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## Drawings Théodore Gudin Landscape Fréjus Church Campaign Mediterranean XIXth

600 EUR



Signature : Théodore Gudin

Period : 19th century

Condition : En l'état

Material : Paper

Length : dimensions : 41,5 cm x 27 cm

### Description

drawings by Théodore Gudin \* representing on one side the city of Fréjus and on the other a landscape with the Mediterranean in the background, from the 19th century. This drawing comes from a set of 4 complete painter's notebooks. They are not signed but come from Theodore Gudin's workshop, many drawings are also annotated by his hand. The drawings in these notebooks are made in pencil, charcoal or ink. They are glued on a sheet of paper (which can be slightly torn, chipped or stained see photos). Please look at the pictures carefully before purchasing. \* GUDIN Théodore Jean Antoine, known as Baron Born August 15, 1802 in Paris Died April 12, 1880. Gudin was the first painter to be appointed official painter of the navy in 1830. Gudin passed the entrance exams to school

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But he entered the United States Navy and was embarked on the brig Manchester. In the USA, he met exiled Bonapartists, he took part in a mission to monitor ships in Newfoundland and witnessed terrible shipwrecks. Back in France he found his brother Horace Vernet's pupil who trained him in maritime painting. New drama the death of his brother, yet it continues. Success came quickly. He opens a workshop, students follow his teaching. In 1827 great success with "the fire of Kent". Charles X commissioned him in 1828 for a painting "The Death of the Ensign Bisson". Friend of Dupetit-Thouars, he was appointed painter of the royal navy and took part in the Algiers expedition. Under Louis-Philippe, he was appointed baron and ordered 90 paintings from him intended to commemorate the memory of episodes in our naval history at the Musée de Versailles. Gudin travels to Italy, to Russia he makes sketches of Russian naval maneuvers. He returns to France on "La Danaé". In 1844, he married the daughter of a Lord, goddaughter of Louis-Philippe. The revolution of 1848 arrives. He then divides his life between France and England. He keeps good relations with all the political powers. During the coup d'etat of 1852, Gudin helped the Republicans. Gudin accompanies the Emperor Napoleon III to Algeria, then he returns to Tangier on "Queen Hortense". Gudin founded the Central Shipwreck Rescue Society. In 1870 Gudin was in England. Gudin slowly falls into oblivion, only his pupil Morel-Fatio is known. This artist knew the highest glory, under the Restoration, the most violent attacks and the most obscure oblivion.

(source:

<http://peintres-officiels-de-la-marine.com/huile/gudin.htm>) Very popular artist see ART PRICE, referenced in Bénézit. Dimensions: 41.5 cm x 27 cm Reference: 4-35