



Beautiful Oil / Canvas Ile Au Moine Golf Morbihan Brittany Pierre Emile Lelong (1908-1935)

1 500 EUR



Signature : Pierre LELONG

Period : 20th century

Condition : Très bon état

Material : Oil painting

Width : 61 cm

Height : 46 cm

<https://www.proantic.com/en/730150-beautiful-oil-canvas-ile-au-moine-golf-morbihan-brittany-pierre-emile-lelong-1908-1935.html>

Description

Pierre Emile Lelong was born in 1908 in Neuilly-sur-Seine . His father, Albert Lelong, was an Alsatian soldier; his mother, Marie Odette Collot, came from a Parisian family. She died at the age of six at the outbreak of the First World War in 1914. Pierre was raised largely by his grandmother, Madeleine Collot and his great-aunt Huguette. He began drawing and painting at an early age. In the 1920s, he attended classes at the Atelier Julien in Paris, but stopped painting in his late teens and early twenties when he had to do his military service. After completing his tour of duty, he went to work for an insurance company, the Mutualité Agricole, where he had a successful career and was able to travel during his holidays. Around 1933, he started painting again and in 1935 rented a studio in Montmartre (91, rue

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La Fontaine

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Caulaincourt). He continued to work for the insurance company and to travel. His work appeared in newspapers and magazines. He exhibited his work for the first time at the Salon des Indépendants in 1935, and as part of a group at the Galerie Rotgé. He later destroyed many of his early works, so few paintings from this period survive. Pierre Lelong married Marie-Rose Salvatori, whose family came from Trinidad, in July 1938, and the couple spent four months in Trinidad shortly after the wedding. In 1939, he moved his studio to 30 quai de Passy (later President Kennedy Avenue). When the Second World War broke out, he became a liaison officer for a British regiment. He was taken prisoner in Dunkirk and sent to the Oflag IV-D camp near Dresden . He spent his time drawing his fellow prisoners and the events in the camp. He was then transferred to an outpost of Stalag IV-A in Zittau near the Czech border. After at least one failed escape attempt, he succeeded in 1942 and returned to France, where he transformed his sketches into a book *A Life in Camp*, published in 1943. He spent the rest of the war in Trinidad with his wife's family. During this period (1943-45) he worked on his painting technique, which had been interrupted by his previous military service and professional career. He and his wife moved to New York after the war, where their only son, Jean-François, was born. The family returned to France in 1947 and Lelong took up a studio at 10, rue des Batignolles. At the end of the 1940s, he produced illustrations for various magazines, including *Cavalcade* , *Paysage* , *La Pensée Française* , *Lisez-moi* , *Champs-Élysées* , *Paris-Dimanche* and *Fantasia* . Galerie Doucet organised a personal exhibition for Pierre Lelong in 1950. Afterwards, he exhibited more and more frequently: the Salon d'Automne, the Salon de la Peinture à l'Eau, the Salon des Indépendants, the Salon du Dessin. His work is more and more known and in 1956, he is invited to make a portrait of the composer Jacques Ibert . He was also commissioned to

paint frescoes for several institutional clients. He spent most summers in the south of France and created a large number of works depicting boats, beaches, bathers and towns in the south. A fall from a horse in March 1961 led to a hospital stay, but he recovered and continued to paint. A monograph on his work by Gerard Mourgue was published later that year. He exhibited at the Salon des Peintres Témoins de Leur Temps in 1963. In 1966, he moved to a studio at 74, rue des Plantes, in the 14th arrondissement. As abstract art became more popular, he wrote articles defending figurative art, including "Pourquoi je suis figuratif" in *Connaissance des Hommes* in 1971. He was awarded the Grand Prix des Peintres Témoins de Leur Temps in 1973 after a successful exhibition at the Galerie Minet. A retrospective of his work was held in Nice in 1974 at the Palais de la Méditerranée. His last major exhibition took place at the Galerie d'art de la Place Beauvau in 1980, a series of works representing the city of Paris. His health began to deteriorate the following year and he died on June 29, 1984. Six months later, his only son was killed in a car accident in Morocco . Examples of books illustrated by Pierre Lelong *Une vie de camp*, preface by Henri Curtil, Presses Victor Michel, 1943. *Les cent nouvelles* , special edition produced for the Cercle des Professeurs Bibliophiles de France, 1962. *L'Amour* , edition prepared for Peintres Témoins de Leur Temps, 1964. *Les Français* , edition prepared for Peintres Témoins de Leur Temps, 1966. *La Bruyère de Septembre* , Yves Frontenac, SNPMD Editions, 1972. *L'Escalier de la Nuit* , Yves Frontenac, SNPMD, 1973. *L'Art d'Aimer*, Ovid, Moulin de Vauboyen - Pierre de Tartas. 1973. *L'Art d'Aimer*, Ovid, translation Pirault des Chaumes, Editions Roissard, 1979. Fine Arts Prize, 1945. Othon Friesz Prize, finalist, 1952. Portier Prize, 1955. Prize of the Biennale of Menton, 1957. Knight of the Legion of Honour, 1959. Grand Prix des Peintres Témoins de Leur Temps, 1972. Solo exhibitions Galerie Maurice Deuillet,

Paris, 1958. Carlier Gallery, Paris, 1959.
Leicester Galleries, London, 1960. Carlier
Gallery, Paris, 1961. Galerie Walter, New York,
1967. Mirage Gallery, Montpellier, 1968. Carlier
Gallery, Paris, 1969. Walter Gallery, New York,
1970. Distelheim Galleries, Chicago, 1971.
Squarcifichi Gallery, Tokyo, 1972. Place
Beauvau Art Gallery, Paris, 1972. Gallery 65,
Cannes, 1973. Galerie d'art de la Place Beauvau,
Paris, 1973. Retrospective, Palais de la
Méditerranée, Nice, 1974. Place Beauvau Art
Gallery, Paris, 1976. Galerie de Noyers, Yonne,
1977. Place Beauvau Art Gallery, Paris, 1978.
Squarcifichi Gallery, Tokyo, 1979. Place
Beauvau Art Gallery, Paris, 1980. Triade Gallery,
Barbizon, 1987. Pierre Emile Lelong -
https://fr.qaz.wiki/wiki/Pierre_Emile_Lelong

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