

# AMIR MOHTASHEMI



## Lacquered Shield with European Coat of Arms

Circa: Second half of the 17th century

Second half of the 17th century

The leather shield, Bengal; the lacquer, Japan, Edo period (1603–1868)

57cm diameter

Provenance: Private European Collection

Stock no.: A4769

This rare, large leather shield of circular and convex form, decorated in gold hiramaki-e (low relief lacquer) and takamaki-e (high relief lacquer) with a European coat of arms within a band of scrolling foliage on a black lacquer ground, the concave reverse in black lacquer. The coat of arms and the monogram are depicted within two stylised palm leaves with two branches overlapping at the bottom. The outer narrow border of the shield is decorated with delicate scrolling vines and foliage in gold. A single metal suspension ring is attached at the top.

In the second half of the 17th century, leather shields of this type were produced in Bengal and taken to Japan by the VOC (Dutch East India Company) to be lacquered and decorated with maki-e.<sup>1</sup> Written records suggest that in 1647, thirty-five Bengal shields were shipped from Batavia (today's Jakarta) to Japan to be lacquered in black and gold which were then shipped back to Batavia in 1648.<sup>2</sup> These shields decorated in lacquer with individual family monograms and crests were made to order by members from the VOC or the Opperhoofden (the chief traders of the Dutch East India Company) in Deshima, an island in the Nagasaki harbour which was the only trading post between Japan and the outside world during the Edo period.<sup>3</sup> Shields commissioned by the VOC or the Opperhoofden became highly-prized centrepieces often used for official occasions and as showpieces; as a result such shields do not show much wear due to lack of usage by their commissioned owners.<sup>4</sup>

A related shield is in the collection of the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam (accession no. [NG-NM-541](#)). Not only is the decorative scheme – a crowned monogram (of the VOC functionary Johan van Leenan) within a band of foliage – very similar, but the two shields are also identical in diameter. A Japanese lacquered wedding plate dating from 1692-1699 in the same collection (accession no. [BK-1990](#)), has similar compositional features to those on the present shield.<sup>5</sup> The plate bears the monogram of Joan van Hoorn, Governor General of the East Indies from 1704-1709, and Susanna Angenita van Outhoorn.

n.b. accession nos are clickable links

<sup>1</sup> Hutt, J. 'Asia in Europe: Lacquer for the West' in Chapter 18, Jaffer, A. & Jackson, A. (ed.,) *Encounters: The Meeting of Asia and Europe 1500-1800*. London: V&A Publications, 2004. p. 246.

<sup>2</sup> Impey, O. & Jörg, C. *Japanese Export Lacquer 1580-1850*. Amsterdam: Hotei Publishing, 2005. p. 252.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* p. 194.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* p. 45.

<sup>5</sup> Illustrated in Zandvliet, K. (ed.) *The Dutch Encounter with Asia 1600-1950*. Amsterdam: Rijksmuseum, 2002. pp. 222-23, figs 107A and 107B.