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Christ the Redeemer from Heaven on Google Maps by Paul Landowski in Paris. sculpture tour from 1897 to 1960 Notes and references to b c d ' Paul Landowski, le statuair de Douglas Haig dans La Violette, edition des Compagnons de la Violette, No. 11, first semester 2007, p. 28-31 ISSN 1287-7670 Les Fantomes parifontaines.fr: Fountains of San Cloud Gate Gate R. O. Paxton, C. Polhan, Archives de la vi litaire in lous/occupation, Taillandier, 2009 Lawrence Bertrand Dorlyak, L'art de la dfe (1940-1944), p. 75, Seuil Paris, 199 3rd La Baudini-re, 1948 - Token based on Jaconde Of the Ministry of Culture of France - Work cited by Bruno Fukart, Lefrancoa Michele, Kaye Gerard: Landowski, eds. Van Wilder, Paris, 1989, page 5. Also Isai Raymond: Paul Landowski, Libra of France, Paris, c. d. (1931?), Pp. 8 and 31, pl. i. 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In the 1850s, Dr. Eduard Landowski left Poland and moved to France. He had six children, of whom Paul was the youngest. In 1882, two of Paul's parents died, and he and his brothers became under the care of their uncle Paul Landowski in a small apartment in Paris. When his uncle died, his older brother, Ladislás, took over his brothers while studying medicine. When Paul was only five years old, he suffered a temporary bout of blindness, during which he became fascinated with the shape of bread, so by the time he left school, he had two passions: sculpture and literature. His first sculpture of Saint Blandina was made in the bread oven of Chesi-sur-Marne, where he worked during the school holidays. He also wrote plays, poems and kept notebooks about the great literary works he read. In 1893, Paul attended the Academy of the Julian School of Fine Arts in addition to spending some time at the Faculty of Medicine, where he was tasked with sketching dismembered bodies. By the end of the century Paul's work began to become famous, and he received prestigious awards. He won the Rome Prize in 1900 with his statue of David. He spent a season in Italy, especially at Villa m'dicis, the Academy of France in Rome. In 1906 he returned to France and moved to a workshop in Boulogne-sur-Seine. In 1907 he married Jeniiv Neno and had two children, Nadine and Jean-Max. Both died in 1943 fighting for their country. He died in 1912. The following year, however, Landowski married Amélie Kruppi, with whom he had two other sons, Marcel and Françoise, who had a successful artistic career. Paul Landowski participated in World War I and was awarded the Croix de Guerre at the Battle of the Somma. On his return to Paris, he began to work on the work of his dream Le Temple de l'homme (Temple of Man), with which he received critical applause, as did the Figure of Art Deco Saint-Genovev on the Bridge of Turnell, 1928, and with ghosts, a tribute to France's second battle of Marne is located in Butte de Chalmont, in the north of the country. In 1929 he became the head chef of the Paris School of Fine Arts and moved to Boulogne-Billancourt. He enjoyed the favors of many fellow artists and architects. He made thirty-five major monuments in Paris and twelve others in the surrounding areas. Christ the Redeemer continues to be the work for which he is best known. He died in Boulogne-Billancourt in 1961. Paul Landowski Portrait of a Sculptor in 1913Forming the personal name of the birth of Paul-Maximilien Landowski1 June 1875Parad Ile de FranceFoliione 31 March 1961 (85 Passi Nationality Cemetery FranceFamily Edward Landowski Wife Alice Kruppi Sons Marcel Landowski EducationFormation at the National High School of Fine Arts ParisFeature Academy in Rome (1900-1904) Jules Student LefebvreHenri-Edouard Lombard Professional Information -rea SculptureEmpleador National School of Fine Arts Paris Students Gaston Watkin, Gerard Choain and Lucien Jean Maurice Fenaux of the Belle EpoqueObras Movement Famous Christ The Redeemer Member of the Academy of Fine Arts Differences Roman Prize 1900 Commander of the Legion of Honour Gold Medal Sculpture at the 1928 Summer Olympics in AmsterdamWebWebSit website www.paul-landowski.com edit data about Wikidata Paul-Maximilien Landowski (June 1, 1875 - March 31, 1961) was a French sculptor of Polish origin. Director of the Roman Academy from 1933 to 1937. 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