







DELVILLE, Jean

L'Amour des âmes (The Love of Souls), 1900

By representing these two united bodies, Jean Delville is inspired by the **myth of androgyny** that embodies the ideals of the **19th century Symbolists**. In a whirlwind, these two amorous souls seem to merge in order to recreate the third sex destroyed by Zeus. The fluid forms, inspired by **Art Nouveau**, express the artist's pursuit of the decorative nature. Serpentine and sensual, the line animates the two bodies in their upward ascent towards a luminous sky. The **idealist aesthetics** of Delville, inspired by philosophy and spirituality, is revealed by the colour scheme (blue, pink and gold) and the iconographic vocabulary.



VAN RYSSELBERGHE, Théo Thé au jardin (Tea in the Garden), 1903

Summer Afternoon, or Tea in the Garden, is emblematic of Théo Van Rysselberghe's work as the initiator of **neo-impressionnism** in Belgium. Nevertheless, the painter strips the technique, borrowed from **Georges Seurat**, of its rigidity and systematic nature, making it **free and light**. The brushstroke adapts itself, a sign that Van Rysselberghe masters portrait art: he brilliantly succeeds in **giving life** to the characters, their personalities expressed by their flamboyant hats and the realism of their features.





DE SMET, Gustave De Zeearend (The Sea Eagle), 1926

De Zeearend evokes a harbour's nocturnal life as sailors enjoy free time in between missions. Perhaps inspired by Manet's famous Le Déjeuner sur l'herbe (Luncheon on the Grass) of which he reproduces the posture of the characters and female nudity, suggesting the presence of a prostitute, Gustave De Smet freely interprets reality. The painter, one of the most imminent members of Laethem School, develops the style that is characteristic of this piece: geometrical shapes becoming monumental and sober, as well as the perspective's drawdown. His attention to detail drives him to paint a Dutch flag rather than a Belgian one as the colours correspond better with the tones of the painting.



WOUTERS, Rik La Vierge folle (The Foolish Virgin), 1912

The exhilaration of **Isadora Duncan**, famous dancer and considered an avant-garde figure of contemporary dance, is immortalised in this sculpture by Rik Wouters. The artist was captivated by the grace of the dancer's movements during a performance at the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels. Wouters nevertheless uses the features of **his wife Nel**, who remains his muse and his main model. The bronze work contrasts with the smooth, academic finish and reveals a living material which emphasises **energy in this pose**.





DÜRER, Albrecht La Cigogne (The Stork), 1500-1505

The Stork illustrates German artist Albrecht Dürer's – creator of thousands of drawings and prints – interest in the **natural sciences**. The animal is depicted with **encyclopaedic precision**, which demonstrates his vast knowledge of ornithology and remarkable skill of **pen drawing**. His monogram and date were later added: there is a consensus that this work dates between 1500 and 1505, making it **the oldest object** in the Museum's collection.



TOULOUSE-LAUTREC, Henri de Ambassadeurs. Aristide Bruant (Ambassadors. Aristide Bruant), 1892

In 1892 the **singer Aristide Bruant**, eager to conquer new audiences in Paris, becomes **the star of one the chicest cafés-concerts** of the Champs Elysées, *Les Ambassadeurs*. Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec immortalises him in his trademark apparel: wide cape, red scarf and wide-brimmed felt. Initially rejected by the café's owner, but vigorously defended by Bruant who threatened to cancel his show if it would not be circulated, this **poster** emerged as an emblematic work of Lautrec.



PANAMARENKO Paradox, 1980-1986

Both art and invention, this curious object illustrates Panamarenko's interest for aviation and physical sciences. *Paradox* is also representative of the Antwerp-born artist's production, known for his myriad of machinery, inviting the **imagination to take flight**. Despite the deliberately ironic perspective of its creator, *Paradox* falls well within the long and fascinating artistic tradition of interaction between **science, technology and visual arts**.



ALECHINSKY, Pierre Cobra de transmission (Cobra transmission), 1968

In a sea of blue, a gigantic undulating green snake, in a convolution of curves and forms, seizes our imagination. Below the main scene, a predella, originally placed on the base of an altar, consists of several sequences of images. The **title of the painting**, *Cobra transmission*, refers to the **CoBrA movement** (the initials of three European capitals: Copenhagen, Brussels and Amsterdam). This movement was established in **1948** by **Christian Dotremont**, an advocate for **spontaneity in art**, an admirer of the **first and popular** arts and the decompartmentalization of artistic disciplines, including the association of painting and writing.

9 * 100masters brussets

MAGRITTE, René

L'Heureux donateur (The Happy Donor), 1966

A mysterious nocturnal landscape within a silhouette wearing a bowler hat, an old wall immersed in daylight, a bell, a monochrome background... René Magritte, a major figure of **Belgian surrealism**, intentionally disturbs any attempt at rational understanding. The relationship between the viewer and the work is misleading, but the **title**, however, reveals a part of **its history**: it is most likely a reference to the artist's recognition towards **Jean Coquelet**, former curator of the Museum of Ixelles, who organised his first retrospective exhibition in 1956.



MIRÓ, Joan

Le Cheval de cirque (The Circus Horse), 1927

The 1920s are fertile years for Jean Miro, who develops a repertoire of symbols and shapes, and a **coded language** which he uses in *The Circus Horse*. The monochrome blue reflects the **artist's inner world**, inspired by the interpretation of **dreams** and the **unconscious**, while vibrant black strokes give impulse to the galloping horse in a cosmic and dreamlike atmosphere.

Colophon

Layout: Floriane Belleflamme Translation: Liam O'Sullivan © Brussels Museums - 2016

