Manufacture De Clignancourt- Ravier In Boat - Eighteenth Century



430 EUR

Period : 18th century

Condition : Très bon état

Length : 29cm

Width : 14.5cm

Height : 6cm

Description

Manufacture de clignancourt called "Manufacture de Monsieur" multi-lobed dish in boat with polychrome decoration of detached bouquets, nets and combed in gold. Marked in LSX red under the crown of a prince of the blood.
The Clignancourt porcelain factory is a factory which produced porcelain at the end of the 18th century. It was placed under the protection of the Count of Provence, brother of the king and future Louis XVIII. It is also commonly called Manufacture de Monsieur in reference to its illustrious patron. Kaolin deposits having been discovered in France during the 1760s, porcelain factories were created. The royal factory of Sèvres has the monopoly and the new factories are then placed under the protection of high personalities. Pierre Deruelle (also known as

Dealer

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Desruelles), architect and building contractor, bought in 1771 from his mother-in-law some buildings she owned in Clignancourt, near what is now rue Marcadet. After years of research, in 1775, Deruelle declares a porcelain factory which is incorporated as a joint-stock company. Under the direction of Deruelle, the Clignancourt factory, located in the district of this name, in Montmartre, obtained protection from the Count of Provence, brother of the king. The Count of Provence granted his patent on October 25, 1775. From this date, Clignancourt porcelain adopted the LSX mark (for Louis Stanislas Xavier, first names of the Count of Provence) instead of the windmill. The factory has up to 93 workers. There was strong competition between the factories of Sèvres and Clignancourt. Only the Sèvres factory had the right to use polychromy and gold for the decoration of its porcelains. During a search of the Clignancourt factory in 1779, painters were discovered "busy painting different colors". After a long procedure, his protector obtains a postponement of the prosecution. In 1787, the Clignancourt factory gained the same privileges as that of Sèvres and could therefore use polychromy and gold. This factory was active from 1768 to 1799. It produced tableware in a luxurious neoclassical style, often enhanced with gold paint, which was characterized by its finesse.