

ADRIAN ALAN

Fine Art & Antiques



BACCARAT

A Louis XVI Style Gilt-Bronze and Moulded-Glass Twenty-Light Chandelier

Circa: Circa 1890

105 x 75 cm (41³/₄ x 30 inches)

Gilt-Bronze Cut Glass

France

Circa 1890

A Fine Louis XVI Style Gilt-Bronze and Moulded-Glass Twenty-Light Chandelier by La Compagnie des Cristalleries de Baccarat.

The chandelier has a circular corona mounted with Acanthus and hung with drops and swags above a circular cage frame issuing tiers of scrolling acanthus wrapped candle branches with glass drip-pans and circular nozzles, interspersed by finely cast putti figures. The chandelier is hung overall with faceted drops and terminals.

The design for this sophisticated chandelier, is directly related to a chandelier illustrated in Baccarat's 'Tarif des Articles d'Eclairage', from the turn of the century, as Lustre Série E.193. A further variation with bronze arms and glass shades is illustrated as Série E.460.

Artist description:

Baccarat is the world's leading manufacturer of crystalware. Founded in 1764 under the patronage of Louis XV as Renault et Compagnie, the firm became known as the Compagnie des Cristalleries de Baccarat during the nineteenth Century.

The company began to flourish at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, as the effects of the Napoleonic Wars abated, and its reputation was consolidated by the official approval from various

sovereigns and heads of state. At the 1823 Exposition Nationale in Paris, it was Baccarat's crystalware that Louis XVIII was said to have particularly admired, appreciating its 'beautiful workmanship'. It was Charles X's visit to the crystalworks in 1828 however that had the most significant repercussions for the company. Baccarat presented the monarch with a gift of two magnificent Medici Vases, a large crystal Ewer, a fifteen piece Tea Service and a five-piece Water Set. The king then ordered a dinner service for the Tuileries, while the Duchess d'Angoulême personally chose a set of eighteen glasses, described by her as 'sturdy, balanced, perfect'. Later Louis-Philippe and Napoléon II also visited the crystalworks and were followed by a succession of French presidents and foreign heads of state. François-Eugène de Fontenay (who joined the company in 1841) discovered that by the addition of the nickel oxide in the manufacturing process, a perfectly clear product, 'crystal glass', free of discolouration and imitating precious rock crystal was produced. This is just one of many technical innovations and improvements discovered by Baccarat, that make it the company it is today.

The Baccarat company was awarded a Gold medal at the French Exposition des Produits de l'Industrie in 1855 and has continued to carry off the top prizes ever since. In 1867 they exhibited a gigantic fountain twenty four feet tall, with a basin ten feet in diameter, which it was said 'simply took visitors breath away'.

With the continuing improvement in their manufacturing standards, the quality of Baccarat's 'crystal glass' improved and reached the highest level by the end of the century, competing successfully with the Bohemian glass industry. Baccarat 'crystal glass' is highly regarded, not only for its unusual clarity, but also for its great solidity and weight.

Makers Bibliography:

- La Compagnie des Cristalleries de Baccarat, Tarif des Articles d'Eclairage, (Paris), Edition 1903-4.
Curtis, Jean-Louis, Baccarat, Thames and Hudson, (London), 1992.
Meyer, Jonathan, Great Exhibitions: London, New York, Paris, Philadelphia, 1851-1900, Antique Collector's Club (Woodbridge, UK) 2006, p.263