



Paris Porcelain - Cup And Its Saucer - Empire Period



350 EUR

Period : 19th century

Condition : Très bon état

Diameter : 13cm

Height : 6.5cm

[https://www.proantic.com/en/1009196-paris-porcelain-cup-an
d-its-saucer-empire-period.html](https://www.proantic.com/en/1009196-paris-porcelain-cup-and-its-saucer-empire-period.html)

Description

Cup and its saucer in hard porcelain with a soft green background and frieze of wheat and gold threads. Empire period.

Paris porcelain owes its fame above all to the hard porcelain factories which multiplied there from 1771, when it became possible to obtain kaolin from Saint-Yrieix la-Perche near Limoges and to compete with Sèvres whose exclusive privilege was slackened. In Paris and the surrounding area, new factories were established, escaping all prosecution, thanks to the patronage of royal princes. These were in turn, that of the Count of Provence in Clignancourt named Manufacture de Monsieur (1771), those of Marie-Antoinette, rue Thiroux called the Manufacture de la Reine (1776), that of the Duke

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of Angoulême, rue de Bondy, founded by Dihl and Guerhard (1780), or the Duc d'Orléans (1784). At the end of the 18th century, there were more than twenty hard porcelain factories in Paris. Among the main factories are those with the signs of rue de la Fontaine-au-Roi, also known as the Courtille factory, directed by Locré (1771), rue Popincourt, founded by Jean Nast (1782), rue du Petit Carrousel (1774), the Faubourg Saint-Denis or Faubourg Saint-Lazare established by Pierre Hannong (1771). Their production always aimed to imitate the works of Sèvres, whose processes they tried to appropriate and attract workers. They were forbidden to use the gold and colored backgrounds reserved for the king's manufacture alone, but these ordinances were not always respected and, in 1784 and 1787, new decrees were issued granting them complete freedom.