



PROANTIC  
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## Three Allegorical Reliefs Of The Follies Of Wealth. Flemish, 17th Century.

15 000 EUR

Period : 17th century

Condition : Bon état

Material : Solid wood



### Description

Three important allegorical reliefs depicting the follies of wealth. Flemish, first half of the 17th century. Each measures 29 x 24.9cm including frame. The panels are after a series of engravings by Willem Van Swanenberg, c.1609, entitled "Allegories of the Misuse of Worldly Property". Each relief is carved with exceptional quality and depicts: The Allegory of Transience. A simply furnished room contains a sack of gold at its center, surrounded by open jewelry boxes, treasures, silver cups, and other riches. Seated atop the sack is a female figure holding an anchor, just as a nobleman reaches to take it away. From the right, Death approaches, poised to strike the fortune seeker with an arrow. This striking, deeply sculpted high relief is accompanied by an inscription: "Namque ubi

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Mors trucibus supra caput adstitit armis / Hei,  
quam hunc nullo pondere nummus erit."("For  
when Death stands above the head with fierce  
weapons, alas, how weightless wealth will  
be.")The Costume of DignityCupid sits atop a  
high rock, blindfolded, pulling up a rope with his  
right hand. In the lower sling of the rope, a  
nobleman kneels, striving to climb the steep rock  
face with its aid. Behind Cupid lie symbols of  
power and wealth: a scepter, crown, sword,  
chalice, and other treasures.Below the scene, the  
inscription reads:"Caeca voluptatem more  
exceptura Cupido. Evehit ad summas te violenter  
opes."("Blind Cupid, driven by desire, lifts you  
violently to the heights of wealth.")Satan as a  
SeducerSet in a Dutch interior filled with gold  
bags and overflowing chests, a female figure  
stands atop an open money bag, holding an  
anchor in her hands. A richly dressed man  
reaches for her, urged on by the devil, who  
simultaneously restrains the figure, preventing  
her escape.This striking and deeply sculpted high  
relief bears the inscription:"Sed cum plena turget  
saeculus, ore ponitur in intido stes male tuta  
luto."("But when the age swells with abundance,  
it is set upon treacherous mire, where you stand  
but poorly secured.")The reverse of each relief  
bears a catalogue description in German and old  
collection numbers; Das Trachten nach Worden  
(The pursuit of Worden), numbered 40 and 982;  
Satan als Verführer (Satan as a seducer),  
numbered 41 and 983; and Die Vergänglichkeit  
(The Transience Tune), numbered 42 and  
984.Each relief is in fine condition, the relief with  
the figures of a man, death and hope has  
restoration to one hook of the anchor and two of  
the male figures fingers are  
missing.Provenance:Jacques and Galila  
Hollander, Paris;Christie's London, 2 December  
2014, lot 49;Where acquired by Aso O.  
Tavitian.The full catalogue descriptions translated  
into English are:1518 The Transience, Relief,  
Allegory. Simply equipped room. In the middle  
of it a bag of gold, surrounded by open jewellery,

treasures, silver cups, etc. On the sack is a female figure with anchor, which a nobleman just wants to take away. From the right, death is approaching, throwing an arrow at the fortune hunter. Strong, often subcut high relief with saying: Namque ubi Mors trucibus supra caput ad stihit armis / Hei, quam hune nullo pondere nummus erit. Wonderful work. Flemish. 17.

YearWood. Height 20, width 15

cm.-----1519 The costume of dignity, relief, allegory. Cupido sits on a high rock, his eyes blindfolded, and pulls up a rope with his right hand, in whose lower sling a nobleman kneels, who climbs the rock face in help. Behind Cupid are sceptre, crown, sword, chalice and treasures. Below the illustration: Caeca voluptatem more exceptura Cupido. Evehit ad summas te violenter opes. Interesting piece.

Flemish. 17. YearHeight 20, width 14 cm. In

Frame.-----1520 Satan as a seducer,

relief. In a Dutch room, in which gold bags and filled chests are, a female figure stands on an opened money bag, holding an anchor in her hands. A richly dressed man tries to take them away, to which the leufel encourages him by holding back the figure at the same time. Strong, often subcut high relief, including the words: Sed cum plena turgent Saeculus ore ponitur in intido stes male tuta luto. Interesting piece. Flemish. 17.

YearWood. Height 19.8, width 14.2 cm.The

original descriptions in German are:1518 Die Vergänglichkeit, Relief, Allegorie. Einfach ausgestattetes Gemach. In der Mitte desselben ein Sack mit Gold, umgeben von offenen

Schmuck-schatullen, Silberpokalen usw. Auf dem Sacke steht eine weibliche Figur mit Anker, die ein Edelmann eben wegnehmen will. Von rechts naht der Tod, einen Pfeil auf den Glücksjäger schleudernd. Starkes, oft unterschrittenes Hochrelief mit Spruch: Namque ubi Mors trucibus supra caput ad stihit armis / Hei, quam hune nullo pondere nummus erit. Treffliche

Arbeit. Flämisch. 17. Jahrh.Holz. Höhe 20, Breite 15 cm.-----1519 Das Trachten nach

Würden, Relief, Allegorie. Auf hohem Felsen sitzt Cupido, die Augen verbunden, und zieht mit der Rechten ein Seil hoch, in dessen unterer Schlinge ein Edelmann kniet, der nachhelfend die Felswand ersteigt. Hinter Cupido liegen Zepter, Krone, Schwert, Kelch und Schätze. Unterhalb der Darstellung Spruchband: *Caeca voluptatem more exceptura Cupido. Evehit ad summas te violenter opes*. Interessantes Stück. Flämisch. 17. Jahrh.Höhe 20, Breite 14 cm. In

Rahmen.-----1520 Satan als Verführer, Relief. In einem niederländischen Gemache, in dem Goldsäcke und gefüllte Truhen, steht auf einem geöffneten Geldsack eine weibliche Figur, in den Händen einen Anker haltend. Ein reichgekleideter mann sucht sie hinwegzunehmen, wozu ihn der leufel animiert, indem el gleichzeitig die Figur zurückhält. Starkes, oft unterschrittenes Hochrelief, darunter die Worte: *Sed cum plena turget Saeculus ore ponitur in intido stes male tuta luto*. Interessantes Stück. Flämisch. 17. Jahrh.Holz. Höhe 19,8, Breite 14,2 cm.