

degas little dancer aged fourteen

Degas Little Dancer Aged Fourteen: Unveiling the Story Behind the Iconic Sculpture

degas little dancer aged fourteen is more than just a sculpture; it represents a captivating glimpse into the world of 19th-century ballet and the artistic genius of Edgar Degas. This intriguing figure has fascinated art lovers and historians alike, not only for its delicate craftsmanship but also for the story it tells about youth, discipline, and the complexities of the Parisian ballet scene. Let's dive deep into the background, significance, and unique features of Degas' Little Dancer Aged Fourteen.

The Creation of Degas Little Dancer Aged Fourteen

Edgar Degas, a master of capturing movement and the human form, was deeply inspired by dancers. In the late 19th century, he embarked on crafting a sculpture that would bring his observations of ballet to life in three dimensions. The result was the Little Dancer Aged Fourteen, a life-sized figure of a young ballet student poised in a relaxed yet focused stance.

Materials and Techniques

Unlike many traditional sculptures of his time, Degas chose to work with mixed media. The original figure, crafted around 1881, combined wax with real fabric and a satin ribbon tied into a bow on the dancer's hair. This use of actual materials—tulle tutu, ballet slippers, and a hair ribbon—gave the sculpture an unprecedented realism and immediacy.

What sets the Little Dancer apart is Degas' decision to portray a living subject with an unidealized, sometimes raw realism. The wax figure was later cast in bronze posthumously, but the original use of wax allowed for delicate details, such as the texture of the skin and the subtle expression on the dancer's face, to emerge vividly.

The Historical Context of Degas Little Dancer Aged Fourteen

Understanding the context of this sculpture enriches its appreciation. The Little Dancer represents a young ballet student at the Paris Opera Ballet School, an institution renowned for producing some of the finest dancers in the world. Ballet during this period was a rigorous and often harsh environment, especially for young girls who trained intensely under strict discipline.

The Life of a Ballet Student in the 19th Century

At fourteen, the protagonist of Degas' sculpture would have been at the cusp of adolescence and professional promise. Many ballet dancers began training very young, often coming from modest backgrounds, and the Paris Opera Ballet was both a place of opportunity and hardship.

Degas was known for his candid depictions of dancers, capturing not only their grace but also the physical strain and exhaustion behind the performances. The Little Dancer's poised yet somewhat tense expression invites viewers to consider the duality of youthful aspiration and the demanding nature of ballet training.

Artistic Significance and Reception

When Degas first exhibited the Little Dancer Aged Fourteen at the Sixth Impressionist Exhibition in 1881, the reaction was mixed. Some critics found the sculpture unsettling, labeling it as too realistic or even grotesque due to its unconventional portrayal of a young girl.

Why Was It Controversial?

Several factors contributed to the controversy. The sculpture's realism was a departure from the idealized representations common in classical sculpture. The model, Marie van Goethem, was a real ballet student known in the Parisian ballet community, and her features were rendered with striking authenticity, including a somewhat awkward posture and facial expression.

Additionally, the use of real materials such as fabric and ribbon blurred the line between sculpture and reality, making the piece feel uncanny to some viewers. This approach challenged traditional expectations of what sculpture should be and sparked conversations about art's role in reflecting real life versus ideal beauty.

Insights into Edgar Degas' Artistic Philosophy

Degas was fascinated by movement, light, and the human body, especially in the context of dance. His work often explored the behind-the-scenes moments rather than the polished performances. Little Dancer Aged Fourteen exemplifies this focus, presenting a candid snapshot of a young dancer in a quiet moment of preparation or reflection.

The Intersection of Realism and Impressionism

Though associated with the Impressionist movement, Degas' approach was unique. He combined elements of realism with impressionistic techniques, emphasizing fleeting moments and the effects of light. The Little Dancer captures both the physical presence and the emotional complexity of the subject, making it a bridge between different artistic philosophies.

Legacy and Influence of Degas Little Dancer Aged Fourteen

Over the decades, the sculpture has become one of Degas' most celebrated works and an icon of ballet art. Museums around the world showcase bronze casts of the Little Dancer, and countless art historians and enthusiasts study its innovative use of materials and portrayal of adolescence.

Impact on Modern Sculpture and Ballet Representation

Degas' approach to incorporating mixed media and focusing on everyday moments influenced many modern sculptors who sought to break away from classical traditions. His honest depiction of a young dancer's vulnerability and strength has also inspired artists and choreographers to explore new narratives in ballet and visual arts.

Where to See Degas Little Dancer Today

Several museums house bronze casts and replicas of the sculpture. The National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., the Musée d'Orsay in Paris, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York are among the top institutions where visitors can experience this masterpiece firsthand.

Understanding the Model Behind the Sculpture

Marie van Goethem, the young girl who posed for Degas, was a real ballet student at the Paris Opera. Her life story adds layers of meaning to the sculpture.

Marie Van Goethem's Story

Little is definitively known about Marie's life, but records indicate she struggled with the tough conditions

of ballet school and later faced hardships in adulthood. Degas' sculpture immortalizes her youth and the hopes pinned on young dancers at the time. Through this lens, the Little Dancer becomes not only a work of art but a poignant social document.

Why Does Degas Little Dancer Aged Fourteen Still Captivate Audiences?

The sculpture's enduring appeal lies in its blend of technical mastery and emotional depth. It invites viewers to reflect on themes of youth, discipline, beauty, and the passage from childhood to adulthood. The Little Dancer is more than a frozen figure; it is a story told in wax, fabric, and bronze, resonating across time.

Whether you are an art enthusiast, a lover of ballet, or simply curious about the intersection of history and creativity, Degas' Little Dancer aged fourteen offers a rich and rewarding experience. Its presence continues to inspire conversations about art's power to capture the human spirit in all its complexity.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who is the artist behind 'Little Dancer Aged Fourteen'?

The artist behind 'Little Dancer Aged Fourteen' is Edgar Degas, a French Impressionist painter and sculptor.

What is 'Little Dancer Aged Fourteen' by Degas?

It is a sculpture created by Edgar Degas depicting a young ballet dancer, known for its realistic portrayal and innovative use of materials.

When was 'Little Dancer Aged Fourteen' created?

'Little Dancer Aged Fourteen' was created between 1878 and 1881 by Edgar Degas.

What materials did Degas use for 'Little Dancer Aged Fourteen'?

Degas used wax for the original sculpture and dressed it in real fabric clothing, including a tutu and satin slippers.

Why is 'Little Dancer Aged Fourteen' significant in art history?

It is significant because it was one of the first sculptures to portray a working-class subject with realism and was unconventional in its use of mixed media.

What was the public reaction to 'Little Dancer Aged Fourteen' when it was first exhibited?

The sculpture received mixed reactions; some critics thought it was ugly or shocking, while others praised its realism and originality.

Where can you see 'Little Dancer Aged Fourteen' today?

Bronze casts of 'Little Dancer Aged Fourteen' are exhibited in museums worldwide, including the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., and the Musée d'Orsay in Paris.

What inspired Degas to create 'Little Dancer Aged Fourteen'?

Degas was inspired by the ballet dancers he frequently observed in Paris and aimed to capture the physicality and discipline of the young dancers.

How did Degas achieve realism in 'Little Dancer Aged Fourteen'?

Degas achieved realism by modeling the wax sculpture with detailed anatomy and expressive features, and by incorporating real clothing and hair for authenticity.

Additional Resources

Degas Little Dancer Aged Fourteen: An In-Depth Exploration of a Masterpiece

degas little dancer aged fourteen stands as one of the most captivating and controversial sculptures in the history of art. Created by the French Impressionist Edgar Degas in the late 19th century, this work captures a young ballet student poised with the grace and determination emblematic of her discipline. However, beyond its immediate aesthetic appeal, the sculpture invites a deeper investigation into its artistic innovation, cultural context, and the evolving perception of youth and femininity in art.

The Historical and Artistic Context of Degas's Little Dancer

Edgar Degas, primarily known for his paintings and pastels, ventured into sculpture as a medium to explore the physicality and movement of dancers in a three-dimensional form. The Little Dancer Aged

Fourteen, modeled between 1878 and 1881, is unique not only because it captures a youthful subject but also due to its mixed-media composition. The original sculpture combined wax, fabric, and real hair, lending a startling realism that challenged conventional sculptural norms of the time.

The choice of a fourteen-year-old ballet student as the subject reflects the societal fascination with the Paris Opera Ballet and the rigorous training young dancers underwent. Degas's intimate familiarity with the dancers' routines and poses allowed him to depict a moment of stillness imbued with latent energy. This piece stands apart from the idealized depictions of femininity common in 19th-century art, offering instead a candid, sometimes uncomfortable, portrayal of adolescence on the cusp of womanhood.

Material Innovation and Artistic Techniques

One of the defining characteristics of Degas's Little Dancer Aged Fourteen is its use of mixed media. Unlike traditional marble or bronze sculptures, this piece incorporated wax for the body, a fabric tutu, a satin ribbon, and even a wig of real hair. This choice was revolutionary, imbuing the figure with a lifelike presence that blurred the boundaries between art and reality.

The tactile quality of the sculpture invites viewers to reconsider the traditional notions of permanence and monumentality in sculpture. Wax, being a fragile and impermanent material, contrasts with the enduring stone or metal sculptures of classical art. This fragility complements the subject's youth and vulnerability, enhancing the psychological depth of the work.

Reception and Controversy at the Salon

When Degas first exhibited the Little Dancer Aged Fourteen at the 1881 Paris Salon, reactions were polarized. Critics and audiences were divided between admiration for Degas's technical skill and discomfort with the sculpture's unvarnished realism. Some found the figure's facial expression—often described as a mixture of determination and awkwardness—disturbing rather than idealized.

The controversy highlighted broader cultural tensions concerning the portrayal of young girls in art and the role of the artist as observer. Notably, the sculpture was seen by some as a social commentary on the hardships faced by young ballet dancers, many of whom came from working-class backgrounds and endured grueling training schedules.

Symbolism and Thematic Depth

Exploring the symbolism embedded in the Little Dancer Aged Fourteen enriches our understanding of Degas's intentions and the artwork's enduring appeal. The sculpture is more than a simple representation of

a ballet student; it embodies themes of adolescence, discipline, and the intersection of art and reality.

The Embodiment of Youth and Discipline

The subject's age is crucial to interpreting the work's emotional resonance. At fourteen, the dancer is on the threshold of adolescence, a period marked by physical growth, emotional complexity, and social expectations. Degas captures this liminal state by portraying both the physical precision of the dancer's posture and the subtle tension in her facial expression.

This duality reflects the rigorous discipline required of ballet students, which often suppresses the natural spontaneity of youth. The tight bun, the stiff tutu, and the poised stance all signal control and restraint, while the slight furrow of the brow hints at inner turmoil or concentration.

Realism Versus Idealism in Impressionist Sculpture

Degas's approach diverged from the prevalent artistic trends of idealization that characterized much of 19th-century sculpture. Instead of presenting a generalized or mythologized female form, Degas offered an individualized portrait with imperfections and psychological complexity.

This realism aligns with the Impressionist movement's broader goals to capture fleeting moments and everyday life authentically. The Little Dancer Aged Fourteen thus serves as a bridge between painting and sculpture within Impressionism, applying the movement's principles to three-dimensional art.

Legacy and Influence on Contemporary Art

The impact of Degas's Little Dancer extends well beyond its initial exhibition. Its innovative use of materials and candid portrayal of youth have inspired countless artists and continue to provoke discussion in art historical circles.

Replicas and Modern Interpretations

Since the original wax sculpture did not survive intact, many bronze casts have been made posthumously, displayed in museums around the world. These reproductions allow a broader audience to engage with Degas's vision while also raising questions about authenticity and the replication of art.

Contemporary artists have drawn on the themes of the Little Dancer to explore issues of adolescence,

identity, and the body. The sculpture's blend of vulnerability and strength resonates in modern discussions about the representation of young women in media and art.

Educational and Cultural Significance

In educational contexts, Degas's *Little Dancer Aged Fourteen* is often studied for its groundbreaking approach to form and material. It exemplifies how sculpture can capture psychological nuance and social commentary, serving as a case study in art history and criticism courses.

Culturally, the sculpture remains a potent symbol of the dedication and sacrifice inherent in the pursuit of artistic excellence. It also prompts contemporary audiences to reflect on the ethics of representing youth and the complexities of childhood in art.

Analyzing the Pros and Cons of Degas's Artistic Choices

To better appreciate the nuances of the *Little Dancer Aged Fourteen*, it is useful to weigh the advantages and challenges presented by Degas's artistic methods and subject matter.

- **Pros:**

- Innovative use of mixed media enhanced realism and emotional impact.
- Unconventional portrayal challenged artistic norms and expanded sculptural possibilities.
- Captures the psychological complexity of adolescence authentically.
- Invites ongoing dialogue about the social conditions of young dancers.

- **Cons:**

- Original wax medium's fragility limits direct access to the original piece.
- Controversial reception reflects discomfort with realistic depictions of youth.
- Posthumous bronze casts raise questions about fidelity to the original artwork.
- Some critics argue the sculpture's realism borders on unflattering, challenging traditional

aesthetics.

This balanced perspective underscores the complexity inherent in Degas's work and its multifaceted legacy.

Throughout its existence, Degas's *Little Dancer Aged Fourteen* has maintained a unique position in the canon of Western art. Its blend of material experimentation, psychological insight, and social commentary continues to engage curators, scholars, and the public alike. As both a historical artifact and a living source of artistic inspiration, it invites viewers to reconsider the boundaries of sculpture and the narratives embedded within the portrayal of youth.

Degas Little Dancer Aged Fourteen

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degas little dancer aged fourteen: Little Dancer Aged Fourteen Camille Laurens, 2018-11-20 This absorbing, heartfelt work uncovers the story of the real dancer behind Degas's now-iconic sculpture, shedding light on the struggles of late nineteenth-century Parisian life. She is famous throughout the world, but how many know her name? You can admire her figure in Washington, Paris, London, New York, Dresden, or Copenhagen, but where is her grave? We know only her age, fourteen, and the work that she did—because it was already grueling work, at an age when children today are sent to school. In the 1880s, she danced as a “little rat” at the Paris Opera, and what is often a dream for young girls now wasn't a dream for her. She was fired after several years of intense labor; the director had had enough of her repeated absences. She had been working another job, even two, because the few pennies the Opera paid weren't enough to keep her and her family fed. She was a model, posing for painters or sculptors—among them Edgar Degas. Drawing on a wealth of historical material as well as her own love of ballet and personal experiences of loss, Camille Laurens presents a compelling, compassionate portrait of Marie van Goethem and the world she inhabited that shows the importance of those who have traditionally been overlooked in the study of art.

degas little dancer aged fourteen: Degas' Little Dancer, Aged Fourteen Gregory Hedberg, 2006

degas little dancer aged fourteen: *The Little Dancer* Géraldine Elschner, 2020-09-22 One of Degas's most celebrated works comes to life in this vibrantly illustrated story of the young ballerina

who inspired the artist. Degas's ballerina paintings are well known and admired and his sculptural work *Little Dancer Aged Fourteen*--the only sculpture he exhibited in his lifetime--is particularly beloved for capturing the essence of a ballerina. This book tells the fictional story of a young girl who dreams of becoming a ballet dancer. Jeanne auditions at the Opera Garnier and moves with her mother, a laundress, to Montmartre where life becomes consumed by rehearsals and classes. One day she meets Mr. D, an artist who asks Jeanne to be his model. As Mr. D works on his sculpture, Jeanne prepares tirelessly for an important performance. The book culminates with Jeanne triumphing at the Opera--and Mr. D completing his sculpture with her help. Olivier Desvaux's gorgeous illustrations, which recall Degas paintings, bring readers into Jeanne's world--the studio where she spends her days, the tiny apartment where she sleeps with her mother, and Mr. D's atelier, where he preserves her story forever. Readers will learn about the life of a young dancer in 19th-century Paris, and at the end of the book they will learn even more about one Degas's most intriguing works.

degas little dancer aged fourteen: *Little Dancer* Melanie Leschallas, 2022-07-21 Paris, 1878. Ballet dancer Marie van Goethem is chosen by the unknown artist Edgar Degas to model for his new sculpture: *Little Dancer*, aged fourteen years. But Marie is much more than she seems. By day she's a 'little rat' of the opera, contorting her starving body to entertain the bourgeoisie. By night she's plotting to overthrow the government and reinstate the Paris Commune, to keep a promise she made to her father, a leading Commune who died in the street massacres of 1871. As Marie watches the troubling sculpture of herself come to life in Degas' hands, she falls further into the intoxicating world of bohemian, Impressionist Paris, a world at odds with the socialist principles she has vowed to uphold. With the fifth Impressionist Exhibition looming, a devastating family secret is uncovered which changes everything for both Marie and Degas. As Degas struggles to finish his sculpture and the police close in on Marie, she must decide where her loyalties lie and act to save herself, her family and the *Little Dancer*.

degas little dancer aged fourteen: Degas and the Little Dancer Richard Kendall, 2000-08-15 Degas's sculpture of the *Little Dancer Aged Fourteen* is one of the most celebrated images of our age. Although it caused immediate controversy when first exhibited in 1881, it is now recognized as the sculptural masterpiece of Impressionism. After the artist's death, the Original wax was reproduced in at least thirty plaster and bronze casts that are now scattered throughout the world and inspire delight among museum-goers and continuing debate among art historians. This beautiful book is the first full-length study of the subject and offers entirely new perspectives on a work that is widely regarded as a key precursor of twentieth-century sculpture. In three chapters, Richard Kendall analyzes the origins of this distinctive figure in Degas's ballet imagery; explores the condition of French sculpture in the 1870s and the significance of Degas's choice of materials, procedures, and exhibition strategy; and describes the critical responses to the first public display of the statuette, particularly those comparing it with dolls and the art of ancient Egypt. Douglas W. Druick then explores the fascinating association between the sculpture and views of criminality current in the artist's day, and for the first time in the history of the work, Arthur Beale examines the technical character of its variant forms using laboratory analysis and X-ray photography. The book presents sixty-five color plates of major works by Degas that encompass the genesis and legacy of the *Little Dancer*, as well as a wealth of comparative plates and preparatory drawings, some never before published. The book is the catalogue for an exhibition that will open at the Joslyn Art Museum, Omaha, in February 1998 and then travel to the Sterling and Francine Clark Art Institute, Williamstown, Mass., and the Baltimore Museum of Art.

degas little dancer aged fourteen: *The Smith College Museum of Art* Smith College. Museum of Art, John Davis, Jaroslav Leshko, 2000 Smith College art professors Davis and Leshko showcase 100 paintings and sculptures from their institution's vaunted collection, encompassing Americans from Gilbert Stuart to Louise Nevelson and Europeans from Corot to Henry Moore. In the introduction, how and why Smith became steward of such a fine body of work is ascribed to the school's high-minded mission and its generous alumni donors. The rest of the book is divided into

two sections, one American and the other European. Each individual full-color reproduction is accompanied by an informative one-page essay and a brief reading list. During several years of renovations at Smith, the items featured in this book are traveling to diverse sites, which should increase the book's appeal. 118 colour & 1 b/w illustrations

degas little dancer aged fourteen: The Class of 1881 Jill De Vonyar, Edgar Degas, Richard Kendall, 2003

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Broadway from 2010 through the end of 2019. This book discusses the decade's major successes, notorious failures, and musicals that closed during their pre-Broadway tryouts. In addition to including every hit and flop that debuted during the decade, this book highlights revivals and personal-appearance revues.

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degas little dancer aged fourteen: The Painted Girls Cathy Marie Buchanan, 2013-01-10 A heartrending, gripping novel about two sisters in Belle Époque Paris and the young woman forever immortalized as muse for Edgar Degas' *Little Dancer Aged Fourteen*. 1878 Paris. Following their father's sudden death, the van Goethem sisters find their lives upended. Without his wages, and with the small amount their laundress mother earns disappearing into the absinthe bottle, eviction from their lodgings seems imminent. With few options for work, Marie is dispatched to the Paris Opéra, where for a scant seventeen francs a week, she will be trained to enter the famous ballet. Her older sister, Antoinette, finds work as an extra in a stage adaptation of Émile Zola's naturalist masterpiece *L'Assommoir*. Marie throws herself into dance and is soon modeling in the studio of Edgar Degas, where her image will forever be immortalized as *Little Dancer Aged Fourteen*. There she meets a wealthy male patron of the ballet, but might the assistance he offers come with strings attached? Meanwhile Antoinette, derailed by her love for the dangerous Émile Abadie, must choose between honest labor and the more profitable avenues open to a young woman of the Parisian demimonde. Set at a moment of profound artistic, cultural, and societal change, *The Painted Girls* is a tale of two remarkable sisters rendered uniquely vulnerable to the darker impulses of "civilized society." In the end, each will come to realize that her salvation, if not survival, lies with the other.

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degas little dancer aged fourteen: Women in the Arts Barbara Harbach, Diane Touliatos-Miles, 2015-02-27 Is there a need for books about women in the arts, exhibitions of women painters, readings of women's poetry, concerts of music by women composers, and conferences highlighting women in the arts? One might believe that, today, the playing field is level, but categories still place the word "woman" before the discipline: woman composer, woman poet, woman artist, and so on. The ultimate goal is to move the debate away from gender categories which reinforce the notion that men's creativity is not only the norm but better. There are many women challenging the status quo, and succeeding. Change comes slowly since many men and some women in positions of power do not see gender stereotyping as a problem. It's been nearly a millennium since Hildegard von Bingen composed music and illuminated manuscripts. Shouldn't the time when it was unusual to be a "woman composer" have past? As the great 20th century pedagogue and composer Nadia Boulanger said, "I've been a woman for a little over 50 years and have gotten over my initial astonishment. As for conducting an orchestra, that's a job where I don't think sex plays much part." Indeed, books like *Women in the Arts: Eccentric Essays II* serve to bring society just a little closer to equality by keeping the accomplishments of women at the forefront of consciousness. Technology today is a great asset in documenting the productivity of women, and all artistic creations can be codified and archived, in contrast to earlier times when creative women's birth and death dates are unknown, not even taking into account all their lost creations. The essays contained in *Women in the Arts: Eccentric Essays II* reflect the lives of creative artists, whether they are teachers, scholars and researchers recovering previous generations of women artists, or practicing artists creating new masterpieces. The promotion of the roles of women in the arts is integral, so that they may serve as a resource for future generations of students, scholars and researchers, and to enhance generations to come, enriching culture through the arts.

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