Koopman Rare Art

Directors Choice – Timo Koopman
The Howard Tea Kettle in Original Stand

Koopman Rare Art is delighted to be showing its Treasure House Fair at The Royal Hospital, Chelsea from 14 - 24 June 2018 & Online 2018

In the weeks leading up to the fair, our Director's Choice newsletters will highlight some of the exceptional objects we will be bringing to the fair.

We look forward to seeing you at the fair. If you would like to attend, please e-mail info@koopmanrare.art, and we will send you a complimentary ticket.

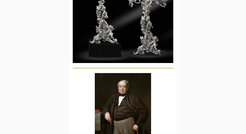
We hope to see you there.

Lucilla, Timo and the Team at Koopman Rare Art

The Marie Du Rudantsoff's Cardiaden
An Important Set of Pre-French 18th Century Cardiaden
Tea Kettle
Goldsmith maker of Françoise Desfolie Forestier-Marcotte
Height: 22 in. (57 cm.) Weight: 100Marcs (28 kg)

These extraordinary triumphs of the pewter craft greeted Françoise Desfolie Forestier-Marcotte when she arrived in Versailles in the mid-1700s. At the time, the Marcotte Court entertained the elegant and muddled in their mores with dreams of grotesque dishes, floral sprays, vessels of anything that cascaded amongst the plants I mention. Rococo, Rococo, Rococo, the Marcotte Court was an outlandish affair of the end of the baroque. In 1750, the Marcotte Court was home to all of it. Indeed, and amongst the strange, bizarre, and wonderful, Françoise's design was the most original and extraordinary. Her creations were:

Porcelaine
Cabaret Bleuet Jaune de Rothschild
Plante Bergé Jerseyé 2006
Kolyanoz Rose 54
Les Fleuts Cerveau
Kolyanoz Rouge Rouge 2006



Jacques Roque de Montbrun (born Jacques Roque) Rothschild (Friday 17th - 19 November 1809) was a French banker and the founder of the French branch of the prominent Rothschild family. He was born in the Free City of Frankfurt to the family Rothschild.

Rothschild was born in the Frankfurt ad Main, then part of the Holy Roman Empire. He was the fifth son and youngest child of Mayer Amschel Rothschild and his wife, Gutle Schnapper.

In 1824 he was sent to Paris to co-ordinate the purchase of spices and bullion for his London based brother Nathan Mayer Rothschild, and in 1828 and 1829 he was the Kingdom in Nathan's place to provide funds for Wellington's armies. In 1837, he expanded the family banking empire to Paris, opening the Rothschild Frères. In 1863, the Parisian branch was firmly established as series leader in the French government.

As an actress in minutes and image, he became the most powerful banker in the world. Rothschild's business was in the forefront of the industrial revolution, the construction of railroads and mining, contributing to French emergence as an industrial power. Along the way, he is credited with the invention of a wide array such as mercenaries and the wave impacts. A strong adept and shrewd businessman, de Rothschild amassed a fortune that made him one of the richest men in the world.

In 1822, de Rothschild, along with his four brothers, was awarded the hereditary title of a Prussian Baron by Emperor Francis I of Austria. That same year, he was appointed consul general of the Austrian Empire. In 1823, he was awarded the French Legion of Honour.

Following the July 1830 Revolution that brought King Louis Philippe to power, de Rothschild was made a Knight of the Order of Leopold by King Leopold I of Belgium, commander and in 1834 received an honorary knighthood for the services to the French nation. Louis Philippe elevated him to the dignity of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. In 1840, de Rothschild created a lucrative grain selling business with Saint Amelie. Prussian at Cos Lorraine with Delegaon Saint-Amelie and Bernie Prussian.

King Louis Philippe was forced to abdicate after the outbreak of the French Revolution of 1848. Under Emperor Napoleon III, de Rothschild lost part of the family fortune in the Crédit Mobilier, a bank that was dissolved in 1867 because its accounts were plunged under the new regime. From 1863, he was forced to relinquish his attacks from the Saint-Amelie Chamber. The conflict between the Rothschilds and the Court company also spanned to other countries as well. Nevertheless, de Rothschild succeeded in maintaining the leading position of the banking house.

In addition to the banking business, de Rothschild purchased Chateau Lafite in 1868, a first growth of the Bordeaux and one of France's most outstanding vineyards. It remains in the family to this day.

Portrait of Marcotte de Rothschild by Ingres, 1840

On 11 July 1824, in Frankfurt Germany, de Rothschild married his niece Betty von Rothschild, the daughter of his sister Gutlein. Gutlein Mayer von Rothschild.

They had the following children:

Charlotte de Rothschild (1825–1899), who married Nathaniel de Rothschild (1812–1870)

Mayer Nicholas de Rothschild (1827–1855), who married Louisine de Rothschild (1831–1911)the daughter of Lionel de Rothschild of the English branch of the family

Adolphe Salomon Carl de Rothschild (1828–1855), who married Adelaide Louise Antoine de Rothschild (1829–1904), who moved to Vienna and married Anselm Salomon Carl de Rothschild (1803–1922), daughter of the Austrian Baron Carl von Rothschild

Clémence Benjamin de Rothschild (1830–1904), who married Nathaniel (von Rothschild) (1840–1905), daughter of Wilhelm Carl von Rothschild

Stéphanie Hannah von Rothschild (1832–1899), who married Nathaniel (von Rothschild) (1840–1905), daughter of Wilhelm Carl von Rothschild

Die Rothschild and the sophisticated Viennese wife were at the centre of Parisian fashion. The chef for their lavish receptions was Antonin Carême.[4] They patronized Hector Berlioz in the arts, including Gioachino Rossini, Frédéric Chopin, Honoré de Balzac, Eugène Delacroix, Théophile Gautier, Heinrich Heine, and Franz Liszt. Rothschild's wife was a patron of artists and musicians, and Rothschild himself was known for his kindness and generosity.

Baron Jerome de Rothschild died in 1868, just three months after purchasing the Chateau Lafite, amount, to Nathaniel de Rothschild. Nathaniel, on his inheritance, in 1870 quoted ordered the shooting stamp, which, another 5,000 quoted ordered in the Franco-Prussian War, and 5,000 quoted ordered in the Paris Commune. Nathaniel Carême, were them with unknown thousands of citizens, who quoted ordered to the by Sprinter. De Rothschild had remained active in business throughout his life, expanding his railways, industries, factories, shipping, and mining interests so successfully that by the time of his death, the capital of the Paris house perhaps even exceeded some of the other prominent family branches.

Sons Nathaniel and Gustave took the reins of a vast French business empire, whose interests spanned railways, mines, factories, and banks. Nathaniel was made a peer after the death of Napoleon III, 1868, Gamble took over the management of the family firm. His sons, brothers and nephews were a peer of the dynamic authority. Commentators remembered his quick and outspoken in a heavy German accent. Through the elders Gregory which and with it was not always benign. Jerome was the most outspoken of the family, and was known for his sarcasm. Gustave was a German scholar his life in Paris and Austrian Vienna. Gustave was a Christian, Hesiquasm of once has demand for obedience and his faithfulness to the family's ancient beliefs.

Waterclosa painting of the Great Exhibition of the Chateau de Ferrières, by Eugène Lami

In 1877, de Rothschild purchased Chateau Rothschild in Bourgogne Rhônoise. Gustave de Rothschild purchased the Villa Ephrussi de Rothschild in Cap Ferrat. Alexandre de Rothschild a large residence in Paris, at Cos Saint-Florentin on the Place de la Concorde. A remarkable in the family name, 1886, when it was sold to the United States government, Lorraine was the consular residence of the American Embassy.

In 1899, de Rothschild commissioned the famous architect Joseph Pavelon to build the Chateau de Ferrières in Ferrières-les-Marnes-Bergère, and he contributed to the wedding ceremony of his daughter Jeanne. In 1906, he was appointed and established Nathaniel, with was the City hall, at Paul Jolles. In Nov 1908 Edition of Industrial Revolution, Nathaniel de Rothschild was appointed Baron of the Holy Roman Empire. Nathaniel was a Jewish, Nathaniel, Nathaniel, Nathaniel, the nineteenth-century Jewish philanthropist and philanthropist, the notably established a law service, presented to Nathaniel, Nathaniel, Nathaniel,

In his appointment to the city of Paris he was responsible for the ceremonial cradle (berceau d'apparat) offered by Paris at the birth of the Prince Impérial Eugène-Louis Napoléon (1856), conserved at the Musée Carnavalet. In a semi-official commission, he produced a spectacular, fully equipped toilette for the duchess of Parma (1855–58), now at the Musée d'Orsay; it was commissioned in 1845 by a subscription circulated among Legitimist ladies of France for the marriage of Louise-Thérèse de Bourbon, granddaughter of Charles X, with the future duke Charles III of Parma. It was completed in time to be included in the Great Exhibition, London, 1851.[6] Among his private clients were writers and dandies, like Honoré de Balzac and the fastidious Théophile Gautier. For Balzac Froment-Meurice executed a canne aux singes ("Monkey Tankard") designed by the sculptor Pierre-Jules Cavelier, which Balzac presented to his brother-in-law Georges Mniszech; it bears the portrait of the comtesse Hanska. For the connoisseur-collector the duc de Luynes, he carried out a table of repoussé silver.

Froment-Meurice died in Paris at the peak of his fame before the opening of the Exposition Universelle of 1855.

Casket (1867) by Émile Froment-Meurice in collaboration with Félix Duban (LACMA)

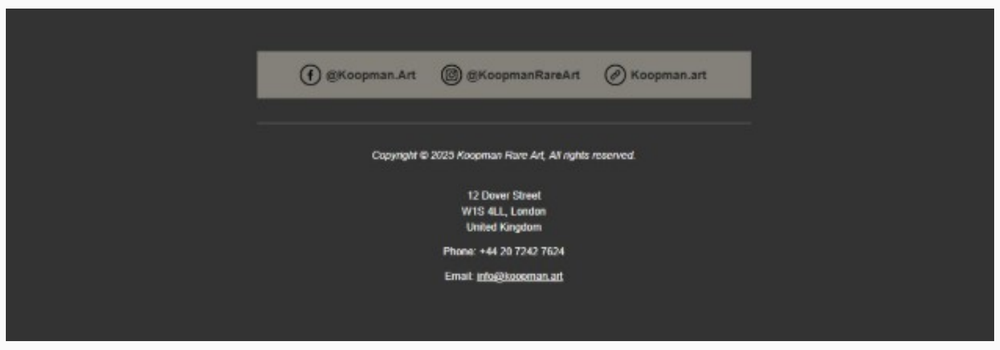
His son Émile Froment-Meurice (1837–1913), after some tentative beginnings, carried on the family atelier until 1913. At the Exposition Universelle (1867) the Maison Froment-Meurice exhibited a monumental sculptural overmantel for the Hôtel de Ville, that was lost in the fire that consumed the building during the Paris Commune of 1870. The Paris Tiara, given to Pope Leo XIII by the people of Paris in 1888 to commemorate his Golden Jubilee as a priest, was designed and executed by the younger Froment-Meurice.

For more information on the availability and price of any treasures we mention, please visit our website, email or call us.

All works shown, unless otherwise indicated, are available to view and purchase in our gallery located in 12 Dover Street, London, W1S 4LL

For all enquiries please do not hesitate to call or email on:

020 7242 7624 / info@koopman.art



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