



From 1830 to 1850.

The classicism of the Restoration continued to be in vogue during the reign of Louis-Philippe (1830 to 1848), but lost its inventiveness. However a strong emphasis was put on the development of the decorative arts and furniture. Important workshops were opened and became famous, before reaching the peak of their glory in the Second Empire, among them: Grohé, Fourdinois, Froment-Meurice. At the end of this era the neo-Renaissance movement emerged.



