PROANTIC
LE PLUS BEAU CATALOGUE D'ANTIQUITES

Maximilien Luce (1858-1941) Seven Pages From A Sketchbook, Thirteen Sketches



590 EUR

Signature : Maximilien Luce (1858-1941)

Period : 20th century

Condition : Bon état

Width : 9

Height : 12.5

Description

Maximilien Luce (1858-1941)Seven pages from a sketchbook, thirteen sketchesGraphite on paper.12.5 x 9 cm each.Set of seven pages from the same sketchbook by Maximilien Luce, with rounded corners, in their original condition. Six of these sheets are drawn on both sides, for a total of thirteen sketches. Two sheets are signed "Luce" in pencil in the lower right corner.The front sides feature profile portraits drawn from life: men wearing boater hats, flat caps, and felt hats; a young woman; a bust portrait; two heads on a single sheet; and a study of a cow. The reverse sides feature equestrian and outdoor scenes, as well as portraits of women: a woman riding side-saddle, a horse jumping over a fence, a hedge, and a fence in dense undergrowth, two women wearing wide-brimmed hats, and a figure

Dealer

Remi Fremiot
Old Masters paintings and drawings
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holding an infant. One sheet bears a barely visible pencil inscription on the reverse. The sheets display a range of varied styles, ranging from softly blended shadows and tight hatching in the most accomplished portraits to the quick, energetic lines of the studies.Maximilien Luce was born in Paris on March 13, 1858, into a modest family. At the age of fourteen, he began an apprenticeship with the wood engraver Henri-Théophile Hildebrand, a training that made drawing the foundation of his art. In 1876, he joined Eugène Froment's studio, where he formed lasting friendships with Léo Gausson and Émile-Gustave Cavallo-Péduzzi and painted landscapes in the vicinity of Lagny-sur-Marne.In the late 1880s, he met Georges Seurat, Paul Signac, and Camille Pissarro and adopted the Pointillist technique, thus becoming one of the leading figures of Neo-Impressionism. He exhibited at the Salon des Indépendants and, beginning in 1887, contributed drawings to the anarchist press. His political activism took a heavy toll: in 1894, he was briefly imprisoned during the wave of arrests that followed the assassination of President Sadi Carnot. He traveled to London with Pissarro in 1892, and his industrial scenes of Charleroi, such as *Fonderie à Charleroi* (1896), made workers and construction sites one of his favorite themes.His first solo exhibition took place at Durand-Ruel in 1899. Over the following decades, his line became more fluid and his style more classical, but he never stopped drawing from life, filling sketchbooks with portraits of workers, passersby, and street scenes. He also made sketches of scenes from World War I and lived, for much of his life, in Rolleboise, on the Seine. He died in 1941.Luce's works are part of major public collections, notably those of the Musée d'Orsay in Paris and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The Musée de l'Hôtel-Dieu in Mantes-la-Jolie houses the largest collection dedicated to him, bequeathed by his son in 1971, and the Musée de Montmartre dedicated a

retrospective to him in 2025.