



Mahogany And Mahogany Veneer Pedestal With Vert De Mer Marble Top, Empire Style Circa 1870



1 750 EUR

Period : 19th century

Condition : Très bon état

Material : Mahogany

Diameter : 30

Height : 110

Description

Mahogany and Mahogany Veneer Pedestal with vert de Mer Marble Top, Empire Style circa 1870

The circular tripod pedestal in the Empire style that we present is an elegant and historic piece of furniture. Crafted from solid mahogany, it is adorned with bronze details and topped with a marble surface.

Description and Characteristics:

This pedestal consists of a structure made of solid mahogany, enriched with solid mahogany and chiseled bronze ornaments such as pine cones. It is crowned with a Vert de Mer marble top, adding a touch of luxury and elegance. As a tripod, it stands on three sheathed legs joined by a mahogany cross-stretcher, ending in lion's paw

Dealer

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feet made of gilded bronze. The belt is adorned with classical gilded bronze motifs, such as palmettes.

Usage and Placement:

This pedestal can be used as a decorative piece in a living room or library, bringing a touch of elegance and sophistication. It can also serve as a stand for a work of art or a plant.

Period and Style: Empire-style pedestals typically date from the early 19th century and are characteristic of the neoclassical style, inspired by Greco-Roman antiquity. They are often associated with luxurious and classical interiors. Today, they can be tastefully incorporated into modern interiors. These pieces of furniture, both functional and highly decorative, add a touch of history and refinement.

French decorative work in the Empire style circa 1850-1870.

Dimensions:

Height: 43.3 inches

Diameter: 11.8 inches

Condition:

In very good condition.

Vert de Mer Marble (Black-Veined) or Vert de Gênes:

Primarily extracted in the region north of Genoa since the 16th century, hence its other name: Vert de Gênes. It was used to create ornamental works, vases, columns, and clocks.

The windows of the Château de Versailles and the panels of the Pont de la Concorde are made of Vert de Mer, as are the pillars of the Saint-Sulpice Church and the columns of the Florence Cathedral.

It was once found in Egypt, where it had been exploited since antiquity, and nowadays in the Alps. Its imitation was very popular in the 19th

century under Napoleon I, where it was used as decoration for pastry shop fronts: faux Vert de Mer marble or trompe-l'oeil marble. This marble was known, for example, as Vert Maurin: the staircase of the Opéra Garnier and Napoleon's Tomb.