The Coronation of the Virgin marks the final episode of the legend of the mother of Jesus, that of her ultimate glorification after her bodily assumption into heaven. The episode first appears in medieval sources, but it was not until the thirteenth century that the scene in which Christ places the crown on his mother’s head is explicitly illustrated in monumental painting and sculpture. Mary usually is represented seated on the same throne as her son and to his right as he crowns her with his right hand. [1] This scheme, which subsequently underwent some changes, especially in Tuscany, [2] was faithfully followed by Venetian painters throughout the fourteenth century and beyond. The panel in the National Gallery of Art is one of the earliest representations of the subject that has come down to us from the Veneto region. [3] An iconographic innovation introduced here, one that Paolo Veneziano (Venetian, active 1333 - 1358) subsequently revived, is the representation of the celestial spheres that can be seen behind the cloth of honor in the background. [4]

The Coronation of the Virgin in Washington originally must have formed part of a larger complex. No evidence has yet been found of other panels with which it might have belonged. But there are good grounds for assuming that it would have been flanked by a series of stories of Christ or stories of the Virgin, arranged in two superimposed tiers, rather than by standing figures of saints, as found, for instance, in polyptychs of the full maturity of Paolo Veneziano. [5] It may also be assumed that the Coronation would have been surmounted by a gable panel representing...
the Crucifixion [6] and that standing figures of saints or prophets would have been placed at the two sides of the upper register (fig. 1) (see also Reconstruction). I think it probable, on grounds of style and measurements, that the panel of the prophets Jeremiah and Daniel and the busts of two Evangelists (fig. 2), formerly in the Cini collection in Venice and now in another private collection, belonged to this latter zone of the polyptych; [7] the panel seems well suited to integrate the upper right-hand part of the polyptych, now lost, of which the Washington Coronation formed the center.

Who was the Master of the Washington Coronation? As regards his possible identification with Martino da Venezia, we can only speak of a working hypothesis suggested by the stylistic affinities between the painting here discussed and those of Paolo, son of Martino, and also bearing in mind the undisputed ascendancy that Paolo’s bottega rapidly succeeded in winning in early fourteenth-century Venetian painting. The fact remains that the artistic profile of the Master of the Washington Coronation remains very uncertain. Art historians now generally agree on the need to exclude his works from the catalog of Paolo Veneziano, to whom they were almost unanimously attributed for some thirty years, beginning with Giuseppe Fiocco (1930–1931), and to whom the Gallery (1985), Francesca Zava Bocazzi (1993), and John Oliver Hand (2004) continued to attribute the Coronation in Washington. [8] But the alternative proposal by Michelangelo Muraro (1965, 1969), who placed the Washington panel at the center of his reconstruction of the oeuvre of an artist he considered the stylistic precursor and perhaps even the elder brother of Paolo, has met with increasing consent since the latter decades of the twentieth century. [9] Opinions differ, however, on the extent of the catalog of the Master of the Washington Coronation. Only three paintings, all chronologically close to the panel dated 1324, are unanimously, or almost unanimously, recognized as his work. They are the Madonna and Child no. 1604 in the Musei Civici in Padua; [10] the painted crucifix in the Istituto Ellenico in San Giorgio dei Greci in Venice; [11] and the fragment of a Crucifixion that surfaced at an auction sale in Rome in 1974, but which has since gone untraced. [12] To this small group a number of other works can, in my view, be added. These include one other dated painting: namely, the altar frontal of the Blessed Leone Bembo now at the treasury of the Church of Saint Blase in Vodnjan (Dignano d’Istria) in Croatia, painted for the Venetian church of San Sebastiano in 1321. Usually ascribed to Paolo Veneziano, [13] the panel provides further evidence of the essential stylistic continuity between the manner of Paolo and that of the older master.
The two painters, however, should not be confused. From his earliest works (those datable between the second and early third decade of the century, such as the scenes from the life of the Virgin in the Musei Civici at Pesaro [14] and the frescoes on the triumphal arch and nave of the church of San Fermo at Verona), Paolo Veneziano displays a more spontaneous elegance in the movement of his figures, more fluent linear rhythms in his design, and more delicate passages of chiaroscuro in his modeling. In other words, he reveals a style akin to but more modern—more attuned to the Gothic manner—than that of the Master of the Washington Coronation. In the years in which Paolo made his appearance on the scene, the activity of our anonymous master is attested to by works in which the forms tend to be more incisive and in which any cultivation of elegance in gesture, or gothicizing animation in calligraphic rhythm, is muted. Instead, the author of the Washington Coronation dedicates particular attention to the corporeal substance of his figures, which in general seem more restricted in movement and more reserved in comportment than those that populate the paintings of Paolo Veneziano.

The results of the master’s activity in the 1310s, or slightly before, are probably the Crucifixion in the Serbian Orthodox church of Split (Spalato); [16] the two fragments of an altarpiece—one with three, the other with four figures of saints—now in the Pinacoteca Civica in Forlì; [17] and the so-called Madonna delle stelle in the church of Santi Maria e Donato in Murano. [18] These paintings are still strongly indebted to the classicizing aspirations of the Palaeologan Renaissance. But instead of cultivating the formal complexities and agitated rhythms of Byzantine painting of his day, the artist seems to draw inspiration from the powerful firmness of the bodies and the incisive figurative style of the painted images of previous decades. What remains of the important cycle of frescoes in the church of San Zan Degolà in Venice probably belongs to a slightly earlier phase in the master’s career, to the years around the turn of the century. These frescoes are variously attributed and dated, [19] but it seems to me difficult to doubt their very close stylistic affinity with the group of paintings just cited. They are truly superb examples of the painter’s sophisticated figurative culture, influenced not by Giotto (Florentine, c. 1265 - 1337) (as has sometimes been suggested) but by the neo-Hellenistic figurative art developed in Constantinople and also in other centers of the “Byzantine Commonwealth” since the 1260s. [20] These works are preceded in date by the vigorous language of some other paintings in which the artist strives to create strong effects of plastic relief and to present his figures in illusionistically convincing architectural settings. I refer to such works as the Madonna and Child
with Donors [fig. 3] in the Pushkin Museum in Moscow [21] and the busts of apostles from the iconostasis of Caorle Cathedral. [22] In particular, the articulation of forms in the latter, with zones of color almost geometrical in regularity, and their modeling with energetic brushstrokes and sudden flashes of white highlights suggest that they were executed within the last decade of the thirteenth century.

The fact that works of such importance had been commissioned from the artist some two to three decades before he executed the painting now in Washington shows that the Master of the Washington Coronation must have become a well-established painter by the time of its creation, even if he still proposed very different figurative ideas than those of his full maturity. If the artist followed a decidedly “philo-Byzantine” orientation in his initial phase, in his paintings of the 1320s he draws closer to the classicism pursued by Giotto and other artists of central Italy. In works such as the panel now in Washington (dated 1324) he aspires to a figural style characterized by gothicizing elegance of movement and fluency in linear rhythms [fig. 4]. These paintings reveal an undeniable kinship with the first works attributed to Paolo Veneziano. It is therefore probable that the elderly master shared a workshop around this time with the rising star of fourteenth-century Venetian painting. [23]

Miklós Boskovits (1935–2011)
March 21, 2016

COMPARATIVE FIGURES
fig. 1 Reconstruction of a dispersed polyptych by the Master of the Washington Coronation: a. The Coronation of the Virgin; b. Two Apostles and the Prophets Jeremiah and Ezekiel (?) (fig. 2)

fig. 2 Master of the Washington Coronation, Two Apostles and the Prophets Jeremiah and Ezekiel (?), 1324, tempera on panel, formerly Vittorio Cini collection, Venice

fig. 4 Detail, Master of the Washington Coronation, *The Coronation of the Virgin*, 1324, tempera on poplar, National Gallery of Art, Washington, Samuel H. Kress Collection
RECONSTRUCTION

Click on any panel in the altarpiece reconstruction below to see an enlarged version of the image. Color reproductions in the reconstruction indicate panels in the National Gallery of Art collection.

Reconstruction of a dispersed polyptych by the Master of the Washington Coronation:

a. The Coronation of the Virgin
b. Two Apostles and the Prophets Jeremiah and Ezekiel (?) (Entry fig. 2)

NOTES


[2] On paintings by Tuscan artists in which Christ crowns Mary generally with

A fresco in the church of Santi Fermo e Rustico in Verona representing the Coronation of the Virgin must date several years before 1324. Now much damaged, it was rightly restored to the young Paolo Veneziano (Venetian, active 1333 - 1358) by Andrea De Marchi (2004) with a dating to the early third decade. The painting, executed c. 1320 according to the present writer (see Boskovits 2009), is similar in iconography to the Coronation in Washington, but the composition, adjusted to the oblong shape of the frescoed space, is densely thronged with angels to the sides of the throne. Very similar to the composition of the present panel is the embroidered antependium from the cathedral of Krk (Veglia) in Croatia, now in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London (cf. Gamulin 1964). The work is difficult to date but presumably originated in years not far removed from the execution of the painting discussed here. Andrea De Marchi (2004) kindly brought to my attention another early representation of the subject, a now fragmentary fresco of the Coronation of the Virgin in Gemona Cathedral in Friuli, datable to the 1320s. See Andrea De Marchi, “La prima decorazione della chiesa francescana,” in *I santi Fermo e Rustico: Un culto e una chiesa, per il XVII centenario del loro martirio (304–2004)*, ed. Paolo Golinelli and Caterina Gemma Brenzoni (Verona, 2004), 205–206; Miklós Boskovits, “Paolo Veneziano: Riflessioni sul percorso, 1,” *Arte cristiana* 97 (2009): 83; Grgo Gamulin, “Alcune proposte per Maestro Paolo,” *Emporium* 139 (1964): 151–153.

As found in polyptych no. 21 of the Gallerie dell’Accademia in Venice and in the fragmentary panel of the Museo di Palazzo Venezia in Rome. The motif of the star-studded celestial sphere is also present in the antependium of Krk and the fresco of Gemona cited in the previous note. Cf. Rodolfo Pallucchini, ed., *La pittura veneziana del Trecento* (Venice, 1964), figs. 144 and 183.

Cf. the altarpieces of San Pantalon at Venice, that of the stories of Saint Lucy at Krk (Croatia), and polyptych no. 21 of the Accademia in Venice. The five small panels with stories of the Virgin in the Museo Civico in Pesaro probably come from a similar polyptych. Cf. Rodolfo Pallucchini, ed., *La pittura veneziana del Trecento* (Venice, 1964), figs. 19–23.

Although most Venetian polyptychs of the fourteenth century have come
down to us either disassembled or incomplete, two altarpieces painted by Paolo Veneziano—in the Bishop’s Palace of Krk and the (now dismembered) polyptych from the Collegiata of Pirano (on loan to the Museo di Palazzo Venezia in Rome)—still retain a gable panel with the Crucifixion. Another panel that retains its upper Crucifixion is the small altarpiece in the Galleria Nazionale in Parma, on which see Rodolfo Pallucchini, ed., La pittura veneziana del Trecento (Venice, 1964), figs. 48, 162, 74.

[7] Rodolfo Pallucchini (1964) published the panel, citing its provenance as the collection of the art historian Detlev von Hadeln (1878–1935) in Florence and its size as 26 × 90 cm. According to Pallucchini, the panel in question is a work by Paolo Veneziano dating to c. 1330 and must have originally formed part of the predella of a now disassembled polyptych. Michelangelo Muraro (1969) accepted that proposal, although he did not exclude the alternative suggestion that the four figures originally belonged to “una piccola iconostasi” (a small iconostasis). More recently, Mauro Lucco (1992) included the painting in the catalog of the Master of Caorle, the conventional name for an artist whose outlines perfectly coincide, in my view, with those of the Master of the Washington Coronation. See Rodolfo Pallucchini, ed., La pittura veneziana del Trecento (Venice, 1964), 29, 250, fig. 65; Michelangelo Muraro, Paolo da Venezia (Milan, 1969), 151–152; Mauro Lucco, “Maestro di Caorle,” in La Pittura nel Veneto: il Trecento, ed. Mauro Lucco, 2 vols. (Milan, 1992), 2:537. The alternation of full-length prophets and half-figure apostles would seem to exclude the alleged provenance of the former Cini collection panel either from a predella or from an iconostasis. Yet just such an alternation of painted figures of different scale is found in the upper register of various polyptychs from Venice or from the Veneto, e.g., that of Santa Chiara, a work by Paolo Veneziano now in the Accademia in Venice; that of Guariento now in the J. Paul Getty Museum in Los Angeles; or that of Giusto de’ Menabuoi in the baptistery of Padua; see Pallucchini (1964), figs. 137, 315, 399. The proportions of the individual panels of the former Cini painting, less squat than those of the predellas of Venetian altarpieces of the period, also suggest that they are more likely to belong to the upper register of an altarpiece. As regards its possibly belonging to the Washington Coronation, I can only make a tentative hypothesis, given that I am only familiar with the work from photographs; however, the stylistic features of the two paintings show that they belong to the same chronological phase of the painter, and even their proportional relations make their common origin plausible. In fact the lost laterals of the Coronation, to judge from the still intact polyptychs of Paolo Veneziano’s earliest phase (such as the altarpiece in Krk and the polyptych of Santa Chiara now in the Accademia in Venice), must have been only slightly broader than the centerpiece.

[8] Following its late nineteenth-century attribution—by whom remains

[9] Michelangelo Muraro, “Maestro Paolo da Venezia: Fortuna critica,” Ateneo veneto 3 (1965): 92, 96; Michelangelo Muraro, Paolo da Venezia (Milan, 1969), 21, 26, 28–30, 157–159 et passim, pls. 1–2. Lazarev (1965) was the first to reunite the Washington Coronation with the Madonna no. 1604 in the Musei Civici in Padua and with the Madonna (no. I. str. 141) in the National Museum in Belgrade, classifying them as works of a predecessor, perhaps even the master, of Paolo Veneziano. The same scholar (1966) further explained that it was Muraro who had convinced him in the course of a conversation that the painting in the National Gallery of Art should be excluded from Paolo’s catalog. See Viktor Nikiti Lazarev, “Saggi sulla pittura veneziana dei secoli XIII–XIV: La maniera greca e il problema della scuola cretese,” Arte veneto 19 (1965): 24–26, 31 n. 62; Viktor Nikiti Lazarev, “Review of La pittura veneziana del Trecento by R. Pallucchini,” The Art Bulletin 48 (1966): 120–121. Muraro himself then tried to reconstruct the production of the Master of the Washington Coronation, assigning him not only the panels in Padua and Belgrade but also the Madonna no. 7212 in the Pushkin Museum in Moscow, the above-mentioned fragment with figures of saints and prophets formerly in the Cini collection in Venice, and the painted crucifix now in the church of San Giorgio dei Greci in Venice. Some other works that Muraro ascribed to the anonymous master, whom he hypothetically identified with Marco, brother of Paolo, should rather be ascribed to other hands, according to the present writer: the Madonna in Belgrade; the painted crucifix in the monastery of the Benedictine nuns at
Trogir (Traù); and that in the Borla collection at Trino Vercellese all probably should be considered youthful works by Paolo himself. For these works, see Rosa D’Amico and Tatjana Bošnjak, in Il Trecento adriatico: Paolo Veneziano e la pittura tra Oriente e Occidente, ed. Francesca Flores d’Arcais and Giovanni Gentili (Cinisello Balsamo, Milan, 2002), 144; Grgo Gamulin, The Painted Crucifixes in Croatia (Zagreb, 1983), 120 and pl. IV; Rodolfo Pallucchini, ed., La pittura veneziana del Trecento (Venice, 1964), 48 and fig 156. The antependium in the monastery of the Benedictine sisters at Zadar (Zara) and the mosaics of the baptistery of San Marco in Venice are presumably the work of other, as yet unidentified Venetian artists of the period. As for the cartoon for the stained-glass window with the figure of the Baptist in the lower church of San Francesco at Assisi, I think it is attributable to Jacopo Torriti. Cf. Alessandro Tomei, Iacobus Torriti pictor: Una vicenda figurativa del tardo Duecento romano (Rome, 1990), 68.


Franca Pellegrini (Rome, 1989), 77–79. Francesca Flores d’Arcais claimed to detect—erroneously, in my view—differences between this panel and the Coronation in Washington, “soprattutto nella maggiore corposità della Madonna padovana...a differenza della morbiddissima ed elegante struttura delle figure Kress [i.e., the figures of the Washington panel] avvolte in vesti che molto più si legano alla tradizione bizantina...” (above all in the greater solidity of the Paduan Madonna...as distinguished from the soft and elegant structure of the Kress figures, wrapped in draperies much more closely tied to the Byzantine tradition). Francesca Flores d’Arcais, in Il Trecento adriatico: Paolo Veneziano e la pittura tra Oriente e Occidente, ed. Francesca Flores d’Arcais and Giovanni Gentili (Cinisello Balsamo, Milan, 2002), 142.


[12] Cf. Christie’s, Rome, May 20, 1974, lot. 73. Measuring 53 × 73 cm, it is a fragment of the lower part of a panel depicting the Crucifixion. The sale catalog linked this work with the circle of the painter of the Washington Coronation, and Carla Travi later inserted it in the catalog of the Master of Caorle (alternative name of the Master of the Washington Coronation). Carla Travi, “Il Maestro del trittico di Santa Chiara: Appunti per la pittura veneta di primo Trecento,” Arte cristiana 80 (1992): 96 n. 57.


I santi Fermo e Rustico: Un culto e una chiesa, per il XVII centenario del loro martirio (304–2004), ed. Paolo Golinelli and Caterina Gemma Brenzoni (Verona, 2004), 199–219. De Marchi (206) dated the frescoed decoration of the church in Verona to the early 1320s, in a period “in cui il giovanissimo Paolo sembra muoversi ancora sotto tutela del Maestro dell’Incoronazione del 1324, forse suo padre Martino” (in which the very young Paolo seems still to be moving under the tutelage of the Master of the 1324 Coronation, perhaps his father Martino). But a slightly earlier dating, to the end of the second decade, should not be excluded. Paolo died between 1358 and 1362, so he probably would not have been all that young around 1315.


[19] Discussed by Rodolfo Pallucchini, ed., La pittura veneziana del Trecento (Venice, 1964), 10, figs. 2–4, as examples of a “bizantinismo...[che] sembra decantarsi in un classicismo ellenistico, mediante una costruzione intensamente plastica della forma...alla fine del Duecento” (Byzantinism which seems to decant itself into a Hellenistic classicism by means of an intensely plastic construction of forms...at the end of the thirteenth century), the San Zan Degolà frescoes were interpreted as an “announcement of the art of Paolo Veneziano” by Michelangelo Muraro, “Antichi affreschi veneziani,” in Le meraviglie del passato (Verona, 1954), 688. Sergio Bettini (1954) noted their kinship with the mosaic dated 1277 on the ciborium of the Basilica Eufrasiana in Parenzo (Istria), and Italo Furlan (2002) dated them even earlier, to c. 1260. According to Luciano Bellosi, on the other hand (1985), the architectural settings of these frescoes were “troppo solide e concrete per non postulare un precedente assiatische” (too concrete and solid
not to postulate a precedent [for them] in Assisi, and this implied a dating to the early years of the fourteenth century. A late thirteenth-century date had already been postulated by Lazarev (1965), the first to compare the San Zan Degolà cycle with the Madonna in the Pushkin Museum in Moscow and the Washington Coronation, followed by Boskovits (1989), who included in the master’s oeuvre, in addition to the aforesaid works, the panels in Caorle (for which see also note 22 below). Travi (1994) then categorically affirmed the common authorship of the frescoes and the group of paintings formerly combined with the Washington Coronation under the conventional name of the Master of Caorle. See Sergio Bettini, “I mosaici dell’atrio di San Marco e il loro seguito,” Arte veneta 8 (1954): 7–24; Italo Furlan, in Il Trecento adriatico: Paolo Veneziano e la pittura tra Oriente e Occidente, ed. Francesca Flores d’Arcais and Giovanni Gentili (Cinisello Balsamo, Milan, 2002), 118; Luciano Bellosi, La pecora di Giotto (Turin, 1985), 147 n. 93, 214; Viktor Nikiti Lazarev, “Saggi sulla pittura veneziana dei secoli XIII–XIV: La maniera greca e il problema della scuola cretese,” Arte veneta 19 (1965): 24–26, 31 n. 62; Miklós Boskovits, “Pittura e miniatura a Milano: Duecento a primo Trecento” in La nuova città dal Comune alla Signoria, ed. Carlo Bertelli, Il millennio ambrosiano (Milan, 1989), 67 n. 68; Carla Travi, “Su una recente storia della pittura del Veneto nel Trecento,” Arte cristiana 82 (1994): 71.


[22] Rodolfo Pallucchini, ed., La pittura veneziana del Trecento (Venice, 1964), 59–60 and figs. 203–204, published the six panels in question, with busts of apostles; he attributed them to a Master of Caorle. In his view, this master was a follower of Paolo during the phase of his full maturity. Michelangelo Muraro, Paolo da Venezia (Milan, 1969), 109–110, in contrast, thought that these penetrating images of apostles are even later in date, ascribing them

[23] Although various scholars have expressed doubt, I think Rodolfo Pallucchini (1964) was right to see the hand of the young Paolo in the figures of the two tiny donors painted kneeling at the feet of the wooden relief of San Donato in the altarpiece at Murano, a work dated 1310 and hence the earliest testimony of the artist’s activity. See Rodolfo Pallucchini, ed., La pittura veneziana del Trecento (Venice, 1964), 19 and figs. 16–18. Apart from the paintings cited in notes 3–5 above, I think that Paolo’s initial phase also should include some paintings significantly attributed in the past to the Master of the National Museum in Belgrade (inv. I str. 141). Cf. Rosa D’Amico and Tatjana Bošnjak, in Il Trecento adriatico: Paolo Veneziano e la pittura tra Oriente e Occidente, ed. Francesca Flores d’Arcais and Giovanni Gentili (Cinisello Balsamo, Milan, 2002), 144–145. These include two painted crucifixes, one in the monastery of the Benedictine nuns at Trogir and the other in the Borla collection at Trino Vercellese (see above note 9).

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The painting was executed on a two-member, vertically grained poplar panel. [1] Mario Modestini thinned and cradled the panel during a restoration treatment in 1953. [2] The x-radiographs reveal that four knots were cut out of the panel and replaced with insets, and the areas were covered with pieces of fabric. The artist applied the paint on a moderately thick gesso ground, apparently without the help of a preparatory underdrawing. The main lines of the draperies were incised into the gesso, but they do not correspond to the gilded highlights of the mantles of Christ and of the Virgin in the painting. The artist used green underpaint in the flesh tones and mordant gilding on top of the paint to decorate the draperies. The upper part of the painted area terminates in a mixtilinear arch placed within an ogival arch with crocketed ornament. The spandrels to its side, forming the upper angles of the wooden support, were originally covered by the frame and therefore were not gilded or painted but only gessoed. In these areas the artist
wiped his brushes and, on the left side, sketched a pinnacle-shaped form (perhaps a detail of the original frame), discovered after the removal of the surviving remainder of the frame. The painted surface is generally in fair condition. A considerable number of small scattered losses appear in the central part of the gold ground as well as in the draperies (especially in the Virgin’s mantle), whereas along the bottom edge of the panel the paint is irregularly fractured, obliterating the riser of the dais. An old photograph, taken in the late nineteenth century [fig. 1], [3] shows the picture covered with dirt and darkened varnish. Another photo [fig. 2], made before the 1953 treatment, proves that in the meantime the painting was probably treated. [4] During the last recorded treatment, another discolored varnish was removed and the losses were inpainted.
TECHNICAL NOTES


[3] This photo (Naya, no. 880; negative now with Osvaldo Böhm in Venice) is not listed in the catalogs of the photographer Carlo Naya (1816–1882) that I have been able to consult. However, the Catalogo generale dei quadri e
PROVENANCE


[2] Michelangelo Muraro, Paolo da Venezia, Milano, 1969: 157, transmits the reported provenance of the painting from the Broglio collection, annotated on a photograph in the photographic archive of the Biblioteca Berenson at the Villa I Tatti, Florence. The Agnew stockbooks record the painting as no. J0332 and identify the Broglio family member from whom it was purchased.

[3] The Agnew records (kindly confirmed by Venetia Constantine of Agnew's, e-mail, 28 June 2010, in NGA curatorial files) give details about the joint purchase and indicate that Agnew's share in the painting was sold to Heinemann on 16 June.

affreschi esistenti nelle chiese di Venezia published by his firm in 1900 listed negatives numbered above 2000, so the one cited here presumably had been executed some years earlier. See also Provenance note 1.

1952, several months after the February date of the Knoedler bill of sale to the Kress Foundation (see note 4). Constantine speculates that Agnew might have recorded the date when payment for their share was actually received from Heinemann, rather than the date when they made the decision to sell their share. Heinemann often worked in tandem with Knoedler’s, for whom he was at one time managing partner, and may have done so in this instance.

[4] The bill of sale from Knoedler’s to the Kress Foundation for twelve paintings, including this one, is dated 6 February 1952; payment was made in three installments, the final one on 5 September 1952. See also M. Knoedler and Co. Records, accession number 2012.M.54, Getty Research Institute, Los Angeles: Series II, Box 76 (Sales Book No. 16, Paintings, 1945-1953). Copies of the Knoedler bill and sale record are in NGA curatorial files. See also The Kress Collection Digital Archive, https://kress.nga.gov/Detail/objects/2111.

INSCRIPTION FOOTNOTES

[1] The NGA scientific research department analyzed the gilding of the inscription, that of the background, and that of an area of restoration using x-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (see report dated February 9, 1999, in NGA conservation files). All three areas showed the same elements; therefore, this type of analysis could not be used to determine if the inscription is original.

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