Centaur Abducting A Woman - Aimé-jules Dalou (1838-1902)



18 000 EUR

Signature : Dalou
Period : 19th century
Condition : Très bon état
Material : Bronze
Height : 27 cm

Description

A bronze group sculpture with a dark brown patina
Signed
on the base "Dalou"
Cast
by "A.A. Hébrard" (with the foundry stamp)

The
casts by Hébrard are always the finest ones regarding Dalou's works. Perfect in quality of cast and patina.

France
cast
around 1910

Dealer

Galerie Tourbillon
Specialist Sculptures 19th and 20th century, Art Nouveau

15 rue drouot
Paris 75009

height 27 cm
width 21 cm
depth 15,5 cm

A similar model reproduced in "Jules Dalou, le sculpteur de la
République", Exhibition held at the Musée du Petit Palais, Paris, 2013,
page 415, n°337.

our web catalog link :https://galerietourbillon.com/dalou-aime-jules-centaure-enlevant-une-femme/Galerie Tourbillon : Free valuation - Buy and Sell at best prices

Biography :
Aimé-Jules Dalou, said Jules Dalou (1838-1902) was a French sculptor, born from Protestants glovers craftsmen who raised in
secularism and love of the Republic. Jules Dalou was very young talented for
modeling and drawing, which earned him the attention of Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux,
who made him entered in 1852 in the Little School, the future National School
of Decorative Arts in Paris. In 1854, he was admitted to the School of Fine
Arts in Paris, where he studied painting in the workshop of Abel de Pujol and
sculpture in the workshop of Francisque Duret. He began to earn his living by
working for decorators, and began his friendship with Auguste Rodin. Dalou then
produced decorative sculptures for buildings on major Parisian avenues, such as
the Hotel de la Paiva, on the Champs-Elysees Avenue. He presented but failed
four times to Rome prize competition, but exhibited at the 1869 Salon his "Daphnis
and Chloe" and the "Embroiderer" at the Salon of 1870, two
pieces acquired by the French state. Dalou had one child, Georgette, a girl

born with a mental handicap. This is to ensure funding for her daughter's life accommodation in the Orphanage of Arts, that Dalou bequeathed the funds from his workshop to this institution.

After the bloody week of May 1871 Dalou, his wife and their daughter were threatened as Communards, forced into exile and requested asylum. They then joined England and were greeted by his former fellows of the Little School, the painter Alphonse Legros. With Legros, much introduced in the City, he made a serie of terracotta statuettes inspired by boulonnaise peasants or intimate subjects (readers, lullabies), and portraits of the English aristocracy. He became professor for modeling at the National Art Training School, his influence was decisive for many British sculptors. He received orders for a public fountain in marble titled "Charity" (1877) near the Royal Exchange in London, and a monument dedicated to Queen Victoria's grandchildren located in the private chapel of Frogmore at Windsor Castle.

In May 1874, the Paris War Council condemned Dalou in absentia to hard labor for life. Having refused to beg for mercy, he was only in May 1879 being granted amnesty and his family finally returned from exile. His group "The Triumph of the Republic", originally planned for the Place de la Republique in Paris, was finally erected on the Place du Trône, renamed Place de La Nation in 1880. Dalou devoted twenty years to the realization of this monument. The years 1881 and 1882 were difficult, but the 1883 Salon finally revealed him to the French public. He exhibited

his two high reliefs: "The
Brotherhood of Peoples" and "Mirabeau
answering Dreux-Brézé",
for which he was awarded the Medal of Honor.
Fleeing the world and living in
family, Dalou engaged in considerable work and
many orders both private and
public. For the Universal Exhibition of 1889, was
inaugurated on the Place de
la Nation the plaster of "The Triumph of the
Republic" commissioned
by the city of Paris in 1879. Although the bronze
version of the group was
inaugurated in 1899, this work won the grand
prize for sculpture in the
exhibition. Dalou left the French Society of
Artists in 1890 to expose at the
National Society of Fine Arts, of which he was a
founding member with Ernest
Meissonier, Auguste Rodin and Pierre Puvis de
Chavannes. Awarded Knight of the
Legion of Honor in 1883, and promoted to officer
by President Carnot in 1889, he
was elevated to the rank of Commander of the
same order in 1899 by President
Loubet at the inauguration of the monument of
"The Triumph of the
Republic".

Dalou had no time to complete his last great
project, a monument dedicated to
workers, the idea came to him in 1889 after the
first opening of
"TheTriumph of the Republic". The formality of
the ceremony and
military parades held the people away from the
official event. Dalou was
disappointed. True to its republican ideals, he had
hoped that this inauguration
was an opportunity of great popular democratic
party (as it was at the
inauguration of the bronze in 1899). His idea was
then to pay tribute to the
world of workers, craftsmen and peasants with

this work being the central
subject. At the end of his career Dalou described
the project as follows:
"I think I have finally found the monument to the
workers that I seek
since 1889. Sober, without molding or ornament,
I wish it'd be severe and
imposing. Will I execute it? There is the question.
I am old and my health is
so weak."