



PROANTIC
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Félicien Myrbach (1853-1940) A Duel Of Refined, Original Signed Drawing



235 EUR

Signature : Félicien Myrbach (1853-1940)

Period : 19th century

Condition : Bon état

Material : Paper

Width : 23.7

Height : 26.7

Description

Felician Myrbach (1853-1940) The Musketeers bears the monogram "M" on the lower left. Ink and pencil on paper, 26,7 x 23,7 cm in good condition. In a modern frame : 30 x 27 cm. It is probably an illustration project for François Coppée's poem "Duel de Raffinés." (Duel of the refined). It tells how two gentlemen argue about the colour of hair they prefer in women, blond or brunette, and end up fighting a duel. As always with the great illustrator Myrbach, the illustration is perfectly in keeping with the text, which is what makes it possible to identify it here. He leaves the space to be occupied by the text blank on the sheet and arranges his composition accordingly. It is interesting to see the artist imagine his drawing with this constraint. Felician Myrbach (also Felicien de Myrbach, Felician von

Dealer

Remi Fremiot

Old Masters paintings and drawings

Mobile : 0676497593

Metro Poissonnière

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Myrbach, from 1919 Freiherr von Rheinfeld) was born on 9 February 1853 in Zalizhchyky, he died 14 January 1940 in Klagenfurt. He was an Austrian painter, graphic designer and illustrator. He was a founding member of the Vienna Secession and the director of the Applied Arts School in Vienna (now the University of Applied Arts Vienna), and was instrumental in the creation of the Wiener Werkstätte. Myrbach's father was Franz Myrbach (1818-1882), the Administrator of Bukovina in 1865-70. His older brother Franz Xaver (1850-1919) was an economist and professor at the University of Innsbruck. He attended the Theresian Military Academy in 1868-71, graduating as a Leutnant, then at the Academy of Fine Arts, Vienna under August Eisenmenger. In 1875, he joined the 19th Feldjäger Battalion, and in 1877 became an Oberleutnant in the Military Geographic Institute, then, after campaigning in Bosnia in 1878, he taught drawing at the Infantry Cadet School in Vienna. He continued his artistic studies under C R Huber. In 1881, he went on military leave and moved to Paris, retiring totally from the military in 1884 as a Hauptmann, 2nd Class. He stayed in Paris until 1897, working as an illustrator, including illustrating the works of Alphonse Daudet, Victor Hugo and Jules Verne. Myrbach was a founding member of the Vienna Secession in 1897. In the same year, he became the a professor of the Applied Arts School at the Museum of Art and Industry; Arthur von Scala, another reformer Modernist, was made head of the Museum. In 1889, Myrbach became the director of the school. He brought an enthusiastic Modernist attitude and encouraged an integration between art, design and production. He added Koloman Moser and Josef Hoffmann to the staff, amongst other Secession artists. This would lead to the foundation of the Wiener Werkstätte in 1903. Myrbach leant more towards an aesthetic approach than von Scala, but both worked together to bring about their combined vision of successful, popular Austrian applied art. Myrbach was a voice for reform

towards Modernist ideals in the School, which was started 1899 with the support of Alfred Roller, and completed by 1901. The reform of the school has been described as his "lasting merit". Ludwig Hevesi called Myrbach "probably the best [illustrator] in Vienna", partially for his work (with Moser) in the Secession magazine *Ver Sacrum*. Myrbach visited America on a state-funded study trip in 1904, part of which was to represent the Applied Arts School at the 1904 World's Fair in St Louis; from California, he submitted his resignation to the school due to ill health. He moved abroad in 1905, first returning to Paris and providing illustrations for Hachette, and then from 1914 living in Spain, mainly in Barcelona but also spent time in Bilbao. He returned to Austria in 1936. Myrbach created many scenes of military life, as well as bucolic pictures of farmers, horses and forests; as well, his work showed touches of Orientalism.