

Kadjar Masterpiece, Tray 88 Cm, Chiseled Tinned Brass, Hunting Scene, Persia Late 19th Century



9 700 EUR

Signature: signé

Period: 19th century

Condition: Très bon état

Material: Brass

Diameter: 88 cm - 35" Height: rebord: 2,5 cm

Depth: poids: environ 10 kgs

Description

"Exceptional masterpiece, old Kadjar tray in tinned brass chased with repoussé, Persia of the 19th century" Islamic trays often have a story to tell us, the reigns, the legends, the Koran, leave their mark in the carving of these extraordinary folk art goldsmithery.

Our model tells us the story of an impressive lion and antelope hunting scene of immense finesse Extremely rare old Persian collectible model from the 19th century with a superb patina. Sign on the photo number 9.

In the center of the plateau, warrior princes, riding harnessed horses, devote themselves to hunting lions and antelopes with a bow.

Antelopes, lions, horses, trees and princes are engraved in a realistic repoussé fashion, from the back to the front of the object.

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We find this type of design in Persian miniatures, especially in the miniatures of the Tabriz school of the 16th and 17th centuries.

A frieze of foliage and interlacing closes the scene, bringing us to the hemmed and fretted edge.

The Kadjar or Kadjar dynasty (Qajar, Qadjar, Qajar, Persian: ??????) is a Turkmen dynasty which reigned over Iran from 1786 to 1925. The finesse of the carvings show the dexterity of the Persian engravers.

The sun lion is the emblem of royal Persia and the central motif of the flag of Iran from 1576 to 1979.

The motif dates back to pre-Islamic times.

The religion of Iran at that time (Zoroastrianism) considered fire as a sacred element and the sun was also revered.

Asiatic lions are found exclusively in the Gir National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary in the state of Gujarat in India. Their original range extended from Greece to the North of the Maghreb and covered the Middle East to India.

The Greek historian Herodotus (VII, 125-126) specifies that lions, in Europe, live exclusively in the mountains of northern mainland Greece. He says, to illustrate this point, that in 480 BC, during the Persian Wars, dromedaries from the caravan of Xerxes were attacked by lions in Macedonia2, these lions attacking neither humans nor horses.

Over time, the limits of the territory of the Asiatic lion were gradually pushed back: it died out in Greece from the 1st century BC. AD, in Palestine in the 13th century, in Pakistan in 1842 and survived until the 20th century (around 1914) in Iraq and Iran where it was seen in 1942. A true masterpiece of Persian art worthy of a large collection or a museum !!!

These wonderful coppers and brasses, were under the Safavid or Kadjar dynasties, an eminent

alternative to silver and they enjoyed the same status. This object has certainly lived as one of

the centerpieces of a Persian palace.

Dimensions: diameter 88 cm, edge height: 2.5

cm, weight: approximately 10 kg

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