

### O-001

Spanish earthenware olive jar necks (3 - set) with upward projecting flange at the mouth and heavily potted, thickened, rounded neck surrounding the aperture. Neck slants in sharply to the much more thinly potted body. The compact earthenware ranges in color from beige (No. 1) to brown with russet tinges (No. 2) to russet (No. 3).

D: 4 in. (10.0 cm.) – No. 1, D: 3 7/8 in. (9.9 cm.) – No. 2,

D: 3 13/16 in. (9.7 cm.) – No. 3.

Aperture: 5.4 cm. – No. 1, 5.1 cm. – No. 2, 5.7 cm. – No. 3.

Spanish: mid 17th century - circa 1650.

Provenance: São Francisco wreck (Astrolabe wreck, San Francisco wreck) - sunk in approximately 1650 on the west coast of Santiago Island off of the Cape Verde Islands, west of Africa and salvaged by the professional archeological excavators Arqueonautas Worldwide (AWW) - Arqueologia Subaquática, S.A. (Arqueonautas original artefact registration certificate No. AGO - 063/99/15608 is on file in the Collection Documentation) - sold on behalf of Arqueonautas by the shipwreck specialist dealer Daniel Sedwick and acquired directly from him (Daniel Frank Sedwick LLC, Treasure Auction #3, May 29, 2008, lot 950), details on file in the Collection Documentation (May 2008 - \$107).

Spanish olive jars were typically found in profusion on the old Spanish galleons where there were used as storage containers. Shards from the olive jars litter nearly every Spanish wrecksite, and the relatively scarce necks are particularly coveted because of their inherent display qualities. These three olive jar necks, along with those at O-008 and O-009, are among the few known to be available from the São Francisco wreck.

**0-002**

**Spanish earthenware olive jar necks (2) with upward projecting flange at the mouth of neck No. 1 and rounded mouthrim on neck No. 2. The aperture is enclosed by the heavily potted and thickened, rounded neck. Neck slants in sharply to the much more thinly potted body. The compact earthenware ranges in color from light brown to brown to russet. Very heavy marine encrustations on neck No. 2, and light encrustation on neck No. 1.**

**D: 3 7/8 in. (9.9 cm.) – No. 1;**

**D: 3 1/2 in. (9.0 cm.) – No. 2.**

**Aperture: 5.3 cm. – No. 1, and 5.5 cm. – No. 2.**

**Spanish: early 18th century - 1733.**

**Provenance: Capitana El Rubí Segundo (Flagship of 1733 Spanish Treasure Fleet) - sunk July 14, 1733 in the middle Florida Keys about eight miles from shore - acquired from Connie Aeschbach, St. Augustine, Florida (former owner of the Shipwreck Treasure Museum, 62 Spanish Street, St. Augustine, Florida, 32084, which closed in the early 1990's) - relevant documentation for this acquisition is on file in the Collection Documentation (October 2008 - \$130).**

**Exhibited: Shipwreck Treasure Museum, 62 Spanish Street, St. Augustine, Florida in the early 1990's.**

**Spanish olive jars were typically found in profusion on the old Spanish galleons where there were used as storage containers.**

**(Continued)**

O-002 (Continued)

Shards from the olive jars litter nearly every Spanish wrecksite, and the relatively scarce necks are particularly coveted because of their inherent display qualities

These two olive jar necks are among the few known to be available from the 1733 Spanish Treasure Fleet shipwrecks. These wrecks were extensively salvaged and eventually burned by the Spanish; however, the finds by modern divers at the 1733 Fleet wrecksites have been quite modest.



O-002 (Olive Jar Neck No. 1)

O-002 (Olive Jar Neck No. 2)

### O-003

Plate shards (4) stoutly potted earthenware with a detailed floral/geometric motif on the obverse rendered in black pigment. Outward slanting rim of plate remaining intact on shards No. 1, No. 3 and No. 4. The compact earthenware varies in color from beige to very light russet, blackened at the fractures. Slight remnants of what appears to be glaze visible in some of the very light grooves or striations accenting the surface. Considerable marine encrustations adherent, including a large sea shell attached to shard No. 2.

L: 5 3/8 in. (13.8 cm.) – No. 1; L: 4 5/8 in. (11.6 cm.) – No. 2;  
L: 1 7/8 in. (4.8 cm.) – No. 3; L: 2 1/8 in. (5.4 cm.) – No. 4.

Spanish: early 17th century - 1622.

Provenance: Santa Margarita (1622 Spanish Treasure Fleet) - sunk 6 September 1622 off the Marquesas Keys, approximately 40 miles west of Key West, Florida in about 20 feet of water; salvaged by Mel Fisher's organization, Motivation, Inc. (Fisher original artefact registration tag No. MOT 84686 affixed to shard No. 1; and Fisher original artefact registration photo-certificate Tag No. 07M-84686, hologram No. 17856 is on file in the Collection Documentation) - sold on behalf of Fisher by the Florida shipwreck specialist dealer Daniel Sedwick and acquired directly from him (December 2008 - \$65).

These four earthenware plate shards are among the few known to be available from the ships of the 1622 Spanish Treasure Fleet.

Refer to the bowl shard at O-010, which is also from the Santa Margarita of the 1622 Spanish Treasure Fleet. (Continued)

0-003 (Continued)

### **Santa Margarita - 1622 Spanish Treasure Fleet**

On September 4, 1622 the Tierra Firme Flota of twenty-eight ships left Havana bound for Spain. With it was carried the wealth of the Spanish empire: silver from Peru and Mexico, gold and emeralds from Colombia, pearls from Venezuela. Each ship carried its own crew, soldiers, passengers, and all the necessary materials and provisions for a successful voyage. The following day the fleet was overtaken by a hurricane as it entered the Florida straits. By the morning of September 6th, eight of these vessels lay broken on the ocean floor, scattered from the Marquesas Keys to the Dry Tortugas. The Santa Margarita, along with her sister ship the Nuestra Señora de Atocha and four other ships in the fleet, sank off the Marquesas Keys, approximately 40 miles west of Key West, Florida in about 20 feet of water. A total of 142 passengers and crew from the Santa Margarita perished.

The Santa Margarita was a Spanish galleon of 600 tons, armed with twenty-five cannon, on a mission for the Spanish crown; she was voyaging to Spain with an enormous cargo of plundered New World treasures. The sister ship of the Santa Margarita, the heavily armed Nuestra Señora de Atocha sailed as Almiranta (the flagship of the admiral), or rear guard of the Flota, following the other ships to prevent an attack from behind the fleet. In registered wealth, the Santa Margarita carried 166,574 silver pieces of eight treasure coins, more than 550 ingots of silver weighing some 10,000 pounds, and over 9,000 ounces of gold in the form of bars, discs and bits. Additionally, there was contraband – a fortune in *sin registrada* (unregistered) treasure having been smuggled on board to avoid paying a 20% tax to the Spanish king. The Santa Margarita also carried other riches in the form of copper, silverware, indigo, and personal possessions of officers, passengers, and crew, including medical tools, navigational instruments, gold coins, and precious jewelry of staggering opulence.

Over the years since the discovery of the wrecksite five porcelain shards have been recovered, all Kraak ware (2 dish fragments and 3 cup or bowl fragments). The panel décor of the shards includes deer, floral sprays and scrolls. This extremely limited quantity recovered indicates the porcelain was not actually part of the cargo but rather the personal possessions of those onboard.

**O-004**

Bellarmine bottle neck of salt-glazed stoneware with mottled brown glaze. The rounded narrow mouthrim encircled by a single incised line, with a slightly protruding molded band immediately below and another less than one centimeter further down. A vertical loop handle extends from just under the lower molded band to mid-shoulder. The unglazed body of the interior is compact and beige in color with russet tingeing at the fractures. Considerable quantities of marine encrustations adhere to the interior and the exterior.

D (of neck): 1 7/8 in. (4.9 cm.);

L (of fragment): 5 1/2 in. (13.9 cm.).

Dutch or German: late 17th century - 1686.

Provenance: Princess Maria (Dutch East India VOC company ship) - in late January 1686 was swept onto Silver Corn off the Isles of Scilly about 45 kilometers off the southwestern tip of the Cornish peninsula of Great Britain, battered to pieces and destroyed; salvaged by J. R. Heslin, Diving Leader and Terry J. Hiron, Dive Supervisor (original artefact registration certificate with their signatures is on file in the Collection Documentation) - acquired from Terry J. Hiron of shipwreck specialist dealer Awerty, Isles of Scilly, Cornwall, United Kingdom (December 2008 - \$43).

Refer to O-006 for a clay pipe which was also recovered from the Princess Maria shipwreck.

**Princess Maria Shipwreck**

Princess Maria (Dutch East India VOC company ship) - the Princess Maria (Prinses Maria) was one of the largest ships that the Dutch

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## O-004 (Continued)

East India Company, the VOC (Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie), ever operated between Holland and the Far East. She was the Flagship of the line, 1100 tons and 160 feet long. On 4 January 1686 she left her home port of Texel in the Frisian Islands of North Holland under charter to the Chamber of Amsterdam under VOC voyage number 1513.2.

The Princess Maria was carrying 400 soldiers, sailors and merchants and a rich cargo estimated to be several hundred thousand guilders, much of which was silver pieces of eight. After a hard journey down the channel she left Plymouth towards the end of January, where she had sheltered from the bad weather. The Princess Maria then ran into a violent storm in late January 1686, and was swept onto Silver Corn off the Isles of Scilly about 45 kilometers off the southwestern tip of the Cornish peninsula of Great Britain, battered to pieces and destroyed. Immediately after the wreck the Islanders, and eventually James II, swarmed aboard what remained of the vessel to plunder its valuable cargo. There is some evidence to suggest that survivors were killed in order to prevent the legal ownership of the wreck remaining with the Dutch East India Company.

The wreck was found in 1971 under deep sand in shallow water. When the sand was excavated large pools of mercury were found on the rock base 15 feet down under sand. Also discovered were two intact Bellarmine bottle necks. Bellarmine bottles were used to transport mercury for refining gold. The Isles of Scilly, with 530 registered wrecks around the archipelago, probably have more shipwrecks per square mile than any other place on earth.

### **Bellarmino Bottles**

Bellarmino bottles are salt-glazed stoneware bottles produced in the 16th and 17th centuries primarily in Germany and also in Belgium and Holland. The bottles are named after Cardinal Robert Bellarmine (Roberto Bellarmino, 1542-1621) who was an Italian Jesuit and a Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church. The Bellarmine bottles had a glaze of blue, grey or golden brown on the outside and a stamped impression of a bearded man on them, which represented Cardinal Robert Bellarmine. Bellarmine bottles and jugs were also known as Bartmann's (meaning bearded man), Greybeard's and sometimes Witch bottles. In the 16th and 17th centuries bottles similar to and including Bellarmine bottles were known as Witch bottles

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**O-004 (Continued)**

and were used in the practice of concealing potions against evil spirits. The Witch bottle was used to trap evil and protect against evil spirits and magical spells. It would be prepared by a Witch for anyone who feared they were subject of spells or other magical attacks.





## O-005

Small clay pipe is unglazed with the body material compact textured and cream colored with some blackish tingeing. Upper portion of the bowl of the pipe is surrounded by a very lightly molded narrow band of vertical hash marks, the lower portion is plain. Base of stem is affixed with a small circular rest and the remainder of the truncated stem is plain. Pipes are often encountered in shipwrecks of Dutch and British origin, as they were commonly used by the crew on long voyages.

L: 3 1/8 in. (7.8 cm.).

British: early 18th century - 1707.

Provenance: Association shipwreck, sunk on 22 October 1707 on the Outer Gilstone Ledges at the south western edge of the Isles of Scilly off the Cornish peninsula of Great Britain; salvaged by J. R. Heslin, Diving Leader and Terry J. Hiron, Dive Supervisor (original artefact registration certificate with their signatures is on file in the Collection Documentation) - acquired from Terry J. Hiron of shipwreck specialist dealer Awerty, Isles of Scilly, Cornwall, United Kingdom (January 2009 - \$33).

Refer to O-006 for a small clay pipe recovered from the shipwreck of the Dutch East India VOC company ship the Princess Maria, which sank in late January 1686 off the Isles of Scilly.

## O-006

Diminutive sized clay pipe is unglazed with the body material compact textured and cream colored. Upper portion of the bowl of the pipe is partially surrounded by a molded band of vertical hash marks, the lower portion is plain. Base of stem is affixed with a small circular rest and the remainder of the truncated stem is plain. Pipes are often encountered in shipwrecks of Dutch origin, as they were commonly used by the crew on long voyages.

L: 2 1/8 in. (5.4 cm.).

Dutch: late 17th century - 1686.

Provenance: Princess Maria (Dutch East India VOC company ship) - in late January 1686 was swept onto Silver Corn off the Isles of Scilly about 45 kilometers off the southwestern tip of the Cornish peninsula of Great Britain, battered to pieces and destroyed; salvaged by J. R. Heslin, Diving Leader and Terry J. Hiron, Dive Supervisor (original artefact registration certificate with their signatures is on file in the Collection Documentation) - acquired from Terry J. Hiron of shipwreck specialist dealer Awerty, Isles of Scilly, Cornwall, United Kingdom (March 2009 - \$42).

Refer to O-004 for a Bellarmine bottle neck, which was also recovered from the Princess Maria shipwreck, and to O-005 for a small clay pipe recovered from the shipwreck of the Association, which sank in October 1701 off the Isles of Scilly.

0-007

Spanish olive jar shards (3), earthenware fragments from the sides of a medium sized storage jar. The rather coarse textured body is russet colored on shard No. 1 and beige with slight russet tinges on shards No. 2 and No. 3. Each shard contains marine encrustations, which are especially prominent on shard No. 1. The shards were inscribed with artefact registration data in black ink by the excavators as follows:

- Shard No. 1 - 6/19/79 3 - 1R - 22 # 16
- Shard No. 2 - 6/19/79 # 16
- Shard No. 3 - 199

L: 4 3/16 in. ( 10.6 cm.) - No. 1; L: 3 3/4 in. (9.5 cm.) - No. 2;  
L: 4 in. (10.1 cm.) - No. 3.

Spanish: early 17th century - 1618.

Provenance: San Martín shipwreck (Almiranta de Honduras) - sank in 1618 off the east coast of Florida near present day Wabasso beach in front of Sea Grapes Park, south of Sebastian Inlet; salvaged in 1979 (artefact registration data inscribed in black ink on each shard by the excavators) - acquired from a Florida dealer (March 2009 - \$9).

## 0-008

Spanish earthenware olive jar necks (3 - set) with upward projecting flange at the mouth and heavily potted, thickened, rounded neck surrounding the aperture. Neck slants in sharply to the much more thinly potted body. The compact earthenware ranges in color from russet (neck No. 1) to very dark brown with areas of lighter mottling (neck No. 2) to beige, blackened in areas (neck No. 3).

D: 3 7/8 in. (9.8 cm.) – No. 1, D: 3 13/16 in. (9.6 cm.) – No. 2,

D: 3 7/8 in. (9.8 cm.) – No. 3.

Aperture: 5.4 cm. – No. 1, 5.3 cm. – No. 2, 5.6 cm. – No. 3.

Spanish: mid 17th century - circa 1650.

Provenance: São Francisco wreck (Astrolabe wreck, San Francisco wreck) - sunk in approximately 1650 on the west coast of Santiago Island off of the Cape Verde Islands, west of Africa and salvaged by the professional archeological excavators Arqueonautas Worldwide (AWW) - Arqueologia Subaquática, S.A. (Arqueonautas original artefact registration certificate No. AGO - 063/99/15608 is on file in the Collection Documentation) - sold on behalf of Arqueonautas by the Florida shipwreck specialist dealer Daniel Sedwick and acquired directly from him (Daniel Frank Sedwick LLC, Treasure Auction #5, April 9, 2009, lot 1336), details on file in Collection Documentation (May 2009 - \$75).

Spanish olive jars were typically found in profusion on the old Spanish galleons where there were used as storage containers. Shards from the olive jars litter nearly every Spanish wrecksite, and the relatively scarce necks are particularly coveted because of their inherent display qualities. These three olive jar necks, along with those at 0-001 and 0-009, are among the few known to be available from the São Francisco wreck.

### 0-009

Spanish olive jar necks (3) heavily potted earthenware with thickened, rounded neck surrounding the aperture. On neck No. 1 the mouth is encircled by a ring rendered in red pigment, while necks No. 2 and no. 3 have the typical upward projecting flange at the mouth. Neck slants in sharply to the much more thinly potted body. The compact earthenware ranges in color from bright russet (neck No. 1) to beige with darker tinges (neck No. 2) to russet with darker tingeing (neck No. 3).

D: 3 11/16 in. (9.4 cm.) – No. 1, D: 3 3/4 in. (9.6 cm.) – No. 2, D: 3 7/8 in. (9.9 cm.) – No. 3.

Aperture: 5.3 cm. – No. 1, 5.3 cm. – No. 2, 5.2 cm. – No. 3.

Spanish: mid 17th century - circa 1650.

Provenance: São Francisco wreck (Astrolabe wreck, San Francisco wreck) - sunk in approximately 1650 on the west coast of Santiago Island off of the Cape Verde Islands, west of Africa and salvaged by the professional archeological excavators Arqueonautas Worldwide (AWW) - Arqueologia Subaquática, S.A. (Arqueonautas original artefact registration certificate No. AGO - 063/99/15608 is on file in the Collection Documentation) - sold on behalf of Arqueonautas by the Florida shipwreck specialist dealer Daniel Sedwick and acquired directly from him (Daniel Frank Sedwick LLC, Treasure Auction #5, April 9, 2009, lot 1340), details on file in Collection Documentation (May 2009 - \$75).

Shards from the olive jars litter nearly every Spanish wrecksite, and the relatively scarce necks are particularly coveted because of their inherent display qualities. These three olive jar necks, along with those at 0-001 and 0-008, are among the few known to be available from the São Francisco wreck.

**O-010**

Shard from a Spanish earthenware vessel, probably a bowl, with prominent wreathing marks on the obverse and a portion of the everted mouthrim intact. The solidly potted, compact earthenware is beige in color and assumes a russet tone at the fractures. Very slight remnants of what appears to be glaze visible in some areas.

Considerable quantities of marine encrustation adhering to both sides as well as the fractures. This bowl shard is among the few earthenware vessel shards known to be available from the ships of the 1622 Spanish Treasure Fleet.

L: 5 11/16 in. (14.4 cm.).

Spanish: early 17th century - 1622.

Provenance: Santa Margarita (1622 Spanish Treasure Fleet) - sunk 6 September 1622 off the Marquesas Keys, approximately 40 miles west of Key West, Florida in about 20 feet of water; salvaged by Mel Fisher's organization, Motivation, Inc. (Fisher original artefact registration tag No. MOT 87806 affixed; and Fisher original artefact registration photo-certificate Tag No. 07M-87806, hologram No. 18004 is on file in the Collection Documentation) - sold on behalf of Fisher by the Florida shipwreck specialist dealer Daniel Sedwick and acquired directly from him (December 2008 - \$17).

Refer to O-003 for four earthenware plate shards, which are also from the Santa Margarita of the 1622 Spanish Treasure Fleet, and for further details on the vessel and final voyage.

**O-011**

Spanish earthenware olive jar neck with upward projecting flange at the mouth. The aperture is enclosed by the heavily potted and thickened, rounded neck. Neck slants in sharply to the much more thinly potted body. The compact earthenware is light russet in color with some darkened areas. The neck contains considerable marine encrustation including numerous seashells, particularly on the underside.

D: 4 3/16 in. (10.7 cm.); Aperture: 2 1/2 in. (6.3 cm.).

Spanish: early 18th century - 1715.

Provenance: 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet - sunk July 31, 1715 on the reefs off the Florida coast between Melbourne in the north to Fort Pierce to the south - sold on behalf of the salvors by the Florida shipwreck specialist dealer Daniel Sedwick and acquired directly from him (Daniel Frank Sedwick LLC, Treasure Auction #6, Oct 15 - 16, 2009, lot 1753), details on file in the Collection Documentation (October 2009 - \$27).

**The Spanish Treasure Fleet of 1715** consisted of 11 ships and left Havana on July 27, 1715 bound for Spain. On the night of July 30 the fleet encountered a fierce hurricane, and a total of 10 of the 11 ships were dashed upon the reefs off the Florida coast between Melbourne in the north to Fort Pierce to the south. The fleet was made up of the Armada de Tierra Firma (6 vessels), which served South American trade routes out of Cartagena, and of the Flota de Nueva España (5 vessels) which served the trade of Mexico and the  
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**O-011 (Continued)**

**Manila Galleons out of Vera Cruz on the southeastern coast of present-day Mexico. The Tierra Firme Armada was under the command of Captain-General Don Antonio de Echeverra y Zubiza, and the Nueva España Flota was under the general command of Captain-General Don Juan Esteban de Ubilla.**

**Since the Flota de Nueva España served the trade of the Manila Galleons out of Vera Cruz, Chinese porcelain was known to be included as part of the cargo of two of the ships. The Capitana (Flagship) of General Ubilla's Nueva España Flota, Nuestra Señora de la Regla (known as "The Cabin Wreck") was discovered at Latitude 27° 49.48' N and Longitude 80° 25.48' W; and the manifest included the following registered treasure: 4 chests of Chinese porcelain. The Almiranta (Admiral's Flagship) of General Ubilla's Fleet, the San Roman (known as "Corrigans Wreck") was discovered at Latitude 27° 43.7' N and Longitude 80° 22.65' W; and the manifest included the following registered treasure: 14 chests of Chinese porcelain.**

**The blue and white floral motif Chinese porcelain shard at C-091, which is also from the 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet, was most probably recovered from the wreckage of one of these two vessels. Refer also to the olive jar shards from the 1715 Treasure Fleet at O-012.**



## 0-012

Spanish olive jar shards (2), impressively sized earthenware fragments from the sides of a large storage jar. The rather coarse textured body is light beige colored on the exterior and tinged russet on the interior of shard No. 1. On shard No. 2 the body is a vivid russet color on the exterior and light beige with russet tinges on the interior. Both of these very large shards have prominent wreathing marks: shard No. 1 on the interior and exterior, shard No. 2 on the interior only. Each shard with sea shells adhering, which are especially numerous on the underside of shard No. 1.

L: 8 7/8 in. (22.5 cm.), W: 6 5/8 in. (16.8 cm.) - No. 1;

L: 6 1/2 in. (16.5 cm.), W: 5 1/2 in. (14.0 cm.) - No. 2.

Spanish: early 18th century - 1715.

Provenance: 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet - sunk July 31, 1715 on the reefs off the Florida coast between Melbourne in the north to Fort Pierce to the south - sold on behalf of the salvors by the Florida shipwreck specialist dealer Daniel Sedwick and acquired directly from him (Daniel Frank Sedwick LLC, Treasure Auction #6, Oct 15 - 16, 2009, lot 1753), details on file in the Collection Documentation (October 2009 - \$27).

**The Spanish Treasure Fleet of 1715** consisted of **11** ships and left Havana on July 27, 1715 bound for Spain. On the night of July 30 the fleet encountered a fierce hurricane, and a total of **10** of the **11** ships were dashed upon the reefs off the Florida coast between Melbourne in the north to Fort Pierce to the south. The fleet was

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**O-012 (Continued)**

made up of the Armada de Tierra Firma (6 vessels), which served South American trade routes out of Cartagena, and of the Flota de Nueva España (5 vessels) which served the trade of Mexico and the Manila Galleons out of Vera Cruz, on the southeastern coast of present-day Mexico. The Tierra Firma Armada was under the command of Captain-General Don Antonio de Echevera y Zubiza, and the Nueva España Flota was under the general command of Captain-General Don Juan Esteban de Ubilla.

Since the Flota de Nueva España served the trade of the Manila Galleons out of Vera Cruz, Chinese porcelain was known to be included as part of the cargo of two of the ships. The Capitana (Flagship) of General Ubilla's Nueva España Flota, Nuestra Señora de la Regla (known as "The Cabin Wreck") was discovered at Latitude 27° 49.48' N and Longitude 80° 25.48' W; and the manifest included the following registered treasure: 4 chests of Chinese porcelain. The Almiranta (Admiral's Flagship) of General Ubilla's Fleet, the San Roman (known as "Corrigans Wreck") was discovered at Latitude 27° 43.7' N and Longitude 80° 22.65' W; and the manifest included the following registered treasure: 14 chests of Chinese porcelain.

The blue and white floral motif Chinese porcelain shard at C-091, which is also from the 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet, was most probably recovered from the wreckage of one of these two vessels. Refer also to the olive jar neck from the 1715 Treasure Fleet at O-011.

**O-013**

Very large and heavy Spanish olive jar shard, earthenware fragment from the sides of a massive sized storage jar. The coarse textured body is beige to russet colored with some darkened areas on the underside, which also exhibits light vestiges of wreathing marks. The shard contains extensive marine encrustations, which are especially prominent on the underside of the roughly pentagonal shaped fragment. This olive jar shard is among the limited number of earthenware vessel shards known to be available from the Spanish galleon Nuestra Señora de Las Nieves (also known as the Douglas Beach Wreck, Gold Wreck, and Colored Beach Wreck) of the 1715 Treasure Fleet.

**L: 8 3/8 in. (21.2 cm.);**

**W: 4 11/16 in. (11.9 cm.).**

**Spanish: early 18th century - 1715.**

**Provenance: Nuestra Señora de Las Nieves (1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet) - sunk July 31, 1715 on the reefs off the Florida coast south of the Fort Pierce Inlet at a location known as the Douglas Beach Wreck site; documented by the marine archeologists Historical Research & Development, Inc. - recovered in 1989 on the recovery vessel Virgalona by Demostenes "Mo" Molinar (original artefact registration tag No. 23292 affixed; and original artefact registration color photo Certificate of Authenticity, Artifact Number 23292, signed by Ernest R. Kling, President/Director, Historical Research & Development, Inc. is on file in the Collection Documentation) –**

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**O-013 (Continued)**

acquired from a shipwreck specialist dealer in Texas  
(January 2010 - \$57).

Spanish olive jar shards recovered from Nuestra Señora de Las  
Nieves of the 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet included in the collection  
are the following: O-013, O-016 (3 shards) and O-017 (3 shards).



## 0-014

Spanish olive jar shards (5), small earthenware fragments from the sides of storage jars. The rather coarse textured body is russet colored on shards No. 1, No. 4 and No. 5; beige colored with darkened areas on shards No. 2 and No. 3; and assumes darker tones at the worn edges of all the shards. Each shard contains marine encrustations, which are especially prominent on shards No. 3 and No. 4. These shards, salvaged many years ago, were kept in storage for an extended period, and are among the few earthenware vessel shards known to be available from the Spanish galleon Nuestra Señora de la Pura y Limpia Concepción of the 1641 Fleet.

L: 2 5/16 in. (5.9 cm.) to 1 5/8 in. (4.1 cm.) - No. 1 to No. 5.

Spanish: mid 17th century - 1641.

Provenance: Nuestra Señora de la Pura y Limpia Concepción, the Almiranta (Flagship of the admiral) of the 1641 Spanish Treasure Fleet) - sunk October 31, 1641 on the Silver Shoals about 90 miles north of the coast of Hispaniola, just east of another shoal known as the Abrojos Reef, which lies northeast of what is now called the Dominican Republic; salvaged by Burt D. Weber, Jr. of Seaquest International, Inc. - recovered in 1979 by Operation Phips II; an original artefact registration color photo Certificate of Authenticity, with Artifact Number indicated and signed by Theodore Schell, President, Casa Company and Burt D. Weber, Jr. of Seaquest International, Inc. is on file in the Collection Documentation for each of the shards - acquired from the marine archeologists Historical Research and Development, Inc. of Florida (February 2010 - \$30).

**O-015**

Spanish olive jar shard, roughly quadrangular shaped earthenware fragment from the sides of medium or large sized storage jar. The coarse textured body is beige colored with blackened areas on the front and light russet with darkened areas on the back - assuming a darker tone at the fractures. The shard has considerable marine encrustations, which are especially prominent on the worn edges and on the front. This shard is among the few earthenware vessel shards known to be available from the Spanish galleon Nuestra Señora de la Regla of the 1715 Treasure Fleet.

L: 4 1/16 in. (10.3 cm.)

Spanish: early 18th century - 1715.

Provenance: Nuestra Señora de la Regla - Capitana (Flagship) of the Nueva España Flota of the 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet - sunk July 31, 1715 on the reefs off the Florida coast between Sebastian Inlet and Fort Pierce off of Wabasso Beach at a location known as the Cabin Wreck site; documented by the marine archeologists Historical Research & Development, Inc. - recovered on the recovery vessel Virgalona by Demostenes "Mo" Molinar (original artefact registration color photo Certificate of Authenticity with embossed Corporate seal, for Artifact Number 12210018 signed by Ernest R. Kling, President, Historical Research & Development, Inc. is on file in the Collection Documentation) - acquired directly from Ernest R. Kling, President, Historical Research & Development, Inc. of Florida (February 2010 - \$23).

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**O-015** (Continued)

**Nuestra Señora de la Regla** (Capitana of the Nueva España Flota under Ubilla) - "Cabin Wreck" (found off of Wabasso Beach in front of a beach cabin between Sebastian Inlet and Fort Pierce)

The five ships of the Nueva España Flota were under the general command of Captain-General Don Juan Esteban de Ubilla, who was himself on the Capitana (Nuestra Señora de la Regla), which carried some thirteen hundred chests containing 3,000,000 silver coins. There were also gold coins, gold bars, silver bars, and jewelry, as well as emeralds, pearls, and precious Kangxi Chinese porcelain which had been brought to Mexico by the Manila Galleons.

The Capitana (Flagship) of General Ubilla's Nueva España Flota, Nuestra Señora de la Regla (known as "The Cabin Wreck") was discovered at Latitude 27° 49.48' N and Longitude 80° 25.48' W. The manifest for Nuestra Señora de la Regla recorded the following registered treasure:

- 2,559,917 pesos in coins and bars of 1,300 chests**
- 23 chests of worked silver**
- 62 chests of gifts**
- 1 small chest of gold bars, doubloons, and pearls**
- 730 leather bags of cochineal (dried insects used to produce red dye)**
- 241 leather bags and chests of indigo**
- 17 chests of vanilla beans**
- 6 chests of chocolate**
- 70 sheets of copper**
- 730 tanned leathers**
- 4 chests of Chinese porcelain**
- 100 quintales of Brazilwood (1 quintal = 100 kilograms)**
- 9 chests of earthen vessels**
- 14 jugs of Balsam**

## 0-016

Spanish olive jar shards (3), medium sized earthenware fragments from the sides of a large or medium storage jar. The coarse textured body of the shards is light russet on shards No. 1 and No. 3, and beige colored on shard No. 2. A more darkened tone is assumed at the fractures. The underside of each of the shards has wreathing marks clearly visible. Shards No. 1 and No. 3 have marine encrustations on the underside. These olive jar shards are among the limited number of earthenware vessel shards known to be available from the Spanish galleon Nuestra Señora de Las Nieves (also known as the Douglas Beach Wreck, Gold Wreck, and Colored Beach Wreck) of the 1715 Treasure Fleet.

L: 5 7/8 in. (14.9 cm.) - No. 1; L: 6 5/16 in. (16.1 cm.) - No. 2;  
L: 5 in. (12.7 cm.) - No. 3.

Spanish: early 18th century - 1715.

Provenance: Nuestra Señora de Las Nieves (1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet) - sunk July 31, 1715 on the reefs off the Florida coast south of the Fort Pierce Inlet at a location known as the Douglas Beach Wreck site; documented by the marine archeologists Historical Research & Development, Inc. - recovered in 1989 on the recovery vessel Virgalona by Demostenes "Mo" Molinar (original artefact registration tag No. 23251 affixed; and original artefact registration color photo Certificate of Authenticity, Artifact Number 23251, signed by Ernest Kling, President, Historical Research & Development, Inc. is on file in the Collection Documentation) - acquired from the marine archeologists Historical Research & Development, Inc. of Florida (March 2010 - \$39).



## 0-017

Spanish olive jar shards (3), medium sized earthenware fragments with coarse textured body from the sides of a large or medium storage jar.

- **Shard No. 1** - triangular shaped fragment deep russet colored with heavy accumulation of marine encrustations on the interior and exterior.
- **Shard No. 2** - quadrangular shaped fragment light beige colored with slight marine encrustation on the interior side; the artefact registration data inscribed in black ink by the excavators on this shard is still clearly visible as follows:  
"21248 MO."
- **Shard No. 3** - trapezoid shaped fragment light beige colored with darkened areas; the underside has wreathing marks clearly visible.

These olive jar shards are among the limited number of earthenware vessel shards known to be available from the Spanish galleon *Nuestra Señora de Las Nieves* (also known as the Douglas Beach Wreck, Gold Wreck, and Colored Beach Wreck) of the 1715 Treasure Fleet.

L: 5 3/8 in. (13.7 cm.) - No. 1; L: 3 5/8 in. (9.2 cm.) - No. 2;

L: 4 in. (10.2 cm.) - No. 3.

Spanish: early 18th century - 1715.

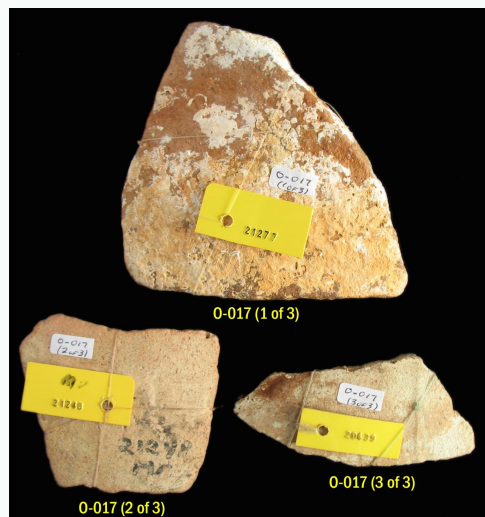
Provenance: *Nuestra Señora de Las Nieves* (1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet) - sunk July 31, 1715 on the reefs off the Florida coast south of

(Continued)

**O-017 (Continued)**

the Fort Pierce Inlet at a location known as the Douglas Beach Wreck site; documented by the marine archeologists Historical Research & Development, Inc. - recovered in 1989 on the recovery vessel Virgalona by Demostenes “Mo” Molinar (original artefact registration tag No. 21277 affixed to shard No. 1, tag No. 21248 affixed to shard No. 2, and tag No. 20439 affixed to shard No. 3; and original artefact registration color photo Certificates of Authenticity, with corresponding Artifact Numbers, signed by Ernest R. Kling, President, Historical Research & Development, Inc. are on file in the Collection Documentation) - acquired from the marine archeologists Historical Research & Development, Inc. of Florida (March 2010 - \$46).

The artefact registration tags on these three shards are affixed with the original fishing line as secured at the time of salvage by the excavators. Spanish olive jar shards recovered from Nuestra Señora de Las Nieves of the 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet included in the collection are the following: O-013, O-016 (3 shards) and O-017 (3 shards).



## 0-018

Spanish olive jar shards (3), large variously shaped earthenware fragments from the sides of a large storage jar with compact body, prominent wreathing marks on the underside, and considerable accumulation of marine encrustation including coral and sea shells. On shard No. 1 the marine growth is particularly heavy. Shard No. 1 is light beige in color; shards No. 2 and No. 3 are light russet with a light brown underside. All of the shards are blackened at the fractures, although on shard No. 1 this feature is largely concealed by the heavy marine encrustation. These olive jar shards are among the limited number of earthenware vessel fragments known to be available from the Spanish galleon Nuestra Señora de Atocha of the 1622 Treasure Fleet.

L: 6 5/8 in. (16.8 cm.) - No. 1; L: 6 in. (15.2 cm.) - No. 2;

L: 4 1/2 in. (11.3 cm.) - No. 3.

Spanish: early 17th century - 1622.

Provenance: Nuestra Señora de Atocha (1622 Spanish Treasure Fleet) - sank 6 September 1622 off the Marquesas Keys, approximately 40 miles west of Key West, Florida at a depth of about 20 feet - sold on behalf of the salvors by the Florida shipwreck specialist dealer Daniel Sedwick and acquired directly from him (Daniel Frank Sedwick LLC, Treasure and World Coin Auction #8, October 21 - 23, 2010, lot 2419), details on file in the Collection Documentation (October 2010 - \$65).

0-019

Spanish earthenware shards (5) in various shapes and sizes recovered from the galleon Santo Cristo de San Roman - 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet.

- Shard No. 1 - large and very heavy fragment of the neck and side of a massive sized storage jar; light beige colored with areas of light and dark russet tingeing; coarse texture is sprinkled with small black impurities.
- Shard No. 2 - large fragment from the side of a storage jar; deep russet colored with extremely heavy marine encrustation including large coral accretions on exterior and interior sides.
- Shard No. 3 - fragment from the sides of an olive jar with prominent wreathing marks on both the underside and exterior; beige colored with compact body blackened at the fractures, and light marine encrustation including a large sea shell on the underside.
- Shard No. 4 - small triangular shaped fragment from the sides of an olive jar; coarse textured body with small dark and light inclusions is brown colored, a "swirl" mark on the underside.
- Shard No. 5 - very small triangular shaped fragment from the sides of an olive jar; coarse textured body with small light and dark inclusions is russet colored on the exterior, light brown colored on the interior side, and darkened at the fractures.

L: 7 3/16 in. (18.3 cm.) - No. 1; L: 7 5/16 in. (18.6 cm.) - No. 2;

L: 4 3/8 in. (11.2 cm.) - No. 3; L: 3 5/16 in. (8.4 cm.) - No. 4;

L: 1 13/16 in. (4.7 cm.) - No. 5.

(Continued)

**0-019 (Continued)**

**Spanish: early 18th century - 1715.**

**Provenance: Santo Cristo de San Roman - Almiranta (Flagship of the admiral) of the Nueva España Flota of the 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet - sunk July 31, 1715 on the reefs near the Florida coast south of Cape Kennedy off of Vero Beach; original artefact registration color photo Certificate of Authenticity, signed by Gordon E. McCann, Treasure Salvor, Pandion Crew 1992-1996, is on file in the Collection Documentation - sold on behalf of the salvors by the Florida shipwreck specialist dealer Daniel Sedwick and acquired directly from him (Daniel Frank Sedwick LLC, Treasure and World Coin Auction #8, October 21 - 23, 2010, lot 2461), details on file in the Collection Documentation (October 2010 - \$87).**



ITEM | Daniel Frank Sedwick, LLC / Treasure Auction #8: Daniel F. Sedwick, LLC / Lot of 5 miscellaneous earthenware shards.

**2461 Lot of 5 miscellaneous earthenware shards.**

Currency: USD Category: Artifacts / Shipwreck Artifacts



Item Description

Lot of 5 miscellaneous earthenware shards. 1327 grams total, up to 7". A couple of large and thickly encrusted shards (nice display) with three small ones. From the Spanish 1715 Fleet, east coast of Florida. From the "Cabin wreck" site, the largest with photo-certificate from the salvager.



## 0-020

Spanish olive jar shards (4), medium size variously shaped earthenware fragments from the sides of a storage jar with compact body, prominent wreathing marks on the underside (shards No. 1 and No. 2), and considerable accumulation of marine encrustation including coral and sea shells. On shards No. 3 and No. 4 the marine growth is particularly heavy, with the latter virtually entirely covered with coral. The shards are beige to russet in color, and shard No. 1 is blackened at the fractures. These olive jar shards are among the limited number of earthenware vessel fragments known to be available from the Spanish galleon San José y Las Animas.

L: 4 3/16 in. (10.7 cm.) - No. 1; L: 3 7/8 in. (10.0 cm.) - No. 2;  
L: 3 5/8 in. (9.0 cm.) - No. 3; L: 3 1/8 in. (7.8 cm.) - No. 4.

Spanish: early 18th century - 1733.

Provenance: San José y Las Animas shipwreck (1733 Spanish Treasure Fleet) - sunk July 14, 1733 in the middle Florida Keys off *Cayo Tavanos* (Tavernier Key) about one mile east of Little Conch Reef in the sand flats that stretch toward Hawk Channel (the ship sank in 30 feet of water at latitude N 24° 56.919' and longitude W 80° 29.334'); recovered on 6 October 2000 by the shipwreck excavator Ron Molinari of Reef Rat Salvage, LLC, Key Largo, Florida (Excavation #N130 original Letter of Authenticity signed by Ron Molinari and a copy of the Day's Log of the actual day the items were found are on file in the Collection Documentation: Fragment No. 1 – Artifact List Item # 10. 6. 00. C3; Fragment No. 2 – Artifact List Item # 10. 6. 00. C2; Fragment No. 3 – Artifact List Item # 10. 6. 00. C7; Fragment No. 4 – Artifact List Item # 10. 6. 00. C9) - acquired directly from shipwreck excavator Ron Molinari (April 2011 - \$12).

## 0-021

Spanish olive jar shards (4), small variously shaped earthenware fragments from the sides of a storage jar with compact body. Fragment No. 1 has prominent wreathing marks on the underside and is light beige to light russet in color. Fragment No. 2 is light beige colored, No. 3 is light beige to light russet in color, and No. 4 is russet colored - all three with traces of accumulation of marine encrustation. These olive jar shards are among the limited number of earthenware vessel fragments known to be available from the Spanish galleon San José y Las Animas of the 1733 Treasure Fleet.

L: 3 1/8 in. (7.9 cm.) - No. 1; L: 2 1/2 in. (6.2 cm.) - No. 2;

L: 1 7/8 in. (4.7 cm.) - No. 3; L: 1 11/16 in. (4.2 cm.) - No. 4;

Spanish: early 18th century - 1733.

Provenance: San José y Las Animas shipwreck (1733 Spanish Treasure Fleet) - sunk July 14, 1733 in the middle Florida Keys off *Cayo Tavanos* (Tavernier Key) about one mile east of Little Conch Reef in the sand flats that stretch toward Hawk Channel (the ship sank in 30 feet of water at latitude N 24° 56.919' and longitude W 80° 29.334'); recovered on 6 October 2000 by the shipwreck excavator Ron Molinari of Reef Rat Salvage, LLC, Key Largo, Florida (Excavation #N130 original Letter of Authenticity signed by Ron Molinari and a copy of the Day's Log of the actual day the items were found are on file in the Collection Documentation: Fragment No. 1 to Fragment No. 4 – Artifact List Item # 10. 6. 00. C10 to Artifact List Item # 10. 6. 00. C13) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Ron Molinari (April 2011 - \$12).

## 0-022

Spanish olive jar shards (4), large to medium size approximately triangular shaped earthenware fragments from the sides of a large storage jar with a distinctive application of dark green glaze. The green glaze is particularly well preserved on fragments No. 1 and No. 3, which are brick red in color, coarse textured at the fractures, and have wreathing marks on the underside (especially prominent on shard No. 1). On shards No. 2 and No. 4 there is a very considerable quantity of marine encrustation adhering including coral and sea shells, with a lesser amount on shard No. 3. These olive jar shards are among the limited number of earthenware vessel fragments known to be available from the Spanish galleon San José y Las Animas of the 1733 Treasure Fleet.

L: 5 11/16 in. (14.4 cm.) - No. 1; L: 5 5/8 in. (14.1 cm.) - No. 2;  
L: 3 1/2 in. (9.0 cm.) - No. 3; L: 2 7/8 in. (7.4 cm.) - No. 4.

Spanish: early 18th century - 1733.

Provenance: San José y Las Animas shipwreck (1733 Spanish Treasure Fleet) - sunk July 14, 1733 in the middle Florida Keys off *Cayo Tavanos* (Tavernier Key) about one mile east of Little Conch Reef in the sand flats that stretch toward Hawk Channel (the ship sank in 30 feet of water at latitude N 24° 56.919' and longitude W 80° 29.334'); recovered on 6 October 2000 by the shipwreck excavator Ron Molinari of Reef Rat Salvage, LLC, Key Largo, Florida (Excavation #N130 original Letter of Authenticity signed by Ron Molinari and a copy of the Day's Log of the actual day the items were

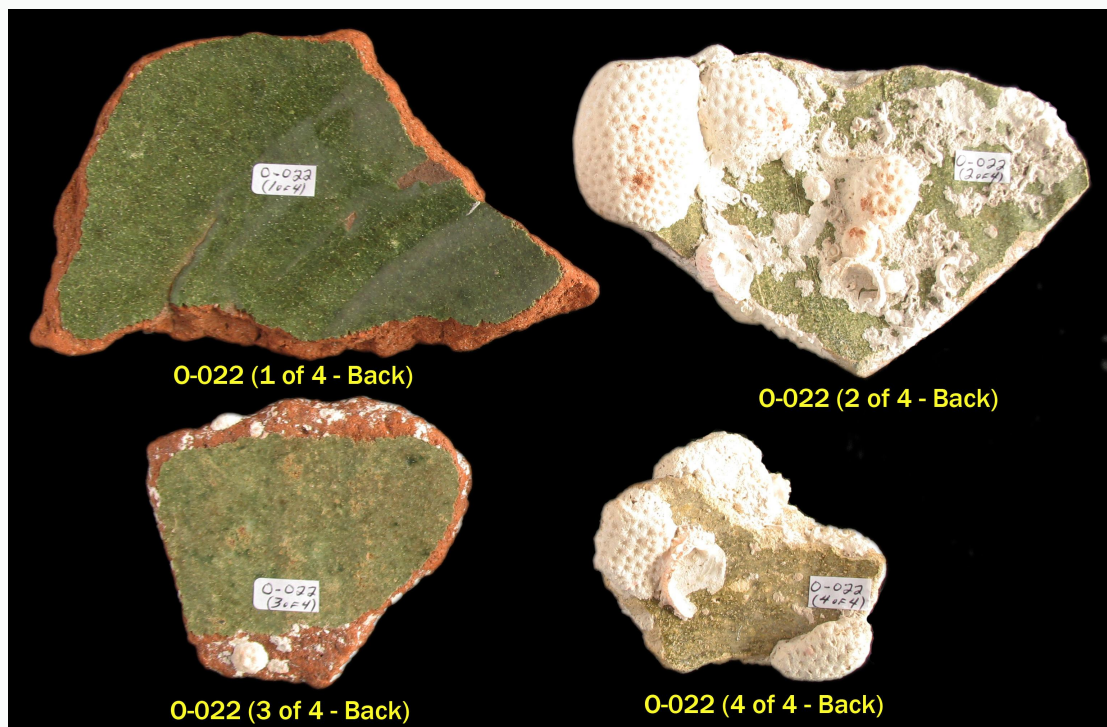
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**O-022 (Continued)**

found are on file in the Collection Documentation: Fragment No. 1 – Artifact List Item # 10. 6. 00. C1; Fragment No. 2 – Artifact List Item # 10. 6. 00. C6; Fragment No. 3 – Artifact List Item # 10. 6. 00. C4; Fragment No. 4 – Artifact List Item # 10. 6. 00. C8) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Ron Molinari (April 2011 - \$12).

It is unusual to encounter olive jar fragments with the glaze intact as in these examples. Normally the glaze of the shipwreck olive jars is eroded as a result of the prolonged exposure to salt water and the abrasive action of the currents.



**0-023**

***Ladrillo* (brick) fragment from the San José y Las Animas, roughly quadrangular shaped with coarse textured light beige colored body. This earthenware fragment is heavy and dense with considerable accumulation of marine encrustation including coral. Although its purpose is not precisely known, it may have aboard for contingency purposes to repair the galley fireplace, or used as ballast, or for some other reason. This *ladrillo* fragment is among the very limited number known to have been recovered from the Spanish galleons.**

**L: 3 7/8 in. (9.9 cm.); W: 2 5/8 in. (7.6 cm.).**

**Spanish: early 18th century - 1733.**

**Provenance: San José y Las Animas shipwreck (1733 Spanish Treasure Fleet) - sunk July 14, 1733 in the middle Florida Keys off *Cayo Tavanos* (Tavernier Key) about one mile east of Little Conch Reef in the sand flats that stretch toward Hawk Channel (the ship sank in 30 feet of water at latitude N 24° 56.919' and longitude W 80° 29.334'); recovered on 6 October 2000 by the shipwreck excavator Ron Molinari of Reef Rat Salvage, LLC, Key Largo, Florida (Excavation #N130 original Letter of Authenticity signed by Ron Molinari and a copy of the Day's Log of the actual day the items were found are on file in the Collection Documentation: Artifact List Item # 10. 6. 00. C5) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Ron Molinari (April 2011 - \$3).**

## 0-024

Spanish earthenware olive jar necks (2) with upward projecting flange at the mouth. The aperture is enclosed by the heavily potted and thickened, rounded neck. Neck slants in sharply to the much more thinly potted body. The compact earthenware is beige with light russet tingeing on neck No. 1, and light beige in color on neck No. 2. Olive jar neck No. 1 is almost completely free of marine growth; neck No. 2 contains heavy marine encrustation, particularly on the underside and within the aperture.

D: 4 in. (10.1 cm.); Aperture: 2 1/4 in. (5.5 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 3 7/8 in. (9.8 cm.); Aperture: 2 in. (5.0 cm.) - No. 2.

Spanish: 18th century.

Provenance: Unidentified Florida Keys 1700's wreck - Salvor's original Certificate of Authenticity for Artifact Number 8855 - olive jar neck No. 1, and Salvor's original Certificate of Authenticity for Artifact Number 8856 - olive jar neck No. 2, both signed by the Salvor, C. J. (Whitey) Keeuan, and both dated 24 June 2010, are on file in the Collection Documentation; sold on behalf of the Salvor by the Florida shipwreck specialist dealer Daniel Sedwick and acquired directly from him (Daniel Frank Sedwick LLC, Treasure Auction #9, April 26 - 29, 2011, lot 2042), details on file in the Collection Documentation (April 2011 - \$76).

**0-025**

Spanish olive jar shards (2), medium sized earthenware fragments with medium textured compact body from a large or mid-sized storage jar. Color of the body of the shards ranges from light russet to light beige, darkened in tone at the fractures, and with wreathing marks visible on the interior. Shard No. 1 is a quadrangular shaped fragment from the side of an olive jar. The artifact registration tag on shard No. 1 is affixed with the original fishing line as secured at the time of salvage by the excavators. Shard No. 2 is a roughly triangular shaped fragment and is from near the neck of an olive jar as is clearly indicated by the curvature of the shard.

L: 4 in. (10.1 cm.) - No. 1; L: 4 5/8 in. (11.7 cm.) - No. 2;

Spanish: early 18th century - 1715.

Provenance: Nuestra Señora de la Regla - Capitana (Flagship) of the Nueva España Flota of the 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet - sunk July 31, 1715 on the reefs off the Florida coast between Sebastian Inlet and Fort Pierce off of Wabasso Beach at a location known as the Cabin Wreck site; documented by the marine archeologists Historical Research & Development, Inc. - recovered on 31 July 1993 by the recovery vessel Virgalona by Demostenes "Mo" Molinar (original artifact registration tag No. 23265 affixed to shard No. 1; original artifact registration color photo Certificate of Authenticity, with corresponding Artifact Number, signed by Ernest Kling, President, Historical Research & Development, Inc.; along with a copy of the 31 July 1993 recovery log, "Florida Bureau of Archeology Research Daily

(Continued)

**O-025 (Continued)**

Field Note and Activity Log,” are both on file in the Collection Documentation) - acquired directly from Ernest Kling, President, Historical Research & Development, Inc. of Florida (May 2011 - \$34).

It is of interest to note that the date of recovery of these shards is exactly 278 years, to the day, from the date of the sinking of Nuestra Señora de la Regla.

Spanish olive jar shards recovered from Nuestra Señora de la Regla of the 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet included in the collection are the following: O-015, O-025 (2 shards), O-026 (3 shards), and O-028 (2 shards).



**0-026**

Spanish olive jar shards (3), large to medium sized earthenware fragments with medium to coarse textured body from the sides of a large storage jar. Color of the body ranges from very light russet to light beige, darkened in tone at the fractures.

- **Shard No. 1** - quadrangular shaped large fragment with light russet colored body on the exterior; the interior grayish beige colored with prominent wreathing marks. Considerable accumulation of marine encrustation on both the interior and exterior. The artifact registration tag on shard No. 1 was affixed with the original fishing line as secured at the time of salvage by the excavators.
- **Shard No. 2** - quadrangular shaped large fragment light beige colored on the exterior, the interior slightly darker with prominent wreathing marks. Extremely slight traces of marine encrustation.
- **Shard No. 3** - triangular shaped medium sized fragment with light russet colored body on the exterior and interior; wreathing marks clearly visible on the interior. Very small quantity of adherent marine encrustation.

**L: 7 1/8 in. (18.0 cm.) - No. 1;**

**L: 6 in. (15.2 cm.) - No. 2;**

**L: 3 11/16 in. (9.3 cm.) - No. 3.**

**Spanish: early 18th century - 1715.**

**(Continued)**

**O-026 (Continued)**

**Provenance: Nuestra Señora de la Regla - Capitana (Flagship) of the Nueva España Flota of the 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet - sunk July 31, 1715 on the reefs off the Florida coast between Sebastian Inlet and Fort Pierce off of Wabasso Beach at a location known as the Cabin Wreck site; documented by the marine archeologists Historical Research & Development, Inc. - recovered on 27 August 1993 on the recovery vessel Virgalona by Demostenes "Mo" Molinar (original artifact registration tag No. 23294 affixed to shard No. 1; original artifact registration color photo Certificate of Authenticity, with corresponding Artifact Number, signed by Ernest Kling, President, Historical Research & Development, Inc.; along with a copy of the 27 August 1993 recovery log, "Florida Bureau of Archeology Research Daily Field Note and Activity Log," are both on file in the Collection Documentation) - acquired directly from Ernest Kling, President, Historical Research & Development, Inc. of Florida (June 2011 - \$40).**

**Spanish olive jar shards recovered from Nuestra Señora de la Regla of the 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet included in the collection are the following: O-015, O-025 (2 shards), O-026 (3 shards), and O-028 (2 shards).**



## 0-027

Ceramic pipe bowls and stem fragments (14) consisting of 8 bowls and 6 stem fragments, which are unglazed with the fine grained clay body material cream to beige colored with some russet tingeing, all with varying amounts of marine encrustation.

- Pipe bowls (No. 1 to No. 8) - barrel-shaped bowls with the wider upper portion of the bowl narrowing to the base. Base of bowls is affixed with a small circular rest (except on bowls No. 3 and No. 4). There are particularly large quantities of marine encrustation on bowls No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4.
- Pipe stem fragments (No. 9 to No. 14) - the truncated cylindrical shaped fragments vary considerable in length and all are plain. There are particularly large quantities of marine encrustation on stem fragments No. 9, No. 10, and No. 13.

L (Bowls): 3 1/2 in. (9.0 cm.) to 1 11/16 in. (4.3 cm.) - No. 1 to 8.

L (Stems): 2 5/8 in. (6.6 cm.) to 1 1/2 in. (3.8 cm.) - No. 9 to 14.

Dutch: mid 17th century - 1652 to 1656.

Provenance: Monte Cristi shipwreck (Pipe Wreck), attributed by repute to the Monte Cristi, although formal documentation is lacking - acquired from a Florida dealer (October 2011 - \$23).

Refer to O-006 for a similar Dutch pipe dated to 1686 from the Princess Maria shipwreck, which sank off the Isles of Scilly off the southwestern tip of the Cornish peninsula of Great Britain. See also O-005 for another similar pipe from the Association shipwreck dated to 1707 (sank on the Outer Gilstone Ledges at the south western edge of the Isles of Scilly).

(Continued)



O-027 (Continued)

**Monte Cristi shipwreck (Pipe Wreck)** - discovered in 1966 and originally surveyed in 1980, but subject to earlier looting. Archeological excavations by the Monte Cristi Shipwreck Project (MCSP) of the Pan-American Institute of Marine Archeology (PIMA) under the direction of the *Comision de Rescate Arqueologico Submarino* (Underwater Archaeology Commission) commenced in 1991 and continued through 1996. Further excavations were also conducted up to 2003 and beyond. The ship was a British built vessel with a Dutch cargo which sank in approximately 1652 to 1656 with the wrecksite located in shallow water at a depth of 5 meters, less than one kilometer offshore at the northern side of Monte Cristi Bay approximately 80 meters east of Isla Cabra in the province of Monte Cristi on the northwest coast of the Dominican Republic portion of Hispaniola.

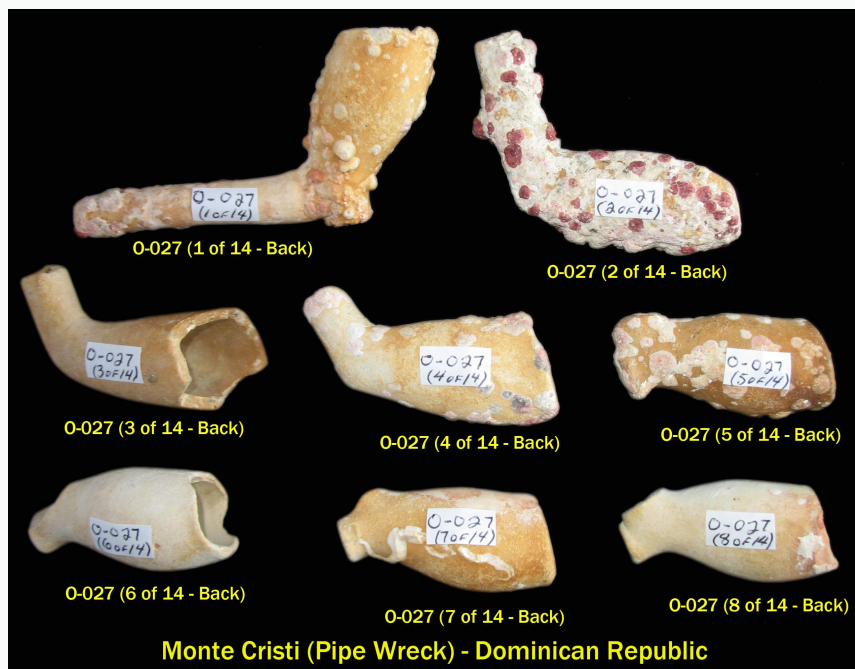
Ceramic tobacco pipes formed the main cargo with over 25,000 bowl and stem fragments excavated from the wrecksite consisting of pipes with barrel-shaped bowls (93 percent) and pipes with bowls shaped like inverted cones (7 percent). Approximately 2,000 of the pipe fragments are stamped with a distinguishable maker's mark: the initials "EB," "WH," "D\*C," "P\*C," a Tudor rose, a fluer-de-lis within a diamond outline, or a decorative star of flower. All the pipes are of Dutch manufacture dating to the mid 17th century. It is the largest quantity of ceramic tobacco smoking pipe fragments or smoking related artifacts ever recovered from a shipwreck. Refer to O-006 for a similar Dutch pipe dated to 1686 from the Princess Maria shipwreck, which sank off the Isles of Scilly off the southwestern tip of the Cornish peninsula of Great Britain. See also O-005 for another similar pipe from the Association shipwreck dated to 1707 (sank on the Outer Gilstone Ledges at the south western edge of the Isles of Scilly). The pipe bowls and stem fragments described above under O-027 are attributed by repute to the Monte Cristi shipwreck (Pipe Wreck), although formal documentation is lacking.

Also recovered were ceramics as well as trade goods including bone combs, shell and glass beads, thimbles, tacks, pins, and copper cauldrons. Most of the ceramics found were a large quantity of mottled brown salt-glazed fragments known as Rhenish stoneware from Germany. This stoneware was in the form of *Bartmann*

(Continued)

**O-027** (Continued)

(Bellarmine) bottles, which were a very popular export item at the time. Refer to O-004 for a Bellarmine bottle neck of salt-glazed stoneware with mottled brown glaze dated to 1686 from the Princess Maria shipwreck (Dutch East India VOC company ship), which sank off the Isles of Scilly off the southwestern tip of the Cornish peninsula of Great Britain. Also found in considerable quantity was Dutch tin-glazed earthenware, which was produced in the Netherlands in imitation of Chinese blue and white porcelain. Additionally, luxury imports were found as well including an ivory fan, Venetian glass, brass candlestick, as well as copper artifacts such as curtain rings, a chandelier column, lamp brackets and tweezers. Also recovered were 27 South American *ocho reales* (pieces of eight) silver coins including six from the Potosi mint in Peru (now a part of Bolivia) dated to 1649 -1650, and one coin from the Santa Fe de Bogotá mint in Colombia (coin not introduced until 1651).



**0-028**

Spanish olive jar shards (2), large earthenware fragments in roughly triangular shape from the sides of a medium to large sized storage jar. Both of these shards have very prominent wreathing marks on the interior and are both also similarly marked to a lesser extent on the exterior. The body of both shards is medium to coarse textured with light beige to light russet tingeing overall. Each shard contains a light amount of marine encrustation.

L: 6 in. (15.1 cm.) - No. 1;

L: 4 7/8 in. (12.5 cm.) - No. 2.

Spanish: early 18th century - 1715.

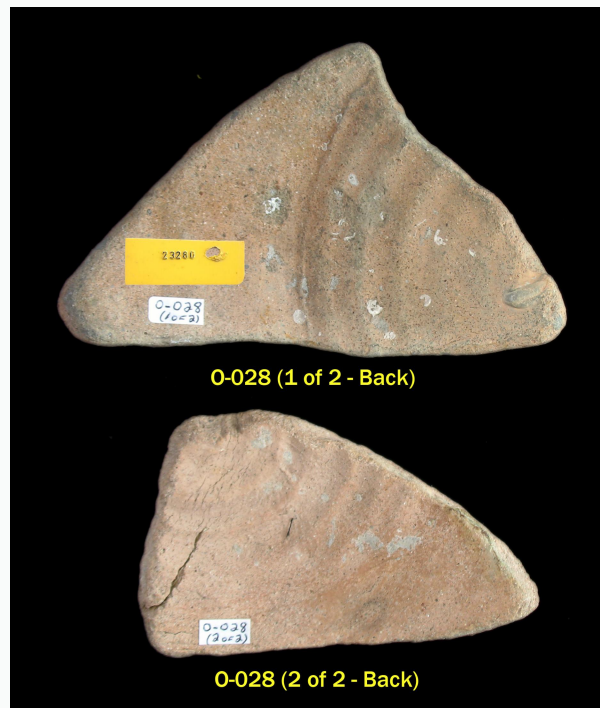
Provenance: Nuestra Señora de la Regla - Capitana (Flagship) of the Nueva España Flota of the 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet - sunk July 31, 1715 on the reefs off the Florida coast between Sebastian Inlet and Fort Pierce off of Wabasso Beach at a location known as the Cabin Wreck site; documented by the marine archeologists Historical Research & Development, Inc. - recovered on 14 August 1993 on the recovery vessel Virgalona by Demostenes "Mo" Molinar (original artifact registration tag No. 23280 affixed to shard No. 1; original artifact registration color photo Certificate of Authenticity with embossed Corporate seal, and with corresponding Artifact Number, signed by Ernest Kling, President, Historical Research & Development, Inc.; along with the 14 August 1993 recovery log, "Florida Bureau of Archeology Research Daily Field Note and Activity

(Continued)

**O-028 (Continued)**

Log,” also with embossed Corporate seal are both on file in the Collection Documentation) - acquired from a shipwreck specialist dealer in Texas (June 2012 - \$26).

Spanish olive jar shards recovered from Nuestra Señora de la Regla of the 1715 Fleet included in the collection are the following: O-015, O-025 (2 shards), O-026 (3 shards), and O-028 (2 shards).



0-029

Firebrick fragment from the San José y Las Animas ship's galley, rather irregular quadrangular shape with coarse textured brick-red body. This earthenware fragment is heavy and dense, blackened extensively, and has a considerable accumulation of marine encrustation. The galley fireplaces in the ancient Spanish galleons were constructed of brick. Nevertheless, it is actually quite rare to encounter any shipwreck firebrick recovered from a galleon wrecksite. However, the wreck of the San José y Las Animas was quite unusual in the amount of firebrick that was present. This firebrick fragment is among the very limited number known to have been recovered from the Spanish galleons.

L: 3 5/8 in. (9.1 cm.); W: 3 1/8 in. (7.9 cm.).

Spanish: early 18th century - 1733.

Provenance: San José y Las Animas shipwreck (1733 Spanish Treasure Fleet) - sunk July 14, 1733 in the middle Florida Keys off *Cayo Tavanos* (Tavernier Key) about one mile east of Little Conch Reef in the sand flats that stretch toward Hawk Channel (the ship sank in 30 feet of water at latitude N 24° 56.919' and longitude W 80° 29.334'); recovered on 6 October 2000 by the shipwreck excavator Ron Molinari of Reef Rat Salvage, LLC, Key Largo, Florida (Excavation #N130 original Letter of Authenticity signed by Ron Molinari and a copy of the Day's Log of the actual day the items were found are on file in the Collection Documentation) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Ron Molinari (April 2011 - \$3).

**O-030**

English ceramic shards (5) recovered from the Colossus shipwreck consisting of three fragments with polychrome décor and two fragments with underglaze blue decoration. The polychrome fragments, variously with green and stippled mauve accents, may have originated from a cup, small bowl or dish. The body exposed at the fractures is coarse textured and russet colored on fragment No. 1, fairly compact and dark cream colored on No. 2, and compact and light gray in color on fragment No. 3. There is a sizeable quantity of marine encrustation adhering to fragment No. 2.

The fragments with underglaze blue have floral décor with the glaze on the plain underside prominently bluish tinged and crackled. They appear to have originated from a small dish, and both have portions of a low upright foot. The body exposed at the fractures is fairly compact and dark cream colored with russet tingeing.

L (largest): 2 1/2 in. (6.4 cm.) - No. 1 to

L (smallest): 1 1/8 in. (2.8 cm.) - No. 3.

English: late 18th century: 1798 - possibly English delftware and/or Staffordshire ware.

Provenance: HMS Colossus - salvaged by Terry J. Hiron, Dive Supervisor (original artefact registration certificate with his signature is on file in Collection Documentation) - acquired from Terry J. Hiron of shipwreck specialist dealer Awerty, Isles of Scilly, Cornwall, United Kingdom (May 2014 - \$15).

Refer to C-181 for a Chinese ceramic fragment also recovered from the Colossus shipwreck.