

# ARTIFICIAL SOFT PASTE PORCELAIN, FRANCE, ITALY, SPAIN AND ENGLAND pdf

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Artificial porcelain, made in Europe before the discovery of kaolin, one of the ingredients necessary for true, or hard-paste , porcelain. It was manufactured from white clays, mixed with ground glass to give it translucency. It was first produced at the Medici factory in Florence between and and then in France in the early 18th century. A type of mosaic used especially for Roman rooms, notably in the 9th century. It used tiny, geometrically shaped pieces of colored stone and glass paste that were arranged in intricate geometric patterns dotted with large disks of semiprecious stones. It often was of only two colors, red and black, on a white ground. A Neolithic culture c BC , some say Middle Neolithic c BC in lower Danube valley of southern Romania and characterized by terrace-floodplain settlements, consisting at first of mud huts and later of fortified promontory settlements of small tells. The Boian phase was marked by the introduction of copper axes, the extension of agriculture, and the breeding of domestic animals. The distinctive Boian pottery was decorated by rippling, painting, and excised or incised linear designs with white paste. Intramural burial is most common, but occasional large inhumation cemeteries are known. By spreading northward into Transylvania and northeastward to Moldavia, the Boian culture gradually assimilated earlier cultures of those areas. Flourishing exchange networks are known to involve Prut Valley flint, Spondylus shells from the Black Sea, and copper. A distinctive pottery named after a Roman settlement site on the north bank of the Nene in Northamptonshire. Castor ware is a slate-colored pottery which commonly had hunting scenes of dogs, boars, etc. A technique of decorative enameling in which different colors of a pattern are separated by thin strips of metal. It consists of soldering to a metal surface, thin metal strips bent to the outline of a design and filling the resulting spaces, called cloisons" French for "partitions or cells" with vitreous enamel paste. The object is fired ground smooth and polished. Sometimes metal wire is used in place of gold brass silver or copper strips. It was used in Anglo-Saxon England and by Germanic metalsmiths to decorate polychrome jewelry and metalwork. In Japan it was especially popular during the Tokugawa or Edo and Meiji periods. Beads with an etched decoration created with heat after a design in an alkali or metallic oxide paste has been painted. It was developed by the late Harappan period in south Asia and continues to be used. Pottery decoration produced by cutting strips or shapes out of the soft clay surface before firing. The resulting hollows, notches, or cavities were often inlaid with a white paste to contrast with the dark pot surface. Incised decoration has narrow lines; excised has wide lines. The process of heating raw ceramics to a high temperature, driving all the water out of the paste and depending on the composition of the paste and tempering causing new chemical bonds to form within the paste.

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## 2: Rouen manufactory - Wikipedia

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Blue and white porcelain Rouen soft-paste porcelain , the first French porcelain, end of the 17th century. Chinese porcelain had long been imported from China , and was a very expensive and desired luxury. Chinese porcelains were treasured, collected from the time of Francis I , and sometimes adorned with elaborate mountings of precious metal to protect them and enhance their beauty. Huge amounts especially of silver were sent from Europe to China [2] to pay for the desired Chinese porcelain wares, and numerous attempts were made to duplicate the material. Martin Lister reported from his voyage to Paris, printed in , that a manufacture of porcelain "as white and translucent as the one that came from the East" was in full operation at Saint-Cloud. However, once French manufacturers discovered how to produce a much wider range of colours in porcelain by the s, using overglaze "enamel" decoration, they abandoned underglaze blue more quickly and thoroughly than those of other European countries - some English factories continued to make a significant proportion of blue and white wares until the end of the century and beyond. Saint-Cloud manufactory soft-paste porcelain vase, with blue designs under glaze, Saint-Cloud manufactory, Saint-Cloud soft-paste porcelain flower holder, in Chinese " Famille Rose " style, Louis XIV had received 1, pieces of porcelain from the Siamese Embassy to France in , but the manufacturing secret had remained elusive. The Japanese Kakiemon style of Arita porcelain , Japan , known as "Fleurs indiennes" "Flowers of the Indies" was also used as an inspiration, especially in Saint-Cloud porcelain and Chantilly porcelain. The first soft-paste in England was demonstrated by Thomas Briand to the Royal Society in and is believed to have been based on the Saint-Cloud formula. Pair of Square Flasks, c. After this initial period, up to the end of the 18th century, French porcelain manufactories would progressively abandon their Chinese and Japanese designs, to become more French in character. Biscuit porcelain was first used at Vincennes in by the director Jean-Jacques Bachelier ; this simply involved not glazing or painting the piece after a single firing, leaving a matt surface resembling marble. A period of superb quality in both design and production followed, creating much of the enduring reputation of French porcelain. The light-hearted Rococo was given a more serious air, often by restricting it to the painting, rather than the porcelain shape. The manufacturing of hard-paste porcelain in Limoges was established in following the discovery of local supplies of kaolin and a material similar to petuntse in the economically distressed area at Saint-Yrieix-la-Perche , near Limoges. In parallel, soft-paste porcelain continued to be manufactured however, as it was less expensive to produce. This contrasted with London, where the factories had all closed or removed north by , although the capital remained, like Paris, a centre for decorating plain "blanks" made elsewhere - in France often in Limoges porcelain. By most factories had closed or moved to Limoges.

## 3: Rouen manufactory

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*Soft-paste porcelain (sometimes simply "soft paste", or "artificial porcelain") is a type of ceramic material in pottery, usually accepted as a type of [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) is weaker than "true" hard-paste porcelain, and does not require either the high firing temperatures or the special mineral ingredients needed for that.*

## 8: A Brief History of Old English Porcelain and Its Manufactories

*Editions for Artificial Soft Paste Porcelain: (Paperback published in ), (Kindle Edition published in ), (Hardcover publish.*

## 9: Archaeology Wordsmith

*The first soft-paste porcelain of France, and specifically frit porcelain, was produced at Rouen in , in order to mimic "la véritable porcelaine de Chine" ("The true porcelain of China").*

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