



## Chiparus (1886-1947), 36 Cm, Chryséléphantine, Signed, Skater



5 800 EUR

Signature : Chiparus

Period : 20th century

Condition : Parfait état

Material : Bronze

Length : 34 cm

Height : 36 cm

<https://www.proantic.com/en/1489025-chiparus-1886-1947-36-cm-chryselephantine-signed-skater.html>

### Description

Epoque: 1920/30 Art Deco, chryséléphantine in ivory and bronze with lost wax and on a marble base and onyx, in excellent condition.

Signed: D. Chiparus (Dismeter), artist of the XXth century, referenced and very side, Côte ArtPrice up to EUR 15,000 for similar objects, or more ...

Subject: the skater

Dimensions: total height: 36 cm, width: 34 cm,

### Biography:

Demeter Chiparus 1886/1947

Demeter Chiparus, born Dumitru Haralamb

Chiparus on September 16, 1886 in Dorohoi,

Romania and died on January 22, 1947 in Paris, is

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a sculptor of the Art Deco artistic era which lived and worked in Paris. He is sometimes named Demeter Chiparus.

Chiparus is known mainly for its bronze and ivory sculptures, Chryselephantine, representing exotic dancers. He produced his most remarkable works between 1914 and 1933. Demeter Chiparus is one of the most popular art deco sculptors on the market. Drawing his inspiration from Egyptian art, this artist brought chryselephantin sculpture up to date, shaping elegant and refined female dancers and female figures

In 1909, Dumitru left his hometown, near the Ukrainian border to study painting and drawing in Florence in Italy where he followed a training with the master sculptor Raffaello Romanelli.

In 1912, he was in Paris. He is admitted to the School of Fine Arts and rubs shoulders with the Antonin Mercié sculptors and Jean Boucher. In 1914, he received the "honorable" medal for the sculpture he exhibited at the Salon des Artistes Français. He opened his workshop after the war and exhibits regularly in the salons. He specializes in chryselephantine sculpture, conjugation of ivory and bronze. With this distinction, it enjoys a flourishing reputation on the Parisian artistic scene and obtained a partnership with the Edmond Etling and Cie foundry. His works are experiencing resounding commercial success. During the Roaring Twenties, his sculptures attracted French and international collectors, ensuring Chiparus a comfortable lifestyle.

In 1920, Chiparus followed carefully the excavation work carried out in the tomb of Tounkhamon and then drawn his inspiration from the statues found. Fascinated by the Egyptian chryselephantin sculpture, he modernized the ancestral association of gold and ivory to shape his own style, combining bronze with ivory. He dresses his characters with traditional clothes and

borrowed the features of Cleopatra to draw his female faces.

The Chiparus technique is thus summarized in an article in the newspaper La Tribune: "The artistic reference is the prolific work of the Romanian Demeter Chiparus whose helping hand is particularly recognizable. After a few drawings, to give the founder a precise idea of the expected result, the artist made a "plastiline", a ductile material like clay which takes its final form by hardening. The founder assembled the work of ivory and the metal patina, then the whole was cold. Finally, a base, in marble or onyx completed the statuette".

This working technique seduces many sculptors like Peter Tereszczuk or Ferdinand Preiss, who make Chiparus one of the leaders of decorative sculpture.

Considered one of the most important sculptors of its generation, Chiparus has enjoyed both museum and commercial recognition, multiplying exhibitions and private orders. Since the 1970s, with the renewed interest of collectors for Art Deco, the sculptor has established himself as one of the most rated artists on the market, with a sales record established in 2007 in New York for *Girls*, a chryselephantine sculpture of 1928 awarded 690,580 euros.

He died in Paris on January 22, 1947. He was buried in the Bagneux cemetery in Paris.

The largest collection of Chiparus works, made up of 120 pieces, is today exhibited at the Moscow Art Deco Museum.

An important permanent collection of dancers from Chiparus is also exhibited at the Art Nouveau and Deco Museum in Salamanca in Spain, called Casa Lis (Maison Lis), which Miguel de Lis built, an industrial tanner passionate about Art Nouveau. The collection of dancers from Chiparus is a part of the private collection of the antique dealer Manuel Ramos

Andrade who donated it to the museum.

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