



Charles Fouqueray (1869-1956): "sea Salvage" 1939



450 EUR

Period : 20th century

Condition : Bon état

Material : Paper

Width : 20

Height : 30

<https://www.proantic.com/en/725692-charles-fouqueray-1869-1956-quotsea-salvagequot-1939.html>

Description

Charles FOUQUERAY (1869-1956): "Rescue at sea"; watercolor, signed lower right, dated 1939, 30 x 20 cm Charles Dominique Fouqueray, born April 23, 1869 in Mans, and died March 28, 1956 in Paris, is a French painter, illustrator, lithographer and poster artist. Son of a baker from Le Mans from Fouras (Charente-Maritime), Charles Fouqueray was admitted in 1887 to the École des beaux-arts in Paris, where he was a pupil of Alexandre Cabanel and Fernand Cormon. Fouqueray wanted to be admitted to the Naval School, but was unable to do so because of his low level in mathematics.¹ In 1889, he exhibited at the Salon des Artistes Français. After his marriage to Alice Jansé in 1893, he divided his time and his activity as a painter between Paris and Fouras, where he owned a house. Career

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Enamored of maritime life, his painting is strongly inspired by it. His desire to obtain the title of painter of the Navy was very quickly asserted. He made his first 1895 request to the Minister of the Navy and the Colonies without success, and repeated his request in 1902. He was finally appointed official painter of the Navy in 1908. He exhibited at the Salon (third class medal and travel grant for Belgium and the Netherlands). Selling few canvases, he accepts orders for decorations of official buildings in Charente. From 1890 he collaborated on the magazine *Le Monde Illustré*, then later on *L'Illustration*, *The Sphere*, *The Graphic*, *The Illustrated London news*. He gradually became an illustrator for works, including the *Historical Album of the Army and the Navy*, as well as many novels and literary works. His work is inspired by historical facts from the past (the Battle of Trafalgar, for example). He appeared at the Universal Exhibition of 1902. Attracted by the travels and the colonies which inspired his most famous works, he obtained the Rosa Bonheur Prize in 1909, the Gold Medal for Engraving in 1920 and the Indochine Prize in 1914. But the war keeps him in Europe and he can not leave until 1921. We find him in Greece, in Egypt during the attack on the Suez Canal, or on board patrol trawlers chasing German submarines. . Charles Fouqueray made two great trips to the Middle East (1917-1918) then to Greece, Turkey, Syria and Palestine in 1919. He brought back thousands of watercolor drawings from these trips which would inspire his later paintings. Between 1917 and 1924, he made numerous trips to the Arabian Peninsula. He left an abundant and varied work of his passage in this region. If, at the beginning of his career, his work was closer to history and genre painting, it is his orientalist style that brings him notoriety. Orders poured in for posters, lithographs, and illustrations of books. He decorated the town hall of Niort and created decorative panels for the 1922 National Colonial Exhibition in Marseille,

as well as several postage stamps. In 1929, he received a commission for the hotel of the Emperor of Annam in Paris, avenue de Lamballe, and was responsible for carrying out the fresco in the room of the municipal council of Montreuil (Seine-Saint-Denis). He decorated other town halls, such as those of Fouras, Bourget, Vincennes, Montreuil, and other buildings such as the Palais des Congrès de Buenos-Aires (1932), the Cathedral of Gaspé in Canada (1933) and the Palace of Fontainebleau (1943) 4. The French Navy demonstrates the painter's interest in Saudi Arabia by ordering three masterful paintings from him. The first, *Les Quais d'El Waldi*, was exhibited at the 1943 Salon. It is kept at the Cercle naval de Toulon. The second, entitled *The Landing of the Pilgrims at Dejddah*, is not localized. As for the last, *Pèlerin à Jeddah*, it was exhibited at the 1946 Salon. It also participated in the decoration of many ships of the Navy, including the *Duquesne*. President of the Colonial Society of French Artists, he is also at the origin of the Society of Fine Arts of the Sea. He participates in numerous group exhibitions. He was a member of the jury at the Colonial Exhibition of 1931 in Paris. At the outbreak of the Second World War, the painter, then aged 70, still accepted boarding missions for the French Navy or the direction of camouflages between 1939 and 1940. He took refuge during the occupation with the painter in marine Raoul du Gardier. After the war, he continued to illustrate books (Claude Farrère, Jules Verne), and published collections of watercolors, including *Jonques et sampans*. Charles Fouqueray died on March 28, 1956 in Paris while he was working on the decoration of the town hall of Le Bourget. Honors and distinctions: Charles Fouqueray is present in many museums in France and around the world. Among his students is Maurice Ménardeau.