

THE TCC PAUL AND GLADYS RICHARDS 2023-2024 GRANT REPORT

“Historical British transfer printed tiles, flat and round ware and their legacy in public and private collections in present day India”

by

Radhika Vaidyanathan

Introduction

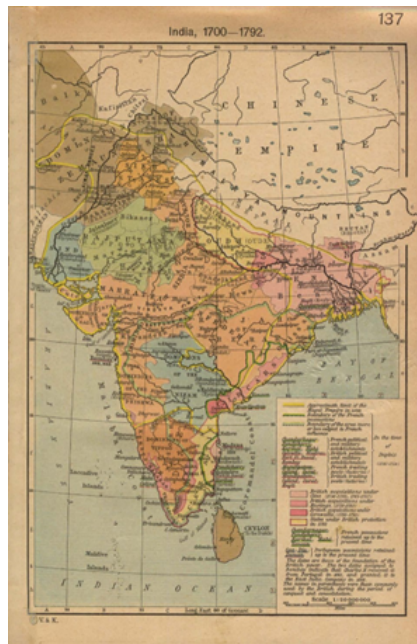
The period between the 18th and 20th centuries witnessed the rise and fall of the British empire. This phenomenon along with the industrial revolution and rampant trade between the British Isles and British colonies, distributed industrially manufactured goods to various corners of the world. British technological innovation and art movements changed the cultural, linguistic, religious and architectural landscape; modes of transport and material culture of British colonies worldwide.



Architecture in various parts of India dating to the British colonial period. L to R: Bangalore palace (1865 -76) Tudor revival style designed – J Garrett, Karnataka (India); Napier museum (1874 – 80) architect - Robert Chisholm, Trivandrum (India); St. Georges Cathedral (1815) designed - J.L Caldwell, Chennai (India); Metcalfe Hall (1840 -44) designed – C.K. Robinson, Kolkata (India). photos : author

British India, one of these colonies, was the recipient of industrially produced British goods, some of which affected the local economy and some which didn't. Textile imports undermined the indigenous artisanal textile industry in the Indian subcontinent. Other imports, such as ceramics - in the form of glazed tableware, sanitary ware and decorative artefacts – did not undermine any traditional industry as the indigenously produced clay artefacts were unglazed terracotta objects, utensils and architectural ceramics. Imported ceramics were not in competition with indigenously made clay artefacts. Industrially produced ceramic goods of high aesthetic standards were exported from factories in Britain in large numbers to worldwide destinations. My interest in documenting historical British ceramics started with tiles and architectural ceramics still extant in the Indian subcontinent. Additionally, porcelain, stoneware and earthenware tableware were discovered in the locales visited during the tile project I had undertaken. I encountered British transferware during this project and a subsequent project documenting the ceramic material culture of mercantile communities in South and Southeast Asia. Jaap Otte helped me identify some transferware discovered during this project and introduced the TCC website to me where I found that a grant was available for the study and documentation of British transferware - The TCC Paul and Gladys Richards research grant. I applied for this grant as I thought that this would be a valuable resource in

pursuing an understanding of the extent of ceramic exports to British India and their legacy in the present.



India 1700-1792

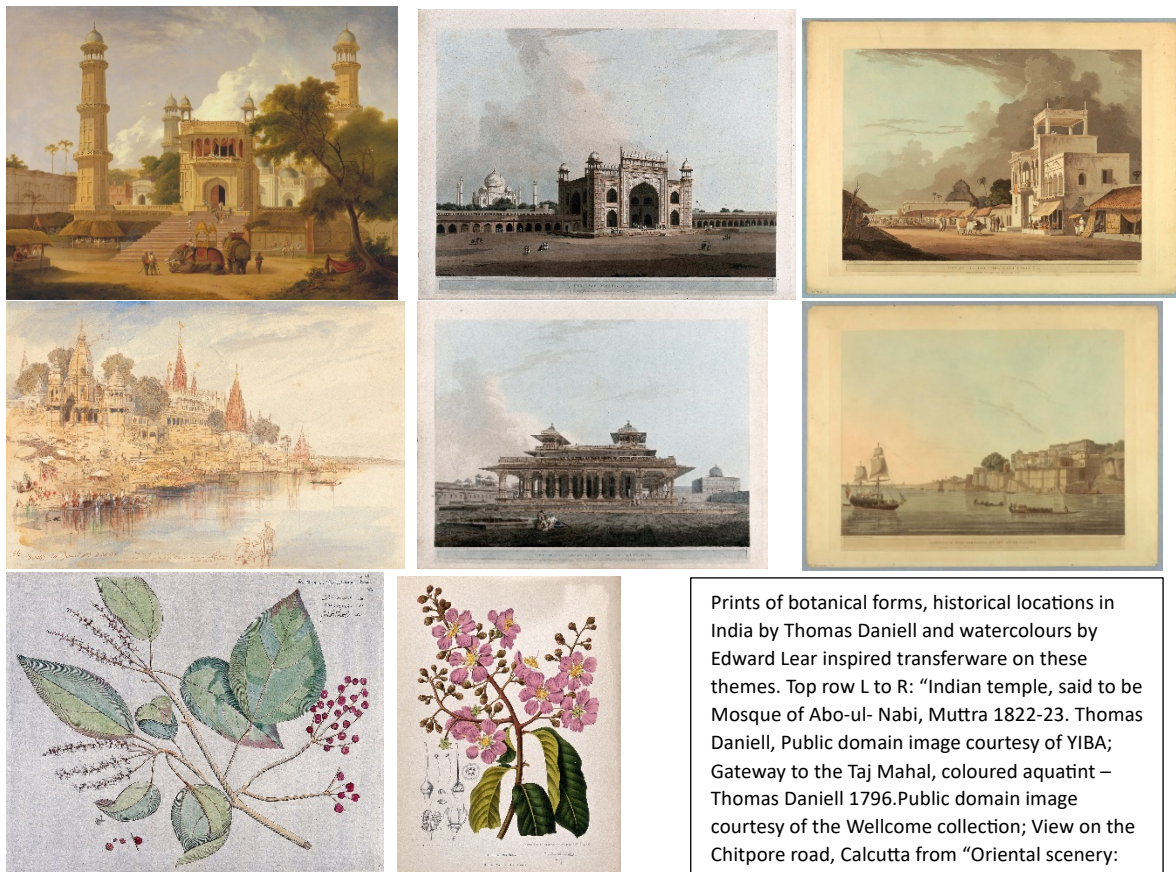
From "The Historical Atlas" by William R. Shepherd 1923;
University of Texas, Perry Castaneda Library map Collection,
India Maps. maps.lib.utexas.edu/maps/india.html

This map shows the Indian subcontinent divided into many princely states before the arrival of European and British colonial powers.

The TCC Paul and Gladys Richards research grant 2023 – 2024 enabled me to continue my study of colonial period artefacts found in India focusing on British transferware this time. Before this project, British and Portuguese decorative tiles; architectural ceramics; imported pottery and porcelain found in various locations in the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia, dating to the period between the 18th and 20th centuries, were explored.ⁱ During these projects I discovered transferware from various countries in museums, hotels, antique shops and residencies of mercantile communities. This whetted my curiosity for transferware patterns, the processes involved and the export trade in ceramics from the British Isles to locations all over India. The time frame for the period when factories in the British Isles were producing large quantities of transfer printed ceramics coincides with British East India Company rule and later the British government in the Indian subcontinent. India, during this period, was characterized by British administration and settlements in the major cities, hill stations and ports bordering the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Maritime trade during the "Age of Sail" was characterized by frequent shipwrecks and arduous journeys. Trade with Europe, East Africa and the British Isles was facilitated by the opening of the Suez canal and steamships. A variety of goods moved between continents bringing the latest fashions from faraway places, ceramic artefacts being amongst them.ⁱⁱ British administrators; Company and country traders; clergymen; Indian and foreign merchants; and travelers acquired British ceramic goods from many sources. Dealers in imported crockery (Rehimtullah Laljee; Alibhai Veljee, Nova Goa and Osler Designers Calcutta) were also sources for these artefacts. Some of the transfer printed ceramic artefacts from earlier research projects are from Holland, Japan, France and the British Isles. Ceramic factories in (Tunstall, Hanley, Burslem and Bristol) were a phenomenon in the period between the 18th & 20th centuries. Industrially produced decorative ceramics of high quality were exported to far flung corners of the world. Porcelain and earthenware exports to British India in 1868 from North Staffordshire potteries amounted to £ 41,352 (£ 3,900,000 in 2010 terms).ⁱⁱⁱ Potteries were also exporting to Hanse towns^{iv}, France Australia, Brazil. British North America and other countries in 1868. Industrial processes facilitated the mass production of transfer printed ware supported by skilled crafts persons and copper engravers who created patterns for domestic and international markets. Etchings on copper plates which were either drawn or inspired by prints of monuments and

landscapes created a repertoire of designs, versions of which were made by various factories and studio potters not only in England and Scotland but also in Holland, France and Japan. . Chinoiserie recreated luxury Chinese porcelain patterns on earthenware which was affordable for larger numbers of people. I discovered many of these patterned artefacts during the course of this project. Manufacturers and patterns were identified through the TCC database and internet auction websites such as eBay. I have tried my best to identify patterns although some remain unidentified.

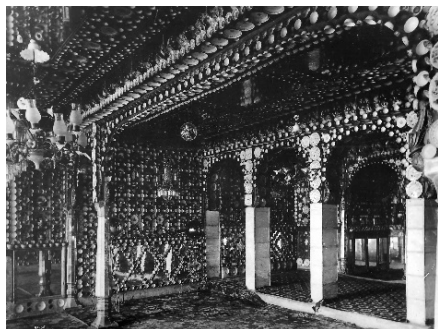
Various resources were consulted to gain an understanding of the processes involved in the making of transferware from copper engraved plates to the fired end product. The transition of etchings and engravings of landscapes, monuments and botanical motifs into transfer prints is an inspiring process. Contemporary ceramic artists who incorporate transfer printed imagery in their work were discovered through this project. Floral and botanical motifs; India prints depicting sporting and hunting scenes; monuments and landscapes were found. Chinoiserie; British and European landscapes in blue, black, brown, grey, red, green and printed/colored transferware were found in many places. It wasn't always possible to handle the artefacts which were on walls and in cabinets in museums, residences and antique shops although some of the owners allowed me to examine them closely^v in various locations. The transferware inspired by India prints, Chinoiserie, landscapes and botanical forms were particularly interesting and I was hoping to find more of these. The few which I did find were in good condition. Many of the findings were identified with manufacturers in Staffordshire. Manufacturers from various other locations were also found.



Prints of botanical forms, historical locations in India by Thomas Daniell and watercolours by Edward Lear inspired transferware on these themes. Top row L to R: "Indian temple, said to be Mosque of Abo-ul- Nabi, Muttra 1822-23. Thomas Daniell, Public domain image courtesy of YIBA; Gateway to the Taj Mahal, coloured aquatint – Thomas Daniell 1796. Public domain image courtesy of the Wellcome collection; View on the Chitpore road, Calcutta from "Oriental scenery: 24 views in Hindosthan" Thomas Daniell 1800s.

public domain image courtesy of Cooper Hewitt Museum. 2nd row L to R : View of Benaras, Watercolour- Edward Lear 1873. Public domain image courtesy of YIBA; Pavillion in the fort of Allahabad, Coloured aquatint – Thomas Daniell, public domain image courtesy of YIBA; Ramnugur, near Benaras, on the river Ganges, from "Oriental scenery: 24 views in Hindosthan" Thomas Daniell 1800s' 3rd row L to R: Kamala – a species of Mallotus, colored line engraving 1685; Pride of India queen flower, chromolithograph, Berthe van Nooten, Pierre Joseph Depanne meker 1885. Both public domain images courtesy of: the Wellcome collection

transferware across India emerged. In the previous projects pottery and porcelain which had been in the possession of the East India Company and the Nawab of Carnatic (Arcot) in the Fort Museum(Chennai, Tamil Nadu) were identified. Transferware platters, bowls and jugs were found. There were shards from shipwrecks at the Tranquebar Maritime Museum (Tharangambadi, Tamil Nadu) (Fig) and transfer printed ware in antique shops and mercantile residences in Tamil Nadu. I decided to concentrate on museums, antique shops, mercantile residences and individual collections, adding palaces and forts for this project. Somewhat late in this project research on porcelain rooms (chini khana)^{vi} in Indian forts and palaces was pointed out to me. These are Junagadh fort(Bikaner), Fateh Niwas palace (Udaipur), Dungarpur and the Dewan Deodi chini khana which was in the palace of the Salar Jungs (Hyderabad) which has since burnt down. Porcelain rooms used ceramic plates, bowls and other forms to tile walls and ceilings of rooms which had a special purpose such as those for the king to grant an audience to his subjects. The chini khana in the palace of the Salar Jungs was embellished with ceramics from British, European and Chinese sources as seen from an image of the chini khana (Fig) Travel was planned to state capitals and ports which looked promising, as well as other potentially useful locations. My background in ceramic industrial design was useful in understanding the various processes involved in the manufacture of transferware. I looked forward to finding British clay on Indian soil.



Above left: *Dewan deodi chini khana* in the palace of the *Salar Jungs*(Hyderabad, Telengana state)Image courtesy: The Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad (Telengana, India)Above right: Transferware and other plates at the Russells Exchange, Kolkata. Image courtesy : Russells Exchange. Below both images: Printed transferware and painted plates at the Dhenkanal Palace (Odisha) Image courtesy: Singhdeo Meenal Kumari, Dhenkanal Palace



Locations chosen for this project

A state wise listing of locations to visit from my base in Mysore (Karnataka) was my plan. In each of these places, palaces, museums, antique shops and individual collections were sourced. A historical presence of the British was also a criterion for the choice of locations. Travel to these locations formed the initial period of 6 months of project time, the rest of the project time was used to examine my findings and identify manufacturers and patterns. A large number of the manufacturers are from Staffordshire and Bristol (England), along with some Scottish potteries. The locations travelled to include Kochi (Kerala); Chandor & Benaulim (Goa); Bangalore (Karnataka); Kolkata (West Bengal); Dhenkanal (Odisha); Patna (Bihar); Jodhpur (Rajasthan); Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh); and Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh). Some locations yielded more results than others. The findings are arranged location wise according to the nature of the institution in which were found – residences both private and public, museums and antique shops. The Fort Museum (Chennai) and Tharangambadi (Tranquebar) from an earlier project yielded British and Dutch transfer printed ware. Additionally British, European and Chinese sherds which wash up on the shoreline in Tharangambadi have been discovered by fishermen. Details of all findings have been listed at the end of this report

Chennai

The Fort museum in Chennai is located in Fort St. George which was built in 1664 by the British East India Company. Housed in what used to be the office of the Madras Bank which was built in 1795. British transfer printed platters, plates and jugs in the Fort Museum were in the possession of the British East India company and the Nawab of Arcot. Worcester porcelain made for the Company and the Nawab were also found. The patterns found include “Tyrolean” (Staffordshire), Enoch Woods English scenery “England” and floral patterns.

Tranquebar



Top L to R: Transferware sherds discovered in Tranquebar. Left and right: Chinese and transferware sherds. Image courtesy: Tranquebar Maritime Museum (Tranquebar - coastal town Tamil Nadu)



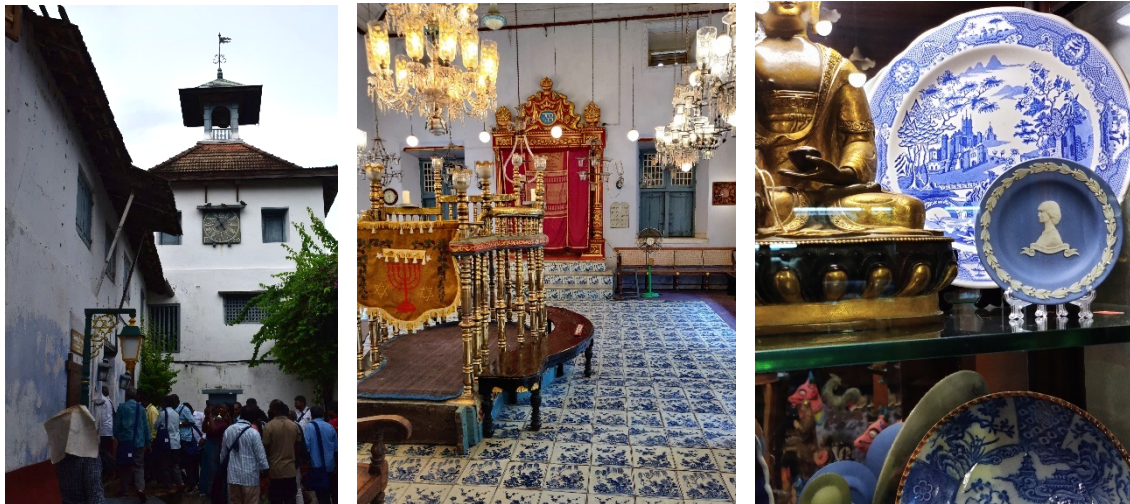
Transfer printed plates from England and Holland were discovered in the dining room of the “Neemrana’s Bungalow on the Beach” hotel in Tranquebar, which was a Danish settlement before the British moved in. Patterns discovered include Willow (G. F Bowers Tunstall & Olde Alton ware England), Pekin (Pountneys, Bristol), Tower (Copeland Spode), “Kim ki Soah” (W & T Adams, Tunstall), flow blue Corinthian plate (Cauldon), Paddijhalm and Toko (Petrus Ragout, Holland). The

Tranquebar Maritime museum has a collection of sherds and other forms the patterns on which include Victoria, Hybrid, Oxford (Johnson Bros) amongst others.

Karnataka - Mysore and Bangalore

Mysore was the capital of Mysore state before Bangalore became the capital of Karnataka. Jagan Mohana palace, a museum in the heart of the city of Mysore has a collection of painted pottery and porcelain from China, Japan, Europe and British sources. A 1900- 1920s J & G Meakin "Elizabethan Bangalore was a cantonment city in British India. Balaji Antiques in Bangalore yielded a Flow blue willow platter from Ashworth Bros (Hanley). Black printed and colored Crown Ducal (A.G Richardson & Co, Tunstall, Staffordshire) "Charming England." Unidentified patterns were also found.

Kerala - Kochi



Above L to R: Exterior of Paradesi Synagogue, Mattancherry, Fort Kochi (India); Interior of Paradesi Synagogue with Chinese floor tiles; Crafters antique shop, Mattancherry Fort Kochi. Image courtesy: Paradesi Synagogue, Fort Kochi. Photos: author

Kochi is a port city in Kerala state which has seen settlements of traders and colonizers from Arab countries, Portugal, and the British Isles. Mattancherry was home to a large number of Jewish merchants and immigrants who settled around the Paradesi Synagogue located in Fort Kochi. Antique shops in this area such as Heritage Arts and Crafters are a very good resource well known in the area. They stock a large number of artefacts in various materials as well as ceramics in various clay bodies including British transferware. Many variations of Chinoiserie willow patterns; floral motifs; landscape and others were discovered. These include bowls, platters and plates "Wild Rose" (Maastricht version); "Indian Tree" (Johnson Bros); "Military Sketches"; "Gothic Castle" (Spode); Royal Watteau Doulton (Burslem, England); "Cochin" (Hanley); Advertising plate (James Green & Nephews, London); Maastricht Petrous Ragout and Société Ceramique bowls; platters and plates. Some were recent editions and a few were antiques. A visit to the Tripunithura palace museum yielded Chinese porcelain and decorative tiles but not transferware.

Goa

Although Goa was a colony of the Portuguese in India, the British occupied Goa between 1812 and 1815. Goa's trade with Macao was carried out through a barter system, which filled the homes of Goan merchants, administrators and civilians with Chinese export porcelain. Indian iron ore for Chinese porcelain. Many heritage homes are still prevalent in different parts of Goa. In Chandor

(Goa) are located three heritage Portuguese style residences. These are the Menezes Braganca House, the Figueiredo House and the Fernandes House. Built in the 17th C the Menezes Braganca House is the ancestral home of the Menezes Braganca family housing roomfuls of Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese and British ceramics. Decorative tiles and mosaics line the floors. Luis de Menezes Braganca was a journalist renowned for his role in Goa's independence movement^{vii}. " Village Church" plate and "India" patterned food warmer were found. Built in 1590 the Figueiredo House houses a vast collection of Chinese and Portuguese antiques. Tureens and plates were found in the Menezes Braganca House and the Figueiredo House. Ancestors of the Figueiredo de Albuquerque family were iron ore traders with Macao.^{viii}



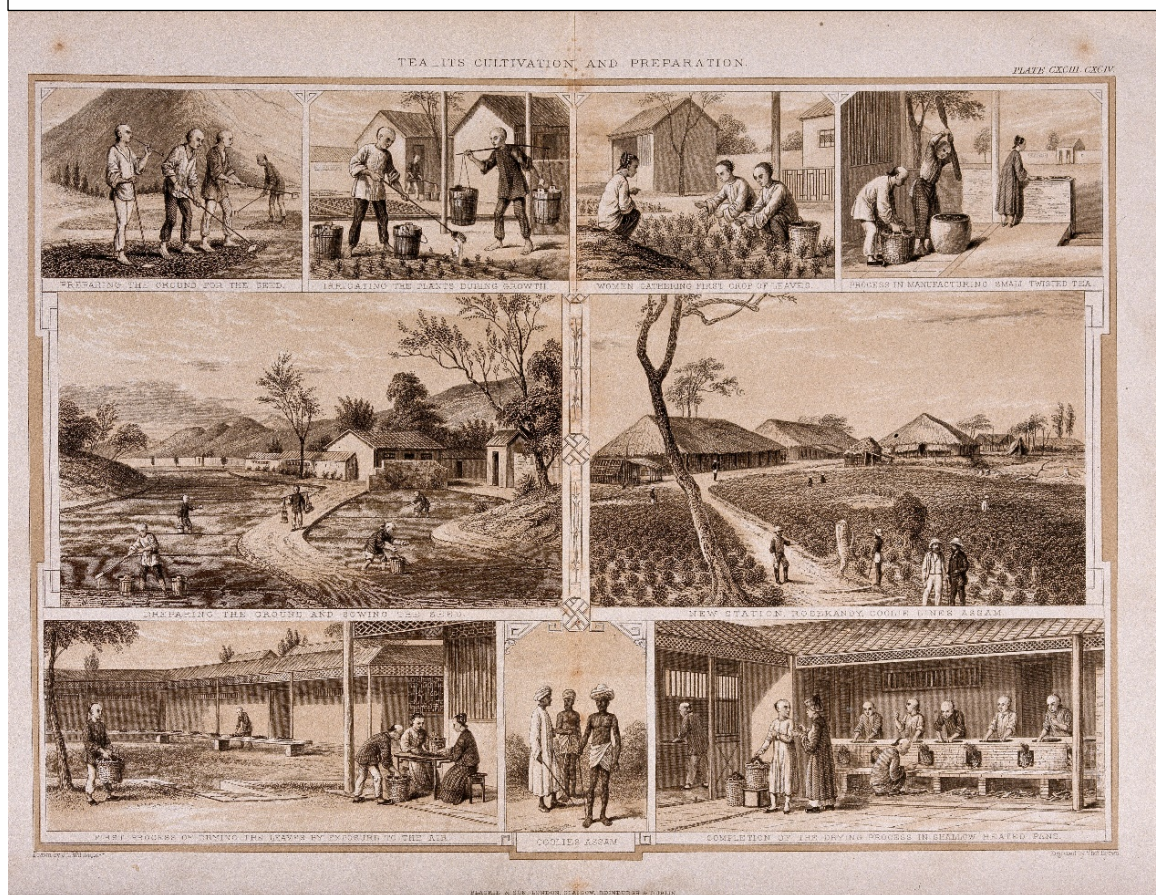
Top row A view of the Menezes Braganza House, Benaulim, Goa (India). Bottom row L to R: Plaque near entrance of Menezes Braganza House; Interior of Menezes Braganza House; an "India" pattern food warmer in the collection of the Menezes Braganza House. Image courtesy: Yvonne Braganza. Photos : author

The 500-year-old Fernandes House yielded Chinese porcelain and transfer printed ceramics. Some of the patterns discovered include transfer printed tile (A.M Ltd England ca.1900), Spode "Filigree" plate ca. 1825; "Rustic" pattern wash jug; and some unidentified patterns (N.H.P, England). In Renuka Bariya's collection, brown Bishop and Stonier "Cornucopia" casserole, blue Johnson Bros milk jug, "Empress" pattern oval plate, Spode platter with motifs were discovered. The Goa Chitra Museum (Benaulim) had teapots and jugs with floral patterns.

Tamil Nadu - Coonoor and Ooty



Above left: View of Coonoor town; Right: Tea gardens; Below: "Tea cultivation and preparation on an Indian plantation", 1850 Engraving - T Brown. Image courtesy: Public domain image courtesy of the Wellcome collection (London, UK). Photos above: author



During the hot summers in British India, the cooler climes of the Nilgiris hills in Tamil Nadu attracted British administrators, clergy, convalescent soldiers, tea planters and the British army. The Madras Regiment Centre Museum (Wellington) has British army memorabilia which includes Chinese porcelain made specially for them with MRC insignia. Transfer printed ware found in antique shops, hotels and restaurants.^{ix} They include "Kyiteseya" (Johnson Bros); "Montevideo" (J & G Meakin Hanley); "Sunshine" & floral dinner sets (J & G Meakin); "Daisy" (The Pearson pottery Co Ltd Hanley); Tancrede (George Jones & sons). At the 180 Mclver restaurant were found aesthetic pattern plates, Bleu (Alfred Meakin) & Baker & Co Ltd dinner plates. The YWCA Coonoor which is housed in a

heritage structure has vintage Indian transferware on teapots and jugs on display. A blue bordered “Haverhill” platter (Johnson Bros) and Minton platters were found at Lymond House in Ooty along with recent versions of Spode plates. The YWCA Anandagiri, housed in a brewery dating to the British period, yielded Doulton cake stands and plates; “Aramis” (E.F B & sons) cake stands; “Pendant” bowl with handle (F.W & Co) ; and another unidentified pattern. J & G Meakin “Sol” sauce boats and other forms were also found there.

West Bengal - Kolkata

Bengali merchants prospered in British India and built palatial mansions “Rajbari’s” (high-status persons) both in the city of Kolkata and in the countryside. Many of these Rajbari’s have been emptied of artefacts and serve as venues for weddings and cultural events. Some artefacts seem to have been donated to the Kolkata Municipal Corporation* Antique shops yielded the maximum number of artefacts which were mostly plates and Platters They. include Pratt ware; J & G Meakin platters; Spode “Meadow” platter; An advertising plate (Burton on Trent, Staffordshire); Etruria Wedgewood “Grosvenor” “Chinese Rose (Copeland Spode), J & G Meakin), “A rural scene” (F & R Pratt) were found at Russell’s Exchange, the oldest antique store in Kolkata. At Konark Collectables were found R C & Co “Mogul” pattern”; Pink “Tarallo Bagus” (J & M P Bell & co Glasgow); J T Close and Lard platters.

Odisha - Dhenkanal

Dhenkanal palace is the ancestral home of the former rajahs of Dhenkanal (Odisha). Parliamentarian and former minister in the union government Raja Kamakhya Prasad Singh Deo and his family reside here occasionally.^{xi} The two dining rooms of the palace have painted and printed plates in many sizes and various locations displayed on the walls and in cabinets. British transfer ware patterns identified include Willow (Etruria, Wedgewood); “Valdivia” pattern (semi porcelain Wood & sons); “Pekin” (Pountneys Bristol); “Real Old Willow” (Booths); “Oriental” pattern (W Adams & sons, J T Close Stoke on Trent); “Almonds” (George Jones & sons); “Sunshine” and “Summer Garden” pattern (J& G Meakin); “Japanese” pattern; maker unknown (TCC database Japanese #04); “Indian Tree” ; “The Capitol at Washington Historic America” (Johnson & Bros); “Roma” W T Copeland & sons; “Chelsea” ASR Bird plate; some unidentified patterns and other French and Dutch transfer printed ware.



Above: Façade of Dhenkanal Palace, Dhenkanal, Odisha (India). Right inset: Plates in the Palace dining room. Image courtesy : Meenal Kumari, Dhenkanal Palace. Photos: author

Bihar - Patna

Aditya Jalan's personal collection in Patna yielded small Adams & Co "Landscape" plates; "Old Britain Castles" (Johnson Bros) plate and an unmarked "willow" plate. Hunting scenes platter "Shooting a leopard" (Spode); "Native scenery" pattern (Pratt ware pottery Royal Cauldon); "Gothic" flow blue platter (T S & Co); S XIX Cyrene series (W Adams & sons); "British Cattle" and three variations of "Willow" patterns were found at the residence of Safder Ali Khan.

Rajasthan - Jodhpur

The Umaid Bhavan Palace Museum in Jodhpur yielded a few printed oil lamp bases. An interesting find was a clock embedded in the center of a blue willow pattern porcelain plate with a stand. Antique shop RACH had blue "Cuba" pattern (Pountneys Bristol) and blue "Paris" patterned plates.

Uttar Pradesh – Allahabad (Prayagraj)

The Allahabad Museum has several transfer printed platters in their decorative arts section. The patterns discovered were blue "Gate of a mosque built by Hafiz Ramut Pillibeat, maker unknown (TCC DB pattern 1370); blue "Shooting at the edge of a jungle" Indian sporting series maker unknown (TCC DB 18170); blue "Wild Rose" (TCC DB 18115) and an unidentified green pastoral scene. A new version of "Italian" was found in a private residence. ^{xii}

Madhya Pradesh - Gwalior

The Jai Vilas Palace Museum in Gwalior yielded sanitary ware (blue toilet bowl and brown basin) and washing jug in various colors. Wedgewood & Co. dinner set and "Lasol Ware Ormonde" platter (Keeling & Details of the findings of this project are listed on the following pages in the order in which they were visited. The photographs proceed from older to newer patterns. Measurements have been included wherever possible.



Left: Antique "Military Sketches. Unidentified (TCC DB #). Image Courtesy: Heritage Arts (Kochi). Below: Recent edition of "Italian" . Image courtesy: Nilu Sethi Bungalow one (Allahabad)



Summary

Prior to my embarking on a documentation of British Transferware in India, I had documented British tiles and architectural ceramics found in various parts of India. Another project documenting the ceramic material culture of mercantile communities in South and Southeast Asia brought me closer to crockery in a variety of clay bodies discovered here. I had the opportunity to see visuals of transferware from various parts of the world through print and online sources prior to seeing and handling the artefacts in person. I encountered transferware in antique shops, museums, merchant residences palaces and forts.

Printed surface embellishments on ceramic forms were fascinating in many ways - for the choices of visuals, the processes involved in engraving copper plates to lifting the transfer from the copper plate to ceramic surfaces and the fired end product. Printed transferware from the British Isles and Europe had reached a technical perfection which allowed mass production of decorated ceramics. I wanted to find the extent and nature of examples of British transferware still extant in India. I was also interested in how these artefacts moved from the factories in Britain to various locations around the globe. The quantities of exports from Staffordshire factories alone was staggering, while factories in other locations in Britain made for an interesting study in contrasts as patterns (such as the Willow pattern) were interpreted and re-interpreted producing a range of variations of the original print from which they were sourced. I was able to examine and handle some of these artefacts and others had to be viewed through glass cases in museums. The spread of transferware and their prevalence in remote corners of India was a fascinating study. Their use as tiling material for floors and walls in forts and palaces was another surprising discovery.

Patterns were encountered in a variety of colors on flat and round ceramic forms. Unlike exports to Southeast Asia, patterns on exports to India which were made specifically for the Indian market were not encountered, although some have monograms of the agent or dealer in ceramic goods here, I have yet to find patterns made for the Indian market. The range of patterns and manufacturers indicate a vibrant export trade from Britain which lasted beyond the presence of the British in India. I was hoping to find more examples of patterns inspired by India prints. The platters and other forms are like storytelling devices which capture images of hunting scenes, monuments and daily life from the 19th and 20th centuries in India and elsewhere. This narrative quality was a discovery I made through examining transferware which I hope to explore further in the years ahead. Some of the printed ceramics I encountered had a painted quality which is evidence of highly evolved technical skills of the engravers and the other artisan involved in the production process. Understanding transferware as industrially produced ceramics is an important part of an aesthetic appraisal of ceramics from Britain. Mass production brought aesthetics to ceramic artefacts used everyday as tableware and tea sets. Many are collectors' items today as in Dhenkanal palace and Safdar Ali Khan's collection, proudly displayed in their homes. Museums, galleries and antique shops in India which have transferware in their collections need further exploration, as do private collections.

Trade in ceramics was rampant in the period between the 18th and 20th centuries. A variety of forms, patterns and colors of British transferware are still extant in India. Other uses such as in embellishing architecture need further investigation. This grant was an opportunity to add to an appreciation of historical colonial ceramic artefacts found in India and to keep exploring locations and collections which have exciting possibilities.

Radhika Vaidyanathan

June 2025

British Transferware found during this project



1st row L – R: “Japanese(TCC DB Japanese # 04. Image courtesy: Dhenkanal palace; “Oriental, W Adams & sons J T Close. Image courtesy: Dhenkanal palace; Almonds, George Jones & sons; Image courtesy Dhenkanal palace; 2nd row L – R: “Real Old Willow” Booths. Image courtesy: Dhenkanal palace; “Valdivia” semi porcelain pattern Wood & sons. Image courtesy: Dhenkanal palace; “Tarlalu Bagus” J & M P Bell & co. Image courtesy: Konark Collectables (Kolkata) ; 3rd row L – R “Aramis” E.F.B & Sons. Image courtesy: YWCA Anandagiri (Ooty); “Mogul” R.C & sons. Image courtesy: Konark Collectables (Kolkata); “Chinese Rose” Copeland Spode. Image courtesy: Russells Exchange (Kolkata); 4th row L- R: “A rural scene” F & R Pratt. Image courtesy: Russells Exchange (Kolkata); unidentified. Image courtesy: YWCA Anandagiri (Ooty); “Village Church” [ate. Image courtesy: Yvonne Braganca, Menezes Braganca house (Goa). Photos: author



Top row L- R: "Meadow" Spode. Image courtesy Russells Exchange (Kolkata); "Daisy" The Pearson pottery Co Ltd Hanley. Image courtesy: Junaid Seth, 180 McIver(Coonoor); Unidentified. Image courtesy: Renuka Bariya (Goa); 2nd row: "Victoria Copeland Spode. Image courtesy Renuka Bariya(Goa); "Haverhill" Johnson Bros. Image courtesy: Junaid Seth, Lymond House (Ooty)' "Empress" Verreville Ashet R.C & Co Scotland. Image courtesy : Renuka Bariya (Goa); 3rd row: Unidentified, Johnson Bros. Image courtesy: Renuka Bariya (Goa); Advertising plate Burton on Trent Staffs; "India" food warmer. Image courtesy: Yvonne Braganca, Menezes Braganca house (Goa); "Cornucopia" Bishop & Stonier, England; Teapot, unidentified. Image courtesy: Goa Chetra Museum (Benaulim, Goa); Aesthetic pattern unidentified. Image Courtesy: Junaid Seth 180 McIver (Coonor). Photos: author



From top 1st row L - R: "Grosvenor" Etruria Wedgewood. Image courtesy: Russells Exchange (Kolkata); "Landscape" Adams, England Estb 1657. Image courtesy: Aditya Jalan (Patna); "Landscape" Adams, England Estb 1657. Image courtesy: Aditya Jalan (Patna); 2nd row L - R "Old Britain castles" Johnson Bros. Image Courtesy: Aditya Jalan(Patna); "Willow" Etruria Wedgewood. Image courtesy: Dhenkanal palace; "Pekin" Pountneys Bristol. Image courtesy: Dhenkanal palace; 3rd row L – R: "Chelsea" ASR bird plate. Image courtesy: Dhenkanal palace; "Roma" W T Copeland & sons. Image courtesy: Dhenkanal palace; "Inian Tree". Image Courtesy: Dhenkanal palace; 4th row L – R: "Willow" marked "Plard". Image courtesy: Konark Collectables (Kolkata); Unidentified, Image courtesy: Renuka Bariya (Goa); 5th row: L – R "Oxford" Johnson Bros. Image courtesy: Tranquebar Maritime Museum, Tranquebar ; Willow advertising plate, James Green & nephew London. Author's collection; Dhenkanal palace; "Indian Tree" Johnson Bros, author's collection; "Willow" unmarked. Image courtesy : Aditya Jalan, Patna (Bihar). Photos: author



Top row L – R: “Montevideo” J & G Meakin. Image courtesy: Tulsi Mall (Coonoor); “Sol” J & G Meakin. Image courtesy: Junaid Seth 180 McIver (Coonoor); “Sunshine” J & G Meakin. Image courtesy: Vriksh Antiques (Coonoor); 2nd row: “sunshine” casserole J & G Meakin. Image courtesy: Vriksh Antiques (Coonoor); “Kyiteseya” Johnson Bros. Image courtesy: Tulsi mall (Coonoor); “Victoria” George Jones & sons. Image courtesy: Tulsi mall (Coonoor); “Poppy” recent. Spode Image courtesy: Junaid Seth Lyndon House (Ooty); Unidentified Newhall Hanley. Image courtesy: Dhenkanal palace; Polychrome floral washing jug, unidentified. Image courtesy: Goa Chitra Museum; “Aramis” cake stand, E.F.B & Sons, England. Image courtesy: YWCA Anandagiri (Ooty); “Pendant” F.W & Co, England. Image courtesy: YWCA(Ooty); “Sol” sauce boat J & G Meakin. Image courtesy: YWCA (Ooty). Photos: author

No.	Location	Name of Pattern	Manufacturer	Size (inches)	Color & Type
1	Tranquebar Neemrana's Bungalow on the Beach hotel	Willow	G. F Bowers, Tunstall	Approx Dia 6 -7	Blue plate
2	"	Pekin	Pountneys Bristol	Approx Dia 6 -7	Blue plate
3	"	Tower	Copeland Spode	Approx Dia 6 -7	Blue plate
4	"	Kim Ki Soah	W & T Adams, Tunstall	Approx Dia 6 -7	Blue plate
5	"	Willow	Olde Alton Ware	Approx Dia 6 -7	Blue plate
6	"	Corinthian	Cauldon	Approx Dia 6 -7	Blue plate
7	"	Unidentified	Unmarked	Approx Dia 6 -7	Blue plate
8	Tranquebar Maritime Museum	Oxford	Johnson Brothers	Dia 8	
9	Fort Museum, Chennai	Tyrolean			
10	"	English Scenery England	Enoch Woods ware		
11	"	Floral			
12	"				
13	Jaganmohana palace Mysore	Elizabethan Era	J & G Meakin		Polychrome circular plate
14	Balaji's Antiques Bangalore	Blue Willow	Ashworth Bros Hanley		
15	"	Charming England			Black printed, colored polychrome plate
16	"	Unidentified floral pattern			
17	Crafters Antiques Kochi	Willow platter	unidentified		
18	"	Willow platter	unidentified		
19	"	Pastoral platter	Royal Watteau Doulton Burslem		
20	"	Gothic Castle	unidentified		
21	Heritage Arts Kochi	Military Sketches	unidentified		
22	"	"Indian Tree"	Johnson Bros		
	"	Square floral plate	unidentified		
23	Juda Jose Antiques Kochi	Advertising plate Tennents Pilsner Beer	James Green & Nephews Designers Manufacturers London		Blue plate
	Menezes Braganca House, Chandor, Goa	India pattern	unidentified	Dia 8 in; ht 3	Blue food warmer
	"	Village church	Unidentified (TCC DB 1783)	Dia 8; ht 1.5	Blue plate
24	Figueiredo House, Chandor, Goa	Unidentified plate	unidentified	Dia 7.5; ht 1	Blue plate
25	"	Unidentified tureen	unidentified		Blue black border tureen
26	Fernandes House Chandor, Goa	Tile	A.M & Co Ltd, England	6 x 6	Blue tile
27	"	Filigree	unidentified	Dia 10; ht 3	Blue plate
29	"	Unidentified	N.H.P England		Polychrome floral various forms

30	"	Floral "Rustic"	Rustic England back stamp		Blue Washing jug
31	Renuka Bariya Collection, Dona Paola Goa	Unidentified landscape	James Jameson & co Scotland Bo'ness		Blue oval platter
32	"	Tancrede or Victoria	Copeland Spode		Blue platter
33	"	Cornucopia	Bishop & Stonier		Brown casserole
34	"	Unidentified	Johnson Bros		Blue milk jug
35	"	Empress	Vereville Ashet Robert Cochran & Co Scotland		Blue oval platter
36	Goa Chitra Museum, Benaulim Goa	Unidentified floral	unidentified		Polychrome jug & basin for washing
37	"	Unidentified floral	unidentified		Brown teapot
38	Pilar Seminary museum	Unidentified	unidentified		Brown bowl
39	180 McIver Coonoor	Unidentified aesthetic plate	Hanley		Blue plate
40	"	"Daisy"	The Pearson pottery Co Ltd Hanley		Brown meat platter
41	"	Unidentified floral	J & G Meakin		Polychrome round plate
42	"	Unidentified floral	"		Polychrome dinner set
43	Vriksh Antiques, Coonoor	Sunshine	"	Dia 9	Polychrome plate
44	"	Sunshine	"	Dia 12; ht 6	Polychrome casserole
45	"	Sunshine	"		Polychrome sauce boat
46	Tulsi Mall, Coonoor	Montevideo	J & G Meakin		Blue round plate
47	"	Kyiteseya	Johnson Bros		Brown round plate
48	"	Tancrede	George Jones & Co	Dia 10; ht 3	Blue round bowl
49	"	Bleu	Alfred Meakin		Blue border round dinner plate
50	"	Unidentified	Baker & Co. Ltd		Polychrome border dinner plate
51	YWCA Anandagiri Ooty	Aramis	E.F.B & sons	Dia 9.8; ht 5	Polychrome cake stand and plates
52	"	Sol	J & G Meakin	7.8 x 3.75 x 3	Polychrome sauceboat
53	"	Pendant	F.W & Co, England	Dia 9.5; ht 4.7	White handled bowl with polychrome decoration
54	"	Unidentified	Doulton Burslem England	Dia 9; ht9.5	Pink and white cake stand
55	Lymond House Ooty	Unidentified	Minton, England	22 x 15 x 3	Blue border oval plate
56	"	Haverhill	Johnson Bros	Dia 9.5; ht 1	Blue border oval plate
57	"	British Flowers "Poppy"	Spode new version original 1831	Dia 6	Blue and orange floral plates

58	Russells Exchange Kolkata	A Rural Scene	F & R Pratt	Dia 6	Polychrome plate with border
59	"	Chinese Rose	Copeland Spode		Polychrome floral plate
60	"	Unidentified	J & G Meakin		Polychrome floral border oval plate
61	"	Meadow	Spode		Red Black & brown oval platter
62	"	Advertising plate Whyte & Mackays	Burton on Trent Staffs		Square red and white plate
63	"	Grosvenor	Etruria Wedgewood		Blue bordered circular plate
64	"	Unidentified	England backstamp		Brown circular plate patterns center and border
65	Konark Collectables, Kolkata	"Tarlalu Bagus"	J & M P Bell & co Glasgow		Pink circular plate willow pattern
66	"	Mogul (like J & Co Bo'ness Scotland blue "Rajah" pattern)	R C & Co		Brown circular plate
67	"	Willow	W Adams & sons J.T. Close		Octagonal serving platter
68	"	Unidentified	PLard		Serving platter
69	Dhenkanal Palace, Odisha	Valdivia	Wood & sons England		Blue circular plate
70	"	Real Old Willow	Booths England	Dia 10; ht 1.75	Blue circular plate
71	"	Pekin	Pountneys Bristol	Dia	Blue circular plate
72	"	Haverhill	Johnson Bros	Dia 9; ht 1.5	Blue bordered dinner plate
73	"		Newhall Hanley Staffs		Polychrome floral squarish plate
74	"	Oriental	W Adams & sons J T Close	Dia 9 : ht 1.5	Black circular plate
75	"	Almonds	George Jones & sons England		Grey bird pattern circular plate
76	"	Sol	J & G Meakin	Width 9.5; ht 1.5	
77	"	Sunshine	J & G Meakin "Centenary 1851 – 1951"stamp	Width 8.5; dia 1	Polychrome floral circular plate
78	"	"	J & G Meakin		Polychrome floral circular plate
79	"	Japanese	TCC DB pattern Japanese #04	Dia 9;ht 1.5	Brown plate
80	"	Historic America "The Capitol at Washington Historic America"	Johnson Bros	Width 7.75; ht 1	Brown plate
81	"	Indian Tree	Unidentified	Width 8: ht 1	Polychrome plate
82	"	Roma	W T Copeland & sons		Blue bordered dinner plate
83	"	Chelsea	ASR Bird plate	Dia 8.5; ht 1	Blue bordered dinner plate
84	"	Willow	Etruria Wedgewood	Dia 9.75; ht 1.75	Blue plate

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ⁱ Earlier projects supported by the Tiles and Architectural Ceramics Society (UK) and the American Ceramic Circle(US). Some of the visuals used in this report were sourced from these previous projects.

ⁱⁱ Phillip D. Curtin. "Cross Cultural Trade in Human History" Cambridge University Press

ⁱⁱⁱ The Staffordshire Potteries' Directory for 1868 gives the names of the potters, addresses and type of ware manufactured in each of the towns which make up the North Staffordshire Potteries. The total number of manufacturers was 225. Total value of earthenware and porcelain exports for the first half of 1867 was £ 827,834(€ 78 million in 2010 terms)

^{iv} Towns in Germany and Eastern Europe occupied by traders of Germanic origin please see:
<https://www.hanse.org>

^v Dhenkanal Palace (Odisha), Aditya Jalan (Patna), Safder Ali Khan (Patna), Flameback tiles (Goa), Neemrana's Bungalow on the Beach hotel and the Tranquebar Maritime Museum (Tharangambadi) Antique shops - Heritage Arts, Kochi; Crafters, Kochi; Vriksh Antiques, Coonoor; Tulsi Mall, Coonoor; Russells Exchange, Kolkata; Konark Collectables, Kolkata; RACH, Jodhpur.

^{vi} Esther Schmidt. "Negotiating cosmopolitan taste with local culture: porcelain rooms in Indian forts and palaces" in "Global Goods and Country Houses Comparative Perspectives 1650- 1800" Ed. By Jon Stobart, UCL Press 2023

^{vii} www.goa.gov.in/places; www.figuieredohouse.com

^{viii} Information courtesy of Mr. Constancio Gomes

^{ix} 180 McIver and Lymond House (Coonoor & Ooty respectively) are hotels owned by Junaid and Ambareen Seth; Tulsi Mall (owned by Kamal and Sushil Parekh) are antique shop & godowns in Coonoor.

^x Joanna Taylor and Jon Lang. The Great Houses of Kolkata Niyogi Books

^{xi} www.dhenkanalpalce.com; Run as a homestay in the present by Yuvaraja Amarjyoti Singh Deo and his wife Singh Deo Meenal Kumari

^{xii} Nilu Sethi's residence and homestay (Bungalow One) Civil Lines, Allahabad