REMBRANDT to RENOIR

300 years of European Masterpieces from the fine arts museums of san francisco

AUCKLAND CITY ART GALLERY 5 JUNE – 29 AUGUST 1993

ANZ Bank





introduces

REMBRANDT to RENOIR

300 years OF EUROPEAN MASTERPIECES from THE FINE ARTS MUSEUMS OF SAN FRANCISCO

It is with the greatest of pleasure that the Auckland City Art Gallery is host to this magnificent group of masterpieces of European painting from The Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco. The exhibition provides a unique opportunity for New Zealanders to experience in one place some 300 years of painting from Spain, Italy, France, Britain and Holland, illustrating some of the highest achievements of Western art. *Rembrandt to Renoir* is without doubt the finest exhibition of pre-20th century art to come to New Zealand.

With the help of our principal sponsor ANZ Bank and our associate sponsors the Gallery is pleased to provide you with this complimentary checklist as a guide to the exhibition.

These short comments are based on the comprehensive details about each artist and the individual paintings which are given in the fullyillustrated souvenir catalogue of the exhibition, on sale at \$29.95.

Enjoy the exhibition.

Clight Hundon

Christopher Johnstone, Director Auckland City Art Gallery

Sponsor's Message

ANZ Bank is delighted to introduce the *Rembrandt to Renoir* exhibition to New Zealand.

To have 66 of the finest European masterpieces in one venue in New Zealand is an artistic rarity and ANZ Bank is pleased to join with Auckland City Art Gallery in presenting the exhibition.

This exhibition is one of the most important ever to visit New Zealand and the Gallery is to be congratulated for its foresight in ensuring that New Zealand was placed on the touring list while the collection's home in San Francisco was refurbished following the last major earthquake in the area.

ANZ Bank has a strong commitment to arts in New Zealand demonstrated by our long-term commitment to Auckland Opera which has just finished a highly successful season of *Carmen*. We are also supporting the City Galleries of Wellington and Auckland's centennial suffrage year exhibition 'Alter / Image' – works from 15 contemporary New Zealand women artists.

I wish you good viewing of *Rembrandt to Renoir, 300 Years of European Masterpieces*.

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Peter Hawkins, Managing Director ANZ Banking Group (New Zealand) Limited

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All the paintings have been lent by The Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, and are numbered in the same order as the exhibition catalogue.

Domenikos Theotókopoulus called **EL GRECO** Spain 1541-1614 **Saint John the Baptist** c.1600 oil on canvas

El Greco is known for his elongated figures, probably derived from Byzantine ikons, which he knew as a young man in his native Crete. The nervous light flickering over flesh, landscape and clouds creates an other-worldly, spiritual effect. John the Baptist prophesied that Jesus Christ, symbolised by the lamb, would be the Messiah.

Massimo STANZIONE

Italy c.1585-1658

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3

Woman in Neopolitan costume c.1635 oil on canvas

The Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco on Ioan from the Hispanic Society of America The unknown sitter wears an ornate peasant costume, which could either be a peasant or a noblewoman wearing fancy dress. The strong, dramatic lighting emphasizes the intricate details of her jacket. The rooster held in her left hand generally symbolizes betrayal or jealousy.

Mattia Preti, called **II Cavaliere CALABRESE** Italy 1613-1699

Saint John the Baptist Preaching c.1665 oil on canvas

Extreme contrast of light and shadow plus the use of colour contribute to the dramatic effect of this painting. The figures in the foreground, cropped as if in a snapshot, pull the viewer close to the action. The strong diagonal of Saint John's staff with fluttering banner, direct the eye to the light at the top left, which symbolises the coming of Christ. The sacrifice of Jesus is symbolized by the lamb and the Latin inscription of the banner.

4 Salvator ROSA

Italy 1615-1673

Landscape with Travellers c.1640

oil on canvas

The rugged, moody landscape sets the emotional stage for this band of travellers receiving directions from a motley group of characters. Such rustic subject matter was popular with discerning aristocratic collectors of the time as well as a wider public.

Giovanni Battista Gaulli, called **II BACICCIO** Italy 1639-1709

The Adoration of the Lamb c.1680 oil on canvas

This painting is a modello or oil sketch for a ceiling fresco situated in the apse of the church of II Gesù, Rome. Christ is symbolised by the sacrificial lamb resting on a book on the altar at the centre of the scene. Encircling the lamb is a host of heavenly figures. The source of the subject is the mystical visions of St John the Evangelist as revealed in the biblical book of Revelation.

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5

Gaspare Giovanni TRAVERSI

Italy 1722/1724-1770 The Fortune Teller c.1760 oil on canvas

Gaspare Giovanni TRAVERSI

Italy 1722/1724-1770 **The Merry Company** c.1760 oil on canvas

Scenes such as these unidealized portrayals of common people partaking in simple amusements and naïve pleasures appealed to the elite patron. In *The Merry Company* the man on the left salutes you, the viewer, providing a sense of involvement in the scene.

Frans HALS

Dutch Republic 1582/83-1666 Portrait of a Gentleman in White c.1637

oil on canvas

Frans Hals was one of the leading portrait painters of his time. In this painting he has depicted an arrogant, almost defiant personality. The near arm is projecting forward on the hip, the eyes glance downwards and to the side; the jutting jaw suggests a pugnacious manner. The artist has rendered the white jacket, in lively brush strokes making use of the many diagonals to create surface interest.

9 Anthony van DYCK

Flanders 1599-1641

Marie Claire de Croy, Duchesse d'Havré and Child 1634

oil on canvas

Van Dyck was an assistant in the studio of Rubens before becoming an important history and portrait painter in his own right. The artist's work with Rubens and knowledge of Venetian painting made him a supreme master of colour. The sitter's social status is shown by her opulent dress, ornate jewellery and by her placement. She gazes down on the viewer from above.

Salomon van RUYSDAEL

Dutch Republic 1600/1603-1670 **River View of Nijmegen with the Valkhof** 1648 oil on canvas

The massive, vertical towers of the fortress town of Nijmegen dominate this tranquil river scene. The military past of this important border town is suggested by the architecture. Once the scene of the Batavian revolt against the ancient Romans the Dutch saw this fortress as the symbol of Republican freedom from the oppression of Catholic Spain.

11 **Matthias STOMER**

10

Dutch Republic c.1600-after 1649 The Calling of St Matthew c.1629 oil on canvas

The composition is based on Caravaggio's famous painting in the church of San Luigi dei Francesi in Rome. Stomer reversed the original composition. Like Caravaggio, Stomer employed theatrical lighting and a shallow-stage-like space. Caravaggio and Stomer have, most importantly, portrayed an event narrated in the Bible in terms of life, with ordinary people representing the holy personages.

12 **Rembrandt Harmensz. van RIJN**

Dutch Republic 1606-1669 Joris de Caulerij 1632

oil on canvas, laid on wood

Rembrandt was only in his 20s but already established as a major portrait painter in Amsterdam when he created this portait of Joris represented as a militiaman of The Hague. Theatrical lighting, highlighting the face and silhouetting the figure with costume detail plus Rembrandt's ability to portray his sitters with great psychological insight are exemplified in this portrait.

Michael SWEERTS 13

Flanders 1618-1664 Portrait of a Youth c.1655-61 oil on canvas

In this intimate portrait the artist employs details like the wet lips, the wistful eyes, the realistic tendrils of hair and the curling forms of the sitter's collar to create a sense of great naturalism.

Abraham van BEYEREN

14 Abranam van 200/1621-1690 Dutch Republic 1620/1621-1690 Still Life 1666 oil on canvas

Van Beyeren is considered one of the most talented Dutch still life painters of the second half of the 17th century. The opulent massing of meat, fruit and fish displayed on broadly brushed velvet drapery reveals a fine eye for detail and a vivid sense of colour. The composition may look casual, but every object is placed carefully to create a visually dynamic arrangement.

15 **Jan STEEN**

Dutch Republic 1626-1679 The Marriage of Tobias and Sarah (The Marriage Contract) c.1673

oil on canvas

Tobias is about to become the seventh husband of Sarah, All previous husbands were killed by a demon. Tobias looks up in supplication to avoid the same fate. The artist uses this apocryphal story to display his delight in rendering everyday scenes. He includes himself three times in the painting: as the groom, Tobias; as the notary at the table and as the man at the wine cask, looking out at the viewer.

Willem van AELST 16

Dutch Republic 1627-1683 Flowers in a Silver Vase 1663

oil on canvas

The dramatically lit profusion of flowers in brilliant colour gives no hint of the underlying moral tone of the painting. An over-ripe bloom of tulip in the centre, an open watch case, a shredded ribbon and a snail are all symbols of quickly passing time and the vanity of life.

17 Pieter de HOOCH

Dutch Republic 1629-1684

Woman with Children in an Interior c.1658-1660 oil on canvas

A sense of serenity and security is created by the structured horizontals and verticals of this composition. The grid of the floor pattern, windows, and the tiles of the hearth add to the graphic structure. The canary in the cage refers to marital bonds, the cupid carved in relief on the mantle refers to love and the dog is a traditional symbol of fidelity and vigilance.

18 Gerrit Adriaenz. BERCKHEYDE

Dutch Republic 1638-1698 The Singel, Amsterdam 1697 oil on canvas

The location, the quay from which ferries bound for England were moored, and the accurate detail of the scene imply that this painting was meant for wealthy English tourists on the Grand Tour of Europe. The coat of arms of the city flies from the mast of the barge crossing the canal in the centre of the painting.

Thomas GAINSBOROUGH 19

England 1727-1788 Samuel Kilderbee c.1757 oil on canvas

Samuel Kilderbee was a lifelong friend of Gainsborough. In this painting both were in their twenties. A youthful awkwardness is evident in the lack of integration between the figure and the sketchy landscape behind him. The unusual cropped body of the dog on the left, and the diagonals of the hunting crop and his white leg lead the eye to the face of the sitter.

Thomas GAINSBOROUGH

England 1727-1788

20

Landscape with Country Carts c.1784-85 oil on canvas

This composition is based on a 17th century Dutch landscape by Pieter de Molijn. A tree has been added on the left by Gainsborough to frame the view. The back views of the figures and their carts lead the viewer into a peaceful rural scene. Feathery foliage, billowing clouds and soft light anticipate 19th century Romanticism.

21 Sir William BEECHEY

England 1753-1839 Master James Hatch 1796 oil on canvas

Master James Hatch is here pictured in his Eton ceremonial dress for the Montem, Eton's traditional procession to Salt Hill. Eton College is on the right of the low horizon, Windsor castle is on the left beyond the River Thames. Posing the subject against a dramatic setting presents no problems for this artist. Note the small feathery foliage over the leg, integrating the figure into the setting.

22 Sir Henry RAEBURN

Scotland 1756-1823

Sir Duncan Campbell, Bart. c.1812 oil on canvas

Duncan Campbell is wearing the uniform of the Third Scots Fusilier Guards, with whom he served as a captain during the Napoleonic wars. Raeburn made no preliminary drawings, painting directly onto the canvas. This painting is a good example of Raeburn's successful formula for military portraits - a three-quarter length view of the sitter against a plain background from which the figure is detached by forceful lighting.

23 John CONSTABLE

England 1776-1837

A view on Hampstead Heath with Harrow in the Distance 1822

oil on paper mounted on canvas

Constable was interested in the changing effects of weather, atmosphere and light on the landscape and oil sketches such as this one allowed him to make rapid visual notes. This view looks westward across the Heath to the village of Harrow, where a church spire is just visible.

24 John MARTIN

England 1789-1854

The Assuaging of the Waters 1840 oil on canvas

Martin illustrates the moment in the biblical story of the flood when the waters recede to reveal the earth once more. Against a backdrop of luminously pounding surf a black raven stands beside a drowned snake, symbolising original sin and old-world corruption. The white dove is about to take a branch back to Noah. The clear, bright colours convey the sense of hope and rebirth associated with this story.

25

Georges de La TOUR France 1593-1652 Old Man c.1618-1619

oil on canvas

The big feet of the old man and the solid figure of his wife cast dramatic shadows across the shallow stage. Artificial costumes and exaggerated poses would indicate that they are theatrical characters. They are possibly the irascible Alison and the henpecked husband Père Dindon, figures from Northern European popular theatre.

26 Georges de La TOUR France 1593-1652 Old Woman c.1618-1619 oil on canvas (See no.25, above)

27 Louis (?) Le NAIN

France 1600/1610-1648 **Peasants before Their House** c.1641 oil on canvas

The static pose of the figures echoes the shape of the rustic buildings behind. There is a classical quality in their statuesque grouping. The monochromatic palette of greys and ochres, relieved by two bold touches of red leading the eye into the doorway of the stone building add to the sombre presentation of the peasants.

28 Eustache Le SUEUR

France 1616-1655 **Sleeping Venus** c.1640 oil on canvas

The relaxed, undulating form of the sleeping Venus reflects light onto her son Cupid the messenger of love. The artist contrasts the cold white flesh of Venus to the warm hues of the curtain and the reflected light on Cupid. The choice of these mythological characters has enabled the artist to indulge his primary artistic interest: the female nude.

29 Nicolas de LARGILLIERRE

France 1656-1746 **Portrait of a Gentleman** 1710 oil on canvas

The expressive hand gesture, the swirling red velvet drape, the gold embossed jacket and expensive wig indicate a man of aristocratic taste. The artist's mastery of all these elements confirmed him as a portrait painter in high demand.

Jean-Antoine WATTEAU

France 1684-1721

The Foursome [La Partie Quarrée] c.1713 oil on canvas

Watteau was considered the greatest painter of early 18th century France. He was able to unite observation with fantasy; realism with classical forms. Two characters, Pierrot and Mezzetin, from the commedia dell'arte, converse with their female friends in a park. Their figures in shimmering costumes contrast with the dark, leafy foliage evoking an Arcadian dream-land of music, conversation and erotic intent.

31

30

Jean-Marc NATTIER France 1685-1766 Thalia, Muse of Comedy 1739

oil on canvas

Nattier excelled as a portrait painter of women, depicting them as goddesses in classical settings. The women in these two paintings remain unidentified. The figure of Thalia, Muse of Comedy could be Sylvia Balletti, a well-known actress from the Comédie Italienne. Small vignettes in the background of each painting help identify the muses.

32 Jean-Marc NATTIER

France 1685-1766

Terpsichore, Muse of Music and Dance c.1739 oil on canvas (See no.31, above)

33 Nicolas LANCRET

France 1690-1743 End of the Hunt c.1740 oil on canvas

Lancret was one of the first artists of the century to paint contemporary activities in forms usually devoted to fantasy and mythology. These two hunting scenes are part of a group of four scenes designed to hang above doorways.

- 34 Nicolas LANCRET France 1690-1743 Breakfast before the Hunt c.1740 oil on canvas (See no.33, above)
- 35 François BOUCHER France 1703-1770

Companions of Diana 1745 oil on canvas

Boucher, the quintessential artist of the Rococo, used elegance, artifice, wit and imagination to create decorative, allegorical images of great charm. These paintings were designed to hang above doors in an elegant 18th century mansion. Diana was the ancient goddess of hunting.

François BOUCHER

36

France 1703-1770 Bacchantes c.1745 oil on canvas

These nymph musicians are depicted as followers of the god of wine, Bacchus, sybolised by the grapes and wine jug.

37 François BOUCHER France 1703-1770

Virgin and Child c.1765-70 oil on canvas

The unusual profile pose and lively baby may suggest a contemporary scene of mother and child. However, the traditional colours of blue over red for the mother's costume and the rose in the hand of the baby indicate that this loving portrait is in fact a painting of the Virgin Mary and the infant Christ.

38 Charles-André (Carle) VANLOO

France 1705-1765 Allegories of the Arts – Painting 1753

oil on canvas

Whilst born in France, Vanloo was the most famous member of a successful dynasty of painters of Dutch origin. The depiction of children in fancy dress, symbolizing the arts became popular during the 18th century. They wear costumes from the age of Louis XIV and the Rennaissance emphasizing the nostalgic and charming tone of the paintings. These four allegorical paintings were commissioned by the Marquise de Pompadour as overdoors for the Salon de Compagnie in her newly constructed Château de Bellevue.

- 39 Charles-André (Carle) VANLOO France 1705-1765 Allegories of the Arts - Sculpture 1753 oil on canvas (See no.38, above)
- 40 Charles-André (Carle) VANLOO France 1705-1765 Allegories of the Arts – Architecture 1753 oil on canvas (See no.38, above)

41 Charles-André (Carle) VANLOO France 1705-1765 Allegories of the Arts – Music 1753 oil on canvas (See no.38, above)

42 Claude-Joseph VERNET

France 1714-1789 **The Bathers** 1786 oil on canvas

Vernet was one of the first 18th century French artists to revive the subject of landscape, perpetuating the vision of an idealized Italy. In this painting the artist blends an interest in realism, seen in the rocks and foliage, with the romance of peasant women leisurely bathing in the Mediterranean.

43 Joseph-Siffred (or Siffrein) DUPLESSIS France 1725-1802

Portrait of a Gentlemen (Jean-Baptiste-François Dupré?) c.1781

oil on canvas

The sitter could be Maître Jean-Baptiste-François Dupré, a Paris notary and counsellor to the King. The sitter is portrayed as a man of intellect and means, soberly dressed, holding a quill in his hand and sitting in fashionable domestic surroundings, a meticulously reproduced mix of Louis XV and Louis XVI styles.

44 Jean-Baptiste-Henri DESHAYS, called Deshays de Colleville

France 1729-1765

The Abduction of Helen c.1761

oil on canvas

Inspired by the great history painters of the 17th century, Deshays depicts here the abduction of Helen, wife of the King of Sparta by Paris of Troy. Churning water, flying cupids and entwined bodies focus attention on the main action in the centre of the painting. This sketch was the basis for the tapestry series *lliade d'Homère* woven three times by royal command. The inspiration for this composition may come from the series of paintings by Peter Paul Rubens executed for Marie de Medici installed in the Luxembourg Palace in the 18th century.

45

Anne VALLAYER-COSTER

France 1744-1818

Still Life with Plums and a Lemon 1778 oil on canvas

The simple presentation of household objects originated in the Low Countries in the early 17th century and became popular in France during the 18th century. The artist's choice of colour and interest in the texture of each object creates a mood of sombre harmony. The horizontals of the table and the water in the glass are offset by the diagonal of the knife and uncurled lemon rind. Both diagonals overlap the table leading the eye to the focal point of the plums.

46 Etienne AUBRY

France 1745-1781 Etienne Jeaurat 1771 oil on canvas

This seemingly informal portrait of the artist's friend combines an intimately candid rendering of the sitter with acute psychological insight. The depiction of fine fabrics worn by Jeaurat reflects the skill of the artist's brushwork.

47 Jacques-Louis DAVID

France 1748-1825

Laure-Emilie-Félicité David, Baronne Meunier 1812 oil on canvas

This unfinished portrait of one of the artist's twin daughters was made when David was at the height of his fame as leader of the Neoclassical school in France. The loose, sketchy touch and thin transparencies of unmixed pigment give this portrait a freshness sometimes lost in his more finished works.

48 Pierre-Henri de VALENCIENNES

France 1750-1819

A Capriccio of Rome with the Finish of a Marathon 1788

oil on canvas

This idealised pastoral scene is animated in the middle distance by a foot race. The closer figures point to this activity and the diagonal of the road leads the viewer into the distance. The artist has added a dark foreground and framing trees plus a rhythmical arrangement of light and shade to take the viewer by steps through this picturesque landscape.

49 Elizabeth Louise VIGÉE LE BRUN France 1755-1842

Hyacinthe Gabrielle Roland, later Marchioness Wellesley 1791

oil on canvas

Both sitter and painter were in Rome at the time the painting was made, having fled the French Revolution. Madame Vigée Le Brun had been official portraitist and confidante to the French Queen, Marie Antoinette. Hyacinthe Roland was the mistress and later wife of the Marquess Wellesley. One of her children became the great-great grandmother of the present Queen of England, Elizabeth II.

50

Jan-Frans van DAEL

Flanders/France 1764-1840 Flowers before a Window 1789 oil on canvas

Painted with scientific precision, these flowers demonstrate van Dael's mastery of the northern tradition of flower painting. Many of the flowers in this vase do not bloom in the same season, indicating that the painting was made from earlier studies. 51

Baron François GÉRARD

France 1770-1837

Comtesse de Morel-Vindé and Her Daughter (The Music Lesson) 1799

oil on canvas

The psychological relationship between mother and daughter is revealed by the clasped hands at the focal point of this Neoclassical painting. The imploring gesture of the daughter and the calm reassurance of the mother is also emphasized by the monumentality of the mother's form. Gérard prevents the subject from becoming too sentimental by the careful balance of the composition, the attention to detail and the expressive and sensitive analysis of the faces.

52 UNKNOWN ARTIST France 18th century

Portrait of a Miniaturist oil on canvas

The unknown artist, using broad but controlled brushstokes and bold colour has created a composition of light and charm. The subject's concentrated gaze directs the viewer to the point of the brush.

53 Théodore GÉRICAULT

France 1791-1824

Equestrian Portrait of Charles V (after Van Dyck) c.1814-15

oil on canvas

This small, dramatic oil sketch of Charles V on a white stallion exhibits Gericault's interest in expressive brush strokes. The turbulent sky and sea echo the horse's rippling mane and tail. It was copied from an engraving of a painting attributed to van Dyck which is in the collection of the Uffizi Gallery in Florence.

54 Jean-Baptiste-Camille COROT

France 1796-1875

View of Rome: The Bridge and Castel Sant'Angelo with the Cupola of St Peter's 1826-27

oil on canvas

As the title suggests the subject of this painting is a particular view of Rome much admired by tourists. The artist is looking west along the Tiber River to St Peters, placed in the centre of the bridge. The Castel Sant'Angelo is seen on the right.

55 Jean-Léon GÉRÔME

France 1824-1904 The Bath c.1880-85

oil on canvas

Gérôme made many visits to Turkey, Egypt and Greece to gather material for his paintings, often combining in one work features from different countries. Despite its stage-like realism, this bath scene can not be identified directly. The subject of a white woman being bathed by a black slave give the work a power of symbolic contrast unusual in Gérôme's work.

56 William-Adolphe BOUGUEREAU

France 1825-1905

The Broken Pitcher 1891

oil on canvas

This wistful image of a young girl follows the fashion for peasant imagery established by Courbet and Millet. However, Bouguereau introduces an element of sexual titillation symbolized by the broken pitcher, counterbalanced by the agressive pump on the left of the painting. The girl's plaintive expression is calculated to provide lurid appeal to the prurient interests of the viewer.

57 Camille PISSARRO

France 1830-1903 Harbour at Dieppe 1902 oil on canvas

Pissarro painted many scenes similar to this one during the

summer of 1902, documenting the changing activity on the quay and the different effects of light and climate. The high view point suggests it was painted from his second floor hotel window, looking west to cliffs surmounted by the church of Notre Dame de Bon Secours.

58 Edouard MANET

France 1832-1883 At the Milliner's 1881

oil on canvas

The crisp profile and sensous handling of creamy skin against the flattened decorative wallpaper demonstrates Manet's ability to turn an everyday event into a seductive image. The fresh, energetic brush strokes used for the shawl, hats and background contrast with the studied immobility of the woman's face.

59 Edgar DEGAS

France 1834-1917

Musicians of the Orchestra (Portrait of Désiré Dihau) c.1870

oil on canvas

The well-known bassoonist Désiré Dihau, who played in the Paris Opera from 1862-89, is the central figure in this oil sketch. The dynamic composition of diagonals painted with loose, abstract brush strokes is full of life despite the lack of colour. Only a touch of red on the mouthpiece and the vague pink dancing legs in the background relieve the monochromatic impact of this work.

60 Henri FANTIN-LATOUR

France 1836-1904

White Rockets and Fruit 1869 oil on canvas

The vertical white flowers dominate this painting. The warm fruit creates a horizontal band to left and right of the flowers. Such a severely symmetrical composition was unusual, however the contrast between the utterly simple "T-form" composition and the exquisite attention to surface detail provide great visual interest.

Paul CÉZANNE

France 1839-1906 Forest Interior c.1898-99 oil on canvas

Cézanne often painted scenes of forests, where the trunks and foliage assume the solidity of architectonic forms. Patterned brushstrokes build up and simplify the forms of rock and foliage. Rich colour is applied in thin washes for greater luminosity. The composition of vertical trunks and diagonal branches is balanced by the round, thrusting rocks below.

62 Alfred SISLEY

France 1839-1899 Acacia Tree in Blossom 1895 oil on canvas

This hot, summery painting is dominated on the right by a massive flowering tree. Sisley uses a diagonal road to lead the viewer past the tree into a dark, shady recess on the left. In this late painting Sisley exhibits a tendency to use smaller, choppier brushstrokes and brighter colours.

63

61

Claude MONET

France 1840-1926 Water Lilies c.1914-17 oil on canvas

Monet began working on his water lily paintings around 1897 and continued painting them until his death in 1926. At first they were quite small, but a larger studio built around 1915 led to larger compositions. This painting with its loose brush strokes, thick impasto paint and thin washes creates an illusion of watery depth and reflected sky. The lack of horizon indicates Monet's growing interest in ambiguous spatial references.

64 Pierre-Auguste RENOIR

France 1841-1919

Madame Clémentine Valensi Stora (L'Algérienne) 1870 oil on canvas

The sitter was the Tunisian born wife of a dealer in carpets and antiques. She is posed against a hanging Kilim rug, wearing traditional Algerian costume. The fabric is lusciously painted with broad rivers of colour which contrast with the delicate paint of her face.

65 Pierre-Auguste RENOIR

France 1841-1919 Landscape at Beaulieu 1893

oil on canvas

The Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco In the spring of 1893 Renoir visited Beaulieu on the Mediterranean coast east of Nice. The low, horizontal wall and the central path leading to the small figures give structure and control to the exuberant, natural setting.

Louis-Maurice Boutet de MONVEL France 1850-1913

66

Portrait of Paul Mounet c.1875 oil on canvas

Paul Mounet trained as a doctor, but at the age of 33 gave up medicine to become an actor. The artist has painted a formal three-quarter length pose with emphasis on the hands and face. The influence of Degas can be seen in the almost monochromatic palette and sketchy handling of paint. The Auckland City Art Gallery wishes to express its thanks to the associate sponsors of

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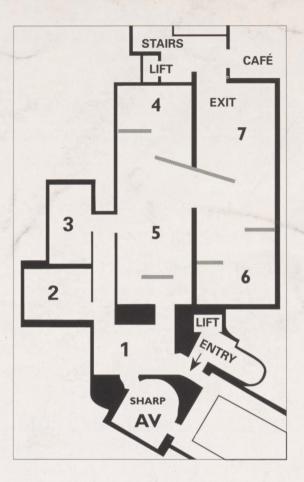
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EXHIBITION DETAILS

Hours

Last admission and ticket sales 50 minutes before Gallery closing. Please allow for queuing time.

Photography is not permitted in the exhibition.

The **AcoustiguideTM Recorded Tour** of the exhibition provides an informative commentary on key paintings and can be hired at the exhibition entrance. Acoustiguide prices are: Adult – \$5, Shared – \$8, Concession – \$3.

Exhibition tours run from 11am – 4pm daily. The Docents will provide guided tours as well as talks on single works in the exhibition.

The **Sharp Audio -Visual Introduction** screens free in the AV room, near the upstairs entrance to the exhibition. Duration: 10 minutes.

The Rembrandt to Renoir **Exhibition Shop** (in the Gallery foyer) offers a wide range of high-quality exhibition merchandise including cards, reproductions and posters and the official exhibition catalogue.

The Rembrandt to Renoir **Souvenir Catalogue** (\$29.95) features fullcolour reproductions of every painting in the exhibition with detailed information about each artist and their work. Works in the catalogue are numbered in the same order as works in this checklist.

The **Gallery Café** serves excellent snacks and light meals. Open from 10am until 30 minutes before Gallery closing time.