

## Sculpture - The Return Of The Swallows, Emile Joseph Nestor Carlier (1849-1927) - Bronze



4 600 EUR

Signature : Émile Joseph Nestor Carlier (1849-1927)

Period: 19th century

Condition: Très bon état

Material : Bronze Length : 25 cm Width : 25 cm

Height: 76 cm

## Description

Important bronze proof with brown patina , representing a young woman captivated by the return of the swallows, by the sculptor Émile Joseph Nestor Carlier (1849-1927) . She is standing, observing the swallow which has just landed at her feet, she is dressed in a traditional corset dress of the time, and her hair is in a bun. The scene illustrates the dreamed harmony between Humans and Nature . Signature of the sculptor "Carlier", hollowed out on the naturalistic oval terrace . Sculpture resting on an oval base in pink marble. Old bronze, period second half of the 19th century, circa 1890. Very good state of conservation and patina. Dimensions: 76 cm x 25 cm x 25 cmEmile Joseph Nestor Carlier (1849-1927) Emile Joseph Nestor Carlier was a famous French academic

Dealer

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sculptor, born in Cambrai in 1849. A pupil at the École des Frères, he attended the "Municipal Drawing School", under the watchful eye of his teachers Berger, father and son. His father, fearful of the hazards of an artist's life, was less than enthusiastic about his son's professional choice. So, in 1864, with his mother's support, he joined the workshop of the Cambrian ornamental sculptor Lecaron, where he learned the trade by sculpting the stones of Cambrai Cathedral. It was during this period that the young apprentice fell from a scaffolding, and owed his salvation only to the strap of his bag, which kept him suspended from the mast. He went to Paris to visit the 1867 World's Fair, which confirmed his vocation as an artist. With no financial support from his parents, he had to do odd jobs and was hired by a furniture maker in the Faubourg Saint-Antoine. He then returned to Cambrai to attend the Academic School in René Fache's studio. A studious and diligent student, his teacher convinced his parents to let him move to Paris, to enter the School of Fine Arts. In 1869 , he received a scholarship from the city of Cambrai, and was admitted to the studio of sculptor Jules Cavelier, who taught him in a rigorously academic manner .The 1870 war interrupted his studies. Exempted from military service, he visited his parents and joined the Montrouge volunteers . After a short military career, he was awarded the military medal by decree on December 31, 1871, following a report by the Minister of War. He then joined François Jouffroy's workshop. He continued his training in François Jouffroy's studio, then at the Académie Julian, in Henri Chapu's studio, where he met up again with his friend from Valenciennes, Léon Fagel. In 1874, he made his debut at the Salon and exhibited there every year thereafter. As a token of his gratitude, he donated his first major work to the town of Cambrai. In 1876, he created a stone statue of the Cambrian chronicler "Enguerrand of Monstrelet", which was erected in a public

garden. It was destroyed by bombing in 1944. He exhibited "Gilliat aux prises avec les pieuvres" (Gilliat grapples with octopuses) which won him a 2nd medal at the 1879 Salon, then "Avant l'Âge de Pierre" (Before the Stone Age) which enabled him to obtain a travel grant and visit Italy in 1881. In Florence, he modeled the sketch for "L"Aveugle et le Paralytique"(The Blind Man and the Paralytic), for which he was awarded the first medal at the 1883 Salon.In 1889 , after winning a gold medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition, he decided to transform his "Gilliat", which he exhibited at the 1890 Salon. His work was bought by the State for the Luxembourg Museum . He became a member of the jury of the French Artists' Fair, and had the rules revised. Joseph Carlier died in Paris on April 11, 1927.