



Large Bronze By Albert Carrier-belleuse (1824-1887) "melody"



14 000 EUR

Period : 19th century

Condition : Parfait état

Material : Bronze

Diameter : 30 cm

Height : 92 cm avec socle et 82 cm sans socle

Description

Élèves Louis-Robert Carrier-Belleuse (1848-1913), son fils.Pierre Carrier-Belleuse (1851-1932), son second fils.Joseph Chéret (1838-1894), son beau-fils.Alexandre Falguière (1831-1900).Luca Madrassi (1848-1919).Gustave Obiols (1858-?).Josep Reynés (1850-1926), sculpteur espagnol, élève de Carrier-Belleuse vers 1873[18].Auguste Rodin (1840-1917).Albert-Ernest Carrier-Belleuse 14 languagesArticleTalk ReadEditView historyTools Appearance hide Text Small Standard Large Width Standard Wide Color (beta) Automatic Light Dark From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this

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Carrier-Belleuse" - news · newspapers · books · sc

holar · JSTOR (January 2021)(Learn how and

when to remove this message)Albert-Ernest

Carrier-BelleuseCarrier-Belleuse, c. 1870Born12

June 1824Anizy-le-Château, Aisne, FranceDied4

June

1887 (aged 62)Sevres, FranceKnown forSculptur

eAlbert-Ernest Carrier-Belleuse(French

pronunciation: [albeʁ eʁnestkaʁje beløz];

born Albert-Ernest Carrier de Belleuse; 12 June

1824 - 4 June 1887) was a French sculptor. He

was one of the founding members of the Société

Nationale des Beaux-Arts, and was made an

officer of the Legion of Honour.Early life

Carrier-Belleuse was born on 12 June 1824

at Anizy-le-Château, Aisne, France. He began his

training as a goldsmith's

apprentice.[1]Carrier-Belleuse was a student

of David d'Angers and briefly studied at the École

des Beaux-Arts. His career is distinguished by his

versatility and his work outside France: in

England between 1850 and 1855[1] (working

for Mintons), and in Brussels around 1871. His

name is perhaps best known because Auguste

Rodinworked as his assistant between 1864 and

1870. The two travelled to Brussels in

1871,[2] and by some accounts Rodin assisted

Carrier-Belleuse's architectural sculpture for

the Brussels Stock Exchange.Career La

Bacchante, 1863, Musée d'OrsayCarrier-Belleuse

made many terra cotta pieces, the most famous of

which may be The Abduction of

Hippodameia depicting the Greek mythological

scene of a centaur kidnapping Hippodameia on

her wedding day. He was made artistic director at

the Manufacture nationale de Sèvres in

1876.Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts In 1862

Carrier-Belleuse was one of the founding

members of the Société Nationale des

Beaux-Arts, and was made an officer of

the Légion d'honneur. The bronzes he executed

prior to 1868 were always signed "Carrier" or "A. Carrier", but after 1868 his signature was changed to "Carrier-Belleuse".

Artistic style His work encompassed all manner of sculptural subjects and materials, and his naturalism incorporated a breadth of styles: unembellished Realism, neo-Baroque exuberance, and Rococoelegance.

[1]Family His sons were the painters Louis-Robert Carrier-Belleuse (1848-1913) and Pierre Carrier-Belleuse (1851-1932).

[1]Death and legacy Carrier-Belleuse died on 4 June 1887 at Sèvres, France.

Works of art

- Monument to André MassénaNice, 1869
- Hebe asleep, 1869Paris, Musée d'Orsay
- Pediment sculpture of Abundance, Pavillon de Flore, South façade of the Great Galerie, Louvre palace, Paris, circa 1863
- Caryatids themed on the four seasons, Vichy Opera, for architect Charles Badger, 1865
- Architectural sculpture for the Tribunal de commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris), on the Île de la Cité, for architect Antoine-Nicolas Bailly, completed 1865
- A silvered bronze chimney-piece for the Hôtel de la Païva, Paris, 1866
- [3]Monument to André Masséna, Nice, 1869
- Architectural work at the Brussels Stock Exchange, Brussels, circa 1870
- Mary Queen of Scots, Private Collection, ca. 1870
- Two elaborate multifigure torchères for the base of grand staircase, Palais Garnier (Paris Opera), Paris, 1873
- [4]Tomb of Belgian photographer Louis Ghémar, Laeken Cemetery, Brussels, 1873
- [5]Architectural work for the Théâtre de la Renaissance, Paris, for architect Charles de Lalande, 1873
- [3]Sea Nymph for the fountain at the Place du Théâtre-Français, Paris, for architect Gabriel Davioud, 1874
- Bust of Aimée-Olympe Desclée for her tomb, 1874
- Four Seasons fountain, Hotel de Ville, Fleurance
- Mausoleum of José de San Martín, Buenos Aires
- Metropolitan Cathedral, Buenos Aires
- Equestrian statue of Mihai Viteazul, University Square, Bucharest, Romania
- Equestrian statue of Manuel Belgrano,

Plaza de Mayo Square, Buenos Aires,
Argentina Equestrian statue of Bernardo
O'Higgins, Alameda, Santiago de Chile,
Chile Statue for the victims of the La Compañía
fire, originally at the place of the fire, today in
front of the General Cemetery in Santiago de
Chile, Chile Gallery Bust of Carrier-Belleuse
by Auguste Rodin Equestrian statue of Mihai
Viteazul in Bucharest Marie Carrier-Belleuse,
1859, Musée d'Orsay Bust of a Woman with a
Diadem, c. 1860-1870, Musée
d'Orsay Harmony, Museum of Fine Arts,
Ghent Hebe asleep, c. 1869, Musée d'Orsay Leda
and the Swan, c. 1870, Metropolitan Museum of
Art