



Charity - Aimé-jules Dalou (1838-1902)



12 000 EUR

Signature : Dalou

Period : 19th century

Condition : Très bon état

Material : Bronze

Height : 39,5 cm

Description

"Charity"

also known as "Motherhood"

A beautiful bronze group sculpture with a nuanced dark brown patina

Signed

on the base "Dalou"

A

very fine cast by "A.A. Hébrard"

(with the foundry stamp)

Raised

on a walnut wood base

The

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

Dealer

Galerie Tourbillon

Specialist Sculptures 19th and 20th century, Art Nouveau

15 rue drouot

Paris 75009

France
model
created around 1877
cast
around 1906

height of the bronze 34,5 cm
total height with the base 39,5 cm
width 15 cm
depth 18 cm

A similar model reproduced in "Jules Dalou, le
sculpteur de la
République", Exhibition held at the Musée du
Petit Palais, Paris, 2013,
page 349, n°282.

our web catalog link
:[https://galerietourbillon.com/dalou-aime-jules-la-
charite-ou-maternite-2/Galerie Tourbillon : Free
valuation - Buy and Sell at best prices](https://galerietourbillon.com/dalou-aime-jules-la-charite-ou-maternite-2/Galerie%20Tourbillon%20-%20Free%20valuation%20-%20Buy%20and%20Sell%20at%20best%20prices)

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
"The Triumph 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."