



Perseus And The Head Of Medusa, After Benvenuto Cellini, Grand Tour Bronze, 19th Century



2 200 EUR

Signature : D'après Benvenuto Cellini

Period : 19th century

Condition : Très bon état

Material : Bronze

Height : 47 cm

Description

Perseus and the Head of Medusa, After Benvenuto Cellini, Bronze from the Grand Tour, 19th Century.

Superb Italian bronze from the 19th century, probably from the Grand Tour, reproducing the famous Perseus and the Head of Medusa by Benvenuto Cellini, located in Florence.

Our bronze is of very fine quality of chiseling with a beautiful reproduction of the many details of this magnificent work.

The patina is remarkable with slightly coppery nuanced tones in the spirit of Renaissance bronzes.

It rests on a marble base.

The whole is superb.

Dealer

Antoine Claeys - Maison du XVème
antiquaire généraliste

Mobile : 06 85 53 27 42

24 grande Rue

Nogent l'Artaud 02 310

dimensions:

47 cm high and 10 cm by 10 cm at the base.

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The story:

Perseus is the son of Danae, daughter of the king of Argos, Acrisios[2]. The latter, warned by an oracle that his grandson will kill him, locks his daughter in a bronze tower, which does not prevent Zeus from seducing her in the form of a shower of gold[3]. Perseus is thus born in secret. Revealed to his grandfather by his cries, he is locked in a chest with his mother and thrown into the waves, which carry them to the island of Seriphos. Both are taken in by a fisherman named Dictys, who raises the boy as his son. As an adult, Perseus is entrusted by Polydectes, the king of the island, with the mission of killing the gorgon Medusa whose gaze petrifies those it reaches. Victorious thanks to the magic weapons given to him by Hermes and Athena, he passes on his way back through Ethiopia, where he meets Princess Andromeda, who must be delivered to a sea monster as punishment for the imprudent words of her mother Cassiopeia. Perseus frees her and marries her. Back in Seriphos, he takes revenge on Polydectes, who tried to rape his mother Danaë. He then returns to his homeland, Argos, which Acrisius fled for fear of the oracle to take refuge in Larissa. However, the king of this city organizes funeral games in which Perseus takes part. By throwing the discus, he accidentally kills Acrisius, who attends the events as a spectator. Out of respect for his deceased grandfather, Perseus exchanges his kingship of Argos for that of Tiryns and gives the island of Seriphos to Dictys.

cf Wikipedia

<https://www.proantic.com/en/1483377-perseus-and-the-head-of-medusa-after-benvenuto-cellini-grand-tour-bronze-19th-century.h.html>