



PROANTIC
LE PLUS BEAU CATALOGUE D'ANTIQUITES

Fireplace Plate With A Rooster Attributed To Henri Iv, With The Arms Of Lorraine, France And Navarre

2 400 EUR



Period : 16th century

Condition : Très bon état

Material : Cast iron

Width : 104 cm

Height : 103 cm

Depth : 4 cm

Description

Fireback cast during the last quarter of the 16th century and before 1610 with the four crowned coats of arms of Lorraine, the three coats of arms of France and Navarre topped with a royal crown and in the center a victorious rooster surmounted by a star, encircled by a double triumphal hat with the H of Henry IV. We can assume that this plaque is in honor of Henry IV who, by putting an end to the wars of religion, restored civil and religious peace in Lorraine. The three coats of arms of France and Navarre represent the Three Bishoprics (Toul, Metz and Verdun) that his father Henry II conquered during the "Voyage d'Allemagne", surrounded by the four coats of arms of Lorraine to emphasize that they are three enclaves in the Lorraine region. A stamp, undetermined and reversed, undoubtedly by

Dealer

Claude Augustin

authentic old features

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mistake of the modeler, with the number RCM, surrounded by laurel branches is located under the plant wreaths, our last photo. Plaque from a residence in Allériot in Saône et Loire, former property of Jean Louis Napoléon Eugène Régnier, 1875-1946, 4th Duke of Massa, title conferred in 1809 by Napoleon I to Claude Ambroise Régnier, 1746-1814, title that his descendants will keep until 1962. Claude Ambroise Régnier was born in Blâmont, then in the Duchy of Lorraine, son of Ambroise Régnier, receiver of the King's Domains, and Marie-Françoise Thiry; He is the grandson of Jean-Antoine Régnier, prosecutor in the bailiwick of Vôge and, through his mother, grandson of Jean-Baptiste Thiry, King's prosecutor in the town hall of Blâmont. He was appointed Grand Judge and Minister of Justice of Napoleon I in 1802. This explains the presence of this plaque in this building. A slight crack, welded together by time, is to be noted in the lower part. Its weight is 173 kg. Sources: La Poule, Revue ethnoécologie, Le coq médiévale, Michel Pastoureau, Dec. 2017. "In the 17th century, the image of the rooster was definitively assumed. It was increasingly part of monarchical propaganda and referred sometimes to the king himself, sometimes to the kingdom as a whole, sometimes to the French nation. In 1601, for example, on the occasion of the birth of the future Louis XIII, his father Henri IV had a medal cast on which we see the young dauphin holding a scepter and a fleur-de-lis while, at his feet, a rooster, symbol of the kingdom, boldly placed its paw on a terrestrial globe. Eleven years later, on the occasion of the festivities celebrating the engagement of this same Louis XIII with the Infanta Anne of Austria, the Place Royale in Paris was entirely decorated with roosters, emblems of France, and lions, emblems of Spain." You can visit our website: www.claudeaugustin.com