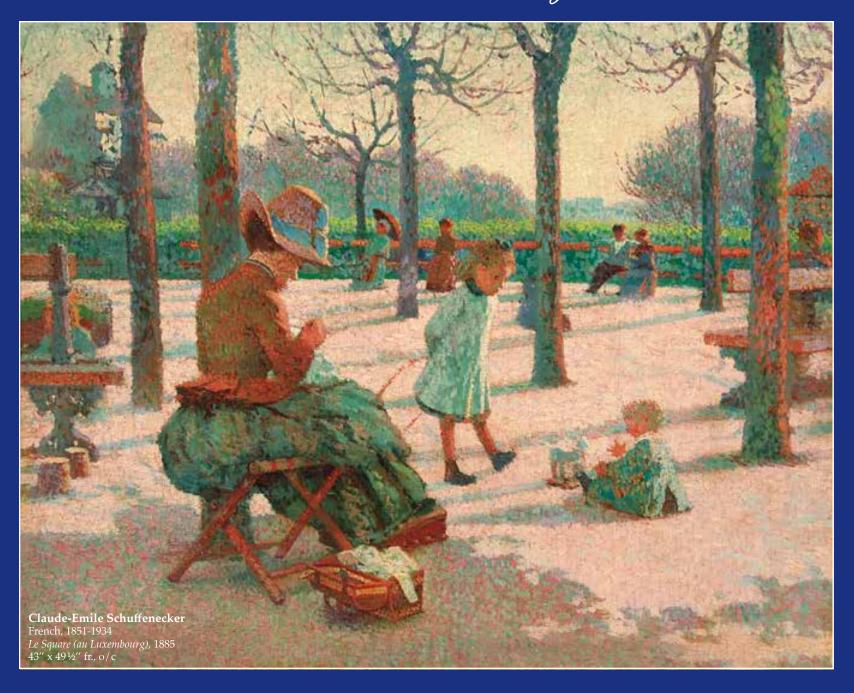
# Guarisco Gallery



# Guarisco Gallery has recently opened a 2nd Location

#### at Ritz Carlton, DC

1120 22nd St., NW Washington, DC 20037 202-333-8533 Monday - Sunday

#### NEW at Four Seasons, Georgetown

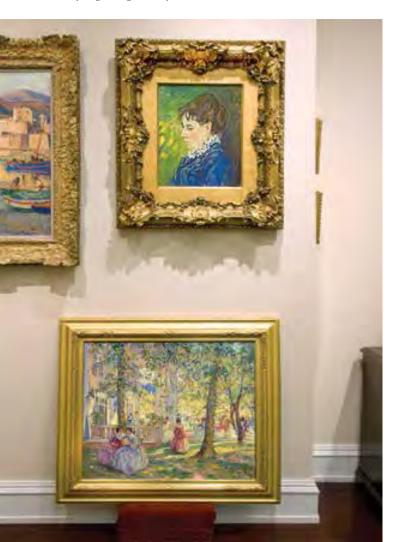
2828 Pennsylvania Ave., NW | Washington, DC 20037 202-847-3098 Monday - Sunday

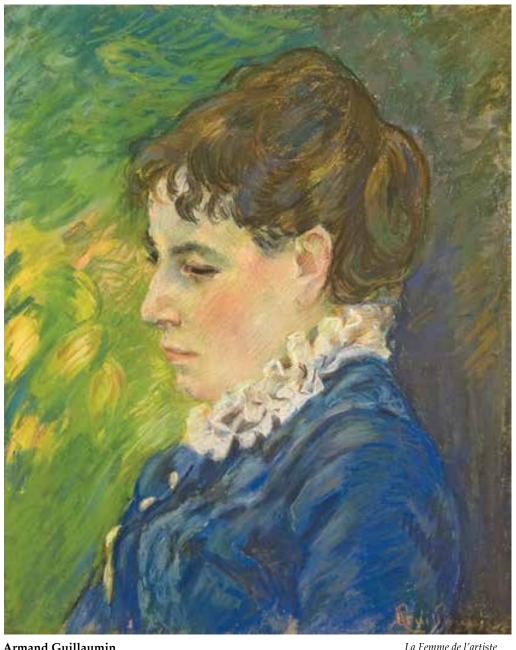
#### www.guariscogallery.com



**ARMAND GUILLAUMIN,** one of the founding members of the Impressionists, was the most loyal to the tenets of the movement–a bright palette, vigorous brushwork, contemporary subject, and *en plein air* painting. Guillaumin has recently been "rediscovered" and acknowledged for his importance within the Impressionist movement and as a major influence on Post-Impressionists including van Gogh, Paul Signac, and Henri Matisse.

Here, Guillaumin creates an intimate portrait of his wife in pastel. The use of pastel was popular in the 17th century, but was reintroduced by the Impressionists in the 19th century, most notably by Edgar Degas, Mary Cassatt, and Henri Toulouse Lautrec.





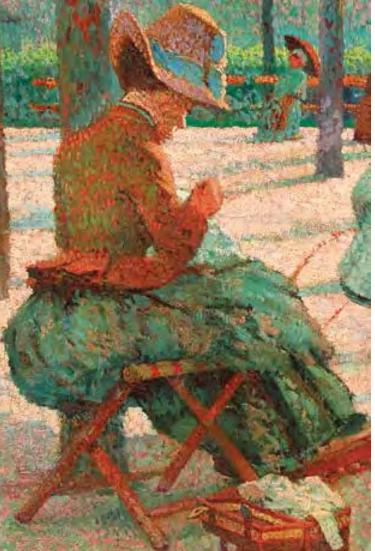
**Armand Guillaumin** French, 1841-1927

La Femme de l'artiste 23" x 20" fr. Signed L.R., Pastel

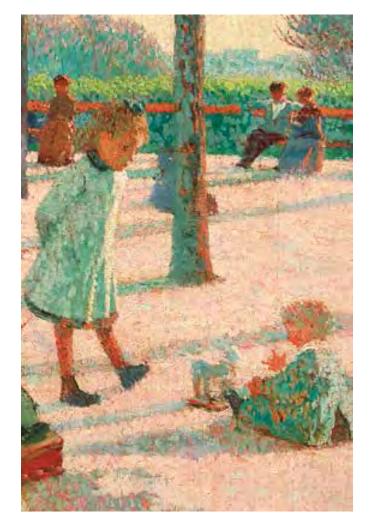




The Post-Impressionist period was a hothouse of varied artistic philosophies, including Pointillism, Symbolism, and Fauvism. Branching from Impressionism, Seurat and Signac developed this technique in 1886. Pointillism, also known as divisionism, is a mode of painting in which small, distinct dots of pure color are applied in patterns to form an image. Unlike the academic artists who blended colors on the palette before applying paint to canvas, this new modern movement relied on the ability of the eye and mind of the viewer to blend color spots into clearer and more defined forms.



In 1884, Emile Schuffenecker, along with Seurat, Cross, Redon, Valtat, and Signac founded the avant-garde Groupe des Artistes Indépendants. Le Square (au Luxembourg) was exhibited at the Salon des Indépendants in 1885.



#### Le Square, au Luxembourg

was one of ten paintings by Schuffenecker exhibited at the Volpini Exhibition at the Café des Arts in Paris in 1889. The Volpini Exhibition was a watershed event in art history. Organized by Schuffenecker, it brought together for the first time works by artist who would eventually be known as the **Post-Impressionists**, including GAUGUIN and EMILE BERNARD.

#### Provenance:

Hammer Gallery, New York Private collection, U.S., acquired in 1964 Private collection, Europe Guarisco Gallery, Washington, D.C.

#### Literature:

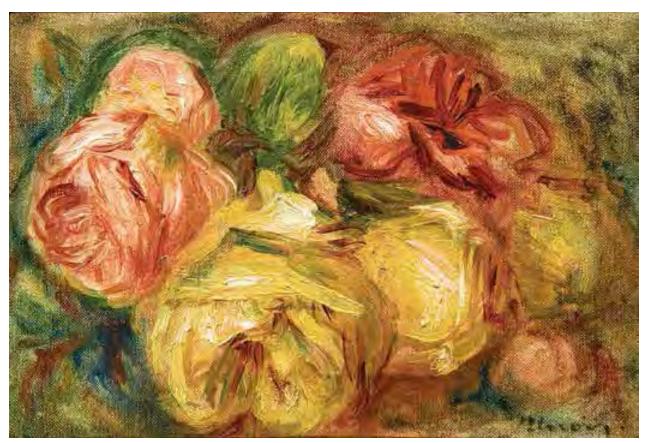
Édouard-Joesph, *Dictionnaire Biographique des Artistes Contemporains*, 1910–1930 (1934), vol. 3, p. 272 *Connoisseur*, no. 155 (February 1964), no. 624 (illus.)

Monneret, L'Impressionisme et son époque: dictionnaire international (1979), vol. 2, p. 231

Grossvogel, Claude-Emile Schuffenecker, 1851–1934 (exh. cat., 1980), p. 24, 30, 31

Mattauer, "Schuffenecker, cet inconnu," L'Alsace (19 September 1995) illus.

Grossvogel, Claude-Emile Schuffenecker Catalogue Raisonné (2000), p. xxvii (color illus.), 193 (no. 519)





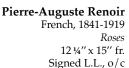
The blossoming of Impressionism in France in the 1870s was the beginning of Modern art. Several technical and scientific developments influenced this new approach to painting. The growing use of the camera helped change the depiction of composition and subject. The invention of paint in tubes allowed artists to paint *en plein air* (out-of-doors) rather than in traditional academic studios. The discovery of new dyes allowed the Impressionists to extend their color range. The understanding of the science of light and the prism enabled artists to break from the academic technique of color blending on the palette, instead allowing the eye to blend the colors once on the canvas.

**Post-Impressionism** is an imperfect term describing a period from 1886–1910. It encompasses a variety of styles and is a term used to describe the evolution of the Modern movement after Impressionism.

#### THE FOUNDING MEMBERS OF THE IMPRESSIONISTS

Include: Eugène Boudin • Edgar Degas • Armand Guillaumin Claude Monet • Berthe Morisot • Camille Pissarro Pierre-Auguste Renoir • Paul Cézanne

The Impressionist group held eight exhibitions spanning the period from 1874 to 1886





## Renoir

Renoir was a founding member of the Impressionists, participating in four of the eight Impressionist group exhibitions

Renoir is perhaps the best loved of all the Impressionists. His subjects have an instant appeal–pretty children, arrangements of fruit and flowers, beautiful women, intimate family life–portraying happiness and beauty. Renoir was also recognized by the critics as one of the greatest and most independent painters of his period. Renoir was known for the harmony of his lines, the brilliance of his color and the intimate charm of his subjects.





**Pierre-Auguste Renoir** French, 1841-1919

Femme endormie, ca. 1890/94 10½" x 11" fr. Initialed L.R., o/c

#### **Provenance:**

The Pirelli Collection David Grice, Anvers, France Private collection Guarisco Gallery, Washington, D.C.

#### Literature:

Dauberville, G.P. and M., Renoir Catalogue raisonné des tableaux, pastels, dessins et aquarelles, Volume 2: 1882–1894 (Paris, 2007), p. 314, no. 1188 (illus.)

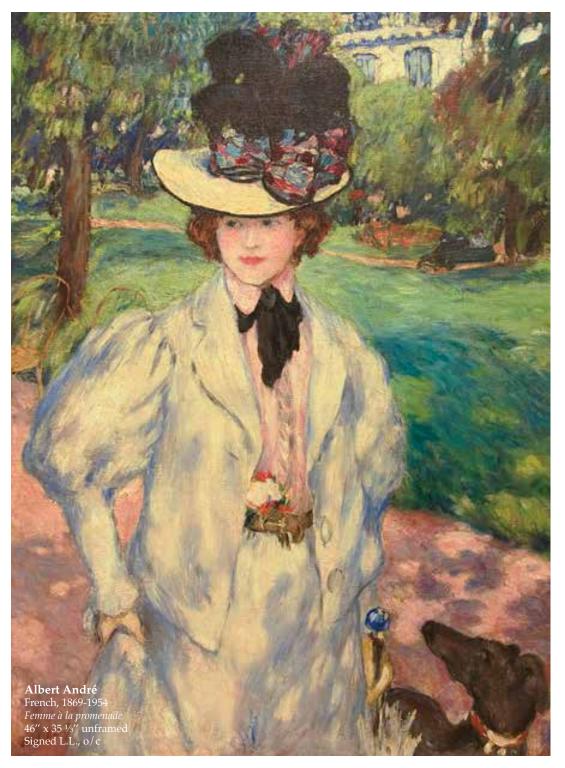


#### **Provenance:**

Durand Ruel, Paris (no. 8277) Chester H. Johnson Gallery, Chicago (no. 97) Galerie Salis und Vertez, Salzburg, Austria Private collection, Salzburg Guarisco Gallery, Washington, D.C., 2006

#### **Literature:**

Dauberville, G.P. and M., Renoir Catalogue raisonné des tableaux, pastels, dessins et aquarelles, Volume 2: 1882–1894 (Paris, 2007), p. 314, no. 1188 (illus.)



Albert André, a major French Post-Impressionist painter, first began his studies at the Academie Julian under the famous Academic painter William Bouguereau. In 1894, Andre exhibited five paintings at the avant-garde Salon des Indépendants, where he caught the attention of Renoir, who became a good friend and mentor to André. As curator of the Museum of Bagnois-sur-Cèze André was in charge of the museums collection of works by Bonnard, Vuillard, Matisse, Manet, and Lautrec.

#### MUSEUM COLLECTIONS:

Museum of Modern Art, Musée d'Orsay, The Phillips Collection, The Barnes Collection, Art Institute of Chicago, Galerie Rienzo, Musée Albert-André



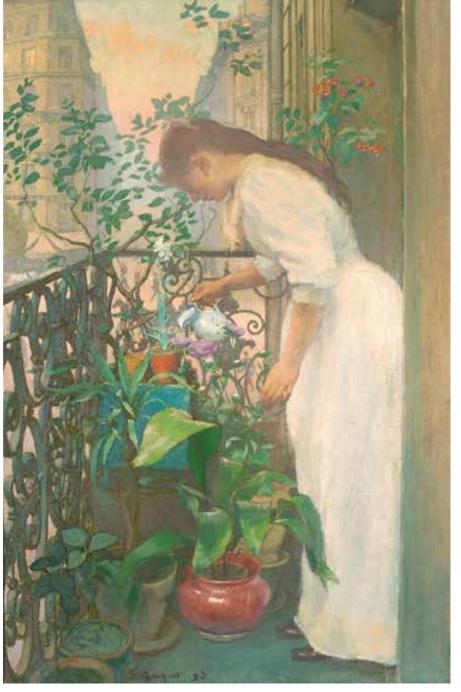
Albert André French, 1869-1954 Nature morte au compotier, pommes, et fleurs 28 ¾" x 32 ¾" fr. Signed L.R.

Stylistically, André's brushwork often celebrated the color and light theories of the great Impressionists, but also continued to absorb the themes from many of the evolving styles of the early 20th century---especially the techniques of Cézanne, van Gogh, and the Fauves.



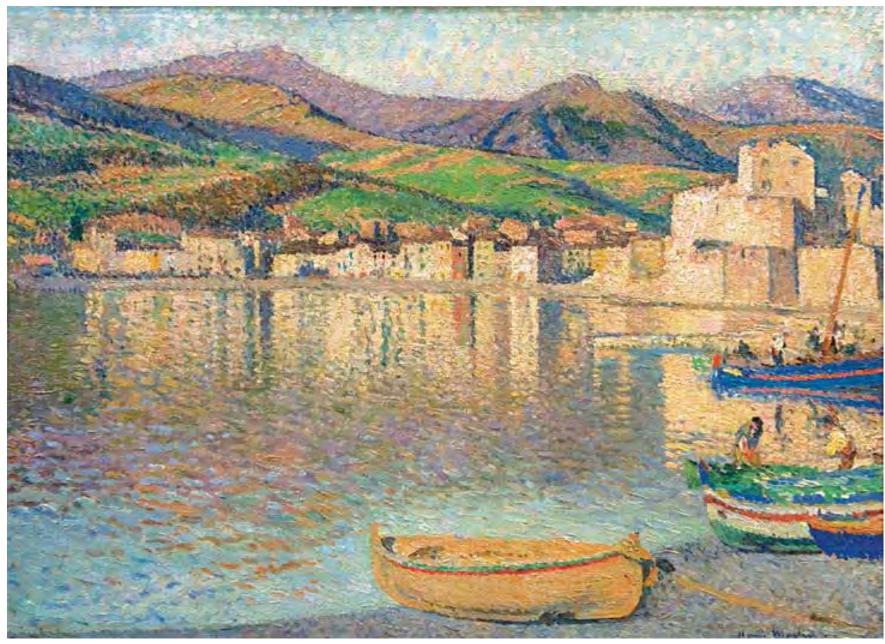
Pierre De Belay French, 1890-1947 Nature morte aux poissons, 1946 23 ½" x 31" fr. Signed L.L., o/c

FRANCOIS GUIGUET, depicted Impressionist-inspired subjects, such as landscapes, daily activities, and domestic interiors in a non-Impressionist manner. Instead, his style is infused with elements from the various movements, particularly that of Symbolism. He produced soft tonal paintings inspired by the fresco technique of the Italian Quattrocento Renaissance masters.



Francois Guiguet French, 1860-1937

Sur le balcon, 1893 40 ½" x 30" fr. Signed L.C., o/c



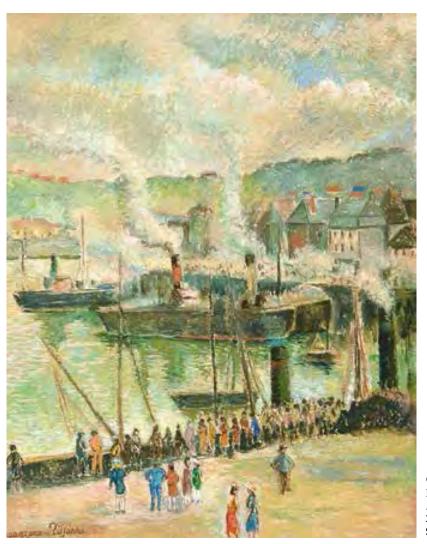
**Henri Martin** French, 1860-1943

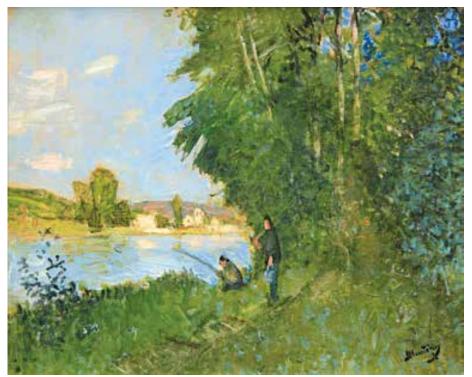
le Port de Collioure 39" x 49 ½" fr. Signed L.R., o/c



**Pierre Eugène Montézin** French, 1874-18946

Bord de la rivière en automne, ca. 1900 33 ¼" x 38 ¼" fr. Signed L.R., o/c





Pierre Eugène Montézin French, 1874-1946 Deux pêcheurs dans un paysage 27 ½" x 32" fr. Signed L.R., o/c

Just as the Academic tradition continued long after the emergence of Impressionism, so did the Impressionistic technique continue to be utilized long after the new Modernist movements came into being. Artists such as Georges Manzana Pissarro, son of Camille Pissarro, and Jac Martin-Ferrières, son of Henri Martin, truly represent the term "Second Generation" Impressionists.

Georges Manzana Pissarro French, 1871-1961

Bateau au port 26" x 21" fr. Signed L.L., Pastel

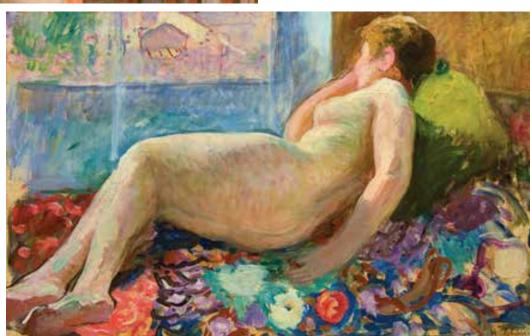




Lebasque experimented with several Post-Impressionist innovations including, Pointillism, Fauvism, and Intimism, before creating a style uniquely his own. The artist combined the bright and boldly contrasting colors of Matisse's Fauves with the intimate domestic scenes of Pierre Bonnard and the planar compositions of Cézanne to create a truly individual and early Modern style.

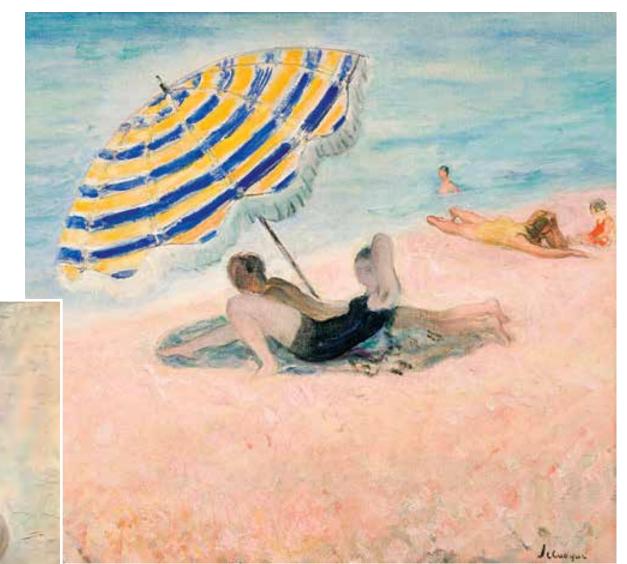
Henri Lebasque French, 1865-1937 *Tennis sur la terrasse, Préfailles,* 1922 33 %" x 44 ¼" fr. Signed L.L., o/c

(above) The picturesque coastal town of Préfailles was one of Lebasque's favorite summer places to paint. His fondness for family life, and his love of peace and quiet, are apparent in many of his pictures. The terrace became a recurring subject for Lebasque, allowing him to construct sophisticated multi-planar compositions characteristic of the early Modernists.



Henri Lebasque French, 1865-1937 Nu sur un divan, ca. 1930 27" x 37 ¼" fr. Signed L.R., Oil on Paper

Henri Lebasque is one of the most collectable, and sought-after Post-Impressionists today!



Henri Lebasque French, 1865-1937 Scène de plage (méditéranéen), ca. 1923 34" x 37" fr. Signed L.R., o/c

Henri Lebasque French, 1865-1937 Nu derrière les volets ,ca. 1920–25 27"x 21½" fr. Signed L.R., o/c

Jelman

Literature: Bazetoux, Henri Lebasque: Catalogue raisonné (2008), pg. 273 (no. 1094) (illus)





Upon traveling to Great Britain in 1881 and experiencing the works of J.M.W. Turner, Maxime Maufra forever moved away from traditional painting techniques and followed the same evolutionary path as Monet and Pissarro. Later, in 1892, greatly moved by Gauguin's Impressionist works and motivated by his peers of the Nabis School (Maurice Denis and Emile Bernard), Maufra changed his focus again to Impressionism and Synthetism. Maufra was a prolific landscape, marine, and still life painter. Equally masterful in both oils and watercolor, Maufra's painting was characterized by his interest in capturing the essence of what he observed and penetrating its hidden meaning. (Exhibitions: Paris Salon, Carnegie Institute, Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, Salon des Indépendants, Musée de Pont-Aven, Musée de Nantes).

Maxime Maufra French, 1861-1918 La Baie de Douarnenez 23 ½" x 26 ½" fr. Signed L.R., o/c

Maxime Maufra's works are distinguished by his thick impasto, bold and vigorous brushwork and often brilliant, Fauve-like colors. Favorite subjects include landscapes, marines and the rocky coastline of Brittany.



Maxime Maufra French, 1861-1918 Gelée blanche en automne, 1902 29 1/2" x 34 1/2" fr. Signed L.L., o/c



Maxime Maufra French, 1861-1918

Rentrée d'un bateau de pêche, Sables d'Olonne, Jetée de la Chaume, 1905 38 ½" x 46" fr. Signed L.R., o/c



Marie Gabriel Biessy French, 1854-1935 Portrait of Marthe Biessy, 1893 32 ¼" x 28 ¼" fr. Signed L.L., o/c

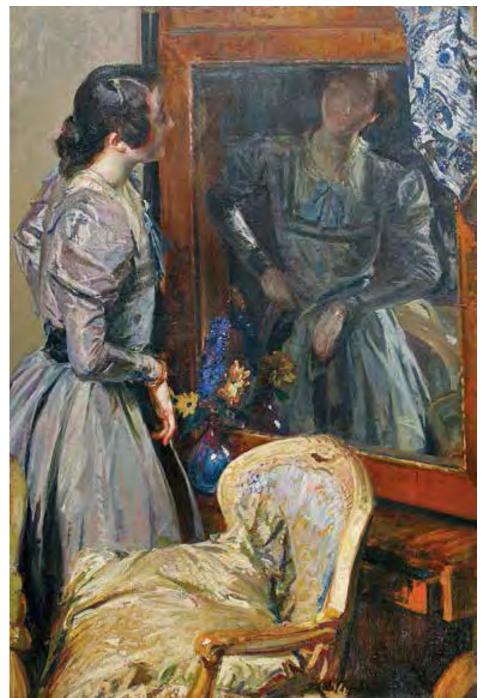
**JACQUES-ÉMILE BLANCHE** was a portrait, landscape, and still-life painter active in London and Paris at the turn-of-the-twentieth-century. He was friends with and depicted many of the same subjects and sitters as James McNeil Whistler, John Singer Sargent, and Walter Sickert.

#### (right)

Désirée Manfred was a favorite model of the artist between 1900 and 1905. Blanche painted approximately twenty portraits of his muse mainly seated in a chair in a satin dress or looking at herself in a mirror. The writer Maurice Barrès, who frequented the artist's studio, called the model Bérénice after the heroine of his novel "Le Jardin de Bérénice."

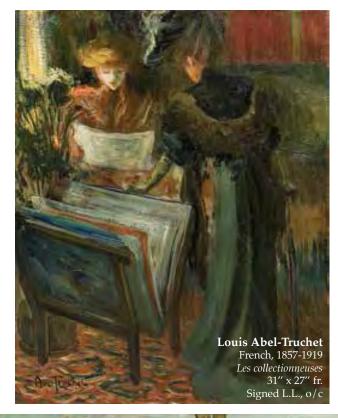


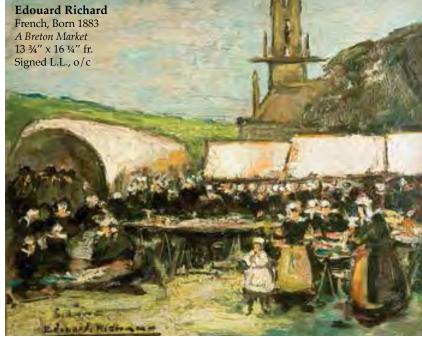
Arthur Fillon French, 1900-1974 Ile de la Cité, Paris 30 ½" x 34 ½" fr. Signed L.L., o/c



**Jacques-Èmile Blanche** French, 1861-1942

*In the Mirror (Désirée Manfred or Bérénice),* ca. 1904 57" x 41" fr. Signed L.C., o/c







Georges D'Espagnat French, 1870-1950 Enfant dans un berceau 25 %" x 29" fr. Signed U.L., o/c

Georges D'Espagnat French, 1870-1950 Pommes et poires 11 ½" x 13 ½" fr. Signed L.L., o/c

D'Espagnat's style reflects the variety of influences in the Post-Impressionist period and can be described as a mix of Impressionism and Fauvism. While his genre pieces have softer, smoother, paint surfaces, his still-lives are bolder with heavy impasto reminiscent of Cézanne.





#### D'ESPAGNAT

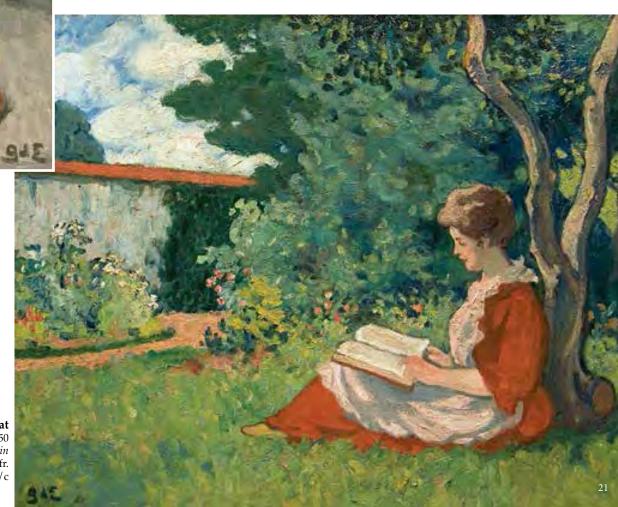
George D'Espagnat has a firm place among the masters of French art. A painter and an engraver of great renown, the artist specialized in floral still-lifes, landscapes and genre scenes of beautiful young women and children. The artist helped found the Salon d'Automne in 1903, the venue for the Fauves controversial debut, and was represented by Galerie Durand-Ruel in Paris—the leading gallery for the Impressionists and Post-Impressionists at the time.

(MUSEUMS: Musée d'Orsay, Musée d'Art Moderne de la ville de Paris, National Museum of Western Art, Tokyo)

#### Georges D'Espagnat French, 1870-1950 Nature-morte avec roses sur fond blanc 33" x 28" fr. Signed L.R., o/c

D'Espagnat's genre pieces are executed with controlled brushwork giving his forms solidity and a firm outline. The artist often simplified the features in the faces of his models, however, they retain a softness and sweetness and are charming.

#### Georges D'Espagnat French, 1870-1950 Femme lisant dans un jardin 31 ½" x 37 ¾" fr. Signed L.R., o/c





Of the numerous national movements that followed French Impressionism, American Impressionism is closest in spirit.

#### **AMERICANS ABOARD**

Early in America's history, the formal training offered by American art academies lacked the breadth and depth of the artistic education available in Europe. It was necessary for artists to travel abroad to receive a complete technical training. Many of America's premiere Impressionists made pilgrimages to France, including Theodore Robinson, Theodore Butler, Richard Miller, Karl Buehr, John Henry Twachtman and Childe Hassam.

#### **AMERICANS AT HOME**

The establishment of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in 1805 and the National Academy of Design in 1825, provided the first American academic venues for artists. By the end of the 19th century their annual exhibitions, and those of the Art Institute of Chicago were attracting widespread public attention and led to a greater acceptance of American artists.

#### The American Academies

Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts	est. 1805	Philadelphia
National Academy of Design	est. 1825	New York
Art Institute of Chicago	est. 1866	Chicago
Art Students League	est. 1875	New York
Corcoran School of Art	est. 1875	Washington, D.C.







# Hitchcock

George Hitchcock is an American Impressionist painter best known for his brilliantly colored pictures of Dutch tulip fields, peasant women, and mystical religious scenes. Hitchcock studied in London, Paris, and The Hague, before establishing himself in the small town of *Edmond-aan-Zee*, where he became known as the Impressionist interpreter of the Dutch landscape.

# The White Lilies

A prime example of the artist's work, it was executed at the height of his career. Beautiful brushwork and expressive impasto convey the many different textures of the garden, house, and young woman's clothes. The high-keyed palette of white, yellow, green, and purple contribute to the luminosity of the outdoor scene. The patterning on the young woman's skirt, the embroidery on the blouse, and the swirling pansies and upright lilies enliven the otherwise tranquil composition.

#### George Hitchcock American, 1850-1913 The White Lilies, ca. 1895 55 ¾" x 47 ½" fr. Signed L.R., o/c

#### **BUEHR**

## An American Impressionist at Giverny and Chicago:

Karl Albert Buehr studied at the Art Institute of Chicago from 1888 until 1889, being cited in 1897 as one of the Institute's most accomplished pupils. After fighting in the Spanish-American War, Buehr traveled widely in Europe eventually settling in Giverny. Like Monet, many expatriates used the gardens of Giverny as primary subjects or figural settings.

### Joung Hostess & Holy Rocks

Working alongside Monet and Frederick Carl Frieseke, Buehr learned to use the high-keyed Impressionist palette, expressive brushwork, and an interest in depicting fleeting light effects. In his paintings of women at leisure, Buehr used parasols or other props to reflect the sun's rays and refract the light, thereby enhancing the surface pattern of the image.

#### **Exhibited:**

National Academy of Design, New York, 1919, no. 91, *The Young Hostess and the Hollyhocks*Art Institute of Chicago, 1920, no. 54, *The Young Hostess* 

Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, 1921, no. 39, *The Young Hostess* 





#### Literature:

Austin, Artists of the Litchfield Hills (Waterbury, Conn., 2003), pg. 64 (illus.)

#### **Exhibited:**

*Picture Perfect: Images of Northwest Connecticut, Mattatuck Museum,* Waterbury, Connecticut, 2003

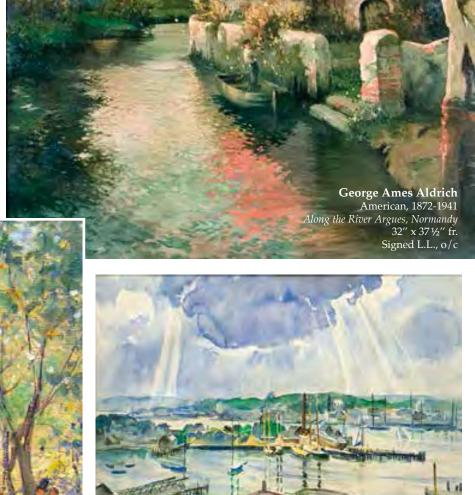
Pauline Palmer American, 1865-1938 Girl in a Green Dress with Bouquet 34 ¾" x 29 ¾" fr. Signed L.R., o/c

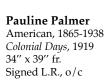


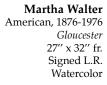


Colin Campbell Cooper American, 1856-1937

La Rochelle, 1901 25 ¼" x 37" fr. Signed L.R., o/c









Edward Dufner American, 1871-1957 Bathers, ca. 1933 50 ¼" x 40 ½" fr. Signed L.L., o/c





Theodore Earl Butler American, 1861-1936 Marthe at her Desk, 1904 29" x 33 ¼" fr., o/c



George Loftus Noyes American, 1864-1951 Indian Summer: Haystacks, ca. 1942 22 ¾" x ¾" fr. Signed L.R., o/b



Wilson Irvine American, 1869-1936 The Tea Party with the Artist's Daughter, Lois

Ilrvine regularly used his daughter Lois as a model for his intimate interior views in which she is often depicted reading or in a pensive mood. Here, the artist depicts Lois setting the table outside for a garden tea party. Executed circa 1930, this picture is one of Irvine's most monumental and beautifully executed versions of a Lois portrait.

41 ½" x 39 ½" fr. Signed L.R., o/c

#### Wilson Irvine American, 1869-1936 Spring Thaw 29 ½"x 34 ½" fr. Signed L.R., o/c

#### **IRVINE**

## American Impressionist and Post-Impressionist Founder of the Prismatic style of Painting

Wilson Henry Irvine was one of the foremost landscape, still-life and figurative painters in late nineteenth-century American. Irvine was among one of the first artists associated with the American Impressionist art colony at Old Lyme, Connecticut. There he painted alongside other American artists in the light-filled, loose manner of the French Impressionists. He exhibited in many of the major venues of his day, including the Carnegie Institute, the Art Institute of Chicago, the National Academy of Design, and the Lyme Art Association.

#### **Prismatic Painting**

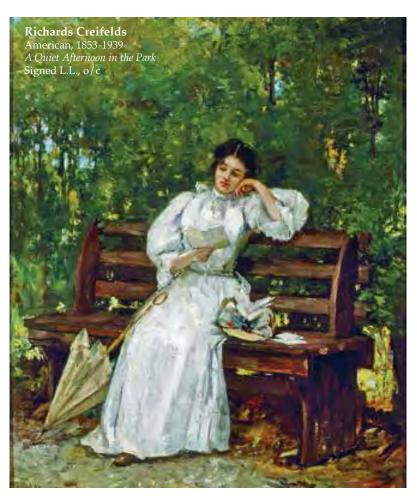
Irvine pioneered "Prismatic Painting." The concept behind this approach is for the artist to view the subject through a glass prism; his brush is then guided by what he observes through the prism. Works created in the manner have no sharp edges. Instead, light, color, and line are diffused and the emphasis is on the play of light on the edges of objects. Irvine first exhibited prismatic works in 1930 at the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York.

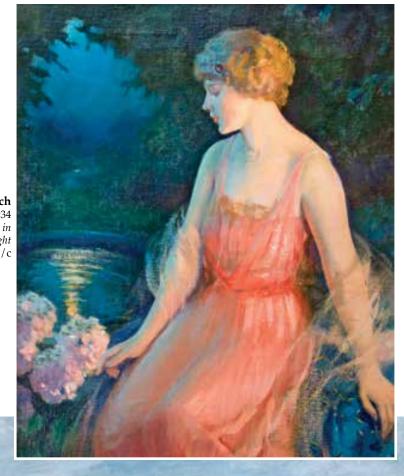


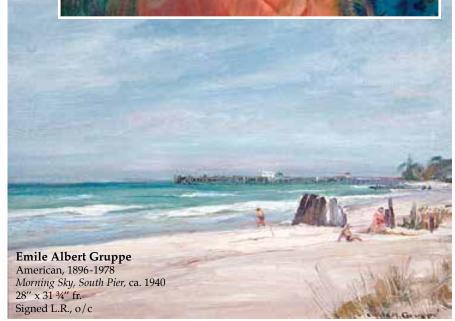


Harry B. Lachman American, 1886-1975 Grey Day, Brittany 17" x 20" fr. Signed L.R., o/p

Frank Desch American, 1873-1934 Woman in a Pink Dress in the Moonlight Signed L.R., o/c









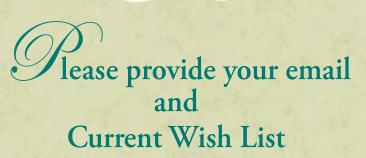
Anthony Thieme American, 1888-1954 Magagnosc, Provence 33" x 39" fr. Signed L.R., o/c



#### Anthony Thieme American, 1888-1954 Le Jardin classique à Grasse 39" x 45" fr. Signed L.R., o/c



will be available via Email



(size, style, subject, price range)

guariscogallery@guariscogallery.com



# Academic aintings aintings aintings

The term Academic denotes a traditional style of painting based on the realistic interpretation of subject matter and specifically references the highly finished style of painting taught at the official art academies of Europe. Admission to the academies was highly competitive and artists had to follow a rigorous course of training based on a foundation of drawing. The 19th century was the "Golden Age" of the academies and witnessed the fullest expression of Academic Art. In France, talented Academic painters were exhibited at the official Salon in Paris, where they might receive subsequent endorsement by the state through awards and purchase their artwork.

















Gustave Jean Jacquet French, 1846-1909 Portrait of a Young Woman, 1876 19 ½" x 16 ½" fr. Signed L.R., o/b





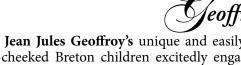


Eugène Henri Cauchois French, 1850-1911 Bouquet de fleurs 53" x 36 ½" fr. Signed L.R., o/c



Alfred de Breanski, Jr. British, 1877-1957 Snowdon from the Glaslyn River 24" x 36" unframed Signed L.R., o/c





Henry Jean Jules Geoffroy's unique and easily recognizable style features charming round-cheeked Breton children excitedly engaged in various situations. Though his works are invariably charming, the artist never sought to idealize his subjects. Rather, Geoffroy achieved the picturesque by capturing the spontaneous actions and fresh points of view unique to childhood. (His works are often signed simply 'Geo').

Although Geoffroy's work predates Norman Rockwell's by several decades, both artists mastered the depiction of uncontrolled and pure joy found in youth. The spirit found in Rockwell's iconic images of American youngsters closely resembles that which imbues Geoffroy's earlier portrayals of Breton children.

Henry Jean Jules Geoffroy French, 1853-1924 La fillette et sa nourrisse 21 ½" x 16" fr. Signed L.R., o/c



Henry Jean Jules Geoffroy French, 1853-1924 La leçon de couture 20 ½" x 20" fr. 20 ½" x 20" fr. Signed L.R., Watercolor



Henry Jean Jules Geoffroy French, 1853-1924 Portrait d'enfant 20 5/8" x 14 1/2" unframed Signed L.R., Watercolor



Henry Jean Jules Geoffroy French, 1853-1924 L'heure du gouter

45 3/8" x 58" fr. Signed L.R., o/c



Henry Malfroy French, 1895-1944 St. Chamas, Provence 25" x 32 ½" fr. Signed L.R., o/c



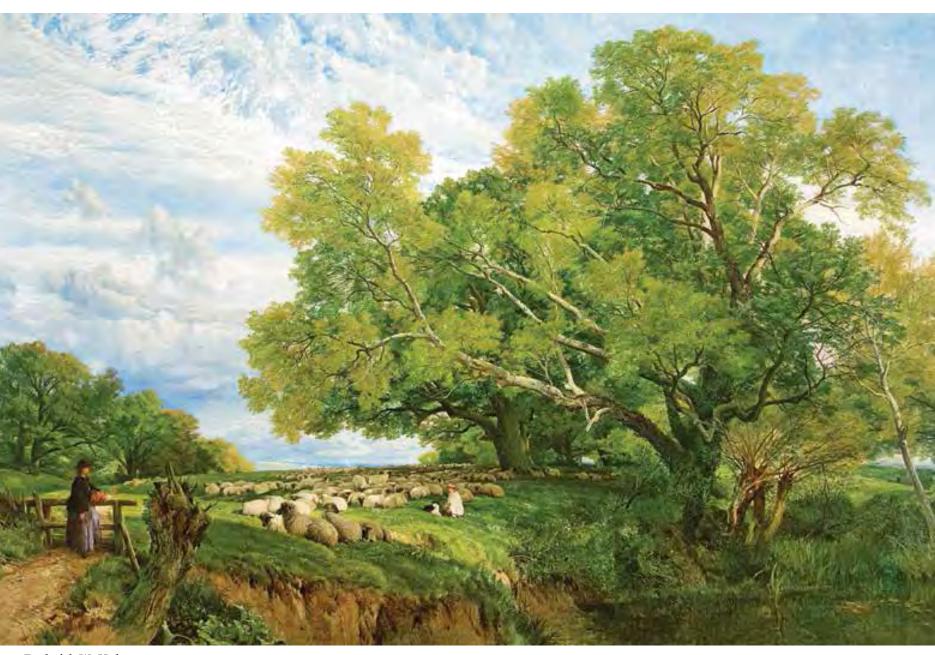
John Henry Dolph American, 1835-1903

Kittens at Play 20 ½' x 26 ½" fr. Signed L.L., o/c

### James Francis Day American, 1863-1942 Light of Love, 1906 39" x 33" fr. Signed L.R., o/c







Frederick W. Hulme British, 1816-1884 Sweet Summer Time, 1860

54 ¼" x 84 ¼" fr. Signed L.C. Oil on Canvas

### Frans Keelhoff & Eugéne

Verboeckhoven
Belgian, 1820-1893, 1799-1881
Watching over the Herd
37 ½" x 54 ½" fr.
Singed L.L., o/c







Thomas Sidney Cooper
British, 1803-1902
Highland Sheep, 1849
27" x 30 ½" fr.
Signed L.L., o/b



### Elegant Genre

Following the Industrial Revolution, the new privileged classes built large, beautiful homes as a display of their wealth. As they greatly cherished the idea of home, themes such as the gentle wife lounging in the tranquility of her beautiful surroundings were appealing to both newly rich-patrons and artists alike. The wife, as a subject, is free from domestic toil and is often seen enjoying leisurely pursuits, such as lounging with her beloved children and adorable pets. Details were carefully executed in the rendering of luxurious domestic fabrics and decorative items which symbolized the new social and financial status of their owners.





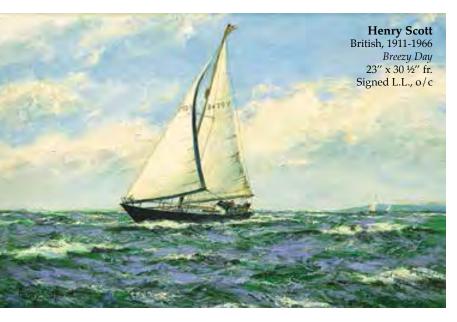
Gustave De Jonghe Belgian, 1829-1893 Afternoon Repose 45 ½" x 37 ½" fr. Signed L.R., o/c

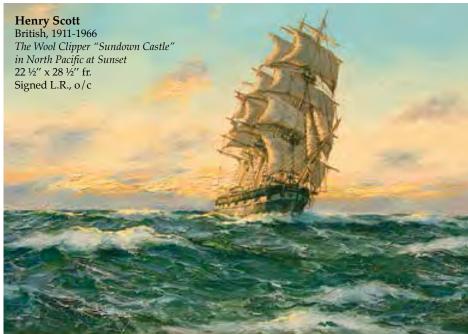
Harry Brooker British, 1848-1940 The Treasured Volume, 1879 36" x 41" fr. Singed L.R., o/c



**Jean-Baptiste Olive** French, 1848-1936

Venise, Palais des Doges 35 ½" x 44 ¼" fr. Signed L.L., o/c









Gerald Leake American, 1885-1975 Sailboats 31" x 31" fr. Signed L.R., o/c

William Broome British, 1838-1892 Off the Cliffs of Kent (PAIR) 17 ½" x 15 ½" fr., o/b





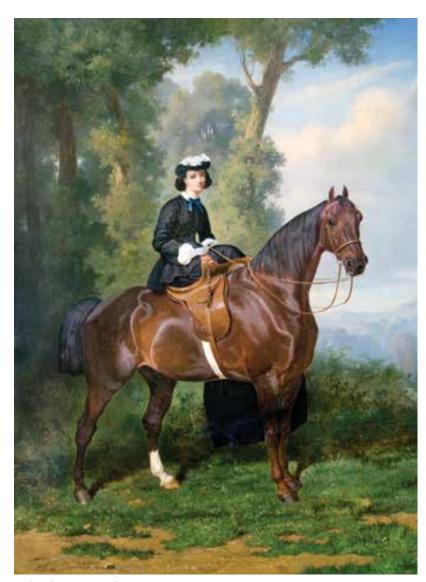






### William Henderson British, 1844-1904 English Foxhounds (PAIR) 18" x 20" fr. Signed L.R., o/c

Milton Menasco American, 1890-1974 "Dancer's Image" Winning the 1968 Kentucky Derby 25" x 40 ¾" fr. Signed L.L., o/c



Jules de Bonnemaison French, 1809-1863 *Un Amazone* 46" x 38 ½" fr. Signed L.L., o/c

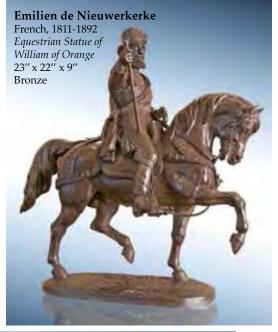


**Zygmunt Rozwadowski** Polish, 1870-1950

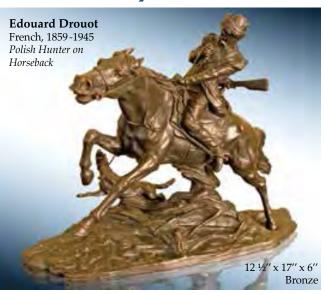
Chasing the Quarry, 1933 26 ¾" x 32 ¾" fr. Signed L.R., o/b



Olivier Penne British, 1831-1897 La Chasse 38 ¼" x 33" fr. Signed L.R., o/c



### Sculpture



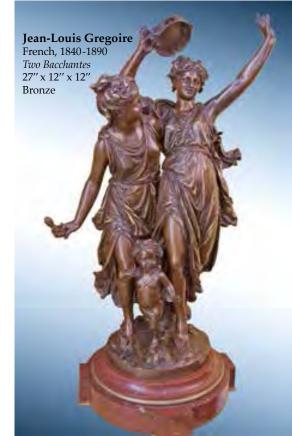




Alfred Jacquemart French, 1824-1896 Groupe de boeufs, ca. 1875 7 ½" x 13 ½" x 7" Bronze









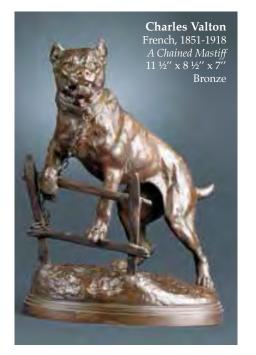


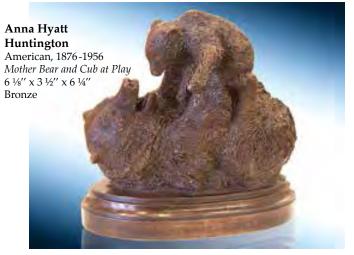
**Pierre-Jules Mêne** French, 1810-1879

Chasse au lièvre dans les vignes 8" x 15" x 8" Bronze





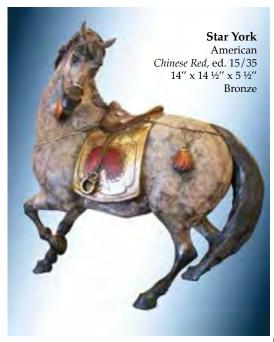






Star York American

Homage Da Vinci, ed. 14/35 36" x 27" x 11" Bronze



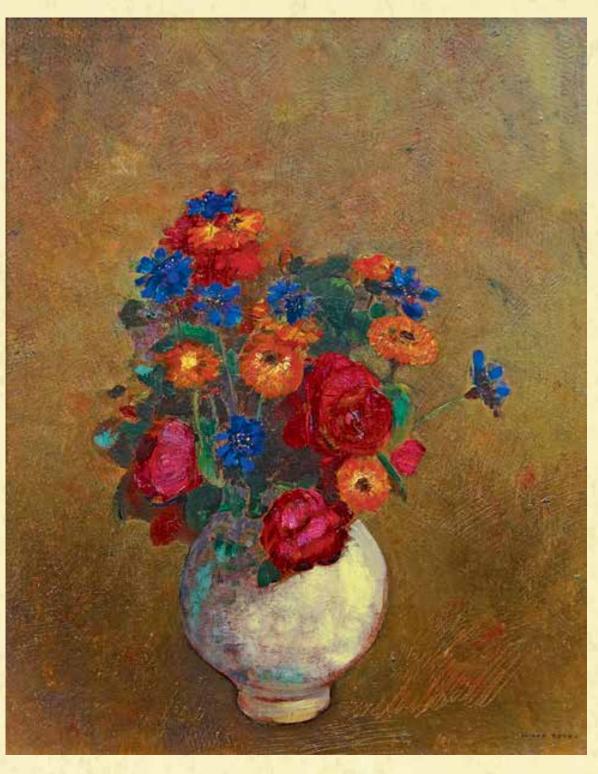
# **Modern Contemporary**

Odilon Redon, one of the most influential of the French Symbolist artists during the last two decades of the 19th century, rebelled against the traditional style of Academism and the fashionable style of the Impressionists. Redon's methods, mysticism, and, later, his bold and enterprising use of color, inspired artists in subsequent movements. Redon often collaborated with some of the foremost Post-Impressionist such as Seurat, Signac, Cézanne and Toulouse-Lautrec.

After 1900, Redon focused on the depiction of color, and found flowers to be the subject that best facilitated this vision. Redon is still most noted for his vibrant bouquets in vases that seem to float in an undetermined space lacking any connection with the ground.

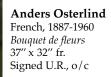
**Symbolism:** Originating in France in the 1870s, Symbolism avoided naturalistic and realistic representation and subject matter, and instead drew on the *imaginary, musical*, and *poetic* for inspiration. The artwork of the Symbolists was intended to appeal to the senses, the imagination, and emotions. Redon, alongside Gustave Moreau and Puvis de Chavannes was one of the most famous of the French Symbolist artists. He was also given the largest single representation by any artist at the New York Armory Show, which introduced Americans to European Modernism in 1913.

Odilon Redon French, 1840-1916 Soucis, bleuets et roses dans un vas blanc, ca. 1900 31 1/8" x 26 3/4" fr. Signed L.R., o/b





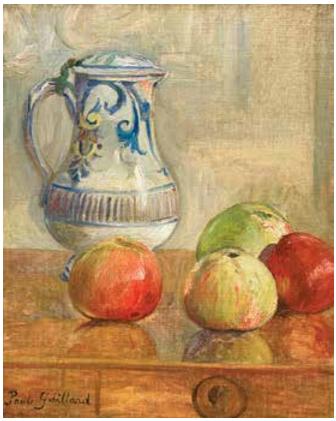
Moïse Kisling Polish/French, 1891-1953 Bouquet de pensées, 1918 22" x 25 ¾" fr. Signed U.R., o/c





**Jacqueline Marval's** talent was quickly recognized after her first exhibition at the *Salon des Indépendants* in 1901. Marval was sensitive to the "female" qualifier and refused to exhibit exclusively with her female colleagues, as was customary. Instead, she frequently showed alongside many fellow artists: Henri Matisse, Georges Rouault, Albert Marquet, and Marie Laurencin. Marval also lived and worked alongside her close friend, the early Modernist painter, Kees van Dongen.





Paule Gobillard French, 1869-1946 Nature morte, ca. 1900 24" x 20" fr. Signed L.R., o/c

### **Exhibited:**

Société des Artistes Indépendants, Paris, 1905

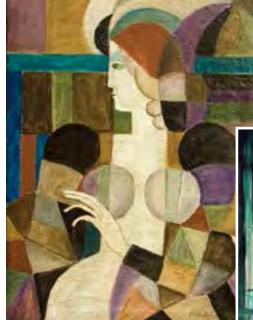
### Literature:

Roussier, *Marval*, 1866–1932 (Grenoble: ed. Didier Richard, 1987), p. 63 (illus.)

Roussier, Marval, 1866–1932 (Italy, ed. Thalia, 2008), p. 64, 68 (illus.)

### Constantine Kluge French, 1912-2003

Bazouges sur-le-Loire 39 ¾" x 39 ¾" fr. Signed L.R., o/c



Pierre Dubois
French, b. 1922
Portrait de Mme Legrand
38" x 29 ½" fr.
Signed L.R.
Oil and Mixed Media on Canvas



Emil Holzhauer American, 1887-1986 Brooklyn Bridge, c. 1940 49" x 39" fr. Signed L.R., o/c



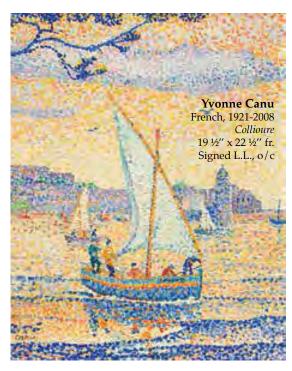
**Kerogan** French, Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century

Port of St. Tropez 25 ¾" x 30" fr. Signed L.L., o/c



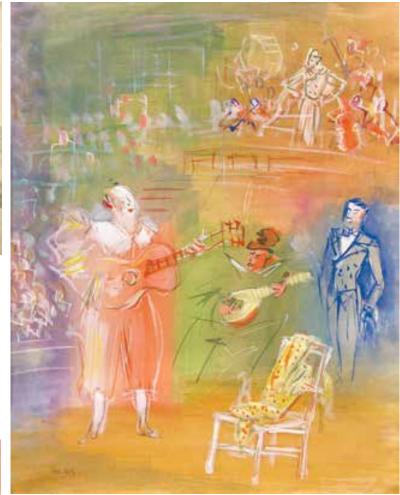
Marcel Dyf French, 1899-1985

Poem in Repose 36 ½" x 31 ½" fr. Signed L.R., o/c





Madeleine Berly-Vlaminick French, 1896-1953 Les Deux Soeurs 31 ½" x 25 ¼ " fr. Signed L.L. Pencil on paper on panel



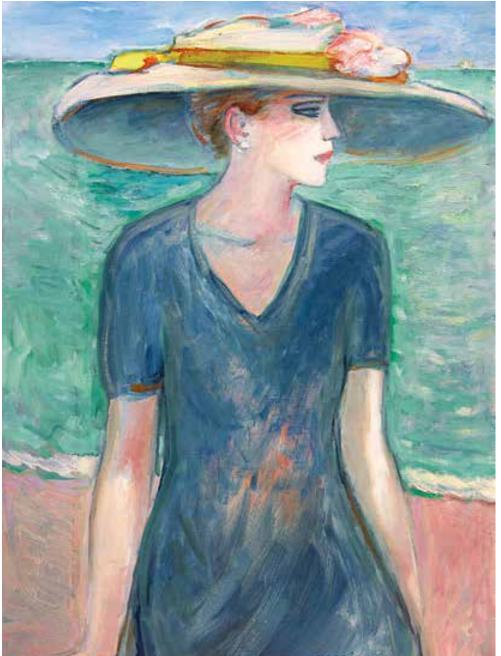
Jean Dufy French, 1888-1964 Clowns, Musiciens Ca. 1946-48 29" x 36" fr. Signed L.L. Watercolor and gouache on paper



Madeleine **Berly-Vlaminick** French, 1896-1953 Pastel on Panel Jeune femme à la colerette blanche



Madeleine Berly-Vlaminick French, 1896-1953 Sophie 18 ¼" x 15 %" Signed L.L. Pastel on Panel



Jean-Pierre Cassigneul French, b. 1935 Devant la mer, 1993 43 ¾" x 31 ¼" fr. Signed L.R., o/c

### Jean-Pierre Cassigneul French, b. 1935 Deauville à la robe jaune 21 ¾" x 18" unframed Signed L.L.,

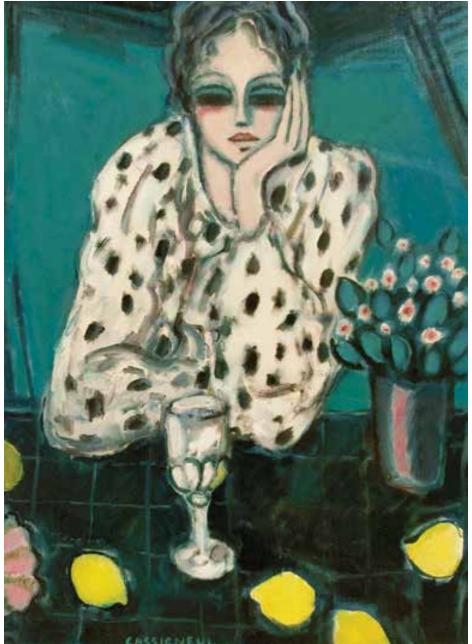
## Cassignuel collection

Jean-Pierre Cassigneul is a master of French contemporary figurative art. Born into a Parisian family, the artist was exposed to elegant women and Parisian *haute couture* through the fashion house–Jean Dessès–founded by his grandfather. Over the past five decades, Cassigneul has studied women and fashion; and with strong lines and brilliant color he renders his subjects boldly, in solemn mystery.



Jean- Pierre Cassigneul French, b. 1935 Sacha au bouquet, 2013 40 ½" x 33 ½" fr. Signed L.R., o/c

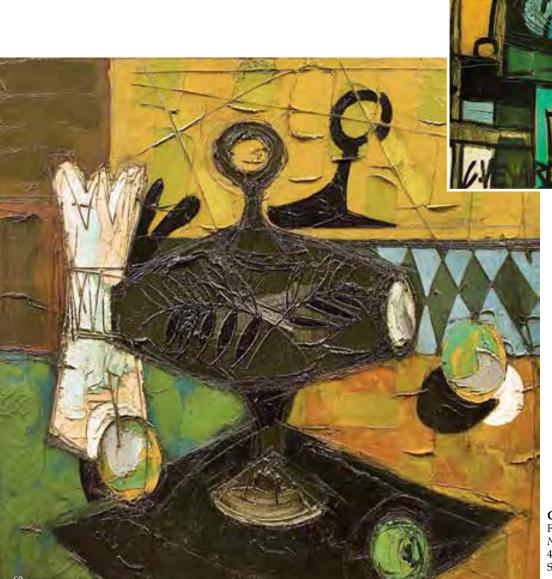




Jean- Pierre Cassigneul French, b. 1935 Les Citrons, 1971 46" x 36" fr. Signed L.C., o/c

### **VÉNARD**COLLECTION

Claude Vénard is a major post-Cubist painter and one of the founders of the French avant-garde group the *Forces Nouvelles*. His career spans four decades and although his style gradually changes over his career, his interest in certain subjects remains constant.



### Claude Vénard French, 1913-1999

Nature morte aux poires, 1980 25 ½" x 32" fr. Signed L.L., o/c

Nature morte la compote (Still-life with Compote), 1948, dates from the start of Vénard's career. In the 1940s and 50s, the artist executed still-life paintings in which he experimented with incorporating mixed media into his oils, including sand and cinders to provide texture and depth.

### Claude Vénard French, 1913-1999 Nature morte la compote, 1948 47 ½" x 47 ½" fr. Signed L.L., o/c

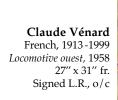




Claude Vénard French, 1913-1999

Still-life with Trombone, 1940 15 ¼" x 12 ¾" fr. Signed L.R., o/c

### Claude Vénard French, 1913-1999 Locomotive, 1954 61½" x 61½" fr. Signed and dated, o/c



Claude Vénard French, 1913-1999 Bi-plane over Paris, 1955 40 ½" x 53 ½" fr. Signed L.R., o/c

Claude Vénard French, 1913-1999 Still-life with Violin, 1940 9" x 6" unframed Signed L.R.

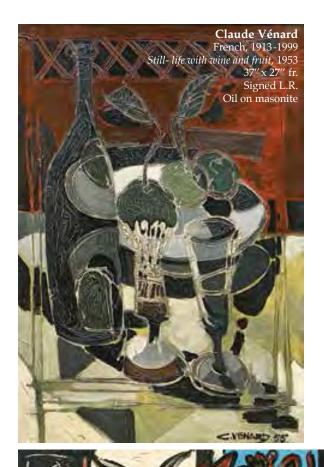


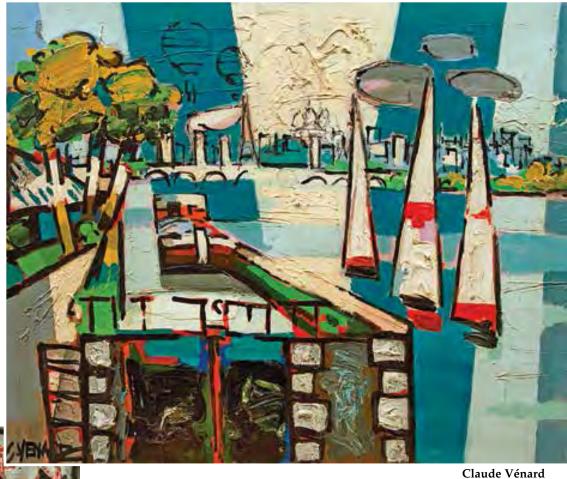


Vénard was fascinated by different modes of transportation—biplanes, dirigibles, sailboats, canal boats, and trains.

Throughout his career, he often depicted them in and around his beloved Paris.







Claude Vénard French, 1913-1999 Peniche et Voiliers, Paris, 1989 39-½" x 32" unframed Signed L.L., o/c

### **MUSEUM COLLECTIONS**

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York Museum of Modern Art, New York Musée d'Art Moderne de la ville de Paris Tate Modern, London Museu d'Arte, São Paulo

### Claude Vénard

French, 1913-1999 *Nature morte, les poissons et les fruits,* 1980 27 ½" x 33" fr. Signed L.R., o/c



### Craig Alan "Populus Series"



Craig Alan American b. 1971 U.S. Capitol 54 ½" x 54 ½" Signed L.R., o/c



of people on the beach from her balcony. She's on the sixth floor. It was a nice day, a bunch of people were on the beach. One of the shots I took through the camera's eye ended up looking like an eyeball. I kept studying the picture, and I kept coming back to it...saying, there has got to be some way I can translate this in my own way. And it was probably a year and a half later that through studying materials, I was able to create a method that I could use to come up with THE POPULUS.

### Craig Alan American b. 1971 Populous: Marilyn on White Background 'Rapture' 40 ½" x 40 ½" fr. Signed L.L., o/c

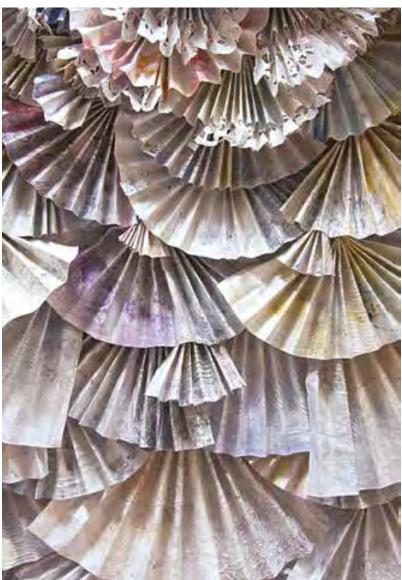
Craig Alan American b. 1971 Pure" Audrey on Iridescent Background 54" x 54" fr. Signed L.L. o/c

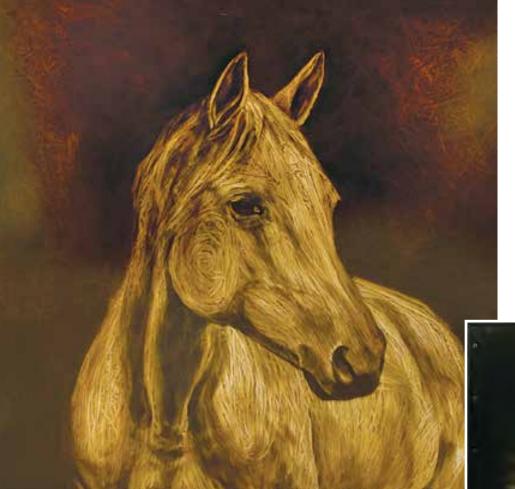




Craig Alan American b. 1971 Love Story (White Fan Dress) 60 ¾" x 48 ¾" Signed L.R. Mixed media

### Craig Alan "Narrative Series"



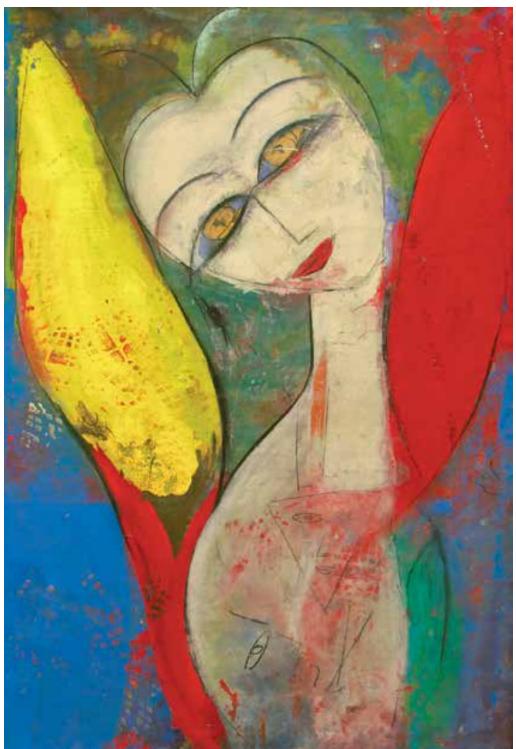


•• I am taking materials you encounter everyday and allowing the viewer to see them in a completely different light. Each piece is a little stage created to tell a different story and articulate a mood.

Craig Alan American b. 1971 Narrative: Hay Horse 'Scout' (Unbridled) 49" x 49" Signed L.R. Mixed media

### Craig Alan American b. 1971 Lotus Flower 49" x 49" Signed L.R. Mixed media

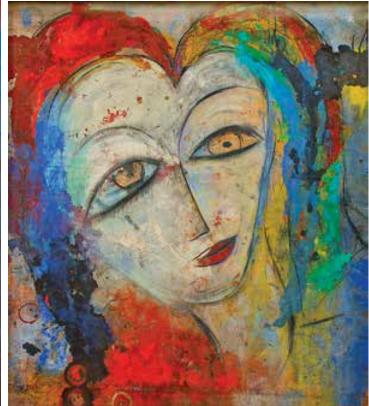




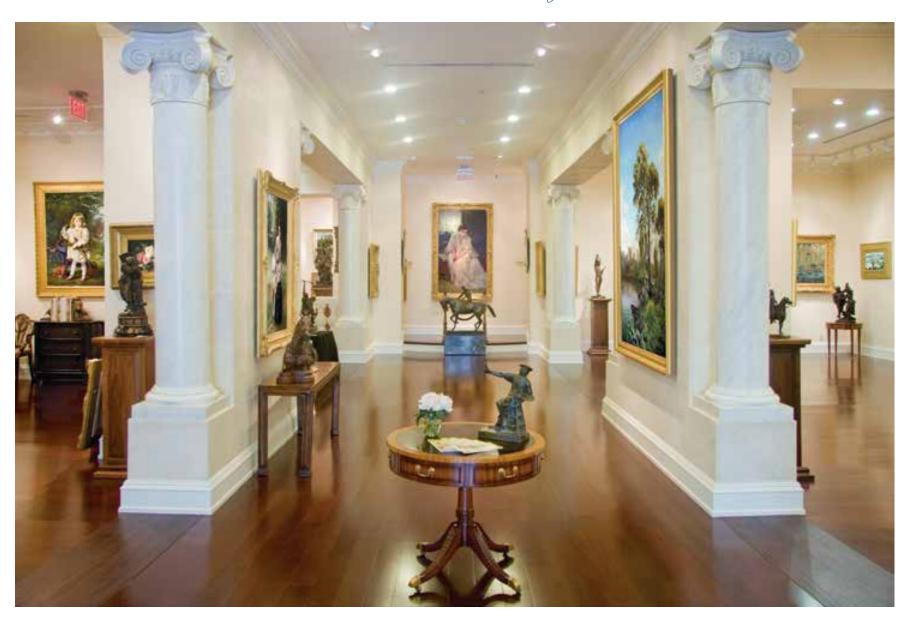
### Jamali

JAMALI Pakistani/American b. 1944 Noya 67" x 48 1½" fr. Pastel on canvas

JAMALI Pakistani/American b. 1944 Heavenly Gaze 59 ½" x 53 ½" fr. Pastel on canvas



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