



PROANTIC
LE PLUS BEAU CATALOGUE D'ANTIQUITES

Eugène Fidler (1910-1990) 3 Mixed Media Works From 1973. Vallauris, Russe, Raty, Picasso, Capron



1 150 EUR

Signature : Eugène Fidler (1910-1990)

Period : 20th century

Condition : Parfait état

Material : Water color

Length : 65

Height : 50

Description

I am offering these 3 mixed media works by Eugène Fidler: collage, watercolor, pastel. All 3 are signed and dated 1973. They represent surrealist compositions with figures. - The first is the largest, 50x65cm without frame and 67x81cm including frame, therefore delivered in a natural wood frame, in perfect condition. Price of this work alone: EUR480. - The second measures 52x39cm without frame, simply delivered in a mat, without frame, in perfect condition. Price of this artwork alone: EUR390 - the third piece is the same size (39x52cm), also delivered in a mat, in perfect condition. Price of this artwork alone: EUR390. Or price for all 3 artworks: EUR1150. Eugène Fidler needs no introduction, the famous artist, ceramist, sculptor, and painter who worked in Vallauris in the 1950s/1970s, close to other

Dealer

Galerie Laurent Goudard

Tableaux 19ème et Modernes, Spécialiste de l'Ecole de Crozant

Tel : 0555 333 777

Mobile : 06 22 24 11 48

12 rue Delescluze

Limoges 87000

artists such as Picasso, Raty, Ozère, Capron, etc. Eugène Fidler, born in Balti (present-day Moldova) on January 10, 1910, and died in Roussillon (Vaucluse) on September 30, 1990, was a French painter and ceramist. Eugène Fidler was one of the ceramists of Vallauris and is also known as a collage artist and watercolorist. His works have been acquired by collectors worldwide, and he has exhibited in France and abroad. Eugène Fidler was born in 1910 in Balti, then a Russian city in Bessarabia. His sister, Aline, who would become a pianist, was born in Warsaw in 1917. The following year, his family moved to France. He then pursued primary and secondary education in Switzerland, Germany, and at the Lycée Masséna in Nice, until 1928. He became a naturalized French citizen in June 1929. From 1930 to 1937, he studied art at the École Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts in Paris, and then at the Académie Julian. In 1940, he married his first wife, Edith Giler, who had fled Nazi Germany with her family, and settled in Mougins, where he learned and worked with her in ceramics. In 1943, he fled the coast with the arrival of the German occupiers and took refuge in Roussillon, Provence. There, he painted and worked with his wife Edith, producing buttons, necklaces, and earrings. He exhibited under the pseudonym Fournier to evade anti-Jewish laws. There he met Samuel Beckett and the painter Henri Hayden, both also refugees. When Provence was liberated in 1944, he returned to Mougins. He and Edith produced utilitarian ceramic objects (ashtrays, vases, dishes, candlesticks, etc.). In 1947, their eldest daughter, Catherine (known by her pen name Cathie Fidler), was born. But three years later, he divorced and went to work in Paris. In 1952, Eugène settled in Vallauris where he exhibited regularly, notably at the Nérolium gallery. There he met the woman who would become his second wife in 1956: Edith Ramos Da Costa, originally from the Azores island of Terceira. Edith had come to France from Portugal to learn ceramics

in a Vallauris workshop (that of René Maurel) for a year. Their daughter, Nathalie (Natacha), was born in 1956 in Cannes. Edith only began working alongside her husband after they settled into their home in Roussillon-en-Provence in 1969. They continued to travel together frequently, primarily to Spain, the Balearic Islands, Portugal, and the Azores. Eugène Fidler painted and worked with ceramics in his studio in Roussillon-en-Provence until his death in 1990. In painting, Eugène Fidler explored numerous techniques, including oil, watercolor, engraving, linocut, graphite pencil, and even felt-tip pen, but it was collage that he most extensively employed. Independent of fashions and trends, he developed his own artistic style, drawing inspiration from his personal mythology and world, as well as from discoveries made during his travels. In ceramics, he used chamotte clay, primarily without using a potter's wheel, shaping all his pieces by hand, using slab stamping, or molding. A friend of the ceramists of the "Triptyque", he is among those who experiment with various firing and glazing techniques, and imprints. He has also carried out larger works in size within the framework of the 1% (Malraux law), for the residences of France, in Cannes, and for a primary school in Plessis-Bouchard.