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Fig. 4. Perspective "translation" of boating scene from the tomb of Queen Meresankh III

of perspective and the addition of appropriate scenery — the latter the only element in which the "translator" has given some rein to imagination — it has only been necessary to make changes in scale and to fill in certain details which had been omitted as non-essential by the Egyptian draughtsman. The construction of the reed canoe with its plank deck has been indicated according to the best available archaeological evidence. The boat itself has been made large enough to support the load which it has to carry, although one is inclined to feel somewhat nervous as to its stability, and it should perhaps have been drawn broader in the beam. The young boatman has been increased to a size at which he might be supposed to have the strength for handling such a craft.

The costumes of the women present several points of interest. For example, we know from the study of statues in the round that both breasts were actually covered by the women's dresses of the Old Kingdom. The fact that in relief representations one breast is normally shown is attributable to the fact that these two-dimensional pictures were a combination of profile and front view, in which the desire to show the cut of the dress conflicted with the necessity of representing the contours of the body. Similarly, the statues tell us that the bottom of the dress was not as skin-tight as the reliefs indicate. Here, too, there is a conflict between the desire to show the forms of leg and ankle, and the fact that the clothing actually hid them. There is, as a matter of fact, some evidence to indicate that

figure drawing entailed two stages, or at least mental processes, first the rendering of the figure itself, and then the application of clothing to it. The garment worn by the smaller woman was once painted, and sufficient color remains on the original to show that the dress was covered with a net of beadwork. The decorative tie with streamers, shown at the side of the head in the tomb relief, was actually at the back of the fillet and does not show in the perspective drawing. The dress of the older woman was quite plain, but a wig was worn over the natural hair, and this was indicated in the tomb relief only by a difference in color. DOWS DUNHAM.

#### Hanford Lyman Story

THE sudden death of Mr. Story on June 18 terminated thirty-five years of devoted service to the Museum. Mr. Story joined the staff in 1904 and since 1914 had been Registrar, ably handling the details of this exacting work. He was sent to Greece in 1910-11 to assist Mr. B. H. Hill, Director of the American School at Athens, and to Egypt in 1914-15 and again in 1920-21 to assist Dr. G. A. Reisner, Director of the Museum's excavations. Only a short time before his death he had returned from a holiday trip to Egypt, Palestine, Italy, France, and England. His unassuming good will toward all fellow men contributed to his human contacts that touch of nature which makes men conscious of their common kinship and which will make his loss the more keenly felt by his many friends.

A. S.