



PROANTIC  
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## The Hoop Player - Jean-léon Gerome (1824-1904)



3 200 EUR

Signature : Gérôme

Period : 20th century

Condition : Très bon état

Material : Bronze

Height : 31,5 cm

Description
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Bronze with gilded patina

Signed on the base "

JL.GEROME "

Cast by " Siot-Decauville Fondateur Paris " (with  
the foundry stamp)

Presented on its original onyx marble base

France

circa 1900

total height 31,5 cm

diameter 13 cm

A similar model is reproduced in « Jean-Léon  
Gérôme, catalogue  
raisonné », Gerald Ackerman, ACR Edition,  
2000, page 388, n° S.21.

Dealer
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Galerie Tourbillon

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catalog:<https://galerietourbillon.com/gerome-jean-leon-la-joueuse-de-cerceau/> Tourbillon Gallery:  
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## Biography

Jean-Léon Gérôme

(1824-1904) was a French painter and sculptor, member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts. He composed Orientalist scenes, mythological, historical and religious. From 1878, he created sculptures, mainly made of polychrome sculptures often depicting genre scenes, characters or allegories.

Promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, Gérôme distinguished at various world exhibitions in which it participated and made figure of official painter to the late nineteenth century. He became a professor at the School of Fine Arts, for nearly forty years, and trained more than 2000 students.

Considered one of the most famous French artists of his time, Jean-Léon Gérôme is one of the leading representatives of academic painting of the Second Empire. After experiencing considerable success and notoriety in his lifetime, his violent hostility vis-à-vis the vanguards, mainly Impressionist, knocking it into oblivion after his death. His work was rediscovered in the late twentieth century.

Very young, Jean-Léon Gérôme showed natural talent for drawing. He continued his studies in Paris in 1841. Later, he became a pupil of the painter Paul Delaroche, whom he accompanied to Italy a few years later. On his return from Italy, he

became known to the Salon of 1847  
by the Young Greeks fighting roosters, canvas  
that already shows his attention  
to authentic detail and for which he received the  
gold medal. He became leader  
of a new movement, the Neo-Greeks.

Gérôme conducted tours in  
Turkey, on the Danube in 1854 and Egypt in  
1857, while completing his numerous  
drawings notebooks. In 1855 he sent to the Expo  
Pifferaro, herds Gardeur,  
Russian Concert and a large painting of The Age  
of Augustus and the birth of  
Jesus Christ , acquired by the Department of  
State. His reputation greatly  
increased the Salon of 1857, where he exhibited  
seven paintings of a kind more  
popular, including The masked ball Exit and The  
Duel Pierrot. In 1859 he sends  
to the Salon a Death of Caesar . In 1861 he  
published Phryne before the  
Areopagus. In the same room, it sends an Oriental  
scene, Egyptian straw chopper  
. His best works were inspired by him Orientalist  
current, based on Egyptian  
and Ottoman subjects.

In 1862, his paintings were experiencing a wide  
distribution, especially due to  
the fact that he married January 17, 1863 Marie  
Goupil, daughter of Adolphe  
Goupil, an editor and renowned art dealer, whom  
gave him four daughters, Jeanne  
(1863 -1914), wife of art dealer Stephen Boussod,  
Suzanne (1867-1941), wife of  
the painter Aimé Morot, Madeleine (1875-1907),  
wife of the publisher Pierre  
Masson, White (1878-1918), and a son, John  
(1864-1891).

Gérôme came late to sculpture.  
He began his official career as a sculptor at the  
1878 World Expo with his

group The Gladiators , inspired by the core group of his painting Pollice verso (1872), the first example of permanent back and forth between his paintings and carved. His groups Anacreon, Bacchus and Love, and statues of Omphale (1887) and Bellona (1892) (this polychrome sculpture in ivory, metal and precious stones, was exposed at the Royal Academy in London and attracted many the attention), Tanagra .

The colors are a technical feature of his sculptures. Gérôme achieved his purposes by either varying materials such as a Bellone , or by directly painting the stone using a tinted wax ( Sarah Bernhardt , 1894-1901). He also began a series of conquerors sculptures, worked in gold, silver and gems: Bonaparte entering Cairo (1897), Timur (1898) and Frederick the Great (1899). It was also Gérôme that must Monument to the Duke of Aumale (1899) in front of the stables in Chantilly. He was the author of The Wounded Eagle monument erected in Waterloo.

Gérôme was often represented in his own paintings in carving (The Labor marble, 1895 Self Portrait Painting the Player bowls, 1901-1902). In 1864 he became professor of painting at the School of Fine Arts in Paris. He taught with Alexandre Cabanel and Isidore Pils. The basis of his teaching is based on the drawing.