

John Coates' COLLECTION

THIRD EDITION

John Coates Collection

A collection of early Arita porcelain

Third edition

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1 Making the Collection.

Although the Japanese only learnt how to make porcelain at the beginning of the 17th century, early Arita porcelain, especially that made in the period 1650-1710, nevertheless ranks, in terms of artistic merit, amongst the finest porcelain ever made. The present collection was made over the period 1988 - 2019, and consists largely of pieces found in the United Kingdom. In acquiring this porcelain, I have been aided by many people, especially my long standing friend Mr. Peter Crabbe, whose skill in finding early Arita pieces was always matched by an excellent knowledge of the subject, and an uncanny instinct for identifying interesting pieces. I have also benefited greatly from the remarkable skill of Mr. Timothy Coram in uncovering interesting pieces, both in the United Kingdom and in the United States. Above all, I was immensely lucky in the autumn of 2003, on my first visit to Arita, to be introduced to Professor Koji Ohashi. His unparalleled knowledge of Arita porcelain, and his ever generous advice, have guided me ever since in making this collection. The dating of pieces given in the catalogue has always been based on his expert advice. In addition to all his help over many years, I am especially grateful to Professor Ohashi for kindly agreeing to write the brief introduction to the collection, which is given below. Finally, I am very grateful to Rebekah Clements for her generous assistance in making this catalogue.

This collection contains few pieces of the classic finely painted polychrome Kakiemon porcelain from the period 1660-1700, which one finds in abundance in European Museums and stately homes. In fact, few such pieces come on to the market at present, and when they do they are almost always prohibitively expensive. However, from very early on in making this collection, I realized that one could find in the United Kingdom some very interesting Arita blue and white pieces from before 1660. I also became aware that there are other exceedingly beautiful blue and white pieces of porcelain from after 1660, many from the Nangawara valley in Arita, including a substantial number from the Kakiemon kiln, which were often not well recognized in England, and which one could still acquire at modest prices (see Items 1.35 - 1.78). This is particularly true of small blue and white moulded pieces from the period 1660-1690, and also some blue and white moulded pieces from the period 1750 - 1790 (see Items 1.137 - 1.142). These pieces were probably made for the Japanese domestic market, but they seem to be much more common in England than elsewhere in Europe. Part I of the catalogue includes all such pieces in the collection, and more generally is devoted to blue and white Arita pieces found mainly in the West. Part II of the catalogue contains polychrome Arita pieces found mainly in the West. It includes some polychrome pieces (see Items 2.22 - 2.34) from the period 1690-1730, which again seem more common in England

than elsewhere in Europe, and for which there is growing evidence (see Professor Ohashi's comments below) that they also could be products of the Kakiemon kilns.

Thanks to the archaeological work which has been done on the kiln sites of Arita, and also in the area on or near Deshima Island in Nagasaki, Professor Ohashi has kindly provided me with photographs of sherds to match Items 1.3, 1.39, 1.44, 1.63, 1.80, 1.81, 2.5, 2.7, 2.135, 2.136, as well as photographs of the two sherds from the Kakiemon kiln which match Items 2.22 - 2.32, and Item 2.34.

It is interesting to speculate whether a number of the items in the catalogue, which seem specific to England rather than the rest of Europe, could perhaps have been brought to England by the ships of the English East India Company, which had acquired them in Chinese ports from Chinese dealers, who had earlier purchased them in Nagasaki. Indeed, for the period 1699-1721, the work of Dr. M. Sakuraba [7] has established this is the case, and there would be great interest in extending this work to the period 1650-1699. In addition, the existence of a number of very close Chinese copies of Arita pieces, which seem only to be found in England, provides further evidence of Chinese dealers being involved with the Arita porcelain reaching England.

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July, 2019.

2 Professor Ohashi's Introduction to the Collection.

The Coates collection contains a variety of seventeenth to late eighteenth century porcelain from Arita in the Hizen area of Japan, a region that began producing porcelain in the 1610's. The Arita region, which is in modern-day Saga Prefecture, produced the first Japanese porcelain, and production soon spread to Hasami and Sasebo (Mikawachi) in Nagasaki Prefecture. Porcelain made in these regions was shipped to other parts of Japan from the port of Imari and so it became known as Imari ware. Between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries, this porcelain spread across the whole of Japan. In the latter half of the seventeenth century it was also exported overseas to fill a gap left in the market by the absence of Chinese porcelain, production of which had decreased due to internal unrest associated with the fall of the Ming Dynasty. Between 1659 and 1757 the export of Hizen and Arita porcelain to Europe was controlled by the Dutch East India Company. The Coates Collection contains superb examples of Arita porcelain, among which, the following items are particularly worthy of note:-

1. Item 1.1, an early Imari ware blue and white bottle, is similar to a bottle excavated at Hoi An in the central region of Vietnam. Bottles of similar size are found throughout Vietnam, and the Dutch records report that the Vietnamese upper classes desired *frasco* (or bottles) (see [13]). It is therefore likely that Vietnam was the destination to which many bottles like item 1.1 were shipped from Japan. Patterned bottles of this shape have been excavated from the remains of the Tengudani kiln in Arita and are thought to have been made in the 1630's or 1640s. In other words, the bottle in the Coates collection was probably made during the period when, beginning in approximately 1647, Chinese ships began transporting Hizen ware (i.e. Imari ware) overseas because the amount of available Chinese porcelain had

decreased in the upheaval surrounding the fall of the Ming dynasty in 1644. The Japanese porcelain made during this period was not produced with export in mind and item 1.1 was therefore probably selected by Chinese merchants from among those that had been made for the domestic Japanese market, and was then shipped from Nagasaki. It has the characteristics typical of early Imari ware. In addition, items 1.29 and 1.148 were probably exported to Vietnam, and had their tops removed and replaced with metal in Vietnam.

2. Item 1.2. Blue and white plates like these early Imari examples have been excavated in the Netherlands, and the British Museum holds a similar blue and white plate which belonged to a member of the British aristocracy and which dates from the 1640's. Taken together with the fact that these items in the Coates catalogue, which were found in England, date from before 1659 when export of Imari ware to Europe began, it seems that a few items were somehow making their way to Europe before 1659. This is not entirely mysterious because there was movement of people between Japan and Europe at the time. Since there are no records of such movement, however, it is pieces like these which provide us with evidence.

3. Item 1.3. There are sets of Chinese porcelain ewers and jars of a similar shape to this item held in the Topkapi Palace of the Sultan in Istanbul, the capital of the Ottoman Empire, although in this region the use of metal vessels was more common at the time. Only one Arita ware jar, which is one half of a set that would have included a ewer, survives in the Topkapi Palace collection. Item 1.3 in the Coates collection is a ewer, but when we consider the pattern on it, in contrast to the jar in the Topkapi Palace, which dates from the 1660's to 1680's, the Coates ewer is much older, dating from approximately the 1650's. A jar with a similar pattern has been excavated in Nagasaki city. The sets found in Istanbul were probably used for washing the hands before prayer: the ewer to pour clean water and the jar to collect the used water. Among the surviving porcelain examples of these sets, item 1.3 is the oldest. The Dutch began exporting large quantities of Hizen ware to Mocha in Yemen in 1659 and it is very likely that item 1.3 was shipped then. Although, as previously mentioned, a similar item has been excavated in Nagasaki, surviving examples that have remained in use over time are rare. As can be seen in the fourth photo of item 1.3, a similar piece was discovered in the excavations of the Arita Yanbeta kiln remains that were carried out between 2013 and 2016.

4. The Coates Collection contains many excellent examples of blue and white pieces fired in Arita and the Nangawara area during the second half of the seventeenth century. It is difficult to make the argument that these were without doubt ordered and made for export. Rather, it seems likely that they were made for the Japanese domestic market and later bought by the Dutch and brought to Europe. The Burghley House and Sherborne Castle collections demonstrate that many examples of this type of blue and white ware reached England, and the Coates Collection strongly supports this notion (items 1.35 - 1.78).

Nangawara is the area containing the Kakiemon kiln, famous for its Kakiemon style and highly skilled technique that involved using clay moulds. It is thought that the Kakiemon kiln was founded in the 1660's or 1670's at the site of the Old Kakiemon kiln, the firing chamber of which was then moved 440m north to the Nangawara Kamanotsuji kiln site in the mid 1670's. Thus the typical style of Kakiemon with its superlative coloured images was made across two kiln sites in the 1670's to 1690's.

The fact that so many examples of non-export blue and white porcelain dating from the 1660's to 1680's are found in England is probably related to the official resumption of Chinese

porcelain exports, which occurred with the re-unification of China in 1683. With the resumption of Chinese porcelain exports, the market for blue and white ware was soon swamped with Jingdezhen ware. In the 1660's through 1680's Arita ware had been the most widely exported porcelain. The Dutch East India Company had been unable to meet European demand solely by means of porcelain made to order, and so in addition had selectively purchased pieces from among the blue and white ware that had been made for the Japanese market. However, with the Qing proclamation re-opening ocean trade in 1684, Chinese porcelain exports greatly increased and the need to source items from the Japanese domestic market quickly evaporated. From then on only very few blue and white Arita pieces were made to order and exported from Japan. As a result, such Arita porcelain as ended up being exported after 1684 tended to be polychrome ware, since this was distinct from the blue and white ware made in Jingdezhen.

The Nangawara pieces in the Coates Collection are mainly designs thought to have been made for the Japanese domestic market between 1660 and 1680. However, many of the pieces dating from 1684 onwards have designs on them that are intended for the European market, such as items 1.47-48, 1.55-57, 1.70, and 1.72. The inner design on 1.72 is a Western landscape painted to order, and there are numerous other examples of items such as plates with a similar pattern which were ordered during the latter half of the 1680's and shipped abroad.

5. More than a few items in the Coates Collection are likely to have been produced by the Kakiemon kilns following the development of the distinctive Kakiemon style. This assumption is based on the fact that the Coates items match sherds excavated from the site of the Nangawara-kamanotsuji kiln, which was moved and incorporated into the Sakaida Kakiemon kiln from the 1680's onwards. The Coates items also match new types of sherd found at the site of the Kakiemon kiln itself.

Examples include those with an underglaze blue, clove-shaped design inside the base (Items 2.23 - 2.32). Polychrome pieces moulded into a chrysanthemum shape and painted with a single group of leaves or flowers in underglaze blue have been excavated from the Nangawara-kamanotsuji kiln. The chrysanthemum shape of these excavated pieces and the plucked chrysanthemum branch design painted inside them are similar to Item 2.24 in the Coates collection. The piece at the bottom of the photograph of item 2.24 is thought to be the lid of the piece to the upper right of the same photograph. Although not identical, judging by the way the clove design is painted it is highly likely that these pieces are by the same artist. The outer surface of the pieces in Item 2.24 has a design of brushwood and plum branches, and this combination is often seen in the Kakiemon style, making it very likely they are a product of the Kakiemon kiln or related kilns. The skill of the Kakiemon kiln in making pieces using clay moulds during the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is attested to by some 900 or more moulds which have survived in the Arita kilns to this day. Since item 2.23, a cup and saucer set, is also moulded and decorated with the five petal design typical of kilns from the Kakiemon lineage this makes it likely that the clove design, which also appears on this item, was created by the Kakiemon kilns. Items 2.25 and 2.28 are also moulded pieces. Items 2.26-2.32 have the clove design on the base and are most likely part of the same group. No examples of this type of Arita porcelain have been excavated in Japan, and so it is likely that they were made for export. The Coates collection is evidence of the trend towards surviving pieces of this type being found in England.

The overglaze clove design on items 2.82 and 2.161 is more roughly painted than would

be expected for Kakiemon ware and so these pieces are probably not from the Kakiemon lineage kilns. From this roughness it seems likely that they are overglazed in the Kinrande style. In fact, other items in the Coates Collection which have this clove design on the base, but in underglaze rather than overglaze, are all enamel porcelain in the Kinrande style.

In addition, Items 2.43, 2.77, 2.89, 2.117 are glazed, high quality enamel porcelain with a skilful design of swirling karakusa on the outside of the base in underglaze blue. Sherds of bowls or cups decorated with this karakusa pattern in underglaze blue have been excavated from the Kakiemon kilns. It is not certain whether the sherds are from pieces which were originally blue and white or polychrome in their entirety. The bases of the sherds are carefully glazed with the words *Made during the Jiajing Reign*.

No other pieces bearing the *Made during the Jiajing Reign* mark have been found in other Arita kilns from the same era. As I have previously noted [3], this mark is characteristic of pieces produced in kilns of the Kakiemon lineage. There are many examples surviving in Japan and one example that was excavated from a site in Japan. Item 2.22, a pot with lid painted with coloured illustrations, is an example found in England. A similar lidded pot with a different design exists in the collection of the Ii family who were lords of the Hikone Domain and held positions as advisors to the shogunal government [4]. In the Ii family collection there are numerous examples of porcelain by the Kakiemon house, produced after the development of the Kakiemon style.

6. There are numerous examples of the distinctive underglaze blue and white plates produced in the Nangawara area in the latter half of the eighteenth century. These were collected in England. They were made after the end of official exports in 1757 and were probably selected from among high-quality blue and white pieces produced for the Japanese domestic market. The person depicted in Items 1.137 and 1.138 is *The Great Shun*, one of the twenty four Chinese exemplars of filial piety (a theme which was in circulation in Japan at the time, having been published in the *Otogi zoshi* story collection). *The Great Shun* is the honorific title for Emperor Shun, one of the five emperors of ancient Chinese history. These plates depict Shun together with two elephants carved in relief with a Chinese poem in blue underglaze. The two plates in Item 1.139 are decorated with a poem by Meng Haoran (689-740) from the Collection of Tang Poems *Tanxi xuan* (= *Spring Dawn*), written in underglaze blue. This poem was composed as the poet lay in bed thinking of spring outdoors. The right hand plate in Item 1.140 depicts a Dutchman walking a dog. Items 1.137 - 1.142 are moulded pieces from the Nangawara area.

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July, 2019.

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3 Part I. Blue and white Arita porcelain found in the West.

Item 1.1.

Tokkuri, Arita, 1630-1640, H=23, W=10.5, made in the Korean style at the Tengudani kiln. The metalwork is Vietnamese, and sherds of a similar piece have been found in Vietnam. The bottle came from a house on the coast of Brittany, France. This is perhaps the earliest surviving example of Arita export porcelain.



Item 1.2.

Pair of plates, Arita, 1630-1640, made in the Korean style, H = 3, W = 13.8. These two plates were found independently in East Anglia, about 20 years apart. They are from the Hyaken kiln, and seem to have been made and painted by the same potter. They provide evidence that some Arita porcelain was reaching England very early.



Item 1.3.

Ewer, Arita, 1650's, H = 23.5, W = 12.5. This ewer was made for the Islamic market. It seems to be the only surviving example having the same age and painting as sherds of a group of porcelain pieces found in a building site near Deshima Island in Nagasaki in the 1990's (see the third photograph for the sherds of a similar ewer found at this site). Moreover, a sherd with related painting was found in the archaeological work on the Yanbeta kiln in Arita in 2017 (see the fourth photograph).





Item 1.4.

Pair of ewers, Arita, 1650's, H = 21, W = 14.2. One of these ewers was found in East Anglia, and the other in Holland. There is a single similar ewer in the Shibata Collection, Item 371, [1].



Item 1.5.

Double gourd sake bottle, Arita, 1650's, H=16.5, W = 9.5. An elegant blue ground bottle, with twisted vertical lines, which was made at the Nishinobori kiln. The silver top has been added later in Europe. It was found in Scotland. Similar pieces are in the British Museum and in the Shibata Collection, Item 576, [1].



Item 1.6.

Double gourd sake bottle, Arita, 1650-1660's, H=16.5, W = 9.5. This sake bottle was found in England, but was probably made originally for the South East Asian market. The base and top have been removed when it was converted into a lamp.



Item 1.7.

Brown glazed tea bowl, Arita, 1650-1660's, H=5.0, W = 15.0. It was found in England. There is a similar bowl in the Bauer Collection.



Item 1.8.

Small celadon leaf shaped plate, Arita, 1650-1660's, H=2.2, W = , L= 15.0. This plates was found in England. There is a similar piece in the Shibata Collection, Item 434, [1].



Item 1.9.

Unknown use, Arita, 1655-1660's, H=16.0, W = 9.5. It was found in England. This piece was probably made for the Islamic market. A related piece was in the Impey Collection.



Item 1.10.

Tankard, Arita, 1655-1660's, H=18.5, W = 12.0. It was found in England. This tankard has a European shape, but the design of the painting seems to be new, and has an Islamic flavour.



Item 1.11.

A pair of early tokkuris, Arita, 1650-1660's, H=23.0, W = 12.1. They were found in England.



Item 1.12.

Small plate, Arita, 1650-1660's, H=2.9, W = 16.8. This plate, which was found in Kyoto, is unusual because of the overglaze blue design. The wave pattern on the border was later used frequently at Arita (see, for example, Item 1.64).



Item 1.13.

Pair of rectangular plates, Arita, 1655-1670's, H=2.0, L= 18.5, W = 8.0. These high quality plates in the Japanese style may well be an early example of presentation porcelain for a high official. They, together with Item 1.12 below, came from a farmhouse sale in England. There is a similar piece in the Shibata Collection, Item 1234, [1]



Item 1.14.

Plate in the shape of Mount Fuji, Arita, 1655-1670's, H=3.5, L = 21.0, W = 11.5. As above, this high quality piece in the Japanese style may be an early example of presentation porcelain for a high official. It was found , together with the plates in Item 1.13, in a farmhouse sale in England.



Item 1.15.

Plate with geometric design, Arita, 1655-1660's, H=2.8, W = 21.0. The plate also has incised Chinese characters around its border. It was found in England, and related pieces can be found at Burleigh House, and in the Shibata Collection, Item 802, [1]



Item 1.16.

Two small flower shaped dishes, Arita, 1655-1660's, H=3.8, W = 16.0. These dishes were found independently in England. The Dresden Collection has a dish which is closely related to the left hand dish. There is also a set of five pieces in the Shibata Collection with closely related design, Item 730, [1].



Item 1.17.

A small plate, Arita, 1655-1660's, H=2.3, W = 14.5. The plate has incised underglaze Buddhist symbols around its border, which are in the form of the top of the staff carried by a Buddhist priest. It was found in England, and there is a related piece in the Shibata Collection, Item 756, [1]



Item 1.18.

Pair of plates, Arita, 1655-1660's, H=2.6, W = 18.0. These plates have a rare design of a pheasant in grasses. They were found in East Anglia, but may have been made for the Japanese market.



Item 1.19.

Tokkuri, Arita, 1655-1660's, H = 27.5, W = 17.0. The painting on the tokkuri of a peacock and bamboo is very unusual, although there is a similar bottle in Holland. It was found in England.



Item 1.20.

Ewer in the European style, Arita, 1655-1660's, H=22.2, W = 10.0. A possibly unique example of such a ewer which is painted very finely in the Chinese transitional style, possibly closely following a Chinese example. It was found in England, and the silver work is modern.



Item 1.21.

Large charger, decorated in the kraak style, Arita, 1655-1660's, H = 5.5, W = 36.0. This piece was probably made at the Chokichidani kiln. It was found in the United States, and there is a related somewhat later dish in the Museum of Oriental Ceramics, Osaka, Item 52, [14].



Item 1.22.

Large double gourd vase, Arita, 1655-1670's, H=36.0, W = 18.0. It has typical painting, copying the Chinese transitional style. It was found in England. There is a similar piece in the Usui Collection, Item 84, [9].



Item 1.23.

A large jar, Arita, 1655-1660's, H = 29.0, W = 17.5. The jar has unusual painting in the Chinese transitional style. It was found in England, and there is a similar piece in the Ashmolean Museum.



Item 1.24.

A bowl, Arita, 1655-1660's, H=10.1, W = 21.8. The painting design of the bowl is rare. It was found in Cambodia.



Item 1.25.

Large jar, Arita, 1655-1660's, H = 22.0, W = 21.0. This jar was probably made for the European market. A similar piece is in the Usui Collection. It was found in England.



Item 1.26.

Large jar, Arita, 1655-1670's, H=25.0, W = 22.5. It is painted copying the Chinese transitional style, with an unusual striped motif. There is a similar piece in the Shibata Collection, Item 906 [1]. It was found in England.



Item 1.27.

A celadon figure of a Buddhist rakan, Arita, 1660-1670's, H= 18.2, W = 15.0. Such a rakan must be amongst the earliest Arita porcelain figures. It was found in England. There are similar rakans in the Czech National Museum in Prague, and in Erdig in Wales.



Item 1.28.

A celadon figure of a pilgrim, Arita, early eighteenth century, with H = 13.5 , W = 12.9 . It was found in England.



Item 1.29.

Tokkuri, Arita, 1660-1670's, H = 32.0, W = 22.0. The tokkuri has a rare decoration with fans. The piece was found in Lyon, France, and the ground down top suggests that it may have been brought to France from Vietnam.



Item 1.30.

A small plate and bowl, Arita, with the plate dated 1660-1670's, and having H=2.6, W = 14.5, and with the bowl dated 1655-1670's, and having H = 5.6, 10.9. Both pieces have rare decoration, the bowl with fans, and the plate with dippers. The plate was possibly made at the Shimoshirakawa kiln. Both pieces were found in Cambodia.



Item 1.31.

Two dishes, Arita, 1660-1670's, H = 3.2, W = 14.5 for the dish on the left, and H = 4.0, H = 14.1 for the dish on the right. Both dishes were found in England, and are products of the Shimoshirakawa kiln.



Item 1.32.

A plate, Arita, 1660-1670's, H = 3.1, W = 20.7. It is very probable that this plate is from the Shimoshirakawa kiln. It was found in Holland.



Item 1.33.

A large double gourd vase, Arita, 1660-1670's, H = 42.0, W = 19.0. It was found in England.



Item 1.34.

A small double gourd vase, Arita, 1660-1670's, H=14.3, W = 8.1. It was found in England. There is a similar small double gourd vase in the Shibata Collection, Item 1390, [1]. The painting of this small double gourd vase is remarkably similar to that on the previous item, and the second photograph shows the big variation in size between the two pieces.



A major part of the collection is a large group of blue and white pieces, many beautifully painted, which were made in the Nangawara valley in Arita in the period 1660-1700. Most of these pieces were found in the United Kingdom over the last 30 years, often in very small sales. Presumably, such pieces were originally intended for the Japanese market, and it is not known at present how such a relatively large number of them ended up in the United Kingdom. Because of their beauty, and the mystery surrounding their presence in this country, we have decided to present them as a block of 44 items, running from Item 1.35 to Item 1.78, in this catalogue.

Item 1.35.

A large plate, Arita, Nangawara, 1660-1670's, H = 5.8, W = 34.5. This beautifully painted plate was found in England, and seems to be very rare. Variations of its painting with pheasants occur in smaller polychrome Kakiemon plates from 1670-1700. The third photograph is of a sherd with related decoration found at the Kakiemon kiln site.





Item 1.36.

A small lobed dish, Arita, Nangawara, 1660-1670's, H=3.0, W = 14.5. It was found in England. The dish has a rare design, and is one of the early productions of the Kakiemon kiln, probably destined for the Japanese market. There is a similar piece at Sherborne Castle, see Item 182, [2], and for a related piece in the Shibata Collection, see Item 1073, [1].



Item 1.37.

Small plate, Arita, Nangawara, 1660-1670's, H = 3.4, W = 14.5. This rare plate, together with the next item, are probably amongst the earliest productions of the Kakiemon kiln. Presumably it was made for the Japanese market, but it was found in England. There is a related piece in the Shibata Collection, Item 1083, [1].



Item 1.38.

Small plate, Arita, Nangawara, 1660-1670's, H=3.0, W = 14.2. As mentioned above, it is an example of the earliest productions of the Kakiemon kiln. It was found in England, but was presumably made for the Japanese market.



Item 1.39.

A pair of small lobed dishes, Arita, Nangawara, 1660-1670's, H = 2.5, W = 15.0. They were found in England, but are from the Kakiemon kiln, and were very probably made for the Japanese market. The sherds of these plates have been found in Arita (see the third and fourth photographs).



Item 1.40.

A small lobed dish, Arita, Nangawara, 1660-1670's, H = 2.5, L = 16.0, W = 14.0. This dish is also one of the early products of the Kakiemon kiln, and is very finely painted. It was found in England. There are similar pieces at Burghley House, and in the Ashmolean Museum.



Item 1.41.

. A small lobed dish, Arita, Nangawara, 1660-1670's, H = 2.5, L = 16.0, W = 13.0. This dish is also one of the early products of the Kakiemon kiln. It was found in England. There is a similar piece in the Shibata Collection, Item 1242, [1] .



Item 1.42.

A small plate, Arita, Nangawara, 1660-1670's, H = 2.5, W = 13.5. This small plate is a product of the Kakiemon kiln., It was found in England, and there is a similar piece in the Groninger Museum. The sherds of this plate have been found at the Koubira site in Arita.



Item 1.43.

A small plate, Arita, Nangawara, 1660-1670's, H = 2.5, W = 14.5. The plate has underglaze incised Buddhist swastika designs around its border. It was found in England, and is likely to have come from the Kakiemon kiln.



Item 1.44.

A small plate, Arita, Nangawara, 1670-1680's, H = 2.5, W = 14.5. This small plate is a product of the Kakiemon kiln, and was found in England. The sherds of this plate, which are shown in the third and fourth photographs, were found on Dejima Island in Nagasaki. The painting design of this plate was copied on many pieces found in England (see Items 1.95 to 1.97), most of which were probably made at kilns in central Arita.



Item 1.45.

A bowl, Arita, Nangawara, 1670-1680's, H = 7.5, W = 23.7. This bowl was in a single lot of 13 blue and white Kakiemon pieces from the 17th century, which appeared in a small sale in the East of England in September, 2015. It and the next item are examples of some of the finest blue and white porcelain produced by the Kakiemon kiln in the 17th century. The design with egrets seems to be very rare on early blue and white Kakiemon found in England, although a much larger bowl with egrets, painted in a similar fashion, is illustrated in the book [6].



Item 1.46.

A plate, Arita, Nangawara, 1670-1680's, H = 3.0, W = 21.5. This plate was found in another small sale in East Anglia, and it also is typical of the finest blue and white Kakiemon porcelain made in the 17th century.



Item 1.47.

A bowl, Arita, Nangawara, 1670-1690's, H = 7.7, W = 21.4. This bowl is from the Kakiemon kiln or the Nangawara Kamanotsuji kiln, and was found in Holland. The painting of the border of this bowl is very unusual on blue and white pieces, although a similar border occurs in the plate below and in Item 2168 of the Shibata Collection [1], and also, more frequently, on some polychrome Kakiemon pieces.



Item 1.48.

A dish, Arita, Nanagawara, 1680-1690's, H = 2.1, W = 18.5. It was made at the Nangawara-Kamanotsuji kiln. The painting of its border is very similar to that for the bowl above. There are related dishes at Burghley House and in Japan. It was found in the Unites States.



Item 1.49.

A plate, Arita, Nangawara, 1670-1680's, H = 2.2, W = 20.7. This plate is from the Kakiemon kiln, and it was found in England. The sherds of this plate have been found in Arita. There is a similar plate in the Shibata Collection, Item 1462, [1].



Item 1.50.

A plate, Arita, Nangawara, 1670-1680's, H = 3.0, W = 21.5. This plate is from the Kakiemon kiln, and it was found in England.



Item 1.51.

A rare set of 5 blue and white decagonal bowls, Arita, Nangawara, 1670-1690's, H = 3.2, W = 15.5. This set of bowls is from the Kakiemon kiln. The design of the painting with a tiger under a tree was very widely used on polychrome Kakiemon bowls, with examples being found in the Toguri Museum in Japan, and the Ashmolean Museum, and Princessehof Museum in Europe. The set was found in the United States.



Item 1.52.

A small bowl, Arita, Nangawara, 1670-1690's, H = 3.9, W = 15.5. This bowl is from the Kakiemon kiln, and presumably it was part originally part of a set of 5 bowls. It was found in Holland, where at least one other similar bowl is known.



Item 1.53.

A pair of plates, Arita, Nangawara, 1670-1690's, H = 3.7, W = 19.0. These plates are from the Kakiemon kiln, and they were found in England.



Item 1.54.

A rectangular dish, Arita, Nangawara, 1680-1700's, H = 4.0, L = 20.3, W = 12.1. This dish is from the Nangawara-kamanotsuji kiln. and is from the last high period of blue and white porcelain production by the Kakiemon kiln. The dish was found in England. There is a jar in the Shibata Collection with a similar painting design, Item 2208, [1].



Item 1.55.

A bowl, Arita, Nangawara, 1670-1680's, H = 5.0, W = 22.6. This bowl is from the Kakiemon kiln. It was found in England.



Item 1.56.

A pair plates, Arita, Nangawara, 1670-1690's, H = 3.7, W = 18.2. These plates are from the Kakiemon kiln, and they were found in England. There is a similar plate at Sherborne Castle.



Item 1.57.

A pair of small octagonal plates, Arita, Nangawara, 1670-1690's, H = 2.4, W = 11.0. These plates are from the Kakiemon kiln, and they were found in England.



Item 1.58.

A decagonal plate, Arita, Nangawara, 1680-1690's, H = 3.0, W = 18.0. This plate is from the Kakiemon kiln, and was found in England..



Item 1.59.

A charger, Arita, Nangawara, 1670-1690's, H = 6.5, W = 34.5. This charger came from the same sale in the East of England as the bowl in Item 1.45. It is from the Kakiemon kiln. There are similar chargers in Sherborne Castle and the Usui Collection.



Item 1.60.

A bowl, Arita, Nangawara, 1670-1680's, H = 6.0, W = 18.5. This bowl came from the same sale in the East of England as the bowl in Item 1.45, and is from the Kakiemon kiln. The painting design of the bowl is new for a Kakiemon piece.



Item 1.61.

A set of three lobed plates, Arita, Nangawara, 1680-1690's, H = 2.7, W = 17.8. This set of plates is from the Nangawara-Kamanotsuji kiln. The set was found in England, and there are similar plates at Burghley House.



Item 1.62.

An oval dish, Arita, Nangawara, 1670-1690's, H = 3.5, L = 23.0, W = 14.5. This dish was found in the United States.



Item 1.63.

A set of 8 plates, Arita, Nangawara, 1680-1690's, H = 3.0, W = 20.0. This set of plates is from the Nangawara-Kamanotsuji kiln, and the quality of their painting is particularly fine. They were found as a set of 8 in England. Sherds of these plates have been found in Arita (see the fourth photograph).



Item 1.64.

A set of 6 lobed plates, Arita, Nangawara, 1680-1690's, H = 3.0, W = 19.0. This set of plates is from the Nangawara-Kamanaotsuji kiln. The wave pattern around the border may have been derived from Ming porcelain. They were found in England.



Item 1.65.

A high-footed plate, Arita, Nangawara, 1670-1680's, H = 3.2, W = 21.0. Such high-footed plates were usually made in the Nangawara-Kamanotsuji kiln. The painting of the plate is particularly fine, and it is probably a product of the Kakiemon kiln. It came from an unknown source outside the European Union.



Item 1.66.

An octagonal bowl, Arita, Nangawara, 1680-1690's, H = 4.5, W = 15.0. This bowl is probably from the Nangawara-Kamanaotsuji kiln. It was found in England, and there is a similar bowl at Sherborne Castle.



Item 1.67.

A lobed bowl, Arita, Nangawara, 1680-1690's, H = 4.0, W = 15.0. This bowl was found with the previous item in England, and it also is probably from the Nangawara-Kamanotsuji kiln.



Item 1.68.

A pair of bowls, Arita, Nangawara, 1680-1690's, H = 4.1, L = 22.8, W = 12.3. These bowls are from the Nangawara-Kamanotsuji kiln. The pair was found in England. There is a similar bowl in the Shibata Collection, Item 2077, [1].



Item 1.69.

A pair of lobed bowls, Arita, Nangawara, 1680-1690's, H = 4.2, W = 13.5. These bowls are from the Nangawara-Kamanotsuji kiln. The pair was found in England.



Item 1.70.

A plate, Arita, Nangawara, 1680-1690's, H = 4.0, W = 18.2. The plate has a rare decoration. It was found in England.



Item 1.71.

A plate, Arita, Nangawara, 1680-1690's, H = 3.7, W = 22.0. This plate has a rare decoration, related to that of the above plate. It came from the same unknown source outside the European Union as Item 1.61.



Item 1.72.

A finely painted decagonal bowl, Arita, Nangawara, 1680-1700's, H = 9.0, W = 21.8. This bowl was found in England. There is a similar bowl in the Usui Collection.



Item 1.73.

A plate, Arita, Nangawara, 1670-1690's, H = 3.0, W = 22.0. This plate is a product of the Kakiemon kiln. It was found in England.



Item 1.74.

A plate, Arita, Nangawara, 1690-1720's, H = 3.3, W= 21.5. The plate was found in the United States.



Item 1.75.

A plate and a rectangular plate, Arita, Nangawara, dated 1690-1730's with dimensions H = 3.4, W = 21.7 for the plate, and dated 1690-1720's with dimensions H = 3.0, L = 21.0, W = 10.2 for the rectangular plate. Both plates are probably from the Nangawara-Kamanotsuji kiln, and both were found in England.



Item 1.76.

A pair of fan-shaped plates, Arita, Nangawara, 1700-1730's, H = 3.0, L = 27.0, W = 12.7. These plates were made for the Japanese market, and are from the Nangawara-Kamanotsuji kiln. They were found in East Anglia.



Item 1.77.

An octagonal bowl, Arita, Nangawara, 1690-1700's, H = 3.7, W = 14.0. This bowl was found in England.



Item 1.78.

A small dish, Arita, Nangawara, 1670-1690's, H = 3.2, W = 13.2. It was found in England.



Item 1.79.

A small plate, Arita, 1660-1670's, H = 4.0, W = 17.1. This plate was made for the Japanese market, and is probably from the Chokichidani Kiln. It was found in England.



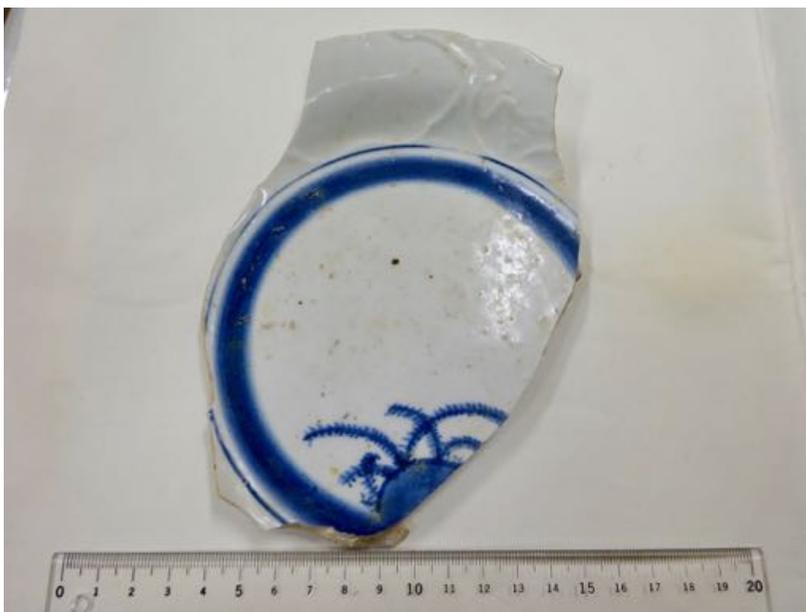
Item 1.80.

A plate, Arita, 1660-1670's, H = 2,8, W = 18.5. The sherd in the third and fourth photograph was found at the Chokichidani kiln, showing that this plate was made at this kiln. Moreover, this plate is the only known example matching the sherd. The plate was found in the United States.



Item 1.81.

A plate with underglaze incised decoration, Arita, 1660-1670's, H = 3.2, W = 20.0. The sherd in the third and fourth photograph were found at the Chokichidani Kiln, showing that this plate was made at this kiln. Moreover, this plate is the only known example matching the sherd. The plate was found in England.



Item 1.82.

A set of 5 plates, Arita, 1660-1670's, H = 3.0, W = 22.0. These plates were probably made for the Japanese market. They were found in England.



Item 1.83.

A ewer, Arita, 1660-1670's, H = 14.5, W = 13.5. This ewer has an unusual shape, based on similar Japanese lacquer ewers, and it is remarkable that it has survived basically undamaged. The silver work on it is old. It was found in England.



Item 1.84.

A large covered bowl, Arita, 1660-1670's, H = 26.0, W = 28.1. The underglaze blue painting of pawlonias is very unusual for a piece made for the European market. In addition, it is perhaps the earliest known piece with a karashishi figure on the lid. It was found in England.



Item 1.85.

A pair of tokkuris, Arita, 1660-1690's, H = 26.4 , W = 10.0. The painting design of these tokkuris is new. They were found in England.



Item 1.86.

Two ewers, Arita, 1660-1680's, with dimensions H = 20.0, W = 9.5 for the ewer on the left, H = 20.5, W = 11.0 for the ewer on the right. Both ewers have a shape based on Chinese transitional ewers. They were found in England, and the silver work on them is modern.



Item 1.87.

Two ewers in the European style, Arita, 1660-1670's, with dimensions H = 21.2, W = 10.9 for the ewer on the left, and H = 21.5, W = 9.5 for the ewer on the right. Both ewers are painted in the Chinese transitional style, and were probably made at the Chokichidani kiln. They were found in England.



Item 1.88.

A dish, Arita, 1670-1680's, H = 4.0, W = 17.4 . It was found in France.



Item 1.89.

Two ewers, Arita, 1660-1670's, the ewer on the left having H = 20.0 , W = 10.5, and the ewer on the right having H = 22.5, W = 10.5. They were found separately in England.



Item 1.90.

A jar with cover, Arita, 1660-1680's, H = 16.5, W = 14.5. The painting is of traditional scenes based on transitional Chinese porcelain . It was found in Cambodia.



Item 1.91.

A mug in the European style, Arita, 1660-1670's, H = 14.5, W = 9.5. The painting is in the Chinese transitional style. It was found in England.



Item 1.92.

Two ewers, Arita, 1655-1670's, with dimensions H=20.2, W = 11.4 for the ewer on the left, and H= 22.0 (counting the silver), W = 11.1 for the ewer on the right. Both ewers were found in in England.



Item 1.93.

A pair of kendis, Arita, 1660-1670's, H = 16.0, W = 9.0. Both of these small kendis were probably made for the South East Asian market. It is possible that the polychrome enamels on the left hand kendi were added in Europe. No other examples of Arita kendis with this size and shape appear to be known. They were found separately found in England.



Item 1.94.

A pair of plates, Arita, 1670-1680's, H = 3.1, W = 21.7. The bare rim on the back of these beautifully painted plates is unusual. A similar pair is in the Shibata Collection, Item 1453, [1]. They were found in England.



Item 1.95.

A pair of plates, Arita, 1670-1680's, H = 2.7, W = 19.0. These are the second example of the design of phoenixes amongst rocks (the first being Item 1.44). They were found separately in England. The silver work on one of the plates is old. There is a similar plate at Burghley House.



Item 1.96.

A pair of plates, Arita, 1670-1680's, H = 2.5, W = 22.0. These plates are the third example of the design of phoenixes amongst rocks. They were found together in England. There is a similar plate in the Shibata Collection, Item 1545, [1].



Item 1.97.

A plate, Arita, 1670-1680's, H = 2.2, W = 20.0. This plate is the fourth example of the design of phoenixes amongst the rocks. It was found in England.



Item 1.98.

A large jar, Arita, 1670-1680's, H = 33.0, W = 22.0. This jar was found in England, and came from the estate of Lady Ottoline Morel, and thus presumably originally from Welbeck Abbey.



Item 1.99.

A large hexagonal jar, Arita, 1670-1680's, H = 32.4, W = 20.2. There is a similar piece in the Ashmolean Museum, Item 104, [9]. It was found in England.



Item 1.100.

A large crackled tokkuri, Hizen, early eighteenth century, H = 34.0, W = 20.5. This very rare tokkuri seems difficult to date more precisely than early eighteenth century. It was found in England.



Item 1.101.

A large jar, Arita, 1660-1670's, H = 27.0, W = 23.0. It was found in England.



Item 1.102.

A sake kettle, Arita, 1680-1690's, H = 17.5, W = 15.0. It was found in England. There is a gold lacquer repair at one end of the handle. There is a similar piece in the Shibata Collection, Item 2266, [1].



Item 1.103.

A tankard in the European style, Arita, 1660-1670's, H = 16.5, W = 8.0. It was found in England. There is an almost identical example in the Groninger Museum, Item 196, [11].



Item 1.104.

Tokkuri, Arita, 1655-1660's, H=22.5, W = 11.5. It was found in England, and seems to have been made for the European market.



Item 1.105.

A large jar, Arita, 1670-1690's, H = 21.0, W = 16.0. It was found in England..



Item 1.106.

A plate, H = 2.9, W = 21.0, Arita, 1660 -1680's. This plate was found in Cambodia, but Arita plates with the same design have been found in Vietnam.



Item 1.107.

A large jar, Arita, 1680-1700's, H = 23.0, W = 17.0. It was found in England.



Item 1.108.

A small bowl with cover, Arita, 1660-1670's, H = 6.5, W = 13.7. There is a similar covered bowl in the Shibata Collection, Item 1128, [1]. This bowl was found in England..



Item 1.109.

A pair of tokkuris, Arita, 1680-1710's, H = 21.0, W = 10.5. The autumnal design on the tokkuris seems rare in early Arita porcelain. They were found in England..



Item 1.110.

A dish, Arita, 1700-1730's, H = 4.0, L = 20.5, W=16.0. This is an unusually high quality piece made with a stencil design, which is almost certainly based on an earlier Chinese design. There is a set of five similar plates in the Shibata Collection, Item 2760, [1]. It was found in England.



Item 1.111.

A large charger, Arita, 1680-1690's, H = 5.5, W = 31.5. It was found in England..



Item 1.112.

A pair of small dishes, Arita, 1700-1730's, H = 4.0, W=16.0. These are unusually high quality pieces made with a stencilled design. There is a related pair in the Shibata Collection, Item 2637, [1]. They were found in England..



Item 1.113.

Two chargers, Arita, 1690-1730's, with H = 5.6, W = 35.0 for the charger on the left, and with H = 3.8, W = 27.9 for the charger on the right. They were found in England..



Item 1.114.

Two folded letter dishes, Arita, dated 1710-1730's for the larger dish with dimensions H = 3.5, W = 17.0, L = 27.0, and dated 1720-1740's for the smaller dish with dimensions H = 3.0, W=13.0, L = 18.5. They were found separately in England. We note that the Kakiemon family has a mould dating from the Edo Period for making such folded letter dishes .



Item 1.115.

Two gallipots, Arita, 1670-1680's, H = 25.5, W = 17.0 for the gallipot on the left, and H = 21.5, W = 13.0 for the gallipot on the right. The gallipot on the right is related to Item 1799 in the Shibata Collection, [1]. They were found in England..



Item 1.116.

Two plates, Arita, both dated 1690-1710's, with the plate on the left having H = 2.7, W = 20.1, and with the plate on the right having H = 2.7, W = 17.3. There is a set of 5 dishes similar to the plate on the right in the Shibata Collection, Item 2340, [1]. Both plates were found in England..



Item 1.117.

A tokkuri, Arita, 1780-1810's, H = 23.0, W = 14.7. This rare and unusually decorated tokkuri, and also the next item, are both from the Tsuji kiln in Arita. The Tsuji kiln, which still continues today, makes porcelain for the Imperial household, as well as for the general population. The tokkuri was found in the United States.



Item 1.118.

A bowl, Arita, early 18th century, H = 5.5, W = 17.3. This bowl is from the Tsuji kiln, but despite the presence of the unusual chrysanthemum decoration on it, the bowl is not a piece made for the Imperial family. It was found in the United States.



Item 1.119.

A large bowl, Arita, 1700-1730's, H = 13.5, W = 30.0. It was found in England..



Item 1.120.

Two plates, Arita, 1680-1700's, H = 3.0, W = 21.0 for the plate on the left, and H = 2.5, W = 19.5 for the plate on the right. The plate on the right is decorated with an unusual Indian "sarasa" pattern with a Buddhist theme. They were found in England.



Item 1.121.

A tokkuri, Arita, 1730-1770's, H = 19.0, W = 13.6. It was found in England. There is a similar tokkuri in the Toguri Museum, Item 336, [16].



Item 1.122.

A pair of plates, Arita, 1680-1700's, H = 3.0, W = 18.6. They were found in England.



Item 1.123.

A set of five small crane dishes, Arita, 1680-1690's, H = 2.0, W = 8.0, L =10.5. They were found in the United States. The only similar crane plate in European collections seems to be a somewhat larger crane plate at Burghley House. There is a similar set of five crane dishes in the Shibata Collection, Item 2247, [1].



Item 1.124.

A small plate and two small lidded jars, Arita. The small plate is dated 1650-1660's, and has H = 2.0, W = 9.3, the lighter coloured jar is dated 1655-1660's, and has H = 6.5, W = 7.5, and the darker blue jar is dated 1655-1670's, and has H = 7.0, W = 6.7. All three pieces were found in Cambodia.



Item 1.125.

Two rectangular plates, Arita, dated 1700-1740's for the lower plate with dimensions H = 2.5, W = 10.0, L = 19.5, and dated 1690-1710's for the upper plate with dimensions H = 3.2, W = 10.5, L = 21.0. Similar rectangular plates are found in the Shibata Collection, see Item 2838 and Item 2352 respectively, [1]. Both plates were found in England..



Item 1.126.

Two dishes, Arita, with the upper dish dated 1660-1670's and having dimensions H = 4.0, L = 24.9, W = 13.5, and the lower dish dated 1680-1700's and with dimensions H = 4.5, W = 10.0, L = 20.3. They were found in England.



Item 1.127.

Three cups, Arita, with the cup on the left dated 1680-1700's and size H = 7.5, W = 6.0, the cup in the middle dated 1680-1700's and size H = 6.3, W = 9.3, and with the cup on the right dated 1670-1690's and size H = 7.5, W = 10.5. The cups were found, again from left to right, in Japan (Kyoto), the United States, and England.



Item 1.128.

Three small blue ground jars, Arita, 1655-1670's, with dimensions from left to to right given by H = 7.5, W = 5.5, H = 5.5, W = 6.5, H = 7.5, W = 5.5. The jar in the middle has the remains of painted flowers in silver or gold on each of its octagonal panels. The sherd of a similar white octagonal jar has been found at the Koubira site in Arita, PL.3-96, [18]



Item 1.129.

A small double gourd vase, Arita, 1670-1680's, H= 18.0 (with silver top), W = 9.1. It was made for the South-East Asian market, but was found in England



Item 1.130.

Two plates, Arita, with the plate on the left dated 1670-1680's and size H = 3.0, W = 20.6, and with the plate on the right dated 1690-1710's, and size H = 3.1, W = 20.9. Both plates were found in England.



Item 1.131.

A large dish, Arita, 1690-1710's, H= 9.2, W = 53.6. It was found in Holland.



Item 1.132.

A small square tokkuri, Arita, 1670-1690's, H = 15.6 (with the silver top), W = 8.0. It was found in England.



Item 1.133.

A small tokkuri, Arita, 1660-1670's, H= 10.5, W = 9.5. It was found in Cambodia.



Item 1.134.

A small mustard pot and a small condiment jug, Arita, with the mustard pot dated 1660-1670's and size H = 12.0, W = 7.0, and with the condiment jug dated 1680-1700's and size H = 9.6, W = 7.0. Both pieces were found in England.



Item 1.135.

A set of four square plates, Arita, 1740-1770's, H= 2.5, W = 14.4. A slightly modified form of the decoration of these plates was subsequently used on similar blue and white Korean plates. which were made for court circles in Korea in the 19th century. A fifth plate from this set was given to the Kyushu Ceramic Museum. The set was found in the United States



Item 1.136.

A pair of ewers, Arita, 1690-1720's, H = 15.7, L = 11.2, W = 8.0. These ewers, which have a rare decoration, were found in England.



Item 1.137.

A set of nine small dishes, Arita, Nangawara, 1760-1770's, H= 2.1, W = 10.3. These dishes are from the Higuchi kiln in the Nangawara valley. They are decorated with a relief moulded pattern of a pair of elephants and the Confucian scholar Shun, with several lines of text. There is a similar set of two dishes in the Shibata Collection, Item 3379, [1]. The set was found in England.



Item 1.138.

Three bowls and a plate, Arita, Nangawara, 1760-1770's, the bowls with H = 4.1, W = 15.0, and the plate with H = 3.0, W = 22.0. . These pieces are also from the Higuchi kiln. The two left hand bowls, and the plate have the same decoration of elephants with Shun as in these previous item. There is a similar set of five bowls with the elephant and shun decoration in the Shibata Collection, Item 3476, [1], and there is a similar plate in the Shibata Collection, Item 3345, [1]. All were all found in England.



Item 1.139.

Two plates, Arita, Nangawara, 1760-1770's, H= 5.0, W = 31.7 for the plate on the left, and H = 3.5, W =21.2 for the plate on the right. These plates are also from the Higuchi kiln. The plates have the same relief moulded pattern of figures on a balcony, and they are decorated with a poem by the Tang poet Meng Haoran. There is a similar example of the smaller plate in the Shibata Collection, Item 3469, [1], but the larger version of the plate seems rare.



Item 1.140.

Two plates, Arita, Nangawara, dated 1760-1770's, H = 3.0 , W = 22.1 for the plate on the left, and dated 1770-1790's, H = 3.2, W = 21.2 for the plate on the right. Again both plates are from the Higuchi kiln. The plate on the left has a relief moulded pattern of a poet on a verandah. For or the plate on the right, there is a related set of five plates in the Shibata Collection, Item 3536, [1]. Both plates were found in England.



Item 1.141.

A pair of plates and a single plate, Arita, Nangawara, dated 1770-1790's and with dimensions H= 3.0, W = 21.2 for the pair, and dated 1760-1770's with dimensions H = 3.0, W = 22.0 for the single plate. There is a set of 5 plates similar to the single plate in the Shibata Collection, Item 3347, [1]. All three plates were found in England.



Item 1.142.

Two plates, Arita, Nangawara, 1760-1770's, with the plate on the left dated 1750-1760's and having dimensions H = 3.0 , W = 22.1, and the plate on the right dated 1750-1770's and having dimensions H = 3.6, W = 21.6. There is a set of five plates similar to the plate on the right in the Shibata Collection, Item 3421, [1]. Both plates were found in England.



Item 1.143.

A white lobed plate, Arita, 1670-1690's, H= 4.0, W = 18.5. This plate is decorated with underglaze moulded dragons chasing pearls. Item 1734 in the Shibata Collection [1] is a similar piece. It was found in the United States.



Item 1.144.

A blue and white bowl, Arita, 1690-1710's, with H = 6.7 , W = 15.6 . It was found in England.



Item 1.145.

A plate, Arita, 1680-1700's, H= 2.9, W = 18.5. Item 2018 in the Shibata Collection [1] is a set of five similar plates. It was found in Japan.



Item 1.146.

Three closely related ewers in the European style, Arita, 1660-1680's, with the ewer on the left having H = 20.5, W = 11.0, the ewer in the centre having H = 22.0, W = 11,5, and the ewer on the right having H = 21.0, W = 10.5 . The painting of these ewers is in the transitional style, probably as sketched by the Dutch. They were all found independently in England.



Item 1.147.

A tokkuri, Arita, 1655-1660's, H = 27.0, W = 14.0. This tokkuri has an unusual painting design of plants and flowers. It was found in England.



Item 1.148.

A tokkuri, Arita, 1660-1680's, H=24.0, W = 10.1. The underglaze blue design of pine trees and stylized mountains suggests that this piece was not made for the European market. It was found in France, and the metalwork on the neck strongly suggests that it was brought to France from Vietnam.



4 Part II. Polychrome Arita porcelain found in the West.

In this section, we give the polychrome Arita pieces, which with two exceptions, have been found in the West.

Item 2.1.

Plate, Arita, 1640's, H= 3.1, W = 20.8. This rare Ko-Kutani plate was found in the United States.



Item 2.2.

Plate, Arita, 1640's, H= 2.5, W = 13.8, L = 14.6. This plate was found in Kyoto.



Item 2.3.

Plate, Arita, 1650's, H= 3.1, W = 9.6, L = 15. This plate was found in Scotland, and is the only item I have found in the UK with Ko-Kutani decoration.



Item 2.4.

Tokkuri, Arita(?), 1660-1690's(?), H= 22.3, W = 9.3. This tokkuri is painted in the style of the Kyoto potter Ninsei, and no other example of a piece with this decoration appears to be known in Europe, although there are several tokkuris with similar decoration in the Kyushu Ceramic Museum. It came from the estate of the Collector of French Impressionist paintings Charles Deudon (1832-1914), and thus was probably bought in Paris at one of the many sales by Kyoto dealers in the latter part of the 19th century. Like some of the pieces in the style of Ninsei in the Kyushu Ceramic Museum, it is also possible that this tokkuri could have been made at the Hirata, Kyoto, or Satsuma kilns in the 19th century.



Item 2.5.

Bowl, Arita, 1655-1660's, H= 4.1, W = 15.0. This bowl was found in England. The Kyushu Ceramic Museum has the sherd of a closely related bowl from the Chokichidani kiln (see the third and fourth photograph).



Item 2.6.

Large dish, Arita, 1655-1660's, H= 6.0, W = 35.0. This rare dish is probably from the Chokichidani kiln. The central theme evokes the landscapes commonly found on Chinese ceramics, whilst the rim is decorated with a basketwork pattern of overglaze red enamels, punctuated with reserves of underglaze blue carrying motifs of pine, bamboo and prunus in overglaze gold and silver (now oxidized -see the second photograph). The dish was found in England.



Item 2.7.

Koro, Arita, 1655-1660's, H= 8.6, W = 12.0. The sherds of related pieces have been found at the Chokichidani kiln (see the third and fourth photographs), indicating that this piece also comes from that kiln. The koro was found in England. There are similar koros at Drayton House in Northamptonshire, Spring Hill in Northern Ireland, and at museums in Dresden and Kassel in Germany.



Item 2.8.

Kendi, Arita, 1660-1680's, H= 19.4, W = 14.0. This kendi was found in Indonesia, and the silver work on it is Indonesian. There is a closely related Kendi in the Ashmolean Museum.



Item 2.9.

Pair of plates, Arita, 1670-1680's, H= 21.5, W = 14.0. These plates were found in England.



Item 2.10.

Bowl, Arita, 1660-1680's, H= 5.9, W = 13.1. This bowl was found in England, and could possibly be an early polychrome product of the Kakiemon kiln.



Item 2.11.

Small cup and saucer, Arita, 1670-1690's, cup H = 4.2 , W = 6.4 , saucer H = 2.4 , W = 10.9. They were found separately in England.



Item 2.12.

Tokkuri, Arita, Nangawara, 1670-1690's, H= 18.7, W = 10.2. This small sake bottle is from the Kakiemon kiln. It was found in Kyoto, although the silver work on it is European. There is a similar piece in Dresden.



Item 2.13.

Small octagonal bowl, Arita, Nangawara, 1670-1690's, H= 3.8, W = 13.0. This small bowl from the Kakiemon kiln was found in England. There is a similar pair of bowls in the National Museum of Scotland.



Item 2.14.

Plate, Arita, 1670-1690's, H= 2.6, W = 20.5. This plate may be from one of the Nangawara kilns. It has interesting underglaze incised Buddhist symbols, as well as overglaze enamel decoration. It was found in England.



Item 2.15.

A pair of plates, Arita, Nangawara, 1680-1700's, H= 3.1, W = 19.8. These plates are from the Nangawara-Kamanotsuji kiln, and the painting design of them is new. They were found in England.



Item 2.16.

Snow-flake shaped saucer, Arita, 1670-1690's, H= 1.8, W = 11.1. This saucer was found in East Anglia. There is a set of 5 cups and 4 saucera with entirely similar decoration at Audley End House in East Anglia (see Item 3 of [2]).



Item 2.17.

Plate, Arita, Nangawara, 1670-1690's, H= 3.0, W = 18.0. This plate may be a product of the Kakiemon kiln. The curious metal rim on it is English, and is from the 18th century. It was found in England. There is a similar plate, without the metal rim, in the Ashmolean Museum, Item 177, [9]



Item 2.18.

A plate, Arita, 1655-1660's, H= 3.1, W = 20.4. This rare moulded plate, whose incised underglaze decoration is related to that of Item 1.17, is either from one of the Nangawara kilns, or the Chokichidani kiln. It was found in the United States.



Item 2.19.

A small polychrome covered box , Arita, 1655-1670's, H= 5.1, W = 9.0. The enamelling of this box seems to be a precursor of some of the early polychrome Kakiemon pieces. It was found in Cambodia.



We now present a large number of polychrome Arita pieces from the period 1690-1730's, most of which have been found in the United Kingdom. While some of these pieces would have reached the United Kingdom from Holland, we now know from the detailed work of Miki Sakuraba [7] that, at least in the period 1699-1721, substantial quantities of this porcelain was brought to the United Kingdom by the English East India Company which, because it lacked a commercial base in Japan, purchased the porcelain from the Chinese junk trade in multiple harbours in China, Batavia, and other Asian ports. Moreover, in the period 1690-1700's, there seem to have been substantial changes taking place in the organisation and painting of porcelain in Arita, partly because production in China was again operating fully, and also because it seems that some of those painting porcelain in Arita were moved to the nearby town of Okawachi to paint Nabeshima porcelain destined for the Shogun. Until very recently, it was not known which pieces were made by the Kakiemon kiln after 1690. However, recent work by Professor Koji Ohashi of the Kyushu Ceramic Museum has identified certain pieces which seem to be Kakiemon products in the period 1690-1720's. Professor Ohashi's work has largely been based on the following two sherds which are now held by the Kyushu Ceramic Museum, but which were found at the Kakiemon kiln site. In fact, there are considerable numbers of pieces found in England which have marks on their back matching one of these two sherds, whereas in both Japan and continental Europe there seem to be few such pieces. In the items which follow, we shall specifically point out if they have the same marks as on one of these sherds. For clarity, we shall label the first sherd K1 and the second sherd K2 in what follows.



Item 2.20.

Bowl, Arita, 1690-1710, H= 6.0, W = 14.9. The beautifully accurate painting of this bowl and the square plate below is reminiscent of the painting of some of the best Nabeshima porcelain of this same period, even though both pieces are certainly from Arita. The bowl was found in England, but was certainly made for the Japanese market.



Item 2.21.

A square plate, Arita, 1690-1710, H= 4.0, W = 18.8. This beautifully painted piece of presentation Imari was found in England. There is a similar square plate in the National Gallery of Victoria, Australia.



Item 2.22.

A large bowl, Arita, Nangawara, 1690-1710's, H= 15.0, W = 23.0. This bowl is a product of the Kakiemon kiln, and the mark on its back matches the sherd K2 given above. The only other known example of a similar bowl (see the third photograph) was owned by the Ii family of Hikone on Lake Biwa, and the bowl is still held in the Museum of Hikone Castle. The present example was found in England.



Item 2.23.

An octagonal bowl, a matching saucer, and a closely related saucer, Arita, Nangawara, 1690-1710's, with H = 7.0, W = 11.0 for the bowl and H = 3.4, W = 16.8 for the saucers. The underglaze blue clove mark on all of these pieces matches the sherd K1. In particular, all three pieces are from the Kakiemon kiln. All three pieces were found in England. The saucer on the right has been given to the Kyushu Ceramic Museum, because it matches the bowl, which is Item 2677 in the Shibata Collection, [1]. There is also the same saucer in the Ashmolean Museum, Item 335, [9].



Item 2.24.

Two fluted bowls and an almost matching lid for the smaller bowl, Arita, Nangawara, 1690-1730's, with H = 7.9, W = 15.6 for the larger bowl, H = 6.0, W = 13.1 for the smaller bowl, and H = 3.2, W = 12.3 for the lid. A similar lid was given to the Kyushu Ceramic Museum. All four pieces have the same underglaze blue clove mark as on the sherd K1, and are from the Kakiemon kiln. They were found separately in England over a period of 30 years.



Item 2.25.

A set of four plates, Arita, Nangawara, 1690-1730's, H= 3.8, W = 21.3. These plates came from Chatsworth in England, and they also have the underglaze blue clove mark of the sherd K1 on the back.



Item 2.26.

A large bowl, Arita, Nangawara, 1690-1720's, H= 5.7, W = 31.0. This bowl, which was found in Wales, also has the underglaze blue clove mark of the sherd K1, and is probably from the Kakiemon kiln.



Item 2.27.

A bowl and two matching plates, Arita, Nangawara, 1690-1730's, with H= 6.0, W = 10.9 for the bowl, and H = 2.4, W = 15.0 for the plates. All three pieces have the underglaze blue clove mark of the sherd K1 on the back. The two plates are almost identical with one of the few pieces of early Arita porcelain brought from the Forbidden City in Beijing to the National Palace Museum in Taipei (see [14], Item 170). All three pieces were found in England.



Item 2.28.

An octagonal cup and matching saucer, Arita, Nangawara, 1690-1730's, H= 7.1, W = 8.2 for the cup, and H = 3.5, W = 13.7 for the saucer. These pieces have the underglaze blue clove mark of the sherd K1, and are probably from the Kakiemon kiln.



Item 2.29.

A large bowl and a saucer, Arita, Nangawara, 1700-1730's, with H= 4.5, W = 28.0 for the bowl, and H = 2.9, W = 14.7 for the saucer. There is a similar bowl in the Shibata Collection, Item 2767, [1], and also in the Toguri Museum in Tokyo. Both pieces were found in England, and have the mark on the back of the sherd K1.



Item 2.30.

A chocolate cup and a bowl, Arita, Nangawara, 1690-1730's, with H= 8.0 , W = 7.6 for the chocolate cup, and H = 7.5, W = 15.5 for the bowl. Both pieces have the underglaze blue clove mark of the sherd K1. Both were found in England.



Item 2.31.

A chocolate cup and a small bowl , Arita, Nangawara, 1690-1730's, with H= 8.0, W = 7.6 for the chocolate cup, and H = 5.9, W = 10.1 for the bowl. Both were found in England, and both have the mark on the base of the sherd K1.



Item 2.32.

Two small bowls, Arita, possibly Nangawara, 1690-1730's, with H = 4.1, W = 7.6 for the bowl on the left, and H = 5.2, W = 8.2 for the bowl on the right. Both bowls have the underglaze blue clove mark of the sherd K1, and both were found in England.



Item 2.33.

A bowl, Arita, Nangawara, 1690-1730's, with H= 5.8, W = 14.3. Although this bowl does not have the mark of the sherd K2 on its base, it was nevertheless made at one of the Nangawara kilns. The bowl was found in England.



Item 2.34.

A set of three bowls, Arita, Nangawara, 1710-1730's, H= 5.9, W = 13.2. These bowls have the same mark on the back as the sherd K2. They were found in the United States. There is a set of 5 such bowls in the Shibata Collection, Item 3045, [1]



Item 2.35.

A set of three plates, Arita, possibly Nangawara, 1690-1720's, with H= 3.4, W = 18.9. These plates were found in the United States. There is a set of five similar plates in the Shibata Collection, Item 2775, [1],.



Item 2.36.

A pair of plates, Arita, 1700-1730's, H= 3.7, W = 21.0. They were found in England. There is a similar plate in the Shibata Collection, Item 2774, [1].



Item 2.37.

A pair of plates, Arita, 1700-1730's, with H= 2.7, W = 18.5. These plates were found in England.



Item 2.38.

Two tokkuris, Arita, 1690-1730's, with H= 23.0, W = 10.3 for the tokkuri on the left, and H = 24.4, W = 10.7 for the tokkuri on the right. They were found in England.



Item 2.39.

A pair of teapots with moulded figures, Arita, 1690-1710's, H= 10.0, W = 10.1, L = 15.4. Both teapots have the same moulded figures as in the tokkuri in the next item. In addition, there seems to be only one other known piece of early Arita porcelain (see Item Item 2693 in the Shibata Collection [1]) with the same moulded peaks around the top of the body as on these teapots. Both teapots were found independently in England.



Item 2.40.

A tokkuri, Arita, 1690-1710's, H= 21.5, W = 10.3. This tokkuri has the same two moulded figures as on the teapots in the previous item. It was found in England, and there is a similar tokkuri at Belton House.



Item 2.41.

A teapot with applied moulded flowers, Arita, 1690-1710's, H= 11.0, W = 10.9, L = 15.7. This rare teapot, with its original chrysanthemum shaped lid, was found in England.



Item 2.42.

A teapot with recessed, moulded, figures, Arita 1690-1730's, H = 11.5, W = 9.0, L =13.4. It was found in England.



Item 2.43.

A large bowl, Arita, 1690-1710's, H= 6.5, W = 28.0. This finely painted bowl was found in England. There is a related bowl in the National Palace Museum in Taipei, which was brought there from the Forbidden City Beijing (see [14], Item 165).



Item 2.44.

A chrysanthemum lobed dish, Arita 1690-1710's, H = 6.3, W = 33.1. It was found in England. Again there is related dish in the National Palace Museum Taipei, which was brought from Beijing (see [14], Item 169).



Item 2.45.

A large bowl, Arita, 1690-1730's, H= 6.0, W = 32.6. It was found in England, and there is a similar bowl in the Usui Collection, Item 65, [9].



Item 2.46.

A bowl, Arita 1690-1730's, H = 4.5, W = 15.0. It was found in England.



Item 2.47.

A pair of plates, Arita, 1700-1730's, H= 2.8, W = 28.0. These finely painted plates were found in Germany. There is a similar plate in the Usui Collection, Item 63, [9].



Item 2.48.

Four plates with similar decoration, Arita 1720-1740's, with H = 3.2, W = 28.3 for the three larger plates, and H = 2.7, W = 21.7 for the one smaller plate. All were found in England.



Item 2.49.

A large crackled bottle, Arita, 1700-1730's, H= 21.5, W = 17.0. This seems to be the second largest surviving example of early Arita porcelain with a crackled glaze (the largest seems to be Item 1.100). It was probably intended to be used for the Tea Ceremony in Japan. Its polychrome decoration was possibly added later. The bottle was found in England.



Item 2.50.

A plate, Arita 1700-1730's, H = 3.6, W = 22.6. The very unusual decoration of the outer rim of this plate seems to have been inspired by some pieces of early Chinese kraak porcelain from the Wanli period. It was found in England.



Item 2.51.

A square plate, Arita, 1690-1720's, H= 3.4, W = 18.0. The painting design on this plate seems to have been influenced by classical Chinese painting, and is very rare. It was found in the Chinese countryside near the Yellow Mountain.



Item 2.52.

Two similar tokkuris, Arita 1690-1730's, with H = 18.0, W = 10.6 for the tokkuri on the left, and H = 22.3, W = 12.2 for the tokkuri on the right. Both of these tokkuris were found in England, and have decoration related to that of the above plate, which was found in the Chinese countryside, perhaps providing further evidence that the English East India Company was indeed acquiring Arita porcelain from merchants in China.



Item 2.53.

A square plate, Arita, 1700-1730's, H= 2.3, W = 18.1. This finely painted plate has a design which is inspired by Chinese transitional porcelain from the first half of the 17th century. There is a similar piece in the Kyushu Ceramic Museum. It was found in England.



Item 2.54.

A sake kettle, Arita 1700-1730's, H = 16.4, W = 10.0, L = 13.5. This finely painted sake kettle has very similar enamels to the previous item. It was found in England.



Item 2.55.

A pair of square plates, Arita, 1700-1730's, H= 3.1, W = 17.9. They were found in England.



Item 2.56.

A sake kettle, Arita 1700-1730's, H = 17.5, W = 11.0, L = 13.8. This sake kettle was found in England, and there was a similar piece in the Impey Collection [6].



Item 2.57.

A pair of square plates, Arita, 1700-1730's, H= 3.5, W = 17.0. They were found in England. There is a similar plate in the Nezu Museum's Yamamoto Collection, Item 463, [15] .



Item 2.58.

A large dish, Arita, 1670-1690's, H = 4.7, W = 31.0. This dish is a product of the Uchiyama area of central Arita, but its design is clearly inspired by Kakiemon designs. It was found in Scotland.



Item 2.59.

A square dish, Arita, 1700-1730's, H= 3.8, W = 18.9. This rare item has incised underglaze decoration, as well as overglaze enamels. It found in England.



Item 2.60.

A bowl, Arita 1700-1730's, H = 9.2, W = 18.6. This bowl is probably a piece of presentation imari. It was found in England.



Item 2.61.

A large dish, Arita, 1690-1710's, H= 5.2, W = 32.2. There is a similar dish in Belton House. This piece was found in England.



Item 2.62.

A plate, Arita 1690-1710's, H = 3.2, W = 21.5. This plate is interesting in that its painting design appears to have been closely copied in both Chinese famille verte porcelain, and Delft porcelain. It was found in England.



Item 2.63.

A set of 6 saucers, Arita, 1700-1730's, H= 2.1, W = 12.5. They were found separately in England over many years. There is a pair of similar saucers in the Shibata Collection, Item 2793, [1].



Item 2.64.

A set of 5 curved dishes, Arita, Nangawara, 1690-1720's, H = 3.5, W = 19.0. These dishes are a product of the Nanagawara Kamanotsuji kiln. They were found separately in England over many years. There is a similar pair of dishes in the Shibata Collection, Item 2577, [1].



Item 2.65.

Two bowls, Arita, Nangawara, 1690-1710's, H = 10.3 , W = 25.0, H = 8.1, W = 18.7. These bowls are probably from the Nangawara Kamanotsuji kiln. They were found in England. The same two bowls are in the Aichi Prefectural Ceramic Museum, Item 70, [17]. There is also a similar bowl to the larger bowl is in the Nezu Museum's Yamato Collection Item 421, [15]. Finally, a closely related bowl in the Shibata Collection is Item 2446, [1].



Item 2.66.

An octagonal bowl. Arita, Nangawara, 1690-1710's, H = 4.2, W = 14.0. The body of this bowl is not sufficiently white for it to be an earlier product of the Kakiemon kiln. It was found in England.



Item 2.67.

A fan plate, Arita, 1690-1710's, H= 5.2, W = 28.0. It was found in England. There is a similar fan plate at Belton House.



Item 2.68.

A curved dish, Arita 1690-1710's, H = 5.8, W = 31.1. It was found in England. This dish would have come from a set of four or five similar dishes. It was found in England.



Item 2.69.

Two incense burners, Arita, 1690-1730's, with H= 11.3, W = 14.7 for the burner on the left, and H = 11.6, W = 16.2 for the burner on the right. Both pieces were found in England.



Item 2.70.

A pair of tokkuris, Arita 1690-1730's, H = 21.8, W = 9.6. These bottles have a rare design. They were found in a Paris market.



Item 2.71.

A large bowl, Arita, 1690-1720's, H= 14.4, W = 30.7. It was found in England. There is a similar piece in the Futamigaura Collection, [13], Item 207.



Item 2.72.

A pair of tokkuris, Arita 1690-1730's, H = 23.2, W = 9.1. These bottles, which have an unusual design, were found in England.



Item 2.73.

A bowl, Arita, 1690-1710's, H= 8.7, W = 22.5. It was found in England. There are similar pieces in Dutch collections.



Item 2.74.

A pair of dishes, Arita 1690-1720's, H = 4.0, W = 11.7, L = 20.7. These dishes, which have an unusual design, were found in England.



Item 2.75.

A bowl, Arita, 1690-1730's, H= 7.4 , W = 21.5. It was found in England. There is a dish in the Shibata Collection with closely related blue and white decoration, Item 2842, [1].



Item 2.76.

A pair of bowls, Arita 1690-1720's, H = 9.3, W = 19.7. These bowls were found in England. There are similar bowls at Burghley House, and in the Shibata Collection, Item 2652, [1].



Item 2.77.

A large bowl bowl, Arita, 1690-1730's, H= 13.0, W = 26.2. The bowl is unusual in that it uses underglaze blue for the background, with many of the main leaves simply left in white. This style of decoration was taken up again by Fukagawa in the Meiji period. It was found in England.



Item 2.78.

A large bowl, Arita 1700-1730's, H = 12.7, W = 24.9. There is a similar bowl in the Jenyns Collection at the Fitzwilliam Museum. It was found in England..



Item 2.79.

A pair of large bowls, Arita, 1710-1740's, H= 11.5, W = 24.5. They was found in England.



Item 2.80.

A charger and vase joined into a single piece by ormolu mountings, Arita 1720-1730's, H = 26.5, W = 32.0. It was found in England.



Item 2.81.

Three plates decorated in the famille verte style, Arita, 1690-1730's, with H= 2.6, W = 15.4 for the left hand of the upper two plates, H = 2.9, W = 15.4 for the right hand upper plate, and H =2.9, W = 16.0 for the bottom plate. They were found in England. A similar plate to the upper left hand plate is also in the Shibata Collection, Item 2623, [1].



Item 2.82.

A pair of bowls, Arita 1690-1730's, H = 6.6, W = 12.5. They were found in England.



Item 2.83.

A pair of large bowls, Arita, 1690-1730's, H = 12.3, W = 24.0, These bowls were found separately in England.



Item 2.84.

A set of three bowls, Arita 1720-1740's, H = 5.2 ,W = 13.5. They were found in England. There is a similar set of three bowls in the Nezu Museum's Yamamoto Collection, Item 466, [15].



Item 2.85.

A jar and cover, Arita, 1720-1740's, H = 28.7, W = 15.9. The jar and cover were found separately in England. There is a similar jar and cover in the Ashmolean Museum, Item 340, [9].



Item 2.86.

A pair of tokkuris, Arita 1700-1730's, H = 23.0 ,W = 9.5. They were found in England. These high quality pieces have moulded flowers on the shoulders. They were found in England..



Item 2.87.

A chocolate cup and saucer, Arita 1690-1730's, H = 8.5, W = 8.0 for the cup, and H = 3.0, W = 18.0 for the saucer. They were found separately in England. There is a similar saucer in Dresden..



Item 2.88.

A tokkuri, Arita 1700-1730's, H = 22.4 ,W = 9.5. It is decorated with an unusual incised bees wax decoration. It was found in England..



Item 2.89.

A bowl and underplate, Arita, 1700-1730's, H = 10.3, W = 16.0 for the bowl, and H = 3.4, W = 21.5 for the underplate.



Item 2.90.

A ewer, Arita 1700-1730's, H = 29.9, W = 13.0, L=17.1. This beautifully painted ewer has embossed chrysanthemums. It was found in England, and there is a similar piece in Prague.



Item 2.91.

A teapot, Arita 1700-1730's, H = 10.0, W = 12.1. It was found in England. There is a similar piece in the Museum of Oriental Ceramics, Osaka, Item 110, [14].



Item 2.92.

An ormolu mounted reticulated octagonal bowl, Arita 1700-1730's, H = 9.6, W = 27.4. The bowl was found in England, but the ormolu was probably added in Europe.



Item 2.93.

A jar with ormolu mountings, Arita 1700-1730's, H = 15.4, W = 14.1. It was found in England.



Item 2.94.

Two tokkuris, Arita 1700-1730's, with H = 24.0, W = 12.0 for the left hand piece, and H=20.7, W = 10.1 for the right hand piece. They were found in England. There is a related tokkuri in the Shibata Collection, Item 2820, [1].



Item 2.95.

A tokkuri, Arita 1700-1730's, H = 24.0, W = 10.1. It was found in England.



Item 2.96.

A large ewer, Arita 1700-1730's, H = 22.8, W = 15.2. It was found in England. There are similar ewers in Dresden and in the Museum of Oriental Ceramics in Osaka, Item 38, [14].



Item 2.97.

A tokkuri, Arita 1690-1730's, H = 20.0, W = 10.6. It was found in England. There is a similar tokkuri in the Ashmolean Museum, Item 292, [9].



Item 2.98.

A covered bowl, Arita, 1700-1730's, H = 19.4 , W = 14.6. It was found in England. .



Item 2.99.

Three sake kettles or teapots, Arita 1700-1730's, with dimensions from left to right given by H = 13.4, W = 8.1, L = 15.2, H = 10.9, W = 9.0, L = 15.9, H = 13.3, W = 10.0, L = 17.4. They were all found in England.



Item 2.100.

A set of two Japanese plates from Arita ,1700-1730's, together with the right hand plate being a Chinese copy from1730-1750, H=3.5, W = 20.3. A set of five of these plates came from the estate of Lady Ottoline Morel, and so presumably from Welbeck Abbey (see the third photograph). Three of the set of five plates were Japanese, and two were Chinese copies. One Japanese plate and one of the Chinese copies were given to the Kyushu Ceramic Museum .



Item 2.101.

An ormoulu mounted bowl, Arita, 1700-1730's, H = 8.0, W = 11.0. The bowl was found in England, but the Ormoulu mounting is probably European.



Item 2.102.

Four beakers and two saucers with closely related decoration, Arita, 1700-1730's, the beaker on the left has H = 7.9, W = 8.0, the three beakers on the right have H = 7.6, W = 7.9, the saucer on the left has H = 2.8, W = 14.4, and the saucer on the right has H = 2.6, W = 14.2. All of these pieces were found in England..



Item 2.103.

A barber's bowl, Arita 1690-1710's, H = 7.8, W = 28.5. It was found in England.



Item 2.104.

A large charger, Arita, 1690-1720's, H = 6.1, W = 33.3. It was found in England.



Item 2.105.

A barber's bowl, Arita 1690-1720's, H = 8.0, , W = 28.5. It was found in England. There is a similar bowl in the Shibata Collection, Item 2646, [1].



Item 2.106.

A cup and saucer, and two chocolate cups, Arita, 1700-1720's. There is a set of 5 similar cups and saucers in the Museum of Oriental Ceramics at Osaka, see Item 111 of [14] The dimensions are for the cup H = 4.6, W = 7.4, for the saucer H = 2.3, W = 12.2, and for the chocolate cups H = 8.4, W = 7.7. All were found in England .



Item 2.107.

A bowl, Arita, 1700-1730's, H = 9.6, W = 20.2. It was found in England.



Item 2.108.

Two bowls, Arita, 1690-1730's, with H = 6.8, W = 13.2 for the bowl on the left, and H = 5.6, W = 8.6 for the bowl on the right. They were found in England.



Item 2.109.

A set of five tokkuris, Arita, 1690-1730's, H = 24.4, W = 10.3. They were found separately in England over many years.



Item 2.110.

Two plates decorated in the famille verte style, Arita, 1690-1730's, with H = 3.8, W = 22.2 for the plate on the left, and H = 3.6, W = 19.7 for the plate on the right. They were found in England.



Item 2.111.

A set of five crane dishes, Arita, 1720-1740's, H = 3.0, L = 15.3, W = 12.6. They were found in the United States.



Item 2.112.

Two bowls, Arita, 1710-1740's, H = 8.2, W = 15.5 for the bowl on the left, and H = 7.6, W = 14.6 for the bowl on the right. These beautifully painted examples of gold imari were found in England.



Item 2.113.

A bowl and underplate, Arita, 1710-1740's, with H = 5.0, W = 10.9 for the bowl, and H = 3.0, W = 19.5 for the underplate. They were found in England.



Item 2.114.

A pair of bowls, Arita, 1710-1740's, H = 8.3, W = 15.7. Again, these beautifully painted examples of gold imari were found in England.



Item 2.115.

A small ewer and two small teapots with recessed moulded figures, Arita, 1710-1730's, with H = 7.8, W = 4.0, L = 9.0 for the ewer, and H = 9.5, W = 7.0, L = 12.2 for the two teapots. The decoration of all three pieces seems to be quite rare. They were all found in England.



Item 2.116.

Two gold imari plates, Arita, 1710-1740's, with H = 3.4, W = 24.3 for the plate on the left, and with H = 3.0, W = 19.5 for the plate on the right. Both plates were found in England.



Item 2.117.

A bowl with matching underplate and lid, Arita, 1690-1730's, with H = 6.0, W = 29.0 for the underplate, H = 10.7, W = 23.5 for the bowl, and H = 5.7, W = 21.9 for the lid. All three pieces were found separately in England.



Item 2.118.

A large plate, Arita, 1700-1730's, H = 4.3, W = 33.7. It was found in England.



Item 2.119.

A large jar, Arita, 1720-1740's, with H = 36.0, W = 28.2 for the jar, and H = 18.8, W = 20.3 for the lid. It was found in England, and is probably typical of such large jars found in English stately homes. The lid seems have been made later, probably in Europe, to match the jar.



Item 2.120.

A pair of plates, Arita, 1700-1730's, H = 3.0, W = 20.8 . They were found in England.



Item 2.121.

Two pairs of plates decorated with cranes, Arita, with the upper pair dated 1780-1820's and with size H = 4.0, W = 25.0, and the lower pair dated 1720-1740's and with size H = 2.7, W = 18.9. Both sets were found in England.



Item 2.122.

A pair of jars decorated with cranes, Arita, 1730 -1760's, H = 18.0, W = 11.2 . They were found in England.



Item 2.123.

A crane shaped plate, Arita, 1750-1790's, H = 3.3, W = 12.6, L =17.0. It was found in the United States.



Item 2.124.

A dish, Arita, 1690 -1730's, H = 4.6, W = 23.8 . The use of turquoise enamels on this dish indicates that it is a high quality piece. There is a similar dish at Sherborne Castle, Item 178, [2].



Item 2.125.

A large bowl and related lid, Arita, 1690-1730's, with H = 12.9, W = 24.7 for the bowl, and with H = 5.1, W = 22.7 for the lid. They were found in England.



Item 2.126.

Two plates, Arita, 1700 -1740's, with H = 3.3, W = 21.9 for the plate on the left, and H = 3.5, W = 19.8 for the plate on the right . These plates were found in England.



Item 2.127.

A bowl with cover, Arita, 1710-1740's, H = 5.4, W = 14.0 for the bowl, and H = 2.9, W = 14.4 for the lid. It was found in England.



Item 2.128.

A pair of plates, Arita, 1690 -1730's, with H = 2.7 , W = 17.8 . These plates were found in England.



Item 2.129.

A pair of wall vases in the shape of shoki, Arita, 1730 - 1760's, H = 27.2, W = 10.9 for the shoki on the left, and H = 28.3, W = 11.1 for the shoki on the right. They were found in England. There is a similar pair in the Toguri Museum, Item 339, [16], and there is also a single vase in the British Museum.



Item 2.130.

Two plates, Arita, 1700 -1730's, with H = 4.0 , W = 24.5 for the plate on the left, and H = 2.9, W = 21.5 for the plate on the right. These plates were found in England.



Item 2.131.

A coffee pot, Arita, 1700 - 1730's, H = 26.9, W = 15.4. It was found in England.



Item 2.132.

Two plates, Arita, 1700 -1730's, with H = 3.0 , W = 21.6 for the plate on the left, and H = 3.3 , W = 20.8 for the plate on the right. These plates were found in England.



Item 2.133.

A footed vase, Arita, 1700 - 1730's, H = 24.0, W = 14.0. The vase is decorated with moulded chrysanthemum flowers. It was found in England.



Item 2.134.

A pair of plates, Arita, 1690 -1720's, with H = 3.0, , W = 18.5. The painting on these plates is inspired by Chinese Kraak style, and the presence of Western figures is unusual for an early Arita piece. They were found in England.



Item 2.135.

A plate with an unusual crenelated edge, Arita, Nangawara, 1720 - 1750's, H = 5.0, W = 28.0. This plate and its pair (see the third photograph) were found in England, and come from the Higuchi kiln. A sherd of these plates has been found in Arita (see the fourth photograph). As no example of the plate itself was known in Arita, one of the pair was given to the Kyushu Ceramic Museum. There is a similar plate in the Usui Collection.



Item 2.136.

A plate with an unusual crenelated edge, Arita, 1720 - 1750's, H = 4.0, W = 24.2. A sherd of this plate has been found at the Hokaoyama kiln (see the fourth photograph). A closely related plate, probably also from the Hokaoyama kiln, was given to the Kyushu Ceramic Museum (see the third photograph). Both plates were found in England.



Item 2.137.

A lobed straining bowl, Arita, 1740 - 1770's, H = 8.3 , W = 24.5. There is a similar bowl, with underplate as well, in the Museum of Oriental Ceramics, Osaka, Item 78, [14]. It was found in England.



Item 2.138.

Two plates, Arita, 1690 -1730's, with H = 3.1, , W = 19.4 for the plate on the left, and H = 3.1, W = 18.9 for the plate on the right. The Shibata Collection , Item 2781, [1] has a set of 5 plates similar to the plate on the left. Both plates were found in England.



Item 2.139.

Two octagonal plates, Arita, 1700 - 1730's, with H = 3.7 , W = 24.0 for the plate on the left, and H = 3.0, W = 22.1 for the plate on the right . Both plates were found in England.



Item 2.140.

Two small ewers, Arita, 1700 -1730's, with H = 16.9, , W = 9.1 for the ewer on the left, and H = 17.6, W = 9.2 for the ewer on the right. Both ewers were found in England.



Item 2.141.

Two dishes and a plate, Arita, 1700 - 1730's, with H = 3.6 , W = 21.5 for the plate on the bottom, H = 3.2, W = 21.6.1 for the upper dish on the left, and H = 4.6, W = 20.5 for the upper dish on the right . All three pieces were found in England. A very close later Chinese copy of the dish on the left was also found in England.



Item 2.142.

Two small condiment jugs, Arita, 1700 -1740's, with H = 9.5, , W = 7.0 for the jug on the left, and H = 13.0, W = 8.0 for the jug on the right. They were found in England.



Item 2.143.

Two plates, Arita, with 1700-1730's, H = 4.0 , W = 25.5 for the plate on the left, and 1730-1760's, H = 2.8, W = 22.5 for the plate on the right. The decoration of both plates has been influenced by the Chinese famille verte style. A similar plate to the one on the right is in the Shibata Collection, Item 3033, [1].



Item 2.144.

Two plates, Arita, 1720 -1740's, with H = 4.0, W = 24.0 for the plate on the left, and H = 3.1 , W = 19.0 for the plate on the right. The design of these plates was closely copied by Meissen. They were both found in England.



Item 2.145.

A large abalone shaped bowl, Arita (?), 1780 -1800, H= 7.0, W = 21.6, L = 29.8. This bowl could also possibly have been made in Kyoto. It is a close copy of a Chinese piece from the first half of the 17th century, which is in the Idemitsu Museum of Arts (see the third photograph). Both pieces were intended for use in the Tea Ceremony. One can speculate whether the two crossed water plants in the painting of the Arita bowl, which do not occur in the Chinese piece, could possibly be a hidden Christian motif. The bowl was found in England.



Item 2.146.

A large square vase, Arita, 1710 - 1740's, with H = 19.4 , W = 19.5. It was found in England.



Item 2.147.

Two lids, Arita, 1700 -1730's, with H = 4.5, W = 19.5 for the lid on the left, and H = 6.0 , W = 16.7 for the lid on the right. They were found in England.



Item 2.148.

A vase and a covered bowl, Arita, 1710 - 1740's, with $H = 22.1$, $W = 9.4$ for the vase, and $H = 11.7$ $W = 11.6$ for the covered bowl. It was found in England.



Item 2.149.

Two saucers, Arita, with 1700-1730's and $H = 2.6$, $W = 15.4$ for the saucer on the left, and with 1670-1690's and $H = 1.7$, $W = 11.1$ for the saucer on the right. There is a cup and saucer with the same decoration as the saucer on the left in [14], Item 137. Both items were found in England.



Item 2.150.

Three tea cups with matching saucers, Arita, 1700 - 1730's, with $H = 4.1$, $W = 7.7$ (cup) and $H = 1.7$, $W = 12.3$ (saucer) for the pair of cup and saucers on the left, and $H = 4.9$, $W = 7.8$ (cup) and $H = 2.6$, $W = 13.3$ (saucer) for the cup and saucer on the right. They were all found in England.



Item 2.151.

Two tea cups with matching saucers, Arita, 1690 -1720's. The left hand cup and saucer has dimensions $H = 4.8$, $W = 7.8$, $H = 2.6$, $W = 12.7$, respectively. The right hand cup and saucer has dimensions $H = 4.5$, $W = 7.5$, $H = 2.4$, $W = 13.5$, respectively. They were all found in England.



Item 2.152.

A pair of chocolate cups and saucers, Arita, 1700-1730's, H = 8.1, W = 7.8 (cups), and H = 2.7, W = 10.5 (saucers). They were found in England.



Item 2.153.

A chocolate cup with matching lid and saucer, and a single chocolate cup, Arita 1700-1730's, with H= 8.0, W = 7.9 (cup), H = 2.0, W = 8.5 (lid), and H = 3.7, W = 15.3 (saucer) for the set, and the single chocolate cup with H = 9.0, W = 7.7. They were all found in England.



Item 2.154.

A set of three bowls (one with a lid), Arita, 1720-1740's, H = 7.0, W = 15.9 for each bowl, and H= 3.3, W = 13.6 for the lid. They were all found in England. .



Item 2.155.

A bowl with underplate, and a covered chocolate cup with saucer, Arita, 1720-1740's, The chocolate cup, its saucer and lid have dimensions H = 7.0, W= 7.7, H = 2.6, W= 15.2, H = 1.7, W = 8.4, respectively. The bowl and its underplate have dimensions H = 7.0, W = 15.0, and H = 4.0, W = 21.0, respectively. They were found in England.



Item 2.156.

Three small bowls, Arita, with the bowl on the left having H = 6.2, W = 10.9 and dated 1700-1730's, the bowl in the middle having H = 6.5, W = 11.0 and dated 1690-1710's, and the bowl on the right having H = 6.4, W = 11.0 and dated 1690-1710's. They were all found in England.



Item 2.157

A pair of small plates, Arita 1690-1730's, H = 2.4, W = 16.0. They were found in England.



Item 2.158.

Three bowls, Arita, with the bowl on the left dated 1720-1740's and having $H = 6.9$, $W = 15.0$, the bowl in the middle dated 1690-1730's and having $H = 8.2$, $W = 14.0$, and the bowl on the right dated 1700-1730's and having $H = 7.8$, $W = 13.1$. Item 2683 in the Shibata Collection [1] is closely related to the bowl in the middle. All three bowls were found in England.



Item 2.159

Two plates, Arita 1690-1720's, with $H = 3.5$, $W = 22.0$ for the plate on the left, and $H = 2.6$, $W = 18.6$ for the plate on the right. They were both found in England. The backs of these plates are very similar to the backs of the plates in Item 2.134.



Item 2.160.

Two bowls, Arita, with the bowl on the left dated 1720-1750's and having dimensions H = 5.0, W = 14.7, and the bowl on the right dated 1690-1730's and having H = 4.0, W = 13.8. They were found in England.



Item 2.161

Two small covered bowls, Arita, with the bowl on the left dated 1690-1730's, and with dimensions H = 6.2, W = 10.7, and H = 2.5, W = 9.9 for its lid. The bowl on the right is dated 1700-1730's, and with dimensions H = 6.0, W=10.4, and H =3.5, W = 10.7 for its lid. The bowl on the left has the mark "N=56" of the Dresden Collection. Both bowls were found in England.



Item 2.162.

A rectangular plate, Arita, 1700-1740's, H = 3.9, W = 9.6, L = 20.6. It was found in England.



Item 2.163

A pair of small bowls, Arita 1690-1730's, with H = 6.6, W = 11.0. The pair was found in England.



Item 2.164.

A large reticulated bowl, Arita, 1700-1730's, H= 10.5, W = 28.5. This bowl seems to be one of the largest surviving pieces of early reticulated porcelain from Arita. It was found in England.



Item 2.165.

A reticulated bowl, Arita 1700-1730's, H = 8.0, W = 24.4. It was found in England. There is a similar piece in Dresden.



Item 2.166.

A incense burner, Arita 1690-1730's, H = 10.0, W = 12.2 . It was found in England.



Item 2.167.

Two polychrome bowls, Arita 1655-1670's, with H = 7.2, W = 14.6 for the bowl on the left, and H = 8.3, W = 15.7 for the bowl on the right. They were both found in Cambodia..



5 Part III. Two pieces related to the tea ceremony

In this last section, we add details of two rare Japanese pieces, but which are not from Arita. They are of interest because they are both very early, and are related to the tea ceremony.

Item 3.1.

A stoneware water pot of Korean shape with a straw-ash glaze, Karatsu, 1580-90, H=11.7, W=16.0. This piece was probably made in the Kishidake area of Karatsu. Both the traces of the potter's wheel on it, and the heavily red colour of the base are unusual, but may have been caused by firing at low temperatures. It was found in England.



Item 3.2.

An Oribe sake bottle, Mino kiln, 1615-1620, H=20.0, W=9.7. The iron painted design of hanging persimmons on the bottle is very rare. It was found in England.



6 Part IV. Chinese copies of blue and white Kakiemon

Chinese copies of polychrome Kakiemon from the late 17th century have long been found and identified in England. What seems to be less well known is that one also finds Chinese copies from the late 17th century of blue and white Kakiemon. The two pieces illustrated below were found in England, and have been given to the Kyushu Ceramic Museum.

Item 4.1. Two Chinese copies of blue and white Kakiemon, with the plate on the left having $H = 3.5$, $W = 21.2$, and the plate on the right having $H = 4.0$, $W = 22.3$. The plate on the left is closely related to Item 1.44, and there is at least one Japanese Kakiemon version of the plate on the right known in private English collections.



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