

“Je reçus le Soir le monde marqué ”

A Crown Prince of Saxony on the Grand Tour in Italy, 1738–1740

BY MAUREEN CASSIDY-GEIGER

On May 13th, 1738, the sixteen-year-old Crown Prince of Saxony, Friedrich Christian (1722–1763), left Dresden to accompany his sister, Maria Amalia (1724–1760), to Naples following her marriage by proxy to Charles IV (1716–1788), King of Naples and the Two Sicilies (later Charles III of Spain). According to instructions initialed by their father, King Augustus III (1696–1763), “*Le Roi ayant permis à Son Serenissime Fis ainé Frederic, Prince Royal de Pologne et Electoral de Saxe, d’accompagner incognito, sous le nom de Comte de Lusace, la Serenissime P^{cesse}. Royale Sa Soeur, future Reine des deux Sicilies, en Italie jusqu’à Palma nova, lorsque cette Princesse [...] Se sera mise en chemin pour aller trouver le Roi Son Epoux à Naples et le susdit P^{ce}. Royale et Electoral allant ensuite Se servir des bains d’Ischia, [...]*”¹ Unlike his father and grandfather, who each traveled beyond Italy and spent several months at Versailles while on the Grand Tour, Friedrich Christian suffered from a crippling spinal condition and traveled to Naples in order to consult with the medical establishment there and take a cure on the island of Ischia. Afterwards, “*suivant l’état de Sa Santé*”, he was allowed to make a tour of Italy for two years, residing principally in Rome and Venice before returning home on September 7th 1740, via his mother’s home court of Vienna. Traveling *incognito* was not much of a disguise, for everyone knew the Prince’s true identity and he enjoyed the attentions, activities and privileges commensurate with his rank. Aliases were used to try to avoid breaches of protocol and the expenses associated with a state visit, and so it was that the Crown Prince traveled outside Saxony as the *Comte de Lusace* [ie. *Lausitz*], the same name used by his father when he toured Europe for seven years beginning in 1712.²

We are well-informed about the Crown Prince’s experiences in Italy thanks to the diplomatic correspondence exchanged between the Saxon Prime Minister, Heinrich, Count von Brühl (1700–1763), and Joseph Gabaleon, Count Wackerbarth-Salmour (1722–1763), the Minister of

State who accompanied Friedrich Christian to Italy and acted as the King’s ambassador in Naples. Among the holdings of the Sächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv in Dresden, the five bound volumes of letters comprise several thousand pages written principally in French, the accepted diplomatic language of the day.³ There are lengthy memos discussing the preparations and plans for the Prince’s time abroad and issues of protocol, and weekly dispatches that report upon the prince’s daily activities, his health, local politics and news, and the intrigues at court.⁴ The Prince also kept his own diary, full of personal observations and notes penned likewise in French, in a teenager’s formative script.⁵ And in Rome, a third hand kept a diary in German that records in a more objective fashion the daily visits and occurrences enjoyed by the Prince.⁶

Besides Count Wackerbarth, the Prince’s entourage included the Prime Minister’s brother, Hans Moritz, Count von Brühl, who acted as chamberlain, the Prince’s confessor, Father Breindl, his doctor, Sr. Violante, his secretary, Mr. Pallavicini, and the cashier, Mr. Klinkicht. To serve the daily needs of the Prince and his entourage in Italy, supplies and equipment as well as staff were sent ahead of time from Saxony, to the furnished villa leased by the King in Naples. The staff included a Master of Ceremony, several pages and valets, couriers, a *perruquier*, a laundress, a *maitre d’Hotel*, three cooks, two pastry chefs, and two Swiss guards. The advance shipments included a complete silver service for twenty-four to thirty persons, a complete porcelain service for the dessert, linens and crystal for the table, kitchen equipment, and quantities of the royal family’s beloved ‘*vin d’Hongrie*’.⁷

A pious and studious young man with artistic inclinations, Friedrich Christian followed a strict daily routine while in Italy, beginning with morning prayers at six o’clock, mass at eight, reading and writing between nine and eleven, and formal instruction in math or history or drawing until noon, when he welcomed visitors before his





Fig. 1a. Pierre Subleyras. Crown Prince Friedrich Christian. 1739. Dresden, Gemäldegalerie Alte Meister, Dresden (Gal.-Nr. 3841)

Fig. 1b. Pierre Subleyras. Crown Prince Friedrich Christian. 1739. [second version with St. Peter's and the Castel Sant'Angelo in the background] Royal Castle, Warsaw (Inv. Nr. FC-ZK/1135)

midday meal at one o'clock; as noted in the written schedule, "*Elle reçoit du monde*".⁸ After lunch, the Prince enjoyed billiards, further tutoring between three and six, with an hour's recreation between four and five, leisure time for games or reading before dinner at eight, and bedtime was ten o'clock. Sundays were devoted to religious instruction and mass, and on this day, the Prince was allowed to sleep until seven o'clock.

The routine was often broken, of course, as the Prince enjoyed a steady stream of visitors, made excursions for sightseeing, and attended musical events, ballet and theater, as was typical of the Grand Tour. In the month before leaving for Ischia, he welcomed the French and Venetian ambassadors and members of the Church, went by coach to Capodimonte and to the Grotto at Posilipo, the famous tunnel cut by the Romans to link Naples with the town of Pozzuoli, and met two Chinese seminarians from the Jesuit mission in China. He went often to the palace to see his sister or dine publicly with her husband, the King. Meanwhile, workmen, staff, furnishings and supplies were being ferried to Ischia, together with the military regiment that would be responsible for guarding the Prince while he resided there, at the house of the King's physician, Dr. Buonocore. As Count Wackerbarth reported to Augustus

III, it would be necessary to rent two boats to bring a regular supply of food to the island, since nothing was available on the island itself.

On July 12th, the Prince sailed to Ischia, where he was greeted by the sounds of cannons and fanfare. After consulting with local doctors, a cure of fifteen baths was prescribed, beginning on July 17th. Normally he remained in the thermal waters for an hour or an hour and a quarter, followed by a period of rest. On July 28th, noting the positive benefits of the baths, a second cure of fifteen further baths was recommended by the consulting physicians, though it was disputed whether these should be undertaken at the "*bagni di Fontana*" or the "*bains de Gurgitello*", with Dr. Violante advocating thirty baths at each mineral spring, for a total of sixty. Meanwhile, visitors and even some entertainers from the mainland traveled to Ischia to keep the Prince amused, bearing letters, news, and various gifts, mostly foodstuffs (for example, "*13. grandes Corbeilles chargées de toutes sortes de comestibles*") but also paintings and samples of pottery from Abruzzo. The Polish King's birthday was celebrated on August 3rd with cannon salutes, fireworks and music, and games with prizes that included jeweled *galantries* and "*une jatte à Bouillon de porcelaine de Saxe*" won by the Marquis de Malaspina, who took third place. By August 12th, the Prince had completed his twentieth bath, and on September 5th, he celebrated his birthday on Ischia, though a violent storm prevented all but three guests from arriving from the mainland: the Duc de Noya Carassa, the Marquis de Malaspina and the Chevalier Torregiani.

With the conclusion of the bathing season on Ischia, the Prince left Naples for Rome on November 16th, distributing gifts of money, watches, *galantries* and medals before his departure, as was customary. On the 19th, as he entered Rome, he was greeted by his new hosts, Cardinal Annibale Albani di St. Clement (1682-1751), his sister, Princess Teresa Albani, and her son, Horace Albani. The ties between the Albani family and the ruling family of Saxony were already well-established before the Crown Prince was born. Annibale Albani, recipient of an extraordinary altar garniture of Meissen porcelain in 1736⁹, had aided directly in the conversion of the Prince's father, Augustus III, to Catholicism beginning in 1710, with the aim of retaining the Polish Crown for the Electors of Saxony. His brother, the noted collector and connoisseur Cardinal Alessandro Albani (1692-1779), sold a portion of his famed collection of antique sculpture to the Prince's grandfather, Augustus the Strong, in 1728.¹⁰ Important patrons of the arts as well, the Albani were instrumental in identifying artists who might help with the decoration of the *Hof-Kirche* then under construction in Dresden, such as Pierre-Antoine Verschaffelt (1710-1793), who might also provide models for the Meissen manufactory¹¹, Pierre Subleyras (1699-1749), and Claude-Joseph Vernet (1714-1789). The artisans



Fig. 2. Marble table with mosaic fragment from Hadrian's Villa. Presented to Crown Prince Friedrich Christian by Cardinal Annibale Albani in 1739. Skulpturensammlung, Dresden (Inv. Nr. AB 198)

Liborio Fattori, Pietro Cardoni, Francesco Nepoti, Nicola Moise, "Henrico Henuo" (Enrico Enuò) and Silverio de Lelus, specialists in carved stone ornament and mosaic work, were also recommended by the Albani, and samples of their manufactures were sent to Dresden for consideration.¹² They also arranged for the Prince to sit for Subleyras¹³ (Fig. 1a, b) and for the sculptor Pietro Bracci (1700–1773).¹⁴ The family palace near Borromini's church of S. Carlo alle Quattro Fontane, where the Prince would reside for nearly a year, was renowned for its gallery of paintings, for the drawings collection, and for the library and collections of Alessandro Albani. Here the Prince received many distinguished guests, frequently noting in his journal, "*Je reçus le Soir le Monde marqué*."¹⁵

One of his first acts was to make a formal visit to the Vatican for an audience with the Pope, Clement XII (1652–1740), who was eager to learn of the progress of the Catholic faith in Saxony. The protocol for this visit had been under discussion for months and on November 26th 1738, he knelt to kiss the Pope's slippers. The elderly Clement XII, infirm and nearly blind when he was elected in 1730 at the age of 78, was totally blind and bedridden by the time of the audience. When he unexpectedly addressed Friedrich Christian as 'Prince' or 'Your Royal

Highness', this obliged the Prince, still *incognito*, to reply in the third person.¹⁶ Beloved by the Romans for paving the streets of the city and restoring the finances of the Church, Clement XII left his mark on the city by initiating several building projects, including the Trevi Fountain, the Consulta and the façade of S. John Lateran, and is remembered for restoring the Arch of Constantine. Suffering from gout as well as old age, the Pope found the Prince's year-end gift of six dozen bottles of *vin d'Hongrie* a welcome remedy¹⁷

Over time, the Prince attended mass at the different churches, visited the leading palaces, and toured the ruins, following an itinerary that sounds familiar even today.¹⁸ His visit to the Capitoline on December 12th, 1738, however, was heralded with trumpets and drums and by order of the Pope, the Prince was allowed to appear "*en habit de Ville*", as opposed to "*en habit de Campagne*".¹⁹ Besides meeting the senators ("*Conservateurs*") and viewing the antique sculptures and inscriptions purchased from the collection of Alessandro Albani, the Prince enjoyed "*un déjeuner magnifique consistant en confitures, liquers et glaces*", on a table arrayed with sugar sculptures. On the 24th, he visited the church of Santa Maria Maggiore to see the *presipio* on the altar, and attended vespers in the papal chapel in the Quirinale palace, returning there for mass on Christmas day.

With the Pope's permission, the Prince spent Carnival in Rome and several pages of the German journal are devoted to lengthy descriptions of the various happenings and

events scheduled in his honor. These included the four principal balls designated by the Pope as “*L’Inferno di Chigi, Il Limbo di Carbognano, Il Purgatorio di Bolognetti, et Il Paradiso di Colonna*.”²⁰ By May, he was traveling to Frascati to escape the stifling heat of Rome, residing with the Borghese family at the Villa Taverna, where he found a superb collection of books.²¹ Besides attending mass in the many local churches, he made excursions to the surrounding villas, enjoyed the delicious “*vin freschi*” and became accustomed to dining “*pêle-mêle*.”²² Upon his departure, he presented the Princess Borghese with “*un Service de Porcellaine à Caffé, Chocolat, à fond de pourpre avec une tabatiere assortissante et à chacun des trois fils de la maison de quelques bijoux convenables à leur age*.”²³

Wherever he went in Italy, the Prince was greeted with a drink of chocolate,²⁴ and he routinely received presents from his visitors and hosts, as was customary. Some of these were foodstuffs, such as game or truffles, fruits or liqueurs, while others were works of art, for example, an eighteen volume set of engravings of the antiquities of Rome²⁵ or a small painting of St. Bruno by the influential Neapolitan artist, Francesco Solimena (1657-1743).²⁶ Alessandro Albani gave the Prince two paintings by Giuseppe Valeriani (1690-1761), representing two different views of the Palazzo Albani at Anzio²⁷, while Annibale Albani presented the Prince with an antique marble statue of a gladiator on New Year’s Day 1739.²⁸ It is noteworthy that the Prince received dozens of silver reliquaries, an apt gift for a young man who revered relics of the saints.²⁹ In March 1739, Cardinal Troiano Acquaviva (1694-1747) gave him two golden reliquaries and Cardinal Alessandro Albani gave him a mosaic table (Fig. 2).³⁰

On Christmas Eve 1738, the Prince received a very special gift intended for his mother: the Blessed Order of the Golden Rose, represented by a naturalistically rendered golden stem with buds and leaves and thirteen blossoms set with jewels, issuing like a fresh bouquet from a richly modeled tripod base with the Pope’s coat of arms (Fig. 3).³¹ The prerogative of the Pope, the *Rose d’Or* was usually bestowed upon women.³² With the Prince *incognito*, the ceremony accompanying the presentation of the Order could not take place, so it was decided to have the item delivered to the Prince’s apartment, together with a letter from the Pope that was addressed to the Queen. The Prince was out when the delivery was made, however, and considerable confusion and embarrassment ensued as a result, though without lasting effect.³³ In her will, Maria Josepha left the *Rose d’Or* to the Royal Wawel Cathedral in Krakow, where it remains today.³⁴

Tradition and protocol dictated that the Prince distrib-



Fig. 3. Blessed Order of the Golden Rose. Rome, ca. 1738. Presented by the Pope to Queen Maria Josepha in 1738. Wawel Cathedral, Krakow

ute gifts throughout his stay, ranging from small tokens of thanks to the staff, usually money, to more precious items such as snuffboxes, *galanteries*, and medals. The stock of gifts on hand was routinely exhausted and replenished, it seems. Furthermore, the Prince's extended stay in Rome meant that more distinctive presents were required for the Albani family and certain others who had looked after him or presented him with costly gifts.³⁵ Accordingly, a list of names was prepared under the heading "*Liste des Presens qu'il conviendrait mieux de faire en porcelaines par S.A.R. avant son depart de Rome*", in order to inform Count Brühl of the Prince's needs.³⁶ Meanwhile, Count Wackerbarth bought expensive jeweled items locally for Cardinal Annibale Albani and his sister.³⁷ Count Brühl responded promptly and organized a shipment that included several clocks, *étui* and *tabatières* in precious metals, hardstone or porcelain, rings set with precious stones, and several packages of silver medals.³⁸ Clearly, Meissen porcelain was one alternative to the more routine sorts of parting gifts. The distribution of these items on October 4th, 1739 was recorded as follows:

"Specification

Des Personnes

S.E^m. Mgr. Le Card.
St. Clement

Des Presens

Une Croix de Brillans
Une Baque de Brillans
Une Croix de Topase et Brillans
Une Baque de Topase et Brillans

Le Cnd. Alexandre

*Une Baque d'un Brillan monté
ajour*
*Une Tabatiere d'or garnie de
Brillans, et de Rubis*

Donna Teresa Albani

*Un Noeud d'Emeraudes, et de
Brillans*
*Une montre à repetition garnie
d'Emeraudes, De Brillans, et de
Rubis, avec une Chainé
assortissante*

Princesse de
Campagnano

*Un etui de Cristal avec des
Brillans*

D^a. Marianna Albani

Une montre
*Et un etui de crystal garni de
Brillans*

D^a. Bellardina

Un etui de Jaspe garni d'or

D. Orazio Albani

Un Couteau de Chasse garni d'or

D. Francesco

Une bague d'un brillant
*Une montre d'or avec un Etui des
pierres d'Egypte*

D. Carlos

Une bague a Brillans et Rubis
Une Montre d'or

S. Emce. Mgr. Le Card.
Corsini

4. Vases de Porcellaine
1. Garniture des verres.
60. Bouteilles de Tokai.

Monsgr. Leprotti
Medecin du Pape

Une montre garnie de pierreries
Une medaille d'or de 10. ducats
2. medailles d'argent

Chirurgien du Pape

Une montre d'or

L'Apoticaire du Pape

Deux medailles d'or
Deux medailles d'argent

Le Medecin Pascoli

Une montre d'or
Deux medailles d'or
1. D'argent

Comtesse Bolognetti

*Un poinçon d'une perle avec de
Brillans*

Comtesse Bonarelli

*Une tabatiere de Porcellaine et six
tasses*

Comte Bonarelli

*Un Pomeau de Canne d'or avec
une montre dedans*

Gaucci.

*Une bague d'une Emeraude
enturée de brillans*

Burri

Une bague d'un Topase

Chevalier Zampaya

*Une tabatiere de
Porcellaine*³⁹

Cardinal Annibale Albani was not shy about requesting specific items for himself and for the Pope, asking already in December 1738 for medals from the reigns of Augustus the Strong and Augustus III, to complete his collection, and for a series of saints, vases and busts of the Popes in Meissen porcelain for one of the chapels in St. Peter's, for which designs were provided. As these requests were not easy to fulfill, there is much back-and-forth in the diplomatic correspondence.⁴⁰ The shipment of porcelain destined for Rome left Dresden in late March 1739, with the medals to follow once they were ready.⁴¹ Besides the large figures of St. Peter and St. Paul requested by the Cardinal, the boxes contained several other figures of saints, of Moses and of the King, two crucifixes, a dozen secular figures and groups, and assorted tea and table wares. The busts of the Popes were not completed for some years, appearing in the manufactory work reports only in 1743 (Fig. 4).⁴² The Prince met the shipment of porcelains on his arrival in



Fig. 4. Johann Friedrich Eberlein and Johann Joachim Kändler. Bust of Pope Pius V. Commissioned in 1739 for St. Peter's in Rome. Meissen porcelain, ca. 1743. Sold by Sotheby's, London, 15 July 2004, lot 31.

Florence in late October and from there they were sent on to Rome, though the extraneous pieces were kept in reserve, to be used as gifts during the onward journey.⁴³

Before leaving Rome, the Prince completed a religious retreat as requested by the Queen.⁴⁴ He took leave of the Albani family on October 16th in Caprarola and stopped in Siena, Livorno, and Pisa, where he was carried in his *porte-chaise* to the top of “*la fameuse tour, qui panché*. [ie. *penché*]⁴⁵ On October 26th, he arrived in Florence for a short stay before traveling on to Venice.⁴⁶ As in Rome, he diligently visited all the important monuments, palaces, churches and public buildings. He toured the Uffizi, attended mass at Santa Maria Novella, where he made note of the reliquaries, and observed the *pietre-dure* workshops. He also traversed the Arno via the Vasari Corridor⁴⁷, and saw the *Chambre de Mecanique du Sr. Varinge Lorrain* in the Palazzo Pitti, about which nothing is known today. On November 11th, he had an audience in the Palazzo Pitti with the widowed Electress Palatine, Anna Maria Luisa de Medici (1667-1743), recently returned from a retreat. After a quarter of an hour of polite conversation, seated on arm-chairs of equal height, she showed him her renowned collection and legendary jewels.⁴⁸ Later, the Duc de Craon presented the Prince with a table and a plaque of *pietre-dure*, on behalf of the Grand Duke, and in return, the

Prince presented the Princesse de Craon with a gift of porcelain.⁴⁹ On November 12th, the Prince returned to the Palazzo Pitti to present gifts of porcelain to the Electress Palatine and members of the court and after lunch, he left for Venice via Bologna.

The Prince was met at the border to the Republic of Venice by the four young nobles who would act as his personal guides and companions there. Referred to in the documents as “*les quatre Deputés du Senat*”, their names were Giulio Contarini, “*Pierre Corret Savy di Terraferma*” (presumably Piero Correr), Andrea Querini and “*Aloyse*” (Alvise) Mocenigo. In Pietro Longhi’s painting of the Prince’s reception, his crippled condition is evident as he bows awkwardly before the welcoming party, supported by two members of his entourage (Fig. 5). His visit was timed to coincide with the carnival season and in a dispatch dated January 16th, 1740, Count Wackerbarth reports on the penetrating cold, and on the gift from the Republic, described as “*un beau dessert de Cristaux d’un gout, et d’un ouvrage exquis, en vins, liqueurs rares, gibier, Venaison, Poissons, Confitures, et autres Comestibles. S.A.R.le. fit donner au Maitre d’hôtel de la Republique, qui accompagnoit les dits regals un present en argenterie à peu près de la valeur d’y celui.*”⁵⁰

There were apparently long-standing ties between the Saxon royal family and the Mocenigo family. The Prince’s father, on his own Grand Tour, was a frequent guest of the family during his first stay in Venice in 1713, and on his second visit in 1716, he was likewise accompanied by four young nobles from the Venetian families Nani, Bragadino, Pesaro and Mocenigo.⁵¹ A Meissen porcelain tea and coffee service with landscapes, battle scenes, and the arms of the Mocenigo and Corner (Cornaro) families, signed by the painter Bonaventura Gottlieb Hauer (1710-1782), is shown by the documents to have been a gift from the King to Madame Pisana Mocenigo, née Corner, who married Alvise IV Giovanni Mocenigo (1701-1778), Ambassador to Naples, in 1739 (Fig. 6).⁵² The gift is first discussed in a dispatch dated February 11th, 1740⁵³ and on March 25th, drawings or engravings illustrating the Mocenigo and Corner arms are sent to Dresden “*pour le Service de Porcellaine que S.M. lui destine.*”⁵⁴ In mid-May, as the Prince prepared to resume his homeward journey, there was some concern that neither the porcelain service ordered for Madame Mocenigo, nor the porcelains ordered for her husband, had arrived.⁵⁵ The Prince personally apologized to the couple for the delay and presented them with a watch, an *étui* and a *tabatière*, assuring them that the porcelains would eventually arrive, which they did in early June.⁵⁶ On June 10th, he presented his four companions with jeweled portraits, long-established as the diplomatic gift of choice.⁵⁷ The next day he sailed for Palmada, where the Mocenigo family surprised him with lunch and one final goodbye.

On June 21st, the Prince arrived in Vienna for a visit



Fig. 5. Pietro Longhi. Reception of Crown Prince Friedrich Christian at the border of the Republic of Venice. 1739. Royal Castle, Warsaw (Inv. Nr. FC-ZKW/1130)

with his grandmother⁵⁸ and on September 7th, his two and a half year Italian odyssey ended with his safe return to Dresden.

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Notes

This article derives from research undertaken by the author in preparation for the Bard Graduate Center exhibition, *Fragile Diplomacy: Meissen Porcelain for European Courts in the Eighteenth Century*, scheduled for 2007.

Please note that the transcriptions provided by the author retain the errors and misspellings of the original. Illegible words are substituted with or followed by a question mark in brackets: [?].

- 1 Sächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv Dresden, Loc. 768/2, Vol. I, *Ihrer Hoheit des Königl: Chur-Prinzens, Herrn Friedrichs Reise nach Neapolis und von dar nach denen Bädern zu Ischia betr. Ao. 1738*, fol. 35.
- 2 For the Grand Tour of Friedrich August I (later Augustus the Strong), see Keller, Katrin (ed.) *‘Mein herr befindet sich gottlob gesund und wohl’*. *Sächsische Prinzen auf Reisen* (Leipzig, 1994). For the tour undertaken by his son, Friedrich August II (later Augustus III), see

Maureen Cassidy-Geiger, “Meissen and Saint-Cloud, Dresden and Paris: Royal and Lesser Connections and Parallels” in *Discovering the Secrets of Soft-Paste Porcelain at The Saint-Cloud Manufactory ca. 1690-1766* (New Haven and London, 1999), pp. 97-111, and Claudia Schnitzer, “‘Prince Liesgen’ Eine Hochstaplerin als sächsischer Kurprinz” in *Zeremoniell in der Krise* (Marburg, 1998), pp. 17-45. For general background, see the exhibition catalogues *Unter einer Krone* (Dresden, 1997) and *The Glory of Baroque Dresden* (Jackson, Mississippi 2004).

- 3 Sächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv Dresden, Loc. 768/2, Vol. I (see note 1); Loc. 768/3, Vol. II, *Acta Ihrer Hoheit [...] Rück-Reise von Neapolis nach Rom betr. Ao. 1739*; Loc. 768/4, Vol. III, *Ihrer Hoheit [...] Aufenthalt zu Rom betr. Ao. 1739*; Loc. 769/1, Vol. IV, *Ihrer Hoheit [...] Reise von Rom nach Venedig und Dero Sejour allda betr. Ao. 1739-40*; Loc. 769/2, Vol. V, *Ihrer Hoheit [...] Reise von Venedig nach Wien und von dar nach Dresden, betr. Ao. 1740*.
- 4 While the content is wholly comprehensible, misspellings and grammatical errors characterize the diplomatic correspondence and journals written by foreigners in French.
- 5 Sächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv Dresden, Loc. 362, *Journaux au Roi du voyage de S.A.R. par l’Italie sous le nom de Comte de Lusace depuis l’année 1738 jusqu’à l’anée 1740*, Vol. I – III, 1738-1740. At various sites, the Prince copied the carved inscriptions on monuments and these are bound into the pages of the diaries. The diplomatic papers and the Prince’s diary were used extensively by Wiebke Fastenrath Vinattieri for an article entitled “Die Katholische Hofkirche in Dresden. Der Bau, die Ausstattung und die Reise des Kurprinzen Friedrich Christian von Sachsen nach Rom (1738-40)” in *Zeitschrift des Deutschen Vereins für Kunstwissenschaft*, Band 54/55 (Berlin, 2000-2001), pp. 238-309. See as well that author’s “Sulle tracce del primo Neoclassicismo. Il viaggio del principe ereditario Friedrich Christian di Sassonia in Italia (1738-1740)” in *Zeitenblicke* (Online-Journal für die Geschichtswissenschaften) 2 (2003), Nr. 3 (23 pages).
- 6 The first entry appears in Loc. 768/2, Vol. I (note 3), fol. 693, dated 23 Nov. 1738.
- 7 Meaning Hungarian *Tokay* (also *Tokaj*). The ambassadors used the diplomatic correspondence to communicate the special requests and needs of the King’s children abroad, so one finds requests for *vin*



Fig. 6. Coffeepot with the arms of Mocenigo-Corner (Cornaro). Meissen porcelain, decorated by Bonaventura Gottlieb Hauer. 1739. Marks Collection, USA

- d'Hongrie*, as well as other specialty items, such as linen and Meissen porcelain.
- 8 See note 3, Loc. 769/1, Vol. IV, chart located between folios 5 & 6.
 - 9 T.H. Clarke, "Die Römische Bestellung" – Die Meißener Altar-Garnitur, die August III. dem Kardinal Annibale Albani im Jahre 1736 schenkte" in *KERAMOS* 86 (Oct. 1979), pp. 3-52. See as well Franco Negroni and Giuseppe Cucco, *Urbino / Museo Albani* (Milan, 1984), pp. 84-87.
 - 10 A portion of the collection was also sold (for a reported price of 60,000 *scudi*) to Pope Clement XII, who placed it in the Capitoline, where it remains in view today.
 - 11 "Le Sr. Verschaffelt pourroit aussi travailler a de bons modeles pour la Fabrique des Porcellaines, car il a beaucoup de gout, de feu, et de dessein dans ses ouvrages." (1 April 1739; note 3, Loc. 768/4, vol. III, fol. 181r. & v.)
 - 12 "Pour que nous ayons d'abord en Saxe une plus juste idée de la composition ou pate Vetrificé dont on fait les mosaïques modernes, on en achettera une certaine quantité de toute sorte de Nuances de Couleurs, et on les enverra en Saxe avec quelques Statues et morceaux de marbres fins et antiques qu'on y enverra par eux, Nos Chymistes et Directeurs des Fabriques de Verre et de Porcellaine trouveront aisement le moyen d'imiter les surdites Pâtes, aussitôt qu'ils en verront la Composition et les différentes Nuances qu'il faut donner aux Couleurs. [...] Je me reserve de parler au Cardinal St. Clement de l'établissement des susdits mosaïques en Saxe, [...] Pour ce qui est des Lapidaires ou Scapellini, je crois que l'acquisition en seroit tres utile, non seulement pour les ornemens des Eglises mais aussi pour l'embellissement des maisons. Ils ont l'art de couper les Pierres et les marbres fins et d'en induire des Colonnes, des Tables, des Autels, des Portes, des Cheminées & avec tant d'art qu'on croiroit que ce sont la des pieces entieres. ..." (as above, fol. 182-188, fol. 266, and 412-413v.) Some might term this form of recruitment and reporting industrial espionage, as was commonplace in the porcelain industry.
 - 13 "S.A.Rle. entendit la Messe au logis, et s'assit devant le Peintre Subleras, qui a mis la dernière main à son Portrait. Il a beaucoup de ressemblance, et le

tableau est parfaitement bien peint de l'aveu de tous les Connoisseurs." (8 June 1739, see note 3, Loc. 768/4, vol. III, fol. 307v.) Multiple versions of the portrait exist, as acknowledged by the Prince in his journal: "Sublayras me fit voir le 2me. Original des mes portraits qui est destiné pour Mr. le Grand Maître et en meme tems la Copie qu'il en a tirée pour le ministre du Cabinet C. de Briühl." (Sept. 21, 1739; see note 5, vol. I, fol. 321v-322.) A second version in the palace in Warsaw has the silhouette of St. Peter's dome and the Castel Sant'Angelo in the background (Fig. 1b). See *Pod Jedną Koroną* (Polish catalogue of the exhibition *Unter einer Krone* (note 2); Warsaw, 1997), p. 388, Kat. XII9.

- 14 "L'après diner le Sculpteur Bracci par Ordre du Car. St. Clement travailla au model d'un buste, qui doit représenter S.A.Rle., la quelle à cause de la pluie resta au logis," (13 Jan. 1739; note 3, Loc. 768/3, Vol. II, fol. 110.)
- 15 And as Count Wackerbarth sometimes noted, "Elle reçut beaucoup de monde et donna la parole à l'ordinaire. ..." (11 Nov. 1738; note 3, Loc. 768/2, vol. I, fol. 678.)
- 16 The Prince's audience with the Pope occupies four pages in the German journal (see note 3, Loc. 768/2, vol. I, fol. 694v-696v.).
- 17 "Monsgr. Le Prince Royal Se porte très bien, et se dit obligé à Votre Excellence du Soins qu'Elle a de le pourvoir de Vin d'Hongrie, à l'arrivée duquel il pretend en faire part au St. Pere comme un present fort convenable." (21 Dec. 1738; note 3, vol. 768/2, Vol. 1, fol. 850v.). And, "Elle enoya le meme matin le Major Bulow presenter au St. Pere six douzaines de bouteilles du Vin d'Hongrie, [...] Le St. Pere reçut ce present le mieux du monde, et voulut gouter du vin encore le meme jour malgré une attaque de goutte, [...]" (21 Dec. 1739; as above, fol. 868 v.).
- 18 Although his health remained good ("S.A.R. est fort sensible à l'interet que Votre Excellence prend à Sa Santé. L'air de Rome Dieu merci paroit lui faire du bien, ..." (in a dispatch dated 11 Dec. 1738; note 3, Loc. 768/2, Vol. I, fol. 823), he began a regimen of "jus de cochleaire Naturel, c'est à dire, pressé par l'Apothiquaire à coté de sa Chambre ..." on 17 Dec. 1738. In June 1739, he also began a new cure in Rome, in baths of "eau douce".
- 19 "Lorsque S.A.R. fut voir le Capitole et les raretes qui s'y trouvent, Les Conservateurs de Rome et autres Gentilshommes en charge la recurent en habit de Ville. C'etoit l'ordre du Pape et une distinction qu'on pretendoit fair à S.A.R. puisque lorsque le Prince Electoral de Baviere y fut, ils Se trouverent à Sa reception en habit de Campagne?" (note 3, Loc. 768/2, Vol. I, fol. 782v-783, 789r. & v., and fol. 852v-853.)
- 20 Questions about whether the Prince would remain in Rome for Carnival arose in late 1738 and the Pope's permission was required before the events could be scheduled. The masks allowed the Cardinals Aquaviva, Borghese, Corsini and Alexander Albani to attend the masked ball held on 9 Feb. 1739 in the Bolognetti Palace, an event that filled three pages in the German journal (note 3, Loc. 768/3, fols. 157-158).
- 21 "On arriva à Villa Taverna, qui est une maison, qui n'a pas un grand extérieur, mais qui est très commode et meublée fort noblement; Elle est située entre des beaux jardins, et des allées magnifiques, [...]" (note 3, Loc. 768/4, fol 203.)
- 22 "On se mit à table pêle-mêle." (as above, fol. 205.)
- 23 As in note 21, fol. 206v.
- 24 According to the food historian, Ivan Day, this was generally a warm drink laced with a liqueur or wine.
- 25 "Le Card. St. Clement fit present ce jour là à S.A. rle de Volumes fort proprement relies aux armes de Saxe, et qui contiennent une tres belle collection d'estampes de Rome ancienne, et modern. S. Emce. lui enoya aussi un present de gibier, et d'autres comestibles. Ce qu'elle est accoutumée de faire Presque tous les jours" (note 3, Loc. 768/2, Vol. I, fol. 868.) Also, "ein Prasant von 18. Bänden schönste Kupfferstiche gemacht, worinne die schönstn Gebäude, Statuen, und Gemähle des alten und neuen Rom abgebildet sind, ..." (27 Dec. 1738; note 3, Loc. 768/2, Vol. I, fol. 886.) This set cannot be identified today in the holdings of the Kupferstich-Kabinett in Dresden. According to Vinattieri 2002-2001 (note 3, p. 271), he received five copies of a specially-dedicated architectural volume, *Picturæ antiquæ Cryptanum Romanarum et Sepulchri Nasonum*, from the publisher Girolamo Mainardi of Urbino in December 1738.
- 26 Note 3, Loc. 768/2, vol. I, fol. 810v-811.
- 27 These cannot be identified today among the holdings of the Gemälde Galerie Alte Meister, Dresden.
- 28 First mentioned in a postscript to Wackerbarth's dispatch of Dec. 31, 1738: "P.S. Le Cardinal St. Clement me fit voir encore hier au soir une

grande et belle Statue de marbre gris d’Egypte representant un joueur [...] dont VE. veut regaler S.A.R.” (note 3, Loc. 768/3, vol. II, fol. 22); the presentation is noted in the German journal “... einer schönen antiken Statue von grauem Marmor beschenckete, so einen Gladiatorem in Lebens Größe vorstellet.” (note 3, Loc. 768/2, vol. I, fol. 888), and in a postscript dated 8 Jan. 1739: “et le Cardinal St. Clement a pris le parti de faire present au Prince de la Statue dont j’ai fait mention dans ma lettre.” (note 3, Loc. 768/3, vol. II, fol. 26). For an illustration see Heike Gregarek, “Untersuchungen zur Kaiserzeitlichen Idealplastik aus Buntmarmor” in *Kölner Jahrbuch* 32 (1999), p. 273, nr. N 9. I am grateful to Astrid Nielsen for this and other references to the four items in the Skulpturensammlung that were gifts to the Crown Prince.

- 29 Among others, he received a reliquary with a piece of the true cross from Cardinal St. Clement Albani on Nov. 22, 1738; a reliquary with a piece of the Holy Virgin’s veil from the Collegii Germanici on Dec. 13th; on 25 Jan. 1739, “Der Cardinal Cienfuegos übersendete Ihrer Königl. Hoheit dießen Morgen eine schöne Reliquir, welche in dem Schreib-Zeuge bestund, deßen sich der H. Franciscus Borgis bedienet, ...”; on 1 Feb. 1739, he received a reliquary from Count Marescotti; and on 9 June 1739, “Mgre Vice Gerente [?] qui dina avec Elle, lui presenta dans un très beau Reliquaire une Epine de notre Sauveur”.

The Prince’s exposure to the reliquary chapels of Italy may have inspired the *Silberkapelle* installed in his Dresden residence, the Taschenberg Palace, between 1747 and 1751. See Landesamt für Denkmalpflege (ed.), Siegfried Seifert, “Das religiöse und geistige Leben des Sächsischen Hofes im Taschenbergpalais” in *Das Taschenbergpalais zu Dresden. Geschichte und Wiederaufbau der Sächsischen Thronfolgersresidenz* (Dresden, 1995), pp. 31–42. Gregor Weber has noted that the paintings in the Queen’s apartments in Dresden were chiefly religious subjects and she surrounded herself with reliquaries, demonstrating tastes and beliefs embraced by her children, who followed her example.

- 30 “J’ai trouvé dans la Specification du Service de Porcellaine que le Roi destine au Card. St. Clement un Garniture de Cheminée laquelle si S.M. daigne l’agreer pourroit estre presentée au Cardinal Acquaviva ou bien au Cardinal Alexandre Albani. Le premier ayant fait present a S.A.R. de deux beaux Reliquaires d’Or et l’autre lui destinant a ce qu’on m’a dit une belle Table de Mosaïque sans parler de l’appartement qu’il a cede à Mons. le Chambelan Votre Frere.” (25 March 1739; note 3, Loc. 768/3, vol. II, fol. 470v–471). This is probably the table cited in December 1738 as a gift for Augustus III: “À ce qu’il me semble il [Cardinal Annibale Albani] est d’intention de faire present à Monsgr. Le Prince de plusieurs petites Antiques très rares qu’on a trouvées auprès d’un Tombeau dans le voisinage de Tivoli, et même il veut procurer que le Pape envoie au Roi une Table de mosaïque ancien très conservée.” (note 3, Loc. 768/2, Vol. I, fol. 851v. – 852). The table was again cited in a dispatch dated 8 Jan. 1739: “J’ai mandé à Votre Excellence que le Cardinal St. Clement vouloit faire en sorte que Monsgr. Le Prince Royal reçut en present a son depart d’ici une piece de Mosaïque Ancienne qui autrefois faisoit partie du pave de la Ville d’Adrien. L’Ouvrage est tout de pierres fines tres menues, et nuance avec une telle degradation de couleur, que le Mosaïque d’aujourd’hui ne sauroit en approcher. Mais Mr. Furietti qui en est le Maitre n’ayant pas voulu La laisser à moins de mille Ecus Romains, le Pape n’en a pas voulu faire la depense, et le Cardinal St. Clement a pris le parti de faire present au Prince de la Statue[see note 28] dont j’ai fait mention dans ma lettre” (note 3, Loc. 768/3, vol. II, fol. 26).

- 31 “Solche Rose ist von massiv Gold gearbeitet, über anderthalb Ellen hoch und hat auff einem Piedestal die Figur eines Rosenstocks mit goldenen Blättern, [...] und 13. Rosen.” (note 3, Loc. 768/2, Vol. 1, fol. 793v.). Also, “Cette Rose d’or est de la hauteur d’Environ un pied et demi, arborée sur une espece de support en guise de chandelier, artistement travaillé de Vermeil d’oré couvert d’une feuille d’or. On m’a dit qu’il coute à la Chambre Apostole que environ un millier d’Ecus.” (in a dispatch dated 25 Dec. 1738; as above, fol. 883).

- 32 In his dispatch of 31 Dec. 1738, Count Wackerbarth notes the building of the triumphal arch outside the Porta di San Gallo Florence for the entry of the new grand duke, Francis I, and his wife, Maria Theresa, to whom the Pope was likewise sending the *Rose d’Or*: “La Ville de Florence pour honorer l’entrée des nouveaux Souverains fait travail les jour et nuit à des Arcs de Triomphe de Marbre et sur les quels on dressera par provision des Statues de platre. Sa Sainteté de son coté a destine à la Grande Duchesse

la Rose d’Or qui lui sera apportée par Monsgr. Passionei Neveu du Cardinal de ce nom.” (note 3, Loc. 768/3, fol. 20 r. & v.)

Two older examples of the Order, given to Anna, Duchess of Bavaria, by Pius IV in around 1562 and to Maria Anna, second wife of Maximilian I, by Urban VIII in around 1635, are found in the Treasury of the Residenz in Munich. Apparently, male rulers were entitled at times eligible to receive the *Rose d’Or* (see end of note 33).

- 33 In a dispatch dated 11 Dec. 1738, Wackerbarth writes “Voici un autre embarrass, Monseigneur, qui a du rapport au Ceremonial: Le Cardinal St. Clement s’est mis en tête de faire en sorte que le Pape envoie la Rose benite à S.A.R. Je lui ai dit que je laisserois faire à Sa Sainteté tout ce que bon Lui sembleroit, pourvu que cette distinction qui selon la coutume est accompagnée d’une grande Ceremonie n’obligeat le Prince à aucune publicité, à laquelle mes instructions me deffendoient de consentir. S. Emce. ne s’est pas rebutee de cela, et tantot il veut que le Pape fasse trouver au Prince la Rose benite dans son Cabinet, tantot elle veut être chargée de la lui donner de Sa part, tantot que D. Giov: Franc: Albani Son second neveu, qui doit Se mettre au premier jour en Prelature en qualité de Camerier du Pape, en soit le Porteur. Je m’en suis tenu à ma premiere exception, et je prevois que cela ira à un present de plu a faire au Cardinal ou au nouveau Prelat [...] (note 3, Loc. 768/2, Vol. 1, fol. 820 r. & v.).

On Dec. 25th, he writes “P.S. 2. Quoique le Cardinal St. Clement m’ait parle lui meme, et fait parler plus d’une fois par le Chevalier Zampaya son confident au sujet de la Rose d’or comme etant destinée par le Pape precisement pour S.A.R. lorsqu’on est venu a en dresser le Bref, on y a mis, que le Pape chargeoit le Prince de l’a presenter à la Reine de Pologne sa mere, j’en ai eu veu, car le Cardinal Ottoboni en avoit parlé au Comte de Lagnasc de cette maniere, et un autre Domestique du Pape me l’avoit aussi confié. J’ai dissimulé la chose ne voulant point du tout faire de Negociation la dessus, mais celui qui a été le plus trompé, a été Le Cardinal lui meme lequel s’étant venou aux apartemens du Prince pendant que S.A.R. etoit allée visiter les Eglises, reçut du Maitre de Ceremonie de S.S. la Rose d’or avec le Bref dont je joins ici la Copie. Son Emce. se trouva au retour de S.A.R. dans son chambre au lit ou elle avoit fait transporter la Rose benite, et lorsque le Prince y entra sans [...] sa pelisse comme s’il ne savoit rien de cette Surprise, Le Cardinal alla à Sa rencontre Sans façon en habit court et Lui presenta La Rose de la part du Pape, disant qu’il tiendrait à S.A.R. de la garder pour Soi ou de la presenter à la Reine sa Mere. Comme j’avois été averti precisement de la teneur de Bref, et que j’avois prevenu Monseigneur le Prince Royal sur la reponse a faire S.A.R. repondit qu’Elle savoit bien que ce Bref etoit adressé à la Reine Sa mere, ainsi que la Rose, et qu’Elle se feroit un plaisir de la remettre a son tems à S.M. laquelle ne manqueroit pas d’en remercier le St. Pere, et Son Emce. Qui en avoit été le Porteur, que pour preuve de son agreement il prioit [?] S. Emce. d’accepter en attendant une petite Table d’or dont la Reine avoit fait present a lui Prince Royal quelque peu de tems avant son depart de Dresde: [...] Le Cardinal m’attendoit dans mon appartement et me dit qu’en lisant la teneur du Bref il avoit été tout stupefait et interdit qu’il avoit voulu me parler d’avance et concerté s’il devoit le donner au Prince ou le retenir, la chose ayant été par lui concertée autrement, mais qu’ayant vu que j’en savois mieux le contenu que lui, il avoit Laché le Bref, et qu’il devoit avouer que la Rose etoit pour la Reine, je lui dis, que d’une ou d’autre maniere le Prince avoit fort aggrée les graces du St. Pere, que c’etoit un honneur fait a lui que d’être chargé commission si agreable pour la Reine sa Mere, mais que S. Emce. avoit par la une preuve du peu de sureté qu’il y avoit ici de Negociier en pareille matiere puisqu’on lui avoit done une chose au lieu d’une autre qu’on lui avoit promise et il protesta de nouveau qu’il n’en avoit rien Sçu [?] Il aggreca fort le Present qu’il avoit reçu de S.A.R. il me dit qu’il remerciroit le St. Pere de la part de S.A.R. et qu’il auroit Soins de montrer au Cardinal Corsini le dit Present afin de convaincre le public que dans cette negociation il n’avoit eu envié autun present de remarque comme c’etoit la coutume; que cependant il ne falloir pas preterer le maitre de Ceremonie qui avoit apporté la Rose d’or, je remis au Cardinal une Tabatiere d’or pour le dit Prelat, et S.Emce temoigne que c’etoit là un present convenable. [...] Je ne m’arretterai pas a detailler ici les Ceremonies qu’on fait à la Benediction de cette Rose, ni a l’usage auquel l’Eglise l’a destinée pour l’Edification des fideles. Ce qu’il y a de certain c’est que les Papes n’ont coutume de la conférer qu’aux tetes couronnées ou à des Eglises Metropolitanaires, Sixte IV la donna à un Duc de Saxe et Leon X. a Federic Electeur de Saxe.” (as above, fol. 881–883v.).

- 34 Sächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv, Geh. Kab., Loc. 360/3, Ableben Ihro Majestät Königin Maria Josepha Ao. 1757, fol. 122–131, “Nach

- Cestochowa. In die Hof-Kirche zu dem Hl. Bischoff und Martyrer Stanislas zu Cracau, die Goldene Rose von unserm Hl. Vater dem Pabst."
- 35 In a dispatch dated 11 June 1739: "La prolongation du séjour de Msgr. Le Prince Royal à Rome me met dans la nécessité de prevenir V^{otre} Excellence sur les presens que S.A.R. sera obligée de faire dans une Maison où Elle aura passé Presque une année entiere qui par consequent ne sauroient etre que plus considerables. J'en joins ici une Liste. Le nombre de ceux qui lachent d'obliger le Prince en differentes manieres augmente aussi tous les jours, et je sai que l'intention du Roi n'est pas qu'on reste court en pareil cas. C'est pourquoi je pense que ce seroit une epargne si à la place de montres et de Tabatieres d'or j'avois aussi à la main quelques Tabatieres de Porcellaine ou quelques Services à Thé, Caffé ou Chocolat. Mons: le Cardinal m'a aussi suggeré de me pourvoir de medailles d'or et d'argent en espece. Je me recomande donc à V^{otre} Excellence pour en avoir bonne provision le plutot possible à cause des quarantaines, le voyage de Naples ayant enlevé tout ce que j'avois de pareil." (dispatch dated 11 June 1739; note 3, Loc. 768/4, Vol. III, fol. 315 r. & v.).
- 36 As above, fol. 318 r. & v.
- 37 "NB. J'avois achetté a bon marché et prepare pour le Cardinal St. Clement une Crois de beaux brillans de la valeur de 1140 Ducats d'or qui a mon avis auroit suffi si le Prince n'avoit pas occupé sa Maison au dela de 4 ou 5 mois. A present que la chose approchera d'une année je crois qu'il faudroit que S.A.R. y ajoutat une bague de 1200 Ducats d'or. J'avois destine a D. Teresa un Noeud d'Emeraudes et de brillans du prix de 500 Ducats d'or. Par la meme raison il lui faudroit un Present de plus grand prix et on pourroit donner les dit Noeud à la future Comtesse de Potenza. Quant aux autres enfans de la maison, les gentilshommes qui servent La famille Albani et les Domestiques, S.A.R. pourra donner aux premiers quelques bijouxeries d'or et aux autres faire partager de l'argent." (as above, fol. 319).
- 38 Brühl writes on 29 June 1739 "J'ay présenté au Roy la Liste des personnes, à qui V.E. trouve qu'il [?] de faire des presents; et S.M^{te} l'ayant aprouvé, je joins icy une Specification de ce que je feray partir dans [?] pour l'envoyer à la disposition de V.E. Il y a encore trois bagues de topases du pays qui n'y sont pas marquées parceque je les fais encore monter actuellement, à l'égard des tabatieres de porcellaine, come il n'y en a pas de prêtes, et qu'il faut du tems pour en faire, je feray chercher, s'il y a des particuliers, qui en ayent." Mailed with this letter is the "Specification derer abgeschickten Pretiosen, und Juvelen" dated 27 June 1739 (as above, fol. 324-327v.).
- 39 As above, fol. 592r. & v.
- 40 Wackerbarth writes to Brühl on 18 Dec. 1738, "En revanche il faut s'attendre a bien des Comissions, S. Eminence souhaitant d'avoir au plutot ici l'homme qu'on lui a promis pour diriger Sa Verrie, Les medailles frappée sous les deux regnes, celle surtout qu'on a frappée l'année 33 à la memoire du Roi defunt; Les Statues de St. Pierre et de St. Paul en Porcellaine de la hauteur de Trois ou quatre pieds dont Elle donnera le Modele aussi bien que de quelques Bustes, et autres Vases pour Servir d'ornement à une des Chapelles de St. Pierre. C'est à quoi je supplierai V^{otre} Excellence de tenir en tems et lieu la main au pres du Roi, pour contenter le Cardinal qui de son coté s'etudie aussi bien que toute Sa famille à Servir et obliger le Prince." (note 3, Loc. 768/2, vol. I, fol. 852 r. & v.)
- In January, Brühl replies "À l'égard des commissions de S.Emce. le Card: St: Clement [...] Il suffit qu'on done à V.E. les models des statues, bustes, et vases à travailler en porcellaine, pour qu'on fasse ces ouvrages selon la grandeur qu'on peut travailler dans nôtre fabrique; [...] À l'égard des medailles frappées sous les deux Regnes, [...] il sera impossible d'avoir une collection complete parceque Mr. le Cte. Sulkowski a fait casser et jeter dans la riviere les coins, qui avoient été soigneusement gardés circonstance, dont V.E. peut dans l'occasion informer S.Emce pour la preparer à ce défaut." (fol. 859v. – 860).
- 41 "Les Porcellaines destinées à ce Cardinal et pour d'autres usages sont actuellement partier d'ici pour Venise, par une occasion sur, à V.E. qui en trouvera le detail des pieces dans la Liste ci-jointe [...]. Quant aux Medailles destinées au même usage on achevera, de les batter sans delais pour les faire pareillement tenir à V.E." (from Brühl to Wackerbarth, 30 March 1739; note 3, Loc. 768/3, Vol. II, fol. 492 r. & v.).
- 42 It is possible that the death of Clement XII in 1740 delayed this commission.
- 43 "Pai reçu ici les 3. Caisses de Porcellaine ou il y entr'autres les Statues du Roi et de son Auguste Pere destinées a S.E. le Card. St. Clement , je les lui enverrai incessamment, et j'enverrai quelques autres pieces au Majordome du Pape et à d'autres personnes qui par malheur avoient ete oubliées à Rome dans la distribution des presens; je garderai le reste pour d'autre presens à faire sur notre route." (dispatch dated 29 Oct. 1739; note 3, Loc. 769/1, vol. IV, fol. 12v. –13).
- 44 "La lettre [...] ma trouve au Noviciat des Jesuites, où Msgr. Le Prince Royal pour accomplir les orders pieux de la Reine doit se tenir quelques jours en retraite avant de quitter Rome après y avoir fait Les Adieux et Ses Largesses." (dispatch dated 8 Oct. 1739; note 3, Loc. 768/4, vol. III, fol. 593).
- 45 Note 3, Loc. 769/1, Vol. IV, fol. 9.
- 46 "Je compte que notre demeure dans cette Ville pourra aller jus'qu'au 12 ou 15. du mois prochain. Je ne sai pas si dans cet intervalle Madame l'Electrice Palatine, qui est en retraite, sera visible."
- 47 "Monseigneur le Prince Royal alla ensuite à la gallerie du Palais, ou on lui montra les Portraits des Peintre peints par eux mêmes, les Porcellaines, et le tabernacle de Pierres dures destiné à orner la Chapelle de St. Laurens." (note 3, Loc. 769/1, Vol. VI, fol. 30).
- 48 "Elle Le mena dans son Cabinet; je lui presentai la suite de S.A.Rle. à qui Elle permit de les voir aussi: 1. Le gros Diamant, 2. La grande Topasse, 3. La Garniture de Diamans jaunes, et. 5. [sic] les Perles son ce qu'il y a de tres remarquable. S.A. Electorale n'avoit pas ses propres bijoux en état d'etre montrés." (as above, fol. 43).
- 49 "Les Ministres du Grand Duc ont fait present à S.A.R. d'une table de pierres dures rapportées." Also, "lui presenta de la part du Grand Duc une table, et un tableau de pierres fines rapportées, [...] S.A.Rle. reçut quantité de Noblesse, et alla ensuite chez Madame la Princesse de Craon, à qui Elle fit present de quelques pieces de Porcellaine." (as above, fol. 44v. – 46). The pietre-dure table in the Grünes Gewölbe in Dresden is presumed to be the one presented to the Prince's father when he visited Florence in 1713. See Dirk Syndram, *Die Schatzkammer Augusts des Starcken* (Leipzig, 1999), p. 17.
- 50 Note 3, Loc. 769/1, vol. IV, fol. 222-223.
- 51 Sächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv, Geh. Kab., Loc. 758/1, Ihrer Hoheit der Königl. Printzens Friedrich Augustus Reise in frembde Länder betr. Ao. 1713, Vol. III, fol. 66 and Vol. VI, fol. 41, where it is noted that the four young nobles received valuable presents of diamond encrusted portraits from the Crown Prince, Friedrich August II.
- 52 Doge of Venice in 1763, the young Alvise IV Mocenigo may have been companion to the Prince's father in 1716. When this service was on the market in 2002, it was suggested the recipients were Federico Antonio Alberto Cornaro and his wife, Cecelia Mocenigo, who married in 1716 (Christie's, London, 8 July 2002, p. 58, lot 261).
- 53 "V^{otre} Excellence ne me dit sur ce que j'ai pris la liberte de lui mander en même tems au sujet de Made. Pisana Mocenigo. Devrai je donc conjecturer que la Generosité du Roi lui ait destine un present different ?" (note 3, Loc. 769/2, vol. V, fol. 319).
- 54 "Je joins ici le dessein que V^{otre} Excellence m'a demandé des armes de Mad. Pisana Mocenigo pour le Service de Porcellaine que S.M. lui destine." (as above, fol. 417).
- 55 A vase sold with the Mocenigo-Corner arms sold at Christie's London in 1968 may represent the gift for Monsieur Mocenigo, presumably one of a garniture of vases. I am grateful to Rodney Woolley for bringing this to my attention. For an illustration, see *Christie's Review of the Year*, October 1966-1967, p. 203.
- 56 "Madame Mocenigo m'a assure n'avoir point encore reçu la lettre du Roi qui selon la Note du Cabinet jointe à la lettre de V.E. du 14. Avril, n'ayant pu être Signée le même jour devoit lui être envoyée par la poste Suivante. Mais les presens destines à Elle et à Son Mari m'ayant bien été remis par Stanglini, Monseig. Le Prince Royal n'a pas voulu se retarder le plaisir de Leur donner ces nouvelles marques de l'attention gracieuse de S.M. En echange des politesses infinies qu'il reçoit de la famille Mocenigo et de l'attachement respectueux que celle ci temoigne pour toute la maison Royale. S.A.Rle. s'etant donc rendue avant hier ches cette Dame sous pretexte de voir son Mari qui est indispose, presenta à Elle la montre et l'Etui , et à lui la Tabatiere." (18 May 1740; note 3, Loc. 769/1, vol. IV, fol. 516v. – 517).
- 57 In a dispatch dated 11 Feb. 1740, Count Wackerbarth acknowledges the receipt of the four jeweled portraits (note 3, Loc. 789/1, vol. IV, fol. 319). The presentation is noted in Loc. 769/2, Vol. V, fol. 3.
- 58 In July 1740, the Prince presented his grandmother, the widowed Empress Wilhelmine Amalia (1673-1742), with several gifts of Meissen porcelain including an altar garniture like that sent to Cardinal Albani in 1736 (note 3, Loc. 769/2, Vol. V, fol. 14, 43, 53-54 and 76-77). The much-delayed shipment from Dresden was personally accompanied by the factory's foreman, Johann Christian Rost.