



REMBRANDT

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* Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich-Museum

Portrait of Rembrandt

Selbstbildnis 1634

Auf Holz, H. 0,57, B. 0,46

Portrait de l'artiste

Rembraud former

THE WORK OF REMBRANDT

REPRODUCED IN

OVER FIVE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS

WITH A BIOGRAPHICAL INTRODUCTION

ABRIDGED FROM

ADOLF ROSENBERG

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REMBRANDT

HIS LIFE AND HIS ART

A TRUE son of his own people, with all the fibers of his being rooted deep in his native soil, Rembrandt, by his art, outgrew not only the boundaries of his country, but spread his name abroad so that his fame and genius are now the property of the civilized world. In his lifetime he rose superior to all the artists of his day: now that he has been dead for more than two centuries and a half, no other painter has vet arisen to equal him, either in originality of genius or in force of character. The admiration and praise he received from his contemporaries have grown with the years, until to-day he is acknowledged as perhaps the greatest master in his art. There is no one to whom he may be compared. He can be compared with himself alone. Raphael, in his finest masterpiece only, reached the height where the painter was lost in the painting; but Rembrandt is never visible in the least of his works. He is the greatest of subjective painters. He was tireless in his creative energy, ever putting before himself problems the solution of which are the legacy he left for the ages to come. His art is practically the outcome of a struggle with light, or, rather, of the realization of the respective values of light and shade in embodying in artistic expression the things of life. The struggle is still going on, since no single human life can ever hope to achieve a complete success; but Rembrandt set the standard, and laid the foundation for a method by which victory may be reasonably assured. Two centuries have passed since Rembrandt lived, and the same problem is still fascinating artists. Whether we call these artists impressionists, free-light painters, luminists, nebulists, or by any other name, they all are guided by the same star which set Rembrandt's course.

Two natures were united in this rare man. On one side the realism of the common every-day things of life found a ready

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acceptance of its place in art; on the other, he was moved by those divine thoughts and visions which through his genius reflected back a heavenly light on the real. Rembrandt was thus, among artists, the greatest realist and the greatest idealist at the same time. In the magic of his light the vulgar becomes transfigured so that the repelling realism shines again in the splendor of his chiaro-oscuro. Wilhelm Bode, one of the profoundest critics of the peculiar quality of Rembrandt's art, says: "His light is indeed everything but naturalistic; it is neither sunlight nor candlelight; it is Rembrandt's own light. Of course the artist began with the light from nature. On this he worked incessantly, so that sunlight and candlelight are, in his earlier pictures, given with almost naturalistic effect. But these he soon found to be too strong and empty, the shadows too black and opaque for the purpose of expressing the thing as he saw it. In studying the influence of the atmosphere he developed his chiaro-oscuro, so that his object lives, as it were, by means of light surrounded by the air. His ' chiaro-oscuro' may be called the art of making the atmosphere visible." This is Rembrandt's own contribution to art. With Correggio the origins of light are mostly visible; with Rembrandt light is the very life of the thing or scene depicted.

Rembrandt was born on July 15, 1606, in Leyden. He was the son of a miller, Harmen Gerritszoon van Rijn, and his wife, Neeltgen Willemsdochter van Zuytbrouck. At the time of Rembrandt's birth his father was already in good circumstances. Besides the house in which he lived with his family, and which was situated not far from the junction of the two branches of the Rhinefrom which he obtained the name "van Rijn" (from the Rhine)-he owned several houses and the greater part of a mill for the grinding of malt for the manufacturing of beer. His appearance we know from a number of portraits by his son, all painted before 1630, since old Harmen was dead in April, 1630. Rembrandt painted his mother even more frequently, so that we may justly conclude that the relations between parents and son were of a tender nature. In the portraits of the mother she is represented, almost invariably, with a Bible in her hand. No doubt it was from her that Rembrandt heard those stories which incited him to picture their scenes. No one knew his Bible better than did Rembrandt; no one was so successful in finding in them so many different and varied motives. Rembrandt found in his mother a valuable model. even as Gerard Dou, his first pupil, did later. Her kind and lov-

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able face is seen in position after position, and in newer lights, to bring out the beauty he saw in her.

Rembrandt's parents had no thought of making an artist of their son. They had, as they believed, higher ambitions for him. The University of Leyden, founded in 1575, had become a center of learning. Lipsius and Scaliger taught there, and it would seem as if no young man could do better than emulate these great scholars. Toward this end the young man "from the Rhine" was entered in the university as a student of Latin in the year 1620. As Orlers, the Mayor of Leyden and Rembrandt's first biographer, said, this was done "so that, in later years, he would, by his knowledge, be useful to his city and his country." His parents were to be disappointed. Their son's natural bent was toward drawing and painting, and they were compelled to send him to a painter. He became the pupil of Jacob van Schwanenburch.

What first awakened Rembrandt's artistic impulse is uncertain. Of first-rate works of art Leyden at that time had only two altar pictures by Lukas van Leyden and his teacher, Cornelis Engelbrechtsen. It may be that Lukas van Leyden's etchings, especially those depicting the life of the people, had attracted Rembrandt more. It was not long before pencil and brush did not suffice for Rembrandt; he took up also the needle of the etcher, an implement he used throughout his life, so that his etchings have become so important a part of his art that we cannot do complete justice to the body of work Rembrandt achieved without including them. In this volume, however, we are dealing with Rembrandt the painter; another volume is devoted to Rembrandt the etcher.

The paintings of his time were not of that quality to impel Rembrandt to follow them as examples of what art had to offer at its best. The only painter of any importance in the first quarter of the seventeenth century was Jan van Goijen; but with his work Rembrandt does not seem to have come into contact. Goijen was a landscape painter, and Rembrandt's interest in landscapes was of a much later growth. His teacher, Jacob van Schwanenburch, so far as we can judge from the only picture by him that is left, was but a mediocre artist. Rembrandt, however, according to Orlers, remained with him for three years. He is said to have made such progress that all lovers of art were delighted with his accomplishment, and many felt that he would become a great painter. His father decided to send him to the celebrated painter, Pieter Lastman, at Amsterdam. Although Lastman was an artist of greater

fame than Schwanenburch, Rembrandt was not able to remain with him longer than six months. He left Levden in 1623, but in 1624 we find him again in Leyden. Lastman was one of those Dutch painters who, during a stay in Rome, had fallen completely under the spell of Italian influence, and had carried the spirit with him into his own country. Rembrandt, who, at that time at any rate, had no appreciation for Italian art, found no incentive in Lastman's handling of it. In Rome, Pieter Lastman had become acquainted with Jacob Elsheimer, a native of Frankfort, and had adopted some of his methods. Elsheimer painted landscapes with small figures, illustrative of biblical or mythological scenes, which he knew how to harmonize naturally, and to produce some excellent light effects. It has been suggested that some of Rembrandt's early pictures show Elsheimer's influence. But the suggestion is probably the outcome of a conclusion drawn from the fact that Rembrandt was a pupil of Elsheimer's friend.

Rembrandt remained several years longer in Leyden, working diligently as a student. It was not until 1627 that he felt himself sufficiently advanced in his art to undertake a painting of his own. He may, however, have practiced painting his own portrait before this, or those of his father and mother. A portrait of himself marked the beginning of his artistic career, and such portraits he continued to paint from time to time to the end of his life, so that even his last painting dated from his hand is a portrait of himself. As a young man Rembrandt was by no means handsome. His features were of a common cast, his nose heavy and his lips thick. In painting himself he simply employed an easily accessible model which he could utilize for the purpose of experiments on light and expression. With Rembrandt the study of expression was as important as light. In the heads of old men and in the figures of old men he constantly aims at the realization of expression. Let us take, for instance, his early picture of Paul in prison and of a banker examining a coin by candlelight. In both pictures attention to detail is most marked; expression, however, is predominant; but the desire to seize sharp light contrasts is there also, though the result attained is not yet the Rembrandtian " chiaro-oscuro."

Rembrandt's reputation, about the year 1628, had become already so established that young Gerard Dou, who had already been studying etching and glass painting, became a pupil of the young master, and remained with him until Rembrandt removed to Amsterdam. An interesting memorial of the activity of Dou during this time is a painting representing his youthful teacher in his studio. The young Rembrandt stands at his easel, palette in hand, with his face toward the spectator.

The year 1628 brought two dated pictures, "Samson and Delilah," and a group of soldiers around a campfire, presumed to represent Peter among the soldiers of the High Priest. Both pictures show distinct progress compared with the pictures of the previous year. They contain a great number of figures, and these Rembrandt succeeded in unifying artistically by means of light effects. As a composition, in the usual sense of the word, the picture amounts to little; but Rembrandt never did lay much stress on set compositions; it was rather the accidental, so to speak, which drew him. His Samson, for instance, he clothed in a fantastic oriental costume; an iron collar he possessed he put in the portrait of himself, and again in that of his father. He must have been struck with the effect of light on the shining metal.

The circle of ambitious youths who worked together in Leyden, and of which Rembrandt and the young Dou were parts, was completed by another, Jan Lievens, a former pupil of Pieter Lastman. In the autobiography of Constantin Huygens, the Dutch poet, and secretary to Frederick Henry of Prague, some important infor-mation is given of Rembrandt and Lievens. The young men must have even then attracted some attention to have merited this record: "One is the son of a simple carpet weaver, the other the son of a miller, but not of the same grist as his father. . . . Their low birth marks their talents as so much the more astonishing. Their teachers are mediocre men, hardly known, since the moderate means of their parents did not allow them to give them better masters. What they are they owe to their genius, and I am convinced that, if left to themselves, they will achieve great distinction. Rembrandt surpasses Lievens in intellect and vivacity of feeling; the latter, however, is superior to his friend in a certain proud dignity of appearance and a certain fullness of form. With youthful enthusiasm he engages on great and magnificent plans. Rembrandt, however, though confining himself to humble subjects, reaches a power of concentration for which we look in vain in the more ambitious compositions of his fellow-artist." As an example, Huygens names the picture of Judas giving back the money to the High Priest, and praises especially the expression of repentance and despair which shakes the kneeling body of the traitor.

This picture has been preserved, and we are able to judge now

how far Huygens's admiration was justified. We, who have the whole work of Rembrandt's life before us, may not quite echo the praise, but we can easily see how important and remarkable the painting must have appeared at the time it was completed. For, in respect to originality of conception and keenness of observation, it is undoubtedly an extraordinary work. Had Huygens seen the picture that followed this Judas, his praise would certainly have rung loud. It is the first really ripe and entirely individual creation of the young master's genius. It proves how masterly Rembrandt could mass figures within a small space and yet preserve the power of expression. The picture is the "Simeon in the Temple," painted in 1631. The artist selects the moment when old Simeon takes the little Jesus in his arms and is in the act of praising God that he has seen the Saviour face to face. Most wonderfully realized are the looks of surprise on the people about-on the parents of the child. on the beggars who are drawing near, and on the High Priest. The effect of the light, coming from some unknown source, is magical; . it penetrates into the innermost recesses of the building and plays upon the gold ornaments on the altar. Without, and away from the central group, and hardly visible in the shadow, forty-two figures may be counted. They move up and down a stairway leading to an altar where, under a high canopy, a priest is blessing a kneeling couple. And the artist who achieved this wonder had only entered on the twenty-fifth year of his age! This is the painting which tells us how Rembrandt spent his time in the seven years between the time he left Lastman and the period of his return to Levden.

The painting served as an indication of the aims Rembrandt had set before himself in his art. He was also anxious to achieve a realistic interpretation of the life of his time, and he found an opportunity to do this in his religious pieces, the scenes of which he laid in Dutch surroundings. A "Holy Family," painted in 1631 and now in the Pinakothek at Munich, is an idyllic scene of a Dutch homestead. The figures are life size and dressed in the dress of the period. In this respect they are different from the figures in the "Simeon in the Temple." But they are more strongly outlined by the greater accentuated contrast between light and shade. The character the two pictures have in common is in the sympathetic conception and the feelings of the heart which are seen reflected in the features of the chief figures in the painting, which appear as if transfigured by this means.

The admiration which Huygens expressed for the early works

of Rembrandt seems to have been shared by others. It is not known to which of his pictures he owed his reputation beyond the walls of Leyden; but it is certain that in 1630 he had begun to form connections with Amsterdam which, at the end of 1631, resulted in his going to that city and settling there. Orlers, the Mayor of Leyden, states that Rembrandt had been induced to go to Amsterdam because his paintings had so pleased the people there that he received a number of commissions for portraits and other pictures. The immediate instigation, however, may have been a special order which must have filled Rembrandt with pride. Professor Tulp, a famous physician and one of the most respected citizens of Amsterdam, had been giving lectures on anatomy since 1628, demonstrating his lectures by means of a dead body before an assembly of surgeons. To commemorate the occasion the professor desired a painting portraying not only himself as demonstrator, but several of his audience as well. The picture was intended to be hung in the hall of the Guild of the College of Surgeons of the city.

Portrait painting had become in great demand in the Netherlands at this time. The desire for possessing portraits may be traced to a personal pride in the citizens in their hard-won civic freedom and to the growth of guilds, unions, and corporations, the more important members of which could be memorialized in this artistic form. The "anatomical picture" was a picture of this kind, and Rembrandt received the honor of an order to compete in its execution. His competitors for the prize were two celebrated portrait painters of Amsterdam, Thomas de Keijser and Nicolaes Elias.

Hitherto, Rembrandt had followed his own bent in his portraits of his parents and his younger sister. In accepting the trial of the competition he had to bear in mind that his work would be subjected to the criticism of the possible purchaser. Therefore it was that he hoped to learn from his competitors some of the methods by which they had succeeded in pleasing their patrons, and, if possible, to surpass them. Between the years 1632 and 1634 he had so far succeeded in this aim that the portraits of this period alone amount to some fifty in number. In spite of the stiff formality of mien and pose of the merchant princes of Amsterdam, and the no less stiffness of their wives, Rembrandt maintained his own method and imparted to the portraits a new radiance by means of an accomplished technique. In the ensemble of parts in his portraits Rembrandt frequently displays a taste and dignity in the careful execution of the hands, dress, and heads of his subjects that remind us of the fashionable portraits of his contemporary Van Dyck, who was such a favorite with the English aristocracy. Especially good are the portraits of Marten Day and his wife, executed in 1634. Moreover, portrait painting on a large scale was a good training for Rembrandt. Up to this time he had confined himself to the delineation of small figures—except "The Holy Family," now at Munich. Now he was compelled to undertake large figures and narrow his genial spirit within the limits of his set purpose. This is what portrait painting did for Rembrandt. As Bode correctly states it: "His occupation as a portrait painter taught the young artist how to win a true and simple presentation of form and character with a full mastery of technique, without losing his individuality."

In his "Anatomical Lecture of Dr. Tulp," imperfect as it may be in some details, Rembrandt succeeded, more than any of his predecessors, in connecting his figures, by a common interest, into a vivid group; in bringing them closer together by means of a uniform lighting up, and at the same time imparting a greater variety of expression, while being careful to maintain a certain likeness in the different faces. The officers of the Guild of Surgeons insisted that their names should be handed down to posterity; to satisfy this demand one of the figures holds a paper in his hands, on which is painted the names of those portraved, and the numbers from 1 to 8 correspond with the numbers painted on the different figures. The foreshortening of the corpse is the weakest part of the painting, and is very carelessly treated. This is understandable when we remember that opportunities for study on a dead body were, at that time, rare, Rembrandt, however, did not lose sight of this point. When, in 1656, he received a similar order, also for a Guild of Surgeons, he made it a special point to portray the corpse in a position more difficult to paint, and yet far better executed in the foreshortening. This was the "Lecture of Dr. Johannes Deymann," which, in 1723, was almost completely destroyed by fire, though parts of it are still preserved. The corpse in its excellent foreshortening was very much admired by those who saw the painting before the fire.

A female profile of the year 1632 makes us acquainted, for the first time, with the personality who so decisively entered into the life of Rembrandt and, even after her early death, had so great an influence on the trend of his later life. When Rembrandt went to Amsterdam he lived at first in the house of his former friend, the art merchant, Hendrik van Uijlenburgh. It was at this house, most likely, that he met Saskia Uijlenburgh, who, in 1632, had come to visit her married sister, the wife of Jan Cornelisz Sylvius. Saskia was a cousin of Hendrik, and was eighteen years old at the time Rembrandt met her. Rembrandt painted a portrait of her in 1632, probably at her uncle's request. By the time she was twenty, the growing beauty of the young woman had so impressed itself on Rembrandt's heart that he became engaged to her. From a sketch of her we learn, in Rembrandt's inscription below it, that the engagement took place on June 5, 1633. They were married, according to the documents of that time, which are still in existence, on June 22, 1634.

For the ten years of their married life Saskia became a subject for his most cherished and most finished paintings. He represented her in full face, in profile, with the picturesque "Rembrandt hat," adorned with jewels and chains of gold, and in the richest of costumes his increasing prosperity permitted him to purchase. She was undoubtedly a continual delight to the man, who never wearied of caressing a canvas on which to fix her charm, grace, and beauty. Probably through this affection Rembrandt indulged himself in the purchase of art curios, precious stones, pearls, and objects of value. All his spare money went to the acquisition of these valuables, until in the end his passion drove him to financial ruin. Saskia had brought her husband a fortune of 40,000 gulden, quite a considerable sum for that time, and for that reason, in the happiness of the first bliss of married life, she may not have thought of restraining her husband's extravagance. Later, however, she was compelled to bear the brunt of some severe criticism passed on her by her relatives, who accused her of squandering her patrimony on the jewels and personal ornaments with which she was decorated in the portraits Rembrandt made of her. They even went so far as to bring a suit against her on this ground. Rembrandt sued them in return for defamation of character, but he was nonsuited in July, 1638.

To Rembrandt the jewelry with which he adorned his wife was an artistic incentive by means of which he might solve the various problems of color. He felt he could indulge himself in this, since the change in his fortune had made him independent of an income from portrait painting. He evidently took an intense interest in his wife's appearance and toilette. There is not a portrait of her but what evinces a loving care in the realization of all details which tended to enhance the effect of light reflections on the features and form of his beloved spouse. In Buckingham Palace is a painting of Rembrandt which was once entitled "Mayor Pancras

and his Wife." It is undoubtedly a picture of himself and Saskia. Rembrandt never painted portraits of customers in other than the dress of the time. In this picture he is offering the lady a pearl necklace, while she is shown as gently putting it away from her. Every detail in this painting shows the interest he took in his wife's dress. If we now take a painting of a shipbuilder and his wife, executed about the same time, we shall see how different is the treatment. In the portraits the unifying motive of the figures is scarcely evident: in the latter the motive toward unity is everywhere prevalent. Can there be anything so indicative of happy family life as the tender solicitude shown to the old lady as she hands her husband a letter which has just come for him? The effect is absolutely convincing, and the portraits become an appealing picture. Even more beautifully is this realized in the portraits of the Mennonite priest Cornelis Anslo and his wife-a painting which must rank with the historic masterpieces of art.

In his portraits of himself and his wife Rembrandt troubled himself little with fidelity to likeness. He was more concerned with realizing effects in color than to care for recording the exact shade of Saskia's hair. He used her simply as a model on which and by means of which to test his progress in color effects. The result was that by 1640 he had mastered them all completely.

In spite of his prosperous financial position, Rembrandt indulged himself little in luxurious living. He was always a hard worker, and, apart from the portraits of himself and his wife, this period brought forth a goodly number of biblical and historical pictures. Among these may be mentioned: "The Unbelieving Thomas" (1634), "The Sacrifice of Abraham" (1635), "Abraham and the Three Angels" (1635)—all three in the Hermitage of St. Petersburg; "Sophonisbe" (1634), with the face and the jewels of Saskia, in Madrid; two pictures from the life of the "Jewish Hercules," "Samson Threatening his Father-in-Law" (1635, Berlin), and "Samson Blind" (1636, Frankfurt-am-Maine), to which were added in 1638, "Samson's Marriage" (Dresden), "The Farewell of the Angel to the Family of Tobias" (1637, Louvre, Paris), "The Parable of the Workers in the Vineyard" (1637, St. Petersburg), "Christ Appearing to Mary Magdalen" (1638, London), "The Holy Family" (1640, Louvre, Paris), "Meeting of Mary and Elizabeth" (1640, London), and, finally, "The Sacrifice of Manoah" (1641, Dresden).

A special and separate group of the religious paintings of this

time are five pictures of medium size which Rembrandt painted, between 1633 and 1639, for Prince Frederick Henry of Orange. In contrast to Rubens, upon whom orders from kings and princes were literally showered, this is the only order that Rembrandt ever received from a ruling prince. Had it not been for the governor's secretary, Constantin Huygens, the order for even this picture might never have been given Rembrandt. But Huygens had already proclaimed Rembrandt's genius and saw to it that the actual contract for the painting was carefully drawn. The only letters from Rembrandt which have come down to us are the six from the artist to Huygens referring to this particular order. The five pictures are all scenes of the Passion of Christ, and, as the size indicates, were intended for decorating a single room, probably a private chapel. In 1633 Rembrandt had already finished the "Raising of the Cross" and "The Descent from the Cross." Later, in 1636, came "The Ascension of Christ," and finally "The Resurrection" and "The Entombment." Looked at after a judgment derived from a study of Rembrandt's entire work, we can hardly give the first place to these. Bode justly calls attention to the crowded composition, to the forced and exaggerated pathos, and to a certain rudeness and crudeness which are evident.

There can be no doubt that these defects were not evident to his contemporaries. The pictures made a great impression, especially because, for the first time, a Protestant painter had awakened that feeling of devotion which had hitherto been expressed by painters of the Catholic Church. Rembrandt himself, as we can see from his letters, was very proud of these pictures, for each of which he received 600 gulden. "The Descent from the Cross" was a special favorite, and Rembrandt himself seems to have considered it as the masterpiece of the series. He repeated the picture on a greater scale, though with many changes as to details, in 1634.

To show his gratitude for the services rendered him by Huygens, Rembrandt presented him with a great picture, of which, however, he only mentions the size. From the measurement (10×8 feet) we infer that the picture must have been "Samson Blind." "Hang this picture," he says at the end of the letter accompanying the present, "in a strong light, so that one can look at it from a distance. As he himself is said to have tersely put it, his pictures were not painted to be smelled.

Rembrandt, however, had another reason for obliging Huygens.

We see from one of his letters, dated January 27, 1639, that he was anxious to receive the balance of the amount due him. The money was wanted because Rembrandt had finally decided to buy a house of his own. On January 5, 1639, he had closed a contract by which he acquired possession of a house in the "Breestraat," situated in the center of the Jewish quarter. Of the total amount of 13,000 gulden, he had to pay the first quarter at the end of a year, and the balance in five or six years; so that his anxiety for money was not without reason. Evidently there was some basis for the complaint brought against him by his relatives as to his extravagant way of living.

His temporary embarrassment, however, did not prevent Rembrandt from being present at the frequent auctions and making purchases for his art collection. In this way he came across a pen drawing of a picture of Count Castiglione by Raffael. In the spring of 1639 an art merchant had arrived at Amsterdam with a whole shipload of Italian paintings, valued at 50,000 gulden, which were put up for auction on April 7th. Rembrandt was present at the auction and had the chagrin to see the Raffael go for 3,500 gulden, an enormous sum for a man in his embarrassed financial condition.

For the Italian artists Rembrandt undoubtedly had a great respect and admiration. His collection included paintings of Giorgione, Palma il Vecchio, and the elder Bassano. Of Raffael he possessed a Madonna, the study of a head, and four volumes of etchings. The Madonna della Sedia he copied in a free pen drawing. In his latest expressions of color Rembrandt approaches Titian and the Venetians. Undoubtedly Rembrandt studied the Italians with care and profit; but what he gained from them is so transfigured in the light of his own genius and character that foreign influences are lost to the eye. It is Rembrandt only who remains for us.

The Prince of Orange seems to have been highly satisfied with the Passion paintings, since some years later he ordered Rembrandt to supply two more to the series, namely, "The Adoration of the Shepherds" and "The Circumcision of Christ." "The Adoration of the Shepherds," completed in 1646, is with the other five paintings in the Pinakothek in Munich; "The Circumcision" cannot be located with certainty.

In September or October, 1640, Rembrandt's mother died. The year before he had painted a portrait of her as a last expression of his filial love. In his own home, also, death had entered several times and had cast deep shadows over an otherwise happy family

life. Of his three children, born to him since 1635, none had lived very long. We can therefore appreciate his joy when, in 1641, another son was born, to whom was given the name of Titus, in honor of Titia, a sister of Saskia, who had died only a short time before. About the same time Rembrandt received an order which brought him in a good deal of money, but which proved to be a source of much vexation of spirit.

Ten years after the completion of his first guild picture, "The Lecture of Dr. Tulp," Rembrandt was asked to paint a picture for another guild—the Guild of Sharpshooters of the Amsterdam National Guard. It was ordered by Captain Franz Banning Cocq. The order produced what was known as "The Night Watch," the largest and, perhaps, the most characteristic painting achieved by Rembrandt. It was called "The Night Watch" through an ignorance on the part of critics as to its origin. We know now how it came to be painted; but it is still called by the old name.

In painting the picture of the anatomical lecture Rembrandt was mainly moved by a desire to surpass his rivals in the competition. Since that time ten years had passed, and Rembrandt had changed not only as an artist but as a man. He had gained finer and greater freedom of expression for his artistic sense, and it was no longer trammeled by considerations for his customers. In accepting Captain Cocq's order he determined to show the burghers of Amsterdam and the artists of his day what he really could do if left to his own ideas. "The Night Watch" was the result, and it is a masterpiece. The captain has just ordered the drummer to sound the signal for the men to fall in; each man quickly seizes his musket, pike, or lance, while the captain, in conversation with the lieutenant, is stepping into the sunlit street. Evidently the company is about to set out for a field day or a target practice. Including the drummer there are seventeen figures, the faces of which are distinctly visible. Each man of the company paid his share of the cost of the painting, namely, 1,600 gulden, and expected, no doubt, to have a share of the canvas. But Rembrandt sacrificed this to the achievement of his artistic creation. It mattered little to him how he offended any particular vanity so long as his work represented his ideas, both as to disposition and color. He even introduces two boys and a girl in the act of running between the soldiers in their excitement to follow the march, and this only to add a realism and obtain a freedom which no other artist would have conceived for a set composition of portraits.

This picture, which we admire as one of the highest achievements of artistic genius, was not so valued either by Rembrandt's contemporaries or the guild which ordered it. It raised such dissatisfaction among those chiefly interested that Rembrandt's reputation suffered severely, and the favor of the public turned very quickly from him. Banning Cocq and his lieutenant could not complain about the position given them, and the prominent effect produced by their figures; but the rest, who had paid their three hundred gulden apiece, found ample cause for grumbling and discontent at the treatment they had received. To atone for this a suggestion was made to add the shield with the names of the members on it. The truth is, however, as the painter Samuel van Hoogstraaten, a pupil of Rembrandt's at that time, said, the picture was utterly different from any painting that had been done in Holland up to that time. Hoogstraaten, though he writes in admiration, could not help being influenced by the general opinion, and felt that Rembrandt ought to have put more light into it. He seems to have had the feeling that his master had gone to the extreme of his method.

Rembrandt himself did not feel the disappointment so keenly. He had other troubles to distress him, and almost the greatest of all sorrows drowned him in despair in the very month in which he delivered the painting. After the birth of her son Titus, Saskia had been seriously ill, and in 1642 her illness had made such progress that she decided to make her will, which was dated June 5th. She made Rembrandt not only sole heir to her entire fortune, estimated at about 40,000 gulden, but she left him a free hand in managing it for her son. She expressly requested the "Court of Orphans" not to interfere. Only in the event of a second marriage or in the event of his outliving her son did she make any grant in favor of her relatives. But even in this matter a free hand was left to Rembrandt. She knows, she says, that he is an honest man, and that he will punctually live up to his obligations. A few days later, on June 10th, Saskia was buried, and for many years after, the sunshine was absent from the house in the Breestraat. Rembrandt lived in her love in the portraits of her he still continued to make. In the year following her death Rembrandt finished the beautiful picture, now in the Berlin Gallery, the last one for which Saskia sat. Gradually, as the years grow, her face fades from his memory; but in her place comes the little Titus, who from 1650 begins to appear in the paintings of the great master. But the death of Saskia did not interrupt the flow of Rembrandt's artistic output. Rather it

seemed to act as an incentive, as if he found consolation for his sorrow in the labor of his mind and hand. In the period which closes with the year 1656 were produced a large number of paintings and the majority of his etchings. His art itself also grew deeper and clearer.

Rembrandt now entered on a new field, one in which he had practiced but little—namely, landscape. In this also he had no thought of competing with the professional landscape painters of his day, who carefully sought to copy nature. As with the human face, the landscape became to Rembrandt the interpreter of his feeling. Sometimes he was satisfied by a simple rendition of the motive, as in the winter scene, now in Cassel; but his highest aim was to enter, as it were, into the soul of nature and reveal its mysteries. In this Rembrandt may be regarded as the first landscape painter in the modern sense. No Dutch landscape painter, not even Jacob van Ruisdael, who ranks high as a great poet of nature, can show the poetic power and the dramatic force as we find it, for instance, in the landscape with the Good Samaritan, or in the landscape with ruins on the hill, or in the landscape with the Obelisk, and in the celebrated mill, now in the gallery of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Since his dear wife's death the house in the Breestraat had lost its real light, and to him was lost his principal source of inspiration. Rembrandt looked around his neighborhood for subjects for his brush, and found among the people of the Jewish quarter some excellent material. Early in the thirties his interest in biblical subjects had been lively, and he was convinced that he could give to biblical scenes no truer interpretation than by taking the Jews of his town for models. He had already a sketch book filled with studies of Jewish heads, and a splendid one may be seen in "The Rabbi," dated 1635, which is in the gallery of the Duke of Devonshire. "The Rabbi" of the Berlin Gallery was done ten years later, while the studies of old Jews to be seen in the Dresden Gallery and the Hermitage at St. Petersburg were a full decade later still.

Of Rembrandt's paintings of biblical subjects those with small figures are more likely to please than the larger ones. The latter are weak in conception and have a less color effect than the former. The best may be here given: "Bathsheba Bathing" (1643, Hague), "The Adulteress before Christ" (1644, London), "The Blind Tobias" and "The Dream of Joseph" (both 1645, Berlin), "The Two Holy Families" (1645 and 1646, St. Petersburg and Cassel), "The Adoration of the Shepherds" (1646, London), "Susanna

Bathing," with a carefully worked out background (1647, Berlin), "Christ and the Disciples at Emmaus" and "The Good Samaritan" (both 1648, Paris), "Vision of Daniel" (1651, Berlin), "Christ and Mary Magdalen" (1651, Braunschweig), and, finally, "Joseph and Potiphar's Wife" (1655, Berlin). The last picture, of which a weak replica is in St. Petersburg, shows the artist's love of rich coloring wonderfully harmonized by the Rembrandtesque treatment of light. The vivid characterization which avoids any suggestion of dramatic sentimentality is especially attractive. Rembrandt began once more to accept orders for portraits. He would probably have made it a matter of more special interest had he not been disappointed at the failure of "The Night Watch." This entrance on a new lease of portrait painting produced a masterpiece which may rank even among the best of Rembrandt's work. It is the portrait of the widow of the Admiral Swartenhout, painted in 1612. This is Rembrandt without any of his fantastic effects. It is as true to life as the living person herself. The tightly shut lips evince an energy of character which speaks her very soul. An incomparable art has here embodied and reflected in the features and countenance of this great old lady what a whole life full of joys and sorrows had written in her heart.

Saskia's death may have impelled the artist on his upward way; but to the man it acted as a descensus Averni. The purchase of his house had placed a heavy burden on him, while his domestic life was much distressed and troubled because of the strangers on whom he had to rely for help. Up to the year 1649 Rembrandt's housekeeper was his son Titus's nurse, Geertje Dirck. She was the widow of a trumpeter in the army, and had kept house for him to their mutual satisfaction: so much so, indeed, that she left a will in favor of her little charge in January, 1648. Then came misunderstandings and quarrels. Evidently the woman had conceived hopes that Rembrandt had no intention of fulfilling. Whatever may have been the cause for their dissension, it is known that in October, 1649, Rembrandt, in the presence of two witnesses in a court, made good by settling a life annuity on the woman. She refused to accept this and emphasized her refusal with vituperative violence. This distressful matter was only closed a year later when the woman became so insane that it was found necessary to place her in an asylum.

To replace her in his house Rembrandt chose Hendrickje Stoppels, a young woman of twenty-three, who had been one of the witnesses to the settlement in the previous case. She had been in his household as a servant, and was now given the care of the little Titus, whose weak constitution required careful attention. Hendrickje became intimate with Rembrandt, and in August of 1652 bore him a child, which, however, died shortly after.

So far as a female model was concerned Rembrandt had now no need to go farther than his own home. William Bode, the art critic, has brought together a group of pictures of the master in which the face of Hendrickje is easily evident. Her first portrait is the wonderful half-length painting, executed in 1652, and now in the Louvre. The play of imagination evinced in the Saskia portrait is here in its old richness. She is dressed in a fantastic costume and is almost covered with jewels. She cannot be called beautiful, but the youthful freshness, the tender, deep eyes, and the finely shaped mouth are very appealing. Evidently Rembrandt found great pleasure in painting this portrait. He painted her also sitting on a chair, just after she had left her bath, draped in a mantle.

Another picture shows her lying in bed, with rays of the morning's sun playing on her partly exposed body. In the "Bathing Woman" she is preparing to enter her bath. This last was painted in 1654, the same year in which he finished his "Bathsheba," where again Hendrickje's attractions are displayed. The lower part of the body may not pass the strictest of examinations, but the upper part reminds us of Giorgione, Titian, and Correggio. When we compare the model for the "Susanna" of 1647 with this "Bathsheba" we may get an idea of the value to him of Hendrickje as a model. She appeared again in the somewhat humorous "Venus and Amor," not in the nude, as she should have been painted, but in the gorgeous apparel Rembrandt loved so well.

In spite of Rembrandt's peculiar relation to Hendrickje his friends remained faithful to him. It was not quite possible for Rembrandt to alter the relation by marrying Hendrickje, since by doing so he would have lost half the fortune Saskia had left him; and in his then position he could not have paid it. At a critical stage Saskia's relatives stepped in and compelled Rembrandt to fix legally the fortune left his child Titus by means of a recorded inventory. If Rembrandt's friends took no notice of his intimacy with Hendrickje, the Church did. In 1654 she was cited before the Consistory of the Church, given a warning, and excluded from participation in the Communion. In October of this year she gave birth to a girl, who was baptized Cornelia, in memory of Rembrandt's mother. No serious consequences resulted from the warn ing of the Church, and what gossip was rife may have died out, especially as Rembrandt had removed from his house in the Breestraat to a house in another part of the city. Later in life Hendrickje must have considered herself as Rembrandt's legal spouse, since, in a lawsuit, she called herself the "wife of the painter, Rembrandt van Rijn."

About the middle of the fifties his son Titus began to appear in Rembrandt's paintings and etchings. In the private gallery of Rudolph Kann is a fine portrait of the boy done in 1655, probably the best picture of the lad. "He looks like a soft and dreaming Hamlet," says one of Rembrandt's biographers.

In the year 1655 the catastrophe which was to end with Rembrandt's financial ruin had already begun to cast its shadows. In 1653 and 1654 he was several times compelled to borrow sums of money to the total amount of 10,000 gulden. On one occasion an old admirer of his, Jan Six, had helped him out, and out of gratitude, or perhaps at Six's order, Rembrandt painted the famous portrait which shows Six with a red mantle over the gray suit. It would appear as if Rembrandt had finished the painting at one sitting.

The loans did not suffice to satisfy his creditors. Finally the Court of Debts declared Rembrandt insolvent and took a careful inventory of his entire belongings, a record which is still in existence. We see from it how large was the collection of valuable furniture, cloth, costumes, arms, armor, and other rare objects he had made, and how rich his art collection was. In addition to specimens of the Italian school, his own countrymen were represented by Rubens, Van Dyck, and Brouwer. A large part of the collection consisted of etchings. Those after Raffael extended to four volumes, and of Callot's etchings he had one volume. Of books he had but a few. Apart from a Bible, his favorite book. he possessed only a tragedy, "Medea," by Jan Six, several High-German books illustrated with woodcuts, and several volumes with pictures of antiques, statues, buildings, etc. Finally, a collection of antique sculpture, partly originals, partly copies, is mentioned. Among these is a Laocoön, an Amor, a bust of Homer, and several busts of Roman emperors. The use Rembrandt made of these antiques in his pictures is shown by his painting of Homer (Hague) and the painting of a man of letters in which the Homer bust is shown. In December of the following year the auction took place. or at least was begun, and Rembrandt was compelled to leave the house in the Breestraat, which also had to be sold. He took lodgings in the "Kaiserkrone," a hostelry in the Kalverstraat. The first attempt at realizing by auction proved so poor in receipts that the disposal of a part of the collection was put off for the following year. Money was scarce and Holland was suffering from the wounds of the great War of Independence. Later, in September, 1658, when the balance of goods was sold, the amount realized was no larger. The complete sale did not bring quite 5,000 gulden; but the house was sold for 11,218 gulden to a shoemaker.

Rembrandt's troubles were by no means at an end. He was still liable to his creditors not only with all he would ever possess, but with all he would ever earn by his art. To save at least the fruits of his art, Titus and the brave Hendrickje conceived the idea of opening an art store and taking Rembrandt in as a partner. By a contract, signed December 16, 1660, they bound themselves to give Rembrandt lodging and board, while he bound himself to give them his art as payment. They thus saved Rembrandt from the persecution of his creditors.

The money obtained by the auction and the sale of the house became now the subject of a long litigation. One half belonged to Titus according to Saskia's will. The fight was a long one, but Titus finally won, and on November 5, 1665, 6,952 gulden were paid over to him.

It can be easily understood that in such a time of depression and suffering Rembrandt's creative spirit was not very active. What he did reflects the spirit in which he worked. The color is darker, heavier, and monotonous, and he made no more effort to harmonize the colors. Still, between 1655 and 1660, some important works came from his brush. Among these are: "The Lecture of Dr. Deymann" and "Joseph and Potiphar's Wife." The last picture is again rich in color. The same can be said of the beautiful study of a slaughtered ox (Louvre), also of "The Adoration of the Kings" (London) and "The Blessing of Jacob" (Cassel).

What Rembrandt looked like at this time may best be seen from the picture of himself painted in 1658, now in Vienna. He had lost the rich costumes of his wardrobe, so that he paints himself in a simple dress, adding only the few local colors which he needed to correspond with his feelings. Toward the end of the fifties, owing to lack of orders, he began painting portraits of himself once more. The pictures are remarkable of their kind; but they show how terribly Rembrandt had changed. The face is bloated, the body heavy, and the eye weak and lusterless. It has never been proven that Rembrandt accelerated this change by drunkenness. It seems more likely that the painful labor of etching in poor, badly lit rooms, in which he lived after his expulsion from his house, had affected his eyesight. The numerous pictures of himself during the last decade of his life show Rembrandt as dressed in a dirty walking coat, on which he is said to have wiped his brush; but he is still erect and working, with brush and palette in his hands.

The arrangement of Hendrickje and Titus made it possible to obtain a quiet time for work. Rembrandt needed quiet, especially between the years 1661 and 1664, when he was at work on two large orders. One, a picture for the City Hall, was to be painted by one of his pupils, Govaert Flinck; but, as he died, Rembrandt took his place. He seems to have had the same trouble with this painting as he had years before with "The Night Watch." The picture was supposed to represent the conspiracy of Claudius Civilis, who, at a great feast, persuades the chiefs of Batavia to shake off the voke of the Romans. Rembrandt laid more stress on the fanciful than on the historic element, which displeased the heads of the city. For a short time it hung in its destined place, but was soon removed and cut into several parts. One part, three meters wide and two meters high, about one guarter of the whole painting, is now in Stockholm. The second picture was also for a corporation. It was finished in 1661, and represents the Syndics of the Drapers, a body of gentlemen whose duty it was to examine the cloth manufactured by the corporation as to quality, and put a lead seal on the pieces approved. Six men in black are sitting around a table covered with a red Smyrna carpet-that is the whole painting. Rembrandt remembered the unpleasant experience of "The Night Watch." Each of those portraved has received his full share of prominence; but Rembrandt remained faithful to his principles. The breadth of pictorial treatment he has surpassed only in two later pictures, the so-called "Jewish Bride" and a family group, most likely the last picture painted to order.

These paintings show that Rembrandt's strength remained unbroken. He was still on the lookout for new problems to solve, when death took the brush from his hands.

Shortly before 1664 Hendrickje had died, and in September, 1668, Titus had also passed away. Utterly alone, forgotten by those who had once admired him, Rembrandt died in the first week of October, 1669. That he died in greatest poverty is seen by the inventory, taken after his death, which shows that he left nothing except his clothing and tools. Thus ended a career begun under the most favorable auspices.

Rembrandt had been so completely forgotten, even during his lifetime, that his pictures could be bought for six cents apiece. The price, however, soon rose to five dollars, and later to several hundred dollars. From that time on the price has risen steadily, and now a picture like "The Night Watch" may no longer be valued in any money.

Although Rembrandt had a great influence over the art of his time, this influence was short-lived. His pupils were more circumspect than their master. They saw that Rembrandt's style was unfashionable and did not pay. But if for a time his influence had appeared to pass away, and even his memory become faded, a great revival soon set in, and by the middle of the eighteenth century every etcher looked up to Rembrandt as his great master and model. Collectors in England began to gather Rembrandt's works with eager zeal, with the result that about one third of Rembrandt's work is to be found in that country. After the middle of the nineteenth century Germany and France likewise turned their attention to Rembrandt. But his full greatness became revealed by reason of the great Rembrandt exhibitions of 1898 and 1899 in Amsterdam and London. Here many heretofore unknown pictures were shown for the first time. Now, every newly discovered painting adds but a fresh leaf to the laurel wreath on the miller's son of Levden.

REMBRANDT

ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

H. = Height B. = Width

AUF HOLZ = on wood AUF LEINWAND = on canvas AUF SCHIEFER = on slate

The figures giving the sizes of the paintings stand for metres



Le banquier

Der Geldwechsler 1627

The Banker

*Berlin, Kalser Friedrich-Museum







Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie, Dornach (Eisass)

1628

Nach einer Aufnahme von Joh. Nöhring, Lübeck

La présentation au temple Die Darstellung Christi im Tempel The Presentation in the Temple Um 1628

3



* Berlin, Kgl. Schloss

Samson and Dalila 1628 Samson et Dalila Nach einer Gravüre Im Verlage von Scheltema & Holkema, Amsterdam

Auf Holz, H. 0,60, B. 0,49



Judas rapportant les deniers

Judas bringt die Silberlinge zurück Um 1628-1629

Judas rendering the Silverlings



Wien, Frau Räthin Mayer

A Man of Letters

Ein Gelehrter Um 1629-1630 Auf Kupfer, H. 0,135, B. 0,135

Un savant

Nach einer Aufnahme von J. Löwy, Wien



Paris, Madame André-Jacquemart

Auf Holz, H. 0,39, B. 0,42

Christus und die Junger in Emmaus Christ and the Disciples of Emmaus Um 1029 Le Christ et les disciples d'Emmaüs Nach einer Gravite im Verlage von Schettma & Holkema, Amsterdam











* Parts, F. Kleinberger

Portrait of Rembrandt

Selbstbildnis Um 1629 Auf Holz, H. 0,43, B. 0,34

Portrait de l'artiste

Nach einer Aufnahme der Verlagsanstalt P. Bruckmann A.-G., München











Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München





Auf Holz, H. 0,65, B. 0,51 Le père de Rembrandt The Father of Rembrandt Um 1629

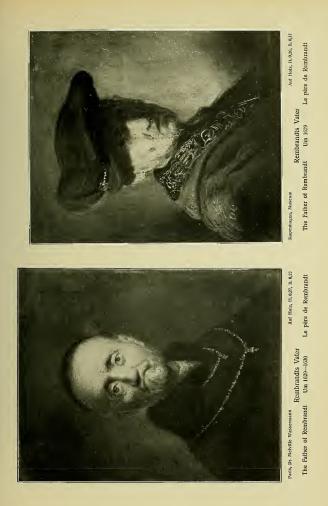
Le père de Rembrandt Boston, Museum of Fine Arts Rembrandts Vater The Father of Rembrandt Um 1629



*Innsbruck, Ferdinandeum

The Jew Philo (Portrait of the Father of Rembrandt) Der Jude Philo (Bildnis von Rembrandts Vater) 1630 Auf Holz, H. 0,215, B. 0,17

Le juif Philo (Portrait du père de Rembrandt)













* Petersburg, Graf Stroganoff

Auf Holz, H. 0,58, B. 0,46

Jeremias über die Zerstörung Jerusalems trauernd Jeremiah mourning for the Destruction of 1630 Jérémie nle Jerusalem Jérémie pleurant la destruction de Jérusalem



Berlin, James Simon

Portrait of a young Girl

Bildnis eines jungen Mädchens Um 1630 Auf Holz, H. 0,42, B. 0,355

Portrait d'une jeune fille



Downton-Castle (England), A. R. Boughton

Auf Holz, H. 0,765, B. 0,64

 Ruhe auf der Flucht nach Aegypten

 The Rest during the Flight to Egypt
 Um 1630
 Le repos pendant la fuite en Égypte



New York, Ch. T. Yerkes

The Raising of Lazarus

Die Auferweckung des Lazarus Um 1630 Auf Holz, H. 0,41, B. 0,36

La résurrection de Lazare



Paris, Baron von Schickler

Auf Leinwand, H. 0,59, B. 0,46

Junge Frau in phantastischer Tracht A young Woman in a fanciful Dress Um 1630 Jeune femme en costume de fantaisie



* München, Alte Pinakothek

The Holy Family

Die heilige Familie 1631 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,93, B. 1,30

La sainte Famille

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München





Simeon in the Temple

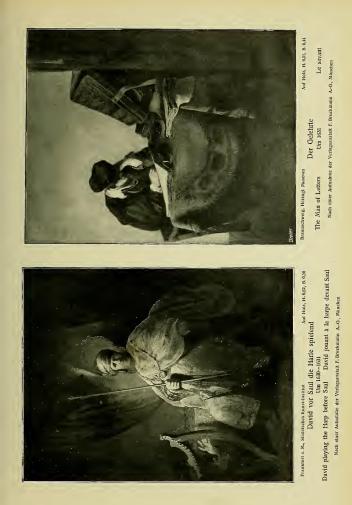
Simeon im Tempel 1631

Auf Holz, H. 0,60, B. 0,48

Siméon au temple

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München







Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

¹Petersburg, Eremitage Bilddnis eines Kalligraphen Portrait of a Calligrapher 1631 Portrait d'un calligraphe



*Windoor Castle Bildnis eines jungen Mannes Portrait of a young Man





*London, J. Pierpont Morgan

Portrait of Nicholas Ruts

Bildnis des Nicolaus Ruts 1631

Portrait de Nicolas Ruts

Nach einer Gravure im Verlage von Scheitema & Holkema, Amsterdam

Nach einer Aufnahme von Vinkenbos & Dewald im Haag

Portrait d'une jeune fille Bildnis eines jungen Mädchens Portrait of a young Girl Um 1630 Portrait (

Portrait de l'artiste

H. 0,13, B. 0,105

Portrait of Rembrandt

1631

* Paris, Palais des Beaux-Arts (Sammiung Dutuit) Selbstbildnis





*Vogelenzang (Holland), Jonkheer Texeira de Mattos

Portrait of a young Man

Bildnis eines jungen Mannes 1631 Aut Holz, H. 0,57, B. 0,46

Portrait d'un jeune homme

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Anatomie des Professors Tulp La leçon d'anatomie du professeur Tulp

The Lesson of Anatomy of the Professor Tulp





" Haag, Museum

Anatomie des Professors Tulp The Lesson of Anatomy oi the Professor Tulp (Ausschnitt) La leçon d'anatomie du professeur Tulp (Détail) (Détail)





* Haag, Museum

Anatomie des Professors Tulp The Lesson of Anatomy of the Professor Tulp (Ausschnitt) La leçon d'anatomie du professeur Tulp (Détail) (Détail)

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Dalskairth (Schottland), Mr. Coats

Portrait of a young Man

Bildnis eines jungen Mannes Um 1632

Portrait d'un jeune homme



Paris, Albert Lehmann

A High-priest with a Book

Hoherpriester mit einem Buch Um 1632 Auf Holz, H. 0,58, B. 0,475

Grand-prêtre avec un livre



* Nivaa (Dänemark), J. Hage

Portrait of a Lady

Weibliches Bildnis 1632 Auf Holz, H. 0,765, B. 0,59

Portrait d'une dame



* Richmond, Sir Francis Cook

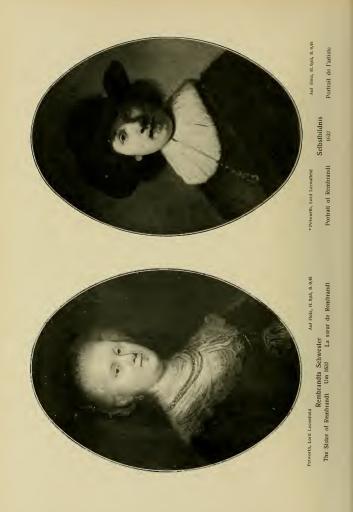
The Sister of Rembrandt

Rembrandts Schwester 1632 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,68, B 0,53

La sœur de Rembrandt









* London, Arthur Sulley

The Sister of Rembrandt

Rembrandts Schwester 1633 Aut Leinwand, H. 0,72, B. 0,655

La sœur de Rembrandt



* Rennes, Museum

Auf Hoiz

Junge Frau, der eine Alte die Nägel beschneidet

A young Woman, to whom an old Woman 1632 Je cuts the Nails

Jeune femme dont les ongles sont coupés par une vieille femme



Reims, P. Charbonneaux

Minerva Um 1632 Auf Hotz, H. 0,435, B. 0,35

Minerve

Minerva



* New York, Charles T. Yerkes

Portrait of an Officer

Bildnis eines Offiziers 1632 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,02, B. 0,825

Portrait d'un officier



Junges Mädchen bei der Toilette The Toilet of a young Girl 1632 Toilette d'une jeune fille

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



L'enlèvement d'Europe

1632

The Rape of Europa



Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich-Museum

The Rape of Proserpina

Der Raub der Proserpina L'enlèvement de Proserpine Um 1652

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



* New York, Henry O. Havemeyer

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,12, B. 0,89

Bildnis eines Herren aus der Familie van Beresteyn Portrait of a Man from the Family van Beresteyn 1632 Portrait d'un homme de la familie van Beresteyn



Bildnis einer Dame aus der Familie van Beresteyn Portrait of a Lady from the Family van Beresteyn 1632 Portait d'une dame de la familie van Beresteyn

* Paris, Baron Alphons von Rothschild

Portrait of an old Lady

Bildnis einer alten Dame 1632 Aul Holz, H. 0,75, B. 0,555

Portrait d'une vieille dame



* London, G. Lindsay Holford

Bildnis des Martin Looten 1632 Auf Holz, H. 0,93, B. 0,76

Portrait of Martin Looten

Portrait de Martin Looten

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)







* Wien, Miademie der Künste Maf Leinward, H. (928, 8.0,71
 * Bilddnis einer jungen Frau
 Portrait of a young Lady 1632
 Portrait d'une jeune femme

Nach einer Aufnahme von J. Löwy, Wien

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Pretended Portrait of the Um 1632-1633 Portrait prétendu du maître Writing-master Coppenol

63



*London, Wallace-Museum

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,53, B. 1,21

Bildnis des Jan Pellicorne mit seinem Sohne Caspar Portrait of Jan Pellicorne with his Son Caspar Um 1632 Portrait de Jean Pellicorne avece son fils Gaspard

Nach einer Aufnahme von W. A. Mansell & Co., London



London, Wallace-Museum

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,53, B. 1,21

Bildnis der Gattin des Jan Pellicorne mit ihrer Tochter Portrait of the Wife of Jan Pellicorne with her Daughter 1632 Portrait de la femme de Jean Pellicorne

Nach einer Aufnahme von W. A. Mansell & Co., London

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengi, München

Bildnis eines jungen Mannes Portrait da a young Man



Nach einer Aufnahme der Verlagsanstalt P. Bruckmann A.-G., München

Bildnis des Maurits Huygens Portrait of Maurits Huygens 1632 Portrait de Maurice Huygens









Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Nasses, n.g. unsere Der "Mann mit der Glatze" A study of a bald-headed Man Etude d'après un homme à la tête chauve 1632

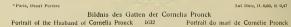


Putiadephia, C.A. Orkeom Bildinis eines Greises Portrait of an old Man Um 102





Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengf, München



Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Ciément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



Nach einer Aufnahme der Verlugsanstalt F. Bruckmann A-O., München

Pranturt a. N., Statestens standmattet
 Aut Had, H. O, K. Margarete van Bilderbeecq
 Portrait of Margaret van Bilderbeecq
 Fortrait de Margaret van Bilderbeecq
 533



And Hole, Reconductorie And Hole, H. 6425, 8, 622
 Bildinis des Willem Burggradif
 Portrait of Willem Burggradef
 Portrait de Guillaume Burggradef
 1633









Paris, Louvre The Philosopher Der Philosoph Um 1633 Auf Holz, H. 0,29, B. 0,33 Le philosophe



*Paris, Louvre Der Philosoph Auf Hoit, H. 029, B. 0,33 The Philosopher 1633 Le philosophe

Nach Aufnahmen von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Elsass)



*Paris, Graf Edmond Pourtales

Männliches Bildnis 1633 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,25, B. 1,00

Portrait of a Man

Portrait d'un homme

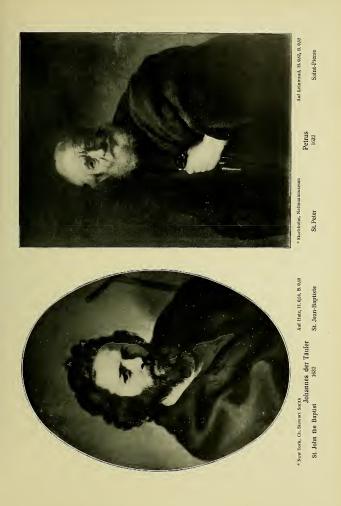
Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)





Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München







London, Wallace-Museum

The good Samaritan

Der barmherzige Samariter Um 1632--1633 Auf Holz, H. 0,275, B. 0,205

Le bon Samaritain



*New York, Mck. Twombly

Portrait of an Oriental

Bildnis eines Orientalen 1632 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,50, B. 1,21

Portrait d'un Oriental







* Mentnore, Lord Rosebery

Johann Uyttenbogaert 1633 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,22, B. 1,04



*Stockholm, Nationalmuseum

Johann Uyttenbogaert Um 1633 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,71, B. 0,60



* Brüssel, Léon Janssen

Study-head

Studienkopf 1633 Auf Holz, H. 0,098, B. 0,067

Tête d'étude



* The Grange, Lord Ashburton

Portrait of a Man

Bildnis eines Mannes 1633 Auf Holz, H. 0,75, B. 0,63

Portrait d'un homme



Petworth, Lord Leconfield

Portrait of a Lady

Bildnis einer Dame Um 1633 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,27, B. 1,01

Portrait d'une dame









*London, Nationalgalerie

Christ before Pilatus

Christus vor Pilatus 1633 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,535, B. 0,445

Le Christ devant Pilate

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Auf Leinward, H. 0,685, B. 0,555

Saskia van Uijlenburgh 1632

Nach einer Gravüre im Verlage von Scheltenia & Holkema, Amsterdam

* Paris, Madame André-Jacquemart





Philadelphia, P. A. B. Widener

Saskia van Uijlenburgh Um 1633



* London, Herzog von Buccleuch

Portrait of Saskia as Flora

Bildnis der Saskia als Flora 1633

Portrait de Saskie en Flore

Nach einer Gravüre im Verlage von Scheltema & Holkema, Amsterdam

Auf Holz, H. 1,215, B. 0,965





Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengi, München





* Dresden, Kgl. Gemäldegalerie

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,61, B. 1,31

Selbstbildnis des Künstlers mit seiner Gattin Saskia Rembrandt and Saskia Um 1636–1637 L'artiste et sa femme

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München





* Nord-Amerika, Mrs. Beyers

Saskia van Uijlenburgh 1636



















· Petersburg, Eremitage

The Incredulity of St. Thomas

Der ungläubige Thomas 1634 Auf Holz, H. 0,53, B. 0,51

L'incrédulité de St-Thomas

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



*Haag, Museum Die Ruhe auf der Flucht nach Aegypten The Rest during the Flight to Egypt Um 1634-1655 Le repos pendant la fulte en Egypte

Nach einer Aufnahme von Vinkenbos & Dewald im Hasg



Bildnis des Martin Day Portrait of Martin Day 1634 Portrait de Martin Day

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Elsass)



Paris, Baron Gustav von Rothschild Auf Leinwand, H. 2007, B. 1,22 Bildnis der Machteld van Doorn Portrait of Machteld van Doorn 1634 Portrait de Machteld van Doorn

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



* Paris, Henri Schneider

Hans Alenson 1634 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,73, B. 1,25



* Paris, Henri Schnelder

The Wife of Hans Alenson

Die Gattin des Hans Alenson 1634 I

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,73, B. 1,25 La femme de Jean Alenson



Park, P. Reinberger Bildnis cines alten Mannes Portrait of an old Man Um 1534 Portrait of un vieil homme

Um 1634 Portrait d'un vieil homme

Bildnis eines alten Mannes

Portrait of an old Man

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Nantes, Museum

Portrait of a young Lady

Bildnis einer jungen Frau Um 1634 Portrait d'une jeune femme

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,06, B. 0,81



New York, Richard Mortimer

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,00, B. 0,825

Krieger den Panzer anlegend A Warrior dressing a Cuirass Um 1634 Un guerrier mettant un cuirasse



London, Wallace-Museum

A Negro in Hunting-dress

Auf Holz, H. 0,66, B. 0,505

Ein Neger im Jagdkostüm Um 1634 Un nègre en costume de chasse



*Knowsley House, Earl of Derby



Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,42, B. 1,53 Sophonisbe recevant une coupe à poison de son époux 1634 Sophonisbe empfängt den Giftbecher von ihrem Gatten Masinissa 10 Sophonisbe receiving the Cup of Poison from her Husband Masinissa * Madrid, Prado-Museum













Ganymed in den Fangen des Adlers The Rape of Ganymedes 1635 L'enlèvement de Ganymède

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München





Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

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Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hantstaengt, München

Nach einer Aulnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



*Petersburg, Eremitage

The Descent from the Cross

Die Kreuzabnahme 1634 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,58, B. 1,17

La descente de croix

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München







The Entombment of Christ

Die Grablegung Christi 1635

La mise au tombeau

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



* Glasgow, University College Die Grabiegung Christi The Entombment of Christ Nach einer Graviere im Verlage von Scheltema & Holkena, Amsterdam

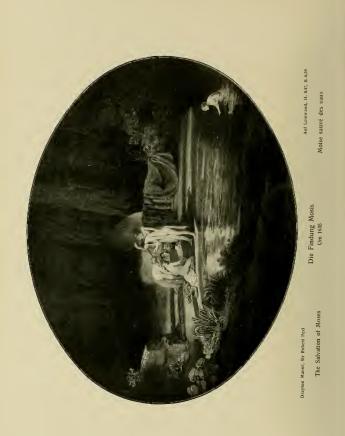


* Heldelberg, Professor Dr. H. Thode The good Samaritan

Der barmherzige Samariter 1631 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,68, B. 0,83 Le bon Samaritain

Nach einer Aufnahme der Verlagsanstalt F. Bruckmann A.-G., München

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Nach einer Aufnahme der Verlagsanstalt F. Bruckmann A.-G., München







The Grange, Lord Ashburton

Portrait of a Man

Männliches Bildnis Um 1635 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,20, B. 0,94

Portrait d'un homme



*Edinburg, Arthur Sanderson Portrait of an old Lady

Bildnis einer alten Dame 1635 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,26, B. 0,99 Portrait d'une vieille dame

Nach einer Gravüre im Verlage von Scheltema & Holkema, Amsterdam



*Petersburg, Eremitage

The Sacrifice of Abraham

Abrahams Opfer 1635 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,93, B. 1,33

Le sacrifice d'Abraham

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



* München, Alte Pinakothek

The Sacrifice of Abraham

Abrahams Opfer 1636 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,94, B. 1,31

Le sacrifice d'Abraham

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Paris, Baron Gustav von Rothschild The Standard-bearer

Der Fahnenträger Um 1635 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,25, B. 1,05

Le porte-drapeau

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Eisass)



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Nach einer Gravüre im Verlage von Scheltema & Holkema, Amsterdam





Samson pris par les Philistins

Die Blendung Simsons 1636

The Blinding of Samson

* Frankfurt a. M., Städelsches Kunstinstitut



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengi, München





Joseph seine Traume erzählend Joseph relating his Dreams 1636 Joseph racontant ses songes

Nach einer Aufnahme der Verlagsanstalt F. Bruckmann A.-G., München



* Wien, Llechtenstein-Galerie Portrait of a Man

Männliches Bildnis 1636 Auf Holz, H. 0,66, B. 0,52

Portrait d'un homme

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengi, München



* Wien, Liechtenstein-Galerie

Portrait of a Lady

Bildnis einer Dame 1636 Auf Holz, H. 0,66, B. 0,52

Portrait d'une dame

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengi, München



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Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle, Dornach (Elsass)

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"Brüssel, Herzog von Arenberg

Tobias heilt seinen Vater

Auf Holz, H. 0,48, B. 0,39

Tobias healing his Father

1636

Tobie guérissant son père

Nach einer Aufnahme der Verlagsonstalt F. Bruckmann A.-G., München



« Paris, Louvre

Der Engel verlässt Tobias The Angel quitting Tobias 1637 Auf Holz, H. 0,68, B. 0,52

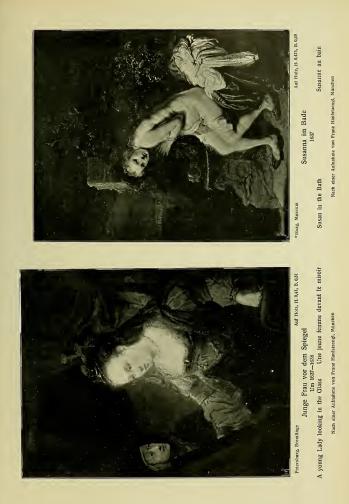
L'ange quittant Tobie

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

La parabole du maitre de la vigne 1637 The Parable of the Workers in the Vineyard





Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Abraham recevant les trois anges

Abraham bewirtet die drei Engel Um 1636-1637

Abraham receiving the three Angels

Petersburg, Eremitage





Petersburg, Eremitage

Abraham bewirtet die drei Engel (Ausschnitt)

Abraham receiving the three Angels (Detail) Abraham recevant les trois anges (Détail)

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Elsass)



Antwerpen, Rgt. Nuseum Bildnis des Predigers Eleazar Swalmius Portrait of the Preacher Eleazar Swalmius 1637 Portrait du prédicateur Eleazar Swalmius

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

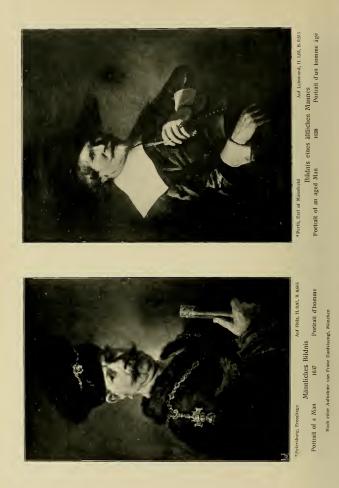


London, Bridgewater-Galerie

Portrait of a Clergyman

Bildnis eines Geistlichen 1637 Portrait d'un ecclésiastique

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,31, B. 1,00





* London, Alfred Beit

Francis praying

Der heilige Franz im Gebet 1637 Auf Holz, H. 0,58, B. 0,47

St-François en prières



* London. Captain Heywood-Lonsdaie

Portrait of Rembrandt

Selbstbildnis 1638 (?) Aut Holz, H. 0,625, B. 0,50

Portrait de l'artiste



Woburn Abbey, Herzog von Bedford

Portrait of Rembrandt

Selbstbildnis Um 1638 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,875, B. 0,725

Portrait de l'artiste



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Les noces de Samson

Simsons Hochzeit 1638

The Wedding of Samson



* London, Buckingham-Palast

Auf Holz, H, 0,585, B. 0,485

Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen

Christus als Gärtner 1638

Le Christ apparaît à Ste-Madeleine

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Eisass)







Amsterdam, Reichsmuseum

A Landscape

Landschaft Um 1637—1638 Auf Hoiz, H. 0,29, B. 0,40 Paysage

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



"Braunschweig, Herzogl. Museum A Landscape

Landschaft Um 1638 Auf Holz, H. 0,52, B. 0,72

Paysage

Nach einer Aufnahme der Verlagsanstalt F. Bruckmann A.-G., München



* Aynhoe-Park, W. C. Cartwright

Dead Peacocks

Tote Pfauen Um 1638 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,375, B. 1,29

Des paons morts

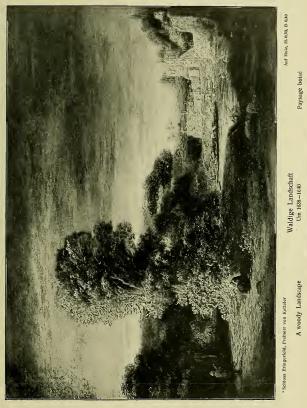
Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

*Kassel, Kgt. Gaterie Auf Leinward, H. 156, B. 121 Bildnis eines Mannes Portrait of a Man 153 Portrait d'un homme



*Kedteston Halt, Lord Searsdate Bildnis eines Greises Portrait of an old Man Um 1637–1638 Portrait d'un vieillard





Nach einer Aufnahme der Verlagsanstalt F. Bruckmann A.-G., München





Amsterdam, Reichsmuseum (van Weede van Dijkveld)

Portrait of a Lady

Weibliches Bildnis

Auf Holz, H. 1,06, B. 0,81

Portrait d'une dame

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengi, München



Paysage

Landschaft Um 1640

A Landscape



"New York, Henry O. Havemeyer

Herman Doomer 1640 Auf Holz, H. 0,73, B. 0,54



London, Earl of Northbrook

A Landscape

Landschaft Um 1640 Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München Auf Holz, H. 0,22, B. 0,295 Paysage



Oldenburg, Grossherzogl, Galerle A Landscape with a Bridge

Landschaft mit Brücke Um 1640 Auf Holz, H. 0,29, B. 0,40 Paysage avec un pont





"Paris, Louvre

The Holy Family

Die heilige Familie 1640 Auf Holz, H. 0,41, B. 0,34

La sainte famille (dite Le Ménage du Menuisier)

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Elsass)



* London, Herzog von Westminster

Besuch der Maria bei Elisabeth

Auf Holz, H. 0,565, B. 0,475

The Visitation

1640

La visitation

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Elsass)

Auf Holz, H. 0,69, B. 0,60 1640 Portrait d'une vieille femme Bildnis einer alten Frau Portrait of an old Lady * New York, Henry O. Ilavemeyer



Portrait of an old Woman Um 1641-1642 Portrait d'une vieille femme Auf Holz, H. 0,76, B. 0,56 Bildnis einer alten Frau

^e Petersburg, Eremitage





* London, Nationalgalerie

Portrait of Rembrandt

Selbstbildnis 1640 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,975, B. 0,79

Portrait de l'artiste

Nach einer Aufnahme von J. Löwy, Wien

After Gelehrter liniter dem Schreibtisch A Man of Letters at the Writing-desk 1641 Un savant à sa table à écrire



Nach einer Aufnahme von J. Löwy, Wlen

Bildnis eines jungen Madchens Portrait of a young Girl Um 1641 Portrait d'une jeune fille





* Dresden, Kgl. Gemäldegalerie

Saskia with the red Flower

Saskia mit der roten Blume Saskia tenant une fleur rouge à la main 1641





* London, Buckingham-Palast

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,045, B. 0,85

 Das
 Portrait einer
 Dame
 mit
 Fächer

 Portrait of a Lady with a Fan
 1641
 Portrait d'une femme tenant un éventail

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Anslo, prédicateur des Mennonites Der Mennonitenprediger Anslo 1641 Anslo, the Preacher of the Mennonites

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,72, B. 2,09

*Berlin, Kalser Priedrich-Museum





a Amsterdam, Galerie Six

Portrait of Anna Wymer

Bildnis der Anna Wymer 1641 Auf Holz, H. 1,00, B. 0,80

Portrait d'Anne Wymer

Nach einer Aufnahme der Verlagsanstalt F. Bruckmann A.-G., München

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengi, München

Le sacrifice de Manoé

The Sacrifice of Manoah

Auf Leinwand, H. 2,42, B. 2,83

Das Opfer Manoahs 1641

Dresden, Kgl. Gemäldegalerie



* Petersburg, Eremitage

Auf Holz, H. 0,73, B. 0,615

Die Aussöhnung Davids mit Absalon The Reconciliation of David and Absalom 1642 La réconciliation de David et d'Absalom



La ronde de nuit

Auf Leinwand, 11. 3,65, B. 4,38

Die Nachtwache 1642

The Night-watch

* Amsterdam, Reichsmuseum





Amsterdam, Reichsmuseum

The Night-watch (Detail) Die Nachtwache (Ausschnitt) 1642

La ronde de nuit (Détail)

Nach einer Autnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Eisass)



Bildnis der Elisabeth Jacobs Bas Portrait of Elisabeth Jacobs Bas Um 1642 Portrait d'Elisabeth Jacobs Bas



Bildnis der Elisabeth Jacobs Bas Portrait of Elisabeth Jacobs Bas (Ausschnitt) Portrait d'Elisabeth Jacobs Bas (Octail) (Octail)





* London, Nationalgalerie

Christus vom Kreuz genommen Christ taken down from the Cross Um 1642 Le Christ détaché de la croix

Auf Hoiz, H. 0,325, B. 0,275









Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Portrait of a young Lady

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Elsass)



*London, Herzog von Westminster

A Man with a Hawk

Der Mann mit dem Falken 1643 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,13, B. 0,97

L'homme au faucon

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Elsass)



* London, Herzog von Westminster

Die Dame mit dem Fächer Portrait of a Lady with a Fan 1643 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,13, B. 0,97

La femme à l'éventail

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

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Bethsabée à sa toilette

Bathseba bei ihrer Toilette 1643

The Toilet of Bathseba

* Haag, Baron Steengracht







New York, Robert Hoc

Auf Leinwand, H. 0,64, B. 0,53

Junges Mädchen eine Medaille zeigend A young Girl showing a Medal

Um 1643

Jeune fille montrant une médaille



· London, G. Lindsay Holford

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,02, B. 0,855

Bildnis eines Mannes mit einem Schwert Portrait of a Man with a Sword 1644

L'homme à l'épée

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Eisass)



San Remo, Adolf Thiem

Portrait of a Man

Männliches Bildnis 1644 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,91, B. 0,74

Portrait d'un homme

Nach einer Aufnahme der Photographischen Gesellschaft, Berlin



* Panshanger, Earl Cowper

Portrait of a young Man

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,115, B. 1,05 Bildnis eines jungen Mannes 1644 Portrait d'un jeune homme



*London, Alexander Henderson

Portrait of a young Lady

Bildnis einer jungen Frau 1644 Portrait Auf Holz, H. 0,915, B. 0,725

Portrait d'une jeune femme

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)





*London, Nationalgalerie

Christus und die Ehebrecherin The Woman taken in Adultery 1644 Auf Holz, H. 0,815, B. 0,64

La femme adultère

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstnengl, München

La femme de Tobie avec la chèvre

The Wife of Tobias with the Goat L

Auf Holz, H. 0,20, B. 0,27

* Berlin, Kalser Friedrich-Museum





London, G. Lindsay Holford

Bildnis einer alten Frau

Portrait of an old Lady

Um 1645

Portrait d'une vieille femme

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Elsass)





* Petersburg, Eremitage

The Holy Family

Die heilige Familie 1645 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,17, B. 0,91

La sainte famille

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Doruach (Elsass)



Bildnis des Predigers J. C. Sylvius Portrait of the Preacher J. C. Sylvius 1645 Portrait du prédicateur J. C. Sylvius

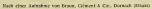
Auf Leinwand, H. 1,30, B. 1,10

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)





*Chicago, Art Institute And Leinwand, H. 1,00, B. 6,84 Mädchen hinter der Tür A young Girl behind a Door 1645 Une jeune fille derrière une porte







* London, Herzog von Bedford

A young Girl

Ein junges Mädchen Um 1645 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,75, B. 0,60

Jeune fille









Nach einer Aulnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

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* Paris, Comtesse de Béarn Auf Leinwand, H. 1,775, B. 1,965 Beweinung Christi The Lamentation over Christ 1650 Le Christ mort pleuré par les siens



Der Traum Josephs The Dream of Joseph 1645 Le rêve de Joseph

Auf Holz, H. 0.20, B. 0.27



Die Anbetung der Hirten The Adoration of the Shepherds 1646 L'adoration des bergers

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



* London, Nationalgalerie

Auf Leinwand, H. 0,63, B. 0,555

The Adoration of the Shepherds

Die Anbetung der Hirten 1646

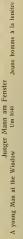
L'adoration des bergers

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Le bourgmestre Six Bildnis des Bürgermeisters Six Six Um 1647 Le The Burghermaster Six

Auf Holz, H. 0,25, B. 0,20



Auf Leinwand, H. 0,635, B. 0,73

Kopenhagen, Ny Carlsberg







Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



* Kassel, Kgl. Galerie

A Winter-landscape

Winterlandschaft 1646 Auf Holz, H. 0,16, B. 0,22 Paysage d'hiver



*Kassel, Kgl. Galerie Landschaft mit Ruinen auf dem Berge ^{Auf Holt, H. 0,66, B. 0,66} A Landscape with Ruins Um 1650 Paysage avec des ruines à la montagne

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hunfstaengl, München

Die Ruhe auf der Flucht nach Aegypten Revot 1647 ta fuite en figypte The Rest during the Flight to Egypt

Auf Holz, H. 0,34, B. 0,48

* Dublin, Nationalgalerie



Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Elsass)

Studie nach einer jungen Frau Study of a young Woman Um 1647 Buste d'une jenne femme

Auf 11012, 11.0,22, B. 0,175

" Paris, Léon Bonnat

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Eisass)

* Parts, Louvre Ant Hoiz, H. 962, B. 968, B. 969, B. 960, B. 969, B. 9







Bildnis des Malers Claes Berchem (?) Portrait of the painter Claes Berchem (?) 1647 Portrait du peintre Claes Berchem (?)

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cic., Dornach (Elsass)



* London, Herzog von Westminster

Auf Holz, H. 0,74, B. 0,67

Bildnis der Frau des Claes Berchem (?) Portrait of the Wife of Claes Berchem (?) 1647 Portrait de la femme de Claes Berchem (?)

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)





marerann, uairne an Der Arzt Ephraim Bonus The Physician Ephraim Bonus Um 1647 Le médecin Ephraim Bonus

Nach einer Aufnahme der Verlagsanstalt F. Bruckmann A.-G., München



*London, Bridgewater-Gaterie

Hannah in the Temple

Hanna im Tempel 1648 Auf Holz, H. 0,405, B. 0,317

Hannah au temple



" Pittsburg, H. C. Frick

Portrait of a Painter

Bildnis eines Malers Um 1648

Portrait d'un peintre

Nach einer Gravüre im Verlage von Scheltema & Holkema, Amsterdam



Der barmherzige Samariter The good Samaritan 1648 Le bon Samaritain



Der barmherzige Samariter The good Samaritan Um 1648 Le bon Samaritain Nach Aufnalimen von Braun, Clément & Cle, Dornach (Etsass)



La concorde du pays

Die Eintracht des Landes 1648

The Concord of the State

* Rotterdam, Museum Boymans







* Paris, Louvre

Auf Holz, H. 0,68, B. 0,65

Christus und die Jünger von Emmaus Christ and the Disciples of Emmaus 1648 Les pélerins d'Emmaûs

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

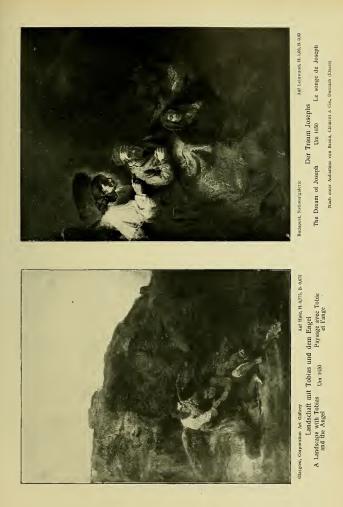


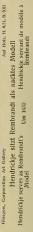
* Panshanger, Earl Cowper

Portrait of a Rider

Reiterbildnis 1649 Auf Leinwand, H. 2,825, B. 2,35

Portrait d'un cavalier





Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

The Sons of Jacob showing the Coat Um 1630 Les fils de Jacob montrant à leur père of Joseph to their Father

Josephs Rock





Jakob erhält Josephs blutigen Rock Jacob receiving the bloody Coat of Joseph Um 1650 Jacob receivil a lunique ensanglantée de Joseph

Nach einer Gravüre im Verlage von Scheltema & Holkema, Amsterdam



Tobie et sa femme

Tobias und seine Frau 1650

Tobias and his Wife



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Nach einer Gravüre im Verlage von Scheltema & Holkema, Amsterdam

Le moulin Die Mühle Um 1650

The Mill

Bowood, Marquess of Lansdowne





Das Gleichnis vom ungetreuen Knecht bervant Um 1650 La parabole de l'infidèle serviteur

The Parable of the unmerciful Servant

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,785, B. 2,18

London, Wallace-Museum









Um 1650

Paris, Jules Porges

Rembrandts Bruder The Brother of Rembrandt

Auf Holz, H. 0,56, B. 0,43

Le frère de Rembrandt



* Paris, Jules Porgès

An old Woman

Eine alte Frau Um 1650 Auf Holz, H. 0,56, B. 0,43

Une vieille femme





Nach einer Gravüre der Geseltschaft für vervichältigende Kunst, Wien





Paris, Jules Porgès

Auf Leinwand, H. 0,98, B. 0,78

Alte Frau über das Gelesene nachdenkend An old Woman reflecting over the Lecture Um 1650 Vieille femme méditant sur la lecture

Nach einer Gravüre im Verlage von Scheltema & Holkema, Amsterdam





Nach ciner Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Le bon Samaritain

Der barnherzige Samariter Um 1650

The good Samaritan



*Newnham Paddox, Earl of Denbigh Ani Leinwand, H. 1,48, B. 1,68 Der Abschied der Hagar Hagar quitting the House of Abraham Um 1650 Agar quittant la maison d'Abraham



Bildnis cines jildischen Kaufmanns Portrait of a jewish Merchant Um 1650 Portrait d'un marchand juif







*Petersburg, Eremitage Auf Leinwand, H. 1/69, B. 0/2 Junges Mädchen mit Besen A young Girl with a Broom 1651 La balayeuse







Nach elner Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Die Ehebrecherin vor Christus Um 1650 Le Christ et la femme adultère

Christ and the Adulteress

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,14, B. 1,35

*Hamburg, Ed. F. Weber



Nach einer Aufnahme der Verlagsanstalt F. Bruckmann A.-G., München

Le Christ apparaît à Madeleine 1651

Christ appearing to Magdalen





Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengi, Munchen

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Elsass)



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München





Studie nach einer jungen Frau (Hendrickje Stoffels) Study of a young Woman Um 1652 Étude d'après une jeune femme

Nach einer Gravüre im Verlage von Scheltema & Holkema, Amsterdam



Paris, Louvre

Auf Leinwand, H. 0,72, B. 0,60

Bildnis der Hendrickje Stoffels Portrait of Hendrickje Stoffels Um 1652 Portrait d'Hendrickje Stoffels

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)





Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Bildnis cines 80 jährigen Juden Portrait of a Jew of eighty 1654 Portrait d'un juif de quatre-Years

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfslaengi, München

Bildnis eines Greises Portrait of an old Man Um 1654 Portrait d'un vieillard

Auf Lelnwand, H. 1,08, B. 0,86 on Graicae

Petersburg, Eremilage







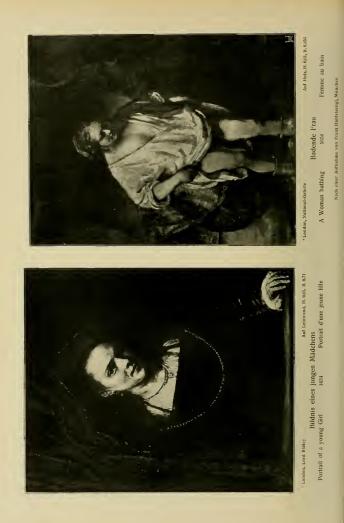
*Amsterdam, Galerie Six

Portrait of John Six

Bildnis des Jan Six 1654 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,12, B. 1,02

Portrait de Jean Six

Nach einer Aufnahme der Verlagsanstalt F. Bruckmann A.-G., München

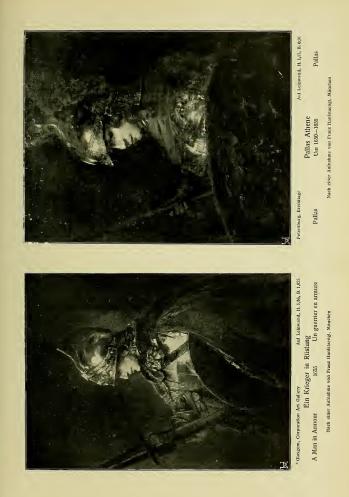
















* Montreal, James Ross

Portrait of a Man

Männliches Bildnis 1655 Auf Leinwand H. 1,14, B. 0,87

Portrait d'un homme





⁴ Harrogate (England), Rev. Mr. Sheepshanks Christus und die Samariterin Christ and the Samaritan Woman 1655 Le C

Le Christ et la Samaritaine



London, Wallace-Museum Ant Leinward, H. 0,615, B. 0,61 Rembrandts Sohn Titus Titus, the Son of Rembrandt Um 1657 Tite, le fils de Rembrandt



* Beivoir Castle, Herzog von Rutland Ant Lehrwand, H. 6,784, B. 6,67 Rembrandts Sohn Titus Titus, the Son of Rembrandt 1660 Tite, le fils de Rembrandt

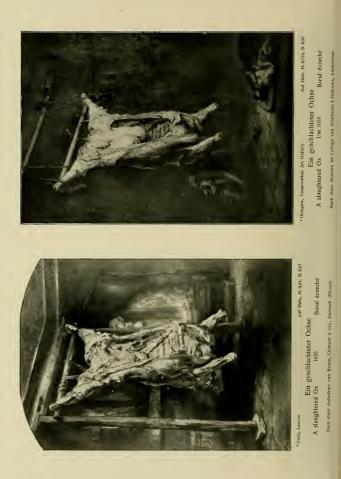


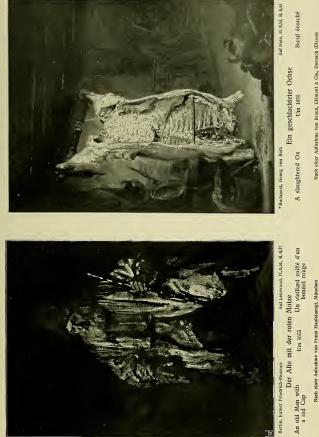
*Haigh Hail, Wigan (Earl of Crawford) Titus, the Son of Rembrandt

Rembrandts Sohn Titus 1655 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,77, B. 0,63

Tite, fils de Rembrandt

Nach einer Gravure im Verlage von Scheltema & Holkema, Amsterdam









Nach einer Aufnahme von Frauz Hanfstaengi, München

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstacngl, München

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Nach einer Gravüre im Verlage von Scheltema & Holkema, Amsterdam

Portrait d'un cavalier polonais

Bildnis eines polnischen Reiters 1 Um 1655 P

Portrait of a Polish Horseman

* Dzikow (Galizien), Graf Tarnowski







Fragment de l'anatomie du docteur Jean Deyman Fragment der Anatomie des Doktor Johan Deyman The Anatomy of the Doctor John Deyman (Fragment) 1656

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,00, B. 1,32

*Amsterdam, Reichsmuseum







Petersburg, Eremitage

The Denial of St. Peter

Petri Verleugnung Um 1656 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,53, B. 1,68

Le reniement de St-Pierre

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



* Canford Manor, Earl of Wimborne

St. Paul at the Writing-desk

Petrus am Schreibtisch Um 1656 Aut Leinwand, H. 1,29, 8, 1,02

St-Paul à la table à écrire



* Kassel, Kgl. Galerie

Bildnis eines Architekten (?)

Portrait of an Architect (?)

1656

Portrait d'un architecte (?)

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengi, München

Nach einer Gravüre im Verlage von Scheltema & Holkema, Amsterdam

The Cookmaid of Rembrandt Um 1655-1657 La cuisinière de Rembrandt Rembrandts Köchin

Auf Lehwand, H.0,745, B. 0,615

London, P. Pleischmann

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Jeune femme à l'œillet Junge Frau mit Nelke A young Woman with a Pink 1656





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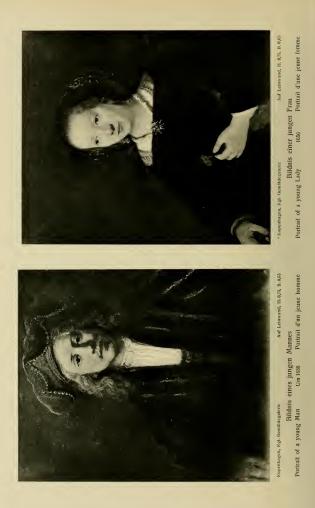


Ferrières, Baron Alphons von Rothschild

Portrait of a Man

Männliches Bildnis Um 1656 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,04, B. 0,92

Portrait d'un homme



Nach einer Aufnalime von Franz Hanfstaengl, München







Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengi, München





*Edinburg, Nationalgalerie

Hendrickje Stoffels in Bed

Hendrickje Stoffels im Bett 1657 Auf Holz, H. 0,81, B. 0,67

Hendrickje Stoffels au lit

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,13, B. 0,81 Portrait de l'artiste Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München Selbstbildnis Um 1657 Portrait of Rembrandt Wien, Hofmuseum H. 0,72, B. 0,58 Portrait de l'artiste Nach einer Aufnahme von G. Brogi, Florenz Selbstbildnis Um 1655-1657 Portrait of Rembrandt Florenz, Uffizien



Bildnis der Katharina Hooghsaet Portrait of Catharine Hooghsaet 1657 Portrait de Cathérine Hooghsaet

Nach einer Gravüre im Verlage von Scheltema & Holkema, Amsterdam

Nach einer Oravüre der Gesellschalt für vervielfähtigende Kunst, Wien

Study-head of an old Woman 1657 Tête d'étude d'une vieille femme Studienkopf einer alten Frau

Auf Holz, H. 0,19, B. 0,16

^a Parls, Rudolph Kann





Nach einer Gravüre der Gesellschalt für vervielfältigende Kunst, Wien

An old Woman cutting the Nails 1658 Vieille femme, se coupant les ongles



Irland, Privatbesitz

Portrait of a young Man

Bildnis eines jungen Mannes Um 1657 Auf Leinwand

Portrait d'un jeune homme



* London, im Kunsthandel (1905)

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,77, B. 1,94

Triumphzug eines römischen Feldherrn The Triumph of a Roman General Um 1657–1660 L'entrée triomphale d'un général romain



* London, Buckingham-Palast

The Adoration of the Magi

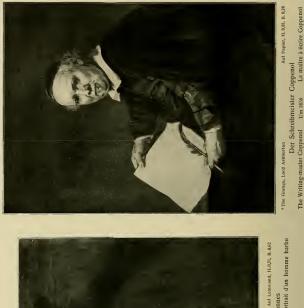
Die Anbetung der Könige 1657 Auf Holz, H. 1,22, B. 1,03

L'adoration des rois

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München







Wien, Holmuseum Aut Leinwand, H.a.71, B. 662 Brustbild eines bärtigen Mannes Porlait of a bearded Man Um 1638 Portrait d'un homme barbu





* Paris, Moritz Kann

Portrait of a young Man

Bildnis eines jungen Mannes 1658 Portrait d'un jeune homme

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,08, B. 0,85





+Schloss Pawlowsk b. St. Petersburg

Christ

Christus Um 1658

Le Christ



Nach einer Gravüre der Gesellschaft für vervielfältigende Kunst, Wien

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Gie., Dornach (Elsass)



Paris, Moritz Kann

Christ

Christus Um 1659 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,47, B. 0,37

Le Christ





Le Christ à la fontaine

Christus am Brunnen 1659

Christ at the Fountain

* Petersburg, Eremitage



Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Elsass)

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Elsass)

Parts, Louve Ant Leinwand, H. 973, B. 601
 Bildaris eines jungen Mannes
 Portrait of a young Man
 1658
 Portrait d'un jeune homme





* Melbury Park, Earl of Ilchester Portrait of Rembrandt

Selbstbildnis 1658

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,29, B. 1,01

Portrait de l'artiste

Nach einer Gravüre im Verlage von Scheltema & Holkema, Amsterdam



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



* London, G. Lindsay Holford

Titus, the Son of Rembrandt

Rembrandts Sohn Titus Um 1658-1660 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,76, B. 0,635 Tite, le fils de Rembrandt

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Elsass)





Berlin, Kalser Friedrich-Museum

Bildnis der Hendrickje Stoffels Portrait of Hendrickje Stoffels Um 1658—1659 Portrait d'Hendrickje Stoffels

Auf Leinwand, H. 0,86, B. 0,65

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



* London, Bridgewater-Galerie

Portrait of Rembrandt

Selbstbildnis 1659 Auf Leinwand, 11. 0,51, B. 0,435

Portrait de l'artiste



* Duncombe Park, Earl of Feversham

Portrait of a Man

Männliches Bildnis 1659 Auf Leinwand, M. 1,13, B. 0,955

Portrait d'un homme





* London, Herzog von Buccleuch

Selbstbildnis

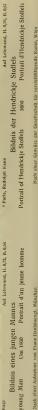
Auf Leinwand, H. 0,68, B. 0,53

Portrait of Rembrandt

1659

Portrait de l'artiste

Nach einer Gravüre im Verlage von Scheltema & Holkema, Amsterdam



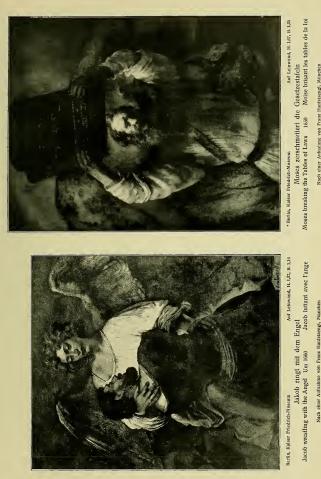
Portrait of a young Man Um 1660 Portrait d'un jeune homme Bildnis eines jungen Mannes

Aul Leinwand, 11. 0,72, B, 0,56

* Petersburg, Eremitage



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Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengi, München

Rembrandt 44

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Petersburg, Fürst Yussupoff

Portrait of a Man

Männliches Bildnis Um 1660 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,98, B. 0,82

Portrait d'un homme

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



Petersburg, Fürst Yussupoff

Portrait of a Lady

Weibliches Bildnis Um 1660 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,99, B. 0,825

Portrait d'une dame

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)





1600 Assuère et Aman au repas chez Esther

Ahasver and Aman dining with Esther



Bildnis eines Kapuziners Portrait of a Capuchin Monk Um 1661 Portrait d'un capucin

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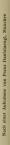


*Wien, Graf Harrach

A praying Man

Betender Mann 1661 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,875, B. 0,76

Homme en prières



Les syndics des drapiers

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,85, B. 2,74

Die Syndici der Tuchhändler 1661

The Syndics of the Drapers

" Amsterdam, Reichsmuseum





Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle, Dornach (Eisass)



Amsterdam, Reichsmuseum

The Syndics of the Drapers (Detail) Die Syndici der Tuchhändler (Ausschnitt)

Les syndics des drapiers (Détail)

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



- Rogalin (Posen), Graf Eduard Raczynski

Christ

Christus 1661

Auf Leinwand, H. 0,945, B. 0,815

Le Christ





- Epinal, Museum

A Nun

Eine Nonne 1661 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,14, B. 0,80

Une réligieuse





* London, Lady Wantage

Bildnis einer alten Frau

Auf Leinwand, H. 0,765, B. 0,645

Portrait of an old Woman

1661

Portrait d'une vieille femme

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Elsass)

Study-head of an old Man Um 1661 Tête d'étude d'un vieillard



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* Haag, Museum (Bredius)

Zwei Neger 1661 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,77, B. 0,63

Two Negros

Deux nègres

Nach einer Aufnahme der Verlagsanstalt F. Bruckmann A.-G., München





*Rossie Priory, Earl of Kinnaird

Portrait of Rembrandt

Selbstbildnis 1661 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,91, B. 0,76

Portrait de l'artiste



Althorp House, Earl of Spencer

The Circumcision

Die Beschneidung 1661

La circoncision

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Das Mahl des Claudius Civilis The Supper of Claudius Civilis 1661 Le repas de nuit de Claudius Civilis



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Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanistaengl, München





* Paris, Louvre

Venus and Amor

Venus und Amor Um 1662 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,10, B. 0,88

Venus et l'Amour

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)





* Petersburg, Dr. Oxhotschinsky

Portrait of on old Man

Bildnis eines alten Mannes Um 1662 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,13, B. 0,85

Portrait d'un vieil homme

A young Man with Portfolio Um 1663 Jeune homme à sous-main Auf Leinwand, H. 0,98, B. 0,77 Nach einer Aufnahme der Verlagsanstalt F. Bruckmann A.-G., München Junger Mann mit Schreibmappe * München, Atte Pinakothek Auf Leinwand, II. 1,08, B. 0,824 Homère Nach einer Aufnahme von Vinkenbos & Dewald im Haag Homer 1663 * Haag, Muscum (Bredius)

Homer

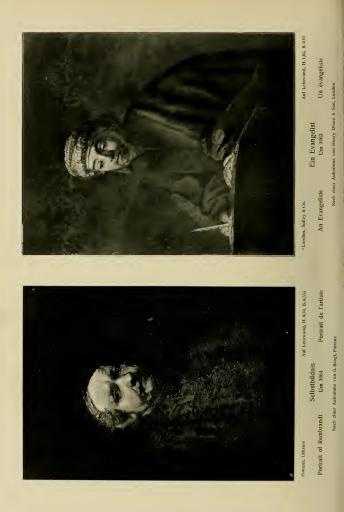


* Paris, Moritz Kann

Portrait of a Man

Mannliches Bildnis Um 1662-1665 Auf Leinward, H. 0,93, B. 0,73

Portrait d'un homme





Pittsburg (Nordamerika), Charles M. Schwab

Portrait of a Man

Männliches Bildnis Um 1663 'Auf Leinwand, H. 1,02, B. 0,80

Portrait d'un homme



London, Lord Iveagh

Selbstbildnis Um 1663 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,14, B. 0,97

Portrait of Rembrandt

Portrait de l'artiste

Nach einer Gravüre im Verlage von Scheltema & Holkema, Amsterdam



*Petworth, Lord Leconfield

A Cookmaid at the Window

Köchin am Fenster Um 1664 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,83, B. 0,65

Une cuisinière à la fenêtre





Pilate se lavant

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,25, B. 1,63

Pilatus sich die Hände waschend Um 1665

Pilatus washing his Hands

Paris, Rudolph Kann



Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Elsass)





Study-head

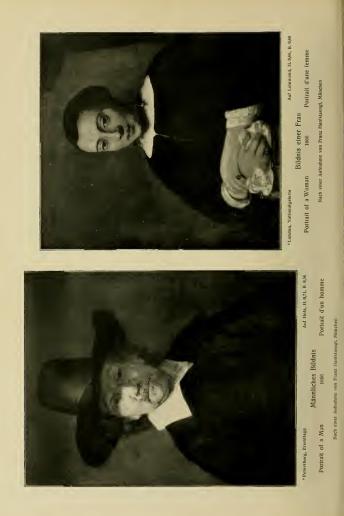


* New York, Metropolitan-Museum

Portrait of a Man

Männliches Bildnis 1665 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,71, B. 0,63

Portrait d'un homme









"London, Alfred Beit

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,02, B. 0,83

Bildnis eines jungen Mannes Portrait of a young Man 1667 Portrait d'un jeune homme







La fiancée juive

Die Judenbraut Um 1668

The jewish Bride





Nach einer Aufnahme der Verlagsanstalt F. Bruckmann A.-G., München

No. A MA

ANHANG



* Wien, A. Strasser

Study for an Angel

Studie zu einem Engel Um 1655-1660 Auf Holz, H. 0,26, B. 0,235

Étude d'un ange









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