

N° 22

JACQUES NÈVE

Horloger d'Art

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ANTOINE-HENRI RODANET

CARRIAGE CLOCK

With Alarum and *Petite Sonnerie*

SECOND HALF OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY



Ormolu and nickered bronze case.

Second half of 19th century

H. 7¾" (17 cm) with handle upright; W. 4" (10 cm); D. 3 ½" (9 cm)

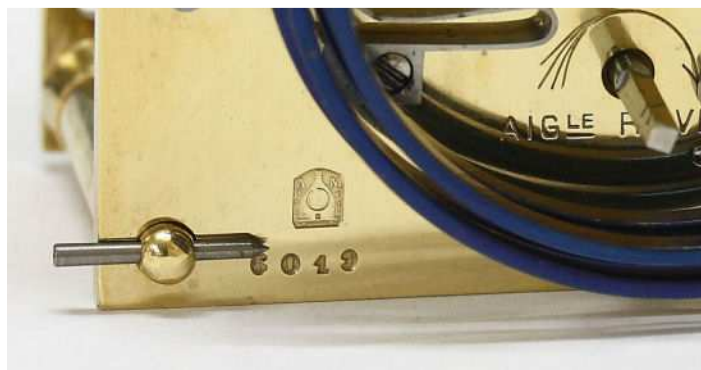
Signed on the dial: *A.H.Rodanet, Fournisseur de la Marine de l'Etat,
36 rue Vivienne, Paris.*







ANTOINE-HENRI RODANET
ORMOLU AND NICKELED BRONZE CASE CARRIAGE CLOCK
WITH 'PETITE SONNERIE' AND ALARUM
SECOND HALF OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY



The movement with Maltese crosses on all barrels, allowing for better timekeeping, the silvered platform with English-type crabtooth escapement and cut bi-metallic balance wheel. Double-rack quarter-strike on two blued steel gongs, with repeat button on top of the case. The selector in the base allows for, “Petite Sonnerie” (Sonnerie), and strike suppression (Silence). Alarum on one of the gongs. *Ebauche* movement from Arsène Margaine, one of the most excellent contemporary manufacturers of movements of this kind. Autonomy 8 days.

Two circular enamel dials in a frosted silvered support plate, the main indicating hours and minutes, the subsidiary indicating the alarum, both with blued steel *Breguet* hands, signature *A.H. Rodanet, Fournisseur de la Marine de l'Etat, 36 Rue Vivienne, PARIS*.

Ormolu and nickeled bronze case with bevelled glass on five sides allowing for a good view of the movement from all sides, the serial number 6019 is indicated on the rear movement plate just below the mark from the *ébauche* manufacturer.

H. 7¾" (17 cm) with handle upright; W. 4" (10 cm); D. 3 ½" (9 cm)

The Rodanet firm was established during the first half of the nineteenth century by Julien-Hilaire Rodanet. He apprenticed at Merceron, a maker of chronometers in Angoulême, France. At sixteen he went to Paris and joined Joseph-Thaddeus Winnerl until 1837, after which he returned to Rochefort, near Angoulême.

In 1839, he opened a school where he trained forty students until 1849 who, once formed, went on to the Arsenal. In 1844, he presented cylinder- and anchor escapement watches made by his protégés. After exhibiting a chronometer in 1849, for which he was awarded a silver medal, he devoted himself to its manufacture with the help of twenty-five wards given to him by the state. He retired from clock-and-watch-making in 1866. Known by his peers ‘as one of the most reputable masters of French horology’, his famous treatise on ‘Astronomical and civil horology’ (see appendix) was published posthumously.

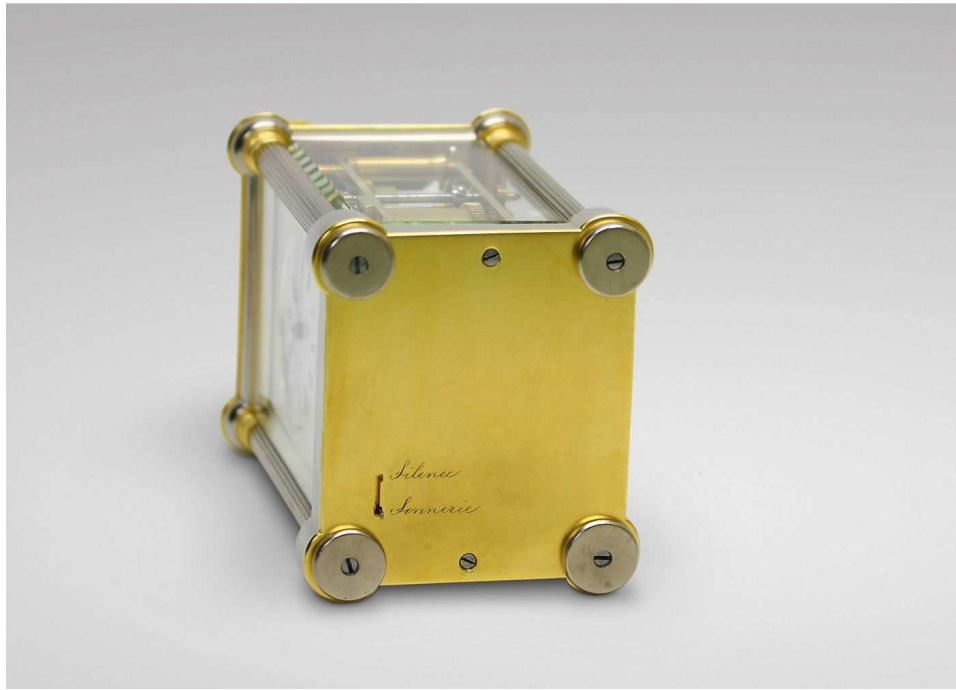


Julien-Hilaire Rodanet (Senior)
(1810-1884)

His son Antoine-Henri took over the business, establishing himself at 36 de la rue Vivienne in 1870 and registering his trademark ‘Horlogerie de Paris’ in 1890. The firm participated in the Paris Universal Exhibitions of 1855 and 1867. In 1855, J. H. Rodanet showcased several ‘chronometers and horological tools’ (N°1846, 8° Cl.) and was awarded a First Class Medal. Antoine-Henri exhibited some ‘chronometers and watches’ (N°8, Groupe III – Classe 23) in 1867. He died in 1907. The firm was passed on to Doffe succ. De Margaine, then to Mme Sanselme around 1928, who married M. Michel in 1937.







1886-1887

L'HORLOGERIE

ASTRONOMIQUE ET CIVILE

SES USAGES — SES PROGRÈS — SON ENSEIGNEMENT A PARIS

PAR

A.-H. RODANET

OFFICIER DE LA LÉGION D'HONNEUR

OFFICIER DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE

MEMBRE DE LA CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE PARIS

MEMBRE DU CONSEIL SUPÉRIEUR DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT TECHNIQUE

PRÉSIDENT-DIRECTEUR DE L'ÉCOLE D'HORLOGERIE DE PARIS



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