



## Capodimonte Sculpture Of Cherubs Playing With A Goat



250 EUR

Signature : Capodimonte

Period : 19th century

Condition : Restauré

Material : Porcelain

Length : 35 cm

Width : 16 cm

Height : 23 cm

### Description

#### CAPODIMONTE PORCELAIN GROUP 3

Cherubs playing with a Goat Signed 3 Cherubs in white enameled porcelain from Italy from the famous Capodimonte brand Playing with a Goat and eating Grapes. Symbolic representation of love with a beautiful balance and harmony of volumes. Precision and subtlety of details. The bunches of grapes are subtly sculpted, the shapes and volumes are highlighted by very studied features and roundness. Restoration on one horn of the goat (see last photo.) Length 35 cm Height: 23 cm Depth: 16 cm Stamped Capodimonte Porcelain This sculpture is in good condition no missing parts. Delivery in France and Europe. The factory opened its doors in Naples in 1743 under the aegis of Charles de Bourbon, King of Naples and future Charles III of Spain. With his

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#### Antiquites Giono

Meubles patinés à l'ancienne et objets d'art du XIX<sup>eme</sup> et début XX<sup>eme</sup>

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wife, Queen Maria Amalia, they established the Royal Manufactory of Capodimonte adjoining the Palace of Capodimonte, the former royal summer residence. At that time, the chemist Livio Ottavio Schepers improved the composition of the soft paste and, above all, the Tuscan sculptor Giuseppe Riccio, great creator of the plastic models of Capodimonte, and the painter of the court of Parma, Giovanni Caselli, appointed director of the painting gallery of the porcelain factory<sup>1</sup>, created large-scale works of art, the most important of which is the boudoir of Queen Maria Amalia entirely decorated with porcelain, from the walls to the lamps. The factory benefited indirectly from the marriage of Charles with Maria Amalia Walburga, daughter of Frederick Augustus III of Saxony, grandson of the founder of the Meissen factory, thanks to the prestigious Saxon porcelains that she received as wedding gifts<sup>1</sup>. The factory began operations in 1743, in a building in the park of Capodimonte, after long experiments in premises adjoining the royal palace of Naples. The soft, kaolin-free paste of Capodimonte contributed greatly to the success of the production, despite the difficulties caused by the difficult-to-control absorption of pictorial decorations on the enamel and the impossibility of modeling small details in a highly fusible paste. Giovanni Caselli used the brush-point painting technique typical of miniaturists to achieve a "under-glass" painting effect.<sup>2</sup> When Charles of Bourbon ascended the throne of Spain, he had the factory located in the Palace of Capodimonte demolished and transferred it to Spain with its artists and their equipment. A new production was started at the Royal Porcelain Factory of Buen Retiro located in Madrid.(Wikipedia)