

The Grill Family from Sweden and the Netherlands and their Chinese Armorial Services

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Introduction

In *Jaarboek van het Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie* 66 (2012) 75-101 I published an article in Dutch under the title: *De Nederlands-Zweedse familie Grill en haar Chinese wapenserviezen*. This weblog publication in English intends to be an addition to this article about the Grill family and their Chinese armorial porcelain. This *Jaarboek* essay is a shortened version of an earlier English one which is an in-depth article in particular regarding the how's and why's of the armorial services. Moreover this weblog publication will be in English and therefore more comprehensible for people all over the world.

The article text is a PDF named *Grill and their Chinese Armorial Services*. Moreover, there is a second PDF with the *Grill Family Tree*.

Illustrations will be restricted here to the 13 described armorial porcelain services themselves and their varieties; portraits and other images can be found in *Jaarboek* 2012.

Grill's Hofje in Amsterdam

One of Amsterdam's 'hofjes', a group of houses centred around a little backyard or garden and occupied by elderly ladies and spinsters, is *Grill's Hofje*. It is located in the historical centre of Amsterdam at the Eerste Weteringdwarsstraat nos. 11-19 and 37-43 between the Spiegelstraat and Weteringstraat. Behind the attractive façade of nine Dutch gables there is an entrance on no. 19 and a small backyard with eight homes beyond (nos. 21-35) (ref. 1). This *Grill's Hofje* is founded by Anthonie Grill (1664-1727) in 1721. In the following years four new houses were built on the backyard in 1726 and in 1728, one year after he died, the hofje was more or less finished (ref. 2).

Anthonie Grill (1664-1727) was a very wealthy man who belonged to a cosmopolitan European family. It is a European Union lineage avant la lettre living before 1800 in Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden. His forbears lived in Augsburg, the pre-eminent silver city in southern Germany, from where in the 1630s three brothers Grill emigrated to the thriving city of Amsterdam. They were Andries Grill (1604-1665), Anthonie Grill (1607-1675) and Johannes Grill (1614-1670) (see Grill Family Tree in PDF). All three men were gold and silversmiths being quite successful in the Netherlands. Particularly Andries who with Johannes Lutma (1587-1669) is regarded as one of the greatest gold and silvermiths in mid-17th century Holland (ref. 3).

Andries Grill married in 1634 in Amsterdam, but moved to The Hague soon after that (ref. 4). Anthonie Grill (1607-1675) worked as a gold and silversmith in Amsterdam since 1638 and moved to Sweden in 1659. He became the ancestor of a large, mainly Swedish offspring. The youngest brother, Johannes (1614-1670) stayed in Amsterdam and worked there his whole life (ref. 5). Interestingly, there is a portrait miniature in silver of Johannes Grill, made as a friend's portrait by his colleague Hironimus Holl in 1643 (ref. 6).

The founder of *Grill's Hofje* and the eldest grandson of the above Anthonie (1607-1675), Anthonie Grill (1664-1727) was raised in Sweden but returned to Amsterdam where he became a member of the Lutheran Church in 1686. In 1712 he became the official essaieur (keurmeester) van de wisselbank or assayer of the exchange bank (ref. 7). Together with his brother Johannes (1668-1734) he had a successful trading firm in Amsterdam. As said before he became a very wealthy man and lived with his wife and cousin Elisabeth Grill in a grand house at the Keizersgracht. He had a 'kunstkamer' there, a room stuffed with objects of art. His legacy was divided among six heirs - he had no descendants - in six parts of HFL 60,000 each (ref. 8).

Grill's Hofje was inherited by Anthonie's brother Johannes and his three sisters, who together with two brothers-in-law made up the board of trustees since 1727 (ref. 9). Johannes was succeeded by his cousin Anthonie Grill (1705-1783) who came from Stockholm to Amsterdam in 1722. He was the eldest son of Abraham Grill (1674-1725), ancestor of an important Swedish branch of this family.

Anthonie (1705-1783) became a successful merchant and banker in Amsterdam living in a fine house at the Keizersgracht, known as Het Huys met de Hoofden. Like his father, he built up an large art and antique collection comprising minerals, silver and paintings among other things (ref. 10).

Anthonie was the last male Grill being part of the board. From the 1770s onwards his three sons returned to Sweden. His daughter Helena Catharina (died 1804) was the last female Grill who was in the board of *Grill's Hoffje* (ref. 11). After her death the Grill line in Holland became extinct. In 1868 the Grill family in female line became extinct in the board of trustees of *Grill's Hoffje* (ref. 12). Ever since the 19th century the contacts between *Grill's Hoffje* and the Swedish descendants of the Grill lineage became rather incidental.

It was likely Anthonie Grill (1705-1783) who provided *Grill's Hoffje* with a fine Chinese porcelain service with the Grill arms. It is held in the so-called regentenkamer or room for the trustees: a coffee set in Meissen style dating back to the early 1760s and described under service number 9 (ref. 13). It is only one of the many armorial and/or other personalized services ordered by the Grill family.

The Grill coat of arms is a punning one showing a crane standing and holding a grasshopper or cricket (grillo in Italian) in its nib (ref. 14). The Grill family showed great interest in family heraldry. This was already evident in the late 17th century with Anthonie Grill (1664-1727), the founder of *Grill's Hoffje*, who probably ordered a tea pot of Delft faience dated 1692 (ref. 15). Some decades later he and his wife Elisabeth Grill (1664-1725) had made a commemorative medal for their silver wedding. It was engraved with their arms and dated 20 October 1718 (ref. 16).

These armorial Grill services are the main object of this publication: how many are there and what are these services like?; in what way was the Swedish East India Company involved and the Swedish China Trade?; did the orders take place from Sweden or from the Netherlands?; which family members were interested and took part in this? These are the questions raised in this publication.

The Grill Family, the Swedish East India Company and the China Trade

The Swedish East India Company (SOIC), established in the 18th century as a trading company with the Orient, was almost exclusively focused on the trade with China. On the other hand the Dutch Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC) and the English Honourable East India Company (EIC) had larger and more colonies in Asia and consequently broader mercantile and political goals.

In the late 1720s and early 1730s the China Trade was booming and several Western European nations set up a factory or commercial establishment in Canton, the only town in which Europeans were allowed to trade with the Chinese. The Swedish did so in 1732, after the Scottish trader Colin Campbell and the Swedes Henrik König and Niclas Sahlgren initiated the setting up of a trading company. In 1731 they gained royal privileges for the company. The first charter was for 15 years, followed by three future charters from 1746 to 1766, 1766 to 1786 and finally 1786 to 1806 (ref. 17).

The Swedish made 132 voyages to the East with 35 East Indiamen, of which eight were shipwrecked. It was nevertheless a very successful enterprise, bringing home Chinese products like tea, silk and porcelain to Göteborg, the city where the SOIC had its seat. Porcelain was one of the main trading products for the Swedish who were fond of it. Together with the Danes they were critical buyers who wanted the best of it. It was said that 'they had the knack of snapping up the best pieces right under the nose of the Dutch ...'. And '... the shop keepers put up the prices by at least 25% as soon as they heard that ships of the Scandinavian Companies were in the offing, first because the Swedes in particular paid better for good quality porcelain and secondly because the demand went up. ...' (ref. 18).

The order of the Grill armorial services took place in a time of significant socio-economic and cultural changes in the West during the 18th century. There was increasing wealth in Western Europe by international trade and rise of industry. The social upper classes aspired an aristocratic life style with great changes among other things in home and table decoration. Beautiful tableware became fashionable with elegantly made porcelain, glass and silver cutlery on the dinner and tea table. Several decoration patterns were applied in the so-called Louis XIV, Louis XV and Louis XVI styles like rococo and neo-classicism. The heyday of Chinese armorial porcelain in Europe coincides with the rococo style in the 1730s into the 1760s. Furthermore, Chinese culture was in vogue in the same period and Chinese motifs were adapted to European style, known as chinoiserie, often combined with rococo designs (ref. 19).

Chine de Commande, porcelain ordered by special command, was like other Western Europeans in favour among the Swedes. Porcelain services with coats of arms were commissioned by many

Swedish families, of which about 300 to 350 different sets are known to date (ref. 20). Compared to other nations this figure was not extraordinarily high: the British ordered c. 4.000 to 5.000 armorial services, the Dutch c. 500 to 700 and the Portuguese and French no more than c. 400 (ref. 21).

In Sweden most armorial sets were commissioned in the 1750s and 1760s, to a lesser extent in the last two decades of the 18th century (ref. 22). In the Netherlands armorial porcelain was most in favour during the 1740s. In Britain most sets were ordered in the 1750s, but Chinese armorial porcelain was also especially popular there in the 1780s and 1790s (ref. 23). Some families were extremely keen on armorial porcelain ordering more than one service. In the Netherlands about 90 families had more than one armorial service. The Valckenier line topped the list with 15 sets, followed by Sichterman, Van Reede, Clifford and Scholten with nine services each (ref. 24). In Sweden the Grill family was one of the top commissioners with 13 services with their arms and/or monogram, described here below.

It is interesting to note that members of the Grill family resided in two countries having an East India Company: the Netherlands and Sweden. There are other armigerous families with branches in several EIC based countries, such as the Dutch-British lines of Van Nassau Zuytlestein (Rochfort), Van Keppel (Albemarle), Van Reede (Ginkel), Bentinck (Portland) and Thijssen. Other armigerous families were originally British with a Dutch branch, like Clifford, May, Munro and Abercromby. Apart from the Grill family there are also Dutch-Swedish armigerous families like Trip, De Geer, Von Schaey (?) and Krüger.

The question is by which company these services were commissioned: by the Dutch VOC or the SOIC? The connections between the Dutch and the Swedish seem not as strong as those between the British and the Swedes. In Göteborg many Scotsmen were involved in the SOIC and its management (ref. 25). The Scots also had a say in the Ostend East India Company in the Austrian Netherlands being operational between 1722 and 1731. In particular the Scotsman Campbell was an important person in both companies (ref. 26). Not the Dutch in the SOIC but it was the other way around: several thousands of Swedes emigrated to the Dutch Republic taking service in the VOC. They were seamen on the East Indiamen and burghers or officials in the Dutch colonies. Each decade about a thousand Swedes from Sto(c)kholm alone joined the VOC (ref. 27).

In the China Trade several Swedes were employed as VOC supercarga in Canton, e.g. Jan Lucas Pasch from Stockholm in 1731 and 1733, Sophonias Krüger from Stockholm as 3rd supercarga in 1734 and Fredrik Megander from Stockholm as 2nd supercarga in 1758. In the last quarter of the 18th century the Scandinavians like Ulrich Gualterius Hemmingson (1770-1790) and Laurens Lund (1784-1787) were in VOC service (ref. 28).

Special Swedish Designs on Armorial Porcelain: Precht and Rehn

As said above the Swedes were keen on porcelain and wanted the highest quality. They also favoured special rim designs not encountered on porcelain ordered by other Europeans. Except for the Grill services there are several other examples (ref. 29).

Several patterns were made on request by Swedish artists. Two of them were known for their designs, that is Christian Precht and Jean Eric Rehn. There is a parallel here with the Dutch, who used patterns designed by the artists Maria Sybille Merian (1646-1717) and Cornelis Pronk (1691-1759). The latter was commissioned by the VOC between 1734 and 1738 to supply several designs for decorating porcelain in China, the 'parasol ladies' being the most well-known. In addition, Pronk produced variations of the Chinese diaper pattern which was also found on armorial porcelain: a panelled cell diaper pattern after Pronk can be seen on some of the Sichterman services (ref. 30).

Christian Precht (1706-1767) was probably responsible for the rim designs of Grill services number 2, 5 and 6 (see for the description of these services below). They date from the early 1750s and early 1760s. The rocaillerie rim decoration of service number 5 is very similar to the drawings Christian Precht made for Count Rutger Axel Sparre in the 1730s. The Grill 5 patterns are likely based on Prechts designs made for Sparre in 1736 for his voyage to the Indies (ref. 31). A model drawing is found in the Maltesharm Castle in Skåne with models of coffee pots in Meissen style, tea cups and saucers, a sugar pot and a tea or coffee caddy. To the right is an inscription saying: '*Inventé et dessiné par Christian Precht, bijoutier à Stockholm*', and to the left: '*fait et exécuté par le comte Axel Sparre, à son voyage aux Indes 1736*' (ref. 32).

Rutger Axel Sparre af Söfdeborg (1712-1751) was a Swedish count and *hovmarskalk* or Lord Chamberlain. He was also one of the directors of the SOIC in the 1740s. In 1740 he married Sara Christina Sahlgren, granddaughter of one the founders of the SOIC, Niklas Sahlgren (ref. 33). The Grill

family also used Precht's designs for other works of art, e.g. Claes Grill ordered Christian Precht in 1745 to make a silver '*dopska*' or baptismal dish in rococo style (ref. 34).

Christian Precht (1706-1779) was a goldsmith, metalworker and designer in Stockholm. He was the son of Burchardt Precht (1651-1738) from Bremen being active as a wood carver in Stockholm from 1674. Christian was an apprentice to Gustaf Stafhell the elder (c. 1680-1761) in Stockholm from 1720 to 1727 and travelled to London to complete his training. Precht visited Paris in 1729, where he was influenced by the work of Gilles-Marie Oppenord. After his return to Stockholm in 1731 Precht established himself as an independent craftsman in the 1730s. Few extant works can be attributed to him, although his style is well known through surviving designs for tableware. Several drawings by Precht for porcelain pieces display the influence of the work of Oppenord.

Precht introduced the French rococo style into Swedish metalwork at an early date. A small, gilt-bronze portrait frame (1741), the design for which also survives (Stockholm, Nationalmuseum), is undoubtedly the earliest Swedish example of the fully mature rococo style. Another work attributed to Precht is a rococo silver christening set consisting of an ewer and basin (1745; Ericssberg Manor, Södermanland). He also supplied designs for the faience factory of Marieberg (founded 1758) (ref. 35).

Another designer for porcelain was Jean Eric Rehn (1717-1793) from Stockholm. He worked there as an architect, engraver and designer. His education began in the Swedish military where he participated in producing uniforms. As a 23 year old he went to Paris where he studied engraving and architecture as well as pattern draughting for textiles, faience and silverware as a student at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. After Rehn's return in 1745 Carl Hårleman succeeded in having Rehn appointed as designer and pattern draughtsman at the *Manufakturkontor* (Manufactures Office) in Stockholm. He also made drawings for jewelry, furniture, tapestry, medals as well as Rörstrand porcelain. For the Royal Family he acted as drawing teacher to Crown Prince Gustav and his brothers, later also to Crown Prince Gustav Adolf (ref. 36).

As for the Grill services, the design of the Grill service number 3 has been attributed to Rehn. It is painted in underglazeblue with a pseudo-heraldical two crane image in the centre within a design of four bands of twisted cords alternated with three figures looking like an onion connected with some flowers festoons. It dates from the (late) 1750s or early 1760s. The whole image has an European character and - as said above - its design is probably from Jean Eric Rehn (ref. 37).

A Survey of the Grill Services

What about the Grill services? How many are there and what are they like? In most publications dealing with the Grill services six armorial and two monogrammed services are identified (ref. 38). However, there are at least nine services with the Grill arms, in addition four services with monograms are known. Below these services will be described in detail.

This inventory of Grill services is classified thematical rather than chronological. It is subdivided in underglaze blue and white porcelain, polychrome in special rococo designs, polychrome in standard designs including the monogram services (ref. 39).

Grill Service 1: Underglaze Blue

The first blue and white service is a dinner, tea and coffee service. It has a particular and original European styled decoration with baroque and rococo elements. The rim decoration of the plates shows a lozenge diaper pattern with flowers alternating with four panels and stylized fruit figures and plumes. In the centre there is a large heraldical figure with the Grill arms. As said before, it consists of a crane standing and holding a grasshopper (*grillo* in Italian) in its nib. The asymmetrical rococo shield is set within an asymmetrical rocaillerie figure with scrollwork, clouds, flowers, branches etc. The shield is topped by a helmet and a crest showing a similar crane as in the shield (see figure Grill Service 1) (ref. 40). In 1951 410 pieces of this service were known belonging to several owners. One collection of that time consisted of 325 pieces including six dozen or 72 flat dinner plates, three dozen or 48 soup plates,



six dozen or 72 small dessert plates, four to five soup tureens, puddings, jugs, salt cellars and tea and coffee services (ref. 41). A large part of it came to the Nordiska Museet in Stockholm in 1950 (ref. 42).

The shapes are less exceptional than the designs following the fashion of those days. The oblong and octagonal tureens (length 24 cm) have two pig heads as handles, the cover with a fruit finial on top. The oblong stands are also octagonal (ref. 43). This tureen type was popular in the 1750s and early 1760s (ref. 44). Other known items are e.g. a sauce boat with cover, a bowl and several plates. Most pieces were found in Sweden but some were elsewhere, among other things in the Netherlands (e.g. Kasteel-Museum Sypsteyn, Loosdrecht) (ref. 45).

This service is most likely produced in 1755 or a year earlier. There is a letter mentioned in Kjellberg's book (ref. 46) which informs us about the order of a blue and white service. It says that Jean Abraham Grill (1736-1792), second assistant in the Swedish factory in Canton in 1754-1755, gave a letter to the Chinese porcelain trader Conscientia Gyqua with an order for a blue and white service, likely armorial. There was a joint document showing the design and the number and kind of pieces of this set. The price was 300 Spanish Piasters (c. 30 GBP), which is really cheap (ref. 47).

The service should be delivered from a ship homeward bound from Canton to Sweden in 1756. This East Indiaman is probably the *Prinsessan Sophia Albertina* leaving Göteborg for China on 5 January 1755 and returning to Göteborg in August 1756. Nicolas Heegg was supercargo and Jean Abraham Grill second assistant on this ship. Another possibility is that the service was brought home on the next East Indiaman *Prins Friedrich Adolph* arriving in Canton in 1756 and coming home in Göteborg on 1 July 1757 (ref. 48).

According to Hornstrand this service was ordered - perhaps among other things - on behalf of Anthonie Grill (1705-1783) from Amsterdam, who was an uncle of the above-mentioned Jean Abraham (1736-1792). Hornstrand states that Anthonie delivered the sketches to the service from Amsterdam, where he lived at the time. Anthonie's sons moved to Sweden and they brought parts of this service with them. Around 1850 part of this porcelain was for sale, but now most of it is in the Garphyttan branch descending from the above Anthonie (ref. 49).

Grill Service 2: Underglaze Blue with Pseudo-Arms of One Crane

Like the first one most parts of the second Grill service are intended for the dinner table, like oval platters, dinner and soup plates (see figure Grill Service 2) (ref. 50). According to a correspondence 68 pieces of this set had been in the hands of a certain Östberg, probably Dick Östberg, who had an ancestral mother Grill (ref. 51).

Unlike the first service with its octagonal shapes the plates and platters of this one show scalloped rims and moulded borders. These grooved borders were particularly in favour in the early 1760s (ref. 52).



The rim decoration has an original rococo design showing four panels with different geometrical designs and scrolling leaves, flowers and rocaillerie. Like the first service the decoration is unique and not encountered on other Chinese export porcelains. In the centre a crane is standing on a pedestal and three stones and looking to the sinister (heraldic left) side. This charming scene is a pseudo-heraldical image standing for the Grill family, although the proper Grill arms show a crane looking to the dexter side.

Most authors assign a date to this service in the 1750s with Wirgin being the most precise with c. 1755 (ref. 53). As said above, this service is more likely produced in the early 1760s looking at the moulded borders shape.

This second dinner service is likely commissioned by the same person as the first one, that is Jean Abraham Grill (1736-1792) at the time when he was SOIC assistant in the Swedish factory in Canton in the 1750s. After his death it came into the hands of his grandson Andreas Gustaf (1827-1889) of the Mariedam line. The above 68 pieces were sold at Bukowskis in Stockholm and appeared to have gone to members of the Garphyttan branch (ref. 54).

Grill Service 3: Underglaze Blue with Pseudo-Arms of Two Cranes

This is a second dinner and coffee service with a pseudo-heraldic picture, in this case two cranes standing on a rock pedestal together with plants and flowers (see figure Grill Service 3). It is said that this crane couple in the centre of the dish probably stands for Adolf Ulrik Grill (1752-1797) and Anna Johanna Grill (1753-1809) who married in 1778. If so, this service should have been made in the late 1770s as suggested by among others Roth and Söderpalm (ref. 55). Hornstrand points to Olán who talks about a '*bord- och théservis för A. Grill til något över 1.000 kr.*' being delivered in 1772. He assumes these sets for A. Grill might be the same as the two cranes service, but there is no real evidence for this dinner and tea set being armorial porcelain (ref. 56).

However, it is not very plausible this service was made for Adolf and his wife's wedding in the late 1770s. Looking at the shape and decoration of this service it must have been much earlier, that is in the 1750s or early 1760s (ref. 57). Wirgin also dates it in the 1750s, more particularly c. 1755-1760 (ref. 58). It appears to be that it was meant for another Grill couple and another occasion as will be pointed out below.



The pseudo-heraldic image of two cranes is set in a design of four bands of twisted cords alternated with three figures looking like an onion connected with some flowers festoons. The whole image has an European character and is quite unique like the two underglazeblue services described earlier. This design is probably from Jean Eric Rehn (1717-1793), who worked as an art designer at the Manufakturkontor (Manufactures Office) in Stockholm since 1745 (ref. 59).

The outside rim has an *anhua* (*an hua*) decoration, a decorative technique of engraving or carving a design on the body of the porcelain with a needle before glazing. This has a Chinese appearance of flowers and tendrils. The outer rim has been brown glazed.

Most known pieces are part of a dinner set comprising oblong octagonal platters with a length of 28 and 35 cm, circular dinner and soup plates as well as saucer dishes. In addition, there are some soup bowls (*soppskål*), sauce boats, salts and butter tubs. In an inventory from the early 1860s the set still

comprised 275 pieces including 211 plates, but Hornstrand thinks the original delivery contained about 882 pieces (ref. 60).

The coffee set is represented by a coffee cup with handle and a saucer (ref. 61). However, no drinking wares were mentioned in the 1860s inventory (ref. 62). The above inventory was made up after the death of Fredrik Vilhelm Grill (1784-1861), who was one of the sons of Jean Abraham (1736-1792), the SOIC supercargo and director, and who belonged to the Godegård branch. So it appears to be this service came from Jean Abraham.

However, his uncle Johan Abraham (1719-1799) is a qualified candidate as well. He married in 1758 Christina Elisabeth Fischer (1731-1805). In case it was made for this couple the order was likely given to their cousin Jean Abraham in the early 1760s when Jean Abraham stayed in China for a second period.

As a merchant in Stockholm Johan Abraham became extremely wealthy. He also joined the board of directors of the SOIC (1766). Johan Abraham and his wife Christina got no children, consequently, his estate must have been divided among the heirs within the Grill family. In that case, his cousin Jean Abraham might have got this two crane service after his uncle's death.

Interesting is the existence of a Meissen service in underglaze blue decorated with the same rim and two crane image as the above Chinese set. A tureen (l. 38 cm) and a dish (l. 42,5 cm) in Meissen rococo style are known (ref. 63). This tureen type was made in Meissen since the 1740s, but the Grill tureen is likely from the 1760s. It also came into the hands of Fredrik Vilhelm (1784-1861), son of Jean Abraham and member of the Godegård line (ref. 64).

Grill Service 4: Snuff Box



A charming piece is the snuff box with cover which is the fourth porcelain variety with the Grill arms (see figure Grill Service 4). The sides are decorated with gold scrollwork and four panels with twice a Chinese water and mountain landscape and twice a European harbour scene. On the inner side of the cover a Swedish East Indiaman is depicted and on the outer side the Grill arms. The armorial mantling is rather simple designed. It is interesting to note that the Crane crest is bigger than the bird in the shield. Moreover, the crane holds a blue ball in its right foot which is missing in the other Grill armorials.

This snuff box has a personal character and according to Hornstrand this (unique) box was made for Jean Abraham Grill (1736-1792), who was SOIC assistant and supercargo in Canton in the mid-1750s and in the 1760s. In a direct line he is the ancestor of Charlotte Grill, the present owner of this box (ref. 65). Looking more closely at the decoration it is more likely to be made in the 1750s rather than the 1760s (ref. 66).

Grill Service 5: Polychrome Rococo Decoration

This polychrome porcelain is one of the most magnificent decorated Grill services. The pieces of this dinner and tea service are delicately painted in gold, rouge de fer, pink and green. The rim decoration of the illustrated saucer dish shows a diaper pattern alternated by four rocailleries and scrollwork in gold and pink enamels joined by branches in pink and green (see figure Grill Service 5).

On the cavetto of the dish there is a band of gold flowers. In the centre the Grill arms is depicted with on a gold background a white crane accompanied by a pair of green branches at both sides in an asymmetrical rococo shield. The mantling is traditional with scrolling leaves in rouge de fer, gold and white. The crest has a similar crane standing on a helmet without wreath.



As said above, the rocaillerie decoration on the rim is very similar to the drawings Christian Precht made for the Count Rutger Axel Sparre in the 1730s. It is likely to be based on Prechts designs made for Sparre in 1736 for his voyage to the Indies (ref. 67).

Originally this was a rather large service comprising dinner, tea and coffee items. The largest part came from Count Sigfrid (Sigge) Cronstedt (1869-1958), a Swedish architect who had a 221 part service for the most part comprising pieces of a dinner service. There are only some drinking pieces decorated with the same rococo pattern, among other things a coffee pot in Meissen style, some tea cups and saucers and a large bowl (ref. 68). The coffee pot in Meissen style is remarkable with the moulded body, broad spout and curved handle. This type was popular between c. 1755 and c. 1765 (ref. 69).

However, most of the tea and coffee items (64 pieces) of this Cronstedt Collection probably belonged to service number 7 decorated with a vine rim design (see below) (ref. 70). Andrén described this collection in 1965 subdividing it in three '*mönstertyperna*' or types of design. Type A and B refer to Grill service number 5 and its varieties while type C is this vine service number 7 (ref. 71).

In 1964 this Cronstedt porcelain collection was purchased by an American for the Nordisk Museet in Stockholm. It was said this set came from Claes Grill (1705-1767) who displayed this service in his country seat Svindersvik near Stockholm (ref. 72).

The Cronstadt dinner set of type number 5 consisted of three circular tureens (d. 23.5 cm), one small bowl, 18 plates of different sizes, 81 dinner plates of c. 23 cm, 30 soup plates of c. 22.5 cm, 10 other plates of unknown sizes and two oval platters (ref. 73). The circular tureen with a pair of flat and moonlike ears is one of the first tureen types in Chinese porcelain and dates back to the late 1740s and early 1750s (ref. 74).

Other plates are in Göteborgs Stadsmuseum, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and found on the antique market, e.g. the Chinese Porcelain Company in New York in 1997 (ref. 75).

The tea and coffee set as part of the Cronstedt collection comprised among other things two tea pots, one coffee pot as well as 18 tea cups and 10 coffee cups together with 13 and 17 saucers respectively (ref. 76). However, part of it, such as the tea pot stand and the milk jug were decorated with the vine rim design described under Grill service number 7 (see below).

Grill Service 5: Some Varieties

There seems to be some varieties of service number 5, especially encountered on plates. The first one shows deviating colours in the armorial shield: the gold tends to be white and the rouge de fer tendrils looks a little pink. One example of this variety is in the Göteborg Stadsmuseum (see figure Grill Service 5 , variety) (ref. 77).

Another one is a very colourful plate auctioned at Bukowski's in Stockholm in 2008. This one is heavily 'reconditioned' with much gold as Cleive Hornstrand put it (ref. 78).

In the same auction another plate was for sale with a tiny looking armorial showing less mantling than on the 'regular' ones (ref. 79).



Grill Service 5: Date and Commission

When service number 5 was made is subject to some debate. Andrén dates it c. 1740, Howard c. 1745, Wirgin c. 1750 and Gyllensvård in the 1750s, so this service should have been produced in the 1740s or 1750s (ref. 80).

In view of the shapes of the tureen and the coffee pot, the dinner and coffee services date back to different periods. The tureen as one of the first types made of Chinese export porcelain was popular around 1750. Accordingly, the dinner service is most likely produced between 1745 and 1755. On the other hand, the coffee pot has a different and Meissen like style, which was fashionable a little later, between c. 1755 and c. 1765. This means that the coffee set must have been the result of a later and different order, probably a supplement (ref. 81).

In conclusion, the dinner and coffee set was made for Claes Grill (1705-1767) as the Cronstedt Collection was originally his property. His cousin Jean Abraham (1736-1792) acted as an intermediary and the production took place during the 1750s and 1760s (ref. 82).

It is interesting to note that Christian Precht who probably designed this service lived in Claes' neighbourhood in Stockholm. Claes Grill invited Precht many times in his summerhouse outside the city. Moreover, Precht made drawings to a toilet mirror for Claes' wife and a beautiful silver christening bowl for Anna Johanna, Claes' daughter. This one is decorated with a similar pattern as this porcelain (ref. 83).

Grill Service 6: Tureen in Rococo Style

Recently this rococo tureen turned up at the TEFAF Maastricht where a Swedish antique dealer purchased this exceptional piece (see figure Grill Service 6). It is painted with the same enamels as the above Grill service number 5, but there are some differences in shape, decoration and armorial design. The tureen was shaped in rococo style with rather coarsely potted porcelain, the body heavily and irregularly moulded with two curving three-finger scroll handles, standing on four heavy claw or elephants' feet and the cover with an asymmetrical curling finial. This type was popular in the 1760s and more in favour in mainland Europe than in Britain. Three armorial services with this rococo tureen were ordered for the Dutch market, that is Van Hardenbroek 2 (c. 1763), Van Reede 2A (c. 1765) and Temminck-Dane (c. 1767) (ref. 84).



The painting is quite similar than the Grill service number 5 but even more elaborately decorated. The cover has bands with grisaille lozenge diaper alternated with bands of rouge de fer tendrils and scrollwork as well as a cartouche with the Grill arms on two places. The body of the tureen has scrolling leaves and flowers and also cartouches with the Grill arms. The handles and finial are painted red and the feet in red and pink. The coat of arms is also similar to Grill service number 5, but the mantling is less elaborate and the crane crest is missing. The reason for this can be that there was not enough space for the whole armorial picture. Another but less likely explanation is that it was ordered in the Netherlands, where coats of arms without crests were more usual (ref. 85).

It seems to be a variety of service number 5, but made at a later stage, probably in the mid-1760s. This date is more than ten and perhaps even twenty years later than the above service. It might have been a replacement or addition to service number 5 initially, but it has a character of its own.

Hornstrand states that this tureen might have been for Anthonie Grill (1705-1783). According to a letter from Frederik Megander in Amsterdam to Jean Abraham Grill in Canton it could have been part of a pair of services ordered in 1762 (ref. 86).

These sets were intended for *Mademoiselle*, that is probably Helena Catharina Grill (24 years old in 1762), together with her brother Abraham Anthonijsz Grill who was 27 years old in 1762. They both were children of Anthonie Grill (1705-1783). This tureen was passed from Anthonie (1705-1783) to Pehr Isaac (1772-1842), Carl Jacob (1815-1888) and Augusto Wilhelm Grill (1851-1900). About 1850 it came to Portugal where it stayed until recently, now being in Swedish hands (ref. 87).

Grill Service 7: Vine Decoration

Service number 7 is a tea and coffee service decorated with a standard rim design of vine, leaves and tendrils in gold (see figure Grill Service 7). This mixed Chinese-European design was especially popular from the 1740s into the early 1760s (ref. 88).



This set was part of the Cronstedt Collection mentioned above under service number 5, of which 64 pieces were tea and coffee ware comprising a tea pot stand, a milk jug and several mocha cups and saucers. In addition, there were some dinner pieces such as three salt cellars and some six-sided plates (ref. 89).

This collection came from Claes Grill (1705-1767) and it is probable that this vine service was an addition or replacement of service number 5. The salts must be replacements, the drinking ware looks more like a separate set being a (later?) addition to service number 5. The Grill arms on the drinking utensils also point to that direction: they are painted in the same way as on service number 5 showing a rococo shield and elaborate scrolling mantling (see figure Grill Service 5).

Apart from three salt cellars from Grill-Cronstedt and since 1964 in the Stockholm Nordisk Museet, there turned up a pair of similar salts at the Chinese Porcelain Company in New York in 1997 (ref. 90).

It is likely that Claes Grill (1705-1767) commissioned this set in the early 1750s, at the same time as service number 5. As said above, it became intermingled with service number 5 in the Cronstedt collection.

Grill Service 8: Scattered Flowers in European Style

The eighth Grill set is a dinner service with moulded shapes being typical for the 1760s. Many pieces of this service like the plates, platters and wine coolers have scalloped rims and moulded borders. The plates of service number 2 are very similar to this one (see figure Grill Service 2) (ref. 91). A tureen of this type shows the same rococo style as that of service number 6 (ref. 92).



It is painted with scattered small flowers in European style, also called Deutsche Blumen. Both shape and design point to the mid-1760s (ref. 93).

The Grill armorial is painted on the rim of the plates and is smaller than those of the above services. It is enamelled in gold, black and brown. In some cases the crane crest is not holding a grasshopper in its beak. On one saucer dish an extra G in gold is added. Hornstrand suggests this a probation dish. Besides, the mantling is less elaborate and there are two ropes with tassels on both sides of the shield (see figure Grill Service 8) (ref. 94).

Apart from the above dinner service there are a pair of tea caddies with the same flower and armorial decoration. They are of pear shape with unusual high covers and its height is 14 cm (ref. 95).

Looking at the shape and decoration of these pieces this dinner set and pair of caddies date back to the mid-1760s, just like the plates of service number 2 and the rococo tureen of service number 6.

This dinner set is probably ordered by Anthonie Grill (1705-1783) in Amsterdam for his second son Abraham (1735-1805). It must have been a very large service. In 1780 when Abraham's wife, Louisa Fredrika Grill (born Conradi in 1753) died, Abraham sold part of it to Erland von Hofsten (1751-1793) who had a similar crane arms and wanted to complete his own service. Von Hofsten purchased it from his neighbour 'some Grill of Garphyttan' who must be Abraham living there at the time. In 1773 Abraham moved from Amsterdam to Sweden where he likely in 1777 or 1778 settled at Garphyttan in the province of Örebro län to manage the family sheet metal mill (ref. 96).

In 1953 some 150 pieces of this service was in the hands of the Von Hofsten family and collateral branches. After that nine pieces came back in the Grill family, furthermore, there are some items in the Göteborg Stadsmuseum and in the Riddarhuset in Stockholm.

Curious is a letter dd 10 April 1800 from Abraham Grill (1735-1805) to his relative Louisa Ulrica Grill (1744-1824) and wife of Jean Abraham Grill (1736-1792). It was at the end of his life he offered her a large 286 part dinner service with the Grill arms which probably refers to this service number 8. Louisa could have it for the sum of RD 333:16 (*Riksdalers*) which was really cheap as he put it in his letter: '*... hwilket skall god kiöp, ...*' (ref. 97).

The reason of his offer was that he had another armorial service, likewise his brother Anthony (1743-1805) who also possessed one. They were not interested in this set comprising 216 flat and deep plates, 40 larger and smaller dishes, 18 'carotter', 8 sauce bowls and finally four tureens (ref. 98).

Grill Service 9: Camaieux Rose Flowers and Engrailed Borders

Grill service number 9 is a tea, coffee and chocolate service decorated with gold cartouches including pink or camaieux rose (rose-red) roses and flowers in European style. In addition, an engrailed band in gold is decorated on the rims of the flatware.

A 44 part tea and coffee set is in the Amsterdam *Grill's Hofje* comprising a tea and coffee pot, both in Meissen style, a milk jug, a sugar bowl, two slop bowls, a cake dish, five coffee cups, nine chocolate cups with eight saucers and ten tea cups with five saucers (ref. 99). In 1970 some pieces of this set were photographed in the so-called '*regentenkamer*' or room for the trustees: the gold colour in the arms looks a bit greenish on the picture! (see figure Grill Service 9) (ref. 100). The type of coffee pot with broad Meissen spout was especially popular in the 1750s and 1760s. On the Dutch market the first pots in Meissen style were from the mid-1750s (ref. 101).

Moreover, in private hands are some other items, such as a tea pot, a tea cup with saucer and a rectangular tea caddy of 12.7-13 cm high. Other than the Meissen type pots in *Grill's Hofje* this tea pot has a standard design being popular since the 1740s (ref. 102).

The coat of arms on this set has the same design with the ropes and tassels as the previous Grill service number 8. Similarly, the arms are painted on the rim of the saucer.

Gyllensvärd (ref. 103) dates this tea service in the 1750s. However, it is more likely to be produced in the early 1760s just like the very similarly decorated service made for the Feriet family from The Hague (ref. 104).

It is obvious this part service in *Grill's Hofje* was ordered by Anthonie Grill (1705-1783). Hornstrand suggests that this tea, coffee and chocolate set was a completion to the Grill dinner service number 8. Consequently, other parts must have come in the hands of his sons, in particular Abraham (1735-1805). In 1780 the latter sold his part to the Von Hofsten family (ref. 105).



Grill Service 10: AJG Monogram

The next four services are monogrammed. The first one, service number 10, is a tea service decorated in underglaze blue with a simple festoon border alternated by a monogram AJG (see figure Grill Service 10) (ref. 106). The monogram stands for Anna Johanna Grill. A pair of tea cups and saucers, a small slop bowl and a milk jug (h. 15 and d. 18 cm) are known. This type of milk jug was in favour from c. 1755 to c. 1765. Lagerstrand dates this set in the 1770s, but looking at the jug shape it may have been made somewhat earlier (ref. 107).

Flower Festoons were a popular decoration scheme on Chinese porcelain for a long time from about 1750 until the 1790s. The festoon border on this service was particularly in favour in the 1770s (ref. 108).

Interesting is the existence of an almost identical service with the monogram DS. This was made for David (af) Sand(e)berg (1726-1788) (ref. 109). He had a similar career with the SOIC as Jean Abraham Grill (1736-1792). As a supercargo he was several times since 1749 into the 1760s and in 1768 he relieved Jean Abraham as supercargo. In 1772 he got ennobled and in 1776 he was appointed director of the SOIC (ref. 110). It is likely Jean Abraham brought this service home in the late 1760s for one of the three Grill women by the name of Anna Johanna.

First is Anna Johanna Grill I (1720-1778), the only daughter of Carlos Grill (1681-1736) and Hendrina Meijdens. Carlos was a merchant in Stockholm and a younger brother of Anthonie Grill (1664-1727) who lived in Amsterdam and founded the *Grill's Hofje* there. Anna Johanna I married 1737 her cousin Claes Grill (1705-1767), a merchant and SOIC director living in Stockholm. Claes was a son of Abraham Grill the Elder (1674-1725), like Carlos a younger brother of the above Anthonie.

The second, Anna Johanna Grill II (1745-1801) was the eldest and only daughter of the above Claes Grill (1705-1767) and Anna Johanna Grill I (1720-1778). She married in 1767 H.W. Peill (1730-1797) from Österby.



Anna Johanna Grill III (1753-1809) was the youngest daughter of Abraham Grill the Younger (1707-1768) and Anna Maria Petersén (1713-1754). She married in 1778 her cousin Adolf Ulrik Grill (1752-1797) who was a son of Claes Grill (1705-1767) and Anna Johanna Grill I (1720-1778) and the younger brother of Anna Johanna II (1745-1801). It is said that a pseudo-armorial dinner service was made for Anna Johanna III and her husband on the occasion of their wedding in 1778. However, it seems that this service dates from the 1750s and likely made for another couple (see the above Grill service number 3).

The first two Anna Johanna's, mother and daughter are best qualified as commissioner of this tea service. Considering the age of both women the younger one is the most eligible candidate. Anna Johanna II was 23 years old in 1769 when her cousin Jean Abraham came home from his last voyage to China. When the set was produced she was still single, although she married the same year as her cousin Jean Abraham returned home. She was certainly more eager having a tea service of her own than her mother who was double her age. Moreover, her mother Anna Johanna I (1720-1778) also had her own service(s) acquired by her husband Claes Grill (1705-1767).

Grill Service 11: LFG Monogram

The illustrated tea cups of this tea set have moulded handles in European style (see figure Grill Service 11). There are five more in the Nordisk Museet in Stockholm (ref. 111). They are simply decorated with small scattered flowers in purple and rouge de fer as well as a monogram LFG. This stands for Louisa Fredrika Grill born Conradi (1753-1780), who married in 1777 Abraham Grill (1735-1805). Abraham was the second son of Anthonie Grill (1705-1783). He was born in Amsterdam, but left Holland for Sweden in 1773 (ref. 112). There he married Louisa Fredrika who regrettably died in 1780 after three years' married life. In 1783 Abraham remarried Margaretha Elisabeth Koschell (1750-1810). From his first marriage two daughters were born and his second wife gave him a son by



the name of Claes Abraham Grill (1786-1863) (ref. 113). Claes Abraham became the ancestor of a significant branch in Sweden (ref. 114). As Louise Fredrika died three years after her wedding this service must be made between 1777 and 1780. Hornstrand suggests it may have been commissioned by Anthonie (1705-1783) on behalf of his daughter-in-law through his brother Johan Abraham (1719-1799) or his cousin Jean Abraham (1736-1792) (ref. 115).

Grill Service 12: JAG Monogram

This monogrammed set is a tea, coffee en chocolate service painted in rouge de fer, rose-red, brown, black and some bluish (see figure Grill Service 12). The decoration style is called later band and lines. The illustrated plate shows a black cable pattern on the outer rim, a festoon line with small flowers, some tiny scattered flowers in the centre around a medallion and the JAG monogram within. The JAG monogram is set in a circular medallion, surrounded by festoons and drapery and topped by an urn. The shape of the plate is standard (ref. 116).

This band and lines style was popular in the late 1780s. A very comparable service is that of Pook van Baggen dating from c. 1786. This is decorated with - among other things - a cable pattern plus an armorial within a medallion and an urn in top (ref. 117).

The service dates back to c. 1785-1792 and was made in the late years of Jean Abraham Grill (1736-1792) some twenty years after he returned home as SOIC supercargo from Canton in 1769 (ref. 118).

Notable is the existence of some 18th century works of art, that is a piece of cloth, a dust jacket and a fire screen, all embroidered in the same way as the porcelain with winding flowers, the Grill arms and the JAG monogram. Moreover, the JAG monogram has exactly the same design as that on the porcelain set (ref. 119).



There are two Grill's with the initials JA, that is Johan Abraham (1719-1799) and his cousin Jean Abraham (1736-1792). Jean Abraham is the most qualified commissioner as he has shown a long-term interest in armorial and personalized porcelain, moreover, he was the original owner of the dust jacket (ref. 120). The fire screen is in the *Grill's Hoffje* in Amsterdam, likely since the 18th century. This fact indicates a strong relationship between the Amsterdam and Swedish branches in the 1700s, in particular between Anthonie (1705-1783) and his cousin Jean Abraham (1736-1792) (more about Jean Abraham's life and person, see below).

Grill Service 13: PIG Monogram

Perhaps the latest personalized service for the Grill family is the PIG monogrammed tea, coffee and chocolate service made in the 1790s or about 1800. In 1951 a chocolate pot and three large cups and saucers were illustrated in Lagercrantz' book published in 1951. By then it was owned by Mrs. Märta Grill who lived in Godegård in Östergötland, Sweden. (see figure Grill Service 13) (ref. 121). In 1951 a member of the Godegård branch had more than 61 pieces, comprising a pair of tea pots and a pair of coffee pots, a large wine or water decanter in Empire style (h. 31 cm), two small plates, two dishes and two bread dishes as well as 12 large cups, 11 coffee cups en 23 cocoa cups with 24 saucers (ref. 122).

The set is decorated simply with small lines of blue enamel and gold at the rim and a rather small monogram pointing to the 1790s. Likewise, the shape of the cups and the Meissen style chocolate pot indicates the same period, the pot being in favour from the late 1760s into the late 1790s (ref. 123).

It must have been ordered by Pehr Isaac Grill (1772-1842) in his late twenties. His younger brother Jacob Grill (1774-1819) went as (3rd) SOIC assistant to the East in 1797 (ref. 124). It is likely he brought it home from China for his elder brother.



PIG or Pehr Isaac Grill (1772-1842) was born in Amsterdam as the second son of Anthony Grill (1743-1805) and Johanna Cornelia Cloppenburg (1739-1819). His father and grandfather Anthonie Senior (1705-1783) lived as a *brukspatron* or manufacturer and as a merchant in Amsterdam. In 1778 the family moved to Nyköping in Sweden. In 1788 he worked with his uncle Abraham (1735-1805) and became engaged in the management of his uncle's factory in Garphyttan near Örebro. In 1799 he had his own factory there working together with the wholesale dealer Gustaf Westerberg. In 1817 he left Garphyttan settling later in Örebro in 1823.

Pehr Isaac married in 1803 Catharina Charlotte Hedberg (1784-1851) and this couple got five children between 1805 and 1815. It is likely Pehr Isaac got this highly personalized service before his marriage in 1803. The above Märta Grill (1866-1951) holding pieces of this set in the 20th century was Pehr Isaac's granddaughter (ref. 125).

The Grill Family as Commissioners of Armorial Porcelain

As noted above, the German rooted Grill family got two important branches, the first one in the Netherlands in the 17th and 18th century and a much larger one in Sweden after the mid-17th century (see Grill Family Tree) (ref. 126).

The Dutch branch descended from Anthonie Grill (1705-1783), whose children and grandchildren were born in Amsterdam. His (grand)children worked and lived there until the 1770s when they moved to Sweden. The connections with the Dutch VOC was never as strong as with the Swedish OIC. It is known that his father Anthonie (1664-1727) served the VOC as commissaris of the directors of the VOC Chamber Amsterdam, but as far as we know no other Dutch Grill's were connected with this company (ref. 127).

The Dutch branch was significant but the Swedish line did better. The Grill family were members of the Stockholm merchant elite, the so-called 'quai side nobility' (ref. 128). Surprisingly, they were never ennobled like several other merchant families. The leading member was Claes Grill (1705-1767), twin brother of Anthonie (1705-1783). Claes was the owner of a shipyard in Stockholm, in addition he had four foundry estates north of the city, moreover, he was head of the merchant house Carlos & Claes Grill in Stockholm. After 1767 Claes' brother Johan Abraham (1719-1799) was in charge of this firm (ref. 129).

Moreover, the Swedish Grill's had strong relations with the SOIC holding major positions as director, as supercargo or otherwise. Five Grill family members were director from 1746 until 1799. Claes and two of his brothers, Abraham and Johan Abraham were SOIC director. Abraham (1707-1768) was the first director of the SOIC from 1746 until his death. His brother Claes (1705-1767) followed him in 1751 being director until his death in 1767 (ref. 130). Other SOIC directors were their brother Johan Abraham (1719-1799) holding this position from 1766 until his death, and their nephew Jean Abraham (1736-1792) being director from 1778 till 1792 (ref. 131). In addition, some inlaws were also SOIC director, such as Gustaf Tham or Tamm (1724-1781) married to Christina Maria Grill and thus brother-in-law of Jean Abraham (1736-1792) (ref. 132).

What is more that several Grill family members in SOIC service visited Canton once or twice. In this respect Jean Abraham (1736-1792) is the most eye-catching Grill who was SOIC assistant and supercargo in the 1750s and the 1760s (more about him in the next paragraph).

Another one is Jacob Grill (1774-1819) who was in SOIC service in the late 1790s and brought home a monogram service for his brother. Jacob went to the Indies in 1797 on the East Indiaman *Gustaf Adolph* which one was as the ship's journals show under way until 1800 (ref. 133). Afterwards the vessel was sold in England (ref. 134).

And finally, the above Gustaf Tham (1724-1781) who had a similar career as his brother-in-law Jean Abraham. In the 1757-1768 period he made four voyages as a supercargo to Canton (ref. 135).

The Grill's both in Amsterdam and in Sweden were not only interested in trading but also in arts, science and culture. Apart from the Grill porcelain services they showed interest in (portrait) painting, books and other works of arts. Both father and son Anthonie Grill (1664-1727 & 1705-1783) based in Amsterdam collected art objects and minerals. Claes Grill in Sweden owned paintings of Dutch and Flemish masters like Rembrandt, Ruysdael, Memling and Teniers. Many Grill's sat for their portrait like those of Johan Abraham Grill (1719-1799) and his wife show. In Sweden Gustaf Lundberg and Alexander Roslin portrayed several Grill's, in Amsterdam Anthonie Grill (1664-1727) had his portrait taken by J.M. Quinkhard in 1727 (ref. 136).

Jean Abraham Grill (1736-1792)

Jean Abraham Grill (1736-1792) was the most pivotal person in commissioning the Grill services. During the second half of the 1750s and in the 1760s he was assistant and supercargo in SOIC service in Canton. He was the eldest son of Abraham Abrahamsz. Grill (1707-1768), merchant and director of the SOIC from 1746 till his death in 1768 in Göteborg, and Anna Maria Petersén.

As a seventeen-year-old Jean Abraham entered the company's service in 1753. In 1755 he made his first voyage to China as second assistant. After his return in 1756 he made his grand tour in France and stayed there for five years. In 1756 he was in Montpellier and in 1758 at the Mallet & Blancheney firm in Marseille. Interesting are his letters to his siblings from that period. He shows interest in his wardrobe and contemporary fashion. He also enjoyed music playing the flute. He was really concerned about his appearance and as a youngster he had obviously a good time in France (ref. 137).

In August 1760 he got the appointment as third supercargo on the East Indiaman *Prins Friederic Adolph* leaving Göteborg for Canton in January 1761. He stayed in China for seven years alternated by three voyages between Canton and Sweden there and back, as second supercargo in 1762-1763 and in 1765-1767 and finally as first supercargo in 1767-1769 (ref. 138).

During his stay in Canton and Macao he had a trading firm with Michael Grubb working partly for the company, partly in private trade. Grubb belonged like Grill to a Stockholm mercantile elite family. After Grubb's return in 1764 Grill worked with Jacob Hahr (ref. 139). The private trade was restricted to the intra-Asian 'country-trade' as the company monopolized the Chinese-Swedish trade. The firm invested first in junk trade to Batavia, Manilla, Vietnam and Cambodia and second in loans to Cantonese merchants. The loans totalled the amount of 37,5 million piasters or 27,8 million taels, that is c. 3,75 million GBP (ref. 140). It is clear Grill, Grubb and Hahr made huge amounts of money, but it was a problem to transfer it to Europe. A solution was to transfer money through other companies or via Canton and as remittances. After Grill's return in 1768-1769 it took his partner Jacob Hahr four years to transfer a substantial part of Grill's money to Sweden (ref. 141). This situation might have stimulated the purchase of fine armorial and other Chinese porcelain instead of transferring money.

It never appeared to Grill to stay long in China. He just wanted to make a lot of money in the shortest possible time. And he succeeded returning home in 1769 as a so-called nabob, a wealthy emigré from the Orient, although it lasted some time he could settle down as a country gentleman. In

1772 he married Ulrica Louisa Luning (1744-1824), daughter of a great merchant in Stockholm, and they got ten children between 1773 and 1790. From this couple descended a large line in the United States and through Fredrik Vilhelm (1784-1861) a large branch in Godegård, Sweden (ref. 142).

Six years after his return from China he acquired in 1775 the ironworks and estate Godegård. He purchased this from the De Geer family for 750.000 dollars copper money. For seventeen years Jean Abraham Grill lived as a *bruksgare* (factory owner) on this estate with his large family. There he laid out a park in English style including an orangery, canals and Chinese pavillions.

In 1778 Jean Abraham Grill became director of the SOIC filling this position until his death in 1792 (ref. 143). But business didn't play a mayor role in his life in the 1780s: his ironworks were of minor importance and his China contacts diminished to old claims on Cantonese merchants. But after his return he became more of a family man raising his children and contacting his relatives as well as a country gentleman cultivating his interests in science and art. Accordingly, he became engaged in the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences speeching in 1774 on the significance of silver trade in China (ref. 144).

Which Armorial Grill Services Were Ordered By Whom?

To gain a good survey of who ordered what, it is necessary to make a difference between the commissioner and actual owner of an armorial service versus the intermediary who carried out the order. As we have seen above, Jean Abraham Grill (1736-1792) was a man of importance as intermediary, but he was only a few times the commissioner and real owner of armorial services. The Grill snuffbox (number 4) and the JAG monogram tea set (number 12) were his personal commissions and possessions. Set numbers 2 and 3 might have been his, but his father Abraham (1707-1768) and his uncle Johan Abraham (1719-1799) are more qualified as the original proprietors of these rather large services. Jean Abraham might have been the intermediary of these orders. He is likewise the intermediary of the services numbers 1, 5A and 5B, 6, 10 and 11.

The family members who owned the major part of the armorial sets were Anthonie Grill (1705-1783) and his brothers Claes (1705-1767), Abraham (1707-1768) and Johan Abraham (1719-1799). Except for Anthonie from Amsterdam, his brothers lived in Sweden in the mid-18th century being connected with the SOIC as director of the company.

Anthonie Grill (1705-1783) seems to have commissioned the most armorial services, in part for his children Helena and Abraham (1735-1805). It relates to the tureen of set number 6, the large dinner service of number 8, the tea service of number 9 of which 44 parts were in the Amsterdam *Grill's Hoffe* and the LFG monogram tea service number 11. The latter was meant for his daughter-in-law Louisa Fredrika who married in 1777 his son Abraham (1735-1805). It was Abraham who later owned these services selling parts of set numbers 8 and 9 in 1780.

Anthonie's twin brother Claes Grill (1705-1767) was the second main commissioner of armorial services. He owned in his Svindersvik home near Stockholm large parts of the dinner service number 5A, the tea service number 5B and the tea service number 7 (ref. 145).

The younger brothers Abraham (1707-1768) and Johan Abraham Grill (1719-1799) probably had also armorial services: Abraham had presumably the pseudo-armorial one crane service 2 and Johan Abraham (1719-1799) was the possible owner of dinner service number three with the two cranes. Both orders were likely executed in the early 1760s by supercargo Jean Abraham Grill, son of Abraham and cousin of Johan Abraham.

The next generations who lived in the second part of the 18th century, except for Jean Abraham Grill, showed lesser interest in armorial porcelain. Most of them were monogrammed sets, like that of Pehr I. Grill (1772-1843). He probably commissioned the drinking service number 13 around the turn of the century (c. 1800) through his brother Jacob (1774-1819). The orders of the other monogram sets were implemented by Jean Abraham in the late 1760s and afterwards.

One thing makes the identification of commissioners more complex, because from the late 18th century onwards several Grill services changed hands and came to other family members than those who originally ordered and owned those. Moreover, in the 1770s descendants of the Dutch line came to Sweden bringing their armorial services with them. As there are many, often large services, they became more and more intermingled with the different Grill branches. In addition, the Grill's being both wealthy and extended, many of them could afford and wanted porcelain with their family coat of arms. Therefore, it is sometimes hard to point out who the real commissioners were and for whom the services were intended initially.

Summary and Conclusions

In 18th century Sweden interest in *Chine de Commande*, special order porcelain from China and armorial porcelain was at its highest in the 1750s and 1760s. Among the Swedish the Grill family acquired the most Chinese armorial services totalling thirteen different sets. They were all ordered in the second half of the 18th century, the first in the early 1750s and the last one c. 1800. Ten sets were produced before 1770 of which nine with the Grill coat of arms or pseudo-arms. Most of them were made in the 1760s. From c. 1770 onwards only monogrammed sets were ordered.

The Grill services, in particular the first ones, reflect a special taste. First, underglazeblue was in favour with four sets in blue and white versus nine sets in enamels. This preference for blue was also evident in the Dutch Republic. Second, the Swedes liked special and unique designs for decorating the porcelains by artists like Christian Precht and Jean Eric Rehn. The first six Grill services have such unique patterns of which services number 2, 5 and 6 are likely from Precht and that of number 3 from Rehn. Moreover, some sets must have been extremely expensive because of their rich decorations in gold and other enamels, like services number 5 and 6. All six services reflect an exceptional taste for armorial porcelain with designs that are unique for the Grill family. Moreover, the Grill's ordered several large and thus costly dinner services, for instance set number 1 with at least 410 pieces, number 3 with some 275 pieces, number 5 with c. 221 and number 8 with more than 286 pieces. Services number 5 and 6 are the most beautiful and exceptional porcelain sets with delicately painted diaper, scrollwork and *rocaillerie* in gold, *rouge de fer*, pink and green enamels.

All the orders of these expensive sets were made possible by Jean Abraham Grill (1736-1792) who stayed in China as SOIC assistant and supercargo in the early 1750s and 1760s. Except for his and other Grill's refined tastes an explanation for their inclination to this precious porcelain might be that Jean Abraham Grill had too much money to spend. It is known that he made a lot of money by private trade in China but he had severe problems with transferring money to Sweden. Therefore he may be more inclined to acquire armorial porcelain, not only by purchase but also by barter with the Chinese merchants. After Jean Abraham's return to Sweden in 1769 the orders slackened and the porcelain sets acquired were fewer, simpler, cheaper and more standardized.

There were many reasons to desire a Chinese armorial service in the 18th century (ref. 146). The first is to mark family and personal identity. All Grill services with coats of arms reflect their family identity, on the other hand the pseudo-armorial with the crane couple and the monogrammed sets represent the identities of individual family members, like the JAG monogram set for Jean Abraham Grill.

Secondly, the heyday of Chinese armorial porcelain in Europe was in the 1730s into the 1760s. The social upper classes aspired an aristocratic life style with great changes in home decoration during the 18th century. Tableware became very fashionable with beautiful porcelain, glass and silver cutlery on dinner and tea table. Porcelain services became popular, preferably with the family coat of arms on it. In the 1750s and 1760s the Grill's got their family porcelain services, often decorated in rococo style designed by special designers, like the the first three blue sets and services number 5 and 6.

A third reason is esthetical when people desired armorial porcelain for their beauty. It can be displayed in a cupboard and on the table. In particular Grill services number 5 and 6 with its rich decorations was and is worth to display for family and visitors.

A fourth factor is collecting armorial porcelain and perhaps was this a major reason for Anthonie Grill (1705-1783) and his brother Claes Grill (1705-1767) who both had several sets.

Social status is another reason to want such a service. Grand living in a large home or country house could not do without one or more armorial services. It is known that Claes Grill (1705-1767) had service number 5 and many other sets on display in his country house Svindersvik near Stockholm.

To mark memorable personal events such as a wedding or a birth day is a sixth reason to acquire an armorial service. A nice example is the pseudo-armorial dinner set with two cranes (number 3) for Johan Abraham Grill (1719-1799) and his wife Christina Elisabeth Fischer (1731-1805). The LFG monogram set (number 11) is another good case in point, made for Louisa Fredrika Grill-Conradi (1753-1780) who married Abraham Grill (1735-1803) in 1777.

People who have been in China were in for a Oriental and personal souvenir in remembrance of their stay there. Therefore Jean Abraham ordered a snuff box for his own painted with his arms and a Swedish East Indiaman (number 4).

A final reason to get Chinese armorial porcelain might be financial by making profit or bartering, for instance in case of difficulties with transferring money to Europe. This might be a significant motive for Jean Abraham Grill (1736-1792) who by private trade made huge amounts of money.

It seems to be that ordering Chinese armorial porcelain by and for the Grill family was a Swedish enterprise rather than through the Dutch VOC. There are no tracable connections with the VOC. The Swedish OIC was exclusively focussed on Chinese trade and the Swedes always wanted the best porcelain. The Grill porcelains reflect a special Swedish taste applying unique patterns of Swedish designers. Jean Abraham Grill was a pivotal intermediary in the porcelain orders and he exclusively worked for the SOIC. Finally, there are indications that the Dutch Grill's had a good and rather intense contact with the Swedish family members. In the late 18th century all Dutch male Grill's moved to Sweden. All this together makes it likely that the Amsterdam orders went through the Göteborg office.

The Grill armorial services are a manifestation of family pride and wealth. The Grill family was a relatively large family, especially in Sweden, and many of them did really well in the 18th century. The strong and frequent connections with the Swedish East India Company made it easy for the Grill family to order highly fashionable tableware with their arms. Many of them accomplished a grand lifestyle in Holland and in Sweden. A counterpart of all that 'high and mighty' behaviour was the establishment of social institutions, like that of *Grill's Hofje* in Amsterdam. The armorial tea and coffee service (number 9) in Meissen style in the room of the trustees of *Grill's Hofje* is a reminder of this going together of a wealthy lifestyle and social care.

References

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- Ref. 2. Van Eeghen 1970, pp. 58-60.
- Ref. 3. Raad van Cultuur, Advies Actualisering WBC-lijst, 13 december 2001, p. 183 in: www.minocw.nl/documenten/brief2k-2002.
- Ref. 4. E. Voet, *Merken van Haagsche goud- en zilversmeden* ('s-Gravenhage 1941/1982) pp. 16-17, 57.
- Ref. 5. Vreeken & Den Dekker 2003, pp. 437-438.
- Ref. 6. Vreeken & Den Dekker 2003, p. 284, cat. no. 195.
- Ref. 7. Van Eeghen 1970, p. 51.
- Ref. 8. Van Eeghen 1970, p. 56.
- Ref. 9. The trustees in 1727 were Catharina Scheffer-Grill, Johannes Grill, Maria Cocq-Grill, Cornelius Cocq, Sophia Kohl-Grill and Nicolaas Kohl (Van Eeghen 1970, pp. 8, 62).
- Ref. 10. *Hendrik Engel's Alphabetical List of Dutch Zoological Cabinets and Menageries* (Amsterdam 1986) pp. 101-101; www.minrec.org/lindetail.asp?id=336 (Musei Grilliani Catalogus, 1776); Van Eeghen 1970, p. 62.
- Ref. 11. Van Eeghen 1970, pp. 62-63.
- Ref. 12. Van Eeghen 1970, p. 82.
- Ref. 13. Van Eeghen 1970, pp. 65-66, ill. on p. 65.
- Ref. 14. Söderpalm 1999, p. 86; Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie, Muschart Collection 59H: Seals d.d. 1705, 1708 of Anthoni Grill as 'commissaris' of the VOC directors in Amsterdam.
- Ref. 15. Tea pot, Delft faience, polychrome, dated 1692, ill. Lagercrantz 1951, p. 89, fig. 1.
- Ref. 16. Commemorative medal, engraved with Grill arms and date 20 October 1718, on the occasion of the silver wedding of Anthonie Grill (1664-1727) and Elisabeth Grill (1664-1725), in A.J. Bemolt van Loghum Slaterus, *Nederlandse Familiepenningen tot 1813* (Zutphen 1981) p. 115, no. 740.
- Ref. 17. Kjellberg 1974, pp. 35 ff.
- Ref. 18. Jörg 1982, p. 116, ref. 81, p. 351, e.g. Nationaal Archief Den Haag, VOC 4381, Res. Canton, 20 aug. 1757 & VOC 4384, General Report, 11 jan. 1761.
- Ref. 19. Kroes 2007, p. 28.
- Ref. 20. Wirgin 1998, p. 117; Kroes 2007, pp. 16 & 98, ref. 16.
- Ref. 21. Kroes 2007, p. 11.
- Ref. 22. Wirgin 1998, p. 117.
- Ref. 23. Kroes 2007, p. 14.
- Ref. 24. Kroes 2007, p. 88.
- Ref. 25. Howard 2003, pp. 50-59.
- Ref. 26. Kroes 2007, p. 15.
- Ref. 27. www.vocopvarenden.nationaalarchief.nl.
- Ref. 28. Jörg 1982, pp. 202-204; J.R. Bruijn et al. (ed.), *Dutch-Asiatic Shipping in the 17th and 18th Centuries* (The Hague 1979-1987. Three Volumes. Rijks Geschiedkundige Publicatiën, Grote Serie 166-168. *Volume II, Outward-bound voyages from the Netherlands to Asia and the Cape (1595-1794)* (The Hague 1979. *Volume III, Homeward-bound voyages from Asia and the Cape to the Netherlands (1597-1795)* (The Hague 1979), abbreviated as DAS:
- Pasch 1731: DAS, no. 2818, East Indiaman *Coxhoorn*, ship's captain *Gerrit Pik*, 1731 in Canton; Nationaal Archief, VOC, inv. nr. 5939: 11 Dec. 1730 - 7 August 1732, 19 months, 27 days, f. 4 *Jan van Bueren, Utrecht, 1e supercarga*, HFL 150 p.m., HFL 2985, f. 5 *Lucas Pasch, Stokholm, 2e supercarga*, HFL 120 p.m., HFL 2388;
 - Pasch 1733-1734: DAS, no. 2822, East Indiaman *Leiduin*, ship's captain *Jan de Haan*, 1733-1734 in Canton; Nationaal Archief, VOC, inv. no. 5970: f. 6, *Lucas Pasch, Stokholm, supercarga*; f. 7, *Jan de Haan (A), schipper*, fl. 1693-6-10;
 - Megander 1758-1759: DAS, nos. 3722 & 7550, East Indiaman *Renswoude*, ship's captain *Jan Zacharias Nauwman*, 1758-1759 in Canton; Nationaal Archief, VOC, inv. no. 6363: f. 2. *Martin Wil.m Hulle, Hamburg, 1e carga*, f. 3. *Fredrik Megander, Stockholm, 2e carga*, f. 4. *Johan Benedix Schartow, Maagdeburg, 3e carga, ...*; DAS, nos. 3716 & 7545, East Indiaman *Velsen*, ship's captain Marcus Tetting, 1758-1759 in Canton; Nationaal Archief, VOC inv. no. 6364, f. 1, *Michiel Graae, directeur, Copenhagen*, f. 1, *Marcus Tetting, Gesselen, capt.luit echtgenoot van Margaretha Staal, Amsterdam*, f. 2, *Egbertus Geniets, Amsterdam, carga*, f. 2, *Jan Stuart, Amsterdam, boekhouder*, f. 404, *F. Megander, carga, ...*

- Ref. 29. See e.g. Söderpalm 1999, pp. 80-89, see fig. 10 (Taube), fig. 11 (Tham), figs. 12-13 (Grill), fig. 20 (Gripsholm).
- Ref. 30. Kroes 2007, pp. 28, 201, 286-287, cat. nos. 115 & 201: Sichterman services 2B & 3.
- Ref. 31. Söderpalm 1999, p. 86.
- Ref. 32. Beurdeley 1982, 4th Edition, pp. 121-122, drawing printed on p. 121, fig. 84; Andrén 1965, pp. 165, fig. 7, pp. 176-178, fig. 8 & 9: Andrén also pointed to similarities with Precht's drawings and Grill porcelain; according to him Precht's drawings were in the Nationalmuseum Stockholm and dating from 1738; Wirgin 1998, pp. 127-128.
- Ref. 33. www.sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rutger_Axel_Sparre.
- Ref. 34. Munthe 1957, p. 224; Fataburen 1949, p. 73; Lagercrantz 1951, p. 93.
- Ref. 35. www.answers.com/topic/christian-precht.
- Ref. 36. wapedia.mobi/de/Jean_Eric_Rehn; www.invaluable.com/artist/rehn-jean-eric-61.
- Ref. 37. Wirgin 1998, p. 141, no. 148; Söderpalm 1999, pp. 86-87.
- Ref. 38. Roth 1965, pp. 18-20 (fig. 19-24), p. 34 (6 armorial services in the Göteborg Stadsmuseum); Gyllensvärd 1990, pp. 145, 150-151, 154, 157 (6 armorial services); Wirgin 1998, pp. 126, 138-141 (6 armorial and 2 monogrammed services).
- Ref. 39. Most important for this survey were the 14 papers of Cleive Hornstrand from Täby, Sweden. He made these in 2008 in Swedish with summarized translations in English. They have the following titles: C. Hornstrand, *Familjen Grills Ostindiska Porslin. Vapenservis i blåvitt. Vapenservis i underglasyrblått med trana. Vapenservis i underglasyrblått med dubbel tranor. Vapenservis med familie rose-emaļer och guld. Nyupptäkt Ostindisk porslinsservis med Grillska vapnet. Vapenservis med ströblommeor av Meissentyp i emaljfärger. Vapenservis med mangan-violetta rosor. Monogramservis med dekoration i underglasyrblått. Monogramservis med dekoration i rosa och guld. Monogramservis med dekoration i emaljfärger. Monogramservis med dekoration i mörkblått och rött guld.* C. Hornstrand, *Familjen Grills Meissen Porslin. Vapenservis i underglasyrblått med dubbel tranor* (Täby 2008).
- Ref. 40. Hornstrand 2008, *Vapenservis i blåvitt*, p. 3 and Summary, pp. 1-2.
- Ref. 41. Lagercrantz 1951, p. 92.
- Ref. 42. Hornstrand 2008, *Vapenservis i blåvitt*, Appendix with paper clipping from the *Svenska Dagbladet*, 1 April 1950.
- Ref. 43. See Gyllensvärd 1990, p. 145, fig. 302, p. 151 (octagonal platter, 1740-1750); Wirgin 1998, p. 138, first ill. and p. 139, no. 42 and Wirgin 1998, p. 140, no. 145: tureen, l. 24 or 28 cm, c. 1755.
- Ref. 44. Kroes 2008, pp. 43-45, p. 248: Loofs service, c. 1750-1753, p. 454: Crommelin service, c. 1765.
- Ref. 45. Sauce boat, l. 22 cm, Nordiska Museet, Wirgin 1998, p. 140, no. 145; bowl, 1740-1750 (1740-talet), Gyllensvärd 1990, p. 150, fig. 309 & p. 151; - plates: plate, Lagercrantz 1951, p. 97, ill. 3 & 4; plate, d. 24 cm, Göteborgs Stadsmuseum, inv. nr. GM 40615 & Roth 1965, p. 18, fig. 19; plate, d. 23.5 cm, c. 1755, Wirgin 1998, p. 140, no. 146 (BS 931); plate, d. 24.5 cm, Kasteel-Museum Sypesteyn, Loosdrecht, inv. no. 8352.
- Ref. 46. Kjellberg 1974, p. 242.
- Ref. 47. Compare the prices of the 112 part service for the Cape governor Swellengrebel of 67.5 taels or GBP 22.5 (1751) and the Peers service (1731) four times as big as Swellengrebel's for the amount of 228 taels or GBP 76; 1 tael is 1.35 piaster or GBP 0,33 (Kroes 2007, p. 48).
- Ref. 48. Hornstrand 2008, *Vapenservis in blåvitt*, p. 3 and Summary, pp. 1-2: based on Kjellberg 1974, p. 242.
- Ref. 49. Hornstrand 2008, *Vapenservis in blåvitt*, pp. 5-6 and Summary, p. 2.
- Ref. 50. Plate, c. 1755, illustrated on Hornstrand CD ROM 1 with plate and detail of arms van Grill crane (Wirgin 1998, p. 140);
- plates: three soup plates, ill. Lagercrantz 1951, p. 98, fig. 6; plate, d. 24.6 cm, Göteborgs Stadsmuseum, inv. no. GM 40617; plate, c. 1740-1750, Gyllensvärd 1990, p. 150, fig. 310, p. 151; - platters: oval platter, Roth 1965, p. 18, fig. 20; oval platter, l. 44 cm, National Museet Stockholm, NM 12/1866, ill. Wirgin 1998, p. 141, no. 147.
- Ref. 51. Hornstrand 2008, *Vapenservis i Underglasyrblått med Trana*, p. 1.
- Ref. 52. Compare to services like Van Reede 2A & 3 in Kroes 2007, cat. nos. 276 & 278; Temminck and Dane service in Kroes 2007, cat. no. 280; Van Hardenbroek 2 service in Kroes 2007, cat. no. 379.
- Ref. 53. Wirgin 1998, p. 140.
- Ref. 54. Hornstrand 2008, *Vapenservis i Underglasyrblått med Trana*, p. 1.
- Ref. 55. Roth 1965, p. 20; Söderpalm 1999, pp. 84, 86.
- Ref. 56. Hornstrand 2008, *Vapenservis i Underglasyrblått med Dubbeltranor*, p. 1; Olán 1923, p. 159.
- Ref. 57. Kroes 2007, pp. 24-25, 190-193, 195-198 & cat. nos. 106, 107, 108, 111, 112.

- Ref. 58. Wirgin 1998, p. 141: c. 1755-1760.
- Ref. 59. Wirgin 1998, p. 141, no. 148; Söderpalm 1999, pp. 86-87.
- Ref. 60. - Platters: platter, l. c. 28 cm and platter l. c. 35 cm, Collection Mrs. Märta Grill, Godegård, 1951, ill. Lagercrantz 1951, p. 99, ill. 8; platter, Stadsmuseum Göteborg, ill. Söderpalm 1999, pp. 84, fig. 13; - plates and dishes: six soup plates, Collection Mrs. Märta Grill, Godegård, 1951, ill. Lagercrantz 1951, p. 99, ill. 8; 2 dinner plates, ill. Howard, List 43, February 1998, nr. 22: Howard dates this c. 1735; plate, ill. Gyllensvärd 1990, p. 150, fig. 311 and p. 154; plate, d. 22,2 cm, National Museet NM 33/1952, ill. Wirgin 1998, p. 141, no. 148; - set of 275 pieces, see Hornstrand 2008, *Vapenservis i Underglasyrblått med Dubbeltranor*, p. 2 & Table.
- Ref. 61. Coffee cup with saucer, Göteborgs Stadsmuseum, inv. no. GM 18466:1:2, ill. Roth 1965, p. 20, fig. 24.
- Ref. 62. Hornstrand 2008, *Vapenservis i Underglasyrblått med Dubbeltranor*, Appendix, Table.
- Ref. 63. Dish, l. 42,5 cm, Brunn-Rasmussen, Auction 3/1993, lot 324; tureen, l. 38 cm, Bukowski Stockholm, Auction no. 538, 2005, lot 1371.
- Ref. 64. Hornstrand 2008, *Familjen Grills Meissen Porcelain*, pp. 1-2 & Appendices.
- Ref. 65. Email Cleive Hornstrand to Jochem Kroes, 4 September 2008.
- Ref. 66. See Kroes 2007, pp. 21, 25, 142-143 & cat. no. 48.
- Ref. 67. Söderpalm 1999, p. 86; the designs are printed in Beurdeley 1982, 4th Edition, pp. 121-122, fig. 84, together with the inscriptions to the right: '*Inventé et desiné par Christian Precht, bijoutier à Stockholm*', and to the left: '*fait et exécuté par le comte Axel Sparre, à son voyage aus Indes 1736*'.
- Ref. 68. Andrén 1965, p. 173; cup, d. 9. 1 cm, and saucer, d. 13.3 cm, ill. Andrén 1965, p. 169, fig. 1; large bowl & cup and saucer, ill. Wirgin 1998, pp. 138-139, 2nd fig.
- Ref. 69. See Kroes 2007, cat. nos. 249 & 251 (1755-1760), 254 (c. 1765).
- Ref. 70. See for a 1950 picture of the porcelain cupboard with this armorial service of Count Sigge Cronstadt 1950: Hornstrand 2008, *Vapenservis med familie rose ...*, Appendices KA 32.
- Ref. 71. Andrén 1965, pp. 167-168, 173-174: Andrén described three sets of 221 parts comprising three 'mönstertypen' or types: 3 tureens (1 ill., d. 23,5 cm, *mönstertyp A*, Andrén 1965, ill. 2), 1 small bowl, 18 larger and smaller plates, 81 flat plates (c. 23 cm), 30 soup plates (c. 22.5 cm), 19 other plates without size, 3 salts (1 ill. with vine decoration, *mönstertyp C*, Andren 1965, ill. 3) 2 oval dishes, 2 octagonal small dishes (pattipans) (1 ill. with vine, *mönstertyp C*, Andrén 1965, ill. 4), 2 tea pots, 18 tea cups and 13 saucers, 1 milk jug, h. 12.8 cm (ill. with vine, *mönstertyp C*, Andrén 1965, ill. 5), 1 coffee pot, 10 coffee cups and 17 saucers, provenance count Sigfrid (Sigge) Cronstedt (1969-1958), Swedish architect, purchased for the Nordisk Museet; in addition Andrén (1965, p. 173) found in a '*värderingsprotokoll*' (inventory) of Claes Grill from June 1765 the next services described: '*1 stor Bord-Service och 1 Thé-service med mera äckta och oäckta Porcellaine af diverse slag, til 5.500 dlr kmt*' (UB Uppsala, Westinska samlingen 357).
- Ref. 72. Andrén 1965, pp. 167-169; according to a news paper article of 5 June 1964 it was a service of 140 pieces: see Hornstrand 2008, *Vapenservis med familie rose ...*, Appendices KA 33.
- Ref. 73. Andrén 1965, p. 167; one tureen illustrated in Andrén 1965, ill. 2; plate from Count Sigge Cronstedt's collection, see Lagercrantz 1951, p. 96, ill. 5.
- Ref. 74. Kroes 2007, p. 43, e.g. cat. no. 121, Swellengrebel 3 service, 1751.
- Ref. 75. - Plates: plate, Göteborgs Stadsmuseum, inv. nr. GM 40615, ill. Roth 1965, p. 19, fig. 21 & Söderpalm 1999, p. 84, fig. 12; plate, d. 12 5/8 inch, Metropolitan Museum of Art, inv. no. 1971.149 (publ. Le Corbeiller 1974, no. 41); plate, Sotheby's New York, 30 January 1985, lot no. 270; plate, d. 22.9 cm, c. 1745, Chinese Porcelain Company New York, 16 April - 3 May 1997, lot no. 48 (formerly E.A. and J. Eckenhoff Collection, Washington D.C.); plate, d. 23.3 cm, c. 1745, New York, China Institute, 1973-1974 (publ. China Trade Porcelain 1974, cat. no. 42 (?)) & Howard & Ayers 1978, p. 447, no. 454); plate, Beurdeley 1982, 4th Edition, cat. no. 295 (Howard & Ayers 1978, p. 47); plate, Gyllensvärd 1990, p. 150, fig. 312, p. 151 & Gyllensvärd 1990, p. 154; plate, d. 23 cm, Wirgin 1998, p. 139, no. 143; plate, d. 22.9 cm, Christie's New York, Benjamin F. Edwards Collection, 20 January 2004, lot 213; large dish, d. 45 cm, Wirgin 1998, p. 138, 1st fig. & p. 139, no. 42.
- Ref. 76. Andrén 1965, pp. 167-169 describes this set as: 1 coffee pot, 2 tea pot stands or pattipans with d. 13.6 cm (Andrén 1965, ill. 3), 1 milk jug of h. 12.8 cm (Andrén 1965, ill. 5), 18 tea cups and 13 saucers, 10 coffee cups and 17 saucers; see also Wirgin 1998, pp. 138-139, 1st ill., tea caddy & 2nd. ill., milk jug.
- Ref. 77. Plate, d. 22.4 cm, Göteborgs Stadsmuseum, inv. nr. GM 40614.
- Ref. 78. Plate, Bukowski Stockholm, Autumn 2008, lot 2011; email from Cleive Hornstrand to Jochem Kroes, 28 January 2009.
- Ref. 79. plate, Bukowski Stockholm, Autumn 2008, lot 2012; email from Cleive Hornstrand to Jochem Kroes, 28 January 2009.

- Ref. 80. Andrén 1965, p. 169; Howard & Ayers 1978, p. 447, no. 454; Wirgin 1998, p. 139; Gyllensvård 1990, p. 154.
- Ref. 81. For the tureen, see Kroes 2007, p. 43, e.g. cat. no. 121, Swellengrebel 3 service, 1751; for the coffee pot in Meissen style, see Kroes 2007, cat. nos. 249 & 251 (1755-1760), 254 (c. 1765).
- Ref. 82. Van Eeghen 1970, p. 66.
- Ref. 83. Email from Cleive Hornstrand to Jochem Kroes, 15 March 2009.
- Ref. 84. Kroes 2007, p. 44 & cat. nos. 276 (Van Reede 2A), 280 (Temminck-Dane) & 379 (Van Hardenbroek 2); see also Kroes 2007, p. 91, ill. no. LVII, cat. no. 276.
- Ref. 85. Kroes 2007, p. 60; see also Hornstrand 2008, *Nyupptäkt Ostindisk porslinservis med Grillska vapnet*.
- Ref. 86. Fred(e)rik Megander (1727-) from Stockholm lived in Amsterdam in 1762. He was as supercargo in VOC service in China from 1757 to 1760. In 1760 he was active in Brussel where he had a salt and soap factory. In 1784 he planned to build a salt refinery in Stockholm. He was the son of Christopher Emanuel and Anna Elisabeth Lohman. Fredrik married Marie-Theresia Pletineck or Pläntenckz and they got three children: Adam (1767), Eva Sofia (1767) and Maria Kristina (1770) (Olga Dahl, *Göteborgs tomtägare 1637-1807*, in [www.gbg.tomter.se/Rote_1/ ... / Första Roten nr. 33-34](http://www.gbg.tomter.se/Rote_1/.../Första_Roten_nr_33-34); [www.aforum.genealogi.se/discus/messages/ ... / superkargör](http://www.aforum.genealogi.se/discus/messages/.../superkargör); www.vocopvarenden.nationaalarchief.nl).
- Ref. 87. Hornstrand 2008, *Nyupptäkt Ostindisk porslinservis med Grillska vapnet*.
- Ref. 88. Kroes 2007, p. 26.
- Ref. 89. Andrén 1965, pp. 171, 172, 174, figs. 3-4 & 5.
- Ref. 90. About the salts in the Nordisk Museet, see Andrén 1965, p. 167, ill. 3 & ill. 4 (salt l. 8 cm); about the New York salts, see Chinese Porcelain Company New York, 16 April - 3 May 1997, lot 50.
- Ref. 91. For a platter, see Roth 1965, p. 20, fig. 23; a large dish, d. 37 cm, two wine coolers, 30 cm, an octagonal dish with scalloped rim, a dinner plate and a saucer dish with an extra G in gold, see Hornstrand, *Vapenservis med ströblommeor av Meissentyp i emaljfärger*, Appendices.
- Ref. 92. For a rococo tureen with plate or stand, see Lagercrantz 1951, p. 98, ill. 7; a similar tureen with oval stand (l. 39.6 cm) was put up for auction at Sotheby's London, 2 November 1982, lot no. 116.
- Ref. 93. For similar shapes, see Kroes 2007, p. 44 & cat. nos. 276 (Van Reede 2A), 280 (Temminck-Dane), 281 (Van der Burch 1) & 379 (Van Hardenbroek 2); see also Kroes 2007, p. 91, ill. no. LVII, cat. no. 276.
- Ref. 94. Hornstrand 2008, *Vapenservis med ströblommeor av Meissentyp i emaljfärger*, p. 2.
- Ref. 95. Photocopy from C. Hornstrand, Unknown literature, p. 11, no. 14.
- Ref. 96. Hornstrand 2008, *Vapenservis med ströblommeor av Meissentyp i emaljfärger*, p. 1 & 2: correspondence from Karl Ankarswård to Von Hofsten family, 1953.
- Ref. 97. Hornstrand 2008, *Vapenservis med ströblommor av Meissentyp i emaljfärger*, Appendix with letter from Abraham Grill to Louisa Ulrica Grill-Lüning, Lannafors dd 10 April 1800.
- Ref. 98. Hornstrand 2008, *Vapenservis med ströblommor av Meissentyp i emaljfärger*, p. 2: '... en sten porslinservis med Grillska Wapen bestående aff 18 dousin flata och diupa tabrikar, 40 fat större och mindre, 18 carotter, 8 sausskålar, 4 terriner. /284 delar/ ... alltsammans för RD 333:16 ...'. In fact this sum must be 286 pieces!
- Ref. 99. Hornstrand 2008, *Vapenservis med mangan-violetta rosor*, Appendices.
- Ref. 100. Van Eeghen 1970, pp. 65-66, ill. on p. 65.
- Ref. 101. Kroes 2007, cat. nos. 249 & 251 (1755-1760), 254 (c. 1765).
- Ref. 102. For a tea cup and saucer, Roth 1965, p. 19, fig. 22 (he dates it c. 1770); a rectangular tea caddy, h. 13 cm, Sotheby's Amsterdam, 22 October 1996, lot no. 290; a rectangular tea caddy, h. 12.7 cm, Chinese Porcelain Company New York, 16 April - 3 May 1997, lot 49.
- Ref. 103. Gyllensvård 1990, p. 157.
- Ref. 104. Kroes 2007, cat. no. 353: Feriet service, c. 1760-1764.
- Ref. 105. Hornstrand 2008, *Vapenservis med ströblommeor av Meissentyp i emaljfärger*, p. 1: correspondence from Karl Ankarswård to the Von Hofsten family, 1953; Hornstrand 2008, *Vapenservis med mangan-violetta rosor*, p. 1 & 2.
- Ref. 106. Hornstrand 2008, *Monogramservis med dekoration i underglasyrblått*.
- Ref. 107. For a pair of tea cups and saucers and a slop bowl, Ellen Thollander Collection, Stockholm, 1951, see Lagercrantz 1951, p. 103, fig. 10; for the milk jug, see Kroes 2007, cat. no. 340 (c.1755-1765), cat. no. 261 (c. 1765); the same type milk jug decorated in grisaille with the arms of the Dutch city of Kampen and the date 1767, see Jörg 1991-1992, p. 435, fig. 11.
- Ref. 108. Kroes 2007, pp. 33-34, 375-380, cat. nos. 293-297.

- Ref. 109. Kjellberg 1974, pp. 136, 232+1; Hornstrand 2008, *Monogramservis med dekoration i underglasyrblått*, Appendices.
- Ref. 110. Kjellberg 1974, pp. 166, 205; Hornstrand 2008, *Monogramservis med dekoration i underglasyrblått*, p. 1.
- Ref. 111. Hornstrand 2008, *Monogramservis med dekoration i rosa och guld*, Appendix.
- Ref. 112. Hornstrand 2008, *Vapenservis med ströblommeer av Meissentyp i emaljfärger*, p. 1.
- Ref. 113. Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie, Family File Grill (KNGGW), Table 3.
- Ref. 114. Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie, Family File Grill (KNGGW), Table 8 & 13.
- Ref. 115. Hornstrand 2008, *Monogramservis med dekoration i rosa och guld*, p. 1.
- Ref. 116. Hornstrand 2008, *Monogramservis med dekoration i emaljfärger*, p. 1 & Appendices.
- Ref. 117. Kroes 2007, cat. no. 398: Pook van Baggen service, c. 1786.
- Ref. 118. Kjellberg 1974, pp. 110-113.
- Ref. 119. Hornstrand 2008, *Monogramservis med dekoration i emaljfärger*, p. 1 & Appendices.
- Ref. 120. Hornstrand 2008, *Monogramservis med dekoration i emaljfärger*, Appendix: *Bokomslag* (dust jacket), 40 x 70 cm, 1760s.
- Ref. 121. Lagercrantz 1951, p. 100, fig. 9.
- Ref. 122. Hornstrand 2008, *Monogramservis med dekoration i mörkblått och rött guld*, p. 1.
- Ref. 123. The earliest examples of this style date from c. 1767 as the tea and coffee set shows being made for the Dutch city of Kampen and dated 1767, see Jörg 1991-1992, p. 435, fig. 11.
- Ref. 124. www.ub.gu.se/samlingar/handskrift/ostindie/ ... /Jacob Grill Junior (3rd assistant on the East Indiaman *Gustaf Adolph*, 1797); in the Grill genealogy in Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie, Family File Grill (KNGGW), Table 3, Jacob was called 'supercargo'.
- Ref. 125. Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie, Family File Grill (KNGGW), Table 3.
- Ref. 126. 'Grill', in *Svenska Släktkalendern* 10 (1930) 313-319; Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie, Family File Grill (KNGGW).
- Ref. 127. Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie, Muschart Collection 59H: Seals d.d. 1705, 1708 of Anthoni Grill (1664-1727) as 'commissaris' of the VOC directors in Amsterdam.
- Ref. 128. Söderpalm 1999, p. 86.
- Ref. 129. Müller 2002, pp. 274-292, in particular 283-286.
- Ref. 130. Kjellberg 1974, p. 165; Söderpalm 1999, p. 86: 1753.
- Ref. 131. Kjellberg 1974, p. 166
- Ref. 132. Kjellberg 1974, p. 166: from 1773 till his death in 1781.
- Ref. 133. www.ub.gu.se/samlingar/handskrift/ostindie/.../skeppen Gustaf Adolph.
- Ref. 134. Kjellberg 1974, p. 182.
- Ref. 135. Kjellberg 1974, pp. 179, 181, 205: 1757-1758, 1760-1761, 1763-1764 & 1766-1769.
- Ref. 136. Müller 2002, p. 287.
- Ref. 137. Müller 2008, pp. 125-146, in particular 130-133.
- Ref. 138. Jean Abraham Grill was third supercargo on the East Indiaman *Prins Friederic Adolph* being in Canton in 1761 (Kjellberg 1974, p. 203), second or fifth supercargo on the *Stockholms Slott* voyaging to and from Canton in the period from February 1762 till August 1763 (Kjellberg 1974, p. 180 (5th) & p. 203 (2nd)), second supercargo on *Stockholms Slott* voyaging to and from Canton from 28 December 1765 till August 1767 (Kjellberg 1974, p. 196+2 & p. 203), as first supercargo on the *Cron Prins Gustaf* voyaging to and from Canton from 19 December 1767 till 24 June 1769 (Kjellberg 1974, pp. 181 & 203).
- Ref. 139. See also Van Dyke 2005, pp. 152, 155-156.
- Ref. 140. Van Dyke 2005, pp. 155-156: Table 10, Balance of Accounts of Jean Abraham Grill and Jacob Hahr, 1768-1769.
- Ref. 141. Müller 2008, pp. 134-137.
- Ref. 142. Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie, Family File Grill (KNGGW), Tables 2, 4, 20 & 22.
- Ref. 143. Kjellberg 1974, p. 166.
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- Ref. 145. Andrén 1965, pp. 167-169, 173.
- Ref. 146. Kroes 2007, p. 12.

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