MARC MAISON
120, rue des rosiers
93400 Saint Ouen (France)
tel: +33.(0)6.60.62.61.90
contact@marcmaison.com



Picture 1 : The grand fireplace in the Marble House is framed with low-reliefs in gilded wood by Louis Ardisson.



Picture 2 : Louis Ardisson depicted the Triumph of Neptune and Amphitrite. This work may be inspired by a ceiling by Charles Le Brun at the Louvre.



Picture 3 : An extraordinary mantel by Jules Allard and Louis Ardisson from the Berwind house in New York City.



Picture 4 : François Boucher (1703-1770), Les Forges de Vulcain (Vulcan's Forges) or Vulcain présentant à Venus les armes pour Enée (Vulcan Presenting Venus with Arms for Aeneas), 1757, Louvre. Photo © RMN-Grand Palais / Jean-Gilles Berizzi.



Picture 5 : Sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens in front of his high-

Louis Ardisson was a sculptor, born in Nice in 1848. He belonged to the movement of **academic artists** who offered high quality Classical-style artistic production during the second half of the nineteenth century.

His work is known for his compositions reminiscent of eighteenth-century French taste, with illustrations of mythological and allegorical scenes. In this way, he wished to follow in the footsteps of the great masters by depicting themes which belonged to the **"Great Genre"**. This expression refers to monumental art illustrating biblical, historical, allegorical, or mythological themes. It derives from **André Félibien**'s classification of artistic genres that he presented in a famous speech to the Academy in 1667:

> « *"One who paints landscapes perfectly is above another who only paints fruit, flowers or shells. One who paints living animals is more commendable than those who only represent things that are dead and without movement; and as the face of man is the most perfect work of God on Earth, hence it is certain that one who becomes an imitator of God by painting human figures is much more excellent than all the others... a Painter who only makes portraits does not yet have the highest perfection of Art and cannot claim the honor that the most skilled artists receive. To achieve this, one must pass from a single figure to the representation of several together; one must deal with History and Fable; one must depict great actions as historians do, or pleasant subject as Poets do; and to rise even higher, one must, through allegorical compositions, know how to cover the virtues of great men and the greatest mysteries under the cloak of Fables."* . »

To illustrate such scenes, one had to attain a certain amount of knowledge in order to meet the requirements of the time. **Louis Ardisson** acquired **classical training** with the painter **Alexandre Bonnardel (1867-1942)**, live models professor at the École nationale supérieure des Beaux-Arts of Lyon.

Louis Ardisson regularly participated in the **official Salon in Paris** during the final quarter of the nineteenth century. He especially displayed low-reliefs made of boxwood:
- Salon of 1876: *Le Printemps* (Spring), after Le Barbier (1738-1826) and *Les Amours forgerons* (The Blacksmith Cupids), after C. Coypel.
- Salon of 1877: *Petits Amours* (Little Cupids), after François Boucher (1703-1770).
- Salon of 1880: *Le Printemps* (second version).
- Salon of 1881: *La Fontaine d'Amour* (The Fountain of Love), after Fragonard (1732-1806) (photo 15).
He also exhibited busts of patrons, like in the Salon of 1882: Portrait of Mme Quost and Portrait of M. L. L..., the first being a bust made out of terracotta and the second a plaster medallion.
Moreover, he participated in several World's Fairs , including the World's Fair of 1878 in Paris. He presented one of his wooden low-reliefs, *Venus chez Vulcain* (Venus and Vulcan), inspired by François Boucher (1703-1770) (photo 4). **He won a bronze medal** thanks to this work.

Ardisson was an active artist during the second half of the nineteenth century. He started in his hometown where he became a fine arts professor and Secretary of the **"Cercle Artistique de Nice"** (the Artistic Circle of Nice, 3, place Grimaldi), where he organized yearly exhibitions. He himself participated in these exhibitions, for example in January 1880 with a low-relief La Cible des Amours (The Cupids' Target), alongside well-known artists such as **Gérôme** (1824-1904), **Meissonnier** (1815-1891), and **Gustave Doré** (1832-1883).
His relations were not limited to his hometown. **In the United States**, in 1897, Ardisson met Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and Irishman living in America who discovered his work (photo 5). This famous sculptor was known for his medallions, thus in 1905, **President Theodore Roosevelt** commissioned him to draw new American coins. It seems as though Louis Ardisson worked with him.

The sculptor was living in New York at the time thanks to the famous decorator Jules Allard . The latter opened a branch in New York in 1885 and brought Ardisson along with him to work on important commissions. For example, they worked together on **large projects for wealthy industrial philanthropists**, such as Edward Berwind, specifically for **his residence on Fifth Avenue** and for ***The Elms* in Newport Beach**. In this same seaside town, they worked on the marvelous Ballroom of the ***Marble House*** created for the extremely wealthy Vanderbilts (photo 1). These collaborations illustrate the great American enthusiasm of the time for eighteenth-century flamboyant French art.
Ardisson created two monumental low-reliefs with representations of Neptune for the ***Marble House*** and the ***Fifth Avenue Berwind estate*** (photos 2 and 6). This work exemplifies the sculptor's style through its theme as well as its iconography.
The sizable low-relief in Statuary Carrara marble by Ardisson for the Berwind house on Fifth Avenue decks a monumental fireplace adorned with a Caryatid and an Atlante ; follow this link to see this extraordinary fireplace on our website.

Theme
Both of these works are inspired by classical mythology. In order to emphasize the greatness of **Alva and William Vanderbilt**, he thought of *Neptune & Amphitrite* and then, for the **Berwinds**, of the *Triumph of Neptune*. Master of the seas, this ancient god is known for his fortune, his courage, and his strength. He is most commonly depicted on a chariot surrounded by real and mythological marine creatures, like Tritons and seahorses.
Historically, important dignitaries have often been associated to Neptune. In this way, in 1706 (or 1707), the count of Toulouse had wished for the painter **Boullogne the Elder** to make a representation of the marine procession for the King's bedchamber in the *Château de Rambouillet*, in a painting called *Neptune amenant Amphitrite dans un char marin* (Neptune bringing Amphitrite in his marine chariot) (photo 7).

Iconography
Both of these works of art correspond to classical academic iconography. Thus, Neptune is recognizable through his **attributes**: his beard and his trident. The vigor of the elements surrounding him emphasize his divine strength by the shaking waves and his windblown hair and beard.
Wanting to follow the traditions of Art History, his piece is inspired by different artists from the Versailles era:
- **Pierre Mignard** (1612-1695), a famous court painter for Louis XIV, clearly had an important influence on the Berwind fireplace's Neptune. Mignard's preparatory drawing has the same **chariot wheels** as the ones on the fireplace: *Neptune offre à Colbert la domination des mers* (Neptune offers Colbert supremacy over the seas) (photo 8).
It is a rare iconography, because Neptune is usually presented on a shell, which is the version he preferred for the Vanderbilts'. Pierre Mignard had made a similar choice for another version: *Neptune offrant ses richesses à la France* (Neptune bestowing his riches upon France) (photo 9).
- For the Vanderbilt version, the artist was undoubtedly inspired by the ceiling of the ***Apollo Gallery* at the Louvre** (photo 10). The **very rich decoration** that frames the composition is perfectly consistent with the flamboyancy of the eighteenth century.
- The sculptor was often inspired by **Boucher** (1703-1770). The cherubs flying above the chariot in the Berwind version are very similar to those in Boucher's painting *Neptune poursuivant la nymphe Amymone* (Neptune

relief Amor Caritas, 1898, Paris. © National Park Service, Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site.

following the nymph Amymone) (photo 11).
- Another illustration of this tale most likely had a certain influence on the artist: the preparatory painting for the *Tenture des Amours des dieux* (Tapestry of the Loving of the Gods) by **Carle Van Loo** (1705-1765), which was exhibited at the **museum of Fine Arts of Nice**, where Ardisson taught.
- He does not only refer to paintings, monumental sculpture also being an inspiring source: certain aspects of the Berwind fireplace low-relief recall the Neptune created by **Coysevox**'s (1640-1720) for the **Parc de Marly** commissioned for Louis XIV (photo 13). The *Triumph of Neptune and Amphitrite* created for the **Neptune Fountain of Versailles** by Adam the Elder (1700-1759), also commissioned by Louis XIV, is comparable to the version made for the Vanderbilts (photo 14).

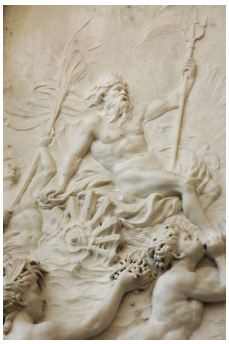
This theme seems to have fascinated Americans, because the 1981 donation to the Met by gallery owner Harry Sperling (1906-1971) included a drawing by Gabriel-François Doyen (1726-1806) also based on the mythological theme (photo 16).

On the Berwind mantel, there is a decorative pattern of cherubs that symbolizes heat (photo 18). This iconography originates from allegories of Winter that were very common at the beginning of the eighteenth century (photo 17).

See also

Jules Allard — Edward Julius Berwind — Albert-Ernest Carrier-Belleuse — Louis XV style

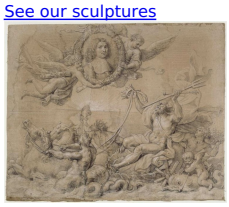
See our sculptures



Picture 6 : Triumph of Neptune, low-relief in Statuario Carrara marble for the Berwind estate on Fifth Avenue, inaugurated in New York in 1894.



Picture 7 : BOULLOGNE the Elder (1649-1717), Neptune amenant Amphitrite dans un char marin (Neptune bringing Amphitrite in his marine chariot), 141 x 162 cm (55.5 x 63.8 ''). © Musée des Beaux-Arts de Tours.



Picture 8 : Pierre Mignard (1612-1695), Neptune offre à Colbert la domination des mers (Neptune offers Colbert supremacy over the seas), black stone drawing with white highlights on beige paper, Louvre. Photo © RMN-Grand Palais / Michèle Bellot.



Picture 9 : Pierre Mignard (1612-1695), Neptune offrant ses richesses à la France (Neptune bestowing his riches upon France), 1684, Domaine de Compiègne. Photo © RMN-Grand Palais / Franck Raux.



Picture 10 : Charles Le Brun (1619-1690), Le Triomphe des eaux (The Triumph of the Waters) or Neptune and Amphitrite, ordered in 1663 for the Apollo Gallery ceiling at the Louvre.



Picture 11 : François Boucher (1703-1770), Neptune poursuivant la nymphe Amymone (Neptune following the nymph Amymone), 1764, oil on canvas, Versailles, Château de Versailles et de Trianon. Photo © RMN-Grand Palais / Gérard Blot.



Picture 12 : Charles André, aka Carle Van Loo (1705-1765), Neptune and Amymone, 1757. Loan from the Musée du Louvre to the Musée de Nice, because the painter is originally from Nice, like Ardisson.



Picture 13 : Antoine Coysevox (1640-1720), Neptune, 1705, marble, 185.5 x 117 x 111 cm (73 x 46 x 43.7 ''). Paris, Louvre (originally in the Parc de Marly).



Picture 14 : Adam Lambert Sigisbert (1700-1759), Neptune with his trident, Amphitrite receiving the riches of the sea from a naiad on the marine chariot accompanied by Tritons and sea monsters, 1736-1740, monumental lead sculpture, 4,5 x 7,4 m (14.8 x 24.3 ft), Château de Versailles. Photo © RMN-Grand Palais / Christian Milet.



Picture 15 : La Fontaine d'Amour (The Fountain of Love) after Jean-Honoré Fragonard (1732-1806), engraved by Nicolas François Regnault (1746-1810), 1785. Stipple etching [proof before engraved title], 53.3 × 42.9 cm (21 × 16 7/8 in). Photo © The Met Museum, New York.



Picture 16 : Gabriel-François Doyen (1726-1806), Allégorie de la pêche: Neptune et Amphitrite (Allegory of Fishing: Neptune and Amphitrite), 1768, graphite pencil, brown ink, gouache, white highlights, and brown wash on paper. Donation from Harry G. Sperling in 1981. Photo © The Metropolitan Museum of Art, NY.



Picture 17 : Damoiselet Florentin (1644-1690) ou Huilliot Claude (circa 1632-1702), L'Hiver (Winter), 1683-1684, oil on canvas, Château de Fontainebleau. Photo © RMN-Grand Palais / Gérard Blot.



Picture 18 : Decorative pattern of cupids symbolizing heat, sculpted in Statuario Carrara marble, created by Ardisson for Berwind.