PROANTIC
LE PLUS BEAU CATALOGUE D'ANTIQUITES

Adolphe Monticelli (1824-1886) - Washerwoman Near The Sapin Bridge



14 000 EUR

Signature : Adolphe Monticelli (1824-1886)

Period : 19th century

Condition : Très bon état

Length : 44,3

Width : 31,4

Description

Adolphe Monticelli (1824-1886)Washerwoman Near the Sapin BridgeOil on wood, signed lower left44.3 x 31.4 cmProvenance: Marc Stammegna Gallery, MarseillePrivate collection, Southern FranceExhibitions:Beauties of Provence,Charpentier Gallery, Paris, 1947.Aqua Nostra: Views Along the Water on Provence and the Mediterranean,Regards de Provence Foundation, published by the Friends of the Foundation Association, 1998, reproduced in the catalog.Monticelli, Yves Brayer Museum, Les Baux-de-Provence, April-June 2000.Monticelli: Color, Shadow, and Light,Sébastien Art Center, Saint-Cyr-sur-Mer, June 28-September 27, 2015.Origins and Training Adolphe Joseph Thomas Monticelli was born in Marseille on October 14, 1824, into a modest family of Italian

Dealer

Galerie Alexis Pentcheff
19th & 20th centuries paintings
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origin. He trained at the École des Beaux-Arts in Marseille under Émile Loubon, a painter of Provençal landscapes who introduced him to a free style of painting, attentive to light and color.Around 1846, he left for Paris. At the Louvre, he copied the masters who inspired him: Watteau, Rembrandt, Rubens, and the Venetian masters. He also admired Delacroix and Narcisse Diaz, whose influence is evident in his "fêtes galantes." He also frequented the Forest of Fontainebleau and the circle of Barbizon painters.A Career Divided Between Paris and Marseille Monticelli divided his time between Marseille and Paris. He exhibited at the Salon on several occasions, but never achieved lasting recognition. In the 1860s, he worked in Paris for a clientele of collectors and painted scenes of courtly festivities, processions, and receptions, featuring 18th-century costumes, in a style reminiscent of the Second Empire.The war of 1870 turned his life upside down. He left Paris and returned to Marseille, where he settled permanently. There he led a fairly secluded life, selling his paintings to local art lovers and a few dealers, often at low prices. His reputation as an eccentric man, a friend of the bohemian set and a lover of fine wine, fueled a legend that was at times exaggerated. He fell ill toward the end of his life and died in Marseille on June 29, 1886.A Unique Style Monticelli's paintings are recognizable by their thick, impasto-like texture--often applied with a palette knife--and their vivid, almost incandescent colors: reds, yellows, deep blues, and golds. He often painted on small wooden panels, which he covered with layered brushstrokes, glazes, and shimmering light. The subject mattered less than the effect of color: the figures dissolved into shimmering backgrounds.A Remarkable Legacy His name remains linked to that of Vincent van Gogh, who admired his use of color and texture. Van Gogh saw his works in Paris, then referred to them in his correspondence--particularly in his letters to his brother Theo--and cited him as an influence

on his approach to flower arrangements. Cézanne, also a resident of Marseille by choice, knew and respected him. Monticelli is now considered an important precursor of Expressionism and modern painting. His works are held at the Musée des Beaux-Arts in Marseille, the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam, the National Gallery in London, and in numerous Scottish collections.Discover our collection of Provençal paintings on the gallery's website : https://www.galeriepentcheff.fr/fr/peinture-ecole-provencale