PROANTIC
LE PLUS BEAU CATALOGUE D'ANTIQUITES

# Sèvres, Pair Of Vases, France, Dated 1890



14 500 EUR

Signature : Manufacture de Sèvres

Period : 19th century

Condition : Bon état

Material : Porcelain

Diameter : 15

Height : 38,5

## Description

Dated "S.90" for 1890 and inscribed "Décoré à Sèvres 90"This pair of baluster-shaped vases in porcelain known as "bleu de Sèvres" or "gros bleu" is adorned with an elegant mount in finely chiselled and gilded bronze, comprising a neck with a broad gadrooned molding, lateral appliques in the form of hanging laurel swags and tied ribbons suspended from a foliate knop, and resting on a slightly flared circular foot encircled by a frieze of stylized water leaves.The ornamentation clearly draws upon the decorative vocabulary of the reign of Louis XVI: falling garlands, ribbon-tied bows, and gadrooned friezes. However, the amplitude of the proportions, the chromatic saturation, and the richness of the mount reflect a historicist sensibility characteristic of the nineteenth century

## Dealer

Tobogan Antiques
Furniture and Art objects from the 19th Century
Tel : 0142868999
Mobile : 0609471374

14 avenue Matignon
Paris 75008

rather than the strict Neoclassicism of the eighteenth century.Biography :The Sèvres factory of soft-paste porcelain was created, about 1738 at Vincennes by bankers and financiers with the aim of making true or "hard-paste" porcelain, like Meissen did. In 1753 Louis XV, became a major shareholder and the manufactory was transferred to Sèvres, closer to Versailles and the château de Bellevue, acquired by the Marquise de Pompadour. The Marquise took a personal interest in Sèvres activities, and encouraged production. In 1759, Louis XV bought out the other shareholders and Sèvres became the exclusive property of the France Crown. From then, the manufactory mark was a crossed Ls (the royal monogram) together with a letter indicating the year. The period from 1756 to 1779 represents the most successful and prosperous years for the factory. Louis XV, ordered large services for diplomatic and royal presents. The foremost artists, like the painter Boucher or the sculptor Falconet, worked for Sèvres, creating models. Experimentation in order to discover the hard-paste porcelain technic continued, and was discovered after 1769. The factory produced with success both soft-paste and hard-paste porcelain, in developing at the same time new colors: dark blue (bleu lapis) about 1752, turquoise blue (bleu céleste) in 1753, apple green in 1756, rose in 1757, and king's blue in 1763. These remarkable pieces were usually painted with scenes form engraving by famous painters (François Boucher) or sculptors, with garlands, baskets of flowers and trophies. The Manufacture continued its production in the 19th century, asking the artists for new models, or taking inspiration from 18th century pieces, just like our pair of coolers.