

of earthenware, excepting "terraglia," in distinction from porcelain.*

It has also been maintained, that although Majorcan wares were known in Italy, the art may have been derived from Persian potters reaching the eastern ports of that country. This view is supported by the fact, that the style of decoration of the early Italian wares is more Persian than Moorish.† Again, it is suggested that after the conquest of Majorca and of the province of Valencia, at the end of the thirteenth century, Moorish potters emigrated to Italy and introduced their practice of the art with the tin glaze ‡ and metallic lustre.

In England and in the United States it is the habit to designate as "*majolica*" any pottery covered with a colored glaze. The term should be restricted to ware coated with opaque enamels. The ornamental ware, especially when modelled after natural objects, and coated with transparent glazes of various colors, is more correctly described as *Palissy ware*.

CAPO-DI-MONTI WARE.

GINORI, *The Marquis of: porcelain manufactory, Doccia, near Florence*.—This establishment, founded in the year 1735, now produces many varieties of artistic and domestic porcelain and decorative objects, in majolica and faience. It is celebrated especially for its reproductions of the famous Capo-di-Monti ware, the pieces being made from the old moulds, and so well colored as scarcely to be distinguished from the old examples preserved in collections. The peculiarity of this ware, as is generally known to connoisseurs, consists in the decoration of the surface by groups of male and female figures in relief, covering the surface on cups and saucers, vases, plaques, boxes, jugs, etc. Most of the figures are in a nude or semi-nude condition, and are tinted with flesh color, and are surrounded by flowers or wreaths, of which pink or rose color is the prevailing color. Many of

* Fortnum's Maiolica Hispano Moresco, Persian, Damascus, and Rhodian Wares, etc., page xxxvii. of Introduction.

† Jacquemart, cited by Fortnum, *ibid.*, p. xxxix.

‡ With regard to the origin of the tin glaze, usually attributed to Luca della Robbia, see *infra*, Part "Ceramic Clays and Materials."