



**Pair of Chinese Blue and White Armorial Octagonal Plates,
POA**

Pair of Chinese blue and white octagonal armorial plate, Qianlong (1736-96) c.1740, decorated in the centre with the arms of Elias de Haze a shield with a coronet, supported by two griffins or dragon-like figures standing on a scrolled pedestal., enclosed by a border of lotus petals enclosing lotus flowers on a scroll-work ground., Elias de Haze worked for the VOC (Dutch East India Company), notably in Jakarta. For an illustrated pair of plates see Howard & Ayers, China for the West, Vol. II, p. 444, pl. 450. A similar armorial plate was also exhibited at the New York China Institute, 1973-74. Lotus-petal patterns became popular in Chinese export porcelain of the 1750s (perhaps due to Near Eastern influences) and there are numerous examples in famille rose and rouge-de-fer

Dimensions:

Diameter: 8 7/8in., 22.5cm;

Condition:

very slight rim frits

Notes:

Examples

Elias de Haze career with the East India Company

Another example at the Flynt Centre

Armorial porcelain

Chinese export porcelain, octagonal dish decorated in underglaze blue with an eight-sided lotus with the arms of De Haze of Middelburg, Holland, in the center. From the 17th to the beginning of the 18th century, the De Haze family was one of the leading patrician families of Middelburg. Huijbrech de Haze (1681-1732), an alderman of Middelberg, had two sons, Hubrecht (1681-1732) and Elias (1689-1752), both of whom served in the East Indies. Elias de Haze first went to the Indies in 1719 and became Governor of Ternate from 1731-1734. Elias married his first wife Sara Sonmans (d. Sept. 13, 1741) in Batavia on September 23, 1738, and his second wife, Catharine Emants (1715-1782) in The Hague in 1744. This set was made in the same period as a similar service with the De Haze and Sonmans arms accollé, which must have been ordered after September 1738 but before September 1741 when she died. The medallion in the heart of the lotus, has a coat of arms with two six-pointed stars over a running animal with a small tail (could be a hare, rabbit, fox, hound, etc.) on a base. Above the shield is a coronet, and the supporters are two griffins or dragon-like figures standing on a scrolled pedestal. Each lotus petal contains a stemmed lotus flower on a spiralling diaper background; there is a narrow band of spirals around the rim edge; and there are four sprigs painted on the reverse of the rim. The lotus pattern was popular in Persia and India and was made for those market more frequently; it is also found on later English delftware. Rim chip filled, otherwise perfect.

An example can be found in Chinese Armorial Porcelain for the Dutch Market by Joachim Kroes

Material and Technique	Kangxi blue and white
Origin	Chinese
Period	18th Century
Condition	Good

Antique ref: W975