Note to Editors:

The revised dates and itinerary for the exhibition Mauritshuis:

Dutch Painting of the Golden Age from the Royal Picture Gallery, The

Hague, are as follows:

National Gallery of Art April 23, 1982 - October 31, 1982

Kimbell Art Museum, Fort Worth, Texas November 20, 1982 - January 30, 1983

The Art Institute of Chicago February 26, 1983 - May 29, 1983

Los Angeles County Museum of Art June 30, 1983 - September 11, 1983

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

NEWS RELEASE

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ADVANCE FACT SHEET

Exhibition:

Mauritshuis: Dutch Painting of the Golden Age from the Royal Picture Gallery, The Hague

Dates:

April 23, 1982 - September 6, 1982

Description:

Forty outstanding examples of 17th-century Dutch painting from the Mauritshuis, the Royal Picture Gallery of The Netherlands, will begin a national tour which coincides with the bicentennial anniversary of Dutch-American diplomatic relations. Johannes Vermeer's Head of a Young Girl, Carl Fabritius' Goldfinch, Frans Hals' Laughing Boy and three masterworks by Rembrandt will be on view, as will paintings by Jan Steen, Jan van Goyen, Jacob van Ruisdael, Gerard ter Borch and other masters from this unsurpassed period of Dutch art.

Itinerary:

After opening at the National Gallery, the exhibition will travel to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (October 6, 1982 - January 30, 1983); the Art Institute of Chicago (February 26, 1983 - May 29, 1983); and the Los Angeles County Museum of Art (June 30, 1983 - September 11, 1983).

Arthur K. Wheelock, Jr., Curator, Dutch Painting, and Dodge Thompson, Executive Curator, National Gallery of Art, worked on organizing the exhibition for the American tour.

Funding:

This exhibition has been made possible at the National Gallery of Art by General Telephone & Electronics Corporation.

Catalogue:

A catalogue containing color illustrations and scholarly entries by Dr. H. R. Hoetink, Director of the Mauritshuis, will accompany the exhibition. The catalogue will describe the paintings, and will provide information about the building and the founder of the Mauritshuis, Johan Maurits.

History of the Mauritshuis:

The exhibition coincides with the proposed restoration of the Mauritshuis. Built between 1633 and 1644 by Pieter Post to the plans of Jacob van Campen, this small palace was originally designed as a home for Johan Maurits, son of Prince Willem The Silent of the House of Orange. The interior scale offers the charm and intimacy of a private home while the exterior provides an excellent example of 17th-century Dutch classical baroque architecture. The building served many uses

before it became a museum: as a seat of the Military High Court; an ambassador's temporary residence; the National Library; and a prison. In 1820 the Mauritshuis was designated as the repository for the Royal Paintings and Curiosities. When the Mauritshuis opened its doors to the public in 1822, it contained more than 100 paintings by masters such as Rembrandt, Holbein, Rubens, van Dyck, Steen, Ostade and Potter. Many of these paintings had belonged to the ruling family of the House of Orange.

History of the Dutch-American Bicentennial:

Beginning April 19, the year 1982 marks the 200th anniversary of the opening of formal diplomatic relations between the United States and The Netherlands: the oldest continuous relationship the United States has experienced with any foreign nation.

On April 19, 1782, John Adams presented his credentials as the first United States minister to The Netherlands thus securing Dutch official recognition of the United States as an independent nation. Within six months, on October 8, 1782, in The Hague, John Adams signed a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, the first agreement between the two countries.

For the first time in three decades, a reigning monarch of The Netherlands will make an official visit to the United States. The state visit by Queen Beatrix and Prince Claus from April 19 to 22 will be a highlight of the bicentennial celebration. The last state visit was by Queen Beatrix's mother, Queen Juliana, in April 1952.

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