greater in the case of 17th- and 18th-century sales catalogues. No, our documentation on Rembrandt is poor, and the integrity of his artistic personality has been greatly mutilated through the centuries; there are valid cultural reasons for that.³

Every compiler of a Rembrandt catalogue must face these facts, and as a matter of fact Bauch is aware of the uncertainty of our attributions to Rembrandt. He mentions overcleaned and overworked pictures, which cannot be proved to be Rembrandt's (p. VIII, note 1) and he owns that "even a technically sound signature is no absolute proof for the legitimacy of the work". The evidence of the new scientific techniques, including X-ray photography, is limited.⁴ Bauch rightly brings attention too to the many old copies by pupils, the collaboration with pupils and the pupils' works which were retouched by the master and sold as his own. The precise boundaries of "Eigenhändigkeit" in Rembrandt's œuvre are sometimes hazy, Bauch admits, but this only throws into higher relief the core "that is certainly by him... The unique identity of his art is distinct and unequivocal" (p. IX). As much as I would like to support this contention, recalling my own personal experiences opposite Rembrandt's great works, I must reject it. Starting with such a feeling, we are too quickly led to false conclusions by subjective visual experience supported by inconclusive historical evidence.

It is common knowledge that every age discovers its own vital insights into the art of the great masters of the past. Bauch admits that "no period can exhaust Rembrandt completely", yet he considers it the task of modern research "to strive after absolute results. I wonder. The history of connoisseurship seems to contradict this optimistic outlook. Bauch realizes that every complete catalogue raisonné is based on those of forerunners. He quotes Rosenberg, Fredius, Valentin and Bode, agreeing in principle to the necessity of trimming the inflated catalogues drawn up by Valentin. Thus he keeps his distance from Rosenberg's attempt to reintroduce so-called Rembrandts previously eliminated by Fredius. On the contrary, he rejects 67 pictures from the Fredius catalogue (Rosenberg lists 38). I agree with Bauch as far as he goes, although I myself reject many more works on the Fredius list.⁵ Bauch admits 20 paintings hitherto unknown or only known from copies to his new Rembrandt corpus. I am in agreement with him about half the time.

The oldest catalogue raisonné of Rembrandt's paintings is John Smith's, which appeared as long ago as 1836. Hofstede de Groot's work really is designed after Smith. Collectors and art dealers are still impressed if they come across a Rembrandt which is in "Smith". But what do we learn from the figures? Of the 575 or so pictures described by Smith only about 300 are accepted today as genuine. In other words, about every other item in Smith is wrongly attributed to Rembrandt. With all that, Smith was certainly a good connoisseur, a man of great experience and not at all a lighthearted "attributionist". The lesson one should learn is not that our knowledge has advanced so rapidly (it has advanced, if at all, by a circuitous route) but that the tradition on which Smith based his judgments had already become rather corrupt. It can therefore be argued that one can better start from scratch rather than basing a new catalogue on the revised ones of our forerunners.

In the last years much research has been aimed, especially in Holland, at demythologizing the image of Rembrandt erected by our immediate and further removed forerunners.⁶ It has been proved that that picture was conditioned by the then living conceptions of art, history and society. I wonder whether a similar investigation of the social conditions of the connoisseurs would help to clarify the limits of the actual situation. To mention only one point: why are we so reluctant to admit our uncertainty and why do we feel compelled to express attributions in categorical terms of "yes" and "no"? Does this reflect a simple and earnest endeavour to reveal the truth? Or are we conditioned by the standards of "capitalism"? A work of art is not only an object to love for its esthetic value or to describe for its art historical interest but also an opportunity to build a fortune, a reputation, or both. I do not claim that the experts paid lip service (or even more) to the pictures of Sedelmeyer, Duven or Anderson (to name only dead picture dealers), but I am afraid that their habit of posing the question of authenticity (and answering it) in a yes or no fashion was largely determined by the unscientific interests of actual or potential owners of pictures.

Kurt Bauch, who certainly is aware of our changing appreciation and valuation of the works by Rembrandt and his "school", remains optimistic about his task. The "work of the master looks a little different to us now than it did before. But on the whole the *statu quo* remains intact" (p. VII). If we look back along the line Bauch—Fredius—Valentin—Hofstede de Groot—Bode—Smith, we notice that each author's criticism of his predecessor is generally accepted by the later writers. So, for instance, the pictures in Smith which Hofstede de Groot banished were not reintroduced by later writers, and nearly the same can be said of the Valentin items rejected by Fredius, *pace* Jakob Rosenberg. I too am altogether sympathetic with Bauch's critique of Fredius. The Fredius numbers he rejects I too assign to the problematic pool of school pictures. Have we reached the end of this cleaning process of our picture of Rembrandt? Will the Rembrandt attributions of more recent periods have a better chance of survival than the 50% mortality rate of the Smith list? With all respect and admiration for Bauch's impressive work we still have to face up to the uncertainty of our knowledge and the possibility of a further reduction of the Rembrandt corpus by future research. H. GERSON.

1. *Burlington Magazine*, 109, 1967, p. 248.

2. *Studien zur Kunstgeschichte*, 1967, p. 123.

3. H. GERSON, *Rembrandt Paintings*, 1968, p. 160.

4. BAUCH (p. VI) refers to the fact that Rembrandt often used older canvases (his own and those of others), concluding that

"the re-use of an already painted picture seems to speak for the originality of a picture", an argument which cannot be accepted without further proof.

5. On the other hand I would—with a certain reserve—uphold the attributions to Rembrandt of Fredius nos. 68, 579 and 597.

6. J. A. EMMENS, *Rembrandt en de regels van de kunst*, 1964.

A

I consider it, like the inscription mentioned above, as a forgery by Rembrandt. In the Rembrandt, but knowledge of the early years of Rembrandt's activity as a master.

Further, the authenticity of the painting can be proved by several comparisons as follows: 1) the "Mary Magdalene" of 1677 in Berlin being to be added to "John in a Copy" in London, "Michael Galley" in London (Berlin No. 472), the "Play of La Pitié" in Paris, "Christ in the National Gallery of Ireland, Dublin, and the "First Conversation" of 1678 in C.C. Eberle Collection, Zürich (Berlin No. 472). All the paintings mentioned above clearly the same features of the well-known model, especially in striking strokes of the brush, bearing the same feeling of master and scholar. The figure of the subject shows the soft, atmospheric, heavy modeling of which is characteristic of Rembrandt's figure in 1677 and 1678. In the features, especially in the determination of the master's figure, as well through over in the present

and not being so the last figure (the way explain the bearing of a signature), but it reveals in every stroke. The last of the two shot.

The subject is copying the rest of a large picture, which is transferred to a small one. The same subject and composition appear in a slightly larger painting on wood, known to me as "Christ in a Resurrection". It was considered as the original by Brecht (No. 111) the present painting (No. 112) however, as a copy in this regard Brecht was mistaken. The initials G. D. F. in the placed on the wall, regarded by Brecht as the signature of Gerard Dou, are

clearly a late addition, suggested by the initials written by Raphael de Geest. They are the initials of the copyist, G. D. F. of the Brecht in 1790 after the present painting. The painting Berlin No. 476 is the copy of the present original. And in every respect is superior to the other version. The large shadow thrown on the wall by the figure, as well through over in the present

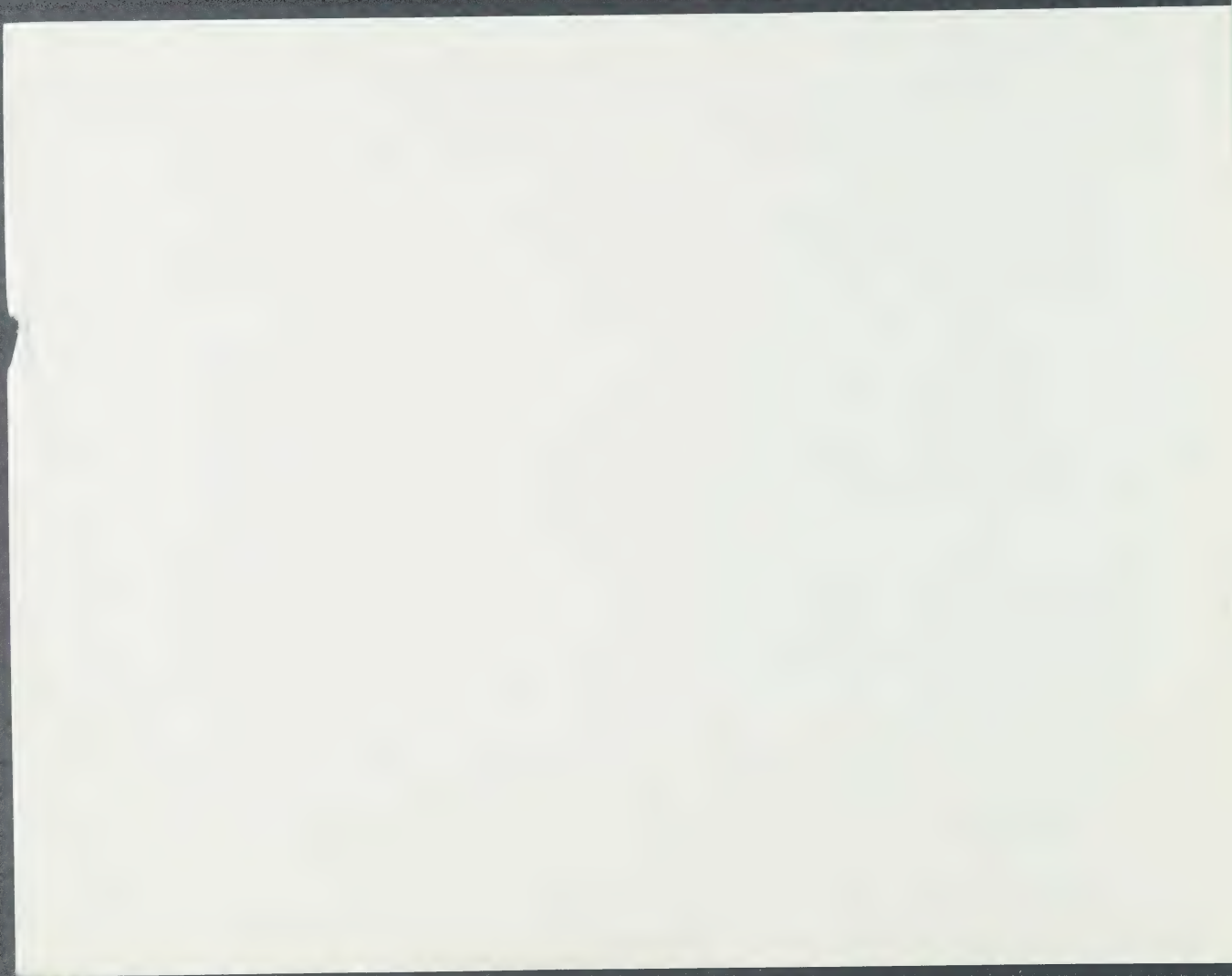
painting, but unaccountable in the other. The shadow of the large volume became distorted in the second copy, an observation, which was neglected by the copyist. In the upper right corner we recognize the copper stamp of the "First Conversation", whereas in Berlin No. 476 it is an unmistakable dark blot.

According to all evidence, the present painting on copper is the original, painted in 1677/78, whereas Berlin No. 476 is a copy painted on wood by one of the master's pupils.

Vienne, January 25A 1918

Otto Benesch

The painting on copper reproduced above, are 37 x 187 mm, representing an Old Hebrew writing by Carlebach on lamp glass, is well known to me in the original for a period of many years. It was listed in the following Catalogue of Rembrandt's paintings: Smith No. 185, Note No. 4, *Staph. & Sme. 200*



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REMBRANDT



GEMÄLDE

KURT BAUCH

REMBRANDT

GEMÄLDE

595 Bildtafeln

Quart. XVI, 56 Seiten. 1965. Ganzleinen DM 148,-

Rembrandts Kunst gehört nicht nur zu unserer Bildung. Sie ist nicht nur Vergangenheit. Sie hat immer wieder Aktualität. Seine religiöse Malerei, die sich über das Konfessionelle erhebt, und seine Bildniskunst sind Höhepunkte des europäischen Geistes.

Es ist daher eine Forderung der Liebhaber und Erforscher Rembrandts, die das vorliegende Werk erfüllen will, in dem es *Abbildungen seiner sämtlichen Gemälde auf 595 Tafeln* bringt. Die älteren Bildbände (von Bode, Valentiner, Bredius) sind seit Jahrzehnten vergriffen und weitgehend überholt.

Neue Photographien sind den Autotypien zugrunde gelegt. Sie zeigen viele der Gemälde *in neuem Zustande*, in jüngster Zeit gereinigt und von Übermalungen befreit. Auch hat sich der Bestand an anerkannt eigenhändigen Werken gewandelt. Manches hat die Forschung inzwischen ausgeschieden, andererseits sind neue Bilder aufgetaucht, die Anerkennung gefunden haben. 20 *Rembrandt-Werke*, die in den früheren Veröffentlichungen noch fehlen, konnten aufgenommen und abgebildet werden, außerdem 14 Gemälde anderer Künstler, die Rembrandt überarbeitet und so zu eigenen Werken gemacht hat. Zu jedem einzelnen Gemälde wird in den Anmerkungen die Darstellung genannt und zu der Forschung kurz Stellung genommen.

Die Tafeln sind nach Rembrandts Themenkreisen angeordnet. *Alle Abbildungen stehen aufrecht*, so daß das Buch beim Durchsehen nicht gedreht werden muß. Dennoch erscheinen auch die querformatigen Gemälde — infolge des reichlich bemessenen Bildspiegels — etwa in gleicher Größe wie in den früheren Werken.

Alle wichtigen *Daten zum Lebenslauf* des Künstlers, auch seine Hauptwerke, sind in einer Zeit-Tafel am Anfang des Buches genannt. Im Anschluß an die Abbildungen und die Anmerkungen zu den einzelnen Bildern folgen einige Listen, die für den Benutzer des Buches erwünscht sein dürften: Zunächst ein *Verzeichnis der Standorte* (es erscheint besonders notwendig, weil bis in die jüngste Zeit viele Gemälde ihren Besitzer gewechselt haben), — sodann eine *Aufzählung der datierten Bilder*, nach Jahren geordnet. Anschließend werden nach dem Alphabet die in Rembrandt's *Bildnissen dargestellten Personen* angeführt.

So soll dieses Werk — entsprechend denen über Rembrandts Handzeichnungen und Radierungen — im Sinne der modernen Forschung die älteren Bände über seine Malerei ersetzen, insbesondere den letzten von Abraham Bredius (1935, 1937). *Eine Konkordanz* am Schluß ermöglicht es, nach den Nummern bei Bredius, sowie nach denen des Katalogs von Hofstede de Groot (1915, 1916) die hier entsprechenden Abbildungen aufzufinden.

Inhaltsverzeichnis

Einleitung · Daten zu Rembrandts Leben · Zur Reihenfolge der Tafeln

TAFELN

Altes Testament · Neues Testament

Mythologische, historische und allegorische Szenen

Männliche Einzelgestalten mit religiöser, historischer,
allegorischer Bedeutung und Studienköpfe

Weibliche Einzelgestalten mit religiöser, historischer,
allegorischer Bedeutung und Studienköpfe

Selbstbildnisse

Bildnisse von Männern · Bildnisse von Frauen

Bildnisse mehrerer Personen

Landschaften · Tierstilleben

Anhang I: Werke von Schülern,
die von Rembrandt überarbeitet worden sind

Anhang II: Werke Rembrandts,
die nur in Kopien oder Reproduktionen erhalten sind

Anmerkungen zu den Tafeln · Standorte der Gemälde · Datierte Gemälde
Bildnisse bekannter Personen · Bilder, die von Bredius aufgeführt, doch hier
nicht aufgenommen worden sind · Vergleichendes Verzeichnis der Num-
mern bei Bredius und Hofstede de Groot.



410 Titus van Rijn mit einem Falken (?)

WALTER DE GRUYTER & CO · BERLIN 30

einige Pentimente nachzuweisen.*) Zu den bemerkenswerten Fällen gehören die Reuezüge an den beiden Mörzbildnissen aus dem Jahre 1533 im Maximiliansmuseum zu Augsburg. Diese Bildnisse sind unverkennbare Werke von Christoph Amberger und werden als solche auch von dem besonderen Kenner Ambergers Dr. Ernst Haasler anerkannt, der sie in seiner Inauguraldissertation von 1894 beschrieben hat. Auf einem der Bildnisse ist Herr Wilhelm Mörz dargestellt in lebensgroßem Brustbild. Der dunkle breitrandige Hut hatte ursprünglich im Bilde eine andere Form, als sie jetzt aus der Entfernung zu erkennen ist. Sieht man näher zu, so bemerkt man, daß der Künstler geändert hat. Noch auffallender sind die Reuezüge am Hut und im Hutschatten des Gegenstückes, das die Gattin des erwähnten Herrn Mörz darstellt.

Ein weiteres Pentiment, das gleich den vorher erwähnten bisher übersehen worden ist, findet sich auf der künstlerisch überaus hoch stehenden Ansicht von Delft, die man dem zauberhaften Pinsel des Jan Vermeer aus Delft verdankt. Das Bild selbst gehört zu den bekanntesten und beliebtesten Stücken des Mauritshuis im Haag. Man blickt über ein breites, leicht bewegtes Wasser auf die Häusermassen der Stadt, die sich in verschwommener Weise auf der Wasserfläche spiegeln. Vorne, nach links etwas ansteigend, das gelbliche Ufer. Das Auge folgt dem Saume und findet etwas links von der Mitte des Bildes einen unmotivierten, weich begrenzten Schatten. Was mag der wohl bedeuten? Man prüft nun

die Stelle und bemerkt, daß dort am hellen Uferrande ehemals eine dunkle Figur gemalt war. Sie reichte nahe an das dunkle, unbestimmt begrenzte Spiegelbild eines Gebäudes heran und dürfte sich von diesem nicht genügend abgehoben haben. Der Künstler hat nun diese Figur nicht durch Abkratzen getilgt, sondern dadurch, daß er den gelben Ton des sandigen Ufers darüber strich. Mit der Zeit schrumpfte die Farbe und in neuerer Zeit, ist an der Stelle der Figur ein unmotivierter Schatten sichtbar geworden.

trimmel.

WIEDERGEFUNDENE BILDER AUS BERÜHMTEN ALTEN SAMMLUNGEN.

3. Ein Rembrandt aus der Galerie Le Brun. Am 15. April 1739 wurde mit vielen anderen Bildern zugleich in Amsterdam ein Werk von Rembrandt um zehn holländische Gulden verschleudert. Ganzunzureichend steht es im Katalog als „Een schryvend Mannetje“ verzeichnet.*) Keine Abmessungen, keinerlei weitere Charakteristik. Kann das Bild wohl dasselbe sein, das umstehend abgebildet wird? Ich meine, daß die Annahme mit Vorbehalt zu wagen wäre. Ein schreibendes Männchen ist dargestellt, darüber ist nicht zu streiten, und sollte sich die Anwendung des Diminutivs etwa auf die Kleinheit des Bildes und nicht auf die des Schreibenden beziehen, so wäre damit erst recht eine Stütze für die Annahme gewonnen. Denn das Bild ist klein. Es mißt nur 13,5 im Gevierte (genauer 13,6 X 13,4). Den bestimmten

*) Ein Pentiment auf dem Genet Altar der Brüder Van Eyck wurde vor einiger Zeit in der „Gazette des beaux arts“ nachgewiesen (1904. März. S. 178 ff., J. Six). Beachtenswert ist auch eine alte Änderung an einem Bilde der Wiener Galerie (Seemanns „Kunstchronik“, 1895. Sp. 299. F. v. Sagburg).

*) Nach Ger. Hoet „Catalogus of naamlyst van Schilderyen met derzelven pryzen“, I (1752). S. 550.



Beweis für die Herkunft des Bildchens aus der namenlosen Amsterdamer Auktion von 1739 muß ich nun freilich schuldig bleiben. Dagegen läßt sich aus einer Zeit, die etwa ein halbes Jahrhundert später fällt, mit den besten Gründen, die es da gibt, nachweisen, wo der kleine Rembrandt mit dem

Bildchen angehört hat und mit der es nach dem Tode des Galeriebesitzers an die Witwe Frau Rätin Leopoldine Mayer übergegangen ist.*) Die Sammlung fand, in den heißen Sommermonaten zur Schau gestellt, verhältnismäßig wenig Beachtung. Immerhin machte L. Hevesi im „Fremdenblatt“ auf

die ganze Sammlung und des besonderen auch auf das kleine Bild aufmerksam, das man damals für ein Werk des Gerrit Dou hielt und als solches in den Katalog gesetzt hatte. Ich selbst schrieb in der Lützowschen „Kunstchronik“ (Neue Folge, V. Nr. 7) über die Mayersche Galerie, stellte in bezug auf das kleine Gemälde fest, daß Dous Handzeichen später aufgesetzt worden ist und daß man es mit einer beachtenswerten Arbeit aus dem Kreise Rembrandts oder Bramers zu tun habe. Damals war der Firnis noch etwas trübe, und erst einige Zeit nach der Ausstellung konnte ich das Bild nach Pettenkofers Verfahren aufhellen und es mit mehr Entschiedenheit als früher dem Rembrandt nähern. Bestärkt wurde ich in dieser

Benennung durch die Abbildung in dem Werke „Galerie des peintres flamands, hollandais et allemands“ vom Malerradierer und Händler J. B. P. Le Brun, das ich um jene Zeit wieder einmal aufzuschlagen hatte. Derselbe schreibende Gelehrte, den das Bildchen darstellt, nur im Gegensinne.

*) Die Sammlung ist in pietätvoller Weise bis heute unberührt geblieben und wird wohl gelegentlich in diesen Blättern besprochen werden.



Der kleine Rembrandt bei Rätin Leopoldine Mayer in Wien

schreibenden Gelehrten damals gesteckt hat. Dieser Nachweis ist mir schon gegen 1896 gelungen, er ist auch durch Zeitungsnотizen festgehalten worden. Doch geriet die Sache — in Vergessenheit, und ich habe Ursache, nochmals darauf zurückzukommen. Mit dem Funde war es so: 1893 sah man im Wiener Künstlerhause die Gemäldesammlung des kaiserlichen Rates Herrn Franz Xaver Mayer ausgestellt, eine Galerie, der das fragliche



ist im zweiten Bande der Galerie Le Brun gestochen (15,7 cm hoch und gegen 15 cm breit) unter Hinweis auf den Namen Rembrandt, auf den Stecher und auf die Jahreszahl 1790.*) Die Maße stimmen zwar nicht bis auf den Millimeter mit den Messungen des Bildchens bei Mayer überein, doch kommen sie so nahe heran, daß die Unterschiede innerhalb der Fehlergrenze liegen, die bei solchen Fällen stets zu berücksichtigen ist. Ich erbat mir eine Photographie und teilte den Fund einigen Bekannten mit, wonach in den „Hamburger Nachrichten“ vom 23. Jänner 1896 eine Notiz über unser Bildchen erschien (von K. Goldmann). Ich selbst berichtete über die Angelegenheit im Wiener „Fremdenblatt“ vom 28. Februar 1896.

Die Wanderungen des Bildes sind nur teilweise bekannt. Wie es scheint, ist es noch in Leyden in Rembrandts erster Zeit entstanden. Mit dem Künstler mag es nach Amsterdam gewandert sein. Ziemlich sicher gehen wir, wenn wir annehmen, es sei 1739 in einer Amsterdamer Versteigerung vorgekommen. Eingangs war davon die Rede. Gegen 1790 war es bei Le Brun in Paris. Danach, so teilt Le Bruns Galeriewerk mit, kam es zu Robert de Saint Victor nach Rouen. Später findet es sich in Wien beim Theaterdirektor Dubois, aus dessen Besitz es zu Franz Xaver Mayer gelangte. Mayer teilte mir noch mit Bestimmtheit diese Herkunft mit.

*) Die Inschriften lauten: „Rembrandt pinxit“ — „Gravé par J. B. P. Le Brun peintre et M(archan)d 1790“ — „Un Philosophe écrivain, gravé d'après le Tableau de Rembrandt, peint sur cuivre de même grandeur que l'estampe. Tiré du Cabinet du Citoyen Le Brun peintre et Md. de tableaux à Paris chez l'auteur rue du gros chenet No. 37, et chez poignant, rue Serpente No. 14.“ Ein zweiter Rembrandt, eine Darstellung im Tempel, die bei Le Brun gestochen ist, gehört jetzt der Galerie Weber in Hamburg.

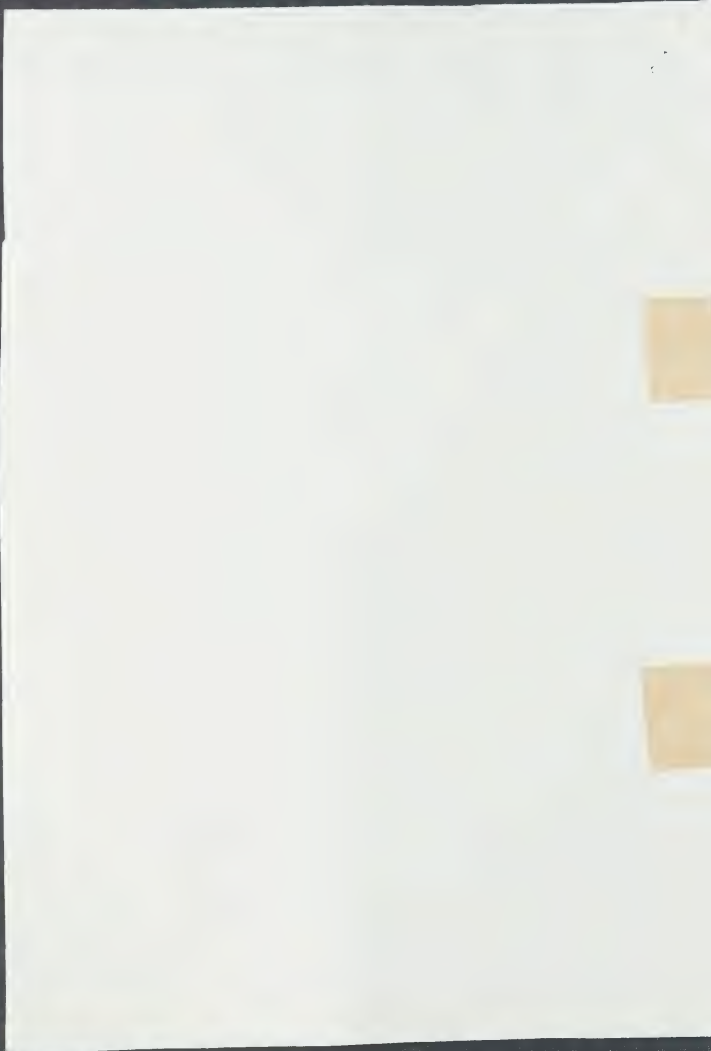
Überdies findet sich ein Siegel mit D B (verschlungen) auf der Kehrseite. Weitere Siegel bezeugen die Einfuhr auf dem Wege über das Wiener Zollamt, und zwar aus Frankreich. Diese Herkunft wird klar durch ein Siegel mit den französischen Lilien. Dabei der Name Riquier Not(aire), 1893 war der kleine Rembrandt in Wien ausgestellt, 1898 in Amsterdam.

Zur Belebung des beigegebenen Netzdruckes sei angemerkt, daß man sich das Bildchen im wesentlichen braun und bräunlich, in den hellen Teilen gelblich und weißlich vorzustellen hat. Der Backenbart des Schreibenden ist weiß, die Mütze grau violett. Beim Pettenkoffern zeigten sich zahlreiche Übermalungen im dunklen Vordergrund, einige über dem Kopfe des Philosophen und rechts am Reifen des Globus. Eine Signatur kam nicht zutage, doch meine ich, daß man das kleine Bild als ein Werk Rembrandts aus seiner Leydenzeit wird gelten lassen. Als solches ist es auch bei Sedelmeyer-Bode im großen Rembrandtwerk behandelt.*) Der Katalog der Amsterdamer „Rembrandt-Tentoonstelling“ setzt das Werk um 1627 an. Ich würde lieber gegen 1630 annehmen. Ausdrücklich ist zu bemerken, daß die Signatur: G D F, die auch in der Nachbildung zu sehen ist, mit gänzlich fremder Farbe von fuchsigem Ton später aufgesetzt ist.

ZUR GESCHICHTE DER GALERIE TRUCHSESS-ZEYL-WURZACH.

Eine merkwürdige Erscheinung in der Kunstgeschichte ist die Gemäldesammlung, der die folgenden Zeilen gelten. Die Truchsess-Zeyl-Wurzachsche Galerie war ein umfang-

*) Zur Literatur über das Bildchen nenne ich noch Charles Blanc „Le trésor de la curiosité“, II. S. 130, und „Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst“, Neue Folge, X. S. 166.



auparavant, durant la grande peste qui enleva dix-sept mille âmes, dans cette seule ville.

Ce portrait est d'une exécution qui fait déjà présager « les Syndics » avec cette puissance contenue, ce feu interne qui est la plus haute marque de la maîtrise du peintre dans le portrait. Les blancs du col, les noirs du costume glacés de roux, la pâte fluide de ce chef-d'œuvre n'ont pas leurs équivalents au Louvre. C'est peut-être la dernière œuvre que Rembrandt ait peinte avant sa mise en faillite dans cette même année 1656, le 25 juillet, et il y a quelque chose d'émouvant à constater, dans cette toile, la sérénité manifeste de son auteur, tandis que la cabale de ses ennemis se préparait à l'abattre.

III

LES FAUX REMBRANDT

Mais il faut faire de très expresses réserves devant la « SASKIA » qui porte une signature manifestement apocryphe et qui a subi assez récemment une transformation importante.

La signature se lit « U L van Rijn, 1632 » avec audessous les traces d'une inscription grattée, lavée dans la partie qui était antérieurement hors du cadre. Car lorsque ce tableau appartenait à M. Haro, il était dans une forme ovale, et il figure ainsi, page 168, dans le bel ouvrage de M. Émile Michel, publié par Hachette en 1893. Il a été très tripoté et passablement truqué, sans qu'on soit arrivé à lui donner l'apparence d'un Rembrandt authentique. A première vue, on devine une réplique de la main d'un élève; car celle du Maître de la *Leçon d'anatomie* de 1632 ne s'y retrouve pas.

D'ailleurs la signature, si elle était authentique, serait incompréhensible. Il faudrait y lire un nouveau prénom de



UNE MENDIANTE

Copie par Franz van Wenguerde de la gravure de Jan Lievens



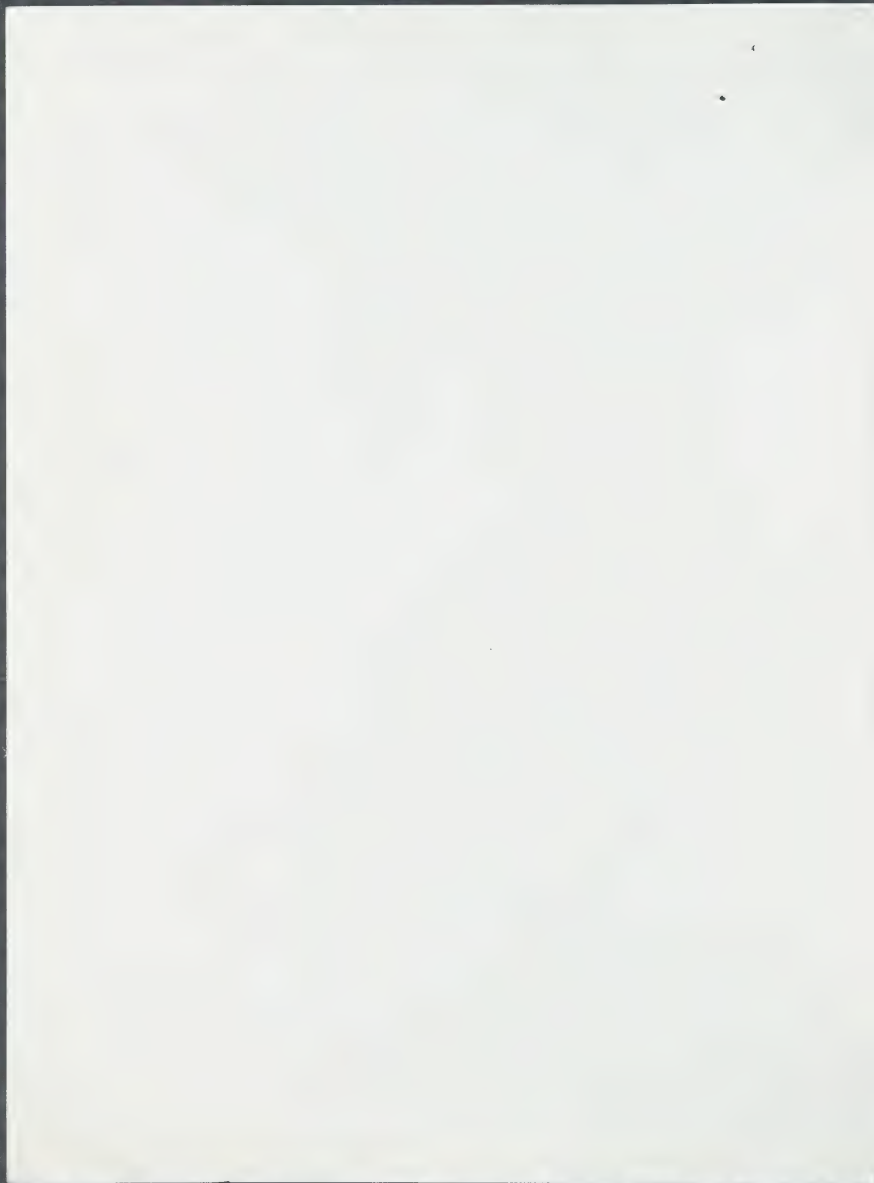
SASKIA VANDER MEER, DITE À TORT « LA BEUVE DE REMBRANDT »
Tableau de Jan Lievens attribué à Rembrandt

Rembrandt, inconnu jusqu'alors; mais si avec les yeux de la foi, on veut, contre toute évidence, y voir la lettre R, il faudrait lire « Rembrandt Leidensis van Rijn », ce qui serait un joli charabia; car ici la lettre L est INDÉPENDANTE de la lettre U, ou V, qu'il faut lire en avant.

Il vaudrait mieux admettre qu'on se trouve en présence d'une copie par Gérard van Ulenburgh, le petit cousin de Rembrandt qui fut son élève vers 1650-1655 et signa parfois U L. Il était le fils de cet Hendrick van Ulenburgh, son premier marchand de tableaux à Amsterdam; celui-là même qui lui commanda le premier portrait de Saskia, sa cousine, orpheline de père et de mère, et mit ainsi en rapport les deux jeunes gens qui devaient s'épouser en 1634. C'est d'ailleurs chez Hendrick van Ulenburgh que Rembrandt habitait en 1632, dès le mois de juillet et jusqu'en 1638, dans cette même Bredestraat, où il devait acheter sa maison.

C'est ici qu'il faut aborder les à-côté de la question en vérifiant si dans les œuvres, sans date ni signature et attribuées, par M. Bode, trop généreusement à Rembrandt, il n'y a pas quelques œuvres d'autres maîtres ayant des titres pour les revendiquer, ou des erreurs d'attribution.

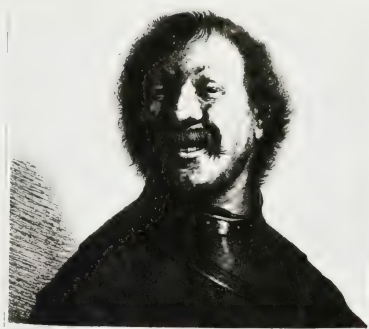
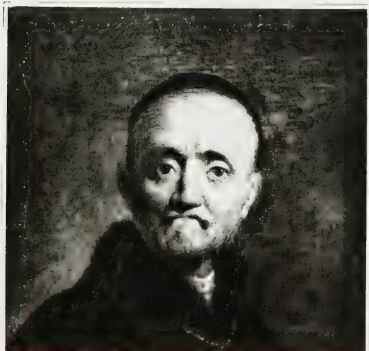
Tout d'abord il y a le n° 4 du grand ouvrage de M. Bode, désigné sous le titre : *Un Savant à sa table de travail*. Il faut beaucoup de com-





LE PÈRE DE REMBRANDT
Engraving de Jan Lievens vers 1628
d'après l'esquisse par Rembrandt ca 1628, remaniée en 1632. Paris, B.N.

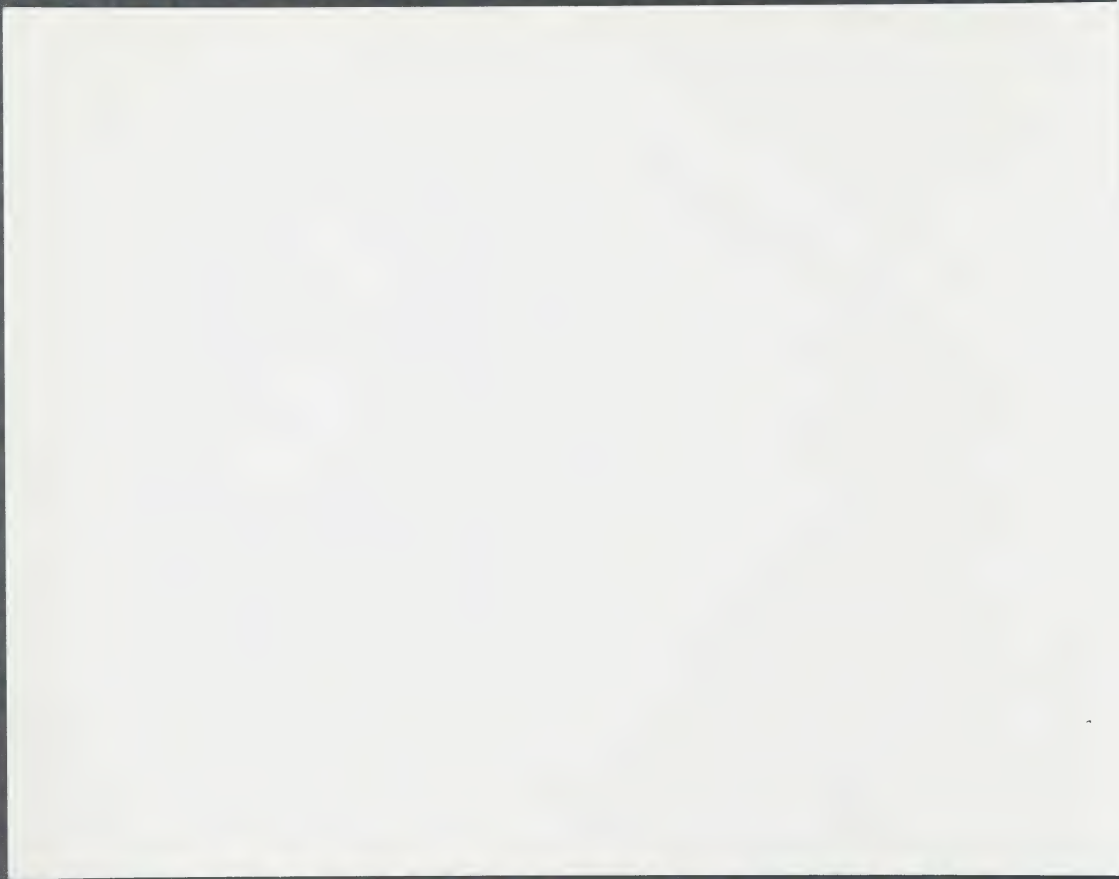
plaisance pour ne pas lire sur le papier collé à la muraille du fond, derrière la table du savant, les trois lettres G, D, F. qui sont pourtant très apparentes, et qui sont bien évidemment la signature de ce mauvais tableau.



HERACLIS
Gravure de Van Elft d'après le tableau de l'atelier Rembrandt-Lievens
Exécuté par Jan Lievens.

Jamais, dans ses jours de faiblesse, Rembrandt n'a dessiné quelque chose approchant de la construction déplorable de ce corps déjeté, de cette tête informe et inexpressive. Faut-il restituer cette œuvre à Gérard Dou en ses débuts, ou





André-Charles Coppier
Les Arts,
13, 29 (No 148,
Avril 1914)

à Gerritz Decker, l'élève de Ruysdaël? L'étude n'en vaudrait pas la peine, tant le tableau est sans intérêt; mais il faut l'enlever à Rembrandt, qui n'en est pas coupable.

Le n° 5, tendancieusement désigné sous le titre *Saint Pierre au milieu des valets du Grand Prêtre*, — parce qu'on sait que Rembrandt peignit dès ses débuts un « Reniement » du même Apôtre, — montre bien un certain parti pris à trouver des Rembrandt malgré tout, car rien dans la composition ne rappelle cet épisode. Il y a là un seigneur en armure complète du XVII^e siècle, debout dans la lumière, qui parle à un lansquenet coiffé d'une toque à crevés. Dans l'angle droit, en bas du médiocre morceau de peinture exécutée SUR CUIVRE, contrairement à toutes les autres œuvres de Rembrandt, on voit trois individus assis, qui écoutent parler l'homme en armure. Où serait saint Pierre, person-



UN SAVANT A SA TABLE DE TRAVAIL
Signé G. D. F. et attribué à tort à Rembrandt

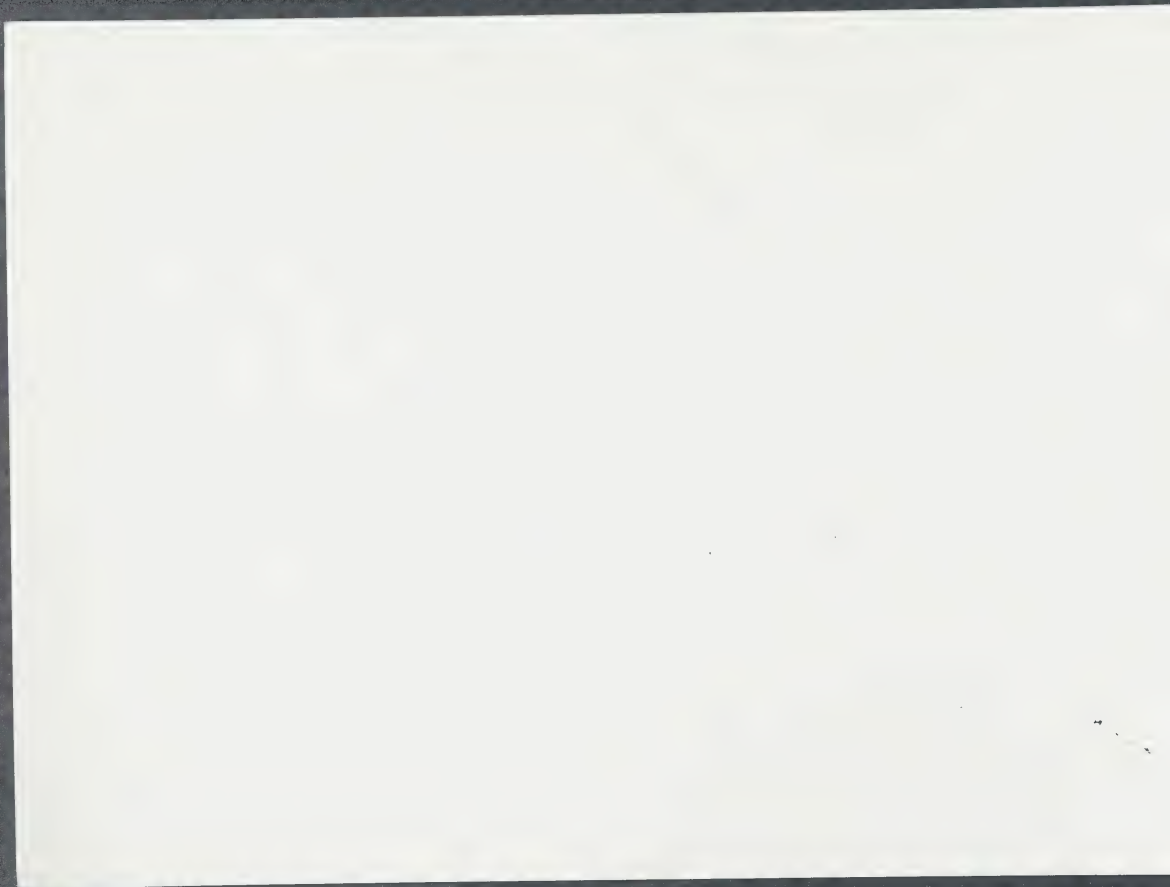
nage principal, dans ce tableau? D'autres figures se devinent au second plan, comme pour expliquer, par leur mimique, cette scène, qui se rapporterait plutôt à un événement légendaire de l'histoire locale, mais où Rembrandt n'a jamais mis la main.

Dans le n° 21, du même volume, voici la soi-disant *Mère de Rembrandt au capuchon noir* de la collection Anderson.

Il y a certainement erreur sur la personne dans cette désignation fantaisiste, car cette vieille femme n'a pas les traits bien connus de Neeltge van Rijn, si souvent peinte et gravée par son fils, par Lievens, par son fils et Lievens, par Gérard Dou et par Van Vliet. Mais on retrouve absolument son type, et jus qu'aux

moindres détails de cet horrible engorgement du cou ridé, dans trois eaux-fortes de Jan Lievens : la *figure orientale*, B. 13, la *vieille femme avec son voile*, B. 30, et une autre petite planche de moindre dimension, exécutées d'après le même modèle. D'ailleurs la pâte même de cette peinture, qui n'est certainement pas de la main de Rembrandt, aurait dû, tout au moins, provoquer des réserves.





May 10, 1965

Dr. H. Gerson
The Netherlands Institute for Art History
Korte Vijverberg 7
The Hague, Holland

Dear Dr. Gerson:

In response to your kind letter of April 20th, I shall try to take my little Rembrandt (H. de G. 240) with me if I can get adequate insurance coverage.

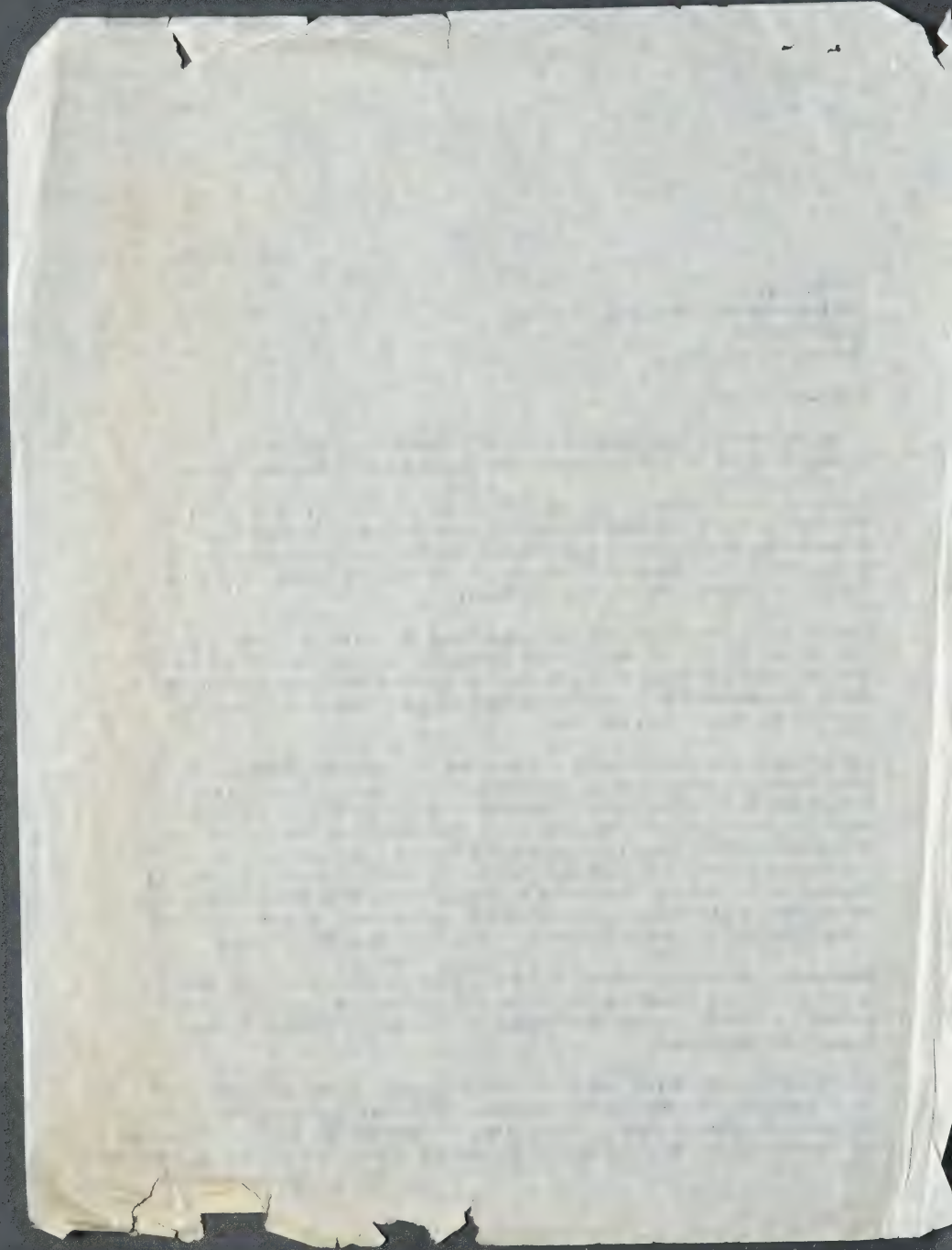
I am scheduled to arrive at Schipohl on Saturday morning, May 29th, at 8:00 A.M. and will then take the first train from Amsterdam to The Hague. If you are not at the Institute that Saturday morning, with whom can I leave the painting? I will be in The Hague only a few hours, as I have to fly from The Hague to Vienna that Saturday afternoon.

I am not familiar with what Van Gelder and Bauch say about my painting, and look forward to seeing these comments during my visit with you. Their saying that the painting is either a copy by Dou, or a work of both Rembrandt and Dou, shows what mistakes even serious scholars can make when they write about paintings which they have not seen.

I myself have shown the painting to Professors Otto Benesch (Attachment A), Jakob Rosenberg (Attachment B), Seymour Slive, and Julius Held; and each have thought this to be an early work of Rembrandt. You know what H. de G. wrote about the painting which he had seen in the great Rembrandt Exposition at the Rijksmuseum in 1898 when this painting was Number 1 in the exposition, and I enclose photostats of what Bredius (Attachment C) and Frimmel (Attachment D) wrote about the painting. In view of Bredius's remarks when he had actually seen the painting, I was unable to understand his comments in 1935 to No. 425 until you told me that the comments were not written by Bredius but by others.

The painting has been questioned by others, most seriously by Coppier in *Les Art*, 13, 29 (April 1914) (Attachment E), but as you will see, the painting is in good company, particularly in that of the beautiful "Disciple at Emmaus" at the Musee Andre Jacquemart.

Apparently Coppier, Bauch, and Van Gelder were misled by the signature G.D.F., which must have been added sometime around 1800, when Dou was considered a better painter than Rembrandt. In any case the signature was on top of the varnish, and I enclose photostat of the restorer in Vienna who took off this spurious signature



Dr. H. Gerson

-2-

May 10, 1965

(Attachment F). Apparently the basis for Professor Bauch's suggesting that this painting is different from the painting owned by LeBrun is the signature, which does not show on LeBrun's etching, and the slight difference in the size of the etching. However, the provenance of the painting from Van der Mark through LeBrun, Robert D. St. Victor, Dubois, and Mayer is fairly well established (See Frimmel Attachment D).

Perhaps you do not realize how discouraging to serious collectors unwarranted comments by scholars who have not seen the original paintings can be. Sometimes it does take considerably more scholarship to say "Yes" than to say "No."

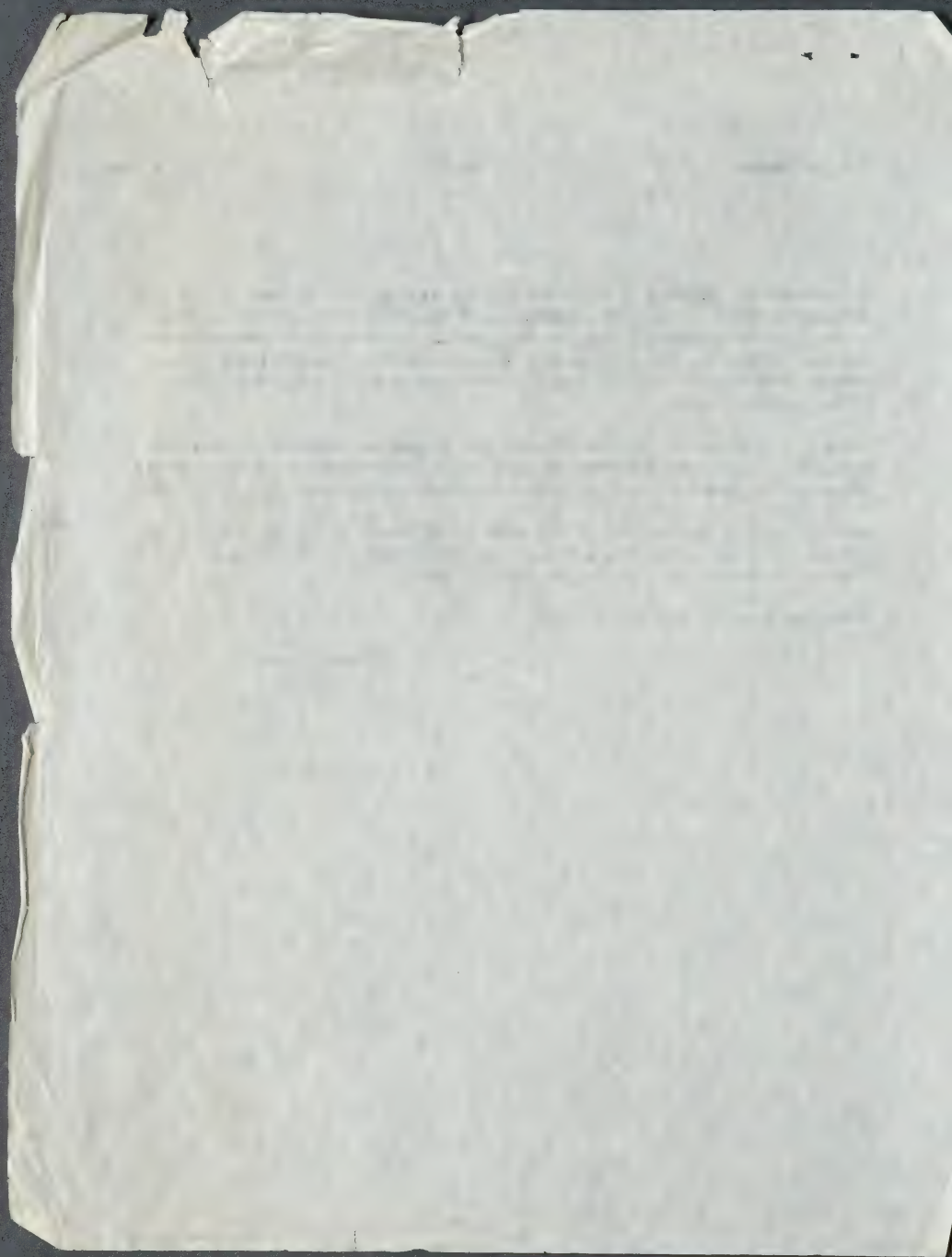
You may wish to send copies of this letter to Professors Bauch and Van Gelder, and naturally I would be happy if they also could look at the painting while it is with you in The Hague from May 29th to July 2nd.

With best personal regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Bader

AB:lh
Enc.



April 2, 1965

Dr. H. Gerson
The Netherlands Institute for Art History
Korte Vijverberg 7
The Hague, Holland

Dear Dr. Gerson:

During my last visit with you, you mentioned that you would like me to bring my Rembrandt (H. de G. 240) to The Hague with me for your study. I could bring it to The Hague on Saturday morning, May 29th, and pick it up on Saturday, July 3rd, so that it would be with you for five weeks. However, I remember seeing a notice in your Institute stating that the Institute will not be responsible for paintings left at the Institute, and under the circumstances I would like to ask you to waive this, and to be responsible for the painting. Should this not be possible, would it perhaps be possible to exhibit the painting for those five weeks in the Mauritshuis, as surely the Mauritshuis must have ways and means of insuring paintings loaned to it.

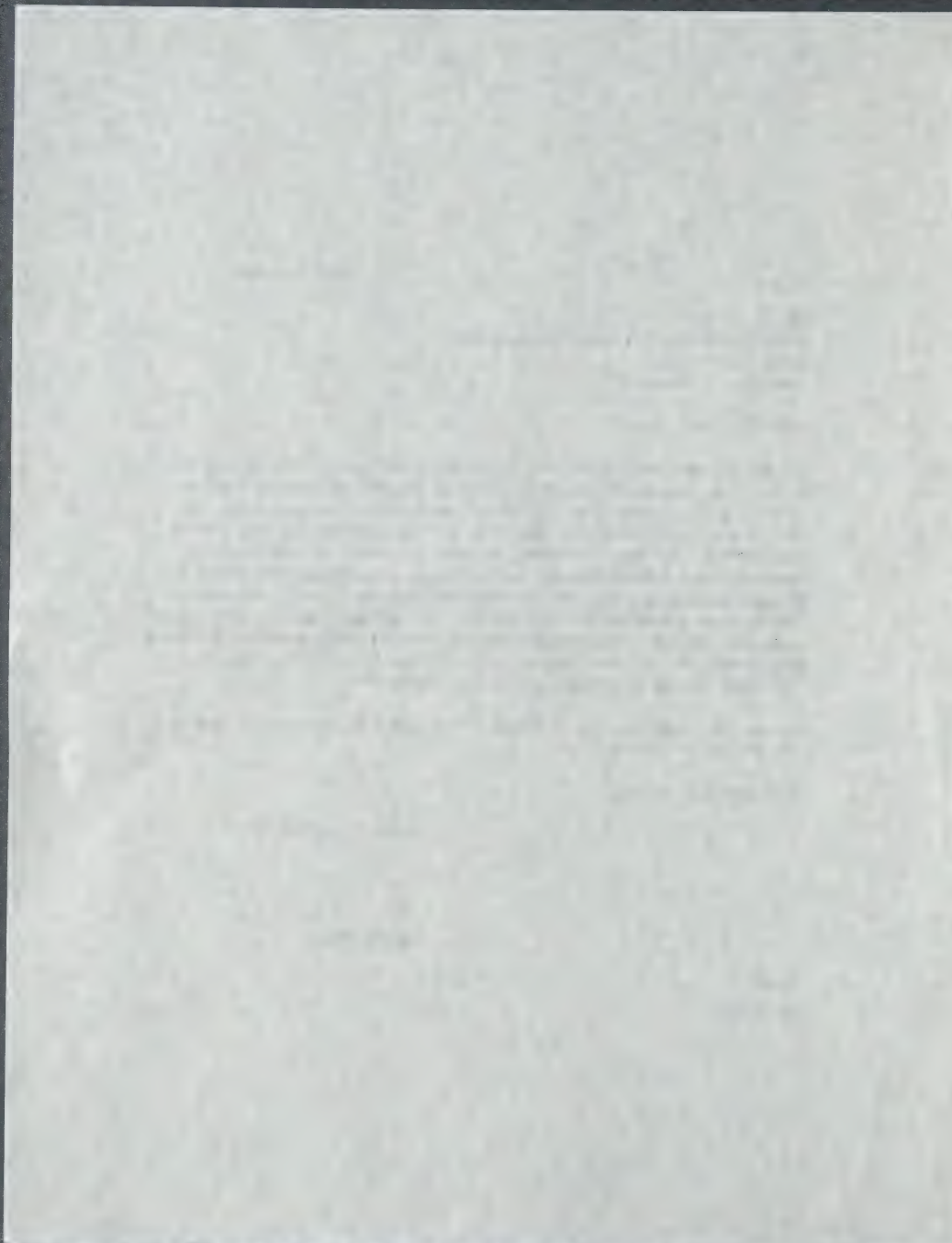
Thank you for your letter of March 26th, and also again many thanks for leading me to the Sonje.

Best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Bader

AB:lh
Air Mail



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee 11, Wisconsin

Scholar by Candlelight

(possibly the father of the artist)

by Rembrandt H. van Rijn

Oil on Copper, 14 x 14 cms.

Literature:

Smith, Catalogue Raisonné, VII, 185

Bode, Rembrandt, I, 4

Klassiker der Kunst, Rembrandt, 13

Bredius, Rembrandt Gemälde, 425

J. de Groot, Catalogue of Dutch Painters, VI, 240

J. Ropenberg, Rembrandt, 426

Frimmel, Blätter für Gemäldeskunde, 2, 21

Bredius, Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst, 10, 166

Collections

J. van der Marck, Amsterdam 1773

J. B. P. Le Brun, Paris 1791

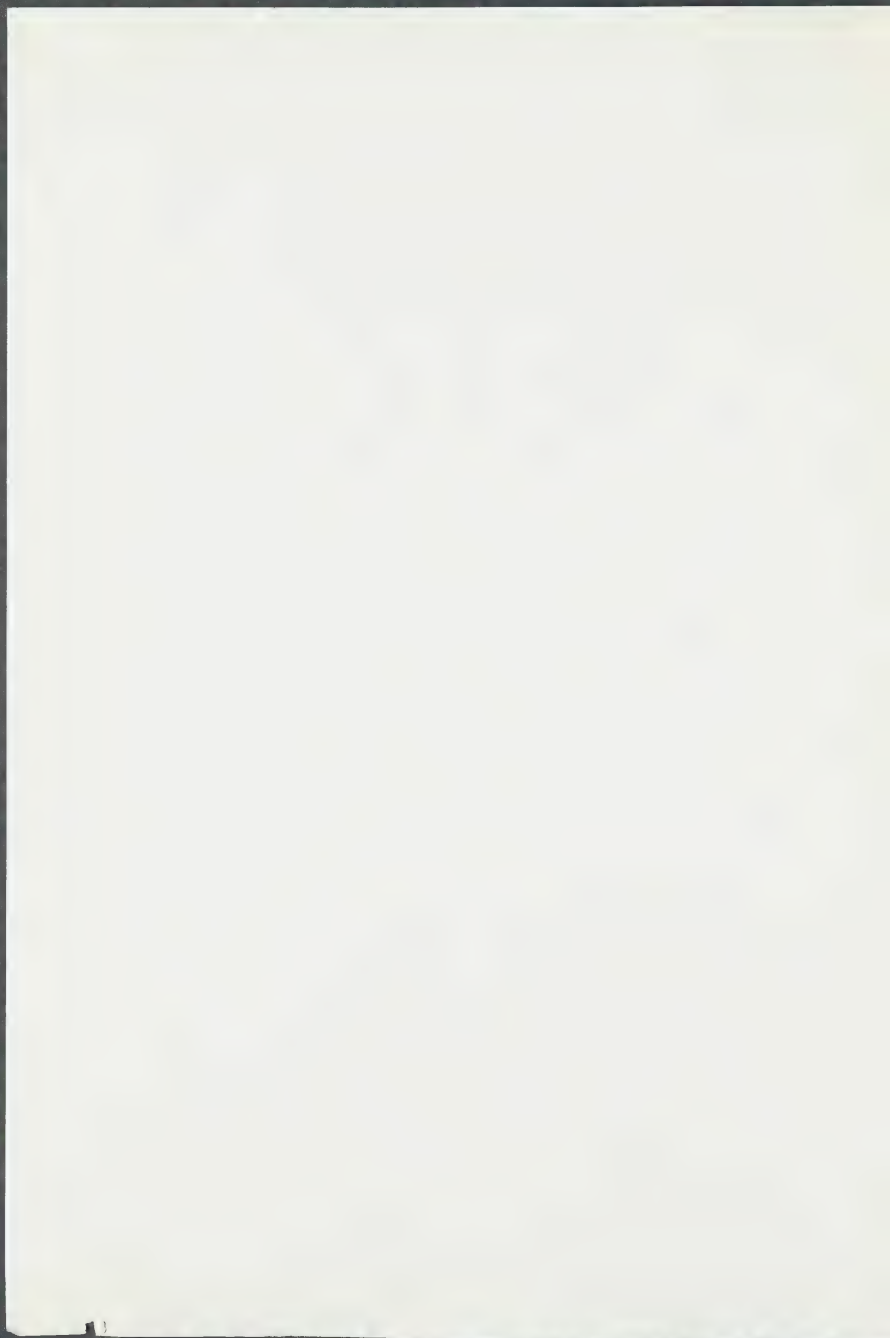
R. de Saint Victor, Rouen, 1822

F. X. Mayer, Vienna

Exhibited

Rembrandt Exhibition, Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam 1898, No. 1.

~~Engraved~~ Engraved by J. B. P. Le Brun, Paris, 1790



Rembrandt van Rijn,

Der Gelehrte bei Kerzenlicht.

Ölgemälde auf Kupfer, 13.5 cm x 13.5 cm.

um 1629/30

Literatur:

Hofstede de Groot, Beschreibendes u. kritisches Verzeichnis d. Werke d. hervorragendsten holländischen Maler d. 17. Jahrhunderts. Bd. VI, No. 240, Der Gelehrte bei Kerzenlicht.

Theodor von Frimmel, Ein Rembrandt aus der Galerie Le Brun. Mit Abbildung. / Blätter für Gemäldekunde. Bd. I. S. 21. Wien 1905/

Rembrandt's Gemälde. Bd. II von Klassiker d. Kunst, herausgegeben von W. R. Valentiner. 3. Aufl. 1908. Mit Abb. auf Tafel 14.

Wilh. v. Bode u. Hofstede de Groot, Rembrandt. Paris, 1897. Bd. I. S. 4 u. S. 40 mit Tafelabb.

J. B. P. Le Brun, Galerie des peintres flamandes, hollandais et allemands. Paris, 1790, Bd. II,

O. Benesch, Rembrandt. 1935. S. 3

W. v. Wurzbach, Niederländisches Künstler-Lexikon. Wien, 1910. Seite 412.

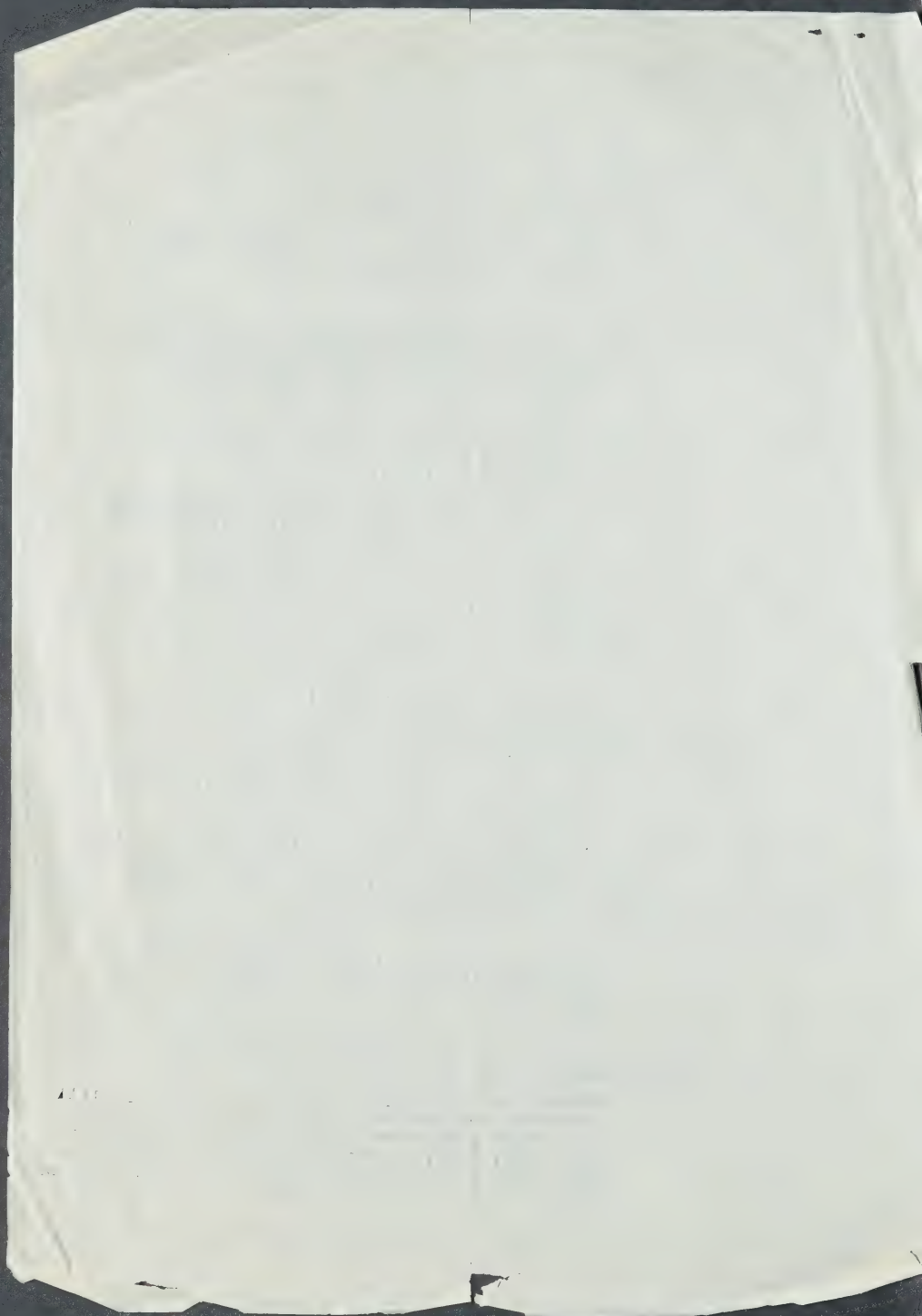
Rembrandt-Ausstellung Amsterdam 1898. Katalog-Nr. 1.

Sammlung Robert de St. Victor, Koen. Auktion in Paris 26. XI. 1822
vorher Sammlung J. B. P. Le Brun Paris, ca 1850
in Sammlung Dubois Wien, dann Franz Max Mayer Wien.

Hofstede de Groot /s.o./: "Zeitweise, nach 1822, irrtümlich dem G. Dou zugeschrieben, sic!, auf Grund der augenscheinlich neueren Aufschrift GDF auf dem an der Wand angebrachten Brief"

Dies später auch, jedoch anscheinend ohne Autopsie, von Bredius u. K. Bauch wiederholt.

Derzeit ist eine Expertise, die sich auch speziell gegen die von Bredius ausgesprochene Zuschreibung richtet, in positiven Sinn vom Direktor der Albertina, Univ.-Prof. Dr. Otto Benesch, Wien, der auch den Rembrandt-Artikel in Thieme-Beckers Künstlerlexikon verfasst hat, in Ausarbeitung.



PROF. DR. J. BRUYN (Universiteit van Amsterdam)
PROF. DR. J. A. EMMENS (Rijksuniversiteit, Utrecht)
PROF. DR. J. G. VAN GELDER (Rijksuniversiteit, Utrecht)
B. HAAK (Amsterdams Historisch Museum)
DR. S. H. LEVIE (Geneentemusea, Amsterdam)
DRS. P. J. J. VAN THIEL (Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam)

REMBRANDT RESEARCH PROJECT

Dr. Alfred R. Bader
Aldrich Chemical Company, Inc.
940 West St. Paul Avenue
Milwaukee, Wis. 53233

Amsterdam, May 28, 1970


Dear Dr. Bader,

Thank you very much for your letter of May 20,
which does elucidate a problem of identity.

We should be very happy to come to Milwaukee in
the course of next year and to study your picture
thoroughly.

Unfortunately we have not, till now, received any
information on the whereabouts of Bredius nr. 426.

Yours sincerely,


(J. Bruyn)

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ALDRICH CHEMICAL CO., INC.

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zögernd zu seinen letzten Arbeiten rechnete, und schrieb: „die kräftige, leuchtende und tiefe Färbung, mit ihren roten und gelben Tönen, und die energische, noch ziemlich fette Behandlung spräche sonst auch für die Entstehung in den fünfziger Jahren.“

Von der „*Jungen Frau am Fenster*“ (die Hendrickje Stoffels) in der Berliner Galerie (Nr. 828 B) heisst es im älteren Berliner Katalog: Charakteristisches Werk aus der letzten Zeit des Meisters (um 1666—1668). In der neuesten Auflage ist das verändert in „Charakte-

des Meisters, die Staalmeesters und die Nachtwache, durch treffliche Beleuchtungsmassregeln in bisher kaum gesehener Pracht zu betrachten waren.

Die allerfrüheste Zeit war durch das kleine Bildchen eines „*bei Kerzenlicht lesenden Alten*“ repräsentiert (Nr. 1, Fr. Xav. Mayer, Wien). Es stimmt ganz zu dem Berliner „*Geldwechsler*“, der 1627 datiert ist. Auch hier noch eine an Honthorst erinnernde Lichtwirkung, aber geschlossener und feiner. Die Ausführung ist noch sehr minutös, Dou-artig, wes-



Abb. 4. Rembrandt, Die Erscheinung Christi an die Emmausjünger. Paris, Mad. Andre.

ristisches Werk aus der späteren Zeit des Meisters (um 1658/59).¹⁾

Die Auswahl der Bilder, die wir fast ganz Dr. Hofstede de Groot zu verdanken hatten, war eine vorzügliche. Man hatte gefürchtet, dass die Ausstellung vorzugsweise nur frühe Bilder Rembrandt's bringen würde, oder zum grössten Teil nur Sachen zweiten Ranges. Aber Rembrandt war in fast jeder Epoche, jeder Manier durch Hauptwerke vertreten, ganz abgesehen davon, dass die beiden grossartigsten Schöpfungen

halb man auch schon einmal früher das Bild mit einer falschen Bezeichnung Dou's versehen hat. Aber es wurde schon 1727 im Haag als Rembrandt verkauft (*een Kaarsgezigtje door Rembrandt van Ryn, hoog 5 1/2 duim, breed 5 duim, 105 Gulden*).¹⁾ Die Masse stimmen so ziemlich. Der deutsche Kaiser hatte seinen in der Kunstgeschichte allgemein bekannten „*Simson und Delila*“ von 1628 geschickt (Nr. 2), trotz der Übertreibung in den Gebärden schon viel bedeutender, mit feinem Helldunkel und Farbenempfindung. Aus derselben

¹⁾ Es steht nämlich fest, dass die Hendrickje 1663 oder 1664 gestorben ist.

¹⁾ Bemerkung im „*Weekblad de Amsterdamer*“ vom 31. Dezember 1808 von Jhr. Flugt van Aspermont.



DIPLOMINGENIEUR
NORBERT MAYER
FELDKIRCH-TISIS, VORARLBERG
CARINAGASSE 61
TELEPHON: FELDKIRCH 21-34

Wien, 16.5.1959.

Herrn
Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 N. Shepard Ave.
Milwaukee 11
Wisconsin
USA

Lieber Doktor Bader !

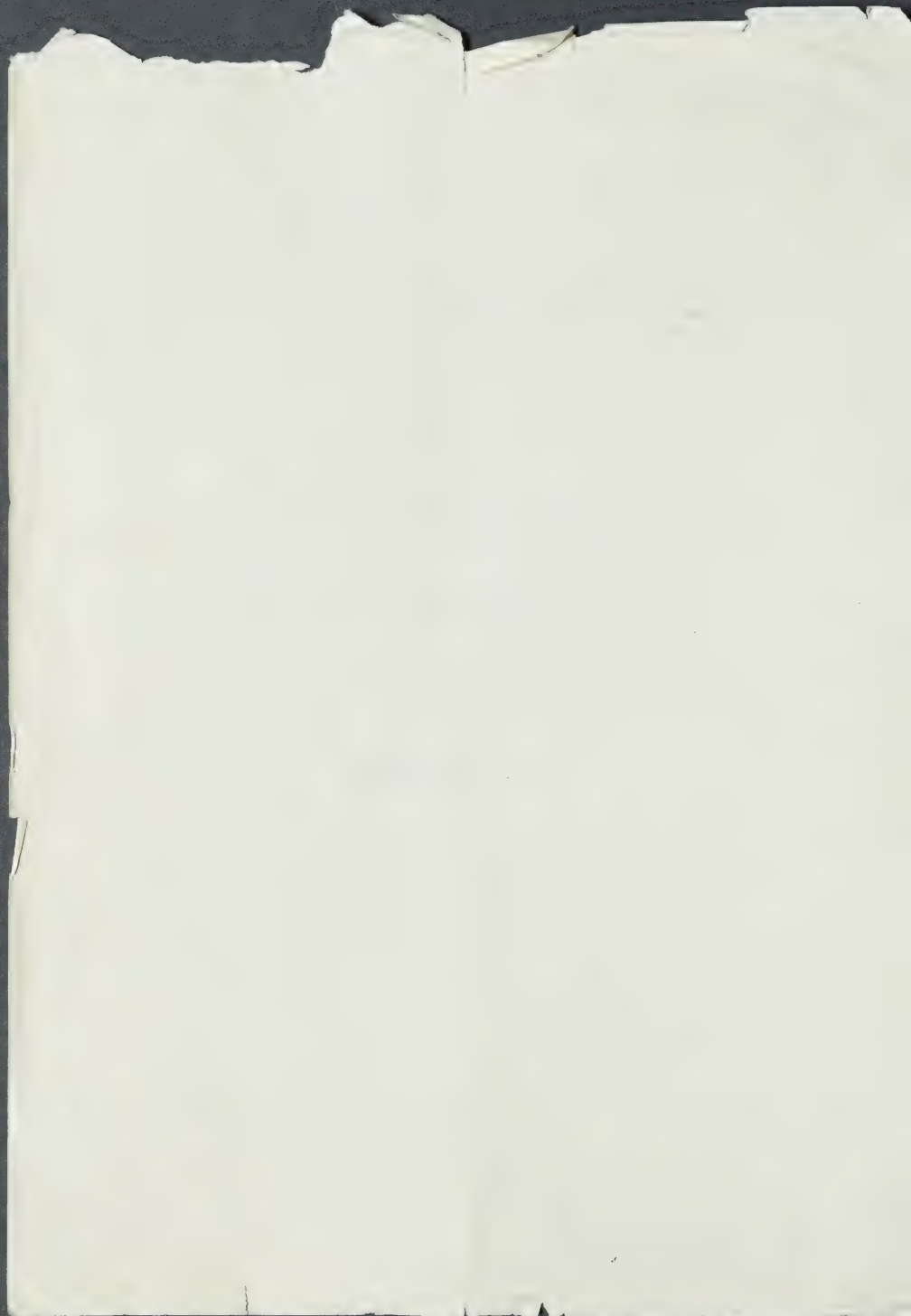
Nach zweimaliger Abwesenheit von Wien, erhielt ich Ihre
Vorschläge für die beiden "Kaufbriefe". Ich komme Ihrem
Wunsche mit beiden Anlagen nach.

Ich hoffe, dass der Rembrandt, der durch drei Generationen
in einem alten Kaufherrenhaus gewesen ist, Ihnen viel Freude
machen wird, und bin mit besten Grüßen

Ihr



2 Beilagen erwähnt.



Dr. Alfred R. Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

Dear Professor Bruyn:

Thank you for sending me the offprints
for C18 and C22.

There is no doubt in my mind that your
Copies of Rembrandt Paintings will be most valuable
for the detailed facts it so carefully records, though
I do not believe that your judgments will be upheld
in all cases. I enclose copy of my letter to
Dis. van de Watering which is self-explanatory.
When I wrote him in March of 1981, I did not
know that he also placed my doubts about your
judgment of C22, and I am glad that he had
the courage to record his in your book.

It is difficult to follow your arguments
on C18 without seeing your discussion on C5,
the Flight to Egypt in Tours. It will be a long time
before your work will be available in Milwaukee.
Hence, could you please send me an offprint or a loose
copy of your discussion of C5. I have long
considered his one of Rembrandt's first early works,

and if it is really by You, we will have to change
our judgment of his work.

I own a portrait of Rembrandt which exists in
at least three other versions, Sections 46, 47 and 47A.
Jacob's list did a mezzotint of his composition. A
reproduction and a detail of my painting is enclosed.
of course, you or one of your assistants would be welcome
to examine his painting in my home

Best regards,

Erica Bay,

April 2000.

January 10 1985.



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Dr. Alfred Bader
Chairman

August 1, 1986

Dr. Christopher Brown
Curator
National Gallery of London
Trafalgar Square
London WC2N 5DN, England

Dear Christopher:

The correspondence with Mr. Taniguchi of Art Life Ltd. will be self-explanatory.

May I just clarify my concern regarding the handling of No. 1, here (for the first time?) called An Evangelist Writing.

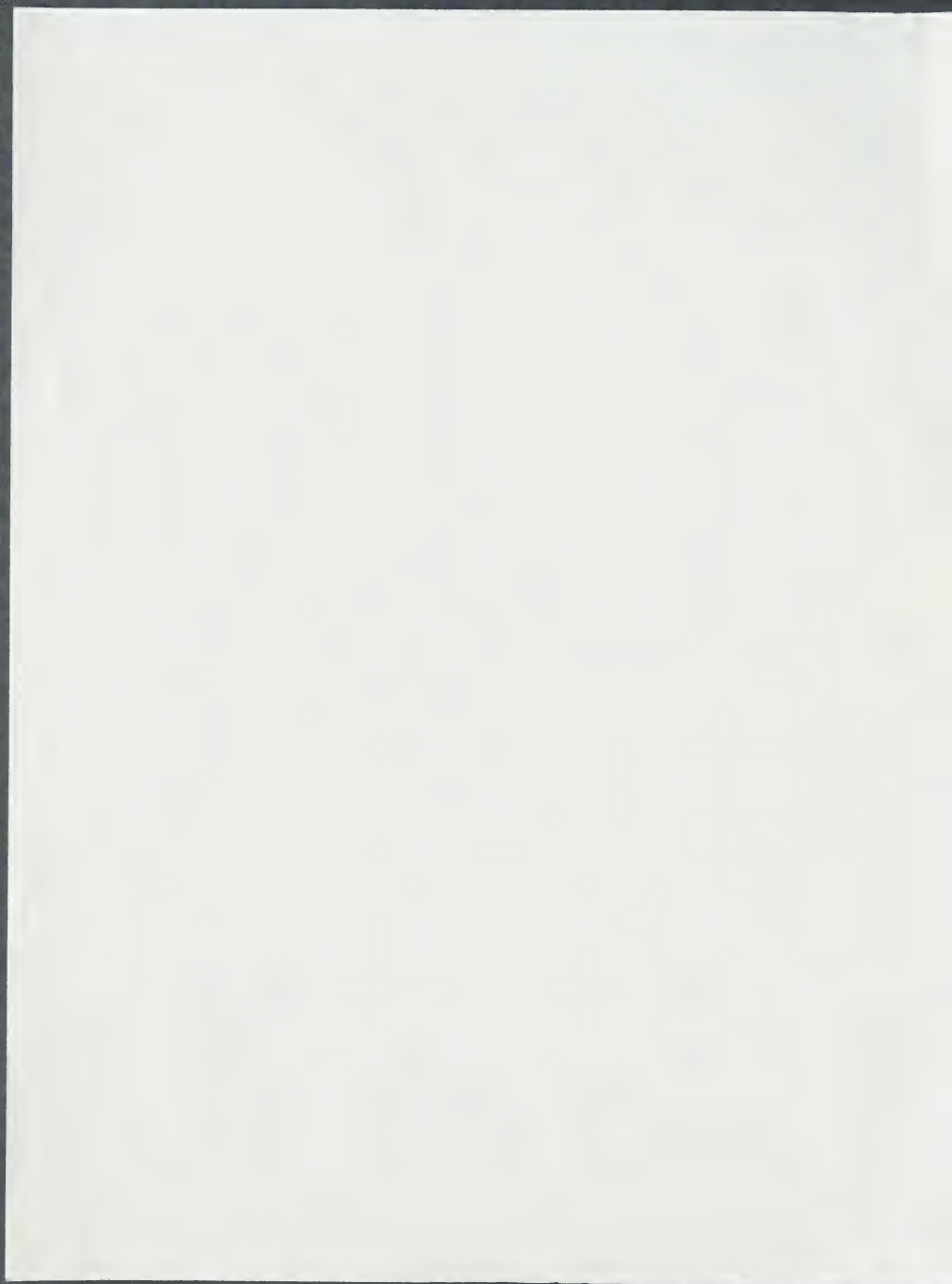
In all the earlier correspondence in the loan form which I received, the painting was called Rembrandt. In Mr. Taniguchi's last correspondence, however, it was referred to as "attributed to Rembrandt."

Of course, I do not wish to demand that the painting be called Rembrandt, when there obviously is a great deal of controversy whether this and the related two paintings, in Tokyo and in Tours, are by Rembrandt or not. I think that the case is stated admirably in Prof. McTavish's entry in the Queen's catalog. My only concern is that the two or three paintings be referred to uniformly. I would find it acceptable if all the paintings are called Rembrandt, or all of the two or three paintings are called "attributed to Rembrandt." You will recall that I urged you to persuade Tours to loan you their beautiful work, because I think that it would be most instructive to art historians to see all three paintings together. That would be, I believe, convincing evidence that all three are really by the same hand, which I believe is Rembrandt. What I would not like to see is the Tokyo Bridgewater Gallery painting called Rembrandt and mine called attributed to Rembrandt when I am convinced that these two paintings and the Flight to Egypt in Tours are by one and the same hand.

Fond regards from house to house.

Sincerely,

Alfred Bader
AB:mmh
Enclosures
cc: Mr. Yuichi Taniguchi





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Herrn
Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53211

FAX 001414 962-8322



*Der junge
Rembrandt*

Kassel:
Schloss Wilhelmshöhe
3.11.2001 - 27.1.2002
Amsterdam, Museum
Het Rembrandthuis
20.2.2002 - 26.5.2002

Kassel, 08.10.01

Lieber Alfred,

eine dreiviertelstunde früher als erwartet bin ich in Frankfurt angekommen und mit einem Wagen von Hasenkamp nach Kassel gebracht worden. Soeben habe ich die Bilder zusammen mit einer Restauratorin ausgepackt; sie sind wohlbehalten und ohne Schaden in Kassel angekommen!

Herzlichen Dank für Deine Gastfreundschaft. Ich hoffe, Dein Allgemeinbefinden hat sich wieder gebessert und grüße Dich und Deine Frau oftmals,

Dein Bernhard

Dr. B. Schnackenburg

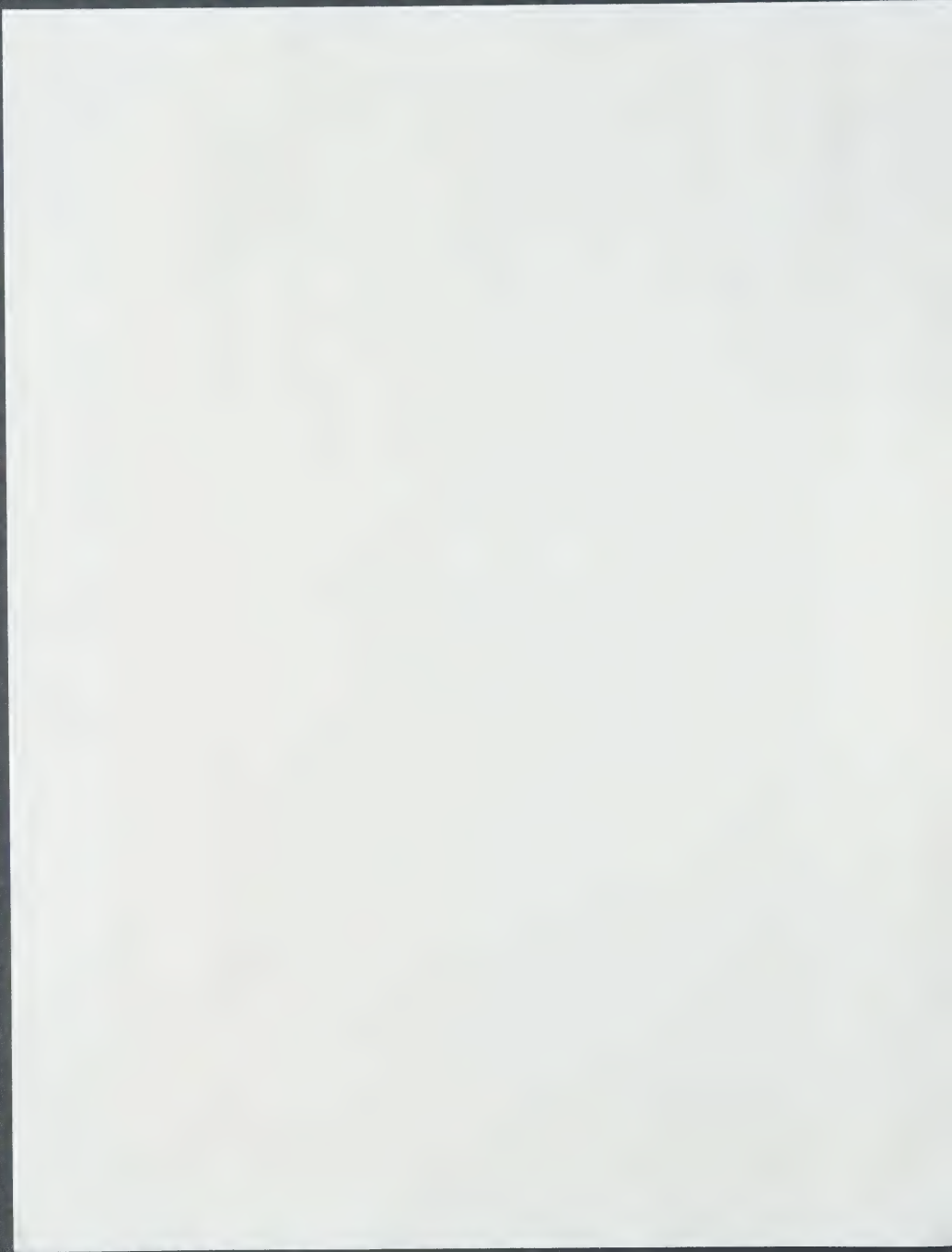
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The Harvard Crimson

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House Bows to Progress

A woman expects the endrapping suggesting the former head of the Radcliffe House Center prior to its removal from the site at Brattle and Divinity streets. The structure will be pulled and transported on Brattle Street to the Episcopal Theological School to make way for the new Little Church Center. Results gave the building to Radcliffe after the main center expanded last year.

Ford Grant Aids Teaching Studies
School of Education Directs Projects for Three Towns

Over 10 million of the \$25 million given to the Graduate School of Education last week by the Ford Foundation will support experimental education projects in Concord, Lexington, and Andover. The Foundation's support of the experiment is the culmination of seven years' work. Francis G. Rippey '38, Dean of the Institute of Education, stated:

"Ford Foundation's grant made to the School last year was the last such grant for this year, as explained, but the present grant will cover the next two years."

Rippey specifically requested an enlarged appropriation because of the difficulty of carrying out experiments in education which have lasting for any length. He also pointed out, however, that when one finds how to conduct such work, educators are tempted to favor one particular which brings fast results and will encourage immediate support rather than slower ones which might be more profitable in the long run.

The Concord, Lexington, and Andover projects which the Ford grant supports will have both broad and deep objectives.

"Cliffes Go Hungry
As Kitchen Closes

Cliffes from Greenough House votes the better part of yesterday's budget for the place to use after Miss Hornbeck, the Head Resident, closed her room for her kitchen as a disciplinary measure. Realizing that she was not certain because some others were not in the club, she decided Tuesday evening, Miss Hornbeck said that no violation of the kitchen regulations was involved. She had advised, Greenough's work had been deferred every Saturday in the house because it is the largest kitchen building on-campus.

Now hearing the report against yesterday's dinner meeting, one "cliffes" dinner meeting. "We'll have to do as the Harvard Country Club," she said. Her words will be carried in the next issue of the student newspaper.

Research Team Radcliffe Announces Positions for Two Deans

Views Leukemia
A team of four researchers from the Harvard Medical School recently made a major contribution to medical knowledge of the treatment of leukemia and other malignant diseases. The research, conducted in both human and animal, promises to stimulate one of the major frontiers in massive reduction tests non-destruction of the body's blood stream.

During periods when the leukemia is controlled by drugs, the diseased cells disappear from the body marrow, and the marrow takes on a normal appearance. The researchers proposed to the marrow and from a part of the normal appearing marrow, injecting it with the leukemia cells again appeared and could not be cultured by drugs.

They then planned to give the patient a large dose of radiation, after which the stored marrow would be transplanted. The experiment with this method has been moderately successful in the dog, but the group notes that much more study is needed before the final work can be completed.

Briggs Case Picked For Castro Speech

Chas. Francis Briggs Case will give the April 12th address at the Harvard Club at Radcliffe Field, the Law School building, at 100 Cambridge Street, on Tuesday, April 12th.

Briggs Case, a student at the Harvard Law School, was selected as orator by one of its members to give the address at the Harvard Club. Briggs Case is a member of the Harvard Law School and is a member of the Harvard Club. He is a member of the Harvard Club and is a member of the Harvard Club.



DEAN WILMA A. KERBY-MILLER

DEAN KATHLEEN G. ELLIOTT

Mr. Wilma A. Kerby-Miller, present Dean of Radcliffe College School, President, former Assistant Dean of Radcliffe College, will be the new Dean of Radcliffe next year.

Miss Kathleen G. Elliott, who is Assistant Dean of Radcliffe, will be the new Dean of Radcliffe next year.

Both appointments will become effective when Mrs. Brattle B. Cravath retires as Dean of the Graduate School this June. Dean Cravath has been in the position since 1935.

Dean Kerby-Miller has served in her present capacity since 1935, when she was the Chief from Wellesley College where she had been Dean of Freshmen. She has been a lecturer in English at the University for 23 years.

In addition to serving as president of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Dean Kerby-Miller is also a trustee of Mount Holyoke College.

Dean Elliott had been a lecturer in the College for 10 years. Until 1932, when she assumed her present position, she served as Director of Admissions at the Anne.

Formerly a trustee of the New York County Day School in Chelsea, Miss Elliott is a member of the Council on Advanced Studies at the College.

Biology Lectures

Professor Morris Lieberman, of the University of British Columbia, one of the world's outstanding authorities on the behavior of bees, will give the first of three Friday Lectures in Biology this afternoon at 7 p.m. in Allston Hall, Room 104. His topic will be "Form of Communication in the Bees."

Dr. Lieberman will also give the second of three Friday Lectures in Biology this afternoon at 7 p.m. in Allston Hall, Room 104. His topic will be "Form of Communication in the Bees."

Reformatory Wing Construction Starts

Construction has begun on the reformatory wing of the Radcliffe Graduate Quad and is scheduled to be ready for use by September, 1939. Because the new building is the first part of the Quad, it marks the commencement of the Reformatory wing.

The Reformatory wing will be under the supervision of Mrs. Brattle B. Cravath, Dean of the Graduate School, who will receive the new wing in the fall. The new wing will be used for the instruction of students in the Reformatory wing.

In addition to a kitchen and dining room which will serve all resident students in the Graduate School, the new wing will contain rooms for 25 graduate students. It is expected that students will continue to live in Radcliffe and Powder House, Union A, North-Bright, and in Westchester.

Debaters Argue Action on China

Advocates of Red China in the U.S. met recently held a rift between China and Russia, Korea, O. Rehnström, former of Ford Business Law, appeared last night in a World Forum address in Harvard Club.

Rehnström contended that American pressure on Red China "often has had the effect of the Soviet's 'Clinging that Chinese literature often meddle with that of the Soviet, to argue that this one will be brought into the open if China had a word in the U.S."

Opposed to recognizing Red China or admitting her to the U.S. William Henry Chasterton, correspondent for the Wall Street Journal, indicated that such action would violate principles of the U.S. Charter. He admitted the possibility of a rift between China and Russia, but claimed that only a "one policy" would be a realistic one.

Rehnström contended that "recognition of Red China would 'pull the rug out from under' the Soviet Union, and that the United States should not be a party to such a move. He argued that the U.S. should not be a party to such a move."

In return, Rehnström said that "the United States would do better to be allied with one that we have always with our complete eye 'Clinging that one policy with regard to China is 'neutral stance' and complete neutrality." He suggested that a new change in American policy would be one that is "active."

Rembrandt Painting Certified as Genuine By Fogg Expert

The original copy of Rembrandt's "An Old Man with a Turban" has been recently identified by the Fogg Art Museum as being genuine. The painting, which was bought by the Fogg Art Museum in 1937, was the subject of a recent article in the "New York Times."

Allen R. Bailey, owner of the art work, had been told by a dealer that the painting was a copy of the original. Bailey had been told by a dealer that the painting was a copy of the original.

The painting, an oil on copper, is a portrait of an old man with a turban. It is a portrait of an old man with a turban. It is a portrait of an old man with a turban.

Early in the Nineteenth Century the painting was bought by the Fogg Art Museum. It is a portrait of an old man with a turban. It is a portrait of an old man with a turban.

Officials Cool to Harvard Fires But Blazes Ignite Student Spirit

By Robert E. Smith

The cry of "Fire!" has always been an irrevocable invitation for students to stop whatever they are doing and gather at the scene. Throughout its history the University has had its share of misfortune due to fires, which threaten University Hall not only because of the losses incurred but because of students' losses during the blazes.

One of the first troubles to arise from the fascination that College students have for flames and firefighting occurred during the controversial term of President Increase Sumner in the late 1850's. An avid theologian, he burned a book on New England witchcraft at a public ceremony in the College Yard. This, it was a College President who started the custom of mass conflagrations in the Yard.

Threatful students delighted in the fall and were infinitely amused by rumors they tried to extinguish the blazes. The students added more excitement to the whole business by offering the College Pump—some source of water in the Yard—the place for the fires.

Seventeenth Century Firemen
Seventeenth century students were also satisfied with setting fires but soon took to fighting them. They organized a volunteer fire department and raced through town on icy jades whether or not there was a fire and whether or not the townfolk would turn in to extinguish it. The students were punished in their misadventure, though: restrictions that held them in the Yard were lifted whenever the word "Fire!" was heard. One historian claims that the young men also looked forward to their fighting or relieving their packed throats with freewater at the local pub.

Discovering that all of this was great fun, the College fire department soon acquired its own engine, which was readed regularly by students. Once, to keep it in shape, the students set a fire on fire. Because the apparatus is slightly defective the boys nearly



Cambridge firemen extinguish local conflagration.

reached the scene after the neighborhood succeeded in halting the blaze. Undaunted, the students pumped water on the neighbors, who had included upon the boys' penitence. The real compensation for fighting even this blaze was a stock dinner at the Porter House.

There is little wonder that the Faculty devoted part of its June meeting in 1816 to the subject of fires and insurance, which it said "no student be allowed to go to Boston on any alarm of fire, and that no student be permitted to assist in moving any fire engine to any fire beyond the limit of this village."

Bombardier within the College Fence or elsewhere still annoyed Faculty and Presidents. Jared Sparks issued the infamous Laws of 1835, which included the edict that "Any student crying fire, sounding an alarm, leaving their rooms, shouting or clapping from any window, or going to, or being seen at, or going into the College Yard, or assembling on account of such bomb-

fire, shall be deemed aiding and abetting such disorder, and punished accordingly."

Fires, needless to say, were not just a source of amusement for students and a boomer to administrators. Some of the blazes in the University's history, have seriously damaged or threatened property and even lives.

Harvard Hall in 1764

The most famous blaze of the University's history broke out during a period when most of the College students were away. This fire affected the history of Harvard as much as any before or since: all of John Harvard's library, save one book, was lost. In the middle of the night of Jan. 24, 1764, Harvard Hall burned to the ground. The Massachusetts Great and General Court, driven out of Boston by a small pox epidemic, was occupying the halls of Harvard for its mid-winter sessions. Apparently one member piled open fire wood so high and it eventually caught fire.

Flames rose from the hearth to the library to the Agrarian Chamber and in minutes the whole building was a heap of ruins. The Massachusetts Gazette of Feb. 2 reported that Singshown and Massachusetts Halls were in great danger as the wind drove students on the roofs of both buildings. Also the "new and beautiful" Hollis Hall dedicated just days earlier, narrowly escaped although it was windward. The Gazette called the blaze "the most ruinous the College ever met since its foundation."

The village and a handful of students managed to contain the fire, but the building was a complete loss. Even the Governor of the Commonwealth and his Legislature helped out in fetching water after the College pumps became useless in the hours of darkness.

Understandably upset over the disaster, Governor Bernard induced the Legislature to vote funds to rebuild Harvard Hall, to open a fire station for the College and to aid students who lost or assembled on account of such bomb-

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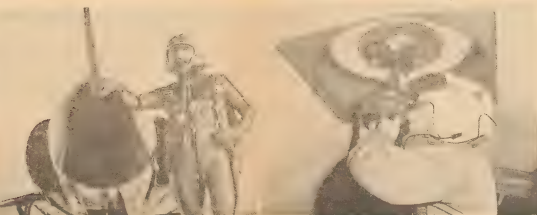
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(Continued on page five)

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Harvard Hall Fire Most Famous

(Continued from page four)
books and furniture. Dozens of money and books were sent from all over the Colonies—and even from the Mother Country. Two years later Harvard Hall was reconstructed at a cost of \$23,000.

President Charles W. Eliot recalled after his resignation some of the first thoughts the University's history. One of them involved a French instructor who used to teach in the University Hall basement classroom in the 1889 term. He had a touchy habit of lining his agenda for the day on the blackboard and hiding it with a curtain so as not to distract his young men in class. Then he would whip the curtain back dramatically and pompously at the right time in the recitation period.

Juvis Accused

One afternoon he stuffed the smoke curtain between the wall and a smoke pipe that ran through the classroom. Early the next morning the chilly instructor lit a fire in the stove and in a few minutes found the curtain in flames. A student on his way to prayers at Appleton Chapel noticed the smoke, and University Hall was saved from serious damage. But the teacher, admonished by Faculty and students, insisted

that Juvis had been pursuing him for a long time and had now resorted to means harmful to the property of the University. The deluded gentleman insisted that the resignation and was never convinced to reconsider.

Eliot Revails Fires

President Eliot himself was affected by two typical dormitory conflagrations caused by student carelessness. One night a classmate of Eliot, who was then an undergraduate in Holworthy Hall, was engaged in feeding his "ramphers" lamp, which suddenly burst into flames. The fire was doused with hot water, however, as was one in a Halls room below Eliot's war later.

"Harvard has had innumerable escapes from fire losses," President-emeritus Eliot reported in 1946. One example was a blaze in the Dunt Hall law library. A week earlier there had raged in Cambridge a chemical fire engine—a gift from the President and Fellows of Harvard University—which rolled from Central Square to save the building.

On another occasion a professor was alert enough to douse sudden flames in a wastebasket in his office in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. If he had not been there, gallons of inflammable alcohol would have caught fire and destroyed the building.

These and several other fires induced the Corporation to take precautions. After 1880 it asked for fire-proof or slow-burning materials in all new construction. Fire escapes were built, collars cleared hydrants added, and fire walls extended. A question of how much fire insurance is feasible for a university was frequently discussed by the Corporation. At the turn of the century the best solution was to place valuable collections in fireproof buildings and to increase night watchman details.

Fires at Harvard seem to come in mysterious series. The Fly Club had two fires within a month in 1932; Halls and Stoughton burned in rapid suc-

cession in the eighteen-seventies; every Final Club has had fire damage since the twenties; and Memorial Hall has been victim of flames periodically.

During the month of March, 1951, the whole University seemed about to get up in flames. It was a anxious time for the Administration and many dormitory residents. On the first Saturday of the month, a Claverly Hall blaze forced students out of bed and into the streets. Damages were set at \$65,000 by fire marshals, who supposed that the blaze was intentionally started in a dormitory students blamed the University for irresponsibility in connection with the fire.

Harvard, in turn, announced that it was under contract for the room and could take no responsibility for damages to student property in case of fires. The following Monday a second serious blaze arose at Claverly. There was no connection between the two fires—but seemingly intentionally so—the Fire Department officials claimed, but they

(Continued on page six)

SIMON DENARO

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Baseball Begins; Nixon Substitutes For Golfing Ike

By BARTLE BULL

For the first time in seven years President Eisenhower will not be on hand to throw out the season's first ball today when the warrenting Washington Redskins face the Baltimore Orioles in the Presidential office in Washington. Today it is his older nephew in Augusta, Ga., who has replaced Vice-President Nixon to perform for him.

Felix Hanon, who suited the Red Sox for two years' experience, will be on the mound for the Senators as they try to even this season in better style than they did the last, when they dropped their first thirteen contests. Jack Hutchinson may be hurting for Baltimore, but the Orioles may have to play without Billy Klavan, a longtime Red Sox hopeful, who has injured himself in his bedroom Monday night.

Gov. Happy Chandler of Kentucky will not sit for a baseball commissioner's news to open the National League season in Cincinnati this afternoon. Frank Piazza will be playing for the Reds against his old teammate, the Pirates' President Bressanetti, who had played in— and in two weeks, arrived in Augusta, Georgia, and reportedly is planning to play and stay for about two weeks. The President went directly from his plane to the Augusta National Golf Club fairways where the Masters Tournament was completed two days earlier and where a special cottage is kept for him.

According to reliable sources, he is "hitting the ball well."

NOTICE COLUMN

Official

Freshman Project—Training—Spring Activity is now in progress. Change may be made at 400 Boylston St.

All Men—Dana von Dade announces that Freshman Study Cards and Plans of Study will be set by the Union tonight and may be picked up by PDSY in preparation for the required concentration meeting: April 11, at 8 a.m.

Consumers must obtain the material at 3 University Hall.

All GSAs—Applications for graduate assistantships for 1959-60 are now available at Room 1, Farlow House. Deadline for currently registered students is March, April 15, at 5 p.m.

All Harvardians—Students who are taking advantage of the Monthly Payment Plan for termite use reminded that the next payment must reach the Harvard Trust Company before 2 p.m. tomorrow.

All Men—Representatives from the following companies will interview during the month of April. Students interested in assisting us for interviews are urged to contact the Office of Student Placement as soon as possible.

Thursday, April 9
American Oil Company,
New York Central System,
Telegraph Corporation.

Friday, April 10
Writers—Candidates for public positions of undergraduate correspondence of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin for next year will be about to take place. Examination of applications is the responsibility of the staff office of the office of the Registrar.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
Veld Hall 50
Terminates Employment 1959-60
All students desiring employment during the 1959-60 academic year must complete applications for employment forms before April 31. Harvard Study Office and Faculty-Aide forms also.

Miscellaneous

Artists and Cartoonists—Illustration and design work. Harvard Yearbook, 52 Dexter St. See Listing tonight at 7:30 p.m.

All Bridge Players—Play Duplicate, in 600, 7:30 p.m. in the Gray Room, Holmes Hall, Law School, Call EL 4-4400. If you need a partner.

Conservative League—A constitution will be adopted and officers elected at 8:30 p.m. tonight in the third floor forum room of THH. All members are urged to attend.

to attend

Crimes Key Society—An informal meeting for all Key members and candidates will be held at 3 p.m. tonight in the third floor forum room of THH.

Chessweek—Chessweek will be held on Monday, April 13, at 7:30 p.m. tonight in the third floor forum room of THH.

All Football Fans—Drill for Red Sox members will be held at 8:30 p.m. tonight at the Harvard Athletic Center. All members must be led by 5 p.m. on the day of the drill.

Crimes Key Society—Trips for the "Job Safety" for 1959, April 13. All those interested should come with prepared papers for a two-page speech on either side of the topic: "Should There be a Press for the Detection of Crimes?" All who attend should be admitted.

All HCC Candidates—Users are needed for the Lady's Net for Saturday, April 11, at 7:30 p.m. Call HCC office, 100 HSS or Blaine 026, 314-1100.

HCC Members—Full membership meeting Sat. April 11, at 7:30 p.m. in PHH Chapel Room. Contributions, arrears and live TV induction will be discussed and as well as a new method of play selection for next year.

HCC Members and Candidates—All wishing to attend TV lecture and demonstration at Boston University, to be held Wednesday evening, April 22 next, register in office, 7, Center St. by noon 5 p.m. today. Restricted to members and candidates in good standing.

The Lady's Net for Saturday at 7:30 p.m. in PHH Chapel Room. Contributions, arrears and live TV induction will be discussed and as well as a new method of play selection for next year.

All M.R.O.—Relevant tonight, 7:30 p.m. Monday, Thursday, 100 HSS and Harvard House first.

All Harvard Radcliffe—Dr. Helen C. White, Visiting Professor of English at Harvard, will speak on "The Cultural Intellectual" at the graduate meeting of the Harvard Catholic Club tonight at 8 p.m. in PHH. All welcome.

All Independent-Catholic's reading group will play Brandenberg, Stubb, etc. Sat. April 22 at 2 p.m. in House Hall, Room 100.

to attend

All Men and Women—Harvard Radcliffe House Club presentation by Barbara Blaine, violinist, and Joanne Stubb, pianist, April 11, at 7:30 p.m. Plaza Hall, Boston by Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin, and Schubert. Admission free.

All Men and Women—Two shows are needed for each Friday and Saturday performance of Aristophanes' "The Clouds." Those interested call Balch at 81-5888.

All Men and Women—Harvard Yearbook—Addition meeting today, 7:30 p.m., at Chapter 2, 100 HSS, on Business, Harvard, and Art and Lyrics Board.

Philosophy Club—Professor H. H. Price (Oxford) will speak on "Belief" in and "Belief" in the Wheeler Room of the Graduate Center tonight at 8 p.m.

Dr. Charles J. Long, Jr., will speak on "The Last Days of Pompeii" at 8:30 p.m. in the third floor forum room of THH. He will be "Conducting through the University." Admission free.

All Students—The next Scientific Service

qualification test for all those who have not previously taken it will be given on April 20. Deadline for filing applications is April 5. Applications should be filed with the Office of Scientific Service in PHH. The Office of Scientific Service and University Student Placement will be in PHH Hall 2.

All Students—On Friday, April 24, at 8:30 p.m. in Palmer Hall, the Harvard Scientific Music Club will present Barbara Blaine, violin and viola, and Joanne Stubb, pianist, in a program of sonatas by Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin, and Schubert. The public is invited. Admission free.

All Students—The HCC Workshop presentation of "The Muses" by Arthur Miller, at 7:30 p.m. today and tomorrow, at the Alumni Theater, Alumni House.

All Xerxes—There will be an important reception for all members of the above in PHH lobby, 24 p.m.

STAMP COLLECTORS !!!

Come up and look over our stock of U. S. Stamps. (PRICE LIST FREE UPON REQUEST).
SIMMY'S STAMP CO. INC.
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To readers of the Harvard Crimson

The Harvard Conservative League

FORMED
DR. FRIC C. SCHWARZ
Surgeon and Psychiatrist

Commons should be excluded from the Executive of Our Association

3:30 Friday AFTERNOON

Third Floor PHH Admission Free

Free
HOOTENANE
BRING GUITARS
Saturday, April 11, 8:00
Freshman Union

DUET

HARVARD GLEE CLUB RADCLIFFE CHORAL SOCIETY

present
REQUIEM
RANDALL THOMPSON
also: Bach Motet No. 1 for Double Chorus
FRIDAY, APRIL 24
SANDERS THEATRE
TICKETS now on sale at Coop or Harvard Glee Club, Holden Chapel, KI 7-8990, KI 7-4115

When in New York Visit
Chips
14 East 46th St. New York 17, N. Y.
Midway 616-7480

at the Paris Theatre (Behind the Capitol)
146th Street
through April 18
LORCA's The Love of Don Quixote
and Ever After
and a certain color,
Brighton's THE LAST WORD
Tue., Wed., Thurs. 8:30 Fr., Sat. 7 & 9
Sun. Mat. at TR 6-3964
Tickets at Paul Schaefer Gallery

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We sell & Service
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FILLEY GARAGE INC.
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CONTINUING
The Series
"Thomistic Synthesis"
FR. WILLIAM HAAS, O. P.
Thursday, April 9 5 P.M. PHH



OPENING TONIGHT

ENRY V

PART ONE

in
ADAMS HOUSE
at
8:30

Through April 14 (including Sunday, April 12)
Tickets — \$1.25 — \$1.75 — Coop, Mandrake, Briggs & Briggs

May 10, 1965

Dr. H. Gerson
The Netherlands Institute for Art History
Korte Vijverberg 7
The Hague, Holland

Dear Dr. Gerson:

In response to your kind letter of April 20th, I shall try to take my little Rembrandt (H. de G. 240) with me if I can get adequate insurance coverage.

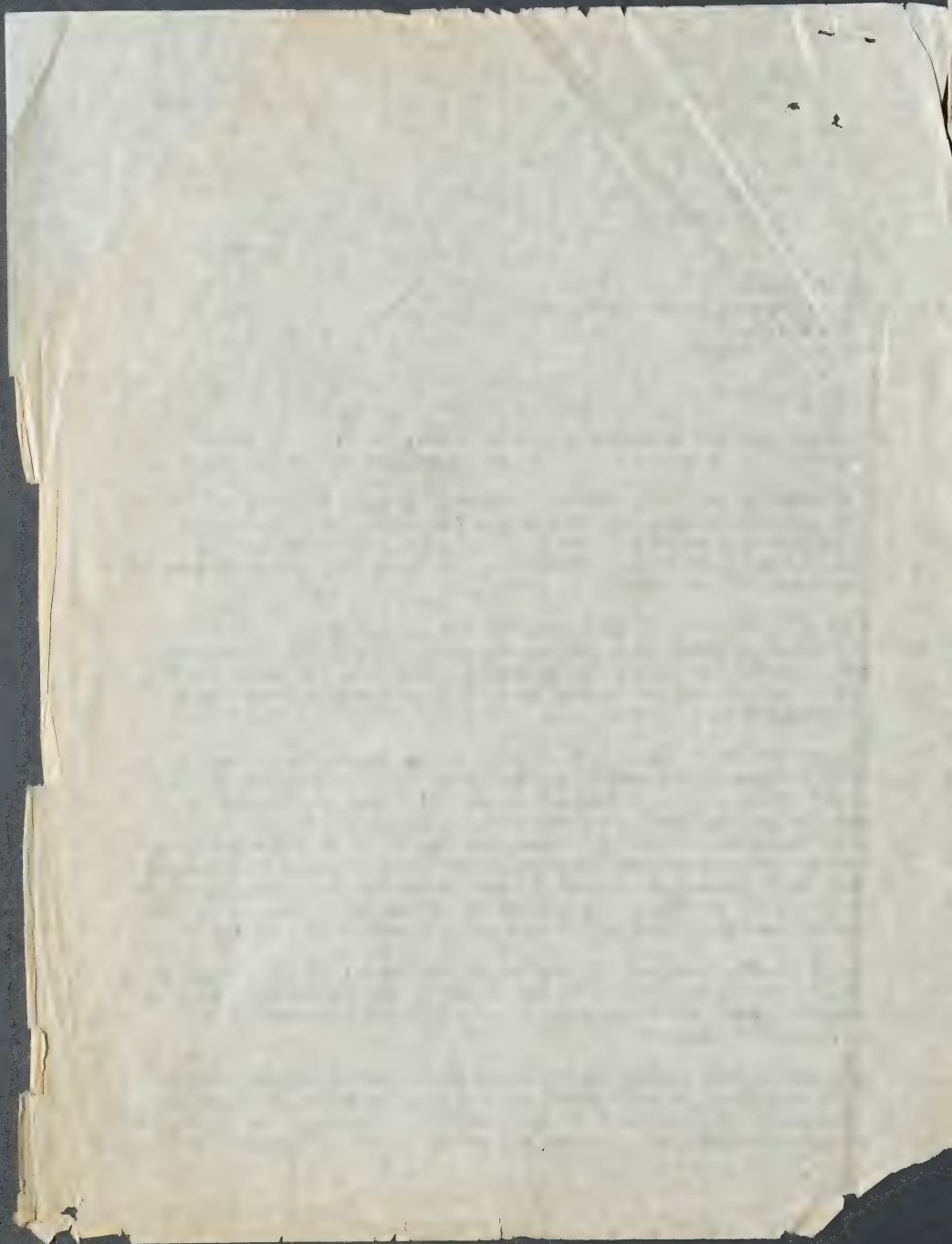
I am scheduled to arrive at Schiphol on Saturday morning, May 29th, at 8:00 A.M. and will then take the first train from Amsterdam to The Hague. If you are not at the Institute that Saturday morning, with whom can I leave the painting? I will be in The Hague only a few hours, as I have to fly from The Hague to Vienna that Saturday afternoon.

I am not familiar with what Van Gelder and Bauch say about my painting, and look forward to seeing these comments during my visit with you. Their saying that the painting is either a copy by Dou, or a work of both Rembrandt and Dou, shows what mistakes even serious scholars can make when they write about paintings which they have not seen.

I myself have shown the painting to Professors Otto Benesch (Attachment A), Jakob Rosenberg (Attachment B), Seymour Slive, and Julius Held; and each have thought this to be an early work of Rembrandt. You know what H. de G. wrote about the painting which he had seen in the great Rembrandt Exposition at the Rijksmuseum in 1898 when this painting was Number 1 in the exposition, and I enclose photostats of what Bredius (Attachment C) and Frimmel (Attachment D) wrote about the painting. In view of Bredius's remarks when he had actually seen the painting, I was unable to understand his comments in 1935 to No. 123 until you told me that the comments were not written by Bredius but by others.

The painting has been questioned by others, most seriously by Coppler in *Les Art*, 13, 29 (April 1914) (Attachment E), but as you will see, the painting is in good company, particularly in that of the beautiful "Disciple at Emmaus" at the Musee Andre Jacquemart.

Apparently Coppler, Bauch, and Van Gelder were misled by the signature G. D. F., which must have been added sometime around 1800, when Dou was considered a better painter than Rembrandt. In any case the signature was on top of the varnish, and I enclose photostat of the restorer in Vienna who took off this spurious signature



Dr. H. Gerson

-2-

May 10, 1965

(Attachment F). Apparently the basis for Professor Bauch's suggesting that this painting is different from the painting owned by LeBrun is the signature, which does not show on LeBrun's etching, and the slight difference in the size of the etching. However, the provenance of the painting from Van der Mark through LeBrun, Robert D. St. Victor, Dubois, and Mayer is fairly well established (See Frimmel Attachment D).

Perhaps you do not realize how discouraging to serious collectors unwarranted comments by scholars who have not seen the original paintings can be. Sometimes it does take considerably more scholarship to say "Yes" than to say "No."

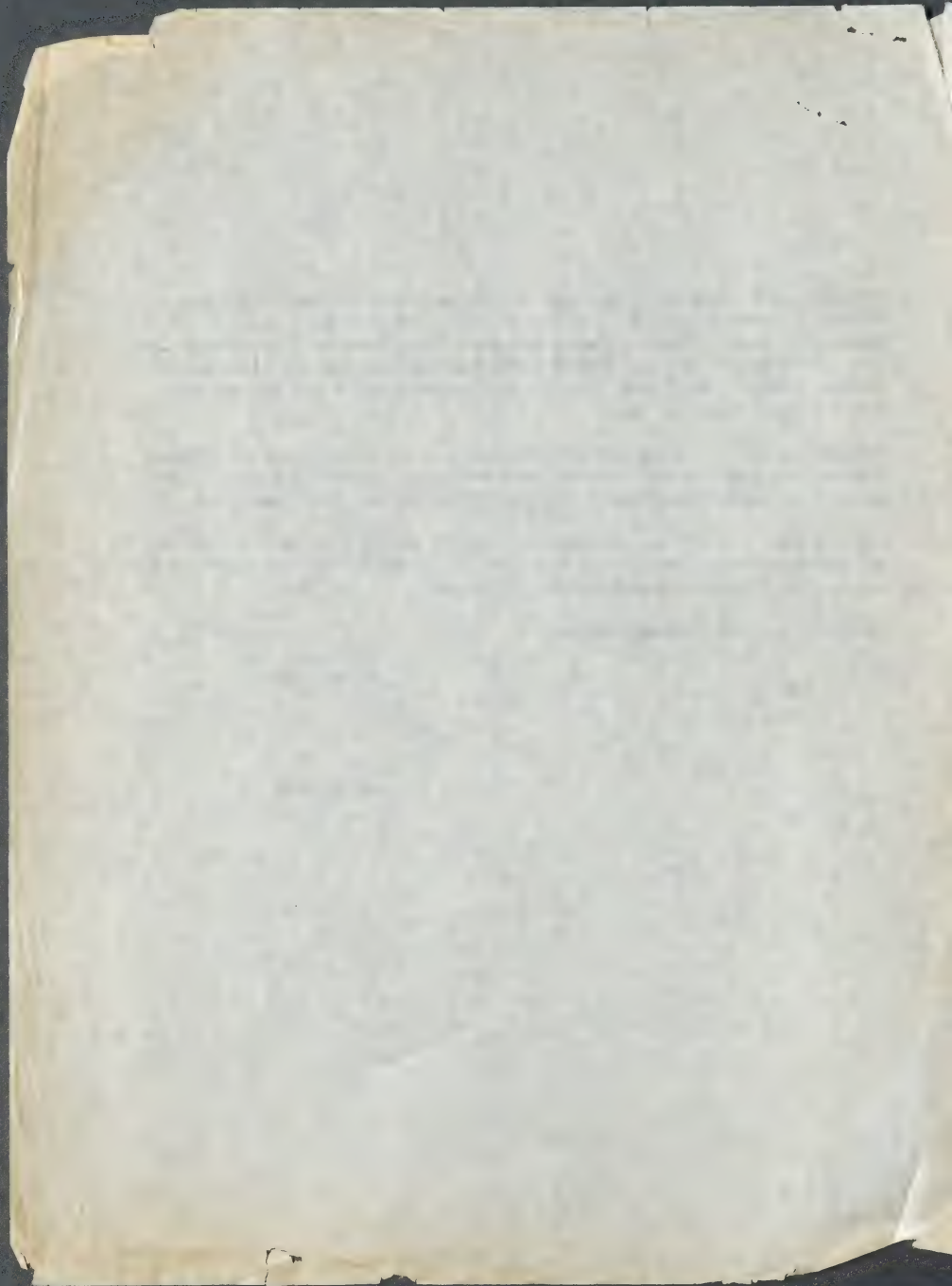
You may wish to send copies of this letter to Professors Bauch and Van Gelder; and naturally I would be happy if they also could look at the painting while it is with you in The Hague from May 29th to July 2nd.

With best personal regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Bader

AB:lh
Enc.





Dr. Alfred Bader
Astor Hotel – Suite 622
924 E. Juneau Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53202
(414) 277-0730
Fax (414) 277-0709
E-mail: baderfa@execpc.com

March 8, 2000

Dr. Bernhard Schnackenburg, Director
Gemäldegalerie Alte Meister
Staatliche Museen Kassel
Postfach 410420
34066 Kassel
GERMANY

Dear Dr. Schnackenburg,

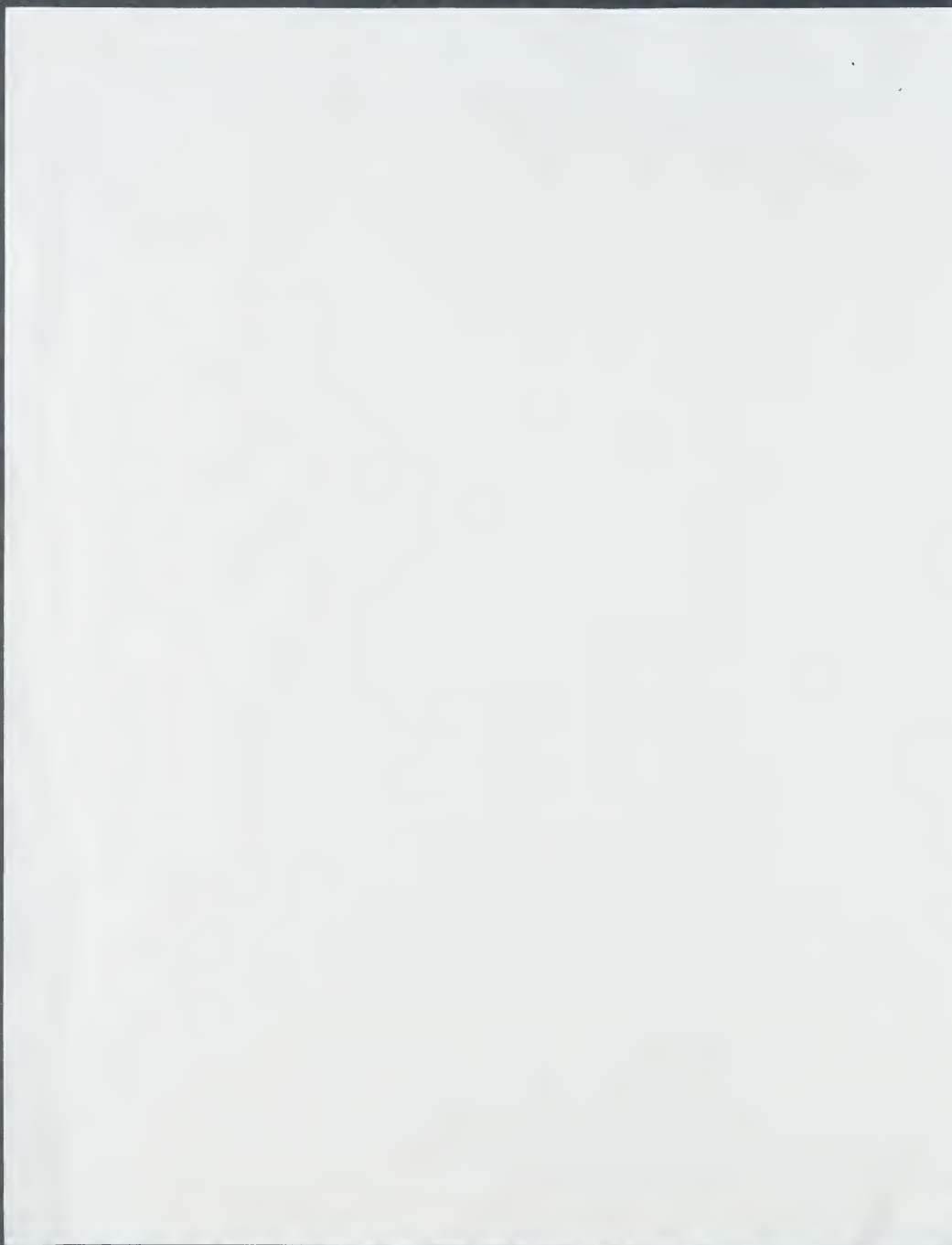
Thank you so much for your fax of March 6th.

I am happy that C-53 is now being accepted; as you know, I had little doubt that this fine work would be.

The title of your exhibition is excellent and truly intriguing.

Of course I would be happy to loan you C-18 together with C-22. It would be great if you could also add C-5 which is by the same hand as C-18.

You might also be interested in borrowing a study of *Rembrandt's Mother* of which there are many versions. The one described in the *Corpus*, C-41, is not very good and both the historians at the RKD and Prof. Sumowski have assured me that mine is one of the two best versions. Photograph is enclosed. Neither version is a copy of the other, which is with a collector in Maastricht. My painting is in very good condition, on an uncradled panel. Of course it would be great if you could find the lost original, either by Rembrandt or by Dou.



Dr. Bernhard Schnackenburg
March 8, 2000
Page Two

C-53, C-22 and A-9 are in what your title will call "the rough manner". It would be particularly good if you could borrow A-9, but the Curator, Dr. Bernd Lindemann, is not very forthcoming. He hasn't even answered my several queries about a totally different matter.

I would loan my two or three paintings only if they were hand-carried from Milwaukee and returned by hand to Milwaukee. Of course the two or three are so small that they could be hand-carried easily. It would be great if you could come yourself and we could then show you our collection.

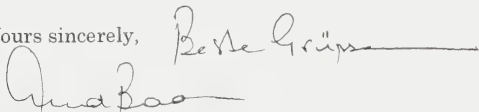
As far as insurance valuations go, please insure C-22 for \$5 million and if you borrow the panel with *Rembrandt's Mother* related to C-41, please insure that for \$100,000. For reasons that will be obvious to you I would like to delay putting an insurance valuation on C-18 until after it has been studied at the Gardner Museum. Several art historians have said that this is by Dou, but I have never seen a Dou that good. But if it is by Dou, it is worth about \$300,000. If, as I believe, it is really an early Rembrandt then it is worth much more.

I do not have an Ektachrome of C-18 but the color reproduction in the Georgia Museum Bulletin is very good. Incidentally, I do not agree with Professor Pelletier that the sketch related to A-9 might be by Rembrandt. It is certainly period but I believe by a student. Of course, if you could borrow A-9, it would be fun to show my brunaille also.

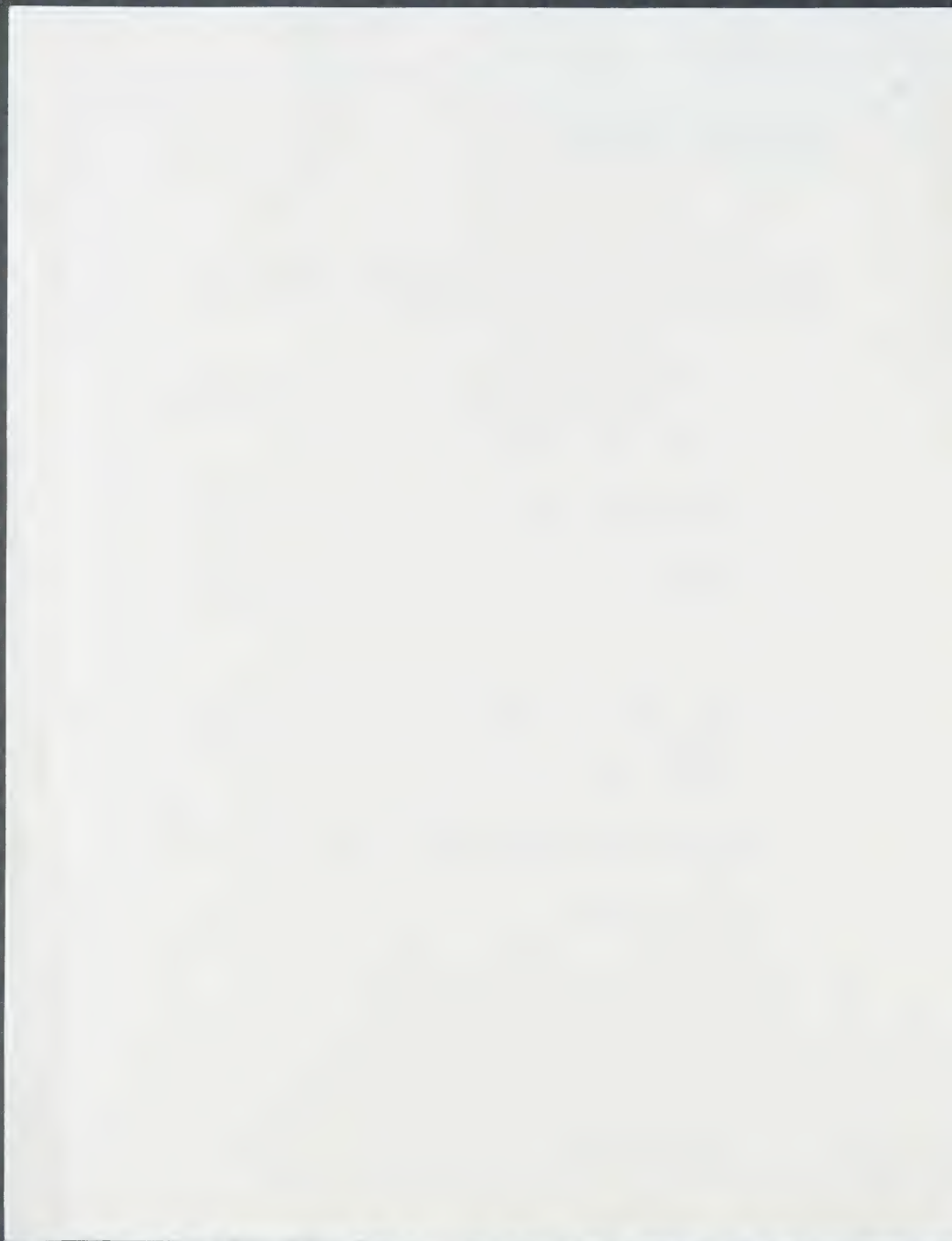
You know how Ektachromes change with time, and so I rather enclose a good color reproduction of C-22. As the printer had the painting at the time this was being printed, the color is very good.

With all good wishes I remain

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Alfred Bader", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Alfred Bader
AB/az
Enc.



Dr. Alfred R. Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

March 16, 1981

Drs. E. van de Wetering
Rembrandt Research Project
Kunsthistorisch Instituut der
Universiteit van Amsterdam
Joh. Vermeerstraat 2 en 17
1071 DK Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Dear Drs. van de Wetering:

In response to your letter of February 17, I don't know whether to laugh or be chagrined.

You wrote that my Bredius 425 is by the same hand as Bredius 432A, that beautiful monogrammed and dated "Flight to Egypt" in Tours, and that both are by a follower of Rembrandt. The "Flight to Egypt" is an enchantingly beautiful work. Who in Leiden in 1627--other than Rembrandt--could have painted it?

My study of Rembrandt's Father (Bredius 633) was engraved by J. G. van Vliet in 1634, and van Vliet, who had been Rembrandt's student wrote specifically on the print that it had been painted by Rembrandt. Christie's has published your agreement that my work was the prototype for van Vliet's print, and so you must assume

- (a) that van Vliet or his publisher erred,
- (b) that the monogram RHL is a fake and
- (c) that there was someone other than Rembrandt in Leiden in 1629 who could paint that well.

To me, these assumptions are unacceptable.

I am a chemist, and my first professional work was as a paint chemist studying paint films. So, I am sensitive to the differences between an early 17th century paint film and a later imitation, and between a genuine monogram and a floating signature. I believe that Bredius 425, 432A and 633 are early 17th century works and that the monograms on Bredius 432A and 633 are the genuine monograms of Rembrandt.

Drs. van de Wetering

Page Two

How does your committee decide whether to call a painting a Rembrandt? There are five on the committee. What happens if the vote is 4 to 1, if the vote is 3 to 2? And do you seriously think a 3 to 2 vote is more meaningful than the opinion, say, of Gerson?

I feel chagrined because I think that you personally have not treated me with the candor that I reasonably expected from you.

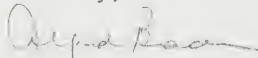
When you visited my home some years ago you looked at Bredius 425 and you told me that you believed it to be a genuine early work of Rembrandt. You asked me to bring it to Amsterdam for study. After that study you brought the painting to Schipohl to help me through customs as I left. The customs inspector asked us whether this was really a Rembrandt, and you replied "yes".

At the time you believed that the painting was a Rembrandt. Your colleagues voted against it, and you have acquiesced. Would it not be right for you to cite your own minority opinion and that of others?

From my rather selfish point of view there is one silver lining to all this. You have declared many fine Rembrandts not to be by him, and some of these will be sold at modest prices because of your opinion. I would not have been able to buy Rembrandt's Father if Christie's had not quoted your opinion.

This will not last very long because art historians will realize on what a scientific house of cards your decisions are based.

Sincerely,



Alfred Bader

AB:mmh



Dr. Alfred Bader

Astor Hotel – Suite 622

924 E. Juneau Avenue

Milwaukee, WI 53202

(414) 277-0730

Fax (414) 277-0709

E-mail: baderfa@execpc.com

March 3, 2000

Dr. Alan Chong
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum
2 Palace Road
Boston, Massachusetts 02115

BY FAX & U.S. MAIL

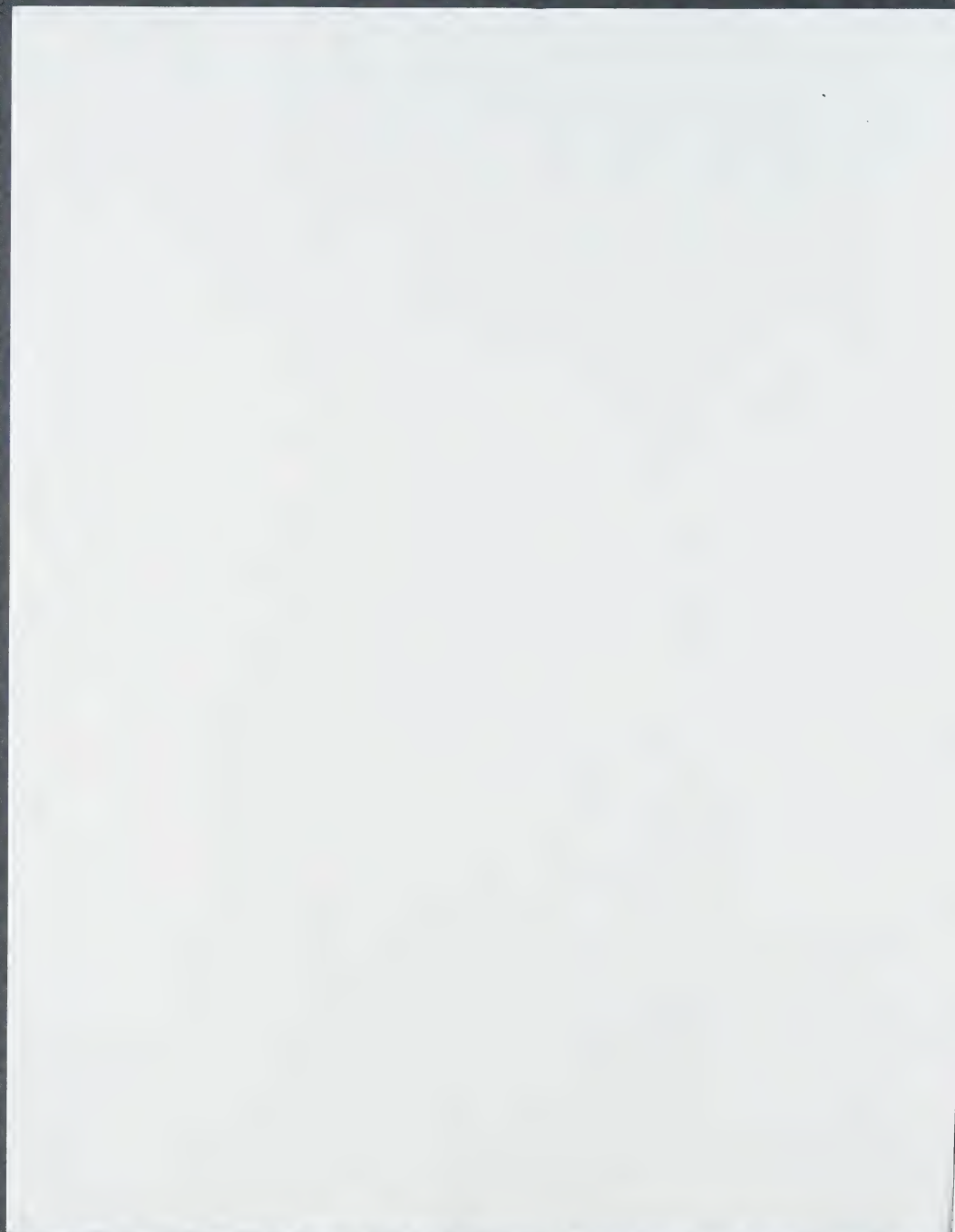
Dear Alan,

Thank you for your fax and the Loan Agreement forms sent yesterday.

I am returning the Loan forms together with a color transparency and a reproduction of the Lievens and a black/white photograph of C-18, together with another copy of the Georgia Museum brochure. The color reproduction of the Lievens is in good color; you know how transparencies change with time. I do not have a transparency of C-18, but the Georgia Museum brochure is in good color.

I am also sending you copies of correspondence about C-18 as well as pretty complete literature references. When Dr. Levie and Prof. Ernst van de Wetering looked at C-18 in my home, they told me that they were certain that it was an early Rembrandt done at about the same time as another early Rembrandt, *The Flight to Egypt*, C-5. I think that Prof. Bruyn so dominated the RRP at the time that his views prevailed, even with C-22. For that, you already have my Loan form.

In a way it is too bad that you cannot also borrow C-5.





Dr. Alan Chong
March 3, 2000
Page Two

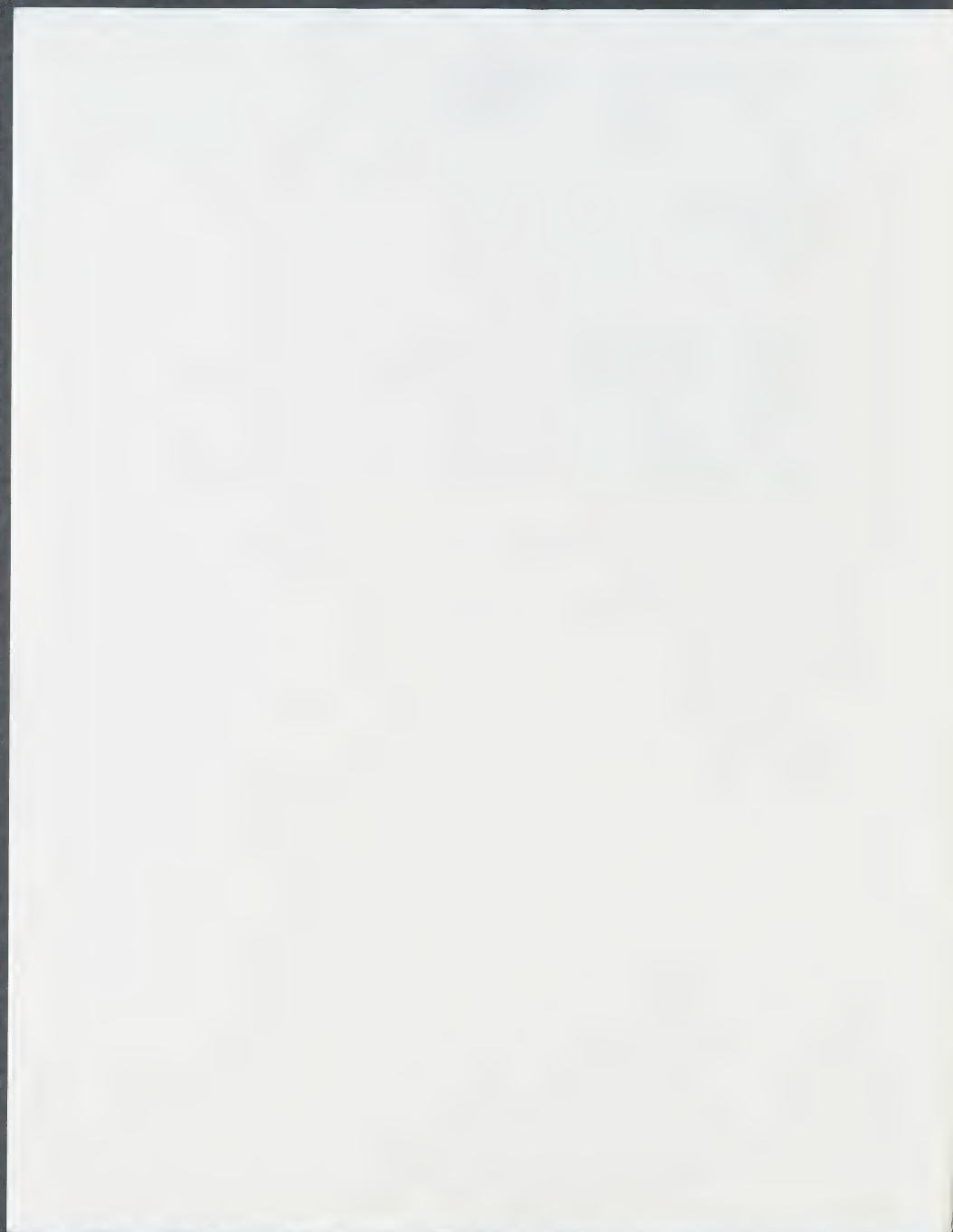
Whenever I ship paintings to exhibitions the Milwaukee Art Museum helps with the packing. But in the case of the three paintings you are borrowing I presume that no agent is necessary because either you or someone you send will hand carry these. Please book the flights on Midwest Express, preferably over a Saturday to keep the round trip cost to about \$200. I will be glad to have packing material ready and take you or your representative to the airport and you can then have someone pick up that person with the paintings at Logan Airport.

As I am loaning three paintings, I would very much appreciate three catalogues.

With all good wishes for a great show I remain

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Bader
AB/az /
Enc. - by mail





The painting, as first reproduced above,
size 139 x 139 mm, representing an Old-World
writing by candle - or lamp light, is well
known to me in the original for a period
of many years. It was noted in the following
catalogue of Membrum's paintings:
Smith No. 185, Bode No. 9, Haffner & Co. 186.

I consider it, like the compositions mentioned above, as an original by Rembrandt. In the meantime, our knowledge of the early years of Rembrandt's activity has increased, therefore, the authenticity of the painting can be proved by several comparisons as follows: to the "Money Changer" of 1677 in Berlin have to be added the "Scholar in a lofty Interior", National Gallery London (British No. 472), the "Play of la Mère Chante" in the National Gallery of Ireland, Dublin, and the "Foot Operation" of 1678, W.C. Escher Collection, Zürich (British No. 472). All the paintings mentioned show exactly the same treatment of the whitewashed walls, appear in vibrating strokes of the brush, conveying the same feeling of matter and substance. The figure of the scholar shows the soft, intentionally clumsy modelling which is characteristic of Rembrandt's figures in 1677 and 1678. In this feature, I recognize also the handwriting of the master. The picture is somewhat sketchily painted

and not brought to the last finish (this may explain the missing of a signature), but it reveals in every stroke the hand of the master.

The whole is copying the text of a large volume, which he transfers to a small one.

The same subject and composition appears in a slightly larger painting on wood, which I saw at Goudstikker's in Amsterdam. It was considered as the original by Bredius (No. 44), the present painting (No. 45), however, as a copy. In this regard, Bredius was mistaken. The initials G. D. F. in the placard on the wall, regarded by Bredius as the signature of Gerard Hou, are seemingly a later addition (recognized as such already earlier by Flechtel de Groot).

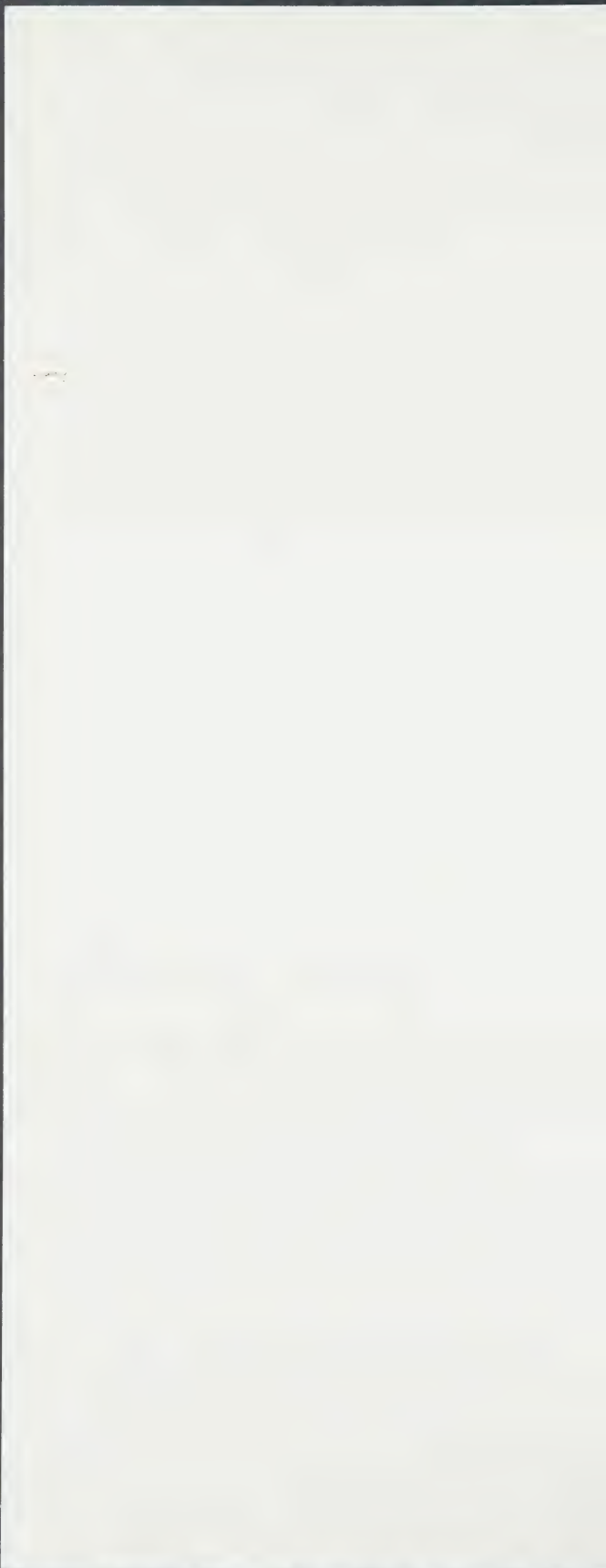
They are also missing in the engraving by J. B. P. Le Bruin in 1790 after the present painting. The painting of Bredius No. 46 is the copy after the present original, which in every respect is superior to the other version. The large shadow thrown on the wall by the figure, is well thought over in the present

portraying but unreasonable in the other, The leaves of the large volume become diaphanous in the candle light, an observation, which was neglected by the copyist. In the upper right corner, we recognize the copper vessel of the "Foot Operation", whereas in Breclius No. 426 it is an unmistakable dark blot.

According to all evidence, the present painting on copper is the original, painted in 1672/78, whereas Breclius No. 426 is a copy painted on wood by one of the master's pupils.

Vienna, January 25th 1915

Otto Benisch



PROF. DR. J. BRUYN (Universiteit van Amsterdam)
D. HAAK (Amsterdams Historisch Museum)
DR. S. H. LEVIE (Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam)
DR. P. J. J. VAN THIEL (Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam)
DRS. E. VAN DE WETERING (Centraal Laboratorium, Amsterdam)

STICHTING FOUNDATION
REMBRANDT RESEARCH PROJECT

Dr. Alfred R. Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

Amsterdam, 17 February 1981

Dear Dr. Bader,

Thank you for your letter of February 11 and for your information concerning Bredius 633. We would be grateful for your permission to reproduce a photograph of this painting as well. As you will see from the enclosed form, we consider it to be a C number, in accordance with our opinion as quoted in the catalogue of Christie's sale on March 30, 1979.

As to the Tours Flight into Egypt (Br. 532A), we agree with you that it is by the same hand as your Old man writing at candle-light (Br. 425). We actually attributed both to the same follower, who, in our opinion, may also have been responsible for the picture in Tokyo (Br. 533). Accordingly, they all three appear among our C numbers.

May we hope to receive the relevant forms back to confirm your permission for reproducing the photographs?

With kind regards,

yours,

E. van de Wetering
(E. van de Wetering)

Dear Robert:

Just you find his paintings?

*532A is one of Rembrandt's
most beautiful early works which
bears an authentic signature - as does
633. who is his great follower
in Leyden ca. 1628?*

I don't know whether to laugh or cry!

Best regards *Adriaen* *Macle 81.*



Drs. van de Wetering

Page Two

How does your committee decide whether to call a painting a Rembrandt? There are five on the committee. What happens if the vote is 4 to 1, if the vote is 3 to 2? And do you seriously think a 3 to 2 vote is more meaningful than the opinion, say, of Gerson?

I feel chagrined because I think that you personally have not treated me with the candor that I reasonably expected from you.

When you visited my home some years ago you looked at Bredius 425 and you told me that you believed it to be a genuine early work of Rembrandt. You asked me to bring it to Amsterdam for study. After that study you brought the painting to Schipohl to help me through customs as I left. The customs inspector asked us whether this was really a Rembrandt, and you replied "yes".

At the time you believed that the painting was a Rembrandt. Your colleagues voted against it, and you have acquiesced. Would it not be right for you to cite your own minority opinion and that of others?

From my rather selfish point of view there is one silver lining to all this. You have declared many fine Rembrandts not to be by him, and some of these will be sold at modest prices because of your opinion. I would not have been able to buy Rembrandt's Father if Christie's had not quoted your opinion.

This will not last very long because art historians will realize on what a scientific house of cards your decisions are based.

Sincerely,

Alfred Bader

AB:mmh

Dr. Alfred R. Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

March 16, 1981

Drs. E. van de Wetering
Rembrandt Research Project
Kunsthistorisch Institut der
Universiteit van Amsterdam
Joh. Vermeerstraat 2 en 17
1071 DK Amsterdam
The Netherlands

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- (a) that van Vliet or his publisher erred,
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- (c) that there was someone other than Rembrandt in Leiden in 1629 who could paint that well.

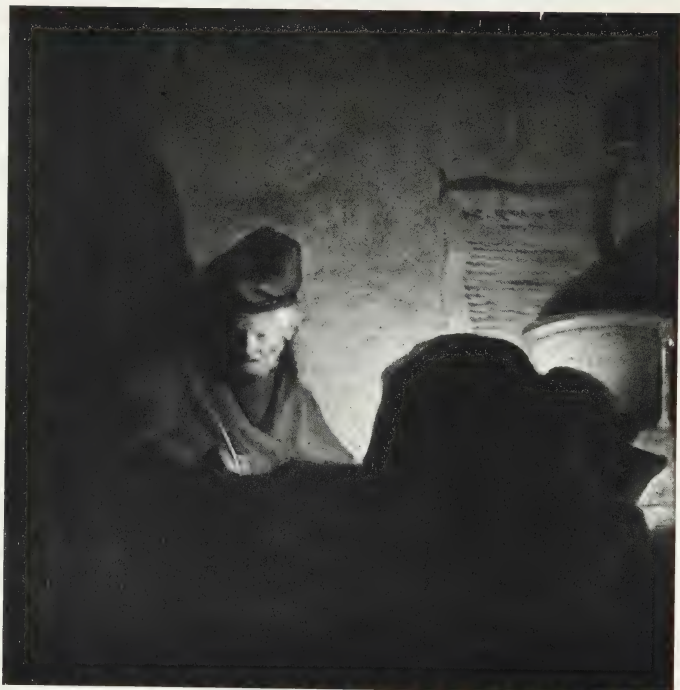
To me, these assumptions are unacceptable.

I am a chemist, and my first professional work was as a paint chemist studying paint films. So, I am sensitive to the differences between an early 17th century paint film and a later imitation, and between a genuine monogram and a floating signature. I believe that Bredius 425, 432A and 633 are early 17th century works and that the monograms on Bredius 432A and 633 are the genuine monograms of Rembrandt.



Holz 36 x 27 cm

Leningrad, Eremitage



Kupfer 13,9 x 13,9 cm (Originalgröße)

Milwaukee. Smlg. Dr. A. Bader

made perfectly clear that thereby was meant the inferior product of minor factories, the position would have been very different. Even if far less had been known about the wares in those days than in fact was the case, then these bulb-bowls, assuming that they were to be regarded as of Chün type at all, could have been one thing and one thing only, namely, genuine

SHORTER NOTICES

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*for Connoisseurs
Illustrated & Published Monthly*



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1

F O T O

The painting on copper reproduced above, size 13'9 x 13'9 cm, representing an Old Scholar writing by Candle - or Lamplight, is well known to me in the original for a period of many years. It was listed in the following catalogues of Rembrandt's Paintings: Smith No 185, Bode No 4, Hofstede de Groot 240.

I consider it, like the connoisseurs mentioned above, as an original by Rembrandt. In the meanwhile, our knowledge of early years of Rembrandt's activity has increased. Therefore, the authenticity of the painting can be proved by several comparisons as follows: to the " Money Changer " of 1627 in Berlin have to be added the " Scholar in lofty Interior ", National Gallery London / Bredius No 427 /, the " Play of La Main Chaude " in the National Gallery of Ireland, Dublin, and the " Foot Operation " of 1628, W.C. Lescher Collection, Zurich / Bredius No 422 /. All the paintings mentioned show exactly the same treatment of the whitewashed walls, applied in vibrating strokes of the brush, causing the same feeling of matter and substance. The figure of the scholar shows the soft, intentionally clumsy modelling which is characteristic of Rembrandt's figures in 1627 and 1628. In this feature, I recognize also the handwriting of the master. The picture is somewhat sketchily painted and not brought to the last finish / this may explain the missing of a signature /, but it reveals in every stroke the hand of the master.

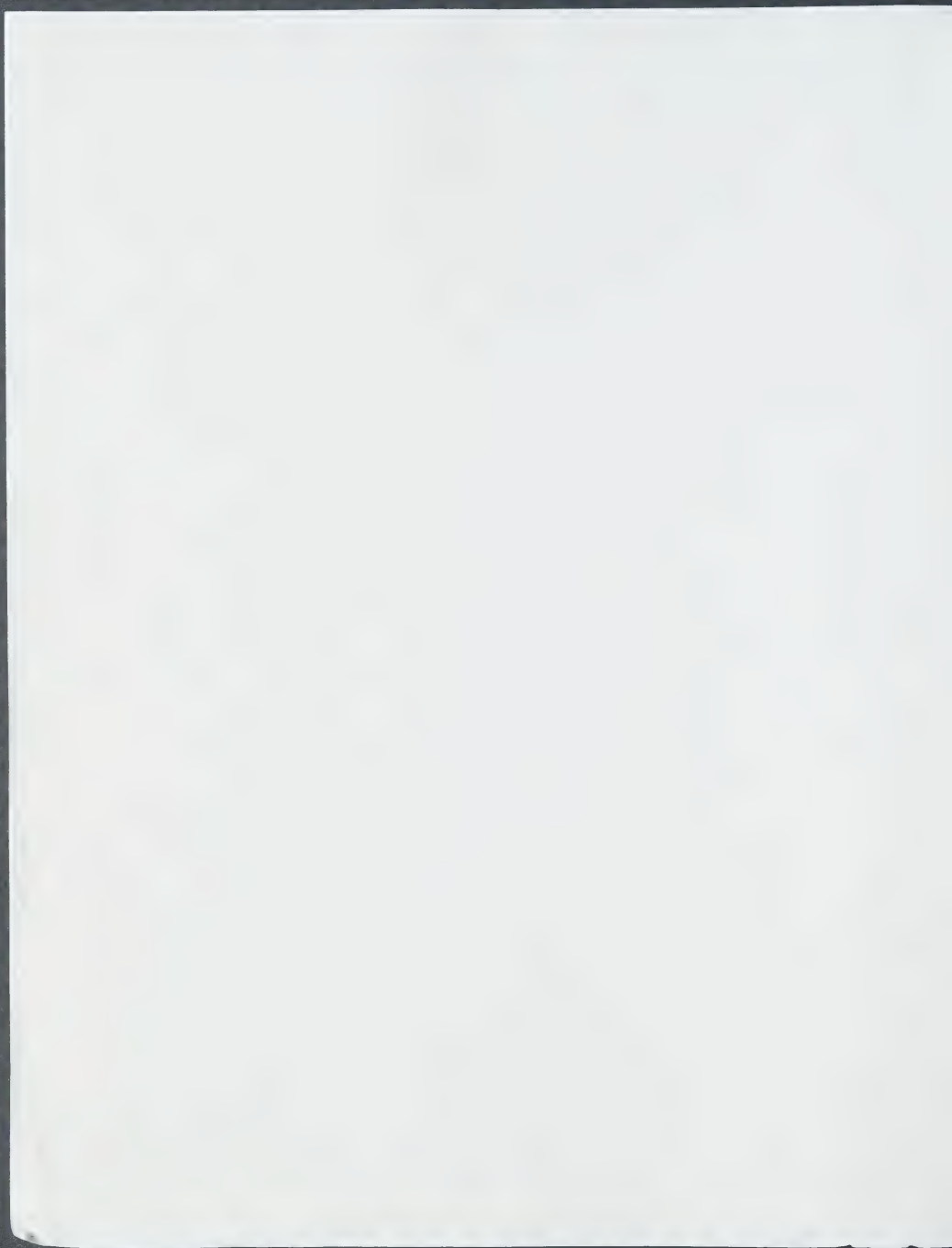
The scholar is copying the text of a large volume, which he transfers to a small one. The same subject and composition appear in a slightly larger painting on wood, which I saw at Goudstikker's in Amsterdam. It was considered as the original by Bredius / No 426 /, the present painting / No 425 /, however, as a copy. In this regard, Bredius was mistaken. The initials G.L.S. in the placard on the wall, regarded by Bredius as the signature of Gerard Lou, are seemingly a later addition / recognized as such already earlier by Hofstede de Groot /. They are also missing in the engraving done by I.B.P. Le Brun in 1790 after the present painting. The painting Bredius No 426 is the copy after the present original, which in every respect is superior to the other version. The large shadow thrown on the wall by the figure is well thought over in the present painting, but unreasonable in the other. The leaves of the large volume become diaphanous in the candle light, an observation, which was neglected by the copyist. In the upper right corner, we recognize the copper vessel of the " Foot Operation ", whereas in Bredius No 426 it is on unrecognizable dark blot.

According to all evidence, the present painting on copper is the original, painted in 1627/28, whereas Bredius No 426 is a copy painted on wood by one of the master's pupils.

Vienna, January 25th 1958.

Otto Benesch m.p.

*I have original
hand written expertize*



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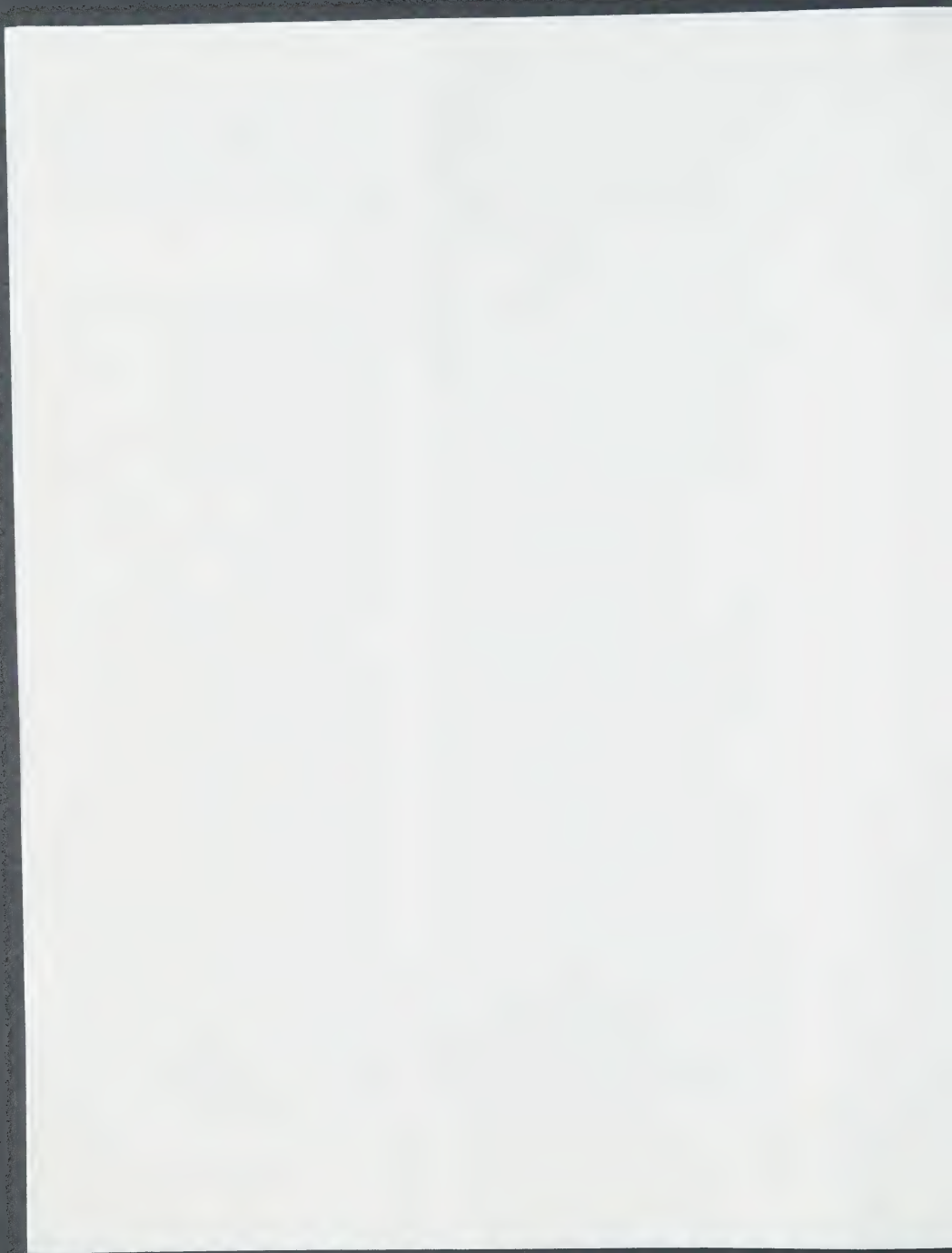
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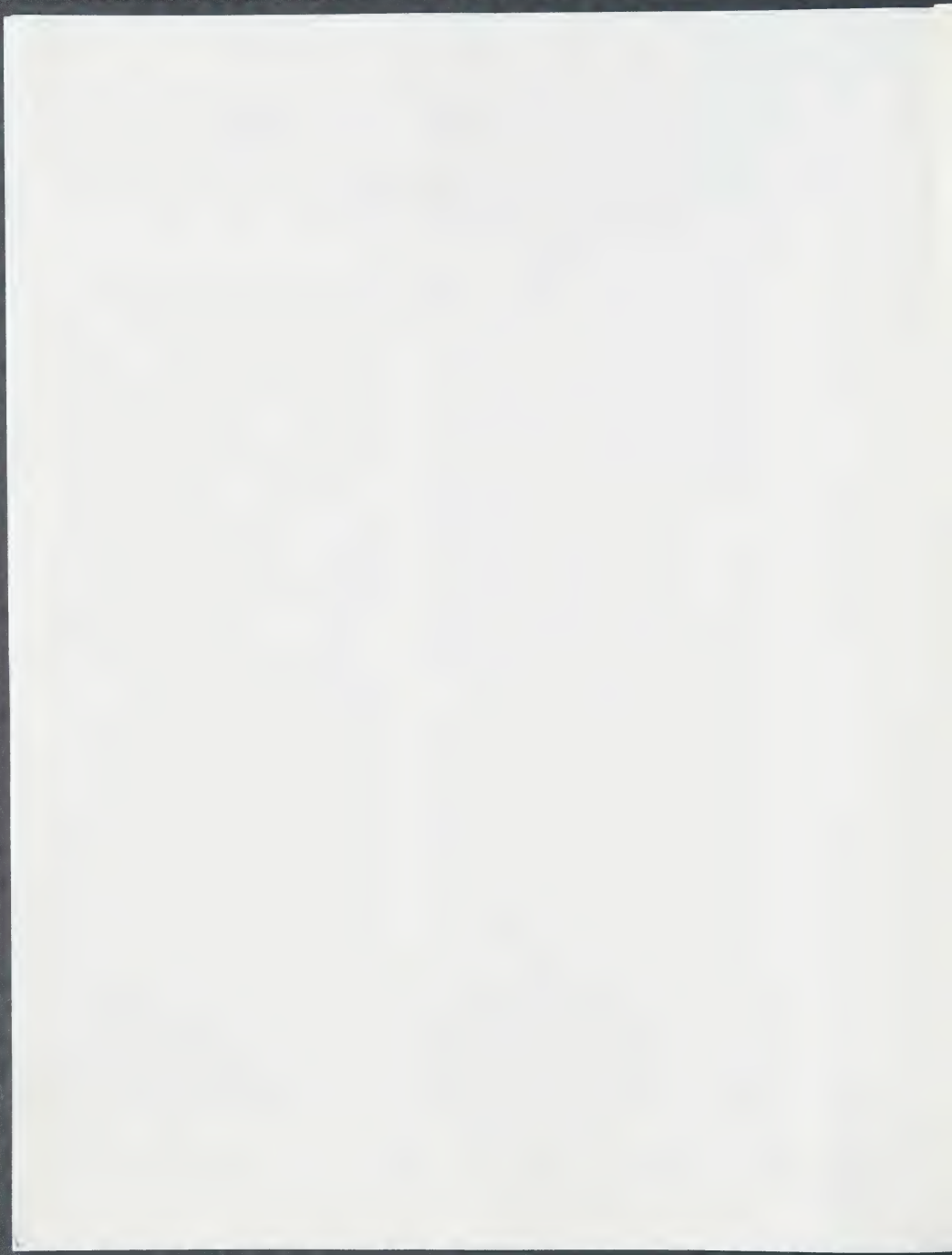
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einige Pentimente nachzuweisen.*) Zu den bemerkenswerten Fällen gehören die Reuezüge an den beiden Morzbildnissen aus dem Jahre 1533 im Maximiliansmuseum zu Augsburg. Diese Bildnisse sind unverkennbare Werke von Christoph Amberger und werden als solche auch von dem besonderen Kenner Ambergers Dr. Ernst Haasler anerkannt, der sie in seiner Inauguraldissertation von 1894 beschrieben hat. Auf einem der Bildnisse ist Herr Wilhelm Mörz dargestellt in lebensgroßem Brustbild. Der dunkle breitrandige Hut hatte ursprünglich im Bilde eine andere Form, als sie jetzt aus der Entfernung zu erkennen ist. Sieht man näher zu, so bemerkt man, daß der Künstler geändert hat. Noch auffallender sind die Reuezüge am Hut und im Hutschatten des Gegenstückes, das die Gattin des erwähnten Herrn Mörz darstellt.

Ein weiteres Pentiment, das gleich den vorher erwähnten bisher übersehen worden ist, findet sich auf der künstlerisch überaus hoch stehenden Ansicht von Delft, die man dem zauberhaften Pinsel des Jan Vermeer aus Delft verdankt. Das Bild selbst gehört zu den bekanntesten und beliebtesten Stücken des Mauritshuis im Haag. Man blickt über ein breites, leicht bewegtes Wasser auf die Häusermassen der Stadt, die sich in verschwommener Weise auf der Wasserfläche spiegeln. Vorne, nach links etwas ansteigend, das gelbliche Ufer. Das Auge folgt dem Saume und findet etwas links von der Mitte des Bildes einen unmotivierten, weich begrenzten Schatten. Was mag der wohl bedeuten? Man prüft nun

die Stelle und bemerkt, daß dort am hellen Uferande ehemals eine dunkle Figur gemalt war. Sie reichte nahe an das dunkle, unbestimmt begrenzte Spiegelbild eines Gebäudes heran und dürfte sich von diesem nicht genügend abgehoben haben. Der Künstler hat nun diese Figur nicht durch Abkratzen getilgt, sondern dadurch, daß er den gelben Ton des sandigen Ufers darüber strich. Mit der Zeit schrumpfte die Farbe und in neuerer Zeit, ist an der Stelle der Figur ein unmotivierter Schatten sichtbar geworden.

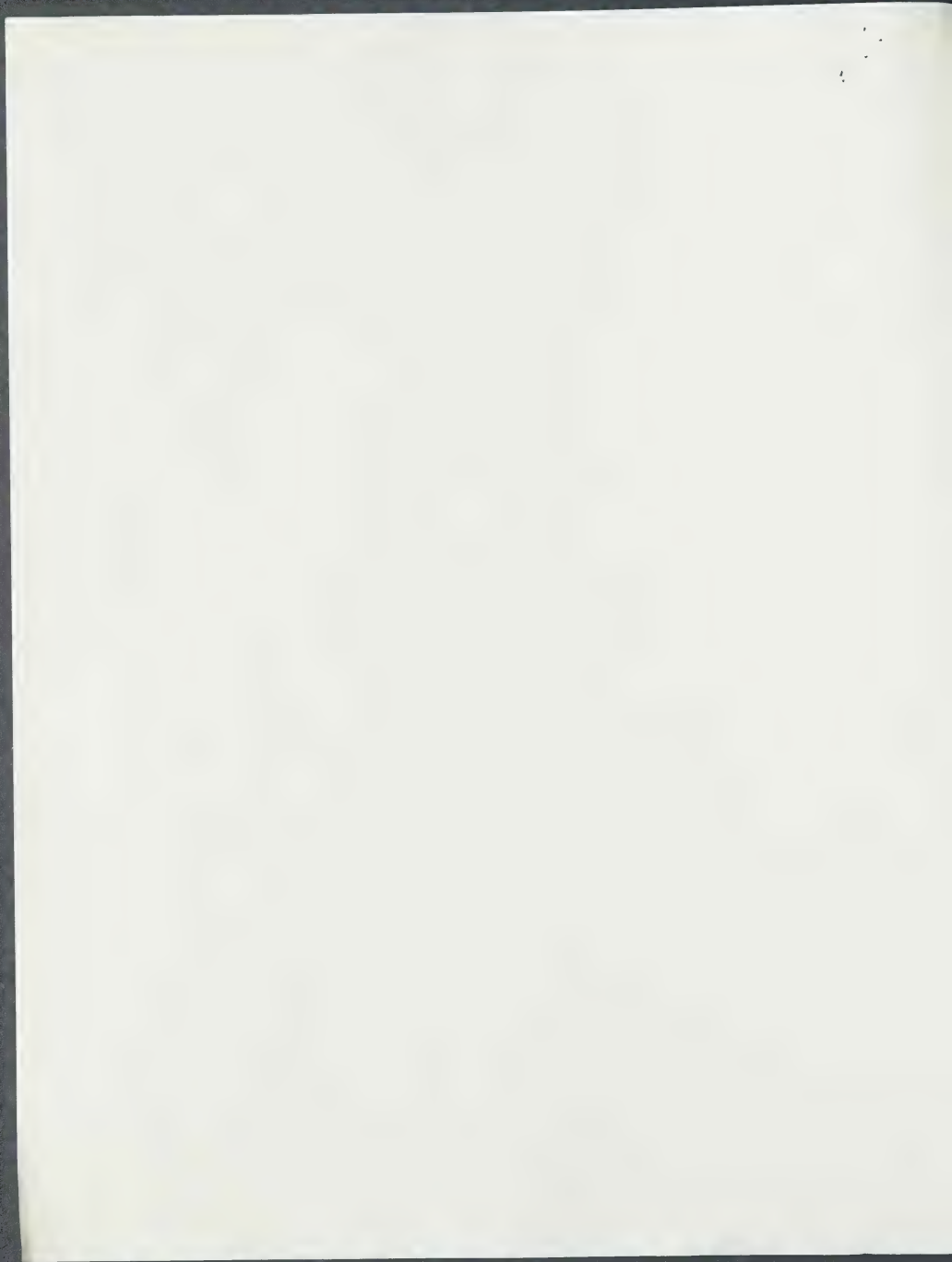
früher

WIEDERGEFUNDENE BILDER AUS BERÜHMTEM ALTEN SAMMLUNGEN.

3. Ein Rembrandt aus der Galerie Le Brun. Am 15. April 1739 wurde mit vielen anderen Bildern zugleich in Amsterdam ein Werk von Rembrandt um zehn holländische Gulden verschleudert. Ganz unzureichend steht es im Katalog als „Een schryvend Manneke“ verzeichnet.*) Keine Abmessungen, keinerlei weitere Charakteristik. Kann das Bild wohl dasselbe sein, das umstehend abgebildet wird? Ich meine, daß die Annahme mit Vorbehalt zu wagen wäre. Ein schreibendes Männchen ist dargestellt, darüber ist nicht zu streiten, und sollte sich die Anwendung des Diminutivs etwa auf die Kleinheit des Bildes und nicht auf die des Schreibenden beziehen, so wäre damit erst recht eine Stütze für die Annahme gewonnen. Denn das Bild ist klein. Es mißt nur 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ im Gevierte (genauer 13 $\frac{1}{6}$ × 13 $\frac{1}{4}$). Den bestimmten

*) Ein Pentiment auf dem Genet Altar der Brüder Van Eyck wurde vor einiger Zeit in der „Gazetta des beaux arts“ nachgewiesen (1904, März, S. 175 ff., J. Six). Beachtenswert ist auch eine alte Änderung an einem Bilde der Wiener Galerie (Stemmanns „Kunstchronik“, 1898, Sp. 290. F. v. Sagburg).

*) Nach Ger. Hoet „Catalogus of naamlyst van Schilderyen met derzelveu pryzen“, I (1752), S. 590.



Beweis für die Herkunft des Bildchens aus der namenlosen Amsterdamer Auktion von 1739 muß ich nun freilich schuldig bleiben. Dagegen läßt sich aus einer Zeit, die etwa ein halbes Jahrhundert später fällt, mit den besten Gründen, die es da gibt, nachweisen, wo der kleine Rembrandt mit dem



Der kleine Rembrandt bei Rätin Leopoldine Mayer in Wien.

schreibenden Gelehrten damals gesteckt hat. Dieser Nachweis ist mir schon gegen 1896 gelungen, er ist auch durch Zeitungsnotizen festgehalten worden. Doch geriet die Sache — in Vergessenheit, und ich habe Ursache, nochmals darauf zurückzukommen. Mit dem Funde war es so: 1893 sah man im Wiener Künstlerhause die Gemäldesammlung des kaiserlichen Rates Herrn Franz Xäver Mayer ausgestellt, eine Galerie, der das fragliche

Bildchen angehört hat und mit der es nach dem Tode des Galeriebesitzers an die Witwe Frau Rätin Leopoldine Mayer übergegangen ist. *) Die Sammlung fand, in den heißen Sommermonaten zur Schau gestellt, verhältnismäßig wenig Beachtung. Immerhin machte L. Hevesi im „Fremdenblatt“ auf

die ganze Sammlung und des besonderen auch auf das kleine Bild aufmerksam, das man damals für ein Werk des Gerrit Dou hielt und als solches in den Katalog gesetzt hatte. Ich selbst schrieb in der Lützowschen „Kunstchronik“ (Neue Folge, V. Nr. 7) über die Mayersche Galerie, stellte in bezug auf das kleine Gemälde fest, daß Dous Handzeichen später aufgesetzt worden ist und daß man es mit einer beachtenswerten Arbeit aus dem Kreise Rembrandts oder Bramers zu tun habe. Damals war der Firnis noch etwas trübe, und erst einige Zeit nach der Ausstellung konnte ich das Bild nach Pettenkofers Verfahren aufhellen und es mit mehr Entschiedenheit als früher dem Rembrandt nähern. Bestärkt wurde ich in dieser

Benennung durch die Abbildung in dem Werke „Galerie des peintres flamands, hollandais et allemands“ vom Malerradierer und Händler J. B. P. Le Brun, das ich um jene Zeit wieder einmal aufzuschlagen hatte. Derselbe schreibende Gelehrte, den das Bildchen darstellt, nur im Gegensinne.

*) Die Sammlung ist in pietätvoller Weise bis heute unberührt geblieben und wird wohl gelegentlich in diesen Blättern besprochen werden.



ist im zweiten Bande der Galerie Le Brun gestochen (157 cm hoch und gegen 15 cm breit) unter Hinweis auf den Namen Rembrandt, auf den Stecher und auf die Jahreszahl 1790.^{*)} Die Maße stimmen zwar nicht bis auf den Millimeter mit den Messungen des Bildchens bei Mayer überein, doch kommen sie so nahe heran, daß die Unterschiede innerhalb der Fehlergrenze liegen, die bei solchen Fällen stets zu berücksichtigen ist. Ich erbat mir eine Photographie und teilte den Fund einigen Bekannten mit, wonach in den „Hamburger Nachrichten“ vom 23. Jänner 1896 eine Notiz über unser Bildchen erschien (von K. Goldmann). Ich selbst berichtete über die Angelegenheit im Wiener „Fremdenblatt“ vom 28. Februar 1896.

Die Wanderungen des Bildes sind nur teilweise bekannt. Wie es scheint, ist es noch in Leyden in Rembrandts erster Zeit entstanden. Mit dem Künstler mag es nach Amsterdam gewandert sein. Ziemlich sicher gehen wir, wenn wir annehmen, es sei 1739 in einer Amsterdamer Versteigerung vorgekommen. Eingangs war davon die Rede. Gegen 1790 war es bei Le Brun in Paris. Danach, so teilt Le Bruns Galeriewerk mit, kam es zu Robert de Saint Victor nach Rouen. Später findet es sich in Wien beim Theaterdirektor Dubois, aus dessen Besitz es zu Franz Xaver Mayer gelangte. Mayer teilte mir noch mit Bestimmtheit diese Herkunft mit.

Überdies findet sich ein Siegel mit D B (verschlungen) auf der Kehrseite. Weitere Siegel bezeugen die Einfuhr auf dem Wege über das Wiener Zollamt, und zwar aus Frankreich. Diese Herkunft wird klar durch ein Siegel mit den französischen Lilien. Dabei der Name Riquier Not(aire). 1893 war der kleine Rembrandt in Wien ausgestellt, 1898 in Amsterdam.

Zur Belebung des beigegebenen Netzdruckes sei angemerkt, daß man sich das Bildchen im wesentlichen braun und bräunlich, in den hellen Teilen gelblich und weißlich vorzustellen hat. Der Backenbart des Schreibenden ist weiß, die Mütze grauviolett. Beim Pettenköfem zeigten sich zahlreiche Übermalungen im dunklen Vordergrund, einige über dem Kopfe des Philosophen und rechts am Reifen des Globus. Eine Signatur kam nicht zutage, doch meine ich, daß man das kleine Bild als ein Werk Rembrandts aus seiner Leydener Zeit wird gelten lassen. Als solches ist es auch bei Sedelmeyer-Bode im großen Rembrandtwerk behandelt.^{*)} Der Katalog der Amsterdamer „Rembrandt-Tentoonstelling“ setzt das Werk um 1627 an. Ich würde lieber gegen 1630 annehmen. Ausdrücklich ist zu bemerken, daß die Signatur: G D F, die auch in der Nachbildung zu sehen ist, mit gänzlich fremder Farbe von fuchsigem Ton später aufgesetzt ist.

*) Die Inschriften lauten: „Rembrandt pinxit“ — „Gravé par J. B. P. Le Brun peintre et Marchand 1790“ — „Un Philosophe écrivant, gravé d'après le Tableau de Rembrandt, peint sur cuivre de même grandeur que l'estampe. Tiré du Cabinet du Citoyen Le Brun peintre et M. de tableaux à Paris chez l'auteur rue du gros chenet No. 37, et chez poignant, rue Serpente No. 14.“ Ein zweiter Rembrandt, eine Darstellung im Tempel, die bei Le Brun gestochen ist, gehört jetzt der Galerie Weber in Hamburg.

ZUR GESCHICHTE DER GALERIE TRUCHSESS-ZEYL-WURZACH.

Eine merkwürdige Erscheinung in der Kunstgeschichte ist die Gemäldesammlung, der die folgenden Zeilen gelten. Die Truchsess-Zeyl-Wurzachsche Galerie war ein umfang-

*) Zur Literatur über das Bildchen nenne ich noch Charles Blanc, „Le trésor de la curiosité“, II. S. 130, und „Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst“, Neue Folge, X. S. 166.



Ausstellung Rembrandt, Amsterdam
8/IX - 31/X. 1898

No. 1.

PHILOSOPHE ÉCRIVANT À LA LUEUR D'UNE CHANDELLE.

A gauche, un savant assis qui écrit sur une table; à droite, derrière un in-folio ouvert devant lui, une chandelle qui éclaire la paroi et quelques objets, entre autres une sphère.

Figurine mi-corps.

Peint vers 1627.

Cuivre h. 0.14, l. 0.14.

FR. XAV. MAYER, Vienne (Autriche.)

No. 2.

SAMSON ET DALILA.

Samson dort, étendu à terre, entre les genoux de Dalila, qui montre sa chevelure coupée à deux Philistins armés qu'on voit approcher prudemment.

Figurines en pied.

En bas à gauche sur une marche le monogramme R H L 1628.

Panneau en chêne, h. 0.60, l. 0.49.

S. M. L'EMPEREUR D'ALLEMAGNE, Galerie de Sans-Souci, Potsdam.

1995

Kunsthandel Rembrandt, Amsterdam
8/IX-31/X. 1898

No. 1.

PHILOSOPHE ÉCRIVANT À LA LUEUR D'UNE CHANDELLE.

A gauche, un savant assis qui écrit sur une table; à droite, derrière un in-folio vert devant lui, une chandelle qui éclaire la paroi et quelques objets, entre autres une sphère.

Figurine mi-corps.

Peint vers 1627.

Cuivre h. 0.14, l. 0.14.

FR. XAV. MAVER, Vienne (Autriche.)

No. 2.

SAMSON ET DALILA.

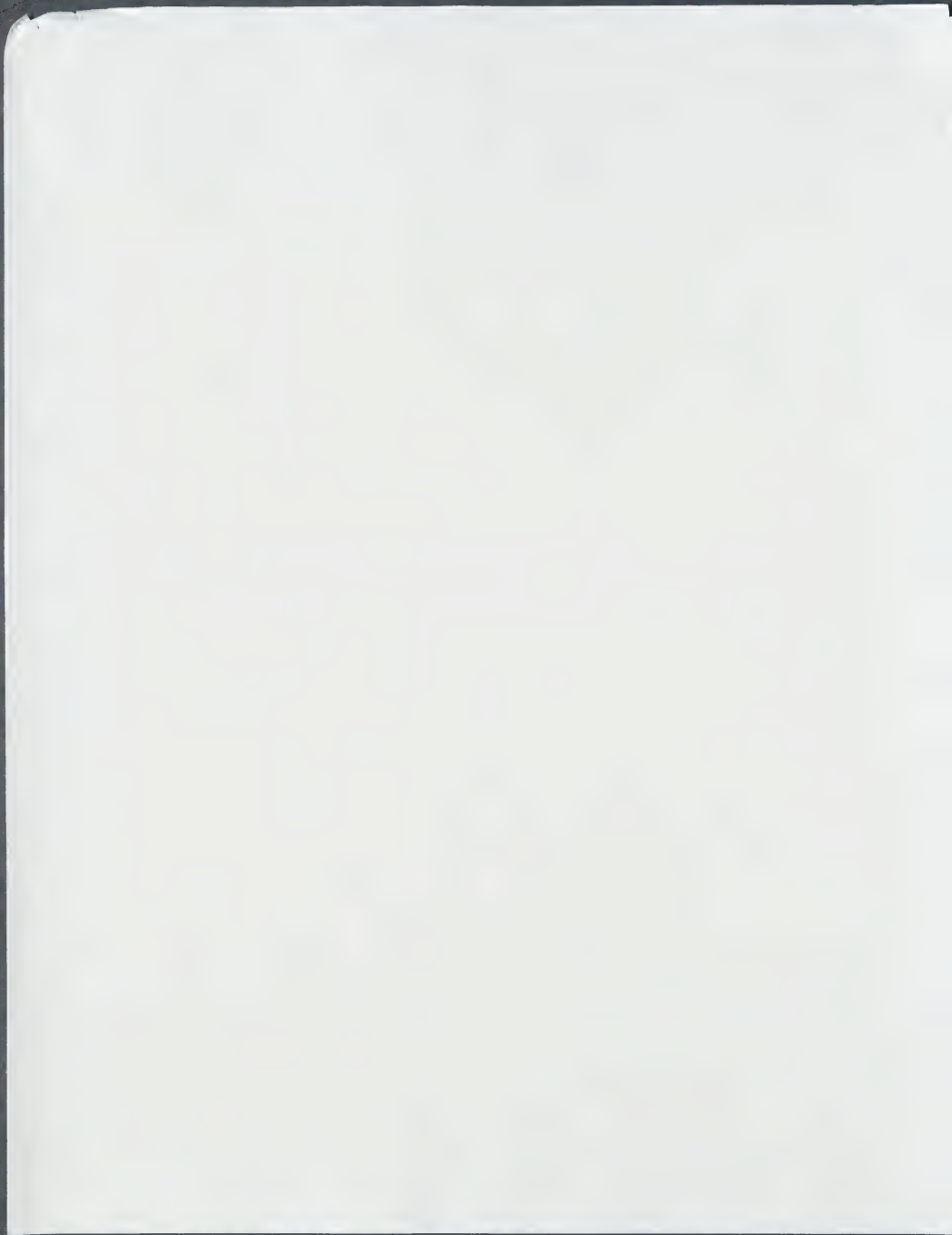
Samson dort, étendu à terre, entre les genoux de Dalila, qui montre sa svelture coupée à deux Philistins armés qu'on voit approcher prudemment.

Figurines en pied.

En bas à gauche sur une marche le monogramme RHL 1628.

Panneau en chêne, h. 0.60, l. 0.49.

S. M. L'EMPEREUR D'ALLEMAGNE, Galerie de Sans-Souci, Potsdam.



F O T O

The painting on copper reproduced above, size 13'9 x 13'9 cm, representing an Old Scholar writing by Candle - or Lamplight, is well known to me in the original for a period of many years. It was listed in the following catalogues of Rembrandt's Paintings: Smith No 185, Bode No 4, Hofstede de Groot 240.

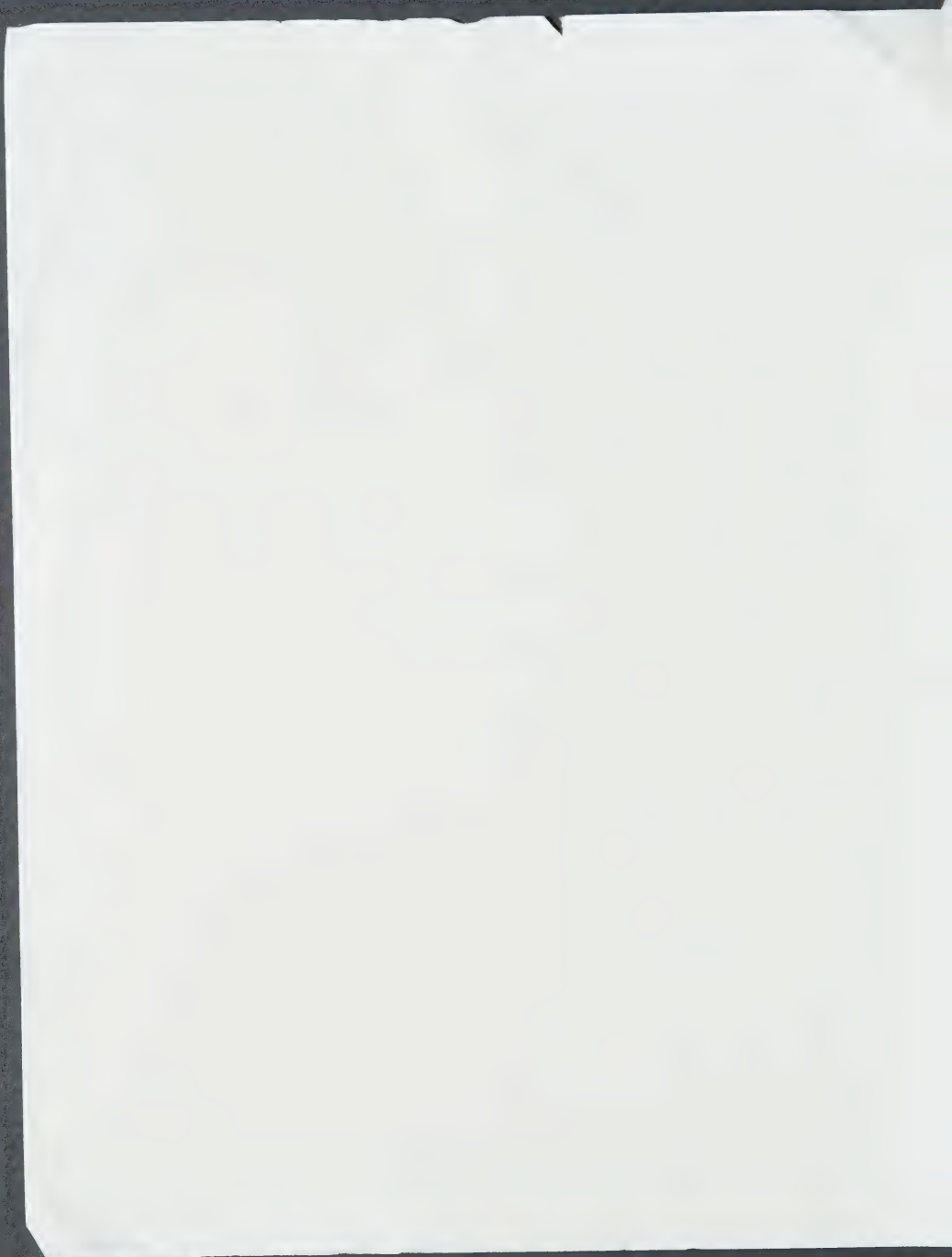
I consider it, like the connoisseurs mentioned above, as an original by Rembrandt. In the meanwhile, our knowledge of early years of Rembrandt's activity has increased. Therefore, the authenticity of the painting can be proved by several comparisons as follows: to the "Money Changer" of 1627 in Berlin have to be added the "Scholar in lofty Interior", National Gallery London / Bredius No 427 /, the "Play of La Main Chaude" in the National Gallery of Ireland, Dublin, and the "Foot Operation" of 1628, W.C. Lscher Collection, Zürich / Bredius No 422 /. All the paintings mentioned show exactly the same treatment of the whitewashed walls, applied in vibrating strokes of the brush, causing the same feeling of matter and substance. The figure of the scholar shows the soft, intentionally clumsy modelling which is characteristic of Rembrandt's figures in 1627 and 1628. In this feature, I recognize also the handwriting of the master. The picture is somewhat sketchily painted and not brought to the last finish / this may explain the missing of a signature /, but it reveals in every stroke the hand of the master.

The scholar is copying the text of a large volume, which he transfers to a small one. The same subject and composition appear in a slightly larger painting on wood, which I saw at Goudstikker's in Amsterdam. It was considered as the original by Bredius / No 426 /, the present painting / No 425 /, however, as a copy. In this regard, Bredius was mistaken. The initials G.D.F. in the placard on the wall, regarded by Bredius as the signature of Gerard Dou, are seemingly a later addition / recognized as such already earlier by Hofstede de Groot /. They are also missing in the engraving done by I.E.P. Le Brun in 1790 after the present painting. The painting Bredius No 426 is the copy after the present original, which in every respect is superior to the other version. The large shadow thrown on the wall by the figure is well thought over in the present painting, but unreasonable in the other. The leaves of the large volume become diaphanous in the candle light, an observation, which was neglected by the copyist. In the upper right corner, we recognize the copper vessel of the "Foot Operation", whereas in Bredius No 426 it is an unrecognizable dark blot.

According to all evidence, the present painting on copper is the original, painted in 1627/28, whereas Bredius No 426 is a copy painted on wood by one of the master's pupils.

Vienna, January 25th 1958.

Otto Benesch m.p.



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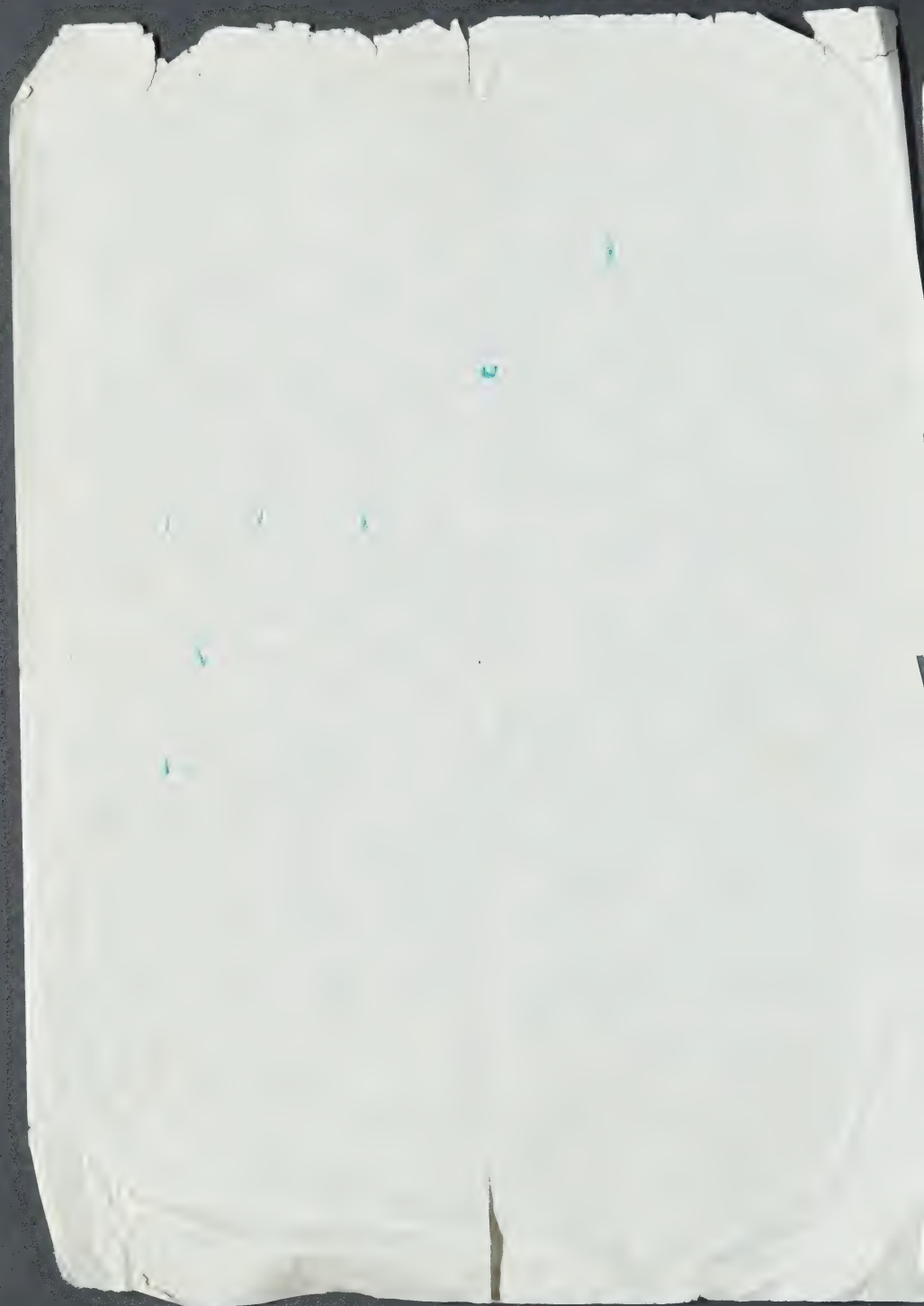
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Otto Benesch m.p.



The Harvard Crimson

The Harvard Newspaper Founded 1871

Entered at the post office at Boston, Massachusetts, as second class mail matter, December 4, 1870. Postmaster: Richard S. Baskin. Second-class postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts. Special delivery postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts. This newspaper during reading carries first class postage and delivery at special rate. Second-class postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts during summer months (last two weeks in January and last two weeks in August). Second-class postage paid at Princeton, Cambridge, N. H., and Burlington, N. H. during the summer months (last two weeks in January and last two weeks in August). Subscription price: \$1.00 delivered in season, \$1.50 in Cambridge, N. H. and Burlington, N. H.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1959

One Less Leader

Charles E. Kennel, Adnan's decision to run for the Presidency of West Germany has added one more worry to the West's preparations for negotiations on Berlin. Now that Adnan has decided not to succeed himself, and Dulles' illness has diminished his political influence, Western policy is left without a clear, certain, and vigorous leadership. Both Dulles and Adnan will have an influence on negotiations, to be sure, but the decisions as to whether West should make a bid for East, what it should demand when it should yield, has not been made as yet. It is clear that leadership must come from somewhere, and these two presidentialists will not have the force they need in the past.

But the anxiety over the loss of these two statesmen may prove valuable if it succeeds in bringing out the diplomatic leadership potential in the West. Dulles and Adnan—can't we mention Chiang Kai-shek and De Gaulle—can't be expected to say sound forever. Already the British press is rejoicing over the removal of one source of opposition to Macmillan's policies, and it is probable that a general "softening up" of diplomatic tactics will occur, whether or not the West's best position remains inflexible.

The crumbling of the Old Order of Western-Soviet relations in a long time. Certainly the idea of a Dulles or an Adnan should not be held hopefully, will not be solidified in an Era of Communism if such is forthcoming. If there are Western leaders who can carry and meet with the best of the Communists then now is certainly the time for us to appear.

Unfortunately, Acting Secretary Herter has been unable to accomplish to exercise this kind of leadership and also to "coordinate all efforts" at the recent North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting proved a poor medium for personal leadership. President Eisenhower could either exhibit this kind of leadership himself, or surrender the policy-making role to Macmillan—the only Western statesman who has shown initiative during the Berlin crisis.

The Playhouse

The Power and the Glory

in registry at the Wilbur

Departing from the sentimentalism of *Paradise* and the social satire of *Wald, Reverend Boston* has a facet; a competent adaptation of Graham Greene's *T-T-Power and the Glory* to his collection. The addition of a face sets this stage version of one of the better recent works stimulates thought, and receives, under Stephen Kane's direction, a careful and well-paced performance.

Against the background of Mexico during the initial period of the 1930's, the first scene in a dramatic fashion is dramatic and powerful. All the time facing the choice between escape and staying on to minister to the peasants, who have struck to their primitive Catholicism during the years of social protest. Twice he has a chance to escape; the first time he is arrested the call of a dying woman, and later he returns from across the border to the aid of a dying man, with

to find that he has been trapped by the police—who have caught him from the opening scene.

Throughout the play, his ideological and practical observations in the police courtroom, and his own reflections on the party line of building back an earth, and who recognizes said line is little too often. As the play progresses, Don Gato is more and more convinced that he sincerely believes in the socialist doctrine he preaches. In his final conversation with the police (adequately though not exhaustively covered by Michael Moberly), he successfully conveys the impression that some latent element is lacking in Vargas' thought, while the police presents the case for suffering.

The other principals range from good to mediocre. Wendell Ellis and Ray Reinhardt as the dentist and the schoolteacher are both fine, and more the other male leads are adequate, but the performances of the women do not come up to the standard set by the men. Robert Skinner's aria, on the other hand, are outstanding. His ill-fated scene presents a facade of the town's buildings, and the female friend for the scenes taking place in the dentist's office, a peasant girl, a hotel owner, a tavern owner, and a restaurant across the border. Each of these roles is imaginative, and leads well up to the scene herein.

It is Mr. Moberly's sure hand, however, that provides the necessary focus. He handles the group scenes especially effectively; indeed, the best moment of the evening comes in some form, when the point is emphasizing a "tableau vivant" in the last of the scenes, more dramatic or far-fetched. As the townspeople, appearing on the dirt floor, devoutly listen to the Latin words, Stephen Reinhardt '59 (who does an excellent job in several his parts) bursts into the bar with a warning that the police are three minutes away. The shock of this personation—Reinhardt's even the audience.

The Power and the Glory, then, while not a great play, is a good play; the same may be said of the person or. Reputations Boston audience is a difficult one, and that with a cast of twenty-eight plus extras—and six different sets. That the group gives a sound performance of a worthwhile play is heartening and encouraging.

—WALTER L. GOLDBERG

The Musings

Some Like It Hot

In an elegant little sketch at the Academy Awards, unbridled the other night, Jacques Tati modestly offered us his *Maigret* mystery, and in the process his greatest self-deprecation probably reached most of the audience, so mightily absorbed in fixating its scores and its tears of lust.

Yet Tati's tribute to early Finlandia films, which differed generally from the modern pattern because it was not altogether unimpressive, was up as well as fastening. *Some Like It Hot*, unlike most recent domestic attempts, follows the tradition of Mack Sennett and Charles Chaplin that Tati served. It's a welcome arrival on the local scene.

Billy Wilder, the producer, director, and co-author of the script, probably took some sort of commercial chance when he chose a transverse setting for his sex spoof. Except for occasional sliding of buttocks, however, the usually gayer Boston audience has little trouble transcending its sidewalk morality—so broad is the funny humor, so obvious the references.

Wilder took much less of a commercial chance by engaging up Marilyn Monroe for her first role in two years. In *Some Like It Hot*, she proves what the playwright, the social critics and gossips have been saying throughout the lengthy hiatus: that the quality as one of the remarkable public personalities of the day. Her talent, as revealed in the film, lies in an ability to convey less in a double *en-voix*—means that she can assure someone the line she thinks of both of them simultaneously. Her presence is like the selling of a dirty joke whose punch line everyone knows, and thus she is, in any immediate, dirty joke.

A sophisticated script, which gets such a good shake from Wilder's direction, contains the right two mutations, joined by Tom Cruise and Harvey's Own Jack Lemmon, from certain liquidation by Chicago mobsters. Witness to a gangland slaying reminiscence of the St. Valentine's Day Massacre, the dignified Lemmon and Lemmon light out for Miami with an alleged band. As girls of loose intentions, the proximity to individualism missions means their motivation is more directed, but somehow they persevere. Celia eventually executes some fancy footwork to win Miss Monroe, and despite every effort to avoid it, Lemmon who has the Broom-in-the-hole of a vacationing millionaire.

While the movie has longer than it measures, it never really becomes tiresome because there move such a frenetic pace. To Miss Monroe's delight, Wilder introduced to the *New Herald Tribune*? For instance (if memory serves) that he would never, possibly never, make another movie with Miss Monroe. She still persists to be a good girl forever and over on the studio lot, because Wilder and Monroe are a dominating combination.

—GARY SCOTT

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Officials Cool to Harvard Fires But Blazes Ignite Student Spirit

By Robert E. Smith

The cry of "Fire!" had always been an irrevocable invitation for students to stop whatever they are doing and grab it at the source. Throughout its history the University has had its share of misfortune due to fires, which consume University Hall not only because of students' antics during the hours

One of the first troubles to arise from the frustration that College students have for flame and firefighting occurred during the convocation term of President Inezraat Mather in the fall of 1907. An odd coincidence be bore of a book on New England witchcraft or a public ceremony in the College Yard. That, it was a College President who started the custom of mass conflagrations in the Yard.

Thereafter students delighted in the fact and were infinitely amused by tapers who tried to extinguish the blazes. The students added more excitement to the whole business by selecting the College Pump—a mile source of water in the Yard—as the place for the fire.

Seventeenth Century Firesmen

Seventeenth century students were not satisfied with setting fires but soon took to fighting them. They organized a volunteer fire department and raced through town on joy rides whether or not there was a fire and whether or not the townfolk wanted them to extinguish it. The students were considered in their own minds as heroes, and it is said that held them in the Yard were kind whenever the word "Fire!" was heard. One historian claims that the young ones also looked forward after fire-fighting to relieving their parched throats with firewater at the local pub.

Discovering that all of this was great fun, the College fire department was equipped with an engine, which was tended regularly by students. Once, to keep it in shape, the students set an old house on fire. Because the apparatus was slightly decrepit the boys nearly



Cambridge firemen extinguish local conflagration.

rescued the scene after the neighborhood succeeded in halting the blaze. Undaunted, the students pumped water on the neighbors, who had intruded upon the boys' prerogative. The real compensation for fighting even this blaze was a weak dinner at the Porter House.

There is little wonder that the Faculty decried part of its June meeting in 1836 to the subject of fire and means for its relief. "Can students be allowed to go on burning down houses, fire, and that 'no student be permitted to raise in moving any fire engine to any fire beyond the limit of this village.'"

Students either within the College Fence or elsewhere will answer Faculty and Presidents. Jared Sparks' interest in the infamous Lower of 1846, which included the burning of the Old Chapel, crying fire, sounding an alarm, leaving their rooms, shouting or clapping from a window, going to the fire, or being seen as going into the College Yard or surrounding on account of such base

fire, shall be deemed aiding and abetting such disorders, and punished accordingly.

Fires, smolts, to say, were not just a source of amusement for students and faculty to Administration. Some of the blazes in the University's history have seriously damaged or threatened property and cost death.

Harvard Hall in 1764

The most famous blaze of the University's history broke out during a period when most of the College students were away. This fire afforded the history of Harvard as much as any before or since: all of John Harvard's 11 letters, save one book, was lost. In the middle of the night of Jan. 24, 1764, Harvard Hall burned to the ground. The Massachusetts Green and General Court, driven out of Boston by a small pox epidemic, was conveying the halls of Harvard for its endowment system. Apparently one student piled open fire wood to high and it eventually caught fire.

Flames rose from the hearth to the library to the Aquarian Chamber and in minutes the whole building was a heap of ruins. The *Massachusetts Gazette* and *Fish* reported that Stoughton and Massachusetts Halls were in great danger as the wind drove embers on the roofs of both buildings. Also the "very beautiful" Halls Hall dedicated just days earlier, narrowly escaped although it was weakened. The *Gazette* called the blaze "the most ruinous the College has ever seen since its foundation."

The blaze, and the list of students managed to contain the fire, but the building was a complete loss. Even the Governor of the Commonwealth and his Legislature helped out in fetching water after the College pumps became useless in the busy cold.

Understandable upset over the disaster, Governor Blandin helped the Legislature on vote funds to rebuild Harvard Hall, to buy a fire engine for the College and to aid students who had

(Continued on page five)

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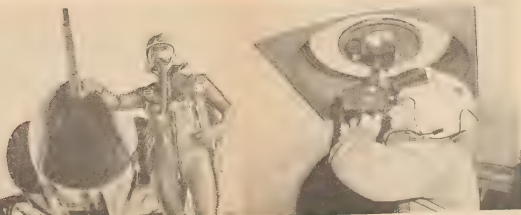
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Harvard Hall Fire Most Famous

(Continued from page four)

books and furniture. Donations of money and books were sent from all over the Columbia—end even from the Michter Country. Two years later Harvard Hall was reconstructed at a cost of \$23,000.

Jesuits Aceded

One afternoon he stuffed the curtain between the wall and a window pipe that ran through the classroom. Early the next morning the chills instructor lit a fire in the stove and in a few minutes found the curtain in flames. A student on his way to prayers at Appleton Chapel noticed the smoke and University Hall was saved from serious damage. But the teacher, admitted by Faculty and students, incited

that Jesuits had been pursuing him for long time and had now resorted to means harmful to the property of the University. The deluded gentleman submitted his resignation and was never convinced to reconsider.

Eliot Revells Fires

President Eliot himself was affected by two typical democracy conflagrations caused by student carelessness. One night a classmate of Eliot, who was then an undergraduate in Hallowell Hall, was careless in feeding his "campfire" lamp, which suddenly burst into flames. The fire was doused with little trouble, however, as was one in a hallway below Eliot's a year later.

Harvard has had innumerable escapes from fire losses. President-emeritus Elliot reported in 1934. One example was a blaze in the Dane Hall law library. A week earlier there had raged in Cambridge a chemical fire engine—a gift from the President and Fellows of Harvard University—which rumbled from Central Square to save the building.

On another occasion a professor was alert enough to issue orders in flames in a workshop in his office in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. It had not been there, gallons of inflammable alcohol would have caught fire and destroyed the building.

There and several other fires induced the Corporation to take precautions. After 1880 it asked for fire-proof or fire-retarding materials in all new construction. Fire escapes were built, cellars cleaned, bedrooms added, and fire drills exercised. A question of how much fire insurance is feasible for a university was frequently discussed by the Corporation. As the turn of the century the best solution was to place valuable collections in fireproof buildings and to exercise night watchman details.

Fires at Harvard seem to come in anniversary series. The Fly Club had two fires within a month in 1932; Helli and Straightons burned in rapid succes-

sion in the eighteenth-century; every Final Club has had fire damage since the twenties; and Memorial Hall has been victim of flames periodically.

During the month of March, 1934, the whole University seemed about to go up in flames. It was a anxious time for the Administration and many dormitory residents. On the first Saturday of the month, a Cleverly Hall forced students out of bed and into the street. Damages were set at \$65,000 by fire marshals, who suspected that the blaze was intentionally started in a dormitory student blamed the University for irresponsibility in connection with the fire. Harvard, in turn, announced that it was under contract for the rooms and could take no responsibility for damages to modest property in case of fire. The following Monday a second serious blaze arose at Claverly. There was no connection between the two fires—both seemingly intentionally set—the Fire Department officials claimed, but the

(Continued on page six)

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Mem Hall, Claverly Fires Highlight Recent Seasons

(Continued from page five)

was now searching the State for an arsonist.

To add to the mystery, a suspicious note called Deane Hall at Claverly a few lines later and threatened to set a fire there. Firemen checked the Hall trustees, who claimed that the call was unconnected with the Claverly incidents.

"The Hum, Fire, Fuel" headlined the Crimson March 17 in a small area. The article reported that fire engines had again raged down Mt. Auburn St., to Deane, a relatively trivial parking fire at the Gold Coast Valence. A crowd of expectant students—led by Claverly residents—flooded into the sidewalks after the first siren.

More Claverly Fires

As University officials vowed in connection with the first fire at Claverly: "We're still fighting arsonists," another fire in a University building was discovered. A janitor's push cart was burned but quickly extinguished by Cambridge firemen. At the end of the month police admitted that they were "arrested." The next day—less than three weeks after the first Claverly blaze—there was still another fire, this one put out by students without fire men's aid. It was in Claverly Hall.

Much to the chagrin of the Boston Herald and the many other critics of Memorial Hall, the 78-year-old structure survived a fire in its tower in September, 1956. Firemen had only to rush across the street but they were then unable to reach the spectacular fire with their ladders. Hundreds of spectators watched the fire in the tower high over Cambridge, but thousands more saw the spectacle on the television, as WJLX focused telescopic cameras on the blaze from its high tower studios.

The Crimson, which has reported some of these blazes without excessive serious overtones, has been forced to print notices about itself. In 1954 a fire broke out in the newspaper's cramped

photo developing room but the Photographic Chairman, with the help of a fire of the Cambridge Fire Department, extinguished the flames. In October continued work for the next day's edition amid bombs, puddles, and flames in the news room. A 1954 blaze, which caused several thousand dollars damage to the basement printing press, was the work of a still unidentified arsonist.

Like played their usual leading role in this year's big fires. Hundreds of students and local residents witnessed the early morning fire at the varsity Club last September despite inclement temperatures.

Members of the Harvard Band, many of them in pajamas, scrambled through puddles and fallen debris to submerge equipment from the big drum set. Fish balls popped and a cheer arose from the crowd.

Again a fringe warrior hundreds of Harvard men turned out to cheer on the Cambridge firemen at the Club fire in December. One group of students not present were the club members themselves, who were at a picnic in downtown Boston. Hours after the fire, at a cost of five covered the charred building and personnel sold them to go to bed, bewildered Club members stood on the corner of Mt. Auburn and Plympton St.

\$300,000 Since 1910

The University has not suffered exclusively from fires—it has had only about \$300,000 worth of damage since 1910. But firemen admit that fires in the University can be their price. Student carelessness—cigarette dropped in a couch or tossed into a water bucket—can mean cause of dormitory fires. But firemen are concerned during a fire when crowds of students cheer them on and sometimes hinder their operations. Still, they realize that, especially at a University, a fire is, among other things, an important social event.

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Don't Miss This Unrivaled Vacation Opportunity

Baseball Begins; Nixon Substitutes For Golfing Ike

By BARTLE BULL.
For the first time in seven years President Eisenhower will not see his first ball today when the experimental Washington Senators face the Baltimore Orioles in the Presidential contest in Washington Park at 11:45 a.m. instead in Annapolis, Md. Ike is the departed Vice-President Nixon to perform for him.

John Linn, who modified the Red Sox in last year's contest, will be on the mound for the Senators as they try to equal the season's better start from their record the last time they dropped their wild infatuation contest. Jack Harshman will be hurrying for ballparks, but the Orioles may have to play without Billy Mian, a one-time Red Sox hopeful, who missed tonight in his bathroom broader night.

Mr. Harry Chandler of Kentucky will recall his days as baseball commissioner when he opens the National League season in Cincinnati this afternoon. Frank Thomas will be playing for the Reds under his old teammate, the Pirates.

President Eisenhower, who had played golf in Annapolis, arrived in Annapolis Tuesday, and reportedly is planning to play and stay for about two weeks. The President went directly from the plane to the Annapolis National Golf Club clubhouse, where the Masters Tournament was completed two days earlier and where a special cottage is kept for his use. According to reliable sources, he is hitting the ball well.

NOTICE COLUMN

Official

Freshman Physical Training—Spring Activity is now in progress. Changes may be made at G. Burdette St. All Men—Dues will shade accounts that are Freshman Study Goals and Plans of Study will be in the Union tonight and may be picked up by Friday in preparation for the required concentration. Commencement must obtain the materials at University Hall.

All GRAS—Applications for graduate dormitory rooms for 1959-60 are now available at Room 1, Farlow House. Rooming for currently registered students is Mon. April 13, at 5 p.m.

All Harvard—Students who are taking advantage of the Monthly Payment Plan, for termite use, are reminded that the next payment must reach the Harvard Trust Company before 2 p.m. on Monday.

All Men—Representatives from the following companies will interview during the month of April. Students interested in applying up for interviews are urged to contact the Office of Student Placement as soon as possible.

Thursday, April 9
American Oil Company,
New York Central System,
Metrolac Inc.,
Worcester Corporation.

Students who are paid positions of undergraduate correspondent of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin for next year is about to take place. Submission of sample copies is in the neighborhood. Ask for copy of conditions at the Bulletin, Wednesday 10:30 a.m.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
Wednesday 10:30 a.m.
Term-time Employment 1959-60. All students seeking employment during the 1959-60 term may now come to the Student Employment Office before April 21. Harvard-Boston Study and Faculty-Boston Study also.

Miscellaneous

Articles and cartoons—Illustration and design work by Harvard students. Contact Dunster St. See Ludwig tonight at 7:30 p.m.

All Bridge Players—Play Duplicate tonight, 7:30 p.m., in the Gray Room, Holmes Hall, Lab School. Call EL 6-7435 if you have a partner.

Conservative League—A constitution will be adopted and officers elected at 8:30 p.m. tonight in the third floor forum room of PHH. All members are urged to attend.

to attend.

Conservative League—An informal meeting for all Key members and candidates will be held in the Gray Room, Dunster St. See Ludwig tonight at 7:30 p.m. tonight.

All Football Fans—Duff for Red Sox game tonight at 7:30 p.m. tonight in the Gray Room, Dunster St. See Ludwig tonight at 7:30 p.m. tonight.

All Freshman Debaters—Topics for the Fall debate will be held on Mon. April 13. All those interested should come to the meeting for a free minute speech on either side of the topic—“Resolved: That the atomic power program should be abandoned.” Call also Harshman at 7:25:40 for details.

All HOC Candidates—Names are needed for The Lady's Net for Barings April 13, 14, 15, 21, 24, 25. Call HOC Office, 137 U.S. 1702, or Dunster Office, EL 6-7435.

HOC Members—Full membership meeting, Mon. April 13, at 7:30 p.m. in PHH Chapel Room. Constitutional revisions and live TV production will be discussed as well as a new method of play solution for next year.

HOC Members and Candidates—All wishing to attend TV lecture and demonstration at Boston University, to be held Wednesday evening, April 22, must register in office, 12 Dunster St., before 5 p.m. tonight. Restricted to members and candidates desiring night of HOC First Year membership.

The Lady's Net for Barings is held April 13, 14, 15, 21, 24, 25. HOC office by Thurs. April 9, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. tonight.

All H.M.O.—Reservational tonight, 7:30 p.m. tonight in the Gray Room, Dunster St. See Ludwig tonight at 7:30 p.m. tonight.

All Harvard-Radcliffe—Dinner held at White, Visiting Professor of English at Harvard will speak on the “Cultural Intellectual” at the graduate meeting of the Harvard-Cornell Club tonight, 8:30 p.m. in PHH. All welcome.

All Intercollegiate—Oxford-Cambridge will play Brandegee South, etc. See Ludwig tonight at 7:30 p.m. tonight in the Gray Room, Dunster St.

clubs. Everyone welcome. Bring your own.

All Men—Interested in attending a debate between Harvard and Wellesley on the topic “Communism: A Gift or Devil's Friend?” tomorrow night at 8 p.m. at Wellesley. Contact Roger Lee at 78-5763 for information. Transportation will be available.

All Men and Women—Harvard-Radcliffe Track Club presents contest by Barbara Rice, William and Joanne Smith, pianist, April 22, at 8:30 p.m., Palm Hall, South by Bowdoin, Brimley, Spier, and Adams. Admission free.

All Men and Women—Two talks are planned for each Friday and Saturday afternoon at Antislavery “The Negro” through the interested call Ralph at EL 6-7435.

All Men and Women—Harvard Yearbook includes meeting and talk, 7:30 p.m., Dunster St. 1702, on Business, Material and Art and Layout Boards. Philosophy Club—Professor J. H. Price (Oxford) will speak on “Better” and “Worse” in the Whiston Room of the Graduate Center tonight at 8 p.m.

All Students—The Harvard Conservative League presents Dr. Fred C. Schwarz, Visiting Professor of English at Harvard, Friday at 7:30 p.m. in the third floor of PHH. Dr. Schwarz's topic will be “Communist Drive in the Universities.” Admission free.

Free HOENIGS BUREN GUITARS Saturday, April 11, 8:00 Free-Human Union

DUET

All Students—The next Selective Service

qualification test for all those who have not previously taken it will be given on April 23. Deadline for filing applications is April 9. Applications and information available at Selective Service Board in Boston, the Office of Placement, and University Hall.

All Students—On Friday, April 10, at 8:30 p.m. in Palm Hall, the Harvard Faculty Music Club, the Harvard Bands, Blue, Viola and Violin, and Brass Bands, play in a program of solos and duets by Beethoven, Brahms, Spier, and Adams. The public is invited. Admission free.

All Students—The HOC Wellesley possible Memory of May Meetings, by Arthur Miller, at 1:30 p.m. today and tomorrow, at the Abbott Theater Administration.

All Xerox—There will be an important rehearsal for all members of the chorus in PHH today, 5:30 p.m.

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REMBRANDT PAINTINGS IN AMERICA

North Carolina Museum of Art
Raleigh, North Carolina
October 2011—January 2012

Cleveland Museum of Art
Cleveland, Ohio
February 2012—May 2012

Minneapolis Institute of Arts
Minneapolis, Minnesota
June 2012—September 2012

February 5, 2010

Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepherd Road
Milwaukee, WI 53211

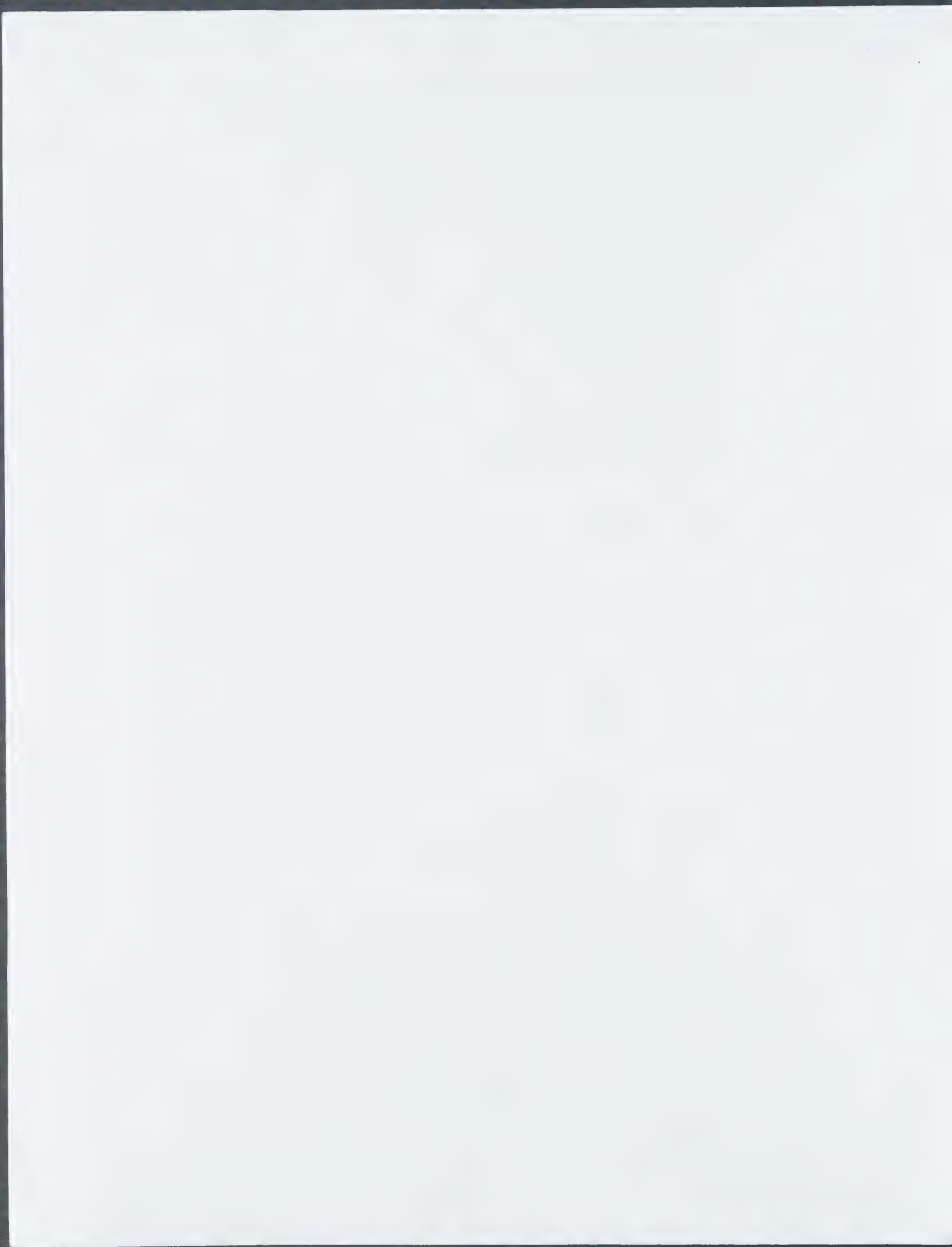
Dear Mr. Bader,

We are writing to request your participation in a loan exhibition entitled *Rembrandt Paintings in America*. Jointly organized by the North Carolina Museum of Art (October 30, 2011 to January 22, 2012), the Cleveland Museum of Art (February 19, 2012 to May 28, 2012), and the Minneapolis Institute of Arts (June 24, 2012 to September 16, 2012), *Rembrandt Paintings in America* will bring together autograph paintings by Rembrandt, as well as others thought to be by the master when they entered American collections, but whose attributions can no longer be maintained.

While many exhibitions devoted to Rembrandt's paintings were held during the four-hundred year centenary of the artist's birth in 2006, *Rembrandt Paintings in America* will be unique by offering the public a rare opportunity to visualize the evolving opinions of scholars and collectors regarding what constituted an autograph Rembrandt painting over a period of more than a century. In a number of proposed groupings it is hoped viewers will be empowered to develop their own skills in connoisseurship. Furthermore, the exhibition occurs at a time when a heightened scrutiny of Rembrandt versus not Rembrandt continues to trouble the discipline and significantly impact the art market. As the first major exhibition to take a broader look at the history of Rembrandt collecting and connoisseurship in America, the show will also address the growing interest in the country's collecting history.

The organizing curators of the exhibition are George Keyes, former chief curator and curator of European paintings at the Detroit Institute of Arts, and Dennis P. Weller, curator of northern European art at the North Carolina Museum of Art. They have been researching the topic for a number of years, their interest generated by the fact both worked at institutions previously directed by Rembrandt scholar and connoisseur W.R. Valentiner. His exceedingly broad view of the master's style has, in fact, fueled many of the ongoing controversies regarding Rembrandt attributions. Nevertheless, Valentiner's opinions were held in high esteem by many of America's greatest collectors during the waning years of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth. During this period, American collectors dominated the international art market and were willing to pay enormous sums for paintings they thought to be by Rembrandt.

The exhibition and its accompanying catalogue will explore the often controversial issues of collecting and connoisseurship, with a focus on individual paintings where these two related topics intersect. To date, a number of museums and private collectors, including the National Gallery of Art (5 paintings) and the Metropolitan Museum of Art (3 paintings) have committed important loans to the exhibition.



In light of your long and distinguished history linked to collecting paintings by Rembrandt and his circle, we respectfully request the loan of two important paintings from your collection to help make this exhibition possible. They are follower of Rembrandt, *Portrait of a Woman (Hendrickje Stoffels?)*; and attributed to Rembrandt, *A Scholar by Candlelight*. Each will provide a unique perspective on Rembrandt collecting and connoisseurship, and each fits comfortably into our proposed catalogue divisions, namely portraits of Rembrandt and 'family' members, and early experimentation in Leiden.

Follower of Rembrandt van Rijn, *Portrait of a Woman*, ca. 1653, oil on canvas, 25 4/5 x 21 3/10 in., Collection of Alfred and Isabel Bader

Attributed to Rembrandt van Rijn, *A Scholar by Candlelight*, ca. 1628-29, oil on copper, 5 1/2 x 5 1/2 in., Collection of Alfred and Isabel Bader

In hopes that you agree to lend to *Rembrandt Paintings in America*, we have taken the liberty of enclosing loan agreement forms. If you agree to these loans, we would greatly appreciate it if you would complete and sign one copy of each and return them at your earliest convenience to: Maggie Gregory, Chief Registrar, North Carolina Museum of Art, 4630 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4630. The duplicate copies of the agreement are for your records. In addition to the loan agreements, digital copies of the Facility Reports for each of the borrowing institutions can be found on the enclosed CD. If you have any questions about these loan requests, please do not hesitate to contact Ms. Gregory at (919) 664-6768 or mgregory@ncmmail.dcr.state.nc.us. Please be assured that your loans will be accorded the most professional handling and care while in our possession, and that all costs associated with packing, shipping, and insurance and/or government indemnity will be assumed by the organizers.

We hope that we may count you among those who contribute to the success of this important exhibition. With many thanks in advance for your kind consideration of our request, we are,

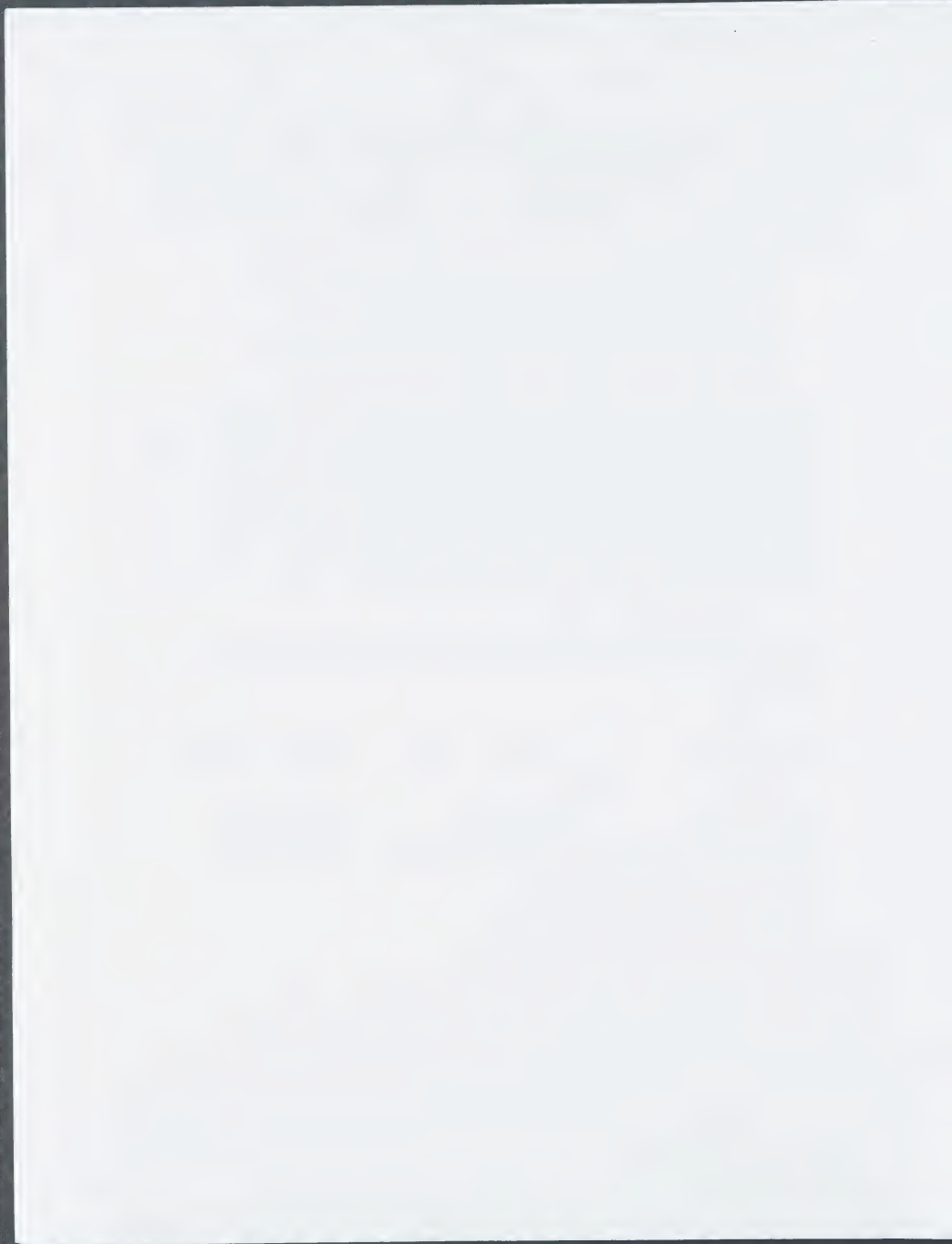
Sincerely yours,

Lawrence J. Wheeler
Director
North Carolina Museum of Art

Deborah Gribbon
Interim Director
Cleveland Museum of Art

Kaywin Feldman
Director
Minneapolis Institute of Arts

Enclosures



North Carolina Museum of Art

mailing address: 4630 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4630 (919) 839-6262
 street and shipping address: 2110 Blue Ridge Road, Raleigh, NC 27607-6494

Loan Agreement

Exhibition Title: *Rembrandt Paintings in America*

Dates of exhibition: North Carolina Museum of Art, Raleigh, NC: October 30, 2011 – January 22, 2012
 Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland, OH: February 19, 2012 – May 28, 2012
 Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Minneapolis, MN: June 24, 2012 – September 16, 2012

LENDER: Dr. Alfred Bader
ADDRESS: 2961 North Shepherd Road *Shepherd Ave*
 Milwaukee, WI 53211
TELEPHONE: Home: 414 762 5164 Business: 414 277 0730 FAX: 414 277 0700
Contact: *Alfred Bader* email: *alfred@alfredbader.com*

Return shipment will be made to this address unless otherwise specified in writing below.

CREDIT LINE: *Isabel and Alfred Bader*
Lender's name as it should appear in catalogue and on gallery label.

ARTIST: **Attributed to Rembrandt van Rijn**

TITLE AND DATE OF WORK: *A Scholar by Candlelight, c. 1628/29*

MEDIUM/MATERIALS: **Oil on copper**

SIGNATURE, INSCRIPTIONS, AND THEIR LOCATION ON WORK:

Dimensions IF PAINTING, without mat or frame H. 5 1/2 in. W. 5 1/2 in. D.

WEIGHT: lbs.; Is the work framed? *Yes* lbs. With glass, lbs.
 or Plexiglas:
 If the work is mounted, give dimensions of frame *10 1/4" H. 12 1/4" W. 2" D.*

MATERIAL Other

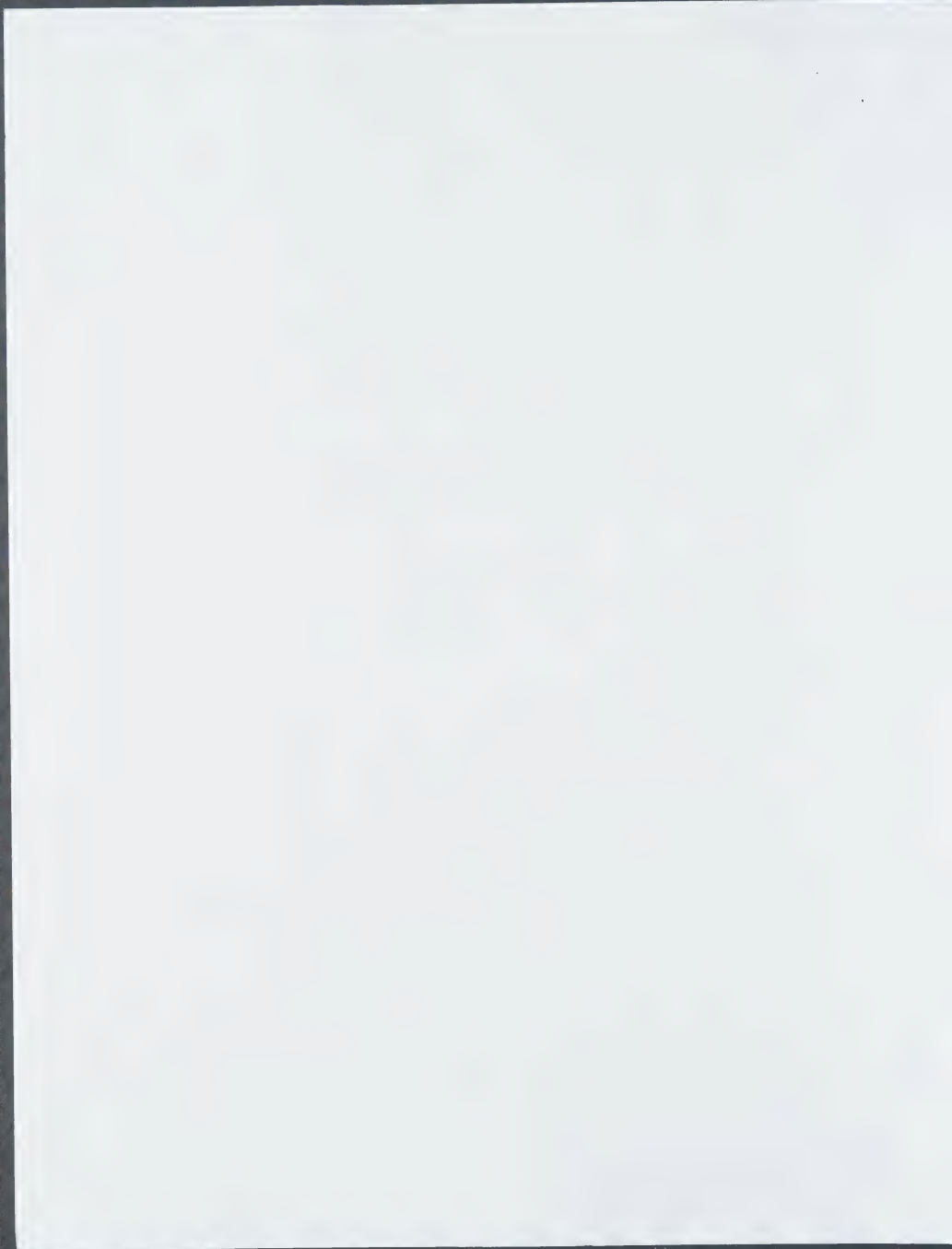
Condition Please indicate any special condition or insecurity:
 Please note any special handling requirements or exhibition restrictions:

Shipping *The Registrar of the North Carolina Museum of Art will be in contact with the lender regarding shipping arrangements. The Museum will assume all costs of packing and transportation. Maggie Gregory, Chief Registrar, will be in touch with you nearer the loan date*

Insurance *Please see conditions governing insurance on the reverse of this Loan Agreement.*

Shall the North Carolina Museum of Art insure the loan? *Yes*
 Do you prefer to maintain your own insurance?
 If you choose to maintain your own insurance, please instruct your broker to send the Museum a certificate of insurance naming the North Carolina Museum of Art (and each of the participating museums, if any, see above) as additionally insured or waiving subrogation against the Museum and each of the participating museums.
 Fair market value for insurance (U.S. currency): *\$ 5 million*

Please complete information on reverse



Catalogue and Publicity

Do you authorize the loan to be reproduced for:

Non-commercial and educational use, including publications published or copublished by the Museum? Yes video? Yes NCMA website? Yes

Press and publicity, including: photographs? Yes videotape? Yes film? Yes

The Museum requests the following photographs; please invoice the museum for charges, if any:

4 x 5 color transparency or hi-res digital file (8 x 10, 300 dpi, TIFF file)

sent by Dr. David Dewitt

Copyright

If the work was created after January 1, 1978, do you own the copyright in the work? N/A

If not, please provide name and address of copyright owner or agent, if known:

Provenance, Bibliography and Exhibition History

Please supply existing information on a separate sheet.

see Dr David Dewitt's Bacon Collection, Burlington, NC

Conditions Governing Loans

1. The North Carolina Museum of Art (the Museum) will exercise the same care with respect to the work of art listed on the loan agreement as it does in the safekeeping of its own comparable property.

2. Unless the lender expressly elects to maintain his own insurance coverage, the North Carolina Museum of Art will insure this loan wall to wall under its fine arts policy for the amount indicated on the face of this agreement, against all risks of physical loss or damage while in transit and on location during the entire period of the loan. The policy referred to contains the usual exclusions of loss or damage resulting from such causes as wear and tear, gradual deterioration, moths, vermin or inherent vice, hostile or warlike action, insurrection, confiscation by public authority or risk of contraband or illegal transportation or trade, nuclear reaction (except loss by fire resulting therefrom) and shipments by unregistered mail.

If the lender chooses to maintain his own insurance, the Museum must be supplied with a certificate of insurance naming the Museum, and each of the participating museums, if any, as additionally insured or waiving subrogation against the Museum and each of the participating museums.

If the lender shall fail to supply the Museum with such a certificate, this loan agreement shall constitute a release of the Museum and of each of the participating museums from any liability in connection with the work. The Museum cannot accept responsibility for any error or deficiency in information furnished to the lender's insurer or for any lapses in coverage.

3. Unless arrangements to extend the loan have been made, the work shall remain in the possession of the Museum for the time specified on the Loan Agreement, but may be withdrawn at any time by the Director of the North Carolina Museum of Art and/or by the Director(s) of the participating institutions in consultation with the organizers of the exhibition.

4. The work will be returned only to the lender or owner at the address on the loan agreement unless the Museum is notified otherwise by the lender in writing. If the legal ownership of the work shall change during the period of the loan, whether by reason of death, sale, insolvency, gift or otherwise, the new owner will, prior to its return, be required to establish his legal right to receive the work by proof satisfactory to the museum.

Signatures

The conditions of this loan as stated above are accepted.

X Signed: *[Signature]*
Legal owner or authorized agent

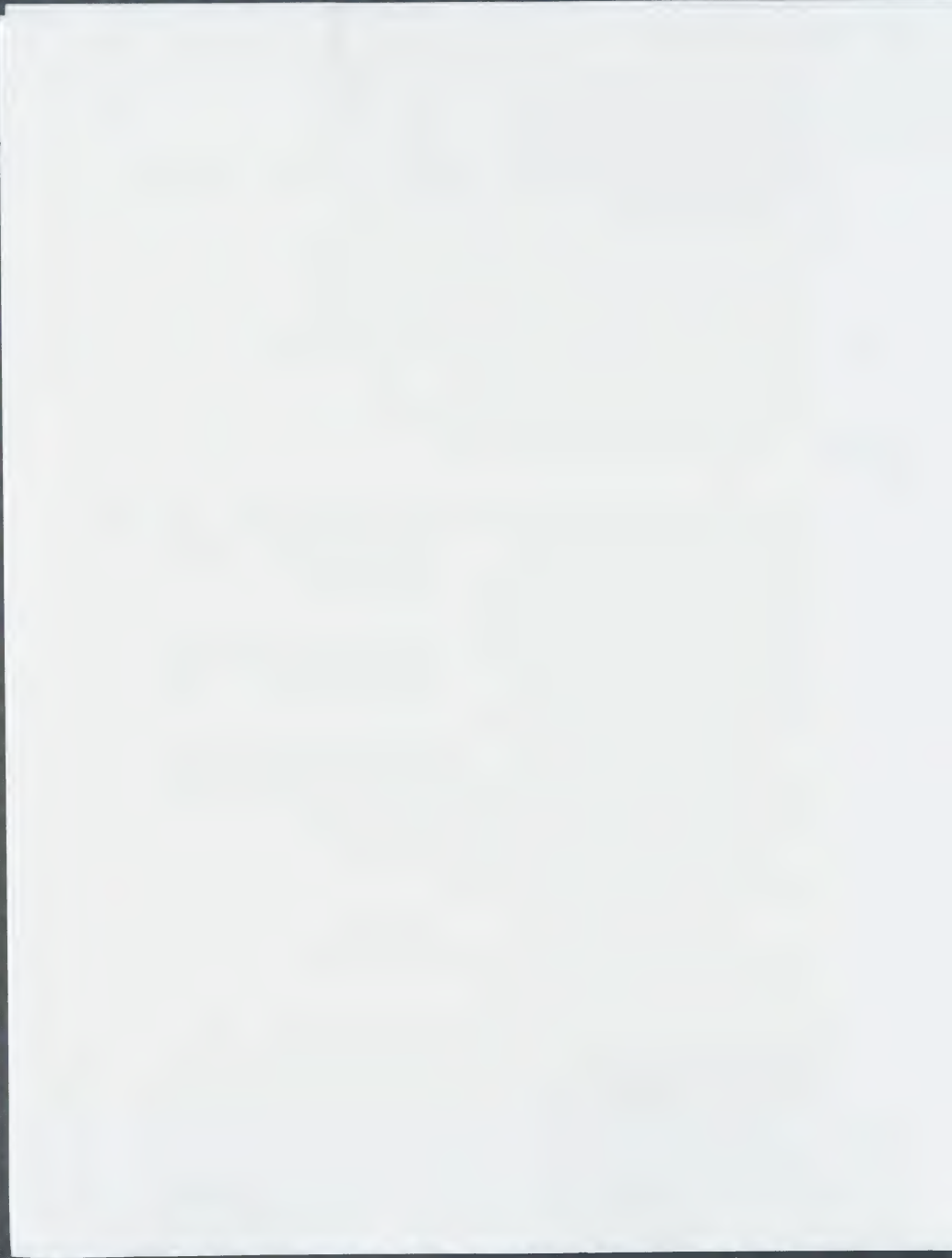
X Date: *Feb 26 10*

Signed: *[Signature]*
For the North Carolina Museum of Art
Maggie Gregory, Chief Registrar
Tel: (919) 664-6768 Fax: (919) 715-1860

Date: 2/4/2010

email: mgregory@ncmamail.dcr.state.nc.us

Please complete, sign and return one copy of this form. The additional copy is for your records.



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

(414) 962-5169

October 22, 2003

M. Jacques Auriol
30, Avenue Raymond Comboul
Villa Mathilde
06000 Nice
FRANCE

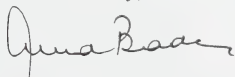
Dear M. Auriol,

I am greatly puzzled by your letter of October 10th because it has been accepted by all the great Rembrandt scholars including the Rembrandt Research Project that Rembrandt did paint some paintings on copper.

My painting, details enclosed, was not accepted in Vol. I of the Rembrandt Research Project but as you will see from the catalogue of the recent exhibition in Kassel and Amsterdam, Professor Ernst van de Wetering now believes that my work is an early Rembrandt.

With best regards I remain

Yours sincerely,



Alfred Bader
AB/az
Enc.



Mr & Mme Alfred BADER
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ou Box 355 - Milwaukee - 53201 WISCONSIN
USA

Collection Privée

Sujet : Cuivre « Le Philosophe à table » 14 x 14

Aldrich Chemical Company INC
940 West Saint Paul Avenue
Milwaukee - 53233 WISCONSIN
USA

Nice, le 10 Octobre 2003

Mesdames, Messieurs,

Mesdames, acceptez tout d'abord mes hommages les plus respectueux, et vous Messieurs, tout mon respect.

Depuis maintenant 40 ans, je suis un heureux propriétaire d'un autoportrait attribué au Maître Rembrandt. Petit format certes, parce que réalisé sur **CUIVRE**, peint à l'huile.

De nombreuses fois, des amis, certaines relations avec qui j'en discoure, m'ont souvent rit au nez, prétextant que Rembrandt n'a jamais peint sur **CUIVRE** (grossière erreur...) pour eux, sur toile, sur panneaux de bois (souvent en chêne) oui, mais pas sur **CUIVRE**.

Lassé de ces désagréables réflexions inexpérimentées négatives, j'ai médité et immédiatement, ai décidé d'entreprendre des recherches. Je suis comblé. J'ai déjà répertorié **six œuvres** de Rembrandt sur **CUIVRE**, accrochées à des **CYMAISES**, en divers endroits, aussi bien dans des musées privés ou d'état, ou tout simplement dans les salons des résidences privées des propriétaires de **CUIVRE** sur notre belle planète.

C'est à ce moment là, que j'ai imaginé que je pouvais honorablement faire profiter du résultat de mes investigations les analogues propriétaires de tableaux de Rembrandt peints sur **CUIVRE**. J'ose espérer que je ne vous importune pas trop dans vos occupations habituelles, si cela est le cas, veuillez me pardonner cette intrusion.

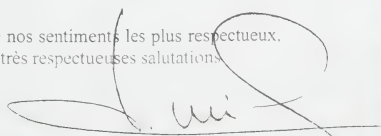
Ce jour même, je poste cette lettre à tous les propriétaires de **CUIVRE** de Rembrandt évidemment que j'ai trouvé.

N'ayant pas l'adresse exacte, j'ignore totalement, si cette lettre parviendra et de ce fait risque de ne pas être suivie de réponse.

Je vous demande respectueusement et simplement, que vous acceptiez de m'adresser, une photo, en noir ou en couleur, où une gravure imprimée de votre « œuvre ».
Dès réception, je m'engage solennellement de vous faire parvenir toutes les photos que j'aurais reçues. Par ce fait, vous pourriez étoffer votre documentation sur les **CUIVRES** peints de Rembrandt de par le monde.

Nous formerons le « Premier Club » **Rembrandt / Cuivres** je serai très honoré de recevoir votre courrier, et d'avance je vous en remercie.

Dans cet espoir, je vous prie Mesdames d'agréer l'expression de nos sentiments les plus respectueux, et vous, Messieurs, acceptez mes remerciements anticipés et mes très respectueuses salutations.





Mr & Mme Alfred BADER
2961 North Shepard Avenue
ou Box 355 – Milwaukee – 53201 WISCONSIN
USA

Collection Privée

Sujet : Cuivre « Le Philosophe à table » 14 x 14

Aldrich Chemical Company INC
940 West Saint Paul Avenue
Milwaukee – 53233 WISCONSIN
USA

Nice, le 10 Octobre 2003

ALDRICH

Mesdames, Messieurs,

Mesdames, acceptez tout d'abord mes hommages les plus respectueux, et vous Messieurs, tout mon respect.

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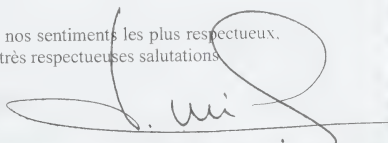
Ce jour même, je poste cette lettre à tous les propriétaires de **CUIVRE** de Rembrandt évidemment que j'ai trouvé.

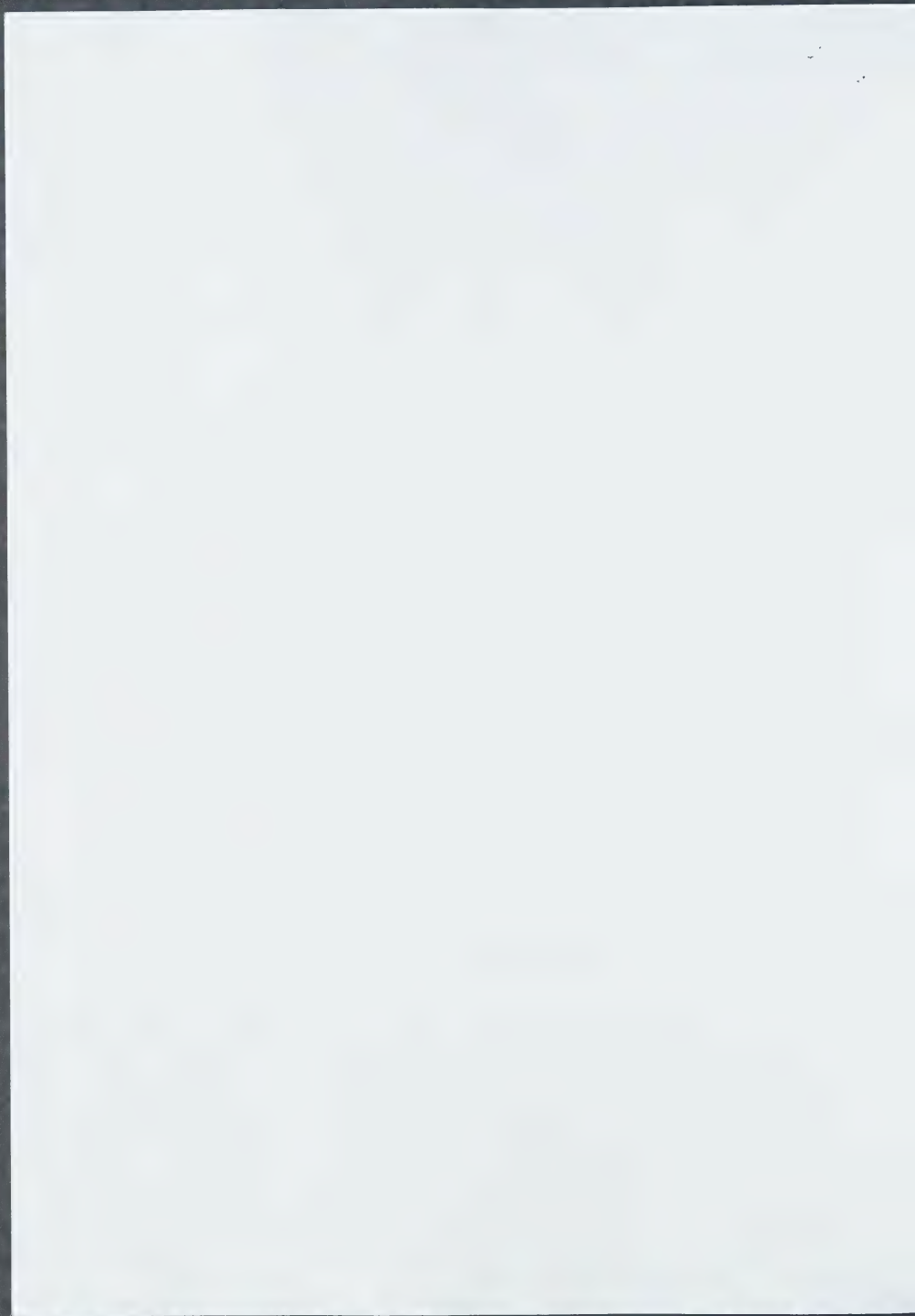
N'ayant pas l'adresse exacte, j'ignore totalement, si cette lettre parviendra et de ce fait risque de ne pas être suivie de réponse.

Je vous demande respectueusement et simplement, que vous acceptiez de m'adresser, une photo, en noir ou en couleur, ou une gravure imprimée de votre « **œuvre** ».
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Nous formerons le « Premier Club » **Rembrandt / Cuivres** je serai très honoré de recevoir votre courrier, et d'avance je vous en remercie.

Dans cet espoir, je vous prie Mesdames d'agréer l'expression de nos sentiments les plus respectueux, et vous, Messieurs, acceptez mes remerciements anticipés et mes très respectueuses salutations.







STATEMENT OF RECEIPT

The undersigned:

Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

acknowledges the receipt in good order of:

(Circle of) Rembrandt van Rijn
Man writing by candlelight
Oil on copper, 13.9 x 13.9 cm
Collection Isabel and Alfred Bader, Milwaukee

from:

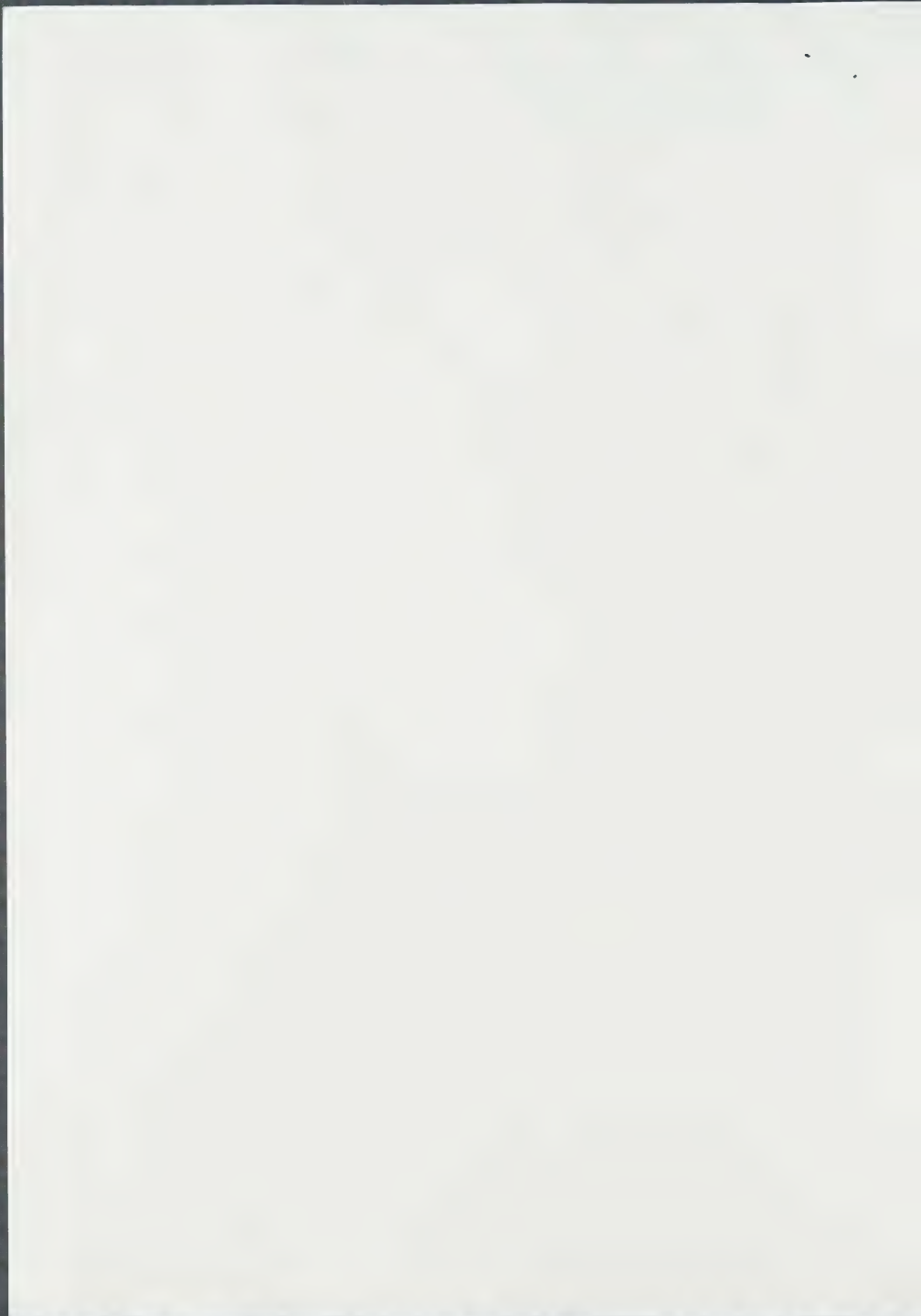
Jaap van der Veen

on behalf of:

The Rembrandt House Museum
Amsterdam

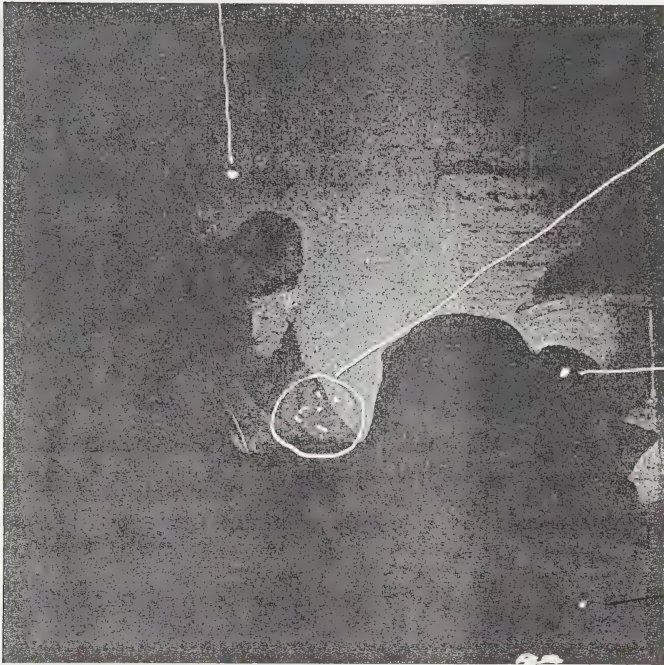
Location and date: Milwaukee, 29 August 2002

Signature:





matte Punkte
im Finess 4.2.02 Kl.



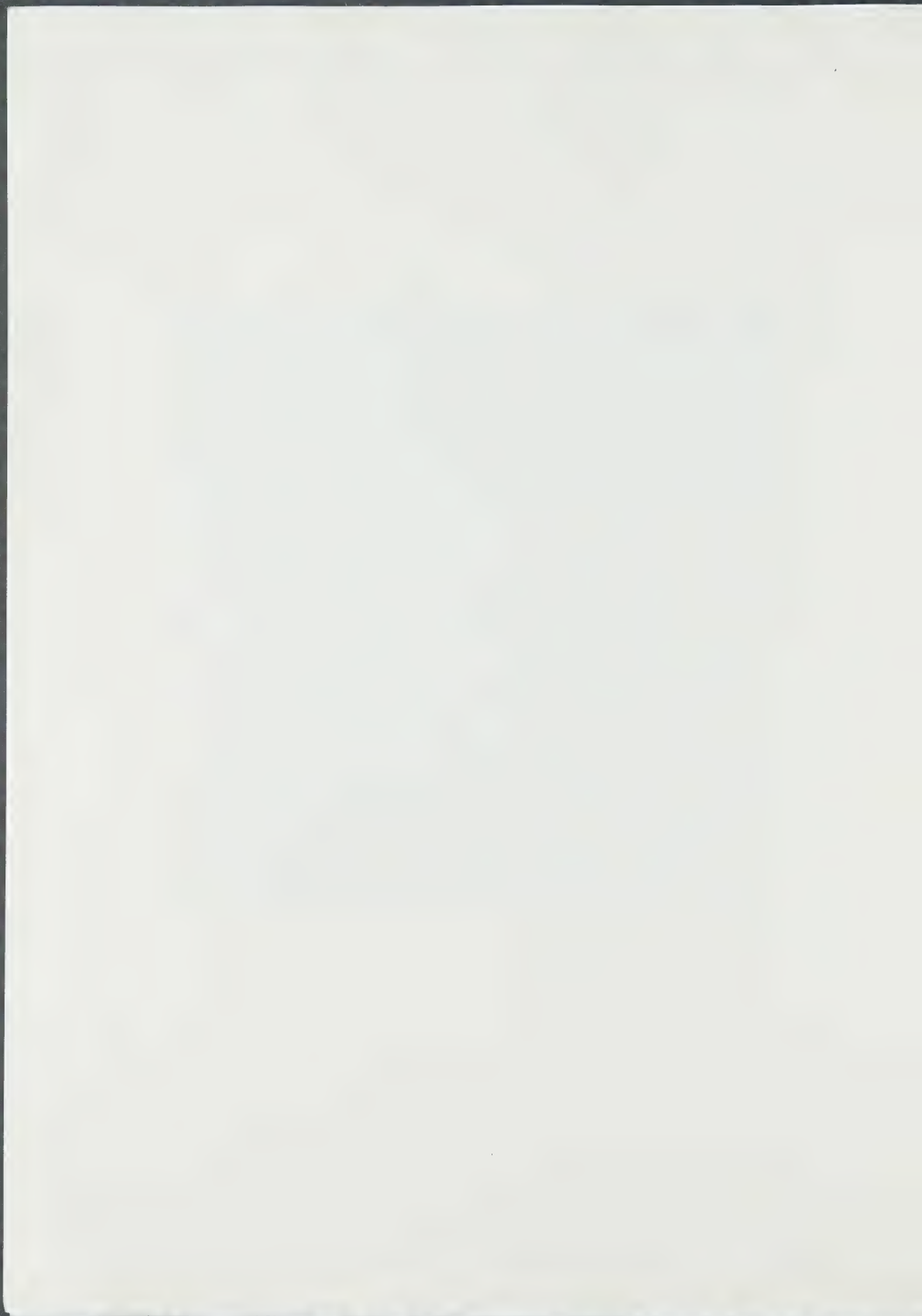
hochstehende
Feinschulden -
räume

matte Punkte
im Finess
4.2.02 Kl.

matt spot
10-92-02
M+M

Kat. 59

Finnischschubweg



STAATLICHE MUSEEN KASSEL

ZUSTANDSPROTOKOLL

„Der junge Rembrandt“ 2. Nov. 2001 – 27. Jan. 2002

Objekt: Gemälde Bed. no 425
 Künstler: Rembrandt Inv.-Nr. Corpus C 10
 Titel: Gelehrter im Kerzenlicht Kat.-Nr.: 59
 Technik: Kupfer
 Maße: 139 x 139 mm
 Leihgeber: Privatsammlung Milwaukee Standort: 8

Transportfirma: Abholung durch Dr. Schneiderburg beim Leihgeber in Milwaukee
 Verpackung: Doppelte Plastikbeute, glatte Plastikfolie, Noppen Verpackungs-Nr.:
 (v. außen nach innen) folien. Vorder- und Rückseite geschützt mit

Foto Alkaplatten. Als Paket verschickt.

Gemälde in der vorhandenen Verpackung nach Milwaukee zurück transportiert

Bemerkungen:

Zustand - Eingang: → Wie beschrieben im Protokoll vom 5.10.01 (Dr. Schneiderburg)
 Leist hochstehende Farbschichtenränder, die durch den Firnis gefestigt sind im Bereich 4,5 cm ↑, 6,5 cm ← (s. Abb.)
 kleinste Firnisabschabung am unteren Bildrand: 2 cm ← (s. Abb.)

Rahmen: Alle vier Gehrungen sind geöffnet und alle Ecken festsetzen. Allseitig Farnungsprobenbrüche an der Unterkante. Obere Rahmenleiste: Nagelkopf liegt frei (rechte Ecke) innerhalb des hinteren Holzleibes.

Abbildung Foto

Kassel
 08.10.01 P.H. Hisebeck
 Datum / Unterschrift für den Leihnehmer

Datum / Unterschrift für den Leihgeber

Zustand - Ausgang:

kein sichtbarer Schaden
 Schaden s. Abb.

10-2-02 M.te Marvelde
 2 + 1 matt spot (very small)
 No charge

Schadensprotokoll in der Anlage Foto

09.07.02
 Datum / Unterschrift für den Leihnehmer

Datum / Unterschrift für den Leihgeber

Amsterdam


10-2-02

Controle bij aankomst Rembrandthuis

Geen zichtbare nieuwe schade

M. te Marvelde

10-2-02, Amsterdam

no change, (Jan Diepraam) 

PROF. DR. J. BRUYN

(Universiteit van Amsterdam)

B. HAAK

(Amsterdams Historisch Museum)

DR. S. H. LEVIE

(Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam)

DR. P. J. J. VAN THIEL

(Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam)

DRS. E. VAN DE WETERING

(Centraal Laboratorium, Amsterdam)

STICHTING FOUNDATION
REMBRANDT RESEARCH PROJECT

Dr. Alfred R. Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

Amsterdam, 17 February 1981

Dear Dr. Bader,

Thank you for your letter of February 11 and for your information concerning Bredius 633. We would be grateful for your permission to reproduce a photograph of this painting as well. As you will see from the enclosed form, we consider it to be a C number, in accordance with our opinion as quoted in the catalogue of Christie's sale on March 30, 1979.

As to the Tours Flight into Egypt (Br. 532A), we agree with you that it is by the same hand as your Old man writing at candle-light (Br. 425). We actually attributed both to the same follower, who, in our opinion, may also have been responsible for the picture in Tokyo (Br. 533). Accordingly, they all three appear among our C numbers.

May we hope to receive the relevant forms back to confirm your permission for reproducing the photographs?

With kind regards,

yours,

E. van de Wetering

(E. van de Wetering)

Dear Robert:

Just you find this amazing?

532A is one of Rembrandt's

most beautiful early works which

bear an authentic signature — as does

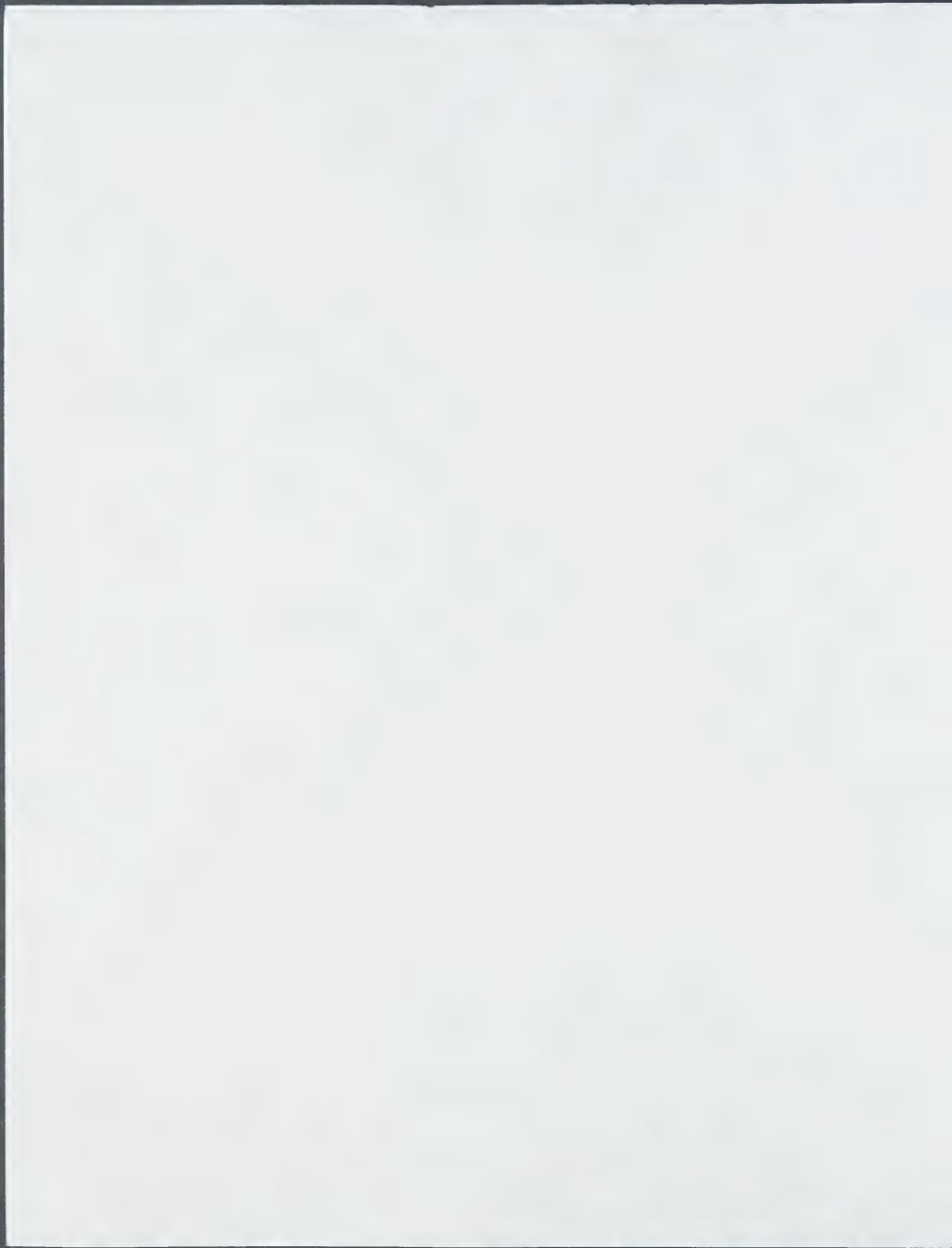
633. who is his great follower

in Leyden ca. 1628?

I don't know whether to laugh or cry!

Best regards

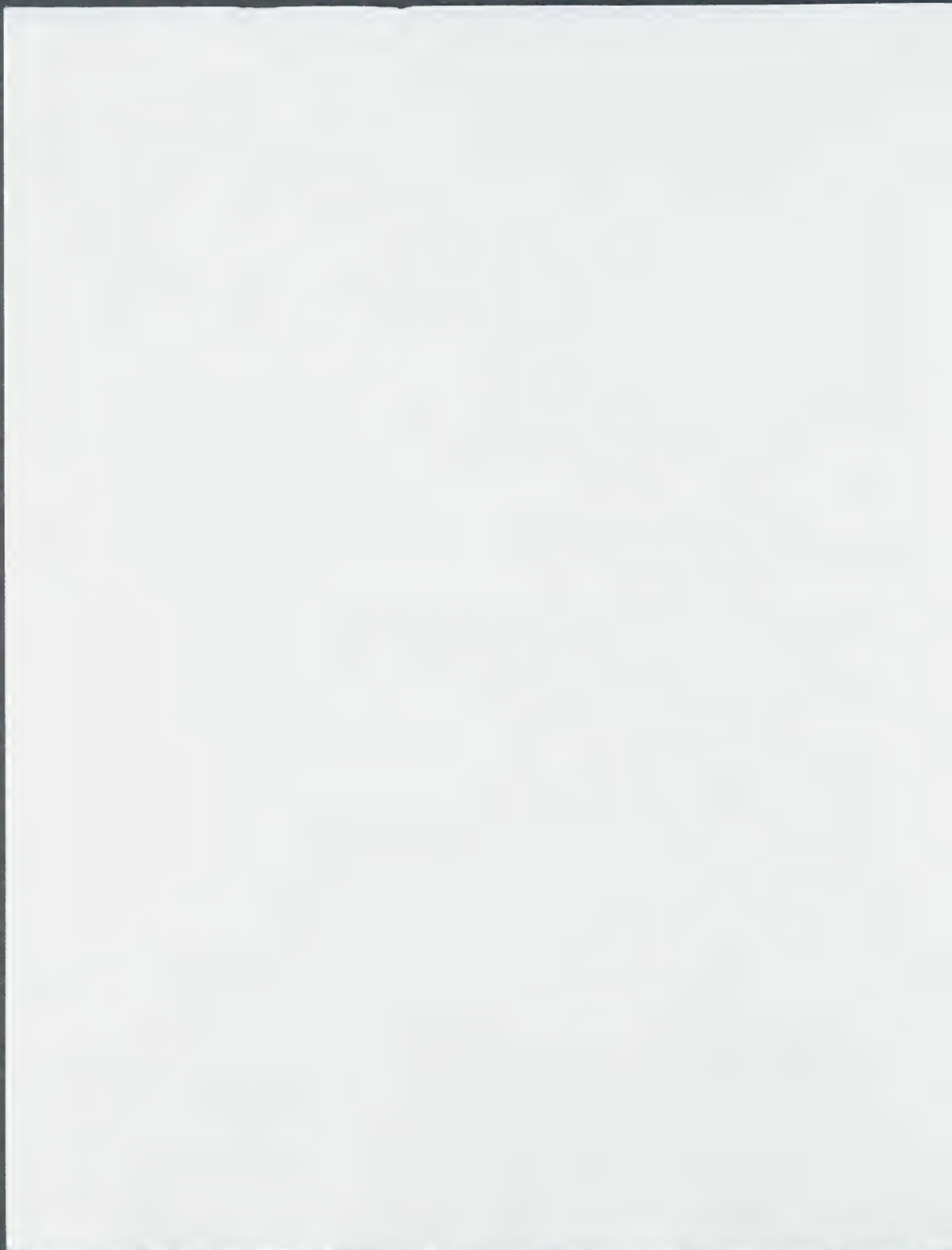
March 28



SELECTIONS FROM THE BADER COLLECTION

with an introduction by
Professor Wolfgang Stechow.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
April 1974.



INTRODUCTION

Most of the great collections of master drawings of the past can be reconstructed after centuries because, more often than not, one finds the collector's mark on the objects themselves. Paintings usually do not bear such marks, but catalogues have increasingly made up for that lack; they preserve the vivid memory of the collection and its owner for posterity - all too often, to be sure, when that collection is near the point of being dissolved.

Happily, this catalogue is not concerned with the past but with a very lively present, and it contains only a judicious choice from a larger collection. Changes may eventually occur in the latter but are not very likely in the former, which reflects the owner's predilections most clearly.

Introducing a private collection of paintings is to introduce the person of its owner - if, and it is an important if, that collection bears his personal mark. There exist many private collections in our time to which this does not apply; they are more likely a gauge of the owner's wealth, of his speculative instincts or of his acceptance of sundry advice than of his personal artistic taste, and more of his impatience than of his patience. Alfred Bader is a research man in two fields. This is not the place to speak of his main profession, which is a book with seven seals to most people who have the dubious privilege of living exclusively in the world of art and its history; but as he enters theirs he yields to none when it comes to patience and the uncompromising pursuit of the right solution of problems which intrigue them in the areas of attribution, subject matter, preservation and originality.

It stands to reason that quality is the main goal. The history of this collection is a history of refinement, although some of the owner's earliest acquisitions have stood the test of time very well indeed. He is a passionate "hunter", and some of his trophies are of the kind that would justly make any museum director proud. His predilection goes to Netherlandish masters of the seventeenth century, more often Dutch than Flemish, and specifically to representations from the Old Testament, but with due regard, and often with true love for an occasional rarity from other areas of Bible and history, for desirable portraits, genre scenes, landscapes and still lifes. After securing a work which appeals to him for any one of these reasons, regardless of "name", he does not rest until he has also secured full knowledge of its subject and its correct attribution, and that is as it should be. For if the subject of the picture was of interest to an excellent painter, it ought to be of interest to the person who is fortunate enough to own his work; if the painter has given a significant and enduringly appealing interpretation and form to that subject, he is worthy of being known by name; if this enterprise is full of puzzling aspects in either or preferably both ways, what could be more challenging? Lots of art historians could learn a great many things from Alfred Bader; and *all* art lovers are indebted to his zeal, his perspicacity and his often proven generosity in sharing his treasures with them.

Wolfgang Stechow

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every receipt, invoice, and bill should be properly filed and indexed for easy retrieval. This is particularly crucial for businesses that operate in a highly competitive market where every penny counts.

Next, the document addresses the issue of budgeting and financial planning. It suggests that businesses should create a detailed budget for each month, taking into account all fixed and variable costs. This will help in identifying areas where costs can be reduced and in setting realistic financial goals.

The third section focuses on the management of cash flow. It highlights the need to monitor the inflow and outflow of cash regularly to ensure that the business remains solvent. Strategies such as offering discounts for early payment and negotiating longer payment terms with suppliers are recommended.

Finally, the document concludes with a section on tax compliance. It stresses the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest tax laws and regulations to avoid penalties and ensure that the business is maximizing its tax deductions.



Dr. Alfred Bader
Astor Hotel – Suite 622
924 E. Juneau Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53202
(414) 277-0730
Fax (414) 277-0709
E-mail: baderfa@execpc.com

March 3, 2000

Dr. Alan Chong
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum
2 Palace Road
Boston, Massachusetts 02115

BY FAX & U.S. MAIL

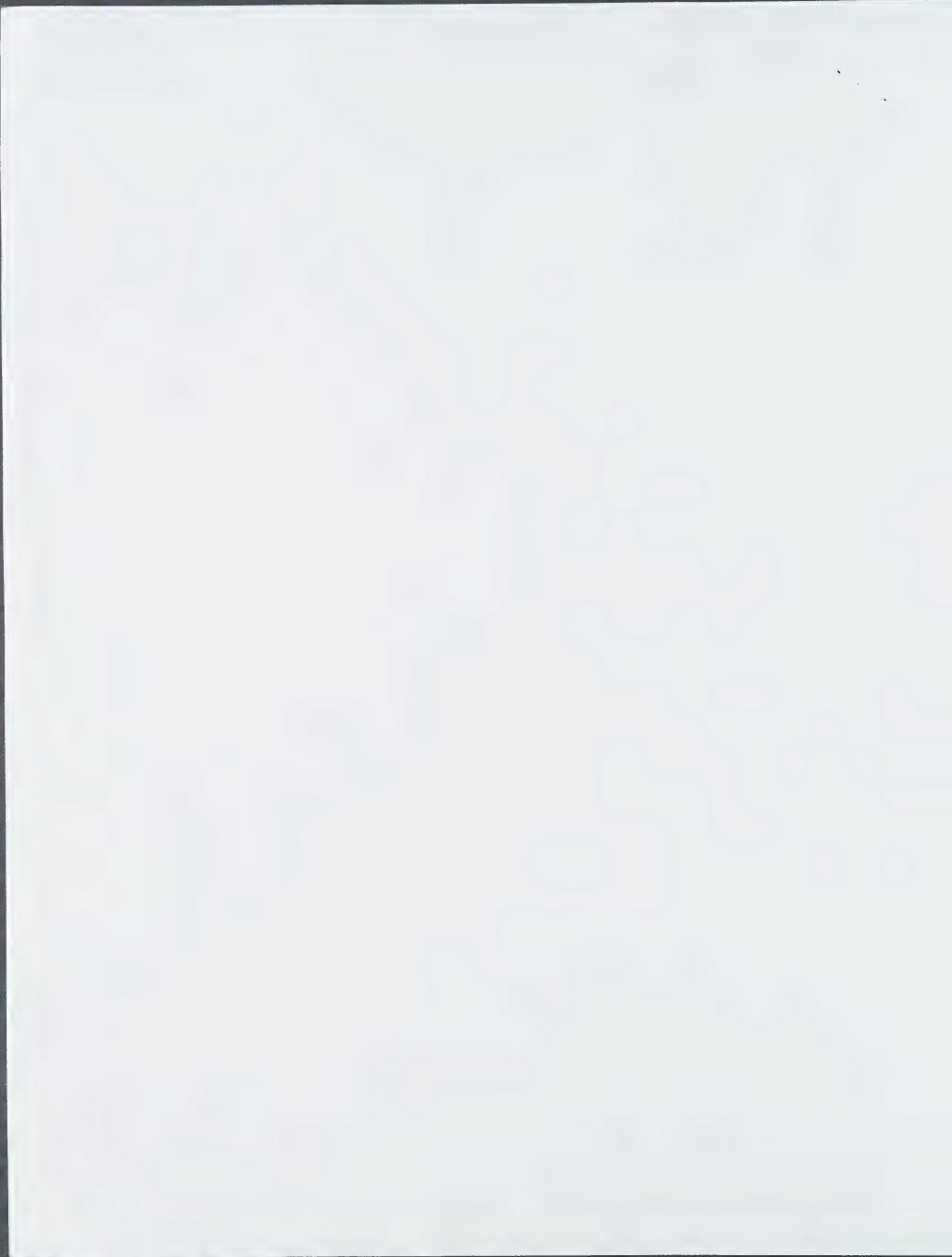
Dear Alan,

Thank you for your fax and the Loan Agreement forms sent yesterday.

I am returning the Loan forms together with a color transparency and a reproduction of the Lievens and a black/white photograph of C-18, together with another copy of the Georgia Museum brochure. The color reproduction of the Lievens is in good color; you know how transparencies change with time. I do not have a transparency of C-13, but the Georgia Museum brochure is in good color.

I am also sending you copies of correspondence about C-18 as well as pretty complete literature references. When Dr. Levie and Prof. Ernst van de Wetering looked at C-18 in my home, they told me that they were certain that it was an early Rembrandt done at about the same time as another early Rembrandt, *The Flight to Egypt*, C-5. I think that Prof. Bruyn so dominated the RRP at the time that his views prevailed, even with C-22. For that, you already have my Loan form.

In a way it is too bad that you cannot also borrow C-5.





Dr. Alan Chong
March 3, 2000
Page Two

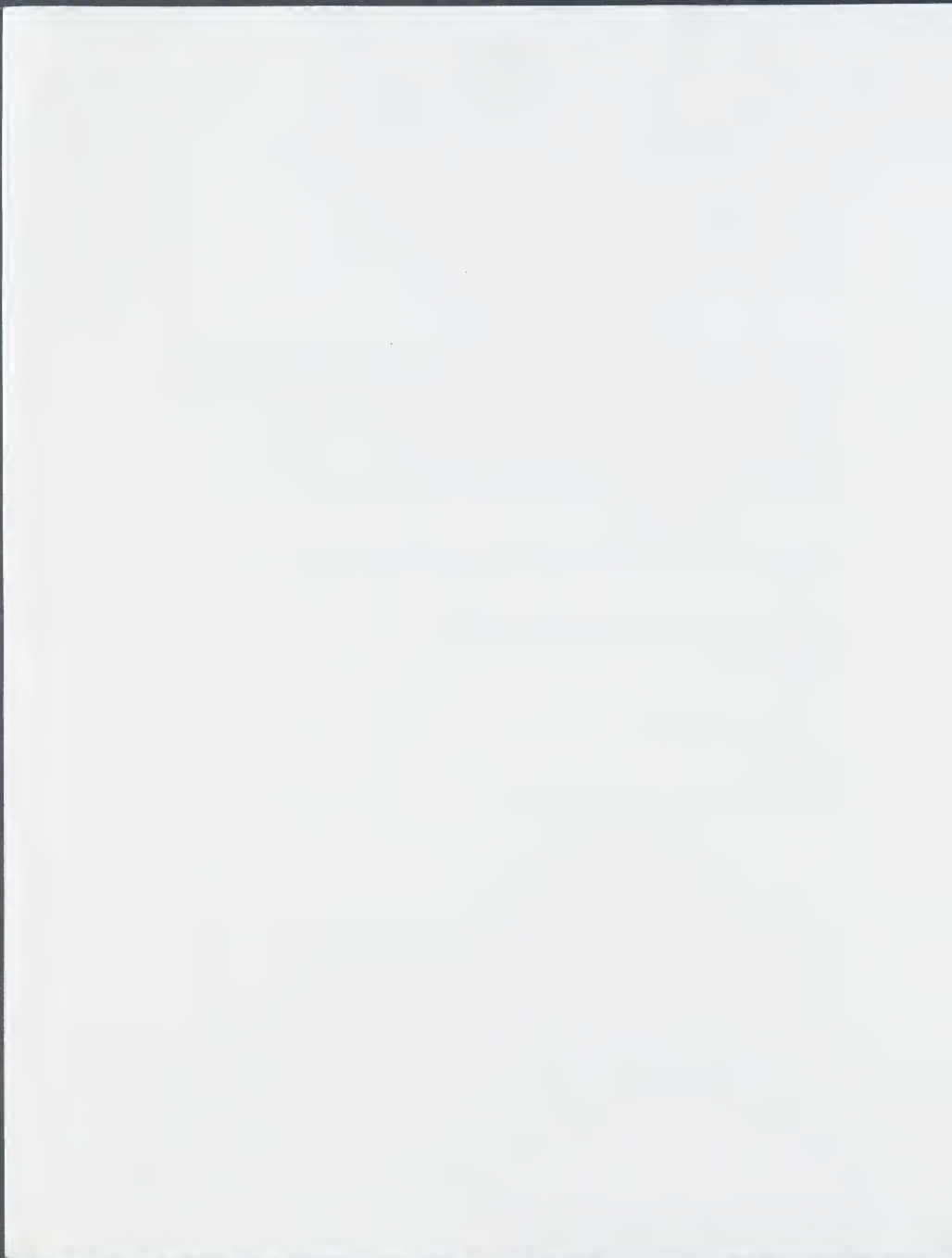
Whenever I ship paintings to exhibitions the Milwaukee Art Museum helps with the packing. But in the case of the three paintings you are borrowing I presume that no agent is necessary because either you or someone you send will hand carry these. Please book the flights on Midwest Express, preferably over a Saturday to keep the round trip cost to about \$200. I will be glad to have packing material ready and take you or your representative to the airport and you can then have someone pick up that person with the paintings at Logan Airport.

As I am loaning three paintings, I would very much appreciate three catalogues.

With all good wishes for a great show I remain

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Bader
AB/az
Enc. - by mail



Wien, 16.5.1959.

K A U F B R I E F

Hiermit bestätige ich den Verkauf eines Ölbildes auf Kupfer, ca 14 x 14 cm, des REMBRANDT HARMENSZ VAN RIJN, darstellend einen schreibenden Gelehrten bei Kerzenlicht, durch Vermittlung der Firma Ferdinand Nagler, Wien, I., an Herrn Dr. Alfred Bader, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA. Volle Bezahlung habe ich erhalten.

Bibliographie des obigen Bildes:

Smith No 185

Bode No 4

Bredius No 425

H. de Groot No 240

Charles Blanc, "Le trésor de la curiosité", II., S. 129-130

"Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst", Neue Folge X, 166, Frimmel, Blätter für Gemäldekunde, II, S 21 - 23

Expertise Dr. Otto Benesch, Wien, 25.1.1958

Auktionen:

Amsterdam, 15.4.1739

Amsterdam, J. van der Marck, 25. August 1773

Paris, J.B.P. Le Brun, 11. April 1791

Paris, Robert de Saint Victor, 26. November 1822

Sammlungen:

J. van der Marck, Amsterdam

J.B.P. Le Brun, Paris

Robert de Saint Victor, Rouen

Dubois, Wien

Kaiserlicher Rat Franz Xaver Mayer (mein Grossvater), Wien, vererbt an Kommerzialrat Franz Xaver Mayer (mein Vater) und Caroline Mayer (meine Tante), Wien, vererbt an mich.

Austellungen:

Wiener Künstlerhaus, 1893

Rembrandt Tentoonstelling, Amsterdam, 1898, No 1.

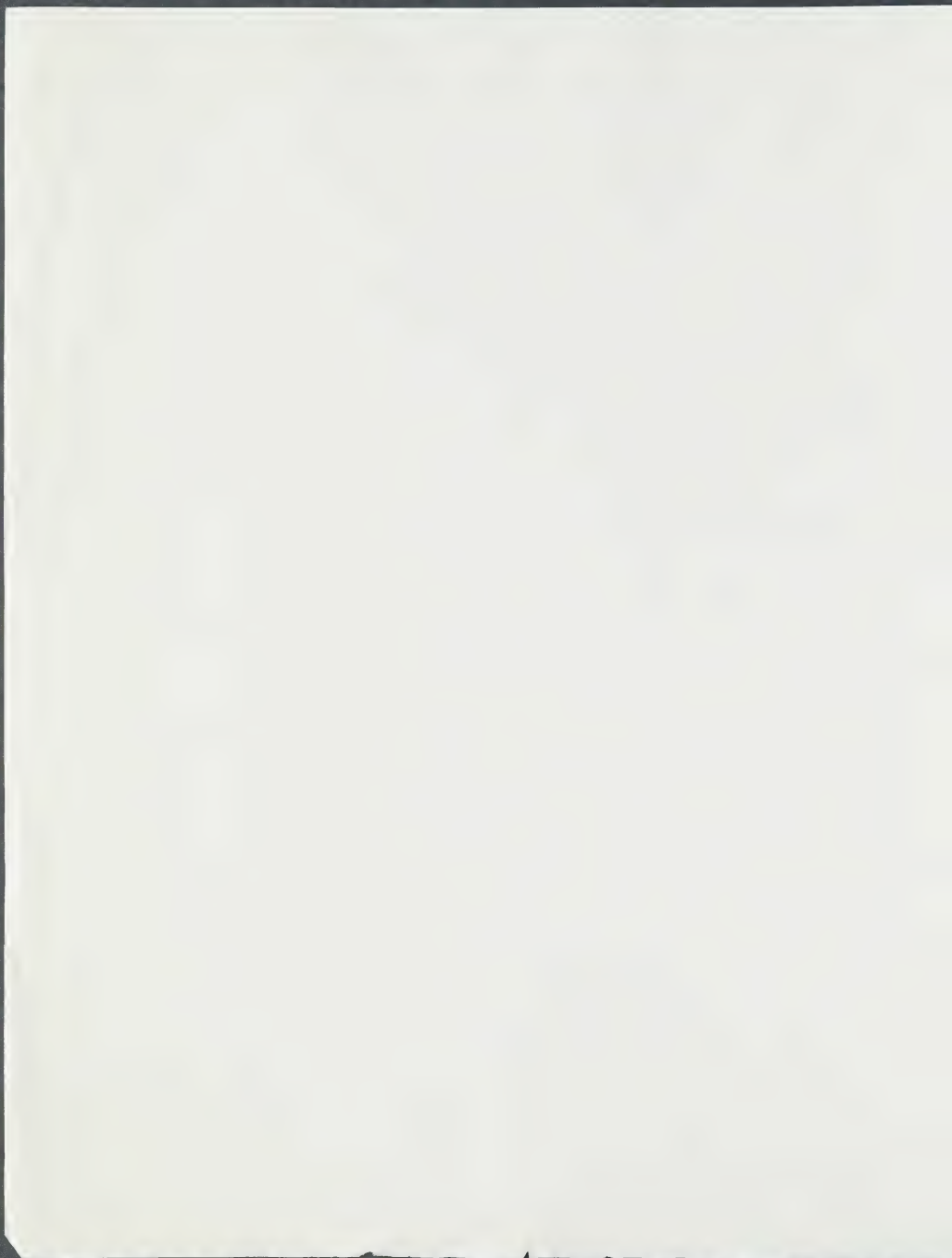
Gestochen:

von J.B.P. Le Brun, "Galerie des peintres flammands, hollandais et allemands", Paris 1790.



(Dipl.Ing. Norbert Mayer)

Wien, 16.5.1959.

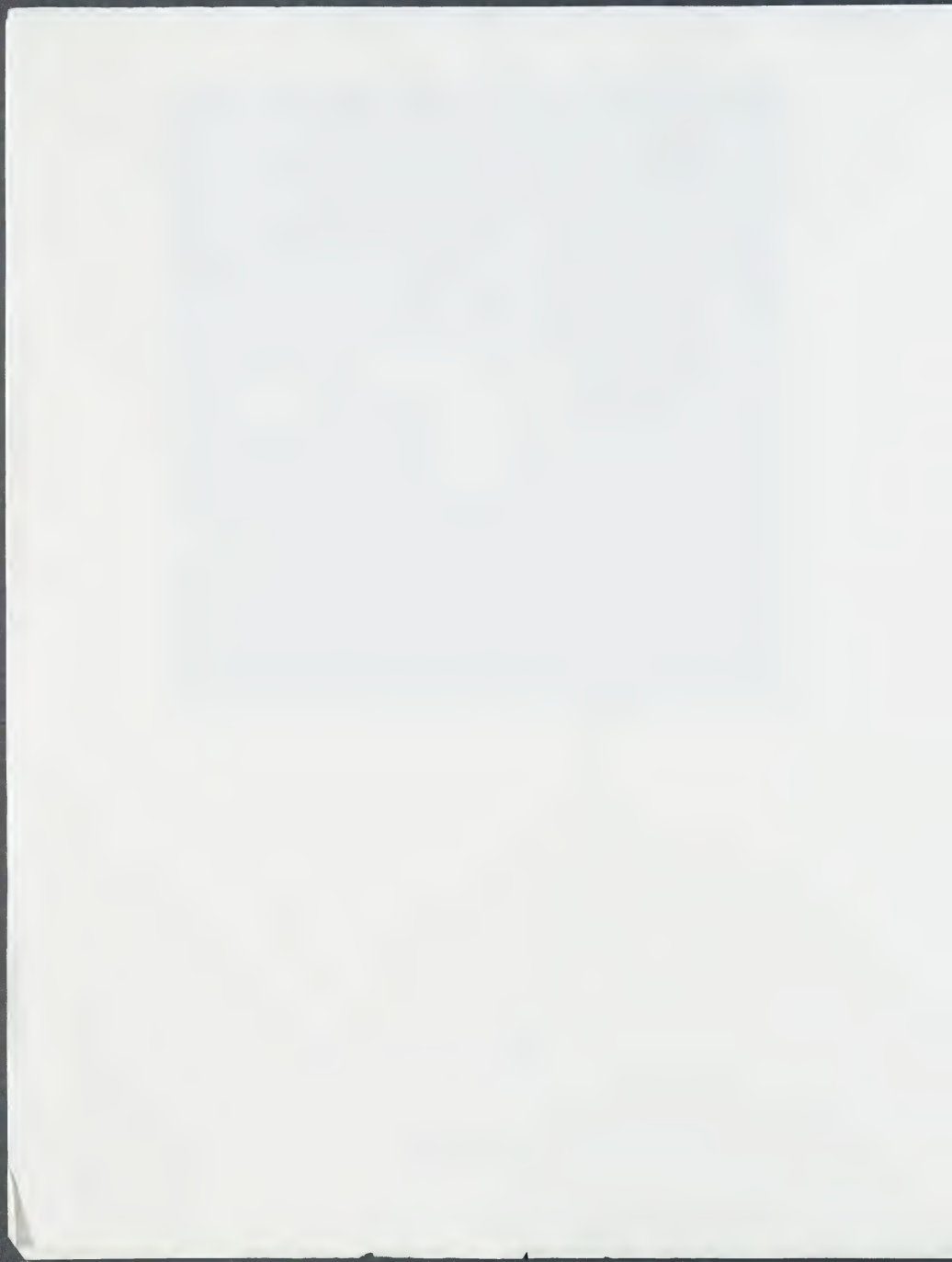




Kupfer 13,9 x 13,9 cm (Originalgröße)

Milwaukee Smlg. Dr. A. Bader

KURT BAUCH



were sold.

The weatherman has promised fine baseball weather for Tuesday's opener, with sunny skies and temperatures in the high fifties.

The Stadium gates to the grandstand and bleachers will open at 11:30 a.m. Steve Swedish and his orchestra will play for the early arrivals, starting about 12:30 p.m.

Warren Giles, National league president, will be at the Stadium for the pregame ceremony of raising the Braves' 1958 league championship pennant. Gov. Nelson and his family will be in front row box seats. The governor will throw out the first ball.

Go Early, Police Urge

Fans going to the game in private cars were urged to go as early as possible to avoid traffic tie-ups.

"I don't look for any serious problems," Deputy Inspector Rudolph W. Miller of the police department said, "but there are always some who miss the first

Turn to OPENER, page 20, col. 2

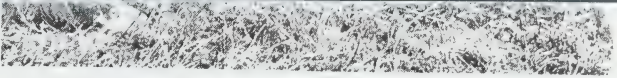
Milwaukee

They're Your Problems, So Why Not Join in Solving Them?

"The problems of metropolitan growth are realities and cannot be swept under the rug of our community consciences. Almost everyone recognizes that these problems must be solved, despite individual loyalties to specific governmental units.

"These issues affect the central city, surrounding municipalities, Milwaukee county and adjoining counties, villages and cities. Further, the legislative action of the state of Wisconsin is essential if we are even to have the legal right to effectively analyze all factors and adjust to accelerating human needs. These needs are expressed in terms of education, water, sewage disposal, fire and police protection, equitable taxation, zoning and related problems of metropolitan

This is a
ment c"



The methodical search in Ozaukee county by 149 Boy Scouts and their leaders paid dividends Sunday when a knife, believed to be the one used to kill Ben E. Wagner, 6,

was found. The group the boy's body was thru way C (Lake Shore dr.

Chemist Buys a Rembrandt Dutch Master's Work Obtained by Bader; Price Undisclosed

By FRANK GETLEIN
Journal Art Editor

A small painting by the great 17th century Dutch artist, Rembrandt van Rijn, has been acquired by a Milwaukee art collector, Dr. Alfred R. Bader, 2961 N. Shepard av.

The painting, seen by Dr. Bader last fall in Vienna, Austria, was bought a week ago after it had been authenticated by Dr. Jakob Rosenberg, an outstanding Rembrandt scholar and professor of fine arts at the Fogg museum, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.

The work is oil on copper and is entitled, "An Old Scholar Writing by Candlelight." It probably was painted about 1627, when Rembrandt was 21.

Two early Rembrandt paintings of this subject are known to exist and there has been some difference of scholarly opinion as to which is the original, which a copy.

Dr. Rosenberg said Monday that a recent cleaning has greatly improved the Bader picture. It was learned that the cleaning removed a confusing initial which cast doubt on the painting's authenticity and which now appears to have been added later. An early engraving of the work now owned by Dr. Bader does not show the initial.

The work is held by some art

historians to show the first signs of maturity and greatness in the painter. Shown in the comprehensive Rembrandt exhibition in Amsterdam, Netherlands, in 1898, the painting had been in the Ratin Mayer family of Vienna since the early 19th century.

Neither Dr. Bader nor Dr. Rosenberg would disclose the price of the painting. Recent sales of comparable works by the young Rembrandt would make \$20,000 a somewhat conservative estimate.

Bader is president and chief chemist of the Aldrich Chemical Co., Inc., Milwaukee.

Given 180 Days for Tax Evasion

The president of B. & W. Fur Foods, Inc., Berlin, Wis., was sentenced in the federal court here Monday to 180 days in the Milwaukee county house of correction for attempting to evade \$17,500 in corporation income taxes over a five year period.

Federal Judge Robert E. Tehan also fined Gerald Brooks, 62, \$5,000. His firm was a processor of horse meat for use as mink food.

Brooks, who pleaded nolo contendere (no contest), was found guilty on each of the five counts.

The federal government said Brooks failed to report the tax of \$4,435 on \$14,783 in corporate earnings in 1952; \$3,707 on \$12,358 in 1953; \$2,749 on \$9,165 in 1954; \$3,606 on \$12,021 in 1955 and \$3,003 on \$10,112 in 1956.

Carl Becker, his attorney, said Brooks had made \$30,000 restitution to the federal government for the taxes and penalties.

Journal Man in A

Anything in Frien

Liberian Capital I palling Slums; E mon, but Bare. Cl Walk Streets; It's

The background: Who swirl of advancement th today? Monrovia, the Founded more than 100 from America, 20 year 20,000. Today, its popul is, still growing.

By D
OF T

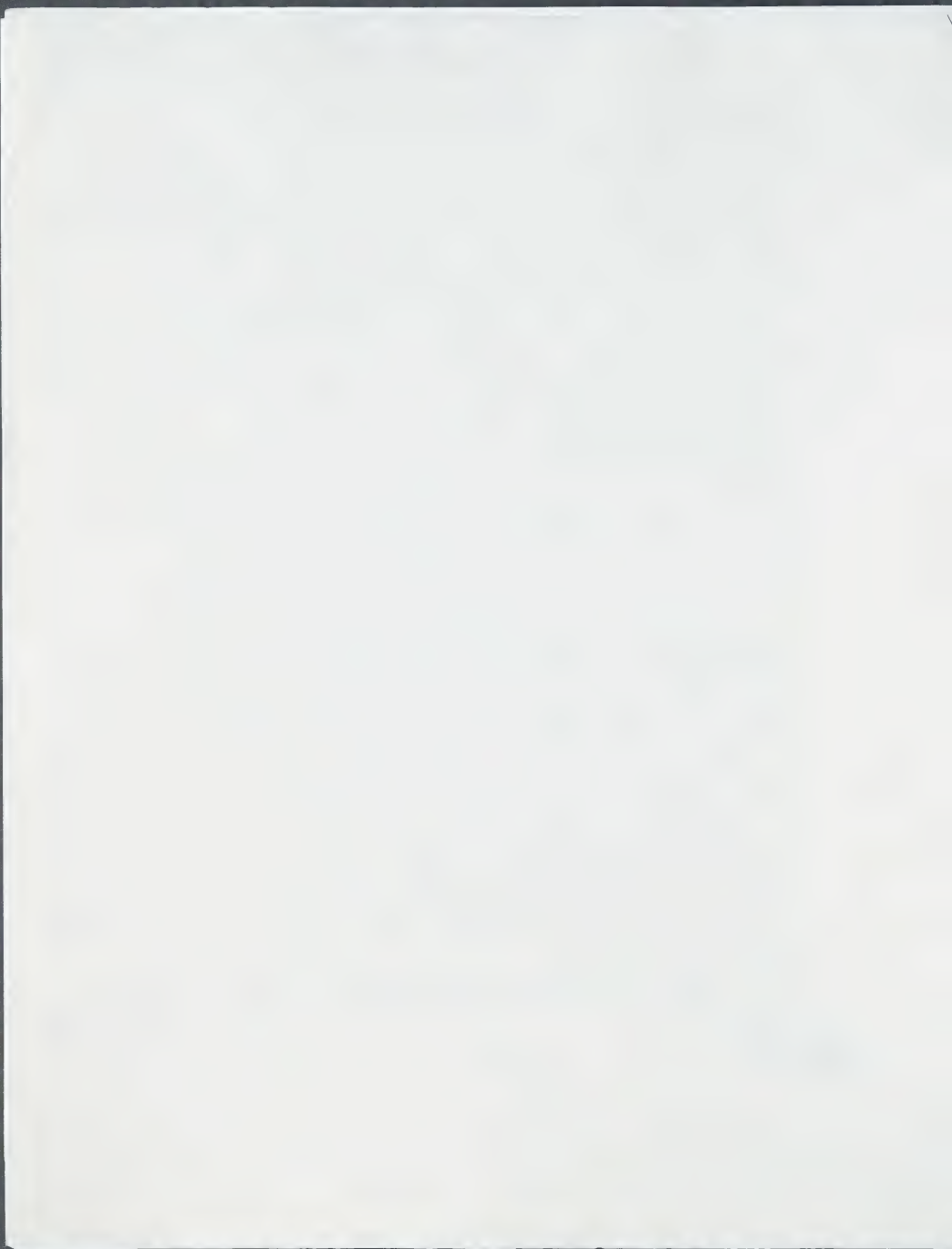
MONROVIA, Liberia—that to the Monro clear, logical and straight ger comes, bringing stan turely different conditions weird and bizarre.

Monrovia is all things a city of tremendous fric ness and banty rooster s; It lives and has a feeling; life. It is a place where can listen to a recordi "My Fair Lady" while served a meal by an imp bly dressed waiter with markings on his cheeks; erything is possible in rovia, including a Volksw taxicab.

Monrovia has fine be and the most appalling sl and it has them in the s

Horse Drawn Wagon Bears

to Re



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Newton sidizes
Keppel

Children's needs. Called "The Only the Parent, and the State," was largely based on a study he has made of United States high schools since 1957. The results of the first phase of this study were published recently in his book, *The American High School Today*.

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The distribution of abilities and ambitions "varies considerably from one type of community to another," Conant said. He added that state requirements are wise "only to the degree that these requirements are sensible ones when applied to each and every community in the state." Continuing in the same vein, he asserted that "unless one were prepared to . . . establish a system of state schools, I believe no set of state regulations can establish a state system of uniform excellence."

State No. Guarantee

State minimum requirements cannot insure that able students are "sufficiently encouraged to elect a broad, stiff program of academic subjects," he pointed out, adding that "At the local level, however, a good deal can be done by counselors and by the development of the proper spirit in the school and the community by the principal and superintendent."

Conant disagreed with those who would "establish priorities as between the educational needs of different types of children." "All the youth of the community can be well served by a school system," he asserted, "but not by providing one uniform curriculum, grades one through twelve."

Refectory Wing Construction Starts



Construction has begun on the Refectory wing of the Radcliffe Graduate Quadrangle and it is scheduled to be ready for use by September, 1960. Because the new Refectory is the final part of the Quadrangle, it marks the completion of a major part of Radcliffe's Ten Year Development Plan.

The Refectory wing will be named in honor of Mrs. Bernice B. Cronkhite, Dean of the Graduate School, who will retire this year after 36 years of service to Radcliffe. Dean Cronkhite will continue her duties as vice-President of the College, however.

In addition to a kitchen and dining room which will serve all resident students in the Quadrangle, the Refectory wing will contain rooms for 28 graduate students. It is expected that students will continue to live in Buckingham and Founder Houses, Wilma A. Kerby-Miller, Dean of Instruction, said recently.

set policy for so long.

In retort, Relschauer said that "the balloon which we would deflate in our allies' minds is one that we have blown up with our own hot air." Claiming that our policy with regard to China is "arrant nonsense and complete unrealism," he suggested that a slow change in American policy would give our allies time to adjust.

Rembrandt Painting Certified as Genuine By Fogg Expert

The original copy of Rembrandt's *An Old Scholar Writing by Candlelight*, was recently identified by the Fogg Art Museum as being genuine after lying virtually unknown in various attics since Rembrandt painted it in 1627.

Alfred R. Bader, owner of the art work, first saw it in Vienna last November, but did not decide to buy it until last Monday. Jakob Rosenber, professor of Fine Arts at Fogg, then assured him that it was indeed the original and was in good condition.

The composition, an oil on a copper surface, pictures a philosopher copying a manuscript illuminated by an unusual lighting effect from a candle.

Early in the Nineteenth Century the painting was brought to Vienna, where it remained in the hands of one family until Bader bought it.

Apr. 9 1959

The Weather
Cloudy and cooler with occasional rain.
High temperatures in 50's.

e Harvard Crimson



J. Rapenburg

CONCORDANCE OF PAINTINGS

In this concordance of the chief publications and catalogues of Rembrandt's paintings the author has indicated his doubt as to authenticity by putting the number in parentheses. In those cases where he has not seen the original, an asterisk * is added.

THE KEY TO THE ABBREVIATIONS IS AS FOLLOWS:

- Br. *The Paintings of Rembrandt*, edited by A. Bredius; Phaidon Edition (New York: Oxford University Press, 1942). Only the 1937 edition contains the numbers 631-639, which are included in this concordance.
- KdK. *Klassiker der Kunst; Rembrandt, Des Meisters Gemälde*, 3rd edition, by W. R. Valentiner (Stuttgart and Berlin, 1908). Numbers refer to pages; l. = left, r. = right.
- S. *Klassiker der Kunst* (Supplement); *Rembrandt, Wiedergefundene Gemälde (1910-1922)*, 2nd edition, by W. R. Valentiner (Berlin and Leipzig, 1923).
- HdG. C. Hofstede de Groot, *A Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of the Most Eminent Dutch Painters of the Seventeenth Century*, vol. VI (London, 1916).
- Bo. Wilhelm Bode and C. Hofstede de Groot, *The Complete Work of Rembrandt*, 8 vols. (Paris, 1897-1906).

It seemed convenient to follow first the Bredius numbers for the order of this concordance (1-639), and then to list in consecutive order the *Klassiker der Kunst* and *Klassiker der Kunst Supplement* numbers for items not mentioned by Bredius.

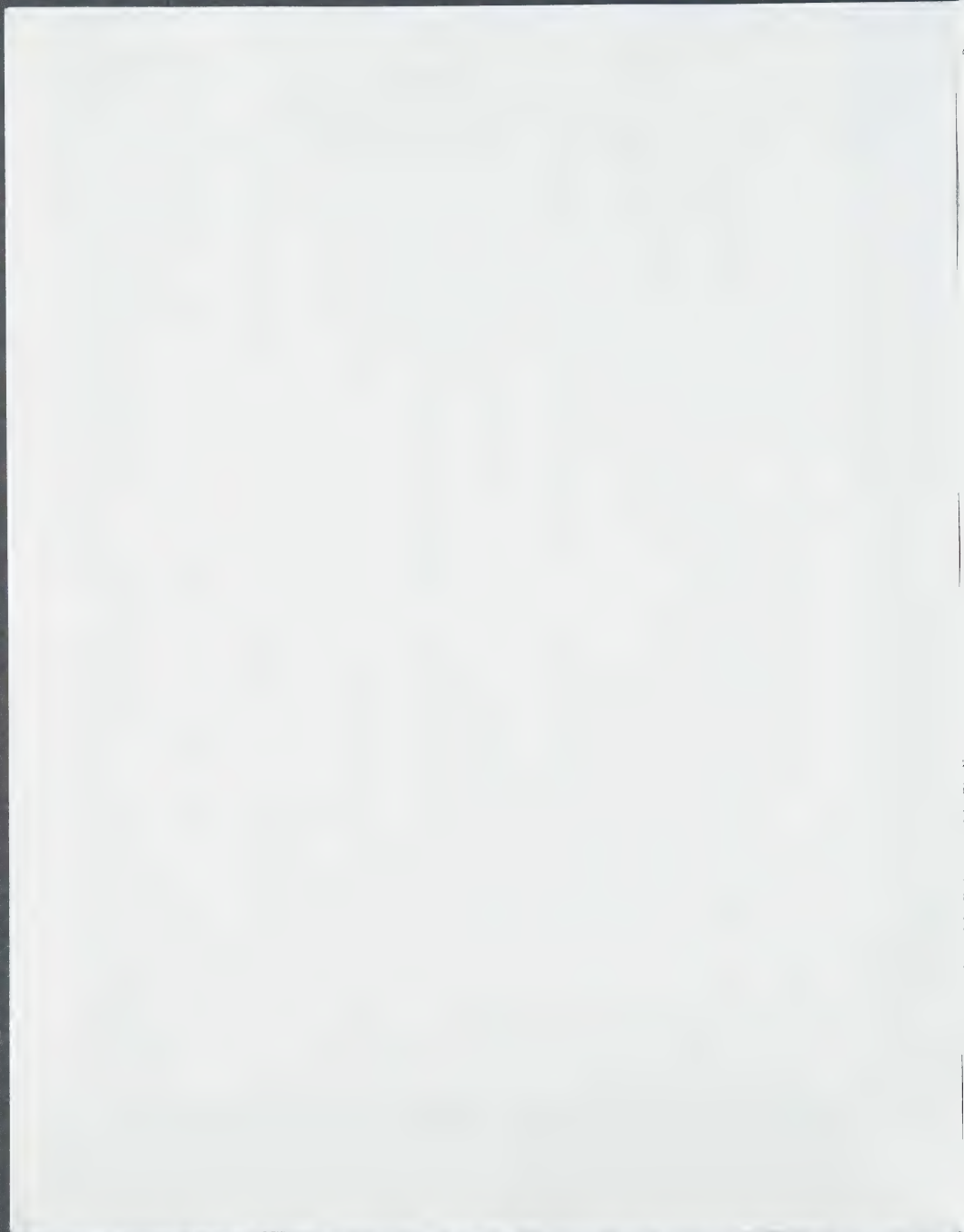
Br.	KdK. & S.	HdG.	Bo.	Br.	KdK. & S.	HdG.	Bo.
1	27 l.	533	11	(14)*			
2	27 r.	542	13	15	142 l.	572	161
(3)*	(29 l.)*	(549)*	(546)*	16	54	350	550
4				17*	59 r.*	573*	61*
5	30	531	15	18	144 l.	566	163
6	32 l.	544	16	19	143	567	164
7	31 r.	552	547	20	148 r.	538	170
8	31 l.	529	18	21	Frontispiece	526	167
9	32 r.	530	17	22	148 l.	534	169
10	S 5	564		23	144 r.	525	168
11	28 l.	570	549	24	146 l.	545	165
12	S 6	552 A		25	150 l.	584	174
		486		26	142 r.	582	172
13	S 7	591		27	149 r.	559	171
		601		28	149 l.	541	173



J. Roperberg
CONCORDANCE OF PAINTINGS

Br.	KdK. & S.	HdG.	Bo.	Br.	KdK. & S.	HdG.	Bo.
392	440 l.	508	472	443	231	941	230
393 *	491 l.*	497 *	481 *	444	234	946	572
394	499 r.	857	493	445	236 lower	951	234
395	497	863	492	446 *	237 *	949 *	573 *
396	496 l.	498	480	447	236 upper	945 *	235
397 *	461 *	189 *	511 *	448 *	S 52 *		
398	481 r.	852	491	449	S 53		
399	508 r.	855	499	450		960	
400 *	486 *	503 *	537 *	451	235	948	233
401	483	869	536	452	310	943	341
402	485	880	490	453 *	S 80 *	950 *	
403-4	69	932	55	454	312	944	343
405	89	930	99	455	S 49		
406	80	666	79	456	309	968	239
407	81	667	80	457	449 l.	972	421
408	92	933	105	458	449 r.	971	422
409	259	620	282	459	S 56	970	
410-13	265	926	253	460			
414	437	927	450	461	20	199	47
415, 418	492	928	486	462	104	195	
416	487	929	538	463	109	213	70
417	488	931	539	464	108	201	71
419				465 *	105 *	211 *	67 *
420	4	282	1	466	106	209	68
421 *				467	153	196	569
422 *				468 *	156 *	223 *	191 *
423				469			
424				470	S 40		
425 *	14 *	240 *	4 *	471	169	207	197
426 *				472 *	168 *	200 *	196 *
427	S 8			473	S 42	198	
428	15 l.	293	8	474-5	176	197	194
(429)	(19 l.)	(228)	(43)	476	296	227	321
430	19 r.	186	40	477	373	224	
431	111 lower	233	122	478	426	413	385
432	186 l.	236	198	479	375 r.	210	419
433 *	147 *	270 *	206 *	480	375 l.	208	418
434 *	202 *	272 *	205 *	481	388	212	407
435	352	230	293	482	465 lower	225	520
436	329	335	352	483	466	217	524
437	407 r.	306	353	484	467	218	595
(438)	(386 l.)	(214)	(528)	485		220	
439	S 46			486	S 2	64 a	
440	232 upper	939	232	487	3	26	
441	232 lower	942	231	488	S 1	34	
442 *	233 *	109 *	229 *	489	7	32	6

* Not seen in 1948 with him for
a week in 1959 & accepted



made perfectly clear that thereby was meant the inferior product of minor factories, the position would have been very different. Even if far less had been known about the wares in those days than in fact was the case, then these bulb-bowls, assuming that they were to be regarded as of Chün type at all, could have been one thing and one thing only, namely, genuine

SHORTER NOTICES

REMBRANDT'S PAINTER IN HIS STUDIO.—The picture by Rembrandt representing a young painter in his studio, which is reproduced here for the first time, was sold at Christie's on June 26 of the present year, being numbered 14 in the list of pictures belonging to the collection of Lord Hurston, and formerly to that of the Earl of Morton at Dalmahoy. It was bought by Capt. R. Langton Douglas. It is painted on panel and has had pieces of wood added above and below, which has increased the height to about 37 cm. The purchaser had these strips removed, so that the size is now reduced to 25 cm. by 32 cm. The original composition as it thus appears was already known through a replica in the collection of Mr. W. Chase, of New York, published in a paper of mine on Rembrandt's methods in teaching his pupils, in the volume dedicated to Dr. A. Bredius on the occasion of his 60th birthday.¹ I have never seen the Chase version, which is absolutely identical with the Douglas-Churston one, but those who have done so inform me that the reproduction gives a more Rembrandtesque impression than the original picture.

However that may be, the Douglas version, although not signed, can hardly be other than an original work by the master. It exhibits all his characteristic qualities in composition, brush-work, and colour harmony. The figure of the painter in the background, who is as likely to represent Rembrandt himself as one of his fellow painters, is dressed in a dark greyish blue gown trimmed with grey, violet sleeves, and a dark hat—typical colours in a typical combination during Rembrandt's early period. A strong, warm light falls from an invisible window on the left, the position of which is emphatically determined by the shadows of the easel and of the table, to the side of which the artist has retired in order the better to observe the effect of his work. Near the painter is a grind-stone and two pallets hanging against the wall. Except for the objects named there is no furniture in the room and no decoration on the walls; extreme simplicity is the keynote of the whole scene. The picture on the easel, of

¹ Rembrandts onderwijs aan zijne leerlingen, in the Feestbundel. Dr. A. Bredius aangeboden op den 18 April, 1915, p. 79 seqq.

Chün yao. In like manner, it is submitted, the pieces under discussion force us, by their perfection of form, beauty of colour, boldness of decoration and general quality of technique, to give up in their case the designation "Ju type" and to substitute for it, with or without the qualifications set forth above, the term "Ju yao."

which the spectator sees only the back, is an enormous panel, measuring certainly about 1.50 metres by 1.80 metres. It must have been of unusually solid construction, if we may judge by the way in which it is kept in position by the grooves of an upper and lower lathe.

The composition depends on a division of strong light and dark shadows, just such as we see so often in Rembrandt's early works, as, for instance, the *Christ at Emmaus*, in the Musée Jacquemart-André; the *Man of Letters*, in the collection Madame Mayer, of Vienna; the *Apostle Paul*, in the Museum at Nürnberg; and the *Scholar in a lofty Interior*, in the National Gallery. All these pictures are ascribed to the years 1629-30, which must also be the approximate date of our painting. The work is interesting as being the earliest of the few representations of an artist's studio painted by Rembrandt. Happily, the state of preservation is excellent.

C. HOFSTEDE DE GROOT.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY MEMORIAL at Hyde Park Corner was unveiled with much ceremony on October 18. The articles that have appeared in the Press have aimed at impressing the public with the significance of the memorial as a memorial, not as a work of art, although the art critic of *The Times* expressed himself frankly about the sculpture. A characteristic comment was that of the *Evening News*:

There came the soft beating of a chime of bells; another roll of drums—how heart-shaking were the drums at every stage of this splendid ceremony!—and then that proud inspiration of all the preparations, the sudden blare of the massed trumpeters who stood in line on the roof of St. George's Hospital, giving out the ringing, blood-stirring challenge of "The Réveille."

To those who had served in the war, particularly in the "Gunners' Hell" of Flanders, 1917, the moving touch was to see the maimed and wounded who were led to their places with such manly, reverent tenderness by the splendid-looking present-day gunners who are "carrying on" in the Royal regiment; and the women still in mourning who fought hard against the tears.

There are moments when it is very difficult and disagreeable to be an art critic. The temptation in the present case is to choose between silence and a lie, the truth being that the new memorial is perhaps the worst piece of sculpture in London. Even the Nurse Cavell monument, even the atrocious frieze on the façade of Messrs. Liberty's Regent Street premises are no worse. It seems useless to argue about it.



REMBRANDT

BY JAKOB ROSENBERG

Jakob Rosenberg

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

1948

Kunsthandel Rembrandt, Amsterdam
8/IX-31/X. 1898

No. 1.

PHILOSOPHE ÉCRIVANT À LA LUEUR D'UNE CHANDELLE.

A gauche, un savant assis qui écrit sur une table; à droite, derrière un in-folio ouvert devant lui, une chandelle qui éclaire la paroi et quelques objets, entre autres une sphère.

Figurine mi-corps.

Peint vers 1627.

Cuivre h. 0.14, l. 0.14.

FR. XAV. MAYER, Vienne (Autriche.)

No. 2.

SAMSON ET DALILA.

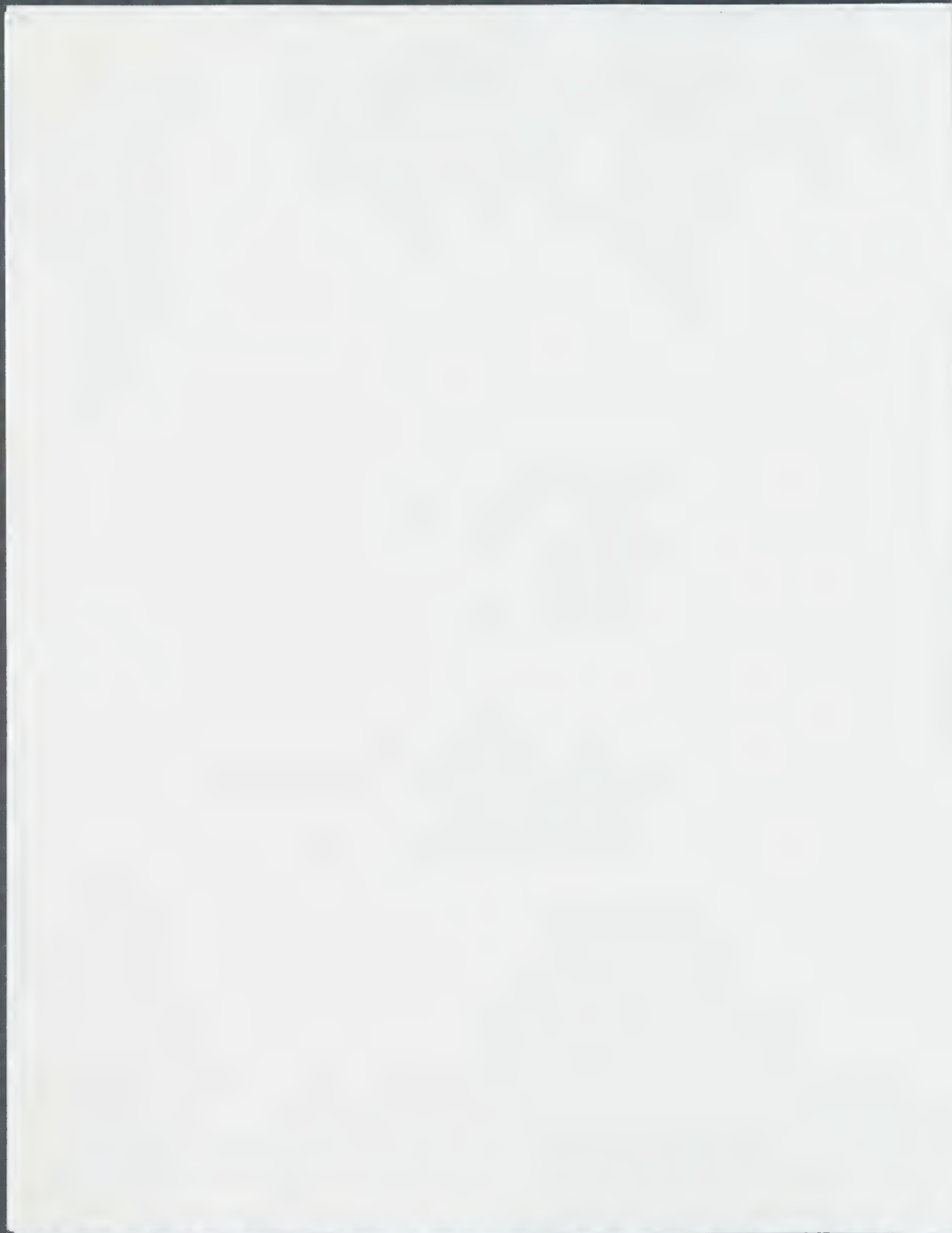
Samson dort, étendu à terre, entre les genoux de Dalila, qui montre sa chevelure coupée à deux Philistins armés qu'on voit approcher prudemment.

Figurines en pied.

En bas à gauche sur une marche le monogramme RHL 1628.

Panneau en chêne, h. 0.60, l. 0.49.

S. M. L'EMPEREUR D'ALLEMAGNE, Galerie de Sans-Souci, Potsdam.



Bode (1897)

4. DER GELEHRTE BEI KERZENLICHT.

Frau Kaiserl. Rätin Mayer, Wien.

Ein Alter links vor einem Tisch sitzend und schreibend. Seine greisen Haare bedeckt eine dunkle hohe Toque mit schmaler Einfassung; über dem Rocke liegt ein dunkler Mantel von dickem Stoff. Ein grosser, ganz dunkel sich absetzender Foliant, der auf dem Tisch aufgeschlagen vor dem Schreiber steht, verdeckt ein Licht, das die Hand und ein paar Gegenstände rechts, worunter ein Globus, hell bescheint. An der Hand ist ein Brief befestigt.

Kleine halbe Figur.

Um 1627 gemalt. Dem Geldzähler in der Berliner Galerie nahe verwandt.

Kupfer. H. o.135, B. o.135 M.)

Gegenseitig radirt von J. B. P. Lebrun in der Galerie Lebrun, als von Rembrandt. Später irrtümlich G. Dou zugeschrieben auf Grund der augenscheinlich falschen Aufschrift G. D. F. auf dem an der Wand hängenden Brief.

Sammlung Lebrun, Paris, Ende vorigen Jahrhunderts.

Sammlung des Citoyen Robert, ci-devant St. Victor zu Rouen.

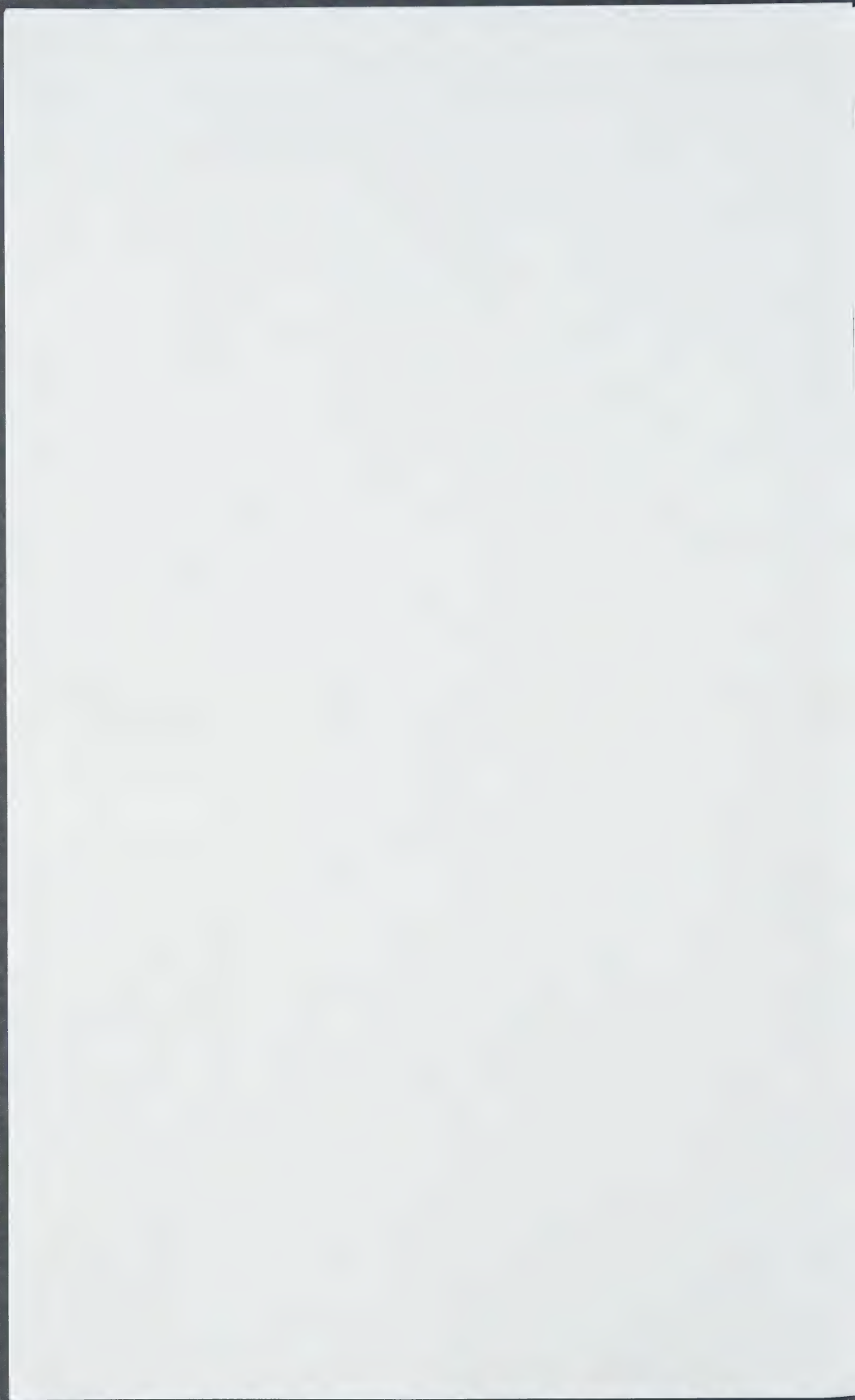
Sammlung Dubois, Wien.

Sammlung des Kaiserl. Rathes Mayer, Wien.

Frau Kaiserl. Rätin Mayer, Wien.

illustrated on
next page

) Von den Maassen des Stiches bei Lebrun $0,159 \times 0,138$, „de même grandeur que le tableau“ beruht die erstere schon nach dem Format des Stiches auf einem Druckfehler.



REMBRANDT

BEZUGNEBENDES VERZEICHNISS SEINER GEMÄLDE
MIT DEN HELIOGRAPHISCHEN NACHBILDUNGEN

GESCHICHTE SEINES LEBENS UND SEINER KUNST

VON

WILHELM BODE

DIRECTOR DER KÖNIGLICHEN GEMÄLDEGALERIE IN BERLIN

UNTER MITWIRKUNG VON

C. HOFSTEDE DE GROOT

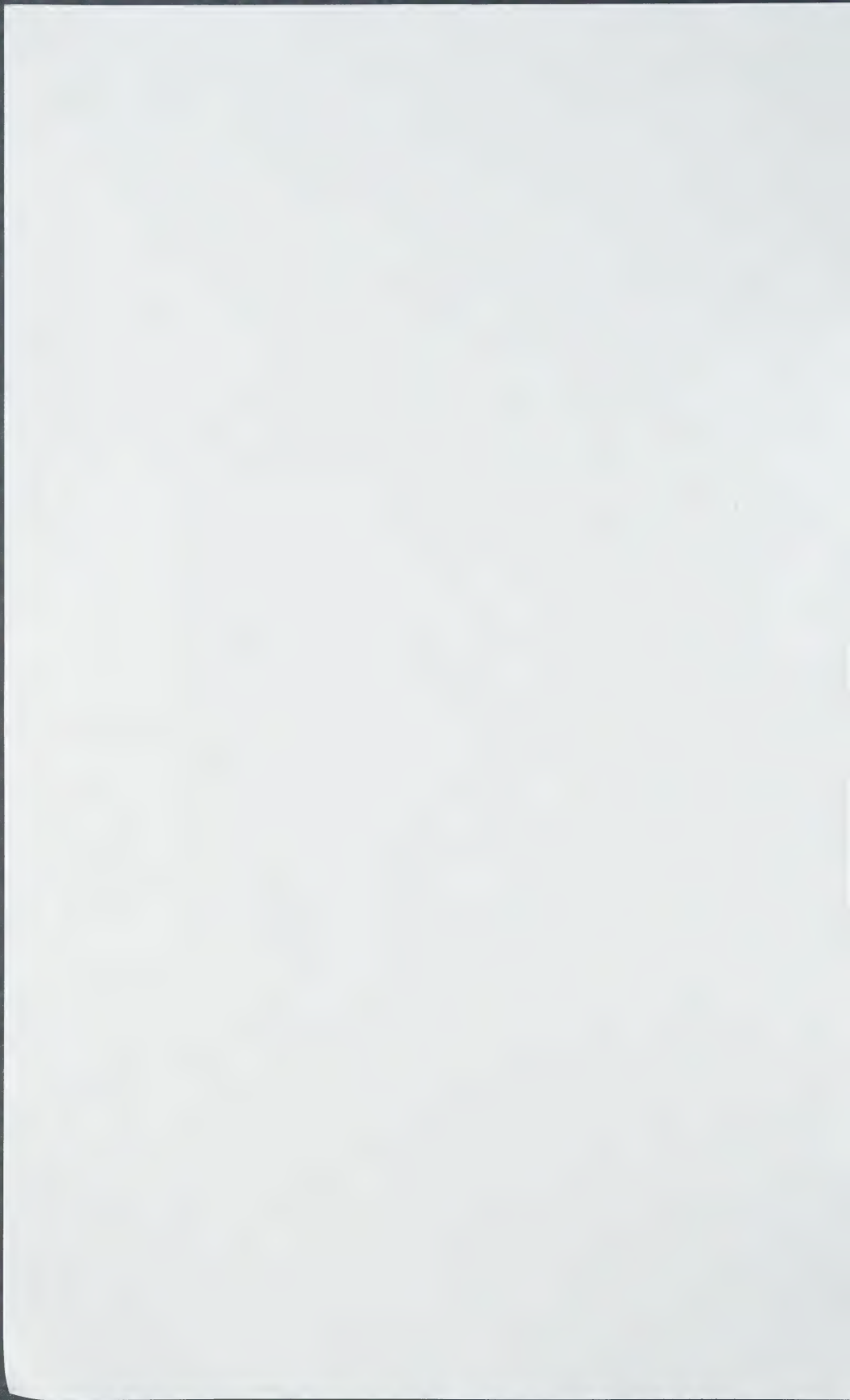
DIRECTOR DES KUPFERSTICKKABINETS ZU AMSTERDAM

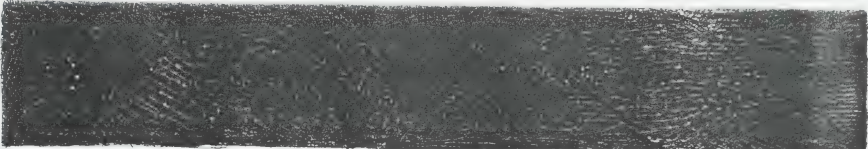
ERSTER BAND

VERLAG VON CHARLES SEDELMAYER

6 RUE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD

PARIS 1897





Rembrandt pinxit.

Gravé par J. B. P. Le Brun Peintre et M.^d 1790.

Un Philosophe écrivant

Gravé d'après le Tableau de Rembrandt, Peint sur cuivre de même grandeur que
l'Estampe. Tiré du Cabinet du Citoyen Le Brun, Peintre et M.^d de Tableaux.

A Paris chez L'éditeur, rue du Gros Chenet N^o 47. et chez Poignant, rue Serpente N^o 14.

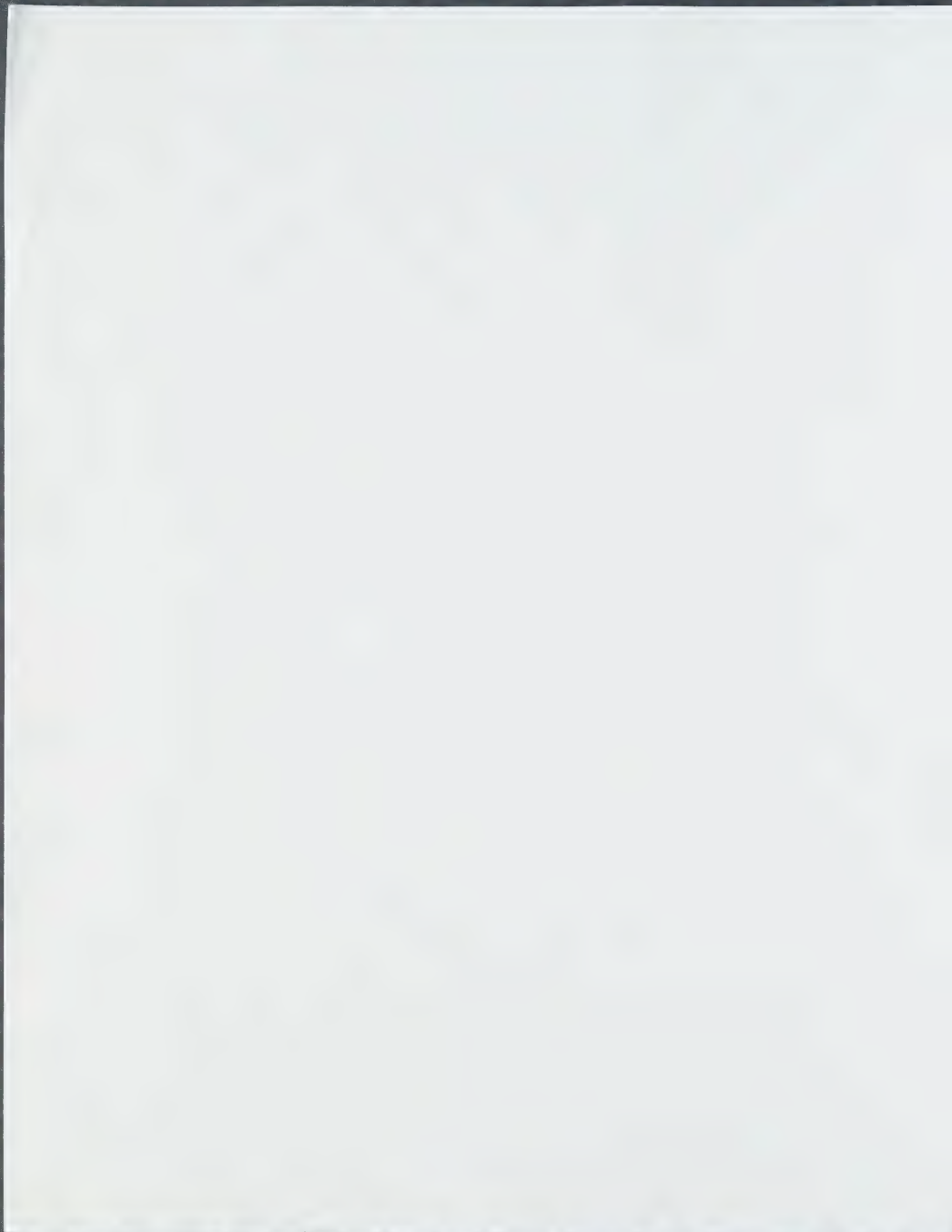
ENLARGED



THE ENGRAVING IS INSCRIBED ----

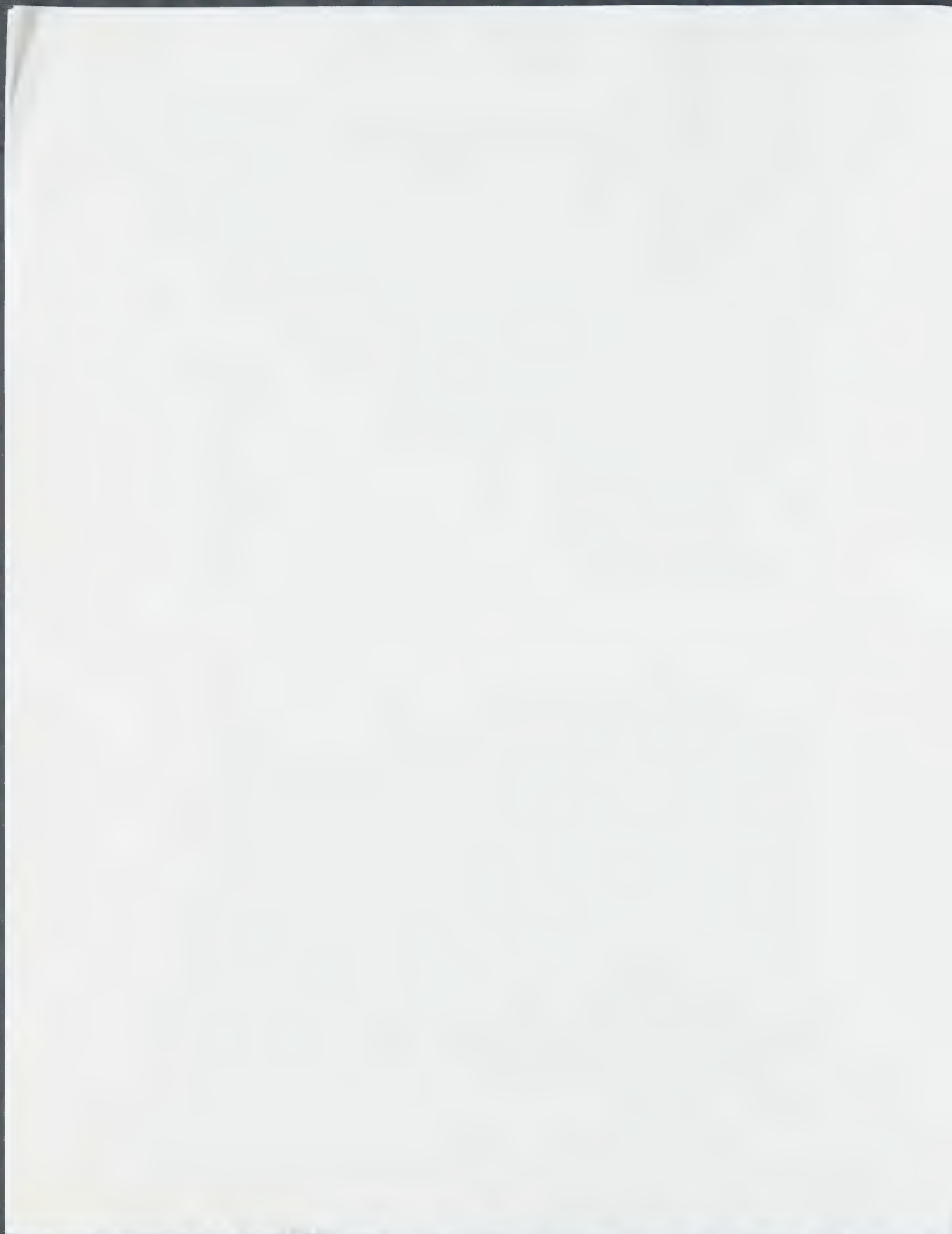
This painting has been a subject of debate among Rembrandt scholars for many years. Late in the 18th century it belonged to the Paris dealer and collector, Jean-Baptist Pierre Le Brun, who had acquired a wonderful collection of paintings during The French Revolution. He was proud of his collection and had his best paintings engraved. ~~He engraved this painting in reverse in 1790, and~~ * inscribed * as after a work on copper of the same dimensions by Rembrandt.² At that time the painting extended an additional 1.8 cm at the top. The copper panel was reduced slightly at the top sometime after 1822. Noteworthy is the fact that the engraving does not show the monogram, *GDF* [*Gerard Dou fecit*], which appeared between the second and third lines of the sheet of paper on the wall sometime after 1790. The monogram was found to be floating on top of the varnish layer, for it was quickly removed during a restoration by Prof. J. Hajsinek of Vienna in 1958, by a very mild solvent, petroleum ether, while the varnish layer remained untouched.³ Gerard Dou was Rembrandt's first student in Leiden in the late 1620's. In the early nineteenth century Dou's works were very popular and brought higher prices than Rembrandt's. Apparently someone wanted to capitalize on this situation and added the monogram, *GDF*, to make the work more salable. In 1898 Bredius⁴ recognized that the monogram was spurious. Surprisingly, Gerson (1936)⁵ and van Gelder (1953)⁶ accepted the monogram as genuine and considered the painting to be a copy by Dou after Rembrandt. STET

Of the Rembrandt scholars who have examined this painting, Bredius (1899), Frimmel (1904),⁷ Bode, Hofstede de Groot (1916),⁸ Benesch and Rosenb^erg accepted the picture as autograph. Recently the members of the Rembrandt Research Project⁹ have pointed out the similarity between this ^{the paint handling in} ~~work painting~~ (no. C18) and *The Flight into Egypt* (no. C4) in the Musée des Beaux-Arts in Tours (dated 1627), which has been enthusiastically endorsed by most



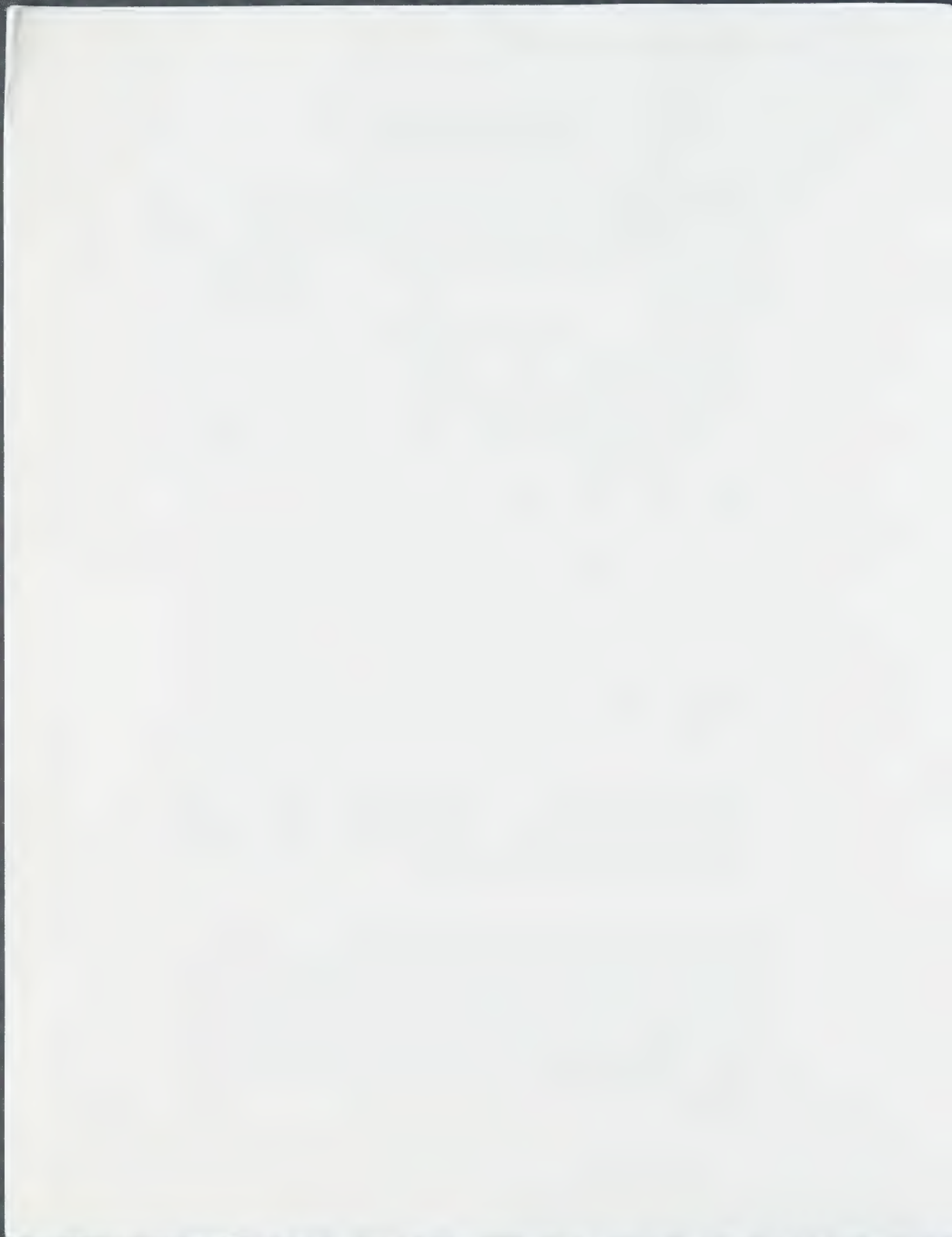
scholars as a work of Rembrandt. However, the Rembrandt Research Project concludes: "The great affinity there is between these two paintings, and their shared differences in quality and execution from the early work of Rembrandt make it likely that we are dealing here with someone from Rembrandt's immediate circle who has a style and temperament of his own..... Its pedigree and attribution to Rembrandt can be traced with certainty back to 1773, and perhaps to 1739 or even 1727. In design and interpretation of its subject it comes close to some works by Rembrandt that can be dated in 1629 or 1629/30, though an unmistakable difference in quality leads one to conclude that it cannot be attributed to him. Together with the Tours *Flight into Egypt* (no. C5) and the Tokyo *Nocturnal scene* (no. C10), both of which show a strong resemblance to it in manner of painting, lighting and depiction of form, it is probably by an artist from Rembrandt's immediate circle — possibly Gerard Dou —, working around 1630."

Dou entered Rembrandt's studio on February 14, 1628. It is important to note that Dou's early *oeuvre* is substantially different from Rembrandt's. A recent scholar at Queens University, Dr. Volker Manuth, affirms this painting is not by Dou; he writes, "At any rate, Gerrit Dou cannot be considered the author. His early works differ significantly in the rendering of individual details, the more evenly distributed lighting, and the choice of colors."¹⁰ David McTavish in reviewing this situation has concluded, "Trained initially as an engraver, his [Dou's] painting retains a linear and descriptive quality which is alien to the dramatic and painterly approach of the present painting (and the Tours *Flight into Egypt*). While it may be wise to keep an open mind on the subject, it still seems likely that Rembrandt was responsible for this small painting on copper."¹¹ I agree.

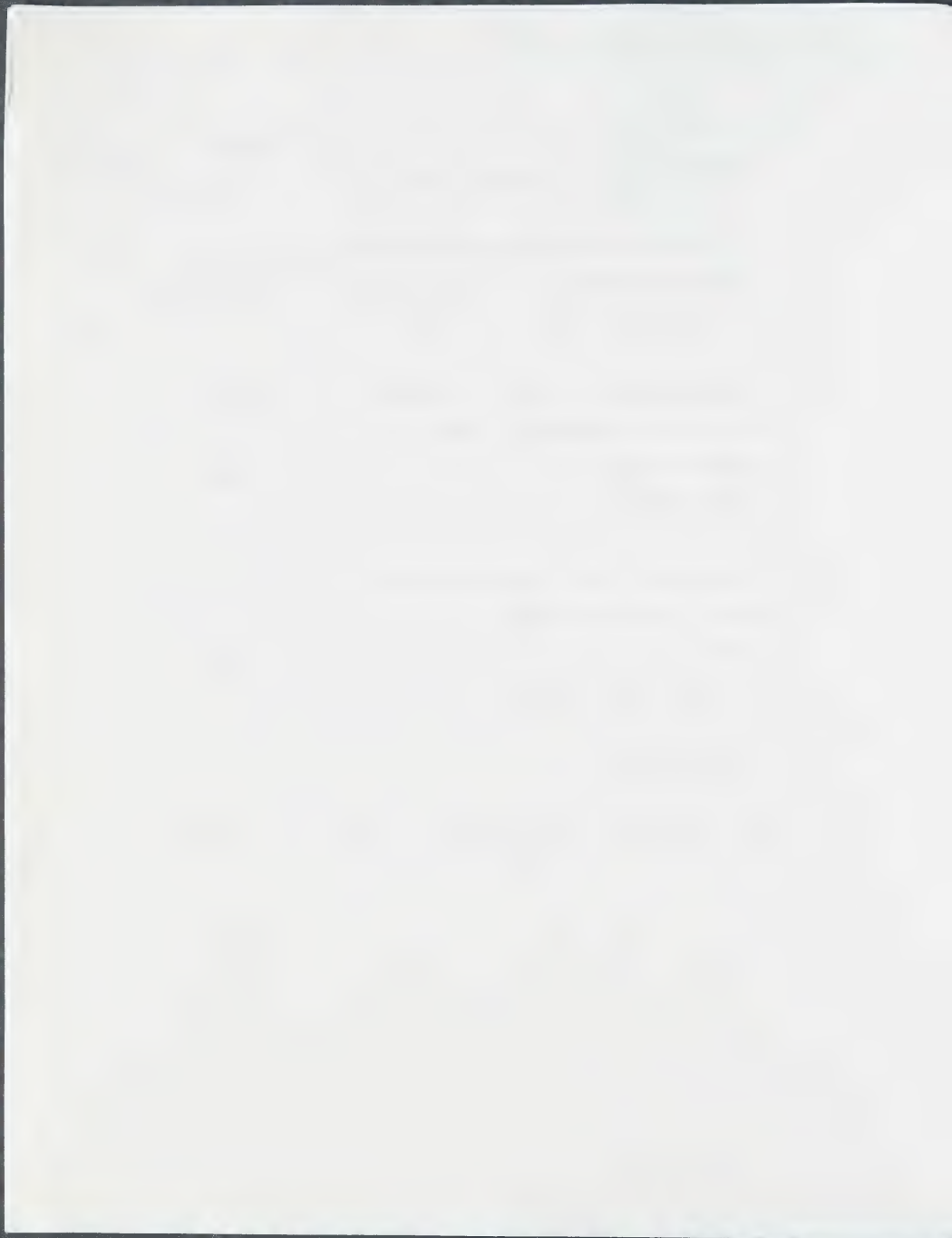


References and Notes

1. David McTavish, *Pictures from the Age of Rembrandt*. Kingston, Ontario: Agnes Etherington Art/Center, Queen's University, 1984, p. ~~24~~, no. ~~7~~ ~~8~~ ~~9~~ ~~10~~ ~~11~~ ~~12~~ ~~13~~ ~~14~~ ~~15~~ ~~16~~ ~~17~~ ~~18~~ ~~19~~ ~~20~~ ~~21~~ ~~22~~ ~~23~~ ~~24~~ ~~25~~ ~~26~~ ~~27~~ ~~28~~ ~~29~~ ~~30~~ ~~31~~ ~~32~~ ~~33~~ ~~34~~ ~~35~~ ~~36~~ ~~37~~ ~~38~~ ~~39~~ ~~40~~ ~~41~~ ~~42~~ ~~43~~ ~~44~~ ~~45~~ ~~46~~ ~~47~~ ~~48~~ ~~49~~ ~~50~~ ~~51~~ ~~52~~ ~~53~~ ~~54~~ ~~55~~ ~~56~~ ~~57~~ ~~58~~ ~~59~~ ~~60~~ ~~61~~ ~~62~~ ~~63~~ ~~64~~ ~~65~~ ~~66~~ ~~67~~ ~~68~~ ~~69~~ ~~70~~ ~~71~~ ~~72~~ ~~73~~ ~~74~~ ~~75~~ ~~76~~ ~~77~~ ~~78~~ ~~79~~ ~~80~~ ~~81~~ ~~82~~ ~~83~~ ~~84~~ ~~85~~ ~~86~~ ~~87~~ ~~88~~ ~~89~~ ~~90~~ ~~91~~ ~~92~~ ~~93~~ ~~94~~ ~~95~~ ~~96~~ ~~97~~ ~~98~~ ~~99~~ ~~100~~ ~~101~~ ~~102~~ ~~103~~ ~~104~~ ~~105~~ ~~106~~ ~~107~~ ~~108~~ ~~109~~ ~~110~~ ~~111~~ ~~112~~ ~~113~~ ~~114~~ ~~115~~ ~~116~~ ~~117~~ ~~118~~ ~~119~~ ~~120~~ ~~121~~ ~~122~~ ~~123~~ ~~124~~ ~~125~~ ~~126~~ ~~127~~ ~~128~~ ~~129~~ ~~130~~ ~~131~~ 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7. Th. Frimmel, "Ein Rembrandt aus der Galerie Le Brun", *Blätter für Gemäldekunde*, ¹(1904-1905), pp. 21-23. Vol 2
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8. C. Hofstede de Groot, *A Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of the Most Eminent Dutch Painters of the Seventeenth Century*. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., vol. VI, 1916, p. 153, no. 240.
9. J. Bruyn, B. Haak, S. H. Levie, P. J. J. van Thiel, E. van de Wetering, *A Corpus of Rembrandt Paintings I, 1625-1631*. Stichting Foundation. Rembrandt Research Project. The Hague, Boston, London: Martinus Nijhoff, MCMLXXXII, no. C18.
10. Volker Manuth, "Scholar Writing by Candlelight", *Wisdom, Knowledge & Magic. The Image of the Scholar in Seventeenth - Century Dutch Art*. Kingston, Canada: Agnes Etherington Art Center, Queen's University, 1997, p. 50, no. 14 (illustrated).
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11. McTavish, *Pictures*, p. 16.
12. Bruyn et.al., *Corpus*, p. 129, no. A9. — BASEL PAINTING

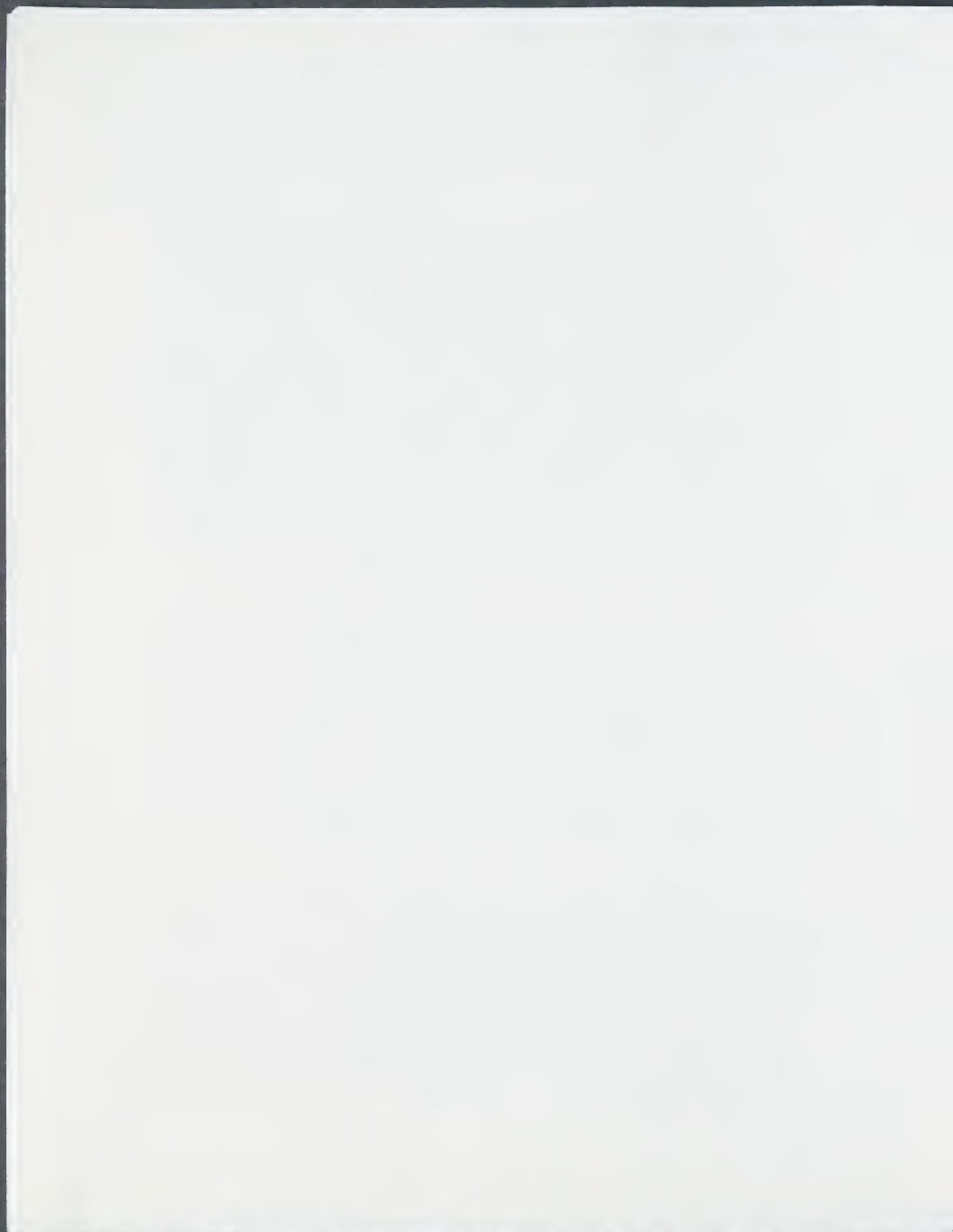


Biography: Dr. Alfred Bader was born in Vienna in 1924, and fled to England in December 1938, ten months before World War II began. Although a Jewish refugee from the Nazi, he was interned ^{in 1940} first in a camp in Huyton near Liverpool, and ~~then~~ later in a prisoner of war camp near Montreal. After his release in 1941, he entered Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario where he studied engineering chemistry. Subsequently he studied organic chemistry at Harvard University and received a Ph.D. in 1950. He then worked in Milwaukee as a research chemist for the Pittsburg ^{by} Plate Glass Company. In 1951 he co-founded Aldrich Chemical Company, which merged in 1975 to become Sigma-Aldrich ^{now}, the world's largest supplier of research chemicals.

After retiring from Sigma-Aldrich in 199², he continued a fruitful career as an art collector and dealer. Dr. Bader's personal philanthropy is directed to aiding students of chemistry and providing fellowships for art history students to study in Europe. Recently he provided £6,000,000. to Queen's University to purchase and renovate Herstmonceux Castle in Sussex, England to serve as a center for studies in European politics, economics, law, and art.

In July 1992, Dr. Bader with Otto Naumann purchased the magnificent Rembrandt, *Portrait of Johannes Uytenbogaert* (1633), at auction at Sotheby's, London and in December sold it to the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, where it is exhibited now in the great gallery with *The Night Watch*. In ~~December~~ he purchased Ruben's *Entombment* at a Christie's auction and subsequently sold it to the Getty Museum.

Please disburse to-morrow

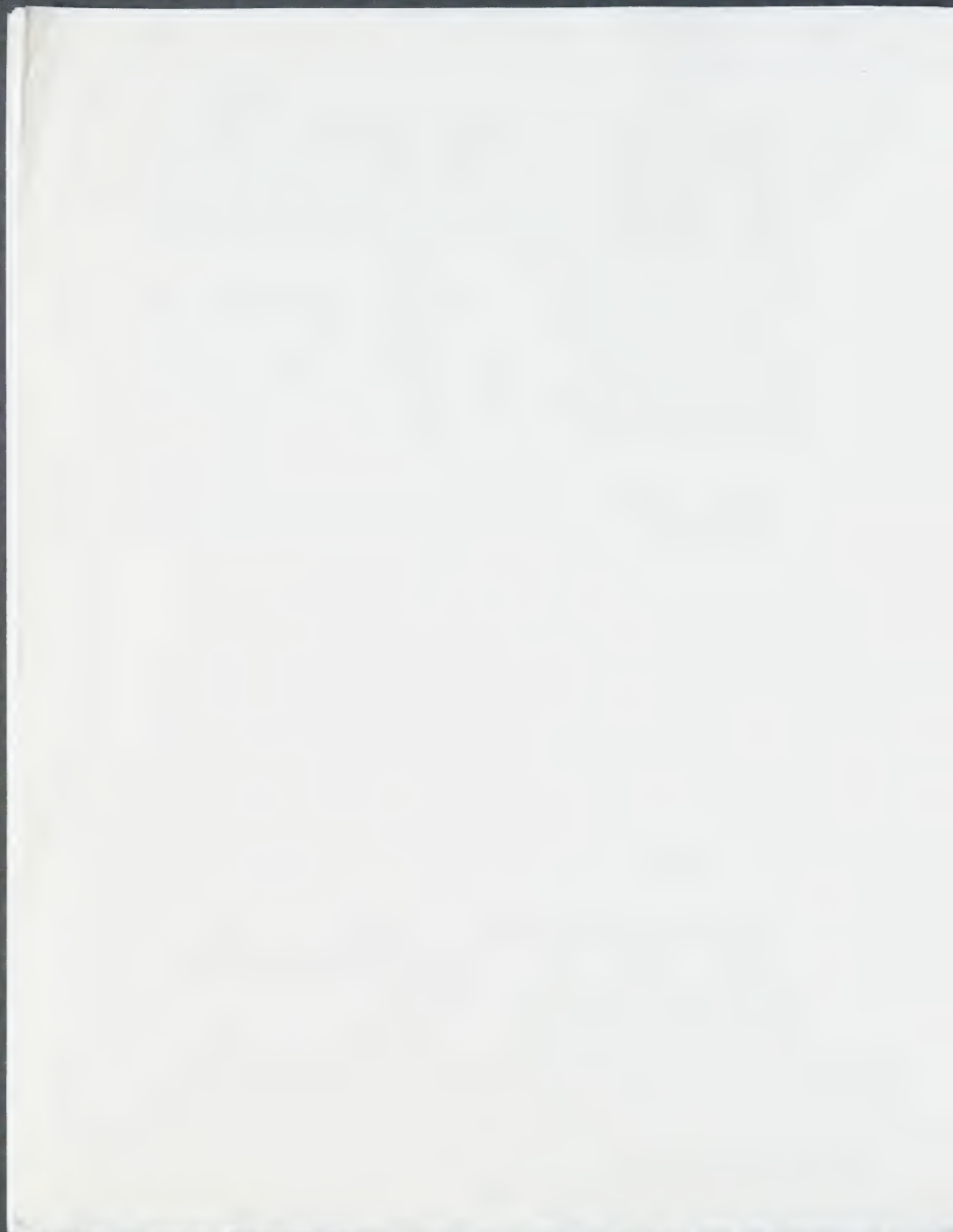


Dr. Bader purchases on the average 200 paintings a year. ^{Mary}The majority of these are Biblical paintings of the seventeenth century, history paintings, and portraits. Rembrandt, his contemporaries, and his students are Bader's consuming passion. One of his great joys is in discovering hidden masterpieces.

Alfred Bader is a remarkable man – kind, gentle, unassuming, generous, and a model of integrity. I treasure his friendship of many years. Alfred's greatest asset is his wife Isabel, a charming lady of grace, dignity, vision, and keen intellect. She shares his passion for collecting art.

For more details about Dr. Bader's life see his autobiography, *Adventures of a Chemist Collector*, London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1995. ISBN 0297834612

Isabel has a D.S.L (doctor of Sacred letters) hon, from her Alma Mater, Victoria U. in Toronto



✓ From Rembrandt and His Studio: Two Paintings from the Bader
Collection

A much better title — Frank

S. William Pelletier

A Man Writing by Candlelight is a small unsigned and undated oil on copper (13.9 x 13.9 cm.), attached to a cradled panel, showing an old man sitting in a room behind a table. He is writing in a book with a quill pen by the light of a candle, or perhaps an oil lamp, partially hidden behind a large open folio standing on end in the right foreground. A dark cap with a narrow band covers his gray hair. Over his coat is a dark gray cloak of thick material. To the right behind the large open folio is a globe; behind and to the left of the globe a sheet of paper bearing an illegible text is nailed to the wall, with a bottle hanging above it.

I first viewed this painting while a house guest of Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Bader in September 1985. I saw it again when I visited them in August 1993. My impression during these viewings was that the painting was probably a very early work by Rembrandt. I saw the painting again recently after a very skillful cleaning by Dr. Charles Munch. What a difference! The painting now literally glows with an inner radiance and luminosity. It is a work of extraordinary beauty, a veritable gem. Its *chiaroscuro*, the vivid contrasts of light and dark, is particularly impressive. Such handling of light and shadow was a common feature of paintings of Leiden, where Rembrandt worked until his move to Amsterdam in 1631 or 1632.¹

and JANE FURCHGOTT



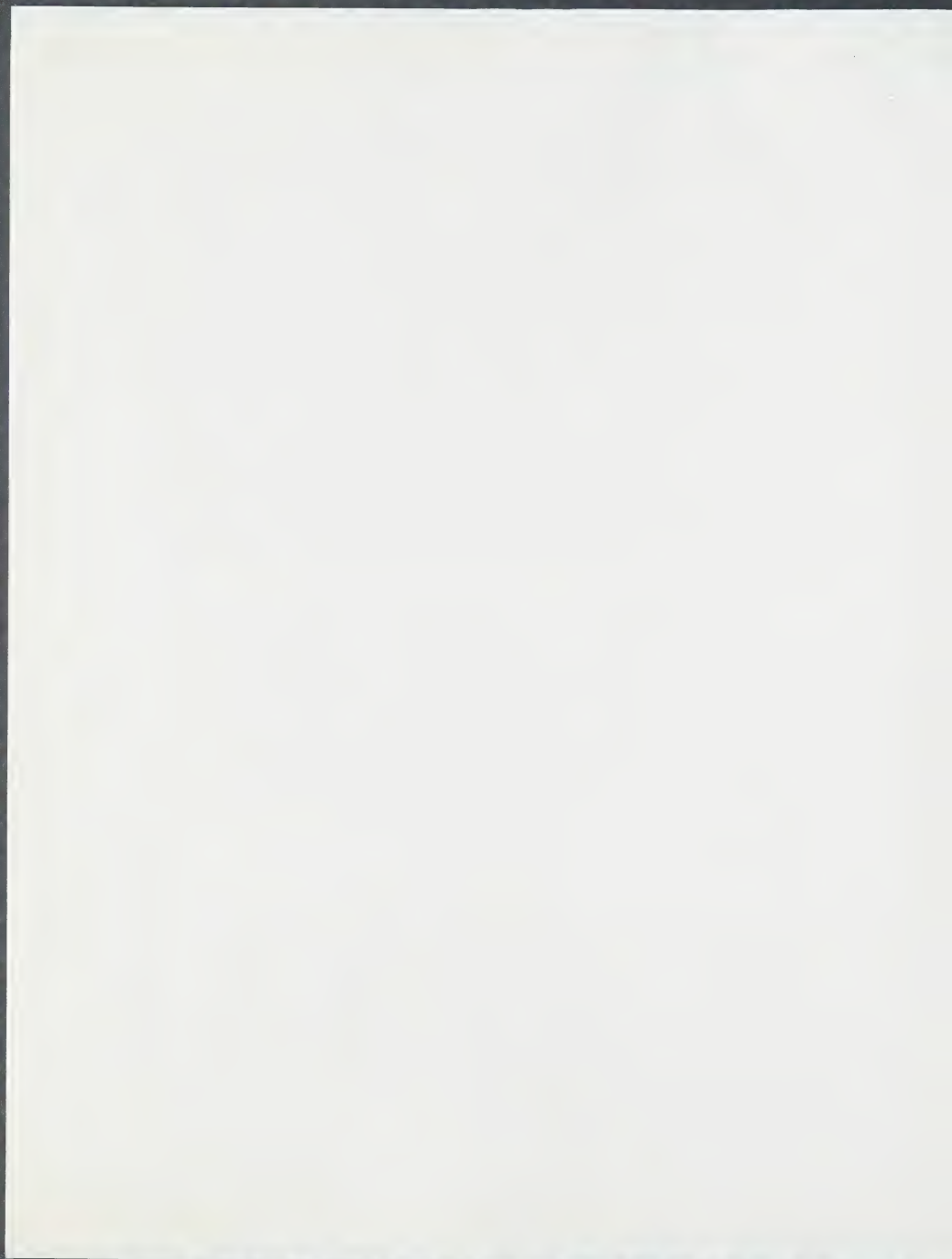
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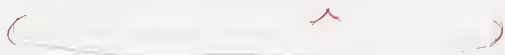
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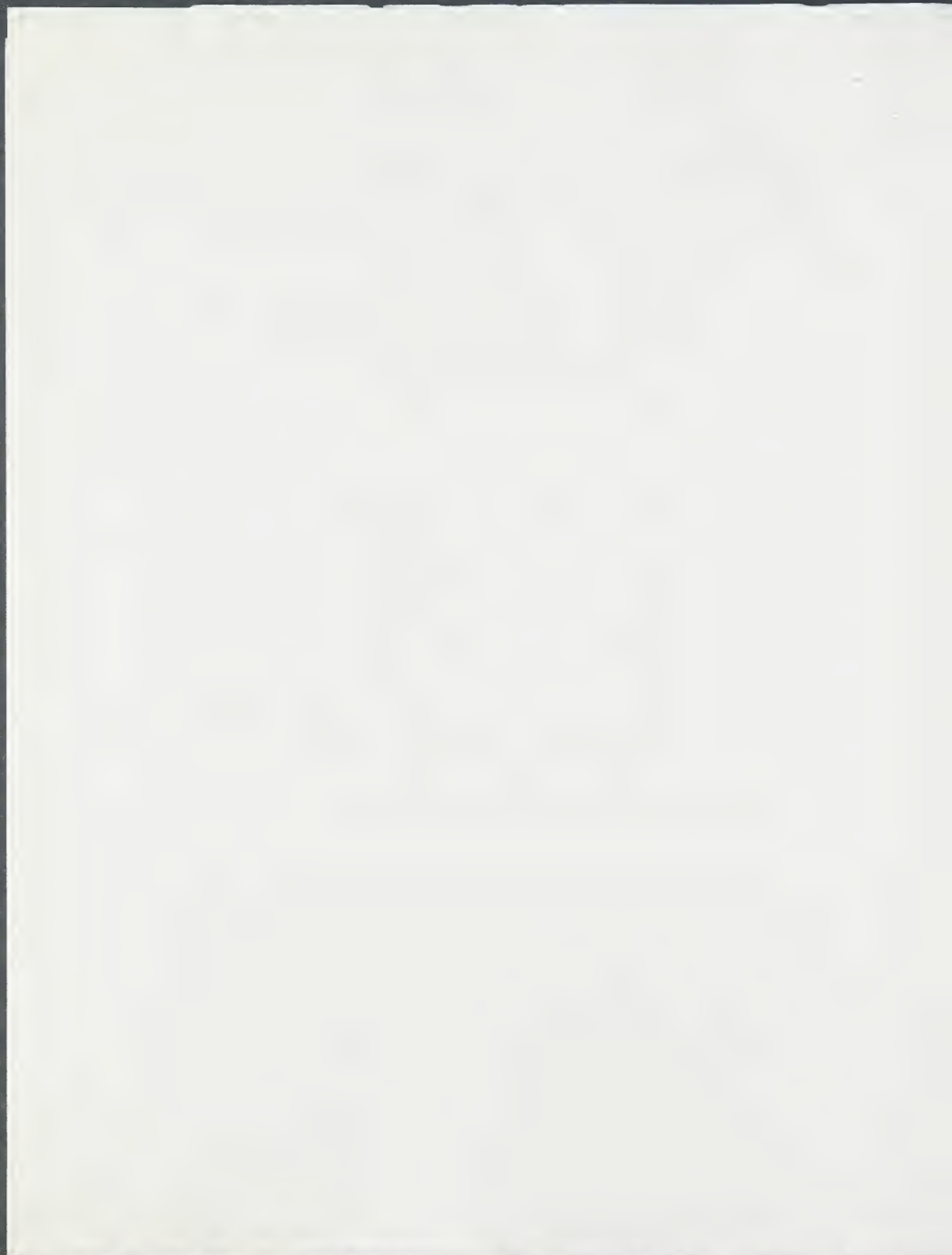
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An X-ray confirms this. -

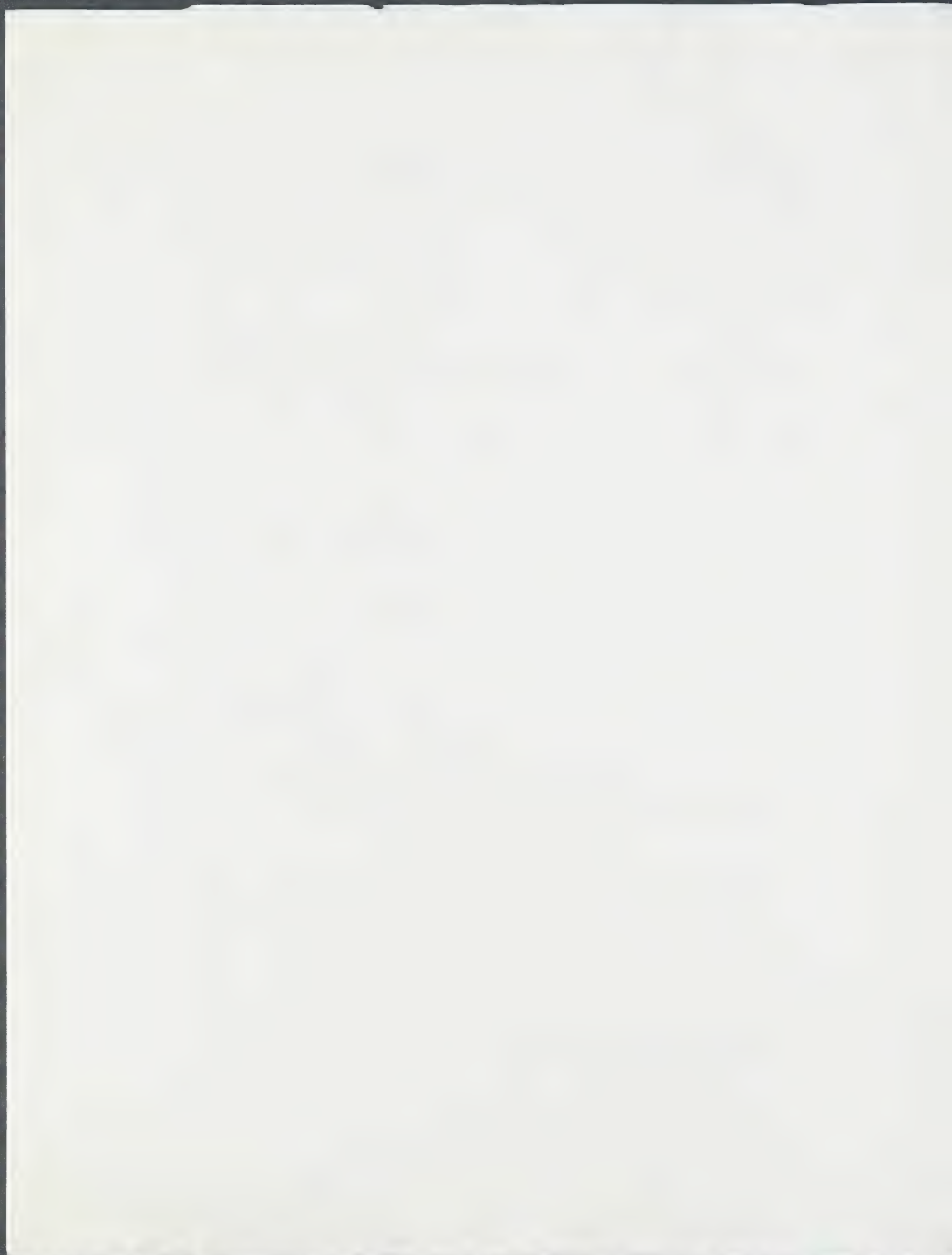




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* RRP is mistaken.
NORBERT MAYER



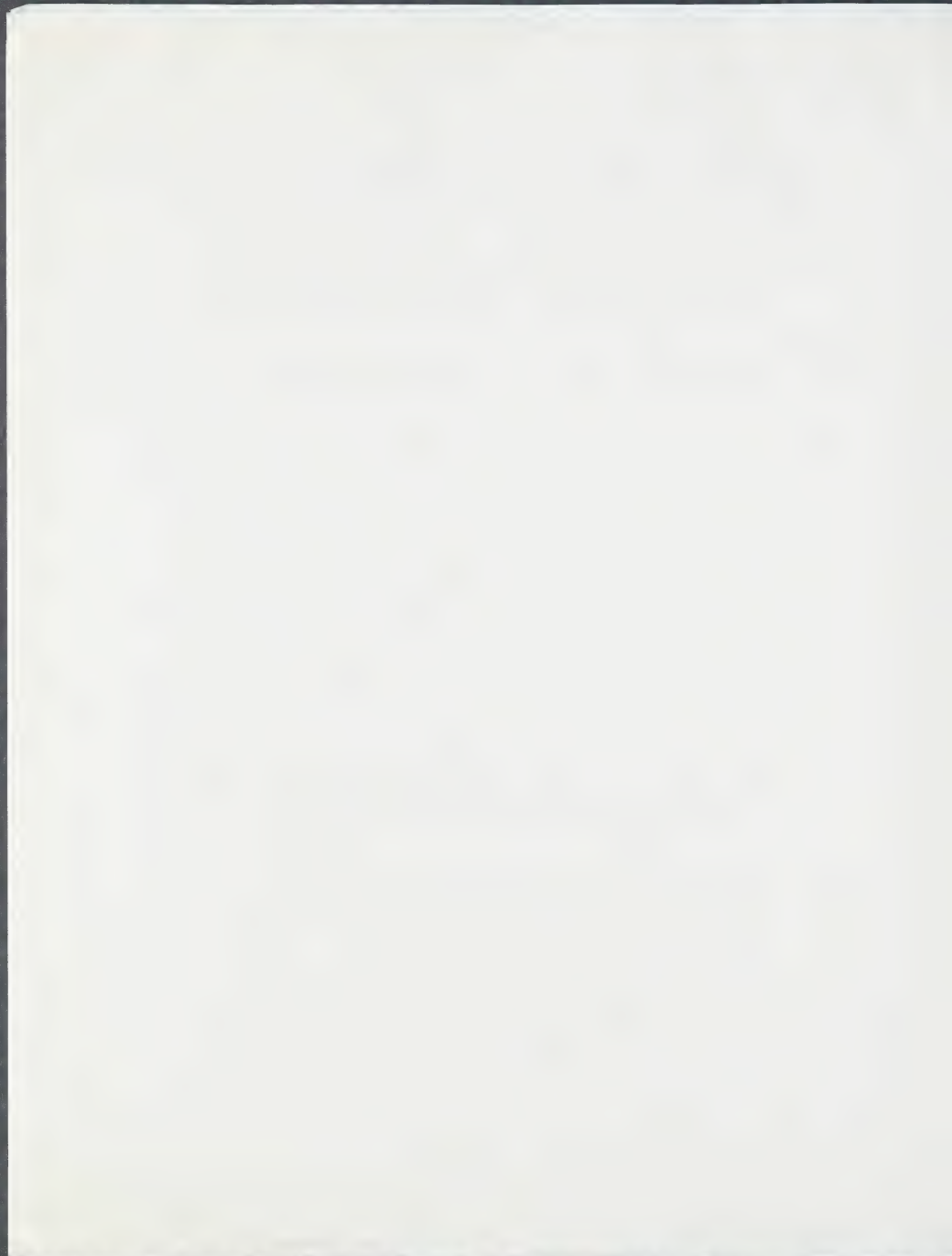
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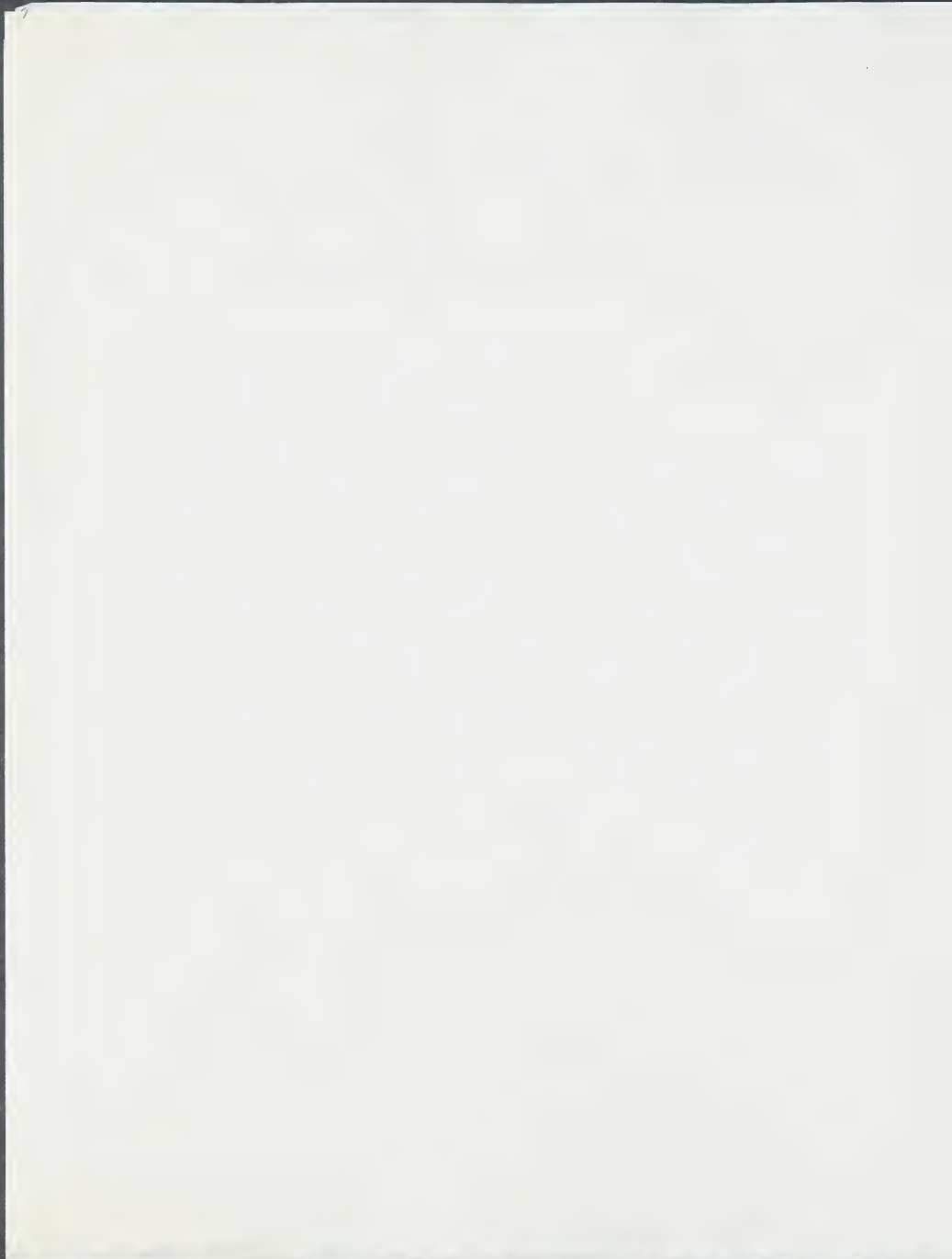
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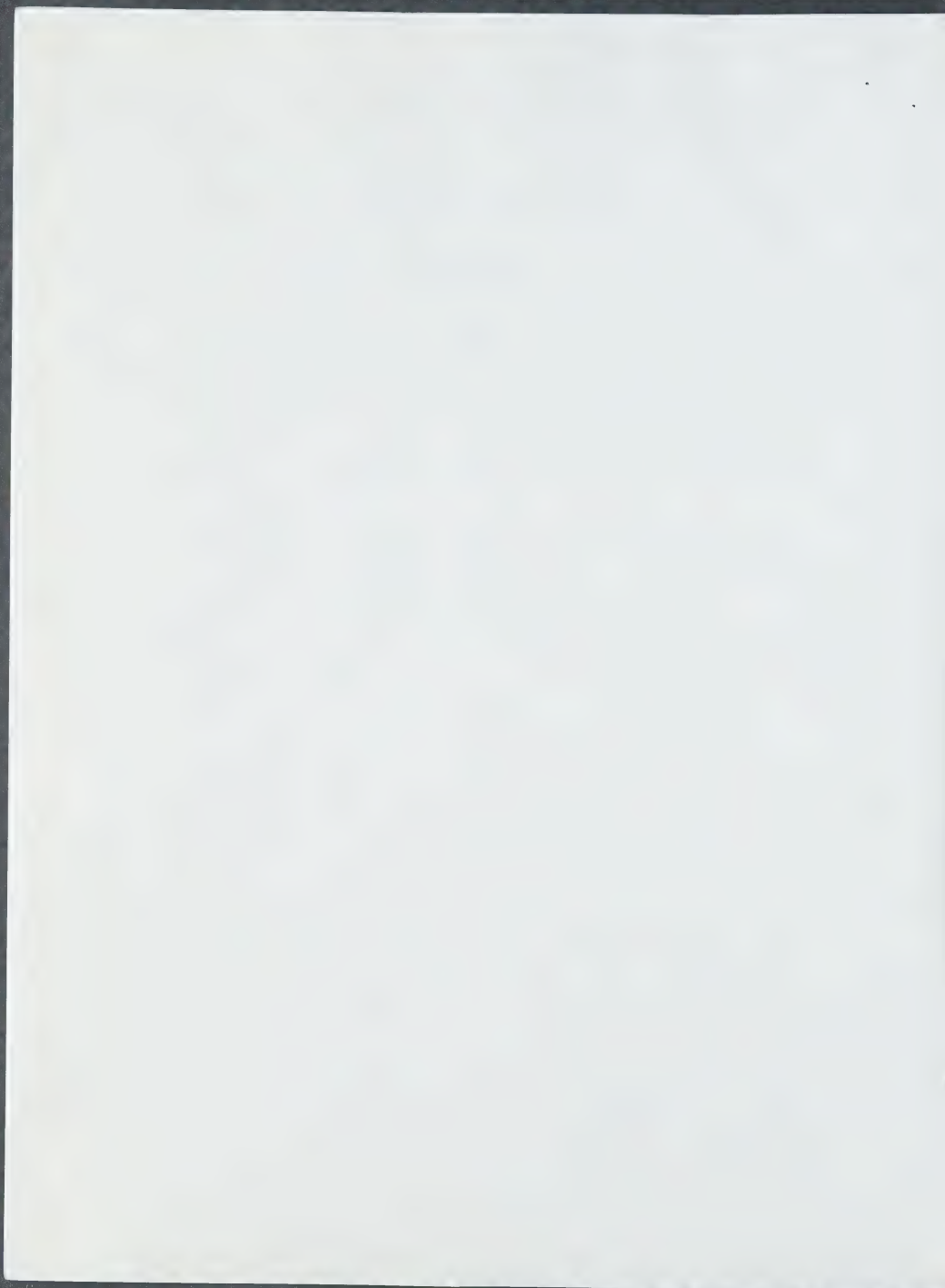
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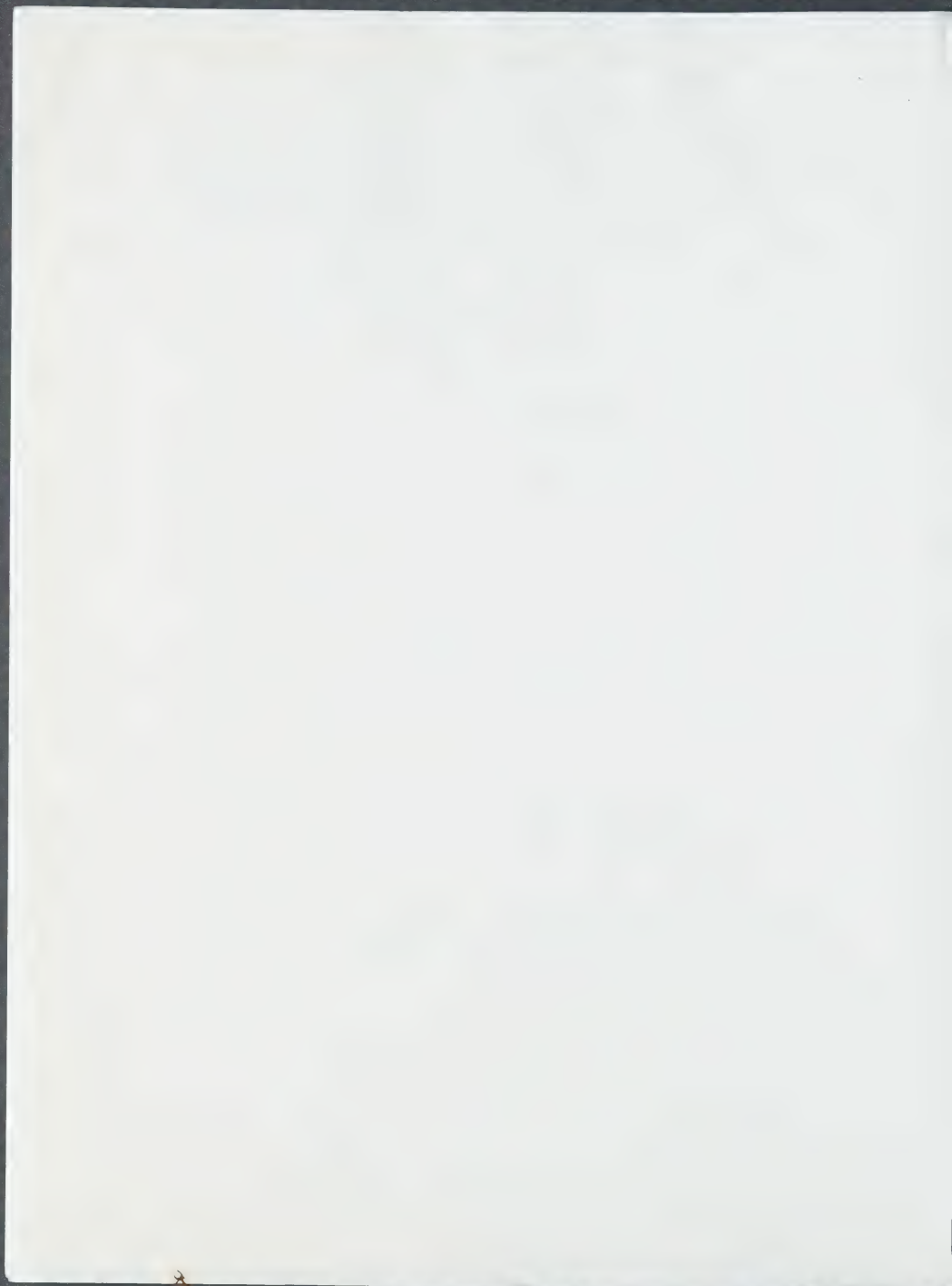


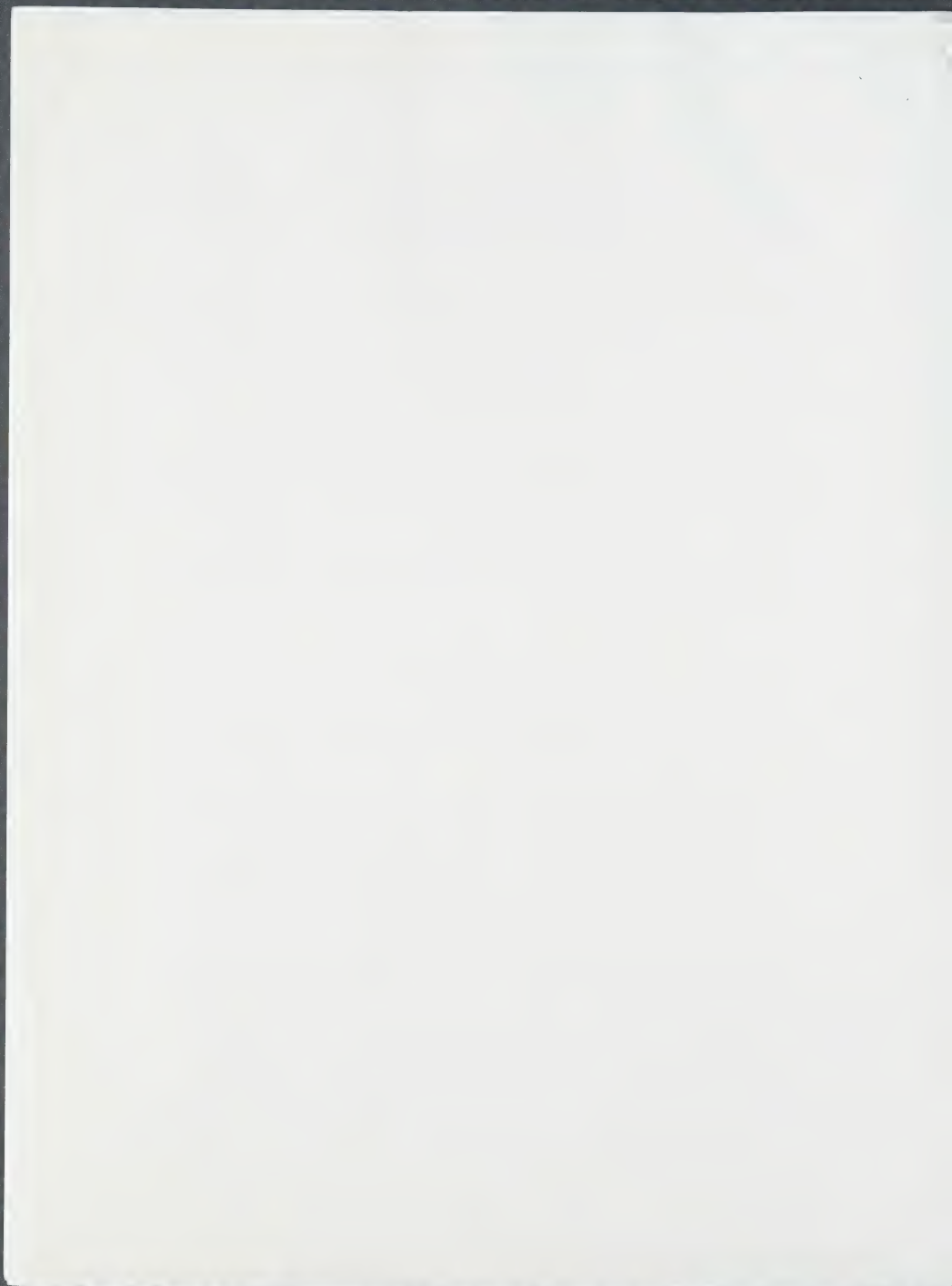






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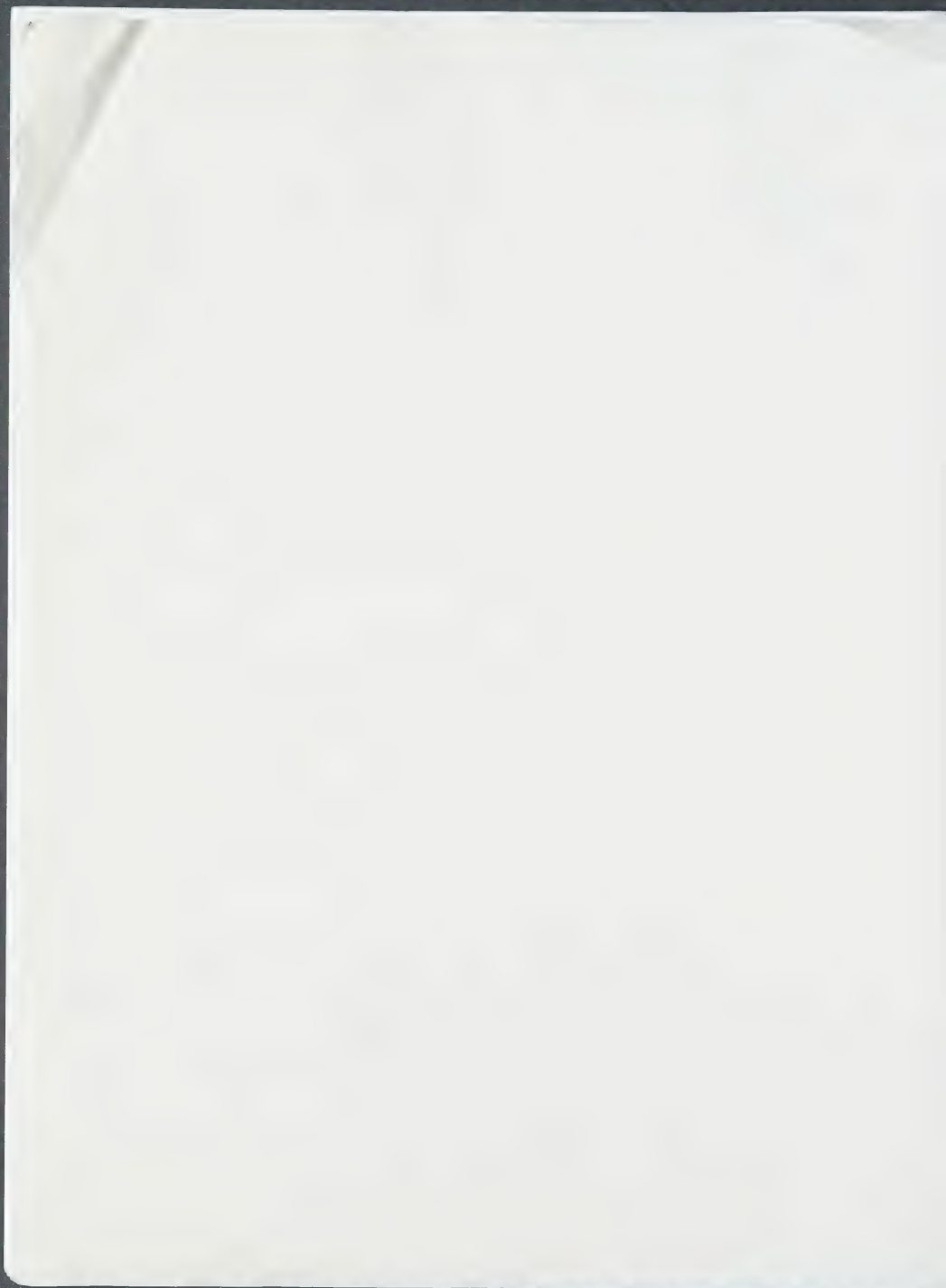


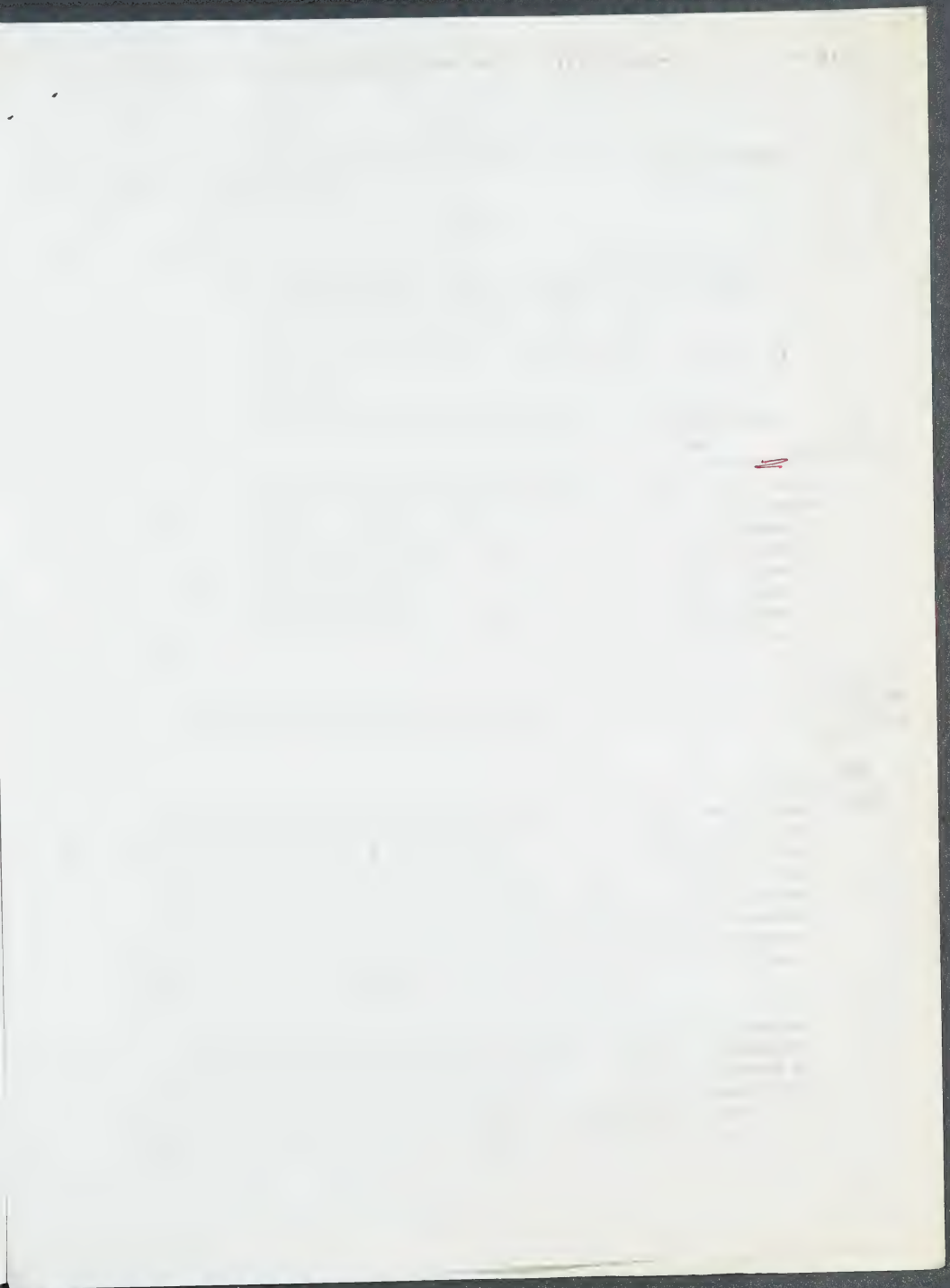
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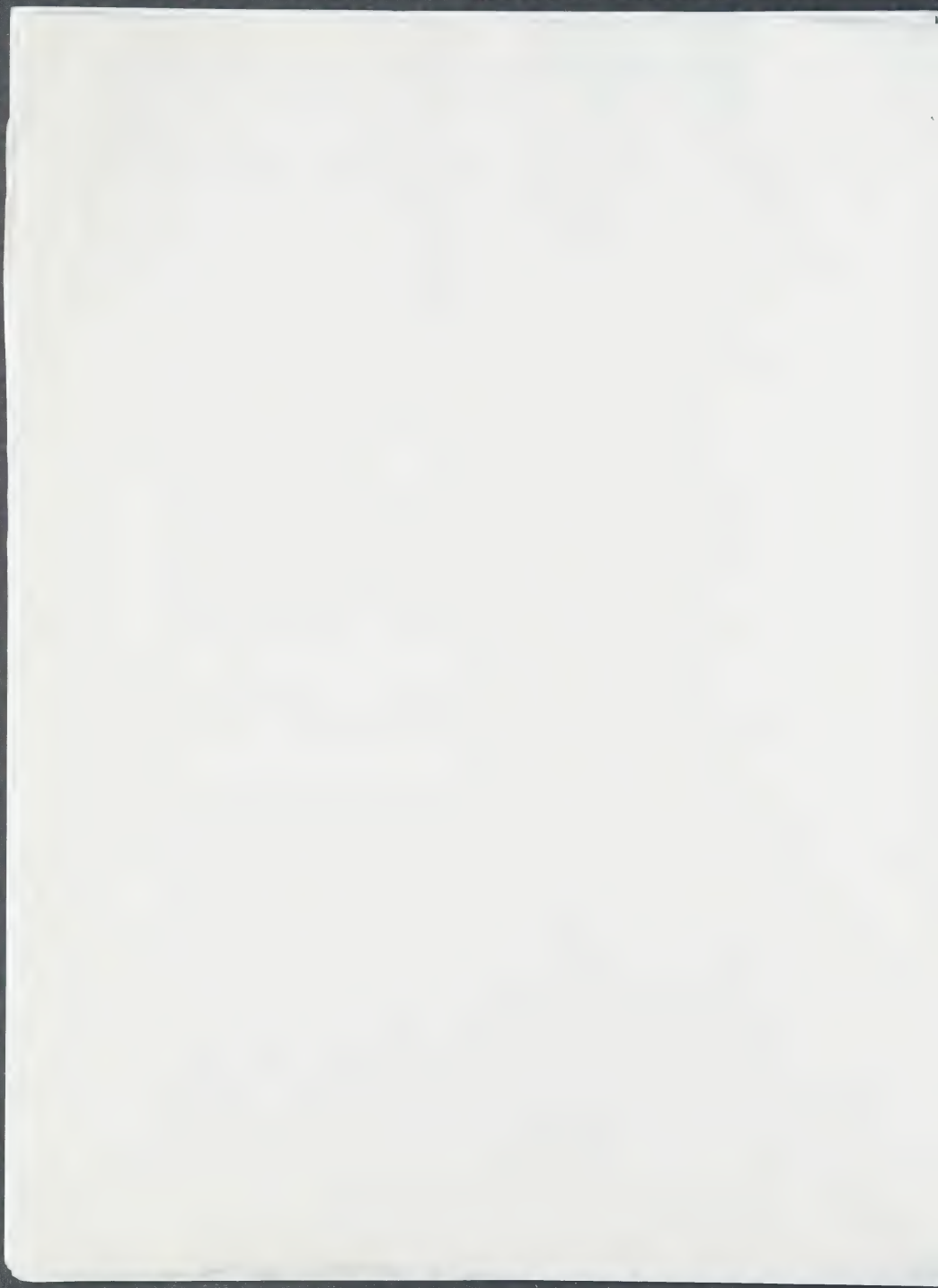
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ALFRED BADER FINE ARTS

ALFRED BADER

ESTABLISHED 1961

Prof. Wm Kelleree
Chemistry, U. of Georgia

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Dear Bill

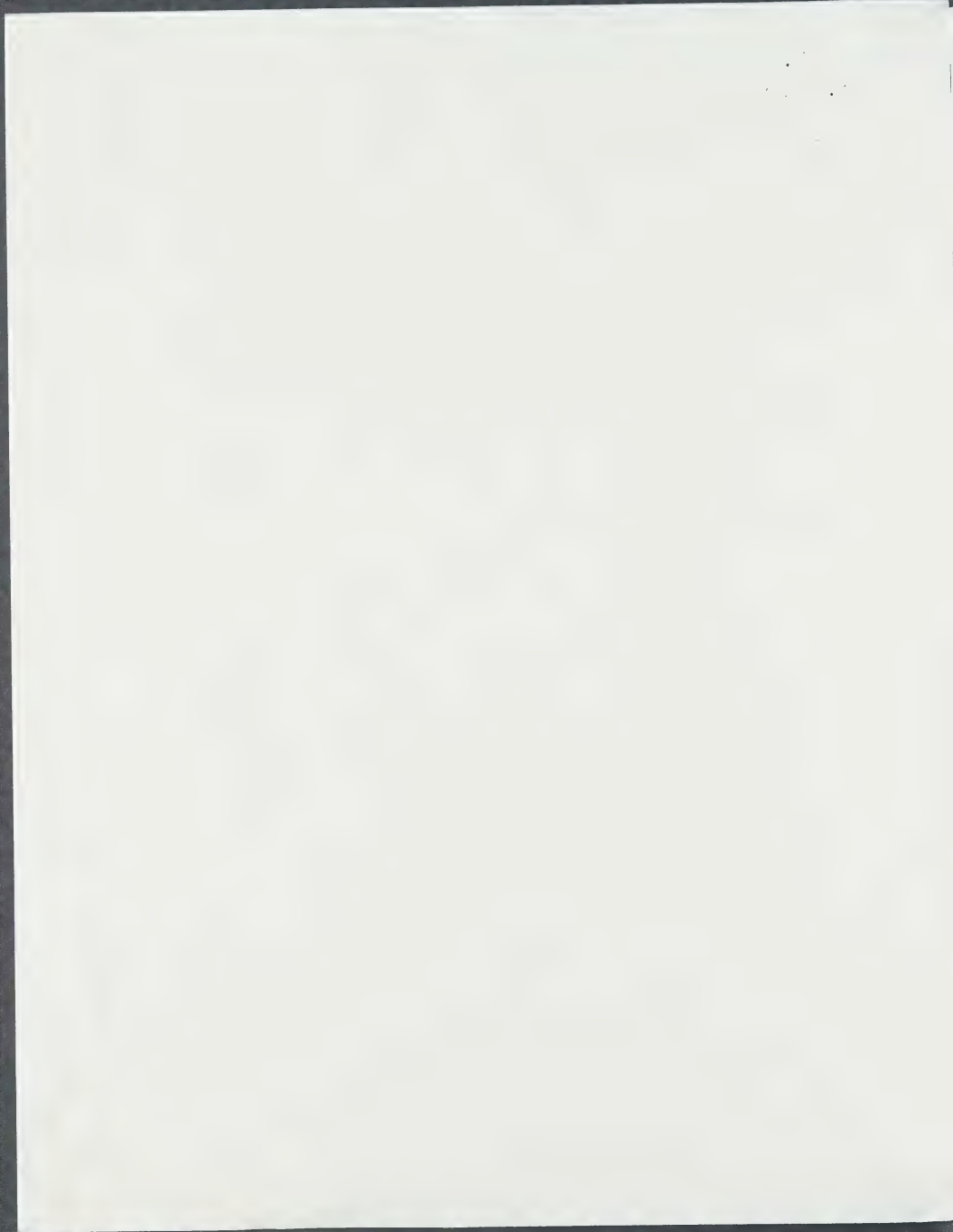
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hand writing.

Brun has no accent, pe
BRUNAILLE (just made up a
not) shouldnt have one either.

P.S. I hope Eilana
received his glasses!

Best with
Lina

By Appointment Only
ASTOR HOTEL SUITE 622
924 EAST JUNEAU AVENUE
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN USA 53202
TEL 414 277-0730 FAX 414 277-0709



manus carefully - especially the section on the
Branalle. ^{P.1}
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From Rembrandt and His Studio: Two Paintings from the Bader Collection

S. William Pelletier

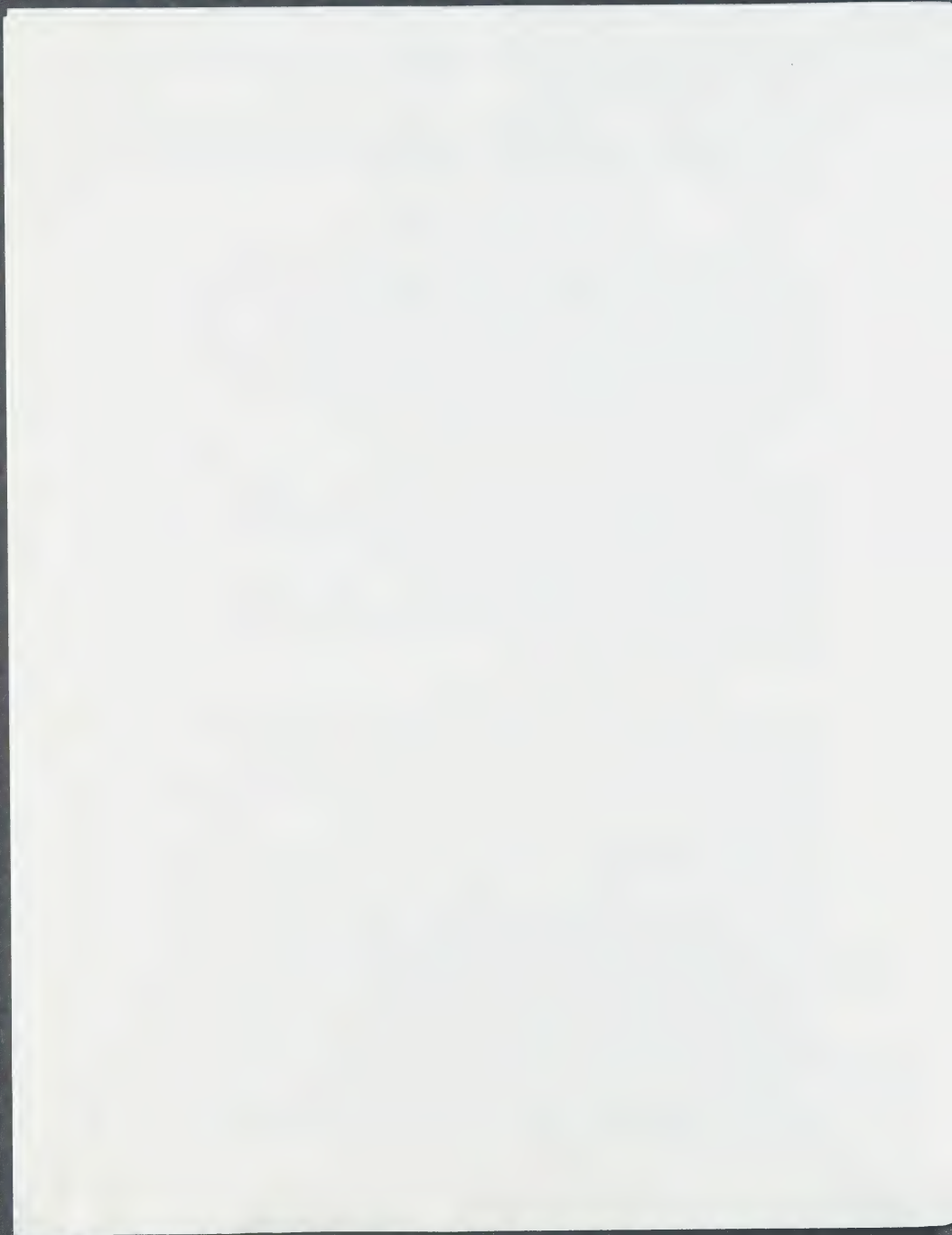
A Man Writing by Candlelight is a small, unsigned and undated oil on copper (13.9 x 13.9 cm.), attached to a cradled panel, showing an old man sitting in a room behind a table. He is writing in a book with a quill pen by the light of a candle, or perhaps an oil lamp, partially hidden behind a large open folio standing on end in the right foreground. A dark cap with a narrow band covers his gray hair. Over his coat is a dark gray cloak of thick material. To the right behind the large open folio is a globe; behind and to the left of the globe a sheet of paper bearing an illegible text is nailed to the wall, with a bottle hanging above it.

I first viewed this painting while a house guest of Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Bader in September 1985. I saw it again when I visited them in August 1993. My impression during these viewings was that the painting was probably a very early work by Rembrandt. I saw the painting again recently after a very skillful cleaning by Charles Munch and Jane Furchgott. What a difference! The painting now literally glows with an inner radiance and luminosity. It is a work of extraordinary beauty, a veritable gem. Its *chiaroscuro*, the vivid contrasts of light and dark, is particularly impressive. Such handling of light and shadow was a common feature of Rembrandt's paintings in Leiden, where he worked until his move to Amsterdam in 1631 or 1632.¹

This painting has been a subject of debate among Rembrandt scholars for many years. Late in the 18th century it belonged to the Paris dealer and collector, Jean-Baptist Pierre Le Brun, who had acquired a wonderful collection of paintings during The French Revolution. He was proud of his collection and had his best paintings engraved. Done in 1790, the engraving is inscribed as after a work on copper of the same dimensions by Rembrandt.² At that time the painting extended an additional 1.8 cm at the top. The copper panel was reduced slightly at the top sometime after 1822. Noteworthy is the fact that the engraving does not show the monogram, *GDF* [*Gerard Dou fecit*], which appeared between the second and third lines of the sheet of paper on the wall sometime after 1790. The monogram was found to be floating on top of the varnish layer, for it was quickly removed during a restoration by Prof. J. Hajsinek of Vienna in 1958, by a very mild solvent, petroleum ether, while the varnish layer remained untouched.³ Gerard Dou was Rembrandt's first student in Leiden in the late 1620's. In the early nineteenth century Dou's works were very popular and brought higher prices than Rembrandt's. Apparently someone wanted to capitalize on this situation and added the monogram, *GDF*, to make the work more saleable. In 1898 Bredius⁴ recognized that the monogram was spurious. Surprisingly, Gerson (1936)⁵ and van Gelder (1953)⁶ accepted the monogram as genuine and considered the painting to be a copy by Dou after Rembrandt.

using

valuable



Of the Rembrandt scholars who have examined this painting, Bode (1897),⁷ Bredius⁸ (1898), Frimmel (1904),⁹ Hofstede de Groot (1916),¹⁰ Benesch (1935)¹¹ and Rosenberg (1948)¹² accepted the picture as autograph. Recently the members of the Rembrandt Research Project¹³ have pointed out the similarity between the paint handling in this work (no. C18) and *The Flight into Egypt* (no. C4) in the Musée des Beaux-Arts in Tours (dated 1627), which has been enthusiastically endorsed by most scholars as a work of Rembrandt. However, the Rembrandt Research Project concludes *Willows, Upper River, Oxford* between these two paintings, and their shared differences in quality and execution from the early work of Rembrandt make it likely that we are dealing here with someone from Rembrandt's immediate circle who has a style and temperament of his own..... Its pedigree and attribution to Rembrandt can be traced with certainty back to 1773, and perhaps to 1739 or even 1727. In design and interpretation of its subject it comes close to some works by Rembrandt that can be dated in 1629 or 1629/30, though an unmistakable difference in quality leads one to conclude that it cannot be attributed to him. Together with the Tours *Flight into Egypt* (no. C5) and the Tokyo *Nocturnal scene* (no. C10), both of which show a strong resemblance to it in manner of painting, lighting and depiction of form, it is probably by an artist from Rembrandt's immediate circle — possibly Gerard Dou —, working around 1630."

LINE
M... 1773

Dou entered Rembrandt's studio on February 14, 1628. It is important to note that Dou's early *oeuvre* is substantially different from Rembrandt's. A recent scholar at Queens University, Dr. Volker Manuth, affirms this painting is not by Dou; he writes, "At any rate, Gerrit Dou cannot be considered the author. His early works differ significantly in the rendering of individual details, the more evenly distributed lighting, and the choice of colors."¹⁴ David McTavish in reviewing this situation has concluded, "Trained initially as an engraver, his [Dou's] painting retains a linear and descriptive quality which is alien to the dramatic and painterly approach of the present painting (and the Tours *Flight into Egypt*). While it may be wise to keep an open mind on the subject, it still seems likely that Rembrandt was responsible for this small painting on copper."¹⁵

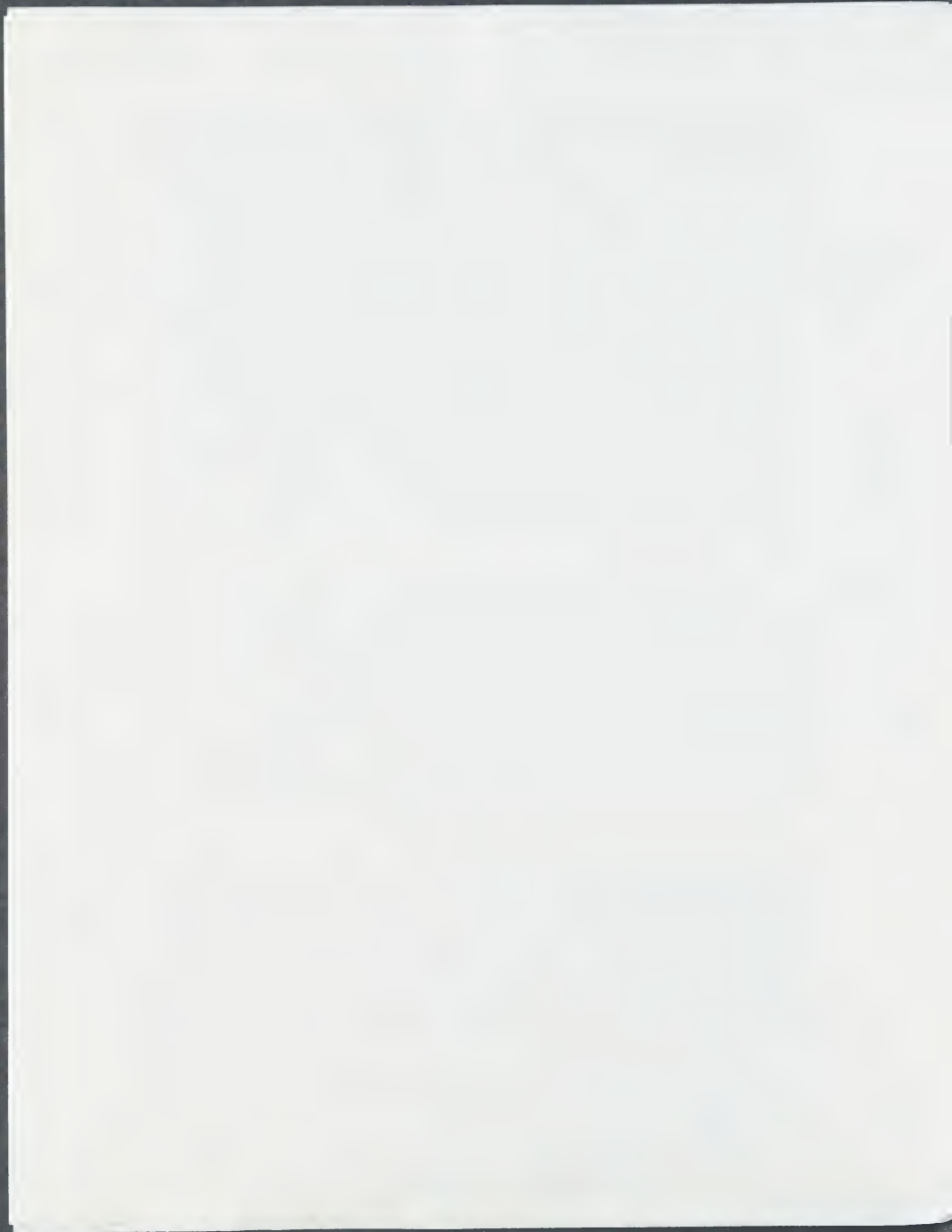
NB. McTAVISH WROTE
13 YEARS BEFORE
MANUTH

David with the Head of Goliath before Saul. This unpublished brünaille on wood panel is exhibited here for the first time. It was bought by Dr. Bader from the Paris dealer, Lennart Lundh, who had purchased it at a minor auction. Bader immediately recognized its close relationship to the colorful painting in Basel of the same size, signed and dated RH 1627. The latter is accepted by the Rembrandt Research Project (A9),¹⁶ which reports no copies. The Basel painting is on a panel which was originally somewhat larger, The panel of the Brünaille has not been cut down and is bevelled on all four sides. *whereas*

Lundh

Dendrochronology of this panel by Dr. Peter Klein in Hamburg shows it to be from the first half of the seventeenth century. Professor Molly Faries of Indiana

Man soll sich nicht mit
feinden 2 feinden schmücken!



INFRARED REFLECTOGRAM

THJ

University made a careful ~~study~~ study of the painting. The X-radiograph shows pentimenti and underpainting.

There are three possibilities for this brunaille:

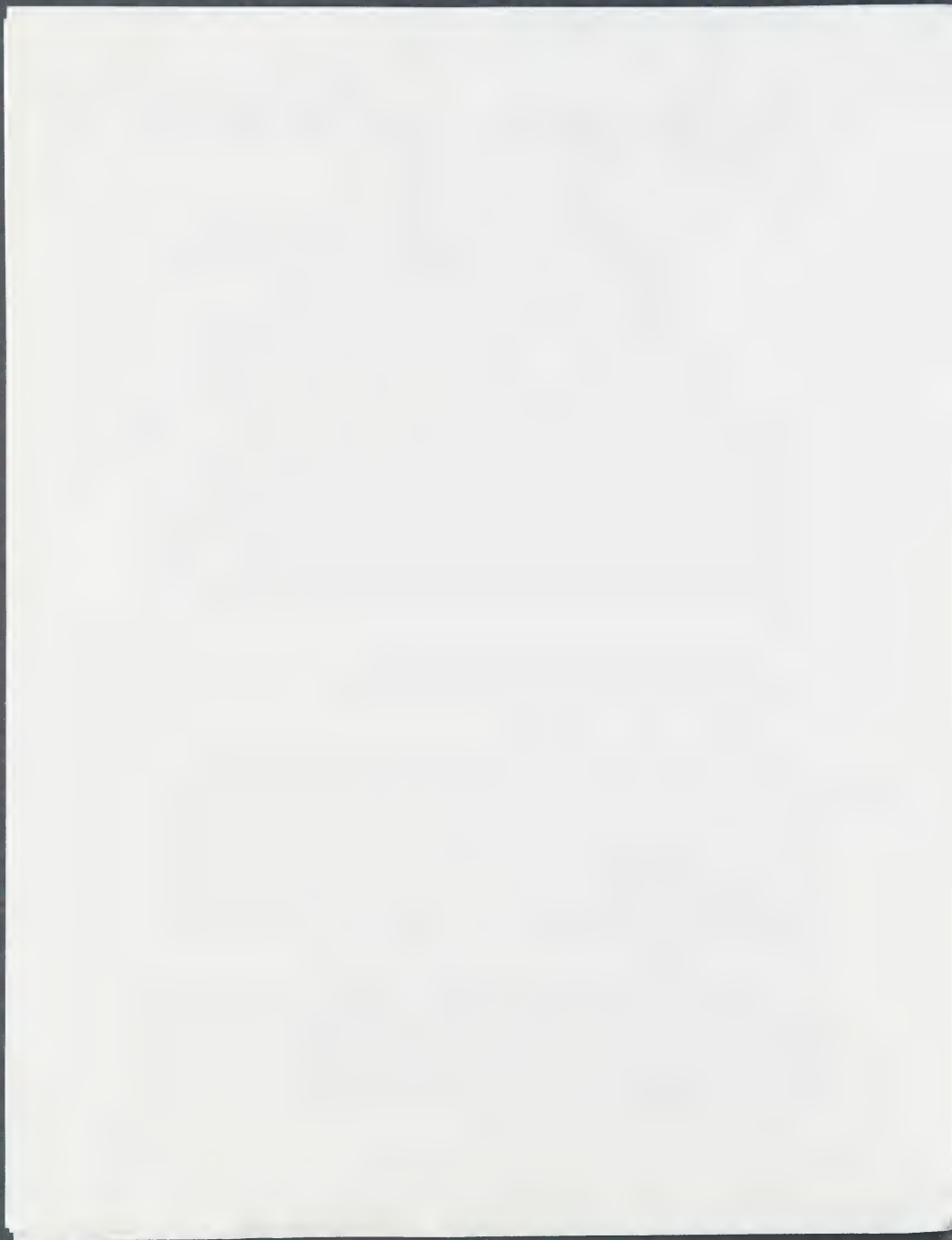
1. It is a sketch by Rembrandt preceding the painting in Basel (A9). Dr. Bader thinks this is doubtful because A9 is much better — unless the brunaille precedes A9 by a long period. 17
2. ~~The brunaille~~ is a contemporary *aid-memoire* by an artist such as Jan Lievens. AIDE-MÉMOIRE
3. The brunaille is by a Rembrandt student, done about 1630-1640.

The brunaille generally conforms to the Basel painting. The figures are ~~even~~ less clearly defined, however. For example, the dog is rather fuzzy in the brunaille. In the upper right quadrant, the man with the blue turban (Basel) is absent in the brunaille. Likewise, the vertical lances or spears which appear above the rear of the horse are absent. Also, the Basel painting extends the composition somewhat at the bottom and at the right. These differences suggest that one should consider whether the brunaille may possibly precede the Basel painting and be a very quick, preliminary study. If it were a copy after the Basel painting, one would expect the copy to reflect more accurately the details of the painting.

This beautiful sketch is a valuable document of the seventeenth-century and presents an interesting ~~view~~ *puzzle* from Rembrandt's studio.

Biography: Dr. Alfred Bader was born in Vienna in 1924, and fled to England in December 1938, ten months before World War II began. Although a Jewish refugee from the Nazis, he was interned in 1940, first in a camp in Huyton near Liverpool, and later in a prisoner of war camp near Montreal. After his release in 1941, he entered Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario where he studied engineering chemistry. Subsequently he studied organic chemistry at Harvard University and received a Ph.D. in 1950. He then worked in Milwaukee as a research chemist for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. In 1951 he co-founded Aldrich Chemical Company, which merged in 1975 to become Sigma-Aldrich, now the world's largest supplier of research chemicals.

After retiring from Sigma-Aldrich in 1992, he continued a fruitful career as an art collector and dealer. Dr. Bader's personal philanthropy is directed to aiding students of chemistry and providing fellowships for art history students to study in Europe. Recently he provided £6,000,000. to Queen's University to purchase and renovate Herstoncoex Castle in Sussex, England to serve as a center for studies in European politics, economics, law, and art.



Dr.

In July 1992, Dr. Bader with Otto Naumann purchased the magnificent Rembrandt, *Portrait of Johannes Uytenbogaert* (1633), at auction at Sotheby's, London and in December sold it to the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, where it is exhibited now in the great gallery with *The Night Watch*.

Dr. Bader purchases on the average 200 paintings a year. His preference is for Dutch paintings of the seventeenth century, and specifically those from the Old Testament. Occasionally he collects paintings from other areas of the Bible and history, of genre, landscapes, portraits, and still lifes. Rembrandt, his contemporaries, and his students are Bader's consuming passion. One of his great joys is in discovering hidden masterpieces. works

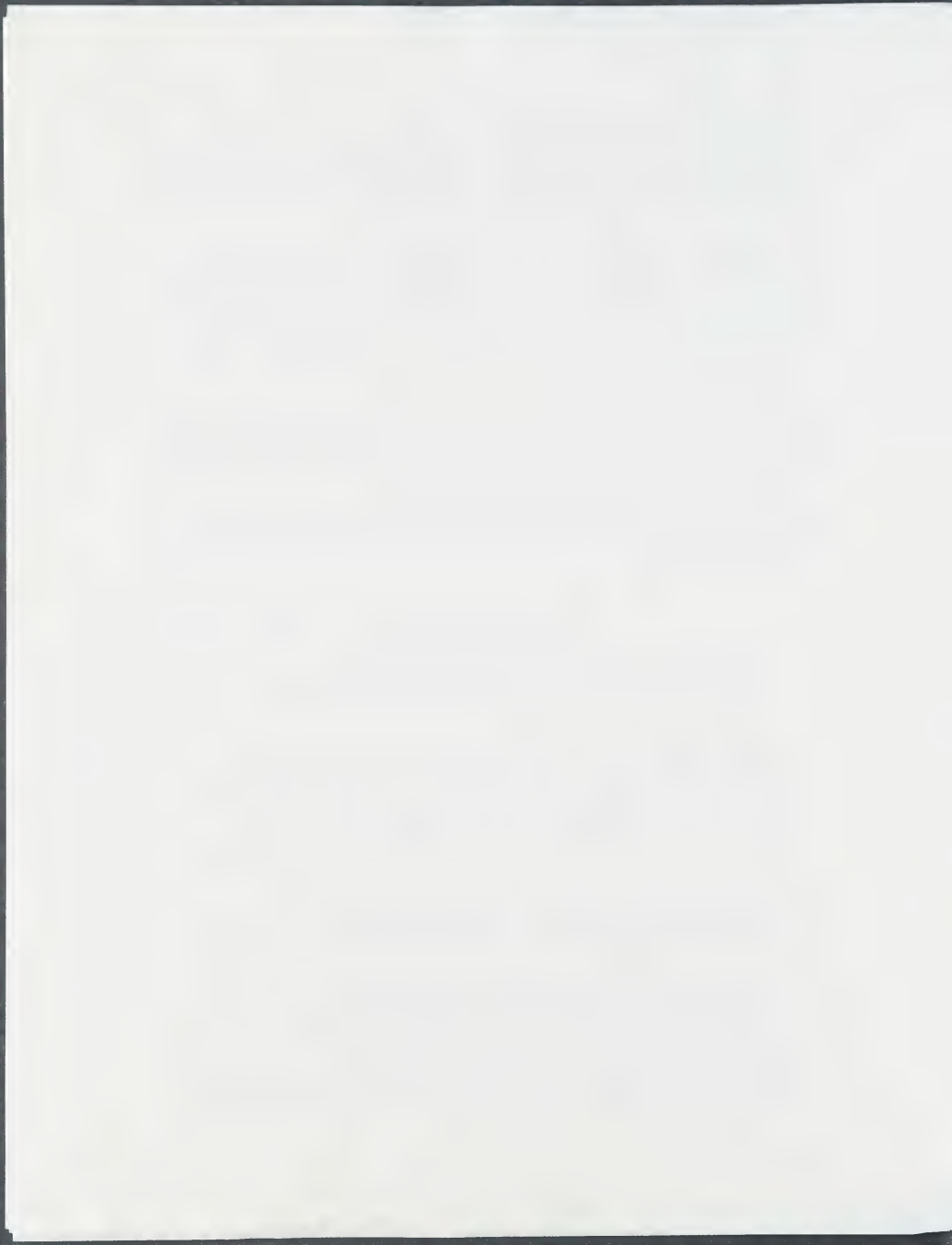
Alfred Bader is a remarkable man – kind, gentle, unassuming, generous, and a model of integrity. I treasure his friendship of many years. Alfred's greatest asset is his wife Isabel, a charming lady of grace, dignity, vision, and keen intellect. She shares his passion for collecting art.

For more details about Dr. Bader's life and work see his autobiography, *Adventures of a Chemist Collector*, London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1995 (ISBN 0 297 834 61 4).

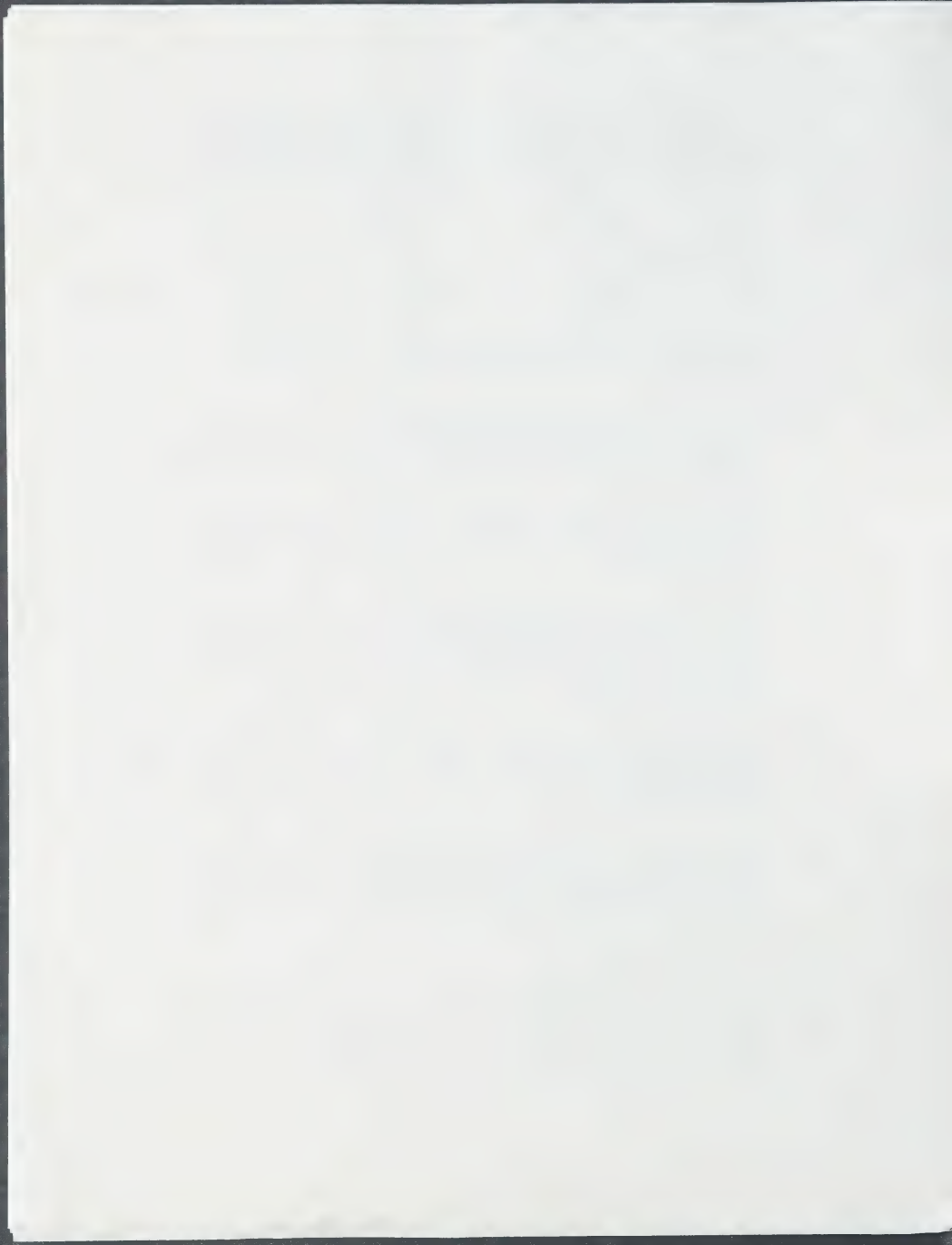
References and Notes

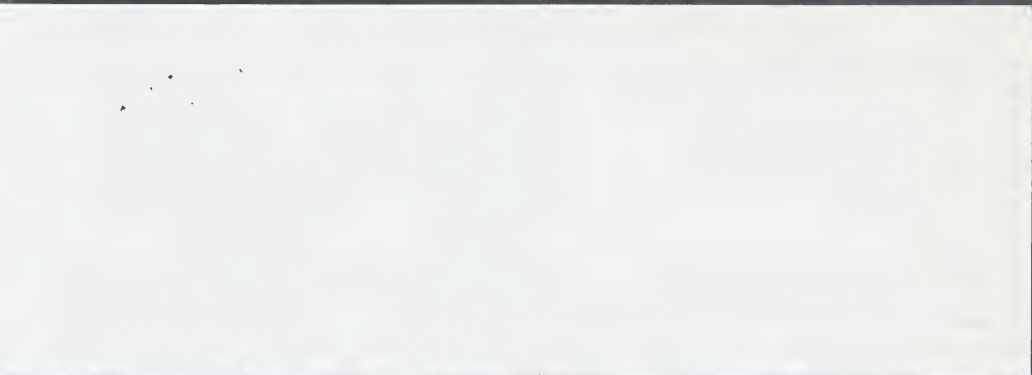
CENTRE

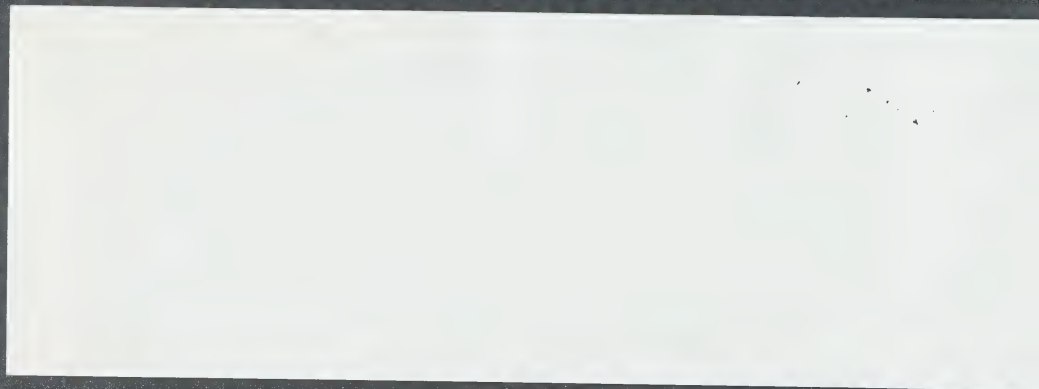
1. David McTavish, *Pictures from the Age of Rembrandt*. Kingston, Ontario: Agnes Etherington Art Center, Queen's University, 1984, p. 14, no. 7 (illustrated).
2. The inscription reads: "Rembrandt pinxit. — Gravé par J. B. P. Le Brun Peintre et M^d. 1790. / Un Philosophe écrivant / Gravé d'après le Tableau de Rembrandt, Peint sur cuivre de même grandeur que / l'Estampe. Tiré du Cabinet du Citoyen Le Brun, Peintre et M^d. de Tableaux / A Paris chez l'Auteur, rue du Gros Chenet No. 47, et chez Poignant, rue Serpente No. 14."
3. Drs. Isabel and Alfred Bader, *The Detective's Eye. Investigating The Old Masters*. Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Milwaukee Art Museum, 1989, pp. 31-31, no. 12 (illustrated).
4. A. Bredius, "Kritische Bemerkungen zur Amsterdamer Rembrandt – Ausstellung", *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst*, 10 (1898), p. 166, no. 425.
5. A. Bredius, *Rembrandt, The Complete Edition of the Paintings*, revised by H. Gerson, First Edition. London: Phaidon Press Ltd., 1935; third edition, 1969, p. 588, no. 425 (illustrated on p. 541).



6. J. G. van Gelder, "Rembrandts vroegste ontwikkeling", *Mededelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen*, afd. letterkunde, nieuwe reeks, deel 16, nr. 5 (1953), p. 21, note 53; (pp. 1-28); J. G. van Gelder, "Rembrandt and His Circle", *Burlington Magazine*, 95 (1953), p. 37, note 9.
7. Wilhelm Bode, *Rembrandt*, vol. 1. Paris: Charles Sedelmeyer, 1897, no. 4 (illustrated).
8. Bredius, "Kritisch|Bemerkungen," p. 166, no. 425. SAME AS REF. 4
9. Th. Frimmel, "Ein Rembrandt aus der Galerie Le Brun", *Blätter für Gemäldeskunde*, 2 (1904-1905), pp. 21-23.
10. C. Hofstede de Groot, *A Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of the Most Eminent Dutch Painters of the Seventeenth Century*. Volume VI. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1916, p. 153, no. 240 (as about 1627). See also *Burlington Magazine*, 47 (November 1925), p. 265.
11. Otto Benesch, *Rembrandt, Werk and Forschung*. Vienna, 1935, p.3; Otto Benesch, opinion of January 25, 1958, given to M. Mayer, grandson of F. X. Mayer of Vienna.
12. Jacob Rosenberg, *Rembrandt*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1948, p. 246; this painting was included among the authentic Rembrandts, but was marked as unseen. However, in 1959 Rosenberg borrowed the painting for a week from Dr. Bader and concluded the painting was autograph.
13. J. Bruyn, B. Haak, S. H. Levie, P. J. J. van Thiel, E. van de Wetering, *A Corpus of Rembrandt Paintings I. 1625-1631*. Stichting Foundation, Rembrandt Research Project. The Hague, Boston, London: Martinus Nijhoff, MCMLXXXII, no. C18. t
14. Volker Manuth, "Scholar Writing by Candlelight", *Wisdom, Knowledge & Magic. The Image of the Scholar in Seventeenth - Century Dutch Art*. Kingston, Canada: Agnes Etherington Art Center, Queen's University, 1997, p. 50, no. 14 (illustrated).
15. McTavish, *Pictures*, p. 16.
16. Bruyn *et.al.*, *Corpus*, p. 129, no. A9.
17. Letter of September 21, 1998 from Alfred Bader to author.









ALFRED BADER FINE ARTS

DR. ALFRED BADER

ESTABLISHED 1961

Prof Wm. Pellera
Chemistry, U. of Georgia

4/1/96

Dear Bill: Fax 706 542 5804
Charles Munch, my able

competitor friend looked over your
M/s and made two suggestions

(1) The copper panel is not attached
to a cradled panel but to a
WOODEN STRAINER

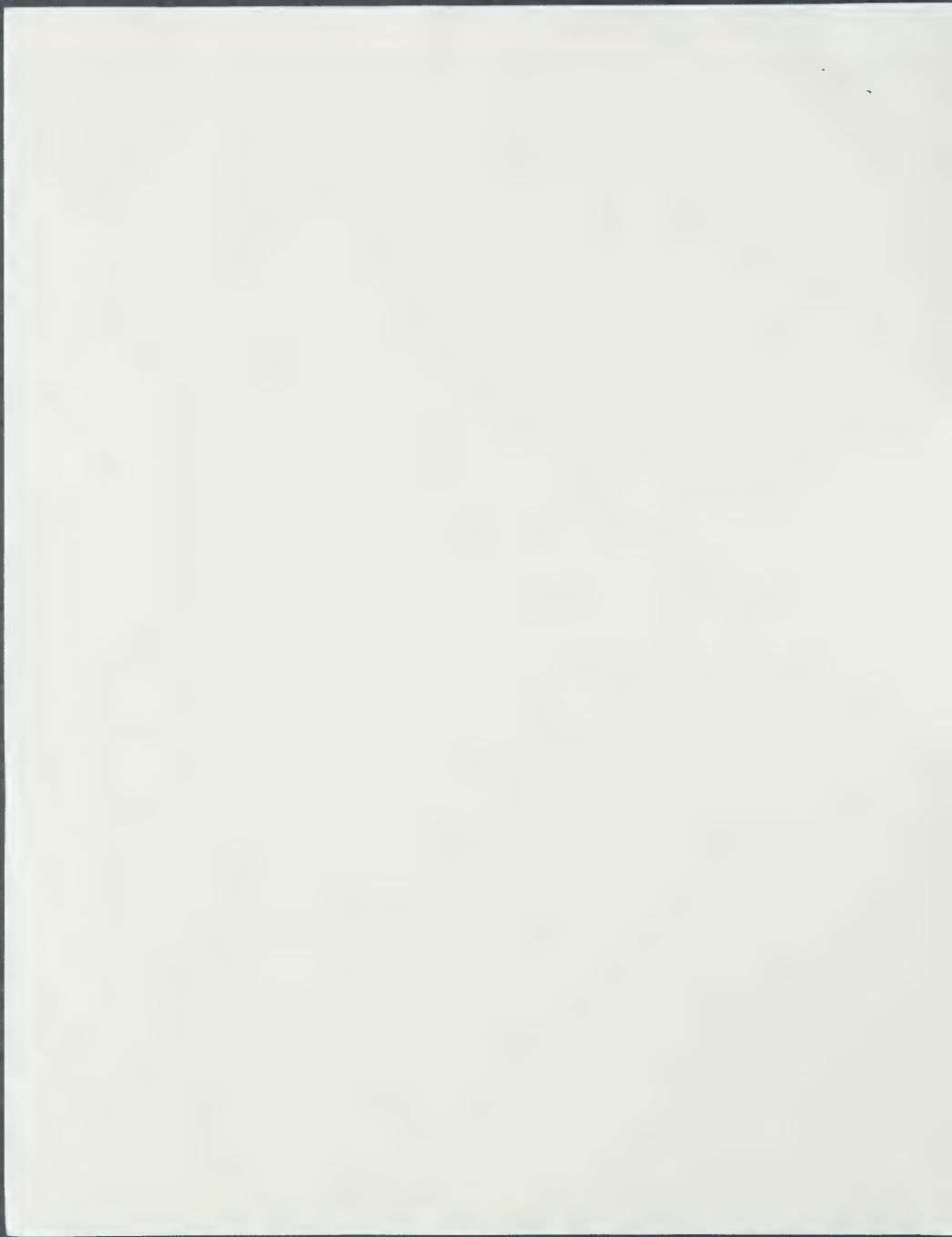
(2) The monogram " was found to be
on top of the varnish layer".
i.e. delete FLOATING, a term used
by Bader, not others.

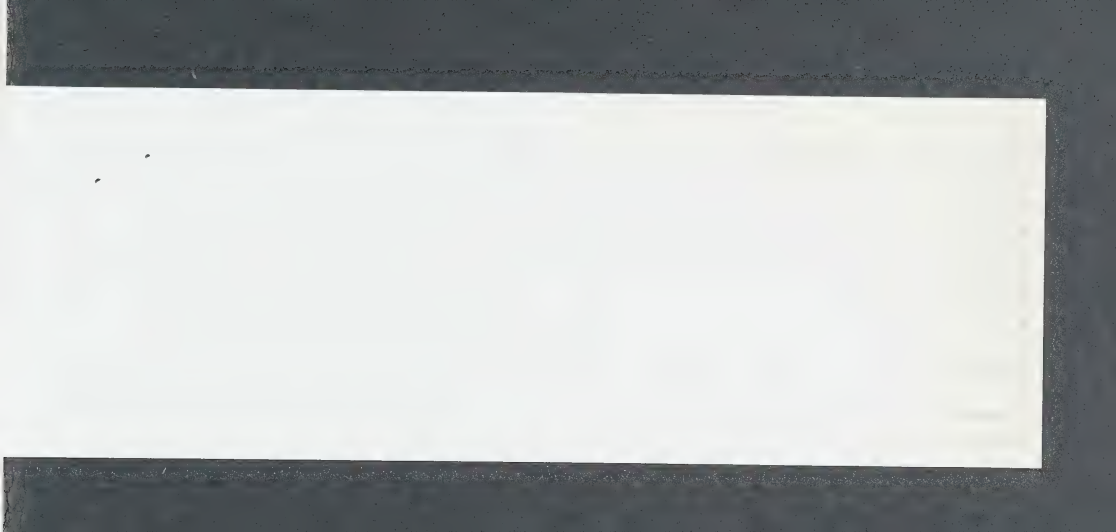
Hope this comes still in time.

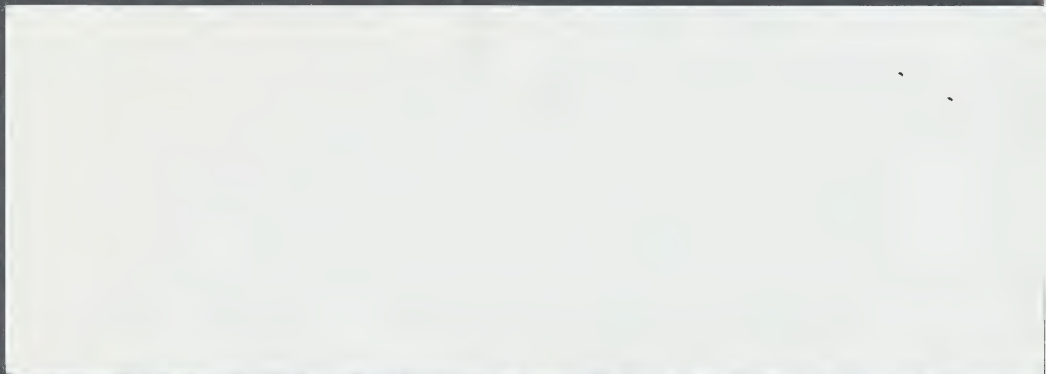
By Appointment Only
ASTOR HOTEL SUITE 622
924 EAST JUNEAU AVENUE
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN USA 53202
TEL 414 277-0730 FAX 414 277-0709

Best wishes

Gene









Dr. Alfred Bader
924 East Juneau, Suite 622
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Phone: 414/277-0730
Fax: 414/277-0709

A Chemist Helping Chemists

Prof. William Pelletier
Chemistry, U of Georgia

27 IX 98

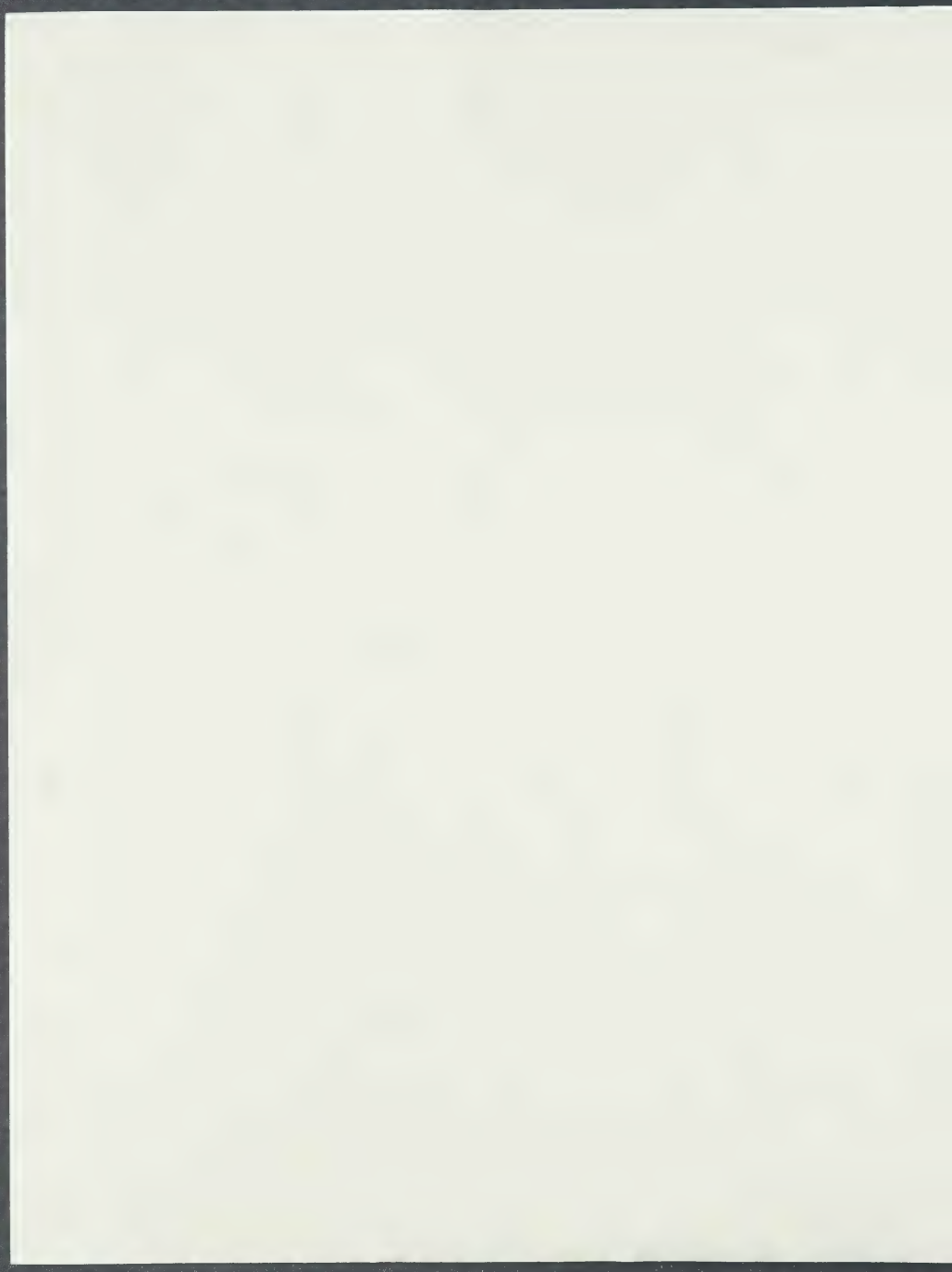
Dear Bill
Your essay on RRP C18 is written
wonderfully well. Many thanks.
I have a tax audit to-morrow
morning, and will call you in the
afternoon to answer questions you might
have.

Enclosed are a few suggestions and
original references.

I have a tax audit to-morrow
morning, and will call you in the
afternoon to answer questions you might
have.

Isabel & I wish we had more friends
like you!

As Always
Alfred



Aug. 16. 74.

RECEIVED

JUL 22 1974

AIRBORNE CHEMICAL CO., INC.

Sehr geehrte Herr Dr. Oberer,

vielen Dank für die Übersendung Ihres Sammlungs-Katalogs.
Ich habe darin vieler interessante gefunden, grossen Teils mir bekannt aus
meinem Besuch bei Ihnen, doch grossen Teils auch neu.

Livius' Sänge scheint jedenfalls ein Tempel- od. Synagogensänge zu
sein nach dem Gesang, das er trägt, in dem vielen Nodentisch. Allerdings sehr
da mit dem Tempelsänge auf bestimmten Dicht keine nähere Beziehung.

Das interessante Dicht Kat. Nr. 10 Susanna erinnert mich an Gn. Holstege,
allerdings gerade weniger in die bei dem abgezeichneten Beispiel.

Ob das Dicht von Dauer nicht doch die Kömisen von Sala von Salomone handelt?
Es fehlt das Spalte Phosphor. Dagegen weisen die Leventhen in die Gedanken von
aber auf die Stelle in Kömige I.

Was in "Gedichte bei Kaspulidit" Kat. Nr. 21 betrifft, so würde Sie, dies meine
Ansicht nach die Kenntnis des Originals noch reiziger ist, die auch meine Nr. 118
in der Anmerkung S. 8 ausgedrückt ist.

Mit guten Wünschen für Sie u. Ihre Familie, sowie für die weitere Entwicklung
Ihrer Sammlung, Ich

K. B. B. B.



auparavant, durant la grande peste qui enleva dix-sept mille âmes, dans cette seule ville.

Ce portrait est d'une exécution qui fait déjà présager « les Syndics » avec cette puissance contenue, ce feu interne qui est la plus haute marque de la maîtrise du peintre dans le portrait. Les blancs du col, les noirs du costume glacés de roux, la pâte fluide de ce chef-d'œuvre n'ont pas leurs équivalents au Louvre. C'est peut-être la dernière œuvre que Rembrandt ait peinte avant sa mise en faillite dans cette même année 1656, le 25 juillet, et il y a quelque chose d'émouvant à constater, dans cette toile, la sérénité manifeste de son auteur, tandis que la cabale de ses ennemis se préparait à l'abattre.

III

LES FAUX REMBRANDT

Mais il faut faire de très expresses réserves devant la « SASKIA » qui porte une signature manifestement apocryphe et qui a subi assez récemment une transformation importante.

La signature se lit « U L van Rijn, 1632 » avec audessous les traces d'une inscription grattée, lavée dans la partie qui était antérieurement hors du cadre. Car lorsque ce tableau appartenait à M. Haro, il était dans une forme ovale, et il figure ainsi, page 168, dans le bel ouvrage de M. Émile Michel, publié par Hachette en 1893. Il a été très tripoté et passablement truqué, sans qu'on soit arrivé à lui donner l'apparence d'un Rembrandt authentique. A première vue, on devine une réplique de la main d'un élève; car celle du Maître de la *Leçon d'anatomie* de 1632 ne s'y retrouve pas.

D'ailleurs la signature, si elle était authentique, serait incompréhensible. Il faudrait y lire un nouveau prénom de

Rembrandt, inconnu jusqu'alors; mais si avec les yeux de la foi, on veut, contre toute évidence, y voir la lettre R, il faudrait lire « Rembrandt Leidensis van Rijn », ce qui serait un joli charabia; car ici la lettre L est INDEPENDANTE de la lettre U, ou V, qu'il faut lire en avant.

Il vaudrait mieux admettre qu'on se trouve en présence d'une copie par Gérard van Ulenborgh, le petit cousin de Rembrandt qui fut son élève vers 1650-1655 et signa parfois U L. Il était le fils de cet Hendrick van Ulenborgh, son premier marchand de tableaux à Amsterdam; celui-là même qui lui commanda le premier portrait de Saskia, sa cousine, orpheline de père et de mère, et mit ainsi en rapport les deux jeunes gens qui devaient s'épouser en 1634. C'est d'ailleurs chez Hendrick van Ulenborgh que Rembrandt habitait en 1632, dès le mois de juillet et jusqu'en 1638, dans cette même Breedestraat, où il devait acheter sa maison.

C'est ici qu'il faut aborder les à-côté de la question en vérifiant si dans les œuvres, sans date ni signature et attribuées, par M. Bode, trop généreusement à Rembrandt, il n'y a pas quelques œuvres d'autres maîtres ayant des titres pour les revendiquer, ou des erreurs d'attribution.

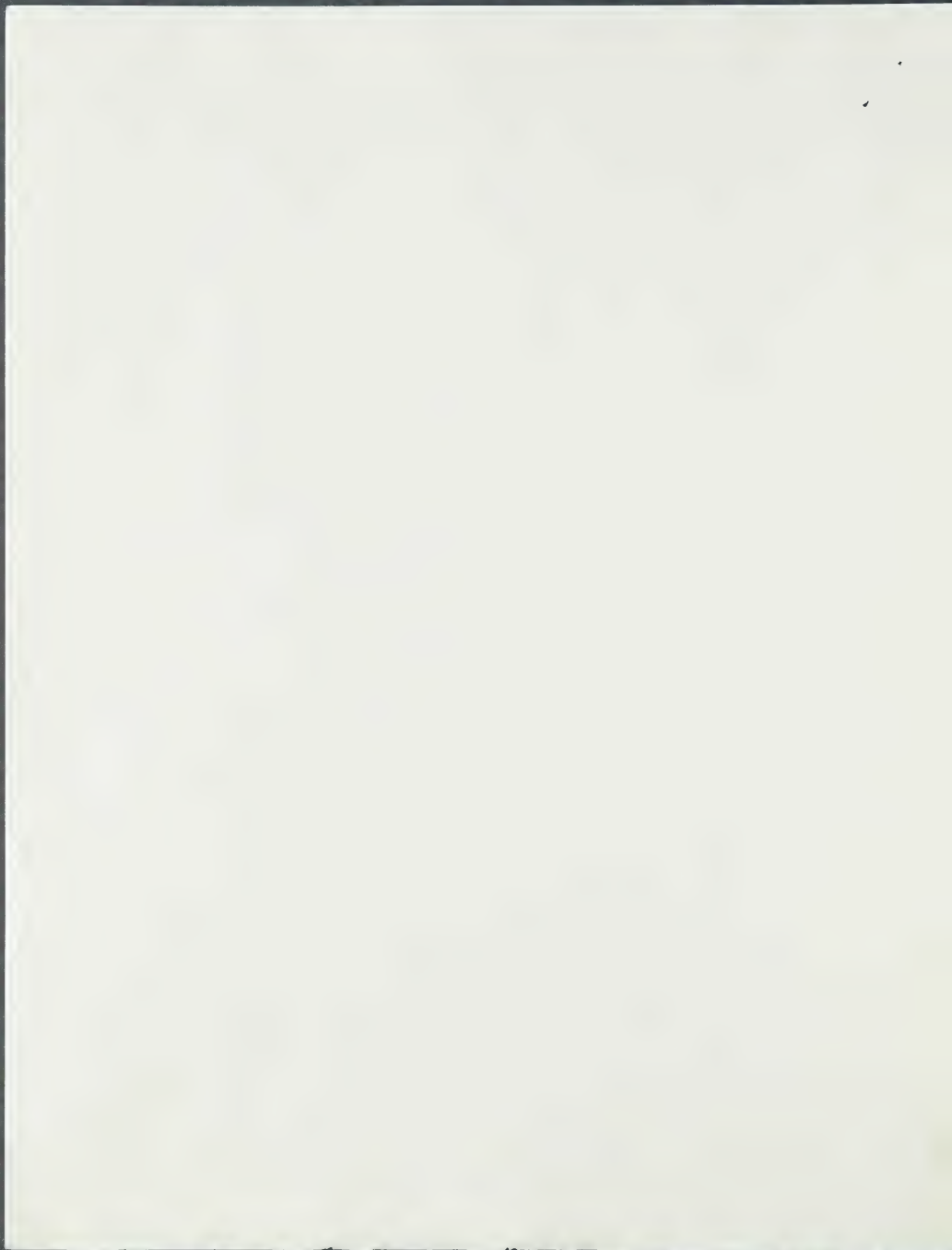
Tout d'abord il y a le n° 4 du grand ouvrage de M. Bode, désigné sous le titre : *Un Savant à sa table de travail*. Il faut beaucoup de com-



UN SEUL HOMME, DIT É À TORT « LA MÈRE DE REMBRANDT »
Tableau de Jan Lievens attribué à Rembrandt



UNE MENDIANTE
Copie par Franz van Wyngaerde de la gravure de Jan Lievens





LE PÈRE DE REMBRANDT
Esquisse de Jan Lievens vers 1628
Gravure copiée par Rembrandt en 1628, remaniée en 1633 (Berlin 207)

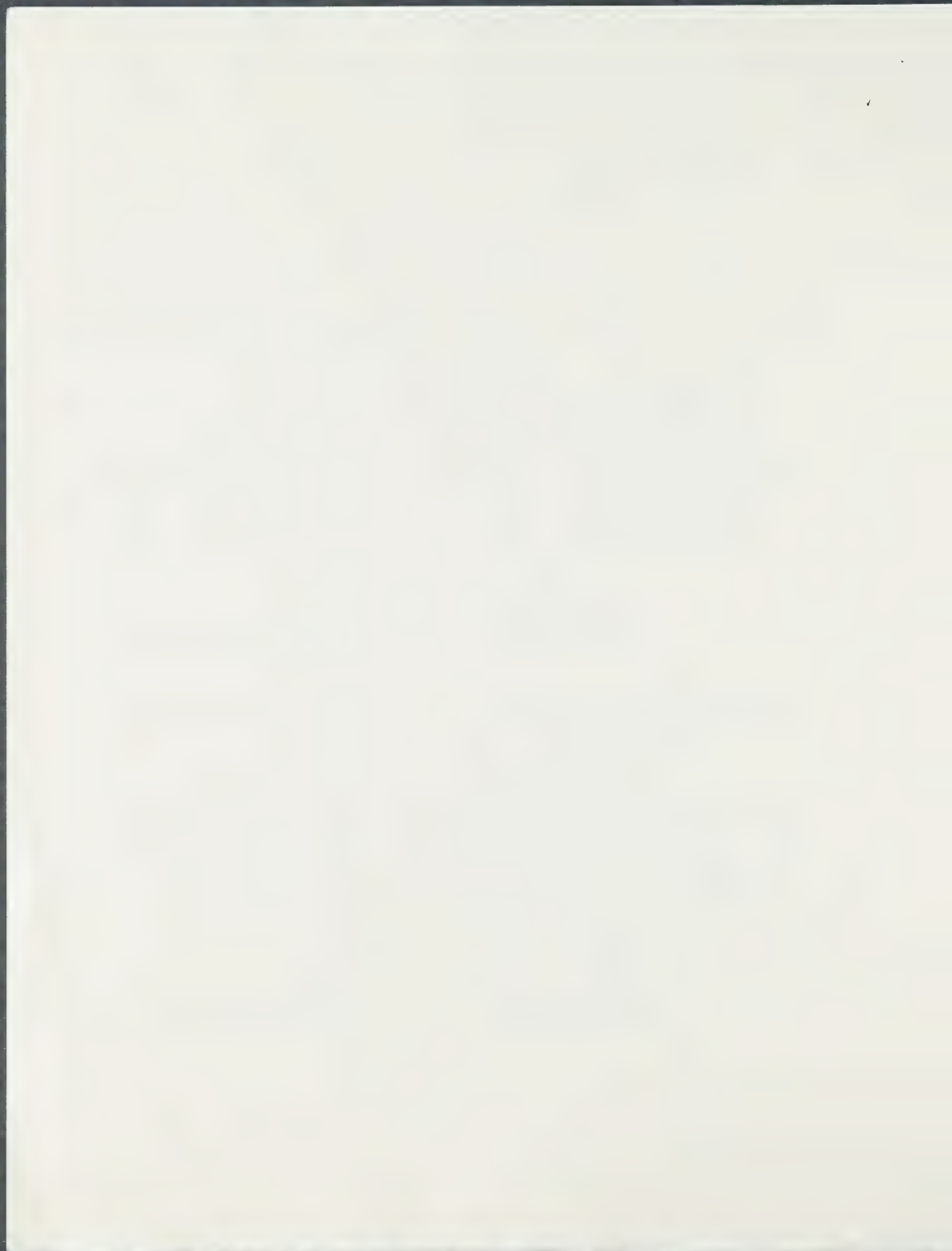
plaisance pour ne pas lire sur le papier collé à la muraille du fond, derrière la table du savant, les trois lettres G, D, F, qui sont pourtant très apparentes, et qui sont bien évidemment la signature de ce mauvais tableau.



HYRACLITE
Gravure de Van Vliet d'après le tableau de l'atelier Rembrandt-Lievens
Exécuté par Jan Lievens

Jamais, dans ses jours de faiblesse, Rembrandt n'a dessiné quelque chose approchant de la construction déplorable de ce corps déjeté, de cette tête informe et inexpressive. Faut-il restituer cette œuvre à Gérard Dou en ses débuts, ou





André-Charles Coppin
Les Art,
13, 29 (N. 148,
Avril 1914)

A PROPOS DES « DISCIPLES D'EMMAÛS »

29

à Gerritz Decker, l'élève de Ruysdaël? L'étude n'en vaudrait pas la peine, tant le tableau est sans intérêt; mais il faut l'enlever à Rembrandt, qui n'en est pas coupable.

Le n° 5, tendancieusement désigné sous le titre *Saint Pierre au milieu des valets du Grand Prêtre*, — parce qu'on sait que Rembrandt peignit dès ses débuts un « Reniement » du même Apôtre, — montre bien un certain parti pris à trouver des Rembrandt malgré tout, car rien dans la composition ne rappelle cet épisode. Il y a là un seigneur en armure complète du xv^e siècle, debout dans la lumière, qui parle à un lansquenot coiffé d'une toque à crevés. Dans l'angle droit, en bas du médiocre morceau de peinture exécutée SUR



UN SAVANT A SA TABLE DE TRAVAIL
Signé G. D. F. et attribué à tort à Rembrandt

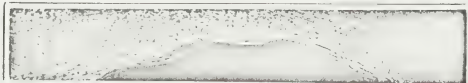
CUIVRE, contrairement à toutes les autres œuvres de Rembrandt, on voit trois individus assis, qui écoutent parler l'homme en armure. Où serait saint Pierre, person-

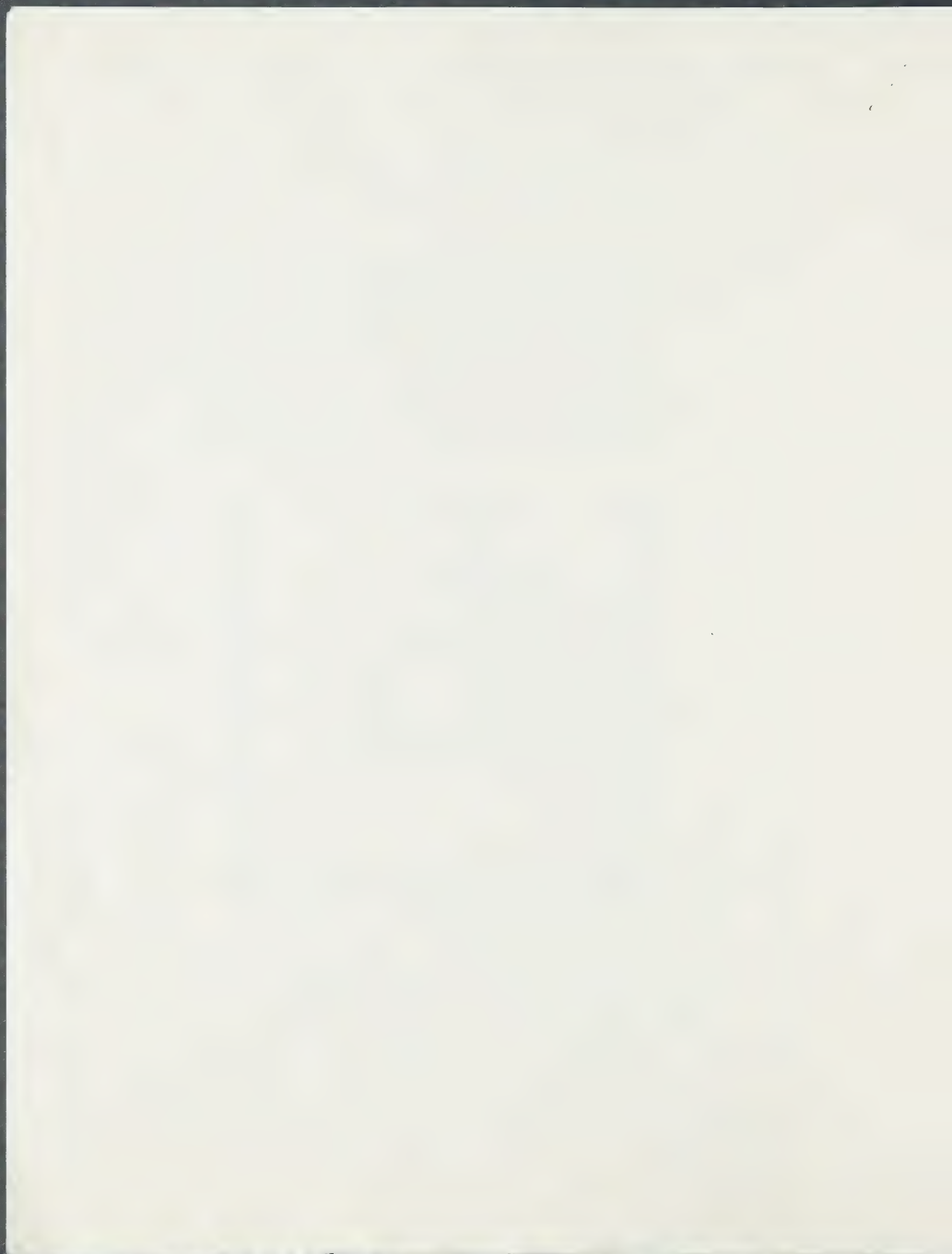
nage principal, dans ce tableau? D'autres figures se devinent au second plan, comme pour expliquer, par leur mimique, cette scène, qui se rapporterait plutôt à un événement légendaire de l'histoire locale, mais où Rembrandt n'a jamais mis la main.

Dans le n° 21, du même volume, voici la soi-disant *Mère de Rembrandt au capuchon noir* de la collection Anderson.

Il y a certainement erreur sur la personne dans cette désignation fantaisiste, car cette vieille femme n'a pas les traits bien connus de Neelige van Rijn, si souvent peinte et gravée par son fils, par Lievens, par son fils et Lievens, par Gérard Dou et par Van Vliet. Mais on retrouve absolument son type, et jusqu'aux

moindres détails de cet horrible engorgement du cou ridé, dans trois eaux-fortes de Jan Lievens : *la figure orientale*, B. 13, *la vieille femme avec son voile*, B. 30, et une autre petite planche de moindre dimension, exécutées d'après le même modèle. D'ailleurs la pâte même de cette peinture, qui n'est certainement pas de la main de Rembrandt, aurait dû, tout au moins, provoquer des réserves.







Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

March 26, 1974.

Graphic Inc.
1005 Washington Street,
Grafton, Wisconsin 53024.

I hereby order from you 2500 copies of the book entitled "Selection from the Bader Collection" as follows:

Body - 76 pages, 30 of them with Duotones, 36 pages of text, title, etc.

Cover - hard cloth cover with gold lettering on spine and front cover.

Body Stock - 80 lbs Mountie Matte - pinseal embossed finish, as per sample submitted

Proofs - color keys

Artwork - Keyline artwork has been supplied by me.

Binding - neatly folded and Smyth bound with hard cloth cover.

Freight - delivered in my office.

Quantity - 2500 copies.

Quotation - as quoted by you: \$ 6,250. -

Payment - immediately on delivery of the 2500 copies, ~~less 2% for cash~~ 95

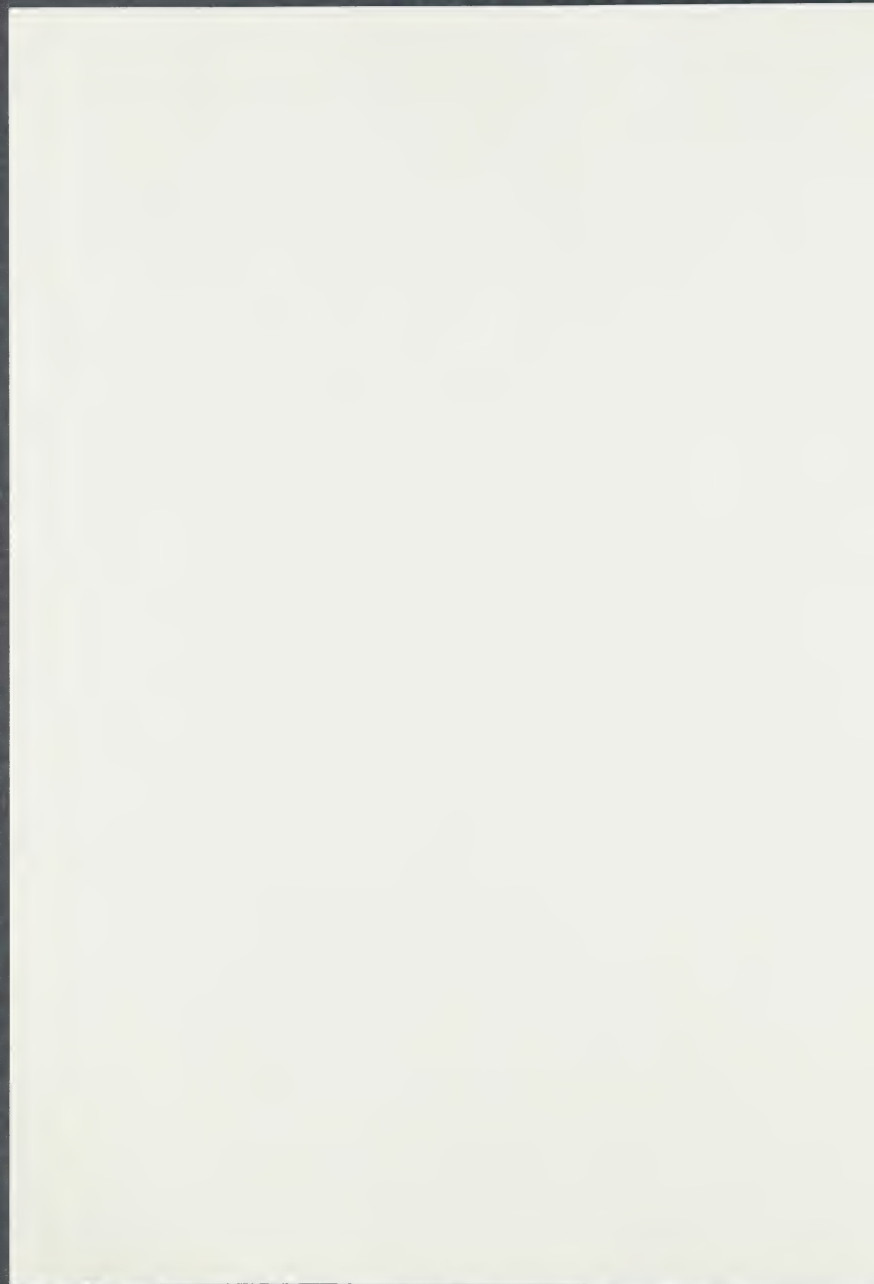
Delivery - two copies by April 27, 1974 - balance in May 1974.

Quality of printing - as per Duotone sample submitted.


Alfred Bader

ACCEPTED: W.L. Nicholson

for Graphic Inc.



Ausstellung Rembrandt, Amsterdam
8/IX-31/X. 1898

No. 1.

PHILOSOPHE ÉCRIVANT À LA LUEUR D'UNE CHANDELLE.

A gauche, un savant assis qui écrit sur une table; à droite, derrière un in-folio ouvert devant lui, une chandelle qui éclaire la paroi et quelques objets, entre autres une sphère.

Figurine mi-corps.

Peint vers 1627.

Cuivre h. 0.14, l. 0.14.

FR. XAV. MAVER, Vienne (Autriche.)

No. 2.

SAMSON ET DALILA.

Samson dort, étendu à terre, entre les genoux de Dalila, qui montre sa chevelure coupée à deux Philistins armés qu'on voit approcher prudemment.

Figurines en pied.

En bas à gauche sur une marche le monogramme RHL 1628.

Panneau en chêne, h. 0.60, l. 0.49.

S. M. L'EMPEREUR D'ALLEMAGNE, Galerie de Sans-Souci, Potsdam.



EXPOSITION REMBRANDT — SEPTEMBRE—OCTOBRE 1898 AMSTERDAM

Auffgaben

Herrn Franz von Süsser
K. K. univ. Rath, Börsenrath

Wien I

Annagasse 8



Septembre=Octobre 1898.

Comité exécutif.

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M. H. W. JANSEN.

Amsterdam, le 2 Juni 1898.

Sehr geehrter Herr

In Anfrage unseres Comité's
beehre ich mich Ihnen unseren aufrichtigsten
Dank zu bezeugen für die freundliche
Uebersendung Ihres Rembrandtbildes. Das
selbe wird, weil bisher fast unbekannt,
ohne Zweifel berechtigtes Interesse hervorrufen
und so zum Erfolg unserer Ausstellung beitragen.
Für die Versicherung zu dem von Ihnen
angegabenen Betrag ist bereits Sorge getragen.
Indem ich die Hoffnung ausspreche, Sie
hier zur Ausstellung begrüßen zu können, such
ich

Hochachtungsvoll u. ergebenst

Ihr
Com. Hofstede de Groot.



zögernd zu seinen letzten Arbeiten rechnet, und schrieb: „die kräftige, leuchtende und tiefe Färbung, mit ihren roten und gelben Tönen, und die energische, noch ziemlich fette Behandlung spräche sonst auch für die Entstehung in den fünfziger Jahren.“

Von der „*Jungen Frau am Fenster*“ (die Hendrickje Stoffels) in der Berliner Galerie (Nr. 828 B) heisst es im älteren Berliner Katalog: Charakteristisches Werk aus der letzten Zeit des Meisters (um 1666—1668). In der neuesten Auflage ist das verändert in „Charakte-

des Meisters, die Staalmeesters und die Nachtwache, durch treffliche Beleuchtungsmassregeln in bisher kaum gesehener Pracht zu betrachten waren.

Die allerfrüheste Zeit war durch das kleine Bildchen eines „*bei Kerzenlicht lesenden Alten*“ repräsentiert (Nr. 1, Fr. Xav. Mayer, Wien). Es stimmt ganz zu dem Berliner „*Geldwechsler*“, der 1627 datiert ist. Auch hier noch eine an Honthorst erinnernde Lichtwirkung, aber geschlossener und feiner. Die Ausführung ist noch sehr minutiös, Dou-artig, wes-



Abb. 4. Rembrandt, Die Erscheinung Christi an die Emmausjünger. Paris, Mad. Andre.

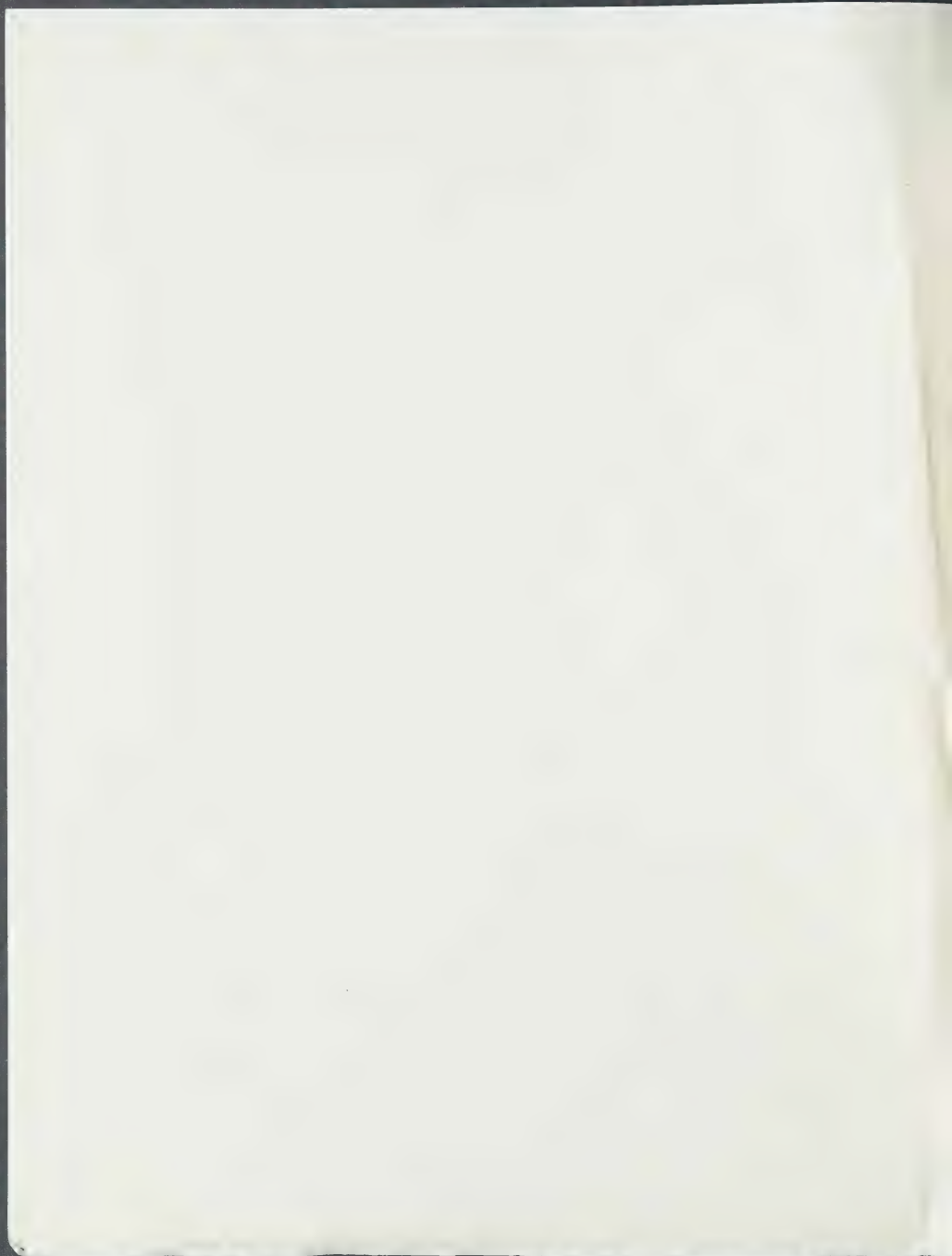
ristisches Werk aus der späteren Zeit des Meisters (um 1658/59).¹⁾

Die Auswahl der Bilder, die wir fast ganz Dr. Hofstede de Groot zu verdanken hatten, war eine vorzügliche. Man hatte gefürchtet, dass die Ausstellung vorzugsweise nur frühe Bilder Rembrandt's bringen würde, oder zum grössten Teil nur Sachen zweiten Ranges. Aber Rembrandt war in fast jeder Epoche, jeder Manier durch Hauptwerke vertreten, ganz abgesehen davon, dass die beiden grossartigsten Schöpfungen

halb man auch schon einmal früher das Bild mit einer falschen Bezeichnung Dou's versehen hat. Aber es wurde schon 1727 im Haag als Rembrandt verkauft (*een Kaarsgezigtje door Rembrandt van Ryn, hoog 5 1/2 duim, breed 5 duim, 105 Gulden*),¹⁾ die Masse stimmen so ziemlich. Der deutsche Kaiser hatte seinen in der Kunstgeschichte allgemein bekannten „*Simson und Delila*“ von 1628 geschickt (Nr. 2), trotz der Übertreibung in den Gebärden schon viel bedeutender, mit feinem Helldunkel und Farbenempfindung. Aus derselben

¹⁾ Es steht nämlich fest, dass die Hendrickje 1663 oder 1664 gestorben ist.

¹⁾ Bemerkung im „*Weekblad de Amsterdamer*“ vom 31. Dezember 1898 von Ihr. Flugt van Aspermont.



JACQUES AURIOL

LE 1/5/1969.

Monsieur BADER,
Militaire aux de l'Armée,
11 Boulevard,
à la Mairie,
NICE.

Cher Monsieur BADER,

Je vous prie de bien vouloir excuser mon impéritie, et
votre trouble votre attention.

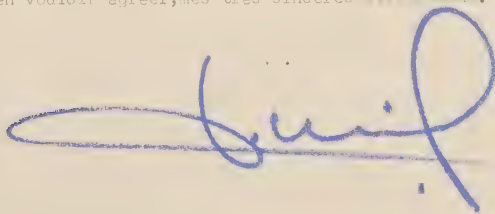
Le motif est en fait l'absence de l'Armée, mais de l'Armée,
qui n'a pas de votre lettre, mais votre peinture sur cuivre, et
"SUPPORT" et "TABLE".

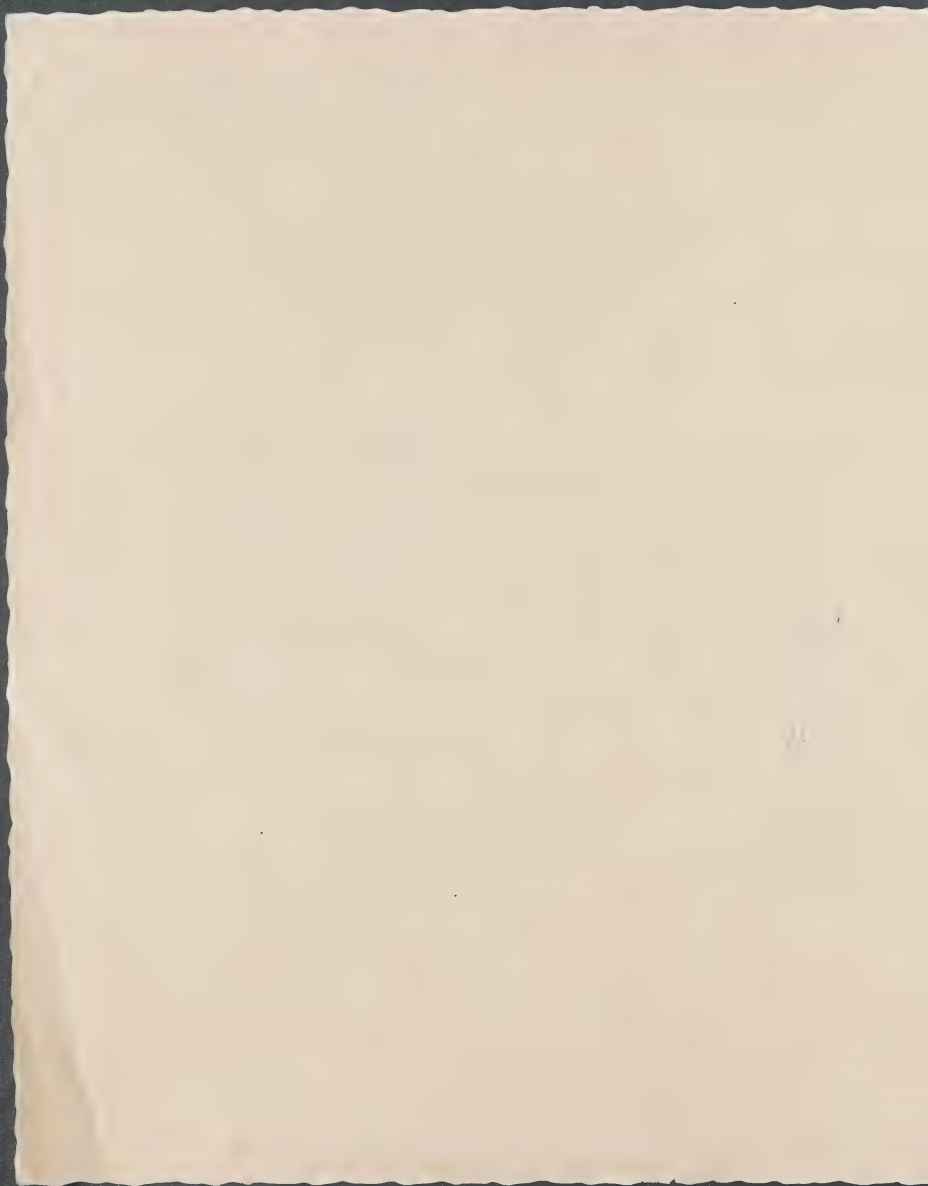
La peinture est une peinture, par l'absence de la partie
de l'Armée, mais votre peinture sur cuivre, et
par l'absence de votre lettre, mais un
"support" identique.-

Monsieur, ma lettre n'a qu'une adresse incomplète,
l'Armée, si elle vous parviendra; si oui, répondez-moi,
je vous ferai alors un log courrier, et vous ferai également
parvenir une photo de mon tableau sur cuivre.

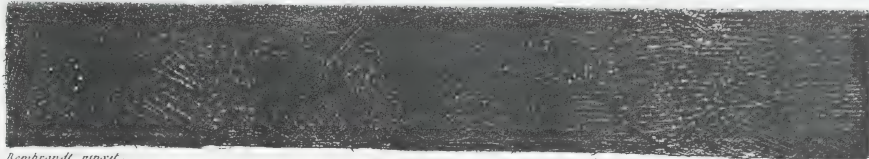
Je vous prie encore de me pardonner pour ces impérities.

Dans l'espoir que cette missive vous parviendra, et
bien vouloir agréer, mes très sincères salutations.









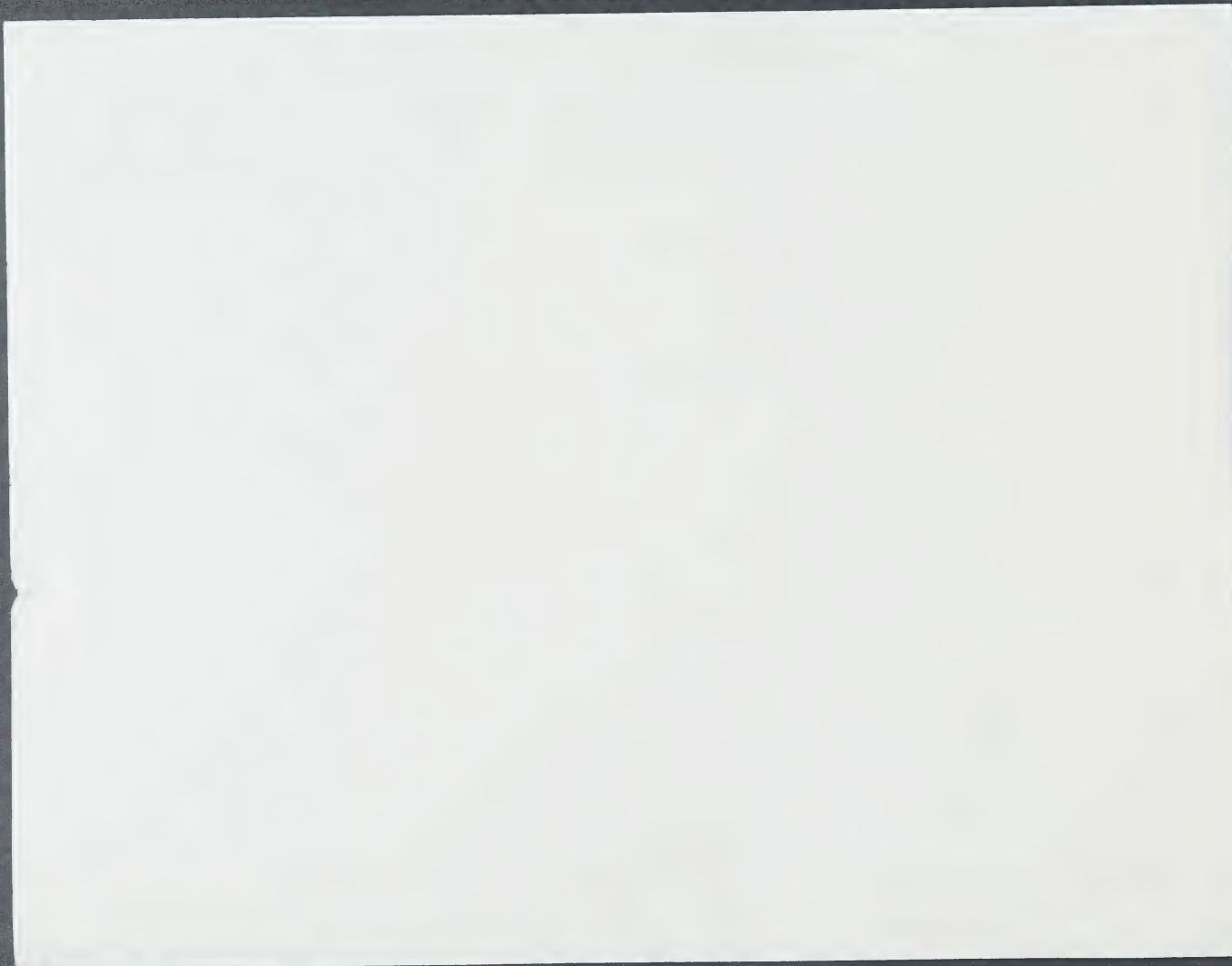
Rembrandt pinxit.

Gravé par J. B. P. Le Brun, Peintre et M^d 1790.

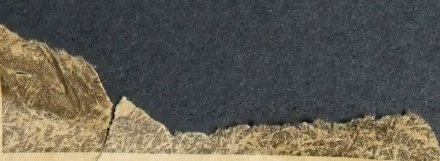
Un Philosophe écrivant

*Gravé d'après le Tableau de Rembrandt, Peint sur cuivre de même grandeur que
l'Estampe. Tiré du Cabinet du Citoyen Le Brun, Peintre et M^d de Tableaux.*

A Paris chez l'Auteur, rue du Gros Chenet N^o 47. et chez Poignant, rue Serpente N^o 14.



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The methodical search in Ozaukee county by 149 Boy Scouts and their leaders paid dividends Sunday when a knife, believed to be the one used to kill Ben E. Wagner, 6

adium gates to the
and bleachers will
30 a.m. Steve Swed-
orchestra will play
ly arrivals, starting
00 p.m.
en Giles, National
president, will be at the
n for the pregame cere-
of raising the Braves'
league championship pen-
t. Gov. Nelson and his fam-
will be in front row box
ats. The governor will throw
ut the first ball.

Go Early, Police Urge
Fans going to the game in private cars were urged to go as early as possible to avoid traffic tie-ups.

"I don't look for any serious problems," Deputy Inspector Rudolph W. Miller of the police department said, "but there are always some who miss the first
Turn to OPENER, page 20, col. 2

Doctor Buys a Rembrandt

Dutch Master's Work Bought by Bader; Price Undisclosed

By FRANK GETLEIN
Journal Art Editor

A small painting by the great 17th century Dutch artist, Rembrandt van Rijn, has been acquired by a Milwaukee art collector, Dr. Alfred R. Bader, 2961 N. Shepard av.

The painting, seen by Dr. Bader last fall in Vienna, Austria, was bought a week ago after it had been authenticated by Dr. Jakob Rosenberg, an outstanding Rembrandt scholar and professor of fine arts at the Fogg museum, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.

The work is oil on copper and is entitled, "An Old Scholar Writing by Candlelight." It probably was painted about 1627, when Rembrandt was 21.

Two early Rembrandt paintings of this subject are known to exist and there has been some difference of scholarly opinion as to which is the original, which a copy.

Dr. Rosenberg said Monday that a recent cleaning has greatly improved the Bader picture. It was learned that the cleaning removed a confusing initial which cast doubt on the painting's authenticity and which now appears to have been added later. An early engraving of the work now owned by Dr. Bader does not show the initial.

The work is held by some art

historians to show the first signs of maturity and greatness in the painter. Shown in the comprehensive Rembrandt exhibition in Amsterdam, Netherlands, in 1893, the painting had been in the Ratin Mayer family of Vienna since the early 19th century.

Neither Dr. Bader nor Dr. Rosenberg would disclose the price of the painting. Recent sales of comparable works by the young Rembrandt would make \$20,000 a somewhat conservative estimate.

Bader is president and chief chemist of the Aldrich Chemical Co., Inc., Milwaukee.

Given 180 Days for Tax Evasion

The president of B. & W. Fur Foods, Inc., Berlin, Wis., was sentenced in the federal court here Monday to 180 days in the Milwaukee county house of correction for attempting to evade \$17,500 in corporation income taxes over a five year period.

Federal Judge Robert E. Tehan also fined Gerald Brooks, 62, \$5,000. His firm was a processor of horse meat for use as mink food.

Brooks, who pleaded nolo contendere (no contest), was found guilty on each of the five counts.

The federal government said Brooks failed to report the tax of \$4,435 on \$14,783 in corporate earnings in 1952; \$3,707 on \$12,358 in 1953; \$2,749 on \$9,165 in 1954; \$3,606 on \$12,021 in 1955 and \$3,003 on \$10,112 in 1956.

Carl Becker, his attorney, said Brooks had made \$30,000 restitution to the federal government for the taxes and penalties.

Milwaukee They're Your Problems, So Why Not Join in Solving Them?

"The problems of metropolitan growth are realities and cannot be swept under the rug of our community consciences. Almost everyone recognizes that these problems must be solved, despite individual loyalties to specific governmental units.

"These issues affect the central city, surrounding municipalities, Milwaukee county and adjoining counties, villages and cities. Further, the legislative action of the state of Wisconsin is essential if we are even to have the legal right to effectively analyze all factors and adjust to accelerating human needs. These needs are expressed in terms of education, water, sewage disposal, fire and police protection, equitable taxation, zoning and related problems of metropolitan life."

This is from the announcement of the Metropolitan Milwaukee Citizens' Conference on Government, which will be held Friday at the Pfister hotel. The governor, local officials, civic leaders and nationally recognized governmental experts will join in a full day's discussion of our metropolitan problems.

The goals of the conference are outlined, too, in the announcement. They are to offer the latest available information on those problems, stimulate active citizens to become more vocal on key issues and provide a grass roots forum for the exchange of ideas.

The conference is open to everyone. Its sponsors hope for a large turnout—and the sponsors form an impressive list of local organizations: Milwaukee Association of Commerce, Milwaukee Advertising club, City club, Milwaukee Civic Alliance, Junior Chamber of Commerce, League of Women Voters, the Greater Milwaukee committee.

Here is a chance to learn, to voice your opinions, to tackle the key problems of our community. Why not attend?

Horse Drawn Wagon Brought to Rest by Frank Lloyd Wright

By RICHARD S. DAVIS
Of The Journal Staff

Spring Green, Wis. — Frank Lloyd Wright, the world famous architect whom many would call the greatest of all Wisconsin's native sons, was buried Sunday in his home country, close to his beloved Taliesin, on a cool and quiet afternoon.

The body of the gallant wayfarer, who traveled so much of his private world alone, now has company as he rests in the family burial plot down the slope from Taliesin. With him under the pines of the family churchyard are the close and distant kinfolk who have gone before. The older stones, chalk white and crumbling, have lettering that no longer is legible. The place, at the side and rear of Unity chapel, is serenity itself.

Scene Is Picturesque

It had been planned as a private funeral, but there were so many people from Madison, Spring Green and far more distant places, all of them pleading for the right to come, that the small iron gate to the chapel was pushed open and at least 150 shared in the simple rites of farewell.

Picturesque and strange in this modern day was the funeral

procession that moved in the twilight from Taliesin proper down the gentle slope to the chapel almost a mile away. There was no shining black hearse, rolling quickly and

Pictures on Picture Page

smoothly to the meeting house, but a cortege that might have come, many years ago, out of the old world.

At the head, were two coal black horses, stolidly blinking remnants of another day. They were the team of Reuben Kritz, a Spring Green neighbor, who expressed himself as glad to do what he could for an old friend.

Widow Walks to Grave

The hearse was a wagon on the Taliesin farm. It stood waiting outside the studio-home until the solemn detail of pallbearers carried the metal casket from the spacious living room down the winding steps to the humble wagon outdoors. Then the driver's seat was taken by Wesley Peters, Mr. Wright's son-in-law, and by Eugene Maszelink, the architect's secretary for the last 20 years.

As the wagon started off down the hill, Mrs. Wright and the daughter, Iovanna, took up

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 ...neering, said the United States
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 ...capable not only of just hitting
 ...the moon, but of hitting a rather
 ...small area of it.
 ...He said the guidance systems
 ...were not used in the four lunar
 ...probes attempted so far because
 ...there was not enough weight
 ...carrying capacity to take full
 ...advantage of them. He did not
 ...explain this.

...that will include talks with
 ...Secretary of Defense McElroy.
 ...The defense minister was ac-
 ...companied by Mrs. Strauss and
 ...the West German air force chief
 ...of operations, Gen. Helmuth
 ...Panitzki.
 ...Strauss said he would visit in-
 ...stallations of the strategic air
 ...command and aircraft plants in
 ...California which are turning out
 ...F-104 Starfighters for the West
 ...German air force.



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 ...tre-Bond super-enamel
 ...finishing options as Swivel
 ...pushbutton TorqueFlite
 ...button heater; Constant-
 ...ing; Mirromatic rear-
 ...ing, many others.



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were sold.

The weatherman has promised fine baseball weather for Tuesday's opener, with sunny skies and temperatures in the high fifties.

The Stadium gates to the grandstand and bleachers will open at 11:30 a.m. Steve Swedfish and his orchestra will play for the early arrivals, starting about 12:30 p.m.

Warren Giles, National league president, will be at the Stadium for the pregame ceremony of raising the Braves' 1958 league championship pennant. Gov. Nelson and his family will be in front row box seats. The governor will throw out the first ball.

Go Early, Police Urge

Fans going to the game in private cars were urged to go as early as possible to avoid traffic tie-ups.

"I don't look for any serious problems," Deputy Inspector Rudolph W. Miller of the police department said, "but there are always some who miss the first Turn to OPENER, page 20, col. 2

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This is a joint effort of the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage Board and the Milwaukee Metropolitan Police Department.



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Journal Man in Africa

Anything in Friend

Liberian Capital Has
palling Slums; Eu
mon, but Bare Che
Walk Streets; It's

The background: What a swirl of advancement that today? Monrovia, the capital. Founded more than 100 years from America, 20 years ago, 20,000. Today, its population is still growing.

By DON
OF THE

MONROVIA, Liberia—It is that to the Monrovia clear, logical and straightforward comes, bringing standardly different conditions, to weird and bizarre.

Monrovia is all things. It is a city of tremendous friendliness and banty rooster spun. It lives and has a feeling for life. It is a place where you can listen to a recording of "My Fair Lady" while being served a meal by an impeccably dressed waiter with tribal markings on his cheeks. Everything is possible in Monrovia, including a Volkswagen taxicab.

Monrovia has fine houses and the most appalling slums and it has them in the

Horse Drawn Wagon Bears

to

tain is Planning

to 'Hide' 12 Million

London, England—UPI—Britain
rush 12 million refugees to
ter in hideouts in the north-
hills in any future nuclear
y, the Sunday Graphic said
day. The report said Home
etary R. A. Butler was al-
y at work on a massive plan
transport millions of families
safety in Wales, Scotland and
hern England.

tant from a military standpoint.

York, who supervises Penta-
gon military research and engi-
neering, said the United States
already had guidance systems
capable not only of just hitting
the moon, but of hitting a rather
small area of it.

He said the guidance systems
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Monday for an 18 day American
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The defense minister was ac-
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Panitzki.

Strauss said he would visit in-
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command and aircraft plants in
California which are turning out
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