

MALAYSIA SHIPWRECKS

Royal Nanhai, Longquan, Xuande, Turiang, Desaru, Nanyang, Wanli, Tanjung Simpang, Singtai, Transitional Wrecksite, Diana Cargo, Unidentified Malaysian shipwreck No. 1

Royal Nanhai – discovered in the spring of 1995 in international waters at a depth of 46 meters 40 nautical miles off the central part of the eastern coast of peninsular Malaysia at latitude 03 degrees 49' N and longitude 104 degrees 27' 00" E. Excavation was completed by Nanhai Marine Archeology Sdn. Bhd. in May 1998. The cargo consisted of 21,332 ceramics, the vast majority of which were Sisatchanalai celadon datable to the mid-15th century. The Sisatchanalai celadon recovered included plates, jarlets, bowls, covered jars, coconut jars, and water droppers. A large number of black glazed storage jars attributable to the Maenam Noi kilns of Singburi Province in central Thailand were also recovered. Also found were a small quantity of Chinese bowls and jarlets with brown glaze, five Chinese blue and white bowls datable to 1450 - 1464, one Chinese bowl with green glaze, and two Vietnamese blue and white cover boxes. There were no Sukhothai wares included in the cargo.

A representative sampling of the recovered artifacts was donated to the government of Malaysia by Sten Sjostrand's Nanhai Marine Archeology Sdn. Bhd., who provided funding and conducted the excavation project. The remainder of the ceramics excavated by Nanhai Marine Archeology Sdn. Bhd. was subsequently sold by direct sale, internet, and auction to fund the excavation project.

Royal Nanhai ceramics (20) included in the collection are as follows (TH-213 to TH-423, M-311 and TA-087):

TH-213 – celadon bowl with incised accents, D: 12.1 cm. (\$66)

TH-412 – celadon jarlets (4) depressed globular form with short neck and lipped mouthrim, two loop handles, covered with an attractive light turquoise blue crackled glaze, H: 5.7 cm to 6.0 cm. (\$118)

TH-413 – celadon jarlets (2) extended ovoid shape, cup-like mouth with rolled rim, two loop handles, covered with an attractive light turquoise blue crackled glaze, H: 7.6 cm and 7.8 cm. (\$59)

TH-414 – celadon plate with light turquoise blue glaze, foliated rim, a band of incised undulating continuous lines with feathery accents incised in the cavetto, outside wall with gouged vertical flutings, D: 24.6 cm. (\$177)

TH-415 – celadon plate with light turquoise blue glaze, foliated rim, three sweeping onion skin motifs incised in the cavetto, outside wall with gouged vertical flutings, D: 24.0 cm. (\$177)

TH-416 – celadon plate with light turquoise blue glaze, rim edged with very tightly spaced foliations, an undulating incised double line with oblique accents incised in the cavetto, outside wall with gouged vertical flutings, D: 23.1 cm. (\$88)

TH-417 – celadon plate with light turquoise blue glaze, pie crust rim, five sweeping onion skin or lotus bud motifs with a distinctive undulating top layer incised in the cavetto, outside wall with gouged vertical flutings, D: 25.1 cm. (\$88)

TH-418 – celadon plate with light turquoise blue glaze, plain rim, a narrow band of continuous cross-hatching enclosed within triple line borders incised in the cavetto, outside wall with gouged vertical flutings, D: 23.8 cm. (\$88)

TH-421 – celadon bowls (3) with light turquoise blue glaze, sole decoration an incised line border just below the everted mouthrim, : 11.6 cm to 12.5 cm. (\$73)

TH-422 – celadon cups (2) with light turquoise blue glaze, sole decoration an incised line border below the mouthrim on cup No. 1, on cup No. 2 gouges carved down the sides, D: 8.5 cm. (\$42)

TH-423 – celadon bottle in extended ovoid shape, two loop handles, narrow vertical grooves carved down the body, base transversed by a single incised broad line, H: 11.8 cm. (\$74)

M-311 – jarlet flattened globular shape, dark brown glaze, incised, D: 5.1 cm. (\$0-)

TA-087 – cover with recessed center with thickened edge and lotus bud knob, D: 10.5 cm. (\$-0-)
Total - \$1,050

Royal Nanhai type ceramics are also represented in the collection by the following:

TH-318 - large celadon plate with foliate rim glazed light turquoise-blue, incised décor, D: 29.2 cm.

TH-340 - large celadon plate with foliate rim glazed light turquoise-blue, incised décor, D: 30.0 cm.

TH-358 - celadon jarlets (No. 1 and No. 2) loop handles, globular form with short neck and lipped mouthrim, light turquoise glaze, H: 6.3 cm. and 6.5 cm.

TH-382 - jarlet in globular form with short neck and lipped mouthrim, two loop handles on shoulder, celadon glaze now eroded, a curved gouge mark transverses the base, H: 6.3 cm.

Refer also to TH-003, TH-042, TH-271, and TH-339 (No. 1 and No. 5 of 5) for additional jarlets in this series.

TH-405 - celadon bowl with light sea-green glaze, the interior with incised accents, outside wall with carved vertical flutings, D:15.4 cm.

References

Brown, Roxanna, and Sjostrand, Sten. 2002. *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*. Kuala Lumpur: Department of Museums and Antiquities.

Brown, Roxanna, and Sjostrand, Sten, 2000. *Turiang A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*. Pasadena: Pacific Asia Museum.

Brown, Roxanna - June 1999. Personal discussions in Endau, Malaysia.

Field Notes: Endau, Malaysia - June 1999 and September 2007.

Sjostrand, Sten, Adi Haji Taha and Samsol Sahar, 2006. *Mysteries of Malaysian Shipwrecks*. Kuala Lumpur: Department of Museums Malaysia.

Sjostrand, Sten - June 1999 and September 2007. Personal discussions in Endau, Malaysia.

Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University - Shipwreck Data Base References and Photos.



Longquan Wreck – discovered 23 nautical miles off the northern end of the eastern coast of peninsular Malaysia at latitude 05 degrees 31' 00" N and longitude 103 degrees 32' 00" E in 1996 at a depth of 63 meters. Preliminary survey conducted, but shipwreck not yet excavated, with survey results indicating a cargo of 100,000 or more ceramics of a general high quality including Chinese celadon, Sisatchanalai celadon, underglaze black Sukhothai wares, and Suphanburi storage jars from central Thailand. The ceramic wares are datable to the late 14th century to early 15th century. At the time of the preliminary survey estimated proportions for the ceramics were: Chinese - 40%, Sisatchanalai - 40%, and Sukhothai - 20%. A

small quantity of ceramics was recovered from the wrecksite, primarily Sisatchanalai celadon and Sukhothai wares. Sisatchanalai celadon recovered included plates, bowls, jarlets, bottle vases, cups, and coconut jars. Sukhothai underglaze black decorated wares recovered included plates, bowls, vases, and jars.

A representative sampling of the recovered artifacts was donated to the government of Malaysia by Sten Sjostrand's Nanhai Marine Archeology Sdn. Bhd., who provided funding and conducted the excavation project. The remainder of the ceramics excavated by Nanhai Marine Archeology Sdn. Bhd. was subsequently sold by direct sale, internet, and auction to fund the excavation project

Longquan Wreck ceramics (7) included in the collection are as follows (TH-212 to TH-457, M-310 and M-363):

TH-212 – Sisatchanalai celadon bowl, D: 13.6 cm. (\$66)

TH-420 – large celadon plate, with light turquoise blue glaze, plain rim, a band of well executed lotus leaves with finely detailed vertical lines incised in cavetto, outside wall plain, D: 25.0 cm. (\$118)

TH-440 – Sukhothai bowl with double line border around the central medallion, which is surrounded by five spur marks, and multiple line borders under the mouthrim and on exterior wall, D: 15.4 cm. (\$60)

TH-457 – large celadon bottle vase of elongated ovoid shape with a cupped mouth with thickened rim flanked below by two vertical loop handles; two decorative bands enclosed by incised lines - a plain upper band, and a wider lower band rendered in onion skin motif, H: 19.4 cm. (\$30)

M-310 – jarlet flattened globular shape, dark brown glaze, incised, D: 8.6 cm. (\$47)

M-363 – white ware bowls (2 - pair) with light straw colored glaze ending in an irregular swirl around the center, sides are steep with upright mouthrim thickened and rounded at the edge; wreathing marks encircle both the exterior of the bowls and the center of the interior, D: 16.2 and 15.7 cm. (\$182)

Total - \$503

Longquan Wreck type ceramics are also represented in the collection by the following:

TH-315 - Sukhothai bowls (No. 3, No. 4, and No. 5) decorated in iron-black under straw colored glaze, D:15.2 cm. to 16.5 cm.

TH-317 - Sukhothai plates (2) underglaze iron-black décor, one with a fish, the other with a floral spray, D: 24.2 cm. and 25.8 cm.

TH-361 - celadon cup with light turquoise blue glaze, sides carved with vertical gouges, base is flat and unglazed, H: 5.3 cm.

References

Brown, Roxanna, and Sjostrand, Sten, 2000. *Turiang A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*. Pasadena: Pacific Asia Museum.

Brown, Roxanna, and Sjostrand, Sten. 2002. *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*. Kuala Lumpur: Department of Museums and Antiquities.

Brown, Roxanna - June 1999. Personal discussions in Endau, Malaysia.

Field Notes: Endau, Malaysia - June 1999 and September 2007.

Sjostrand, Sten - June 1999 and September 2007. Personal discussions in Endau, Malaysia.



Xuande – discovered off the east coast of peninsular Malaysia 60 nautical miles from shore at a depth of 52 meters at latitude 02 degrees 46' N and longitude 104 degrees 26' E in April 1996. Search undertaken because local fisherman accidentally recovered antique ceramics in their trawler's net. Recovered Chinese blue and white porcelains: dishes, jarlets, bowls, ewers, bases, hole-bottom saucers, cups, and water droppers some of which had apocryphal Xuande reign marks. Monochrome white dishes and jarlets and overglaze enamel decorated dishes along with one overglaze enamel bowl were also recovered. Also recovered Thai ceramics produced at the Sisatchanalai and Sukhothai kilns. Cover boxes, miniature jarlets, small bottle shaped pots, and larger bottle shaped pots with cup-shaped mouth from the Sisatchanalai kilns were recovered. From the Sukhothai kilns bowls decorated with a *cakra* or sun burst motif in the central medallion were found. Additionally, a great number of storage jars, probably from the Singburi kilns in central Thailand, were seen at the wrecksite, but not yet recovered. The recovered ceramics are dated early 16th century, approximately 1520 to 1530.

A representative sampling of the recovered artifacts was donated to the government of Malaysia by Sten Sjostrand's Nanhai Marine Archeology Sdn. Bhd., who provided funding and conducted the excavation project. The remainder of the ceramics excavated by Nanhai Marine Archeology Sdn. Bhd. were subsequently sold by direct sale, internet, and auction to fund the excavation project.

Xuande ceramics (2) included in the collection are as follows:

TH-426 – potiche with upright mouthrim encircled by three lightly molded ridges, three loop handles high on the shoulder, white glaze is now eroded, D: 11.1 cm, H: 7.8 cm. (\$-0-)

TH-439 – covered box in compressed globular form with lotus bud handle, the sides of the cover and body with an underglaze iron-black band of continuous vine scroll, the leaves with cross-hatching and the background filled with tendrils, D: 10.1 cm. (\$90)

Total - \$90

References

Brown, Roxanna - June 1999. Personal discussions in Endau, Malaysia.

Field Notes: Endau, Malaysia - September 2007.

Sjostrand, Sten, 1997. *Oriental Art*, Vol. XLIII No. 2, pp. 7 - 14. "The 'Xuande' Wreck Ceramics."

Sjostrand, Sten - June 1999 and September 2007. Personal discussions in Endau, Malaysia.

Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University - Shipwreck Data Base References and Photos.



Turiang – discovered on May 13, 1998 in international waters in the southern part of the South China Sea off the southeast tip of peninsular Malaysia more than 100 nautical miles from nearest land at a depth of 42 meters at latitude 01 degrees 45' N and longitude 104 degrees 55' E. A total of 1,135 ceramics were excavated in the second half of 1998 with the ship's cargo consisting of the following

approximate contents: Thai ceramics (46 percent Sukhothai and 11 percent Sisatchanalai), Chinese ceramics (35 percent), and Vietnamese ceramics (8 percent) all dated to the late 14th century - approximately 1370 to 1400.

Thai wares consisted of Sukhothai underglaze decorated plates and upright shapes; Sisatchanalai brown glazed, black glazed, underglaze decorated, celadon, and glazed stoneware jars; and Suphanburi storage jars (2 examples recovered). The specific Sukhothai wares recovered are as follows: fish plates – 92, plates with flower – 2, large bowls with fish or flower motif – 9, jarlets with and without 2 ring handles with calligraphic scroll décor – 18, bottle vase in *yuhuchunping* shape with floral design – 3. Sisatchanalai celadon wares recovered included jarlets some with vertical striations, “coconut” jars, tall bottle vases some with vertical striations and 2 ring handles, and covered jars. Other Sisatchanalai wares included bottles and jars glazed blackish-brown, bottles with two ring handles some with vertical striations, storage jars with 4 lug handles and bulbous body with flared mouth, and plates with underglaze fish or flower motif. Chinese wares were monochrome bowls; green glazed saucers; celadon dishes, urns and large covered jars; brown glazed cover boxes, jarlets, bowls, storage jars and bottles; and a variety of other brown and black glazed wares. There were no blue and white wares included in the cargo. Vietnamese ceramics were confined to underglaze black decorated bowls with a chrysanthemum spray and pale green monochrome bowls. Out of the total of 24 Vietnamese bowls recovered 7 have chocolate wash applied to the base.

A number of pieces were donated to the Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur and to the Pacific Asia Museum, Pasadena, California. The remainder of the ceramics excavated by Sten Sjostrand’s Nanhai Marine Archeology Sdn. Bhd. was subsequently sold by direct sale, internet, and auction to fund the excavation project.

Turiang ceramics (10) included in the collection are as follows

(TH-424, Y-067 to Y-124 and V-250):

TH-424 – Mon extended ovoid shaped jars or bottles (2) with very short spreading neck and flared flattened mouthrim, two vertical loop handles, covered with a dark brown mottled glaze, now eroded in areas, H: 12.6 cm. and 14.4 cm. (\$29)

Y-067 – green glazed saucer dishes (2 - pair) undecorated, unglazed stacking ring around the center, cavetto is steep and narrow with flared mouthrim, light sea green glaze crackled and vitreous, D: 12.1 cm. and 12.7 cm. (\$90)

Y-068 – olive green glazed saucer dishes (2 - pair) undecorated; cavetto is steep and narrow, mouthrim everted, D: 12.8 cm. (\$90)

Y-069 – saucer dish undecorated, around the cavetto an incised ring with remnants of three brick-red firing pads, near the interior center, the green glaze now eroded, D: 12.4 cm. (\$30)

Y-070 – brown glazed cup with everted mouthrim and steep sides, covered with dark caramel brown glaze on the plain exterior and interior, D: 8.7 cm. (\$60)

Y-124 – jar in medium size elongated globular shape with light brown glaze; four loop handles are affixed high on the shoulders, neck flares gradually to the flattened mouthrim, H: 17.2 cm. (\$81)

V-250 – Vietnamese bowl with chocolate base, D: 16.6 cm. (\$95)

Total - \$475

Turiang type ceramics are also represented in the collection by the following:

TH-317 – Sukhothai plates (2) underglaze iron-black décor, one with a fish, the other with a floral spray, D: 24.2 cm. and 25.8 cm.

References

Brown, Roxanna, and Sjostrand, Sten. 2002. *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*. Kuala Lumpur: Department of Museums and Antiquities.

Brown, Roxanna, and Sjostrand, Sten, 2000. *Turiang A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*. Pasadena: Pacific Asia Museum.

Brown, Roxanna - May 2002. Personal discussions in Thailand.

Field Notes: Endau, Malaysia - September and December 2007.

Sjostrand, Sten - September and December 2007. Personal discussions in Endau, Malaysia.

Sjostrand, Sten - January 2008, December 2013, and February 2014. Personal correspondence.

Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University - Shipwreck Data Base References and Photos.



Desaru - the Desaru was discovered in May 2001 at a depth of 20 meters about two nautical miles off the shore of Desaru beach, Johor near Terengganu on the north-east coast of peninsular Malaysia at coordinates 01.37.47N and 104.18.01E. The ship sank sometime around 1830 of the Daoguan period (1821 to 1850). A coin from the

Daoguang reign (1821-1850) was included among the recovered artifacts. Surface investigation was done in May and June 2001 and the ship's cargo recovered in October to November 2001.

Ceramic cargo included blue and white ware from Jingdezhen and Dehua, Yixing teapots and green glazed covered jars from Jiangsu province, and Guangdong stoneware brown and green glazed jars and garden pots. The bulk of the cargo consisted of large storage jars. Yixing teapots and stoneware pieces (cover boxes, flower bowls, blue glazed beakers, etc.) were found packed inside many of the storage jars. The porcelain in the cargo also included more than 53,000 blue and white spoons, along with a variety of blue and white wares of special quality for export to Southeast Asia. Included among the porcelain from the Jingdezhen kilns were blue and white plates decorated with the Chinese *shou* (longevity) character, plates with a chrysanthemum motif (medium and large sizes), as well as underglaze red and blue *fu* dog dishes; on bowls the décor included the lotus motif, and a stylized chrysanthemum motif. Among the recoveries there were 919 large complete (in varying condition) chrysanthemum plates (28 cm to 29 cm in diameter), but only 165 complete (also in varying condition) medium sized chrysanthemum plates (24 cm to 25 cm in diameter). Also recovered were unusual and attractive celadon bowls covered around the steep sides of the exterior with an attractive mint green glaze, the interior with bluish tinged white glaze. On these bowls the vertical foot is also upright on the interior; and the glazed base is very slightly convex and centered with a distinctly rendered underglaze blue seal mark. Decoration on blue and white ware from the Dehua kilns included plates with the central medallion containing a large sanscrit character for *om* (sacred syllable), and *kamcheng* (covered pots) with a floral motif and *fu* dog handle.

The ship originally carried a total of 69,726 pieces of porcelain and other ceramic ware, but only 63,341 complete pieces (in varying condition) were recovered. Approximately 7,000 of the recovered

artifacts were registered, not including the thousands of spoons. Additionally, 12 tons of shards were recovered. A selection of the recovered artifacts was exhibited in the Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur. The salvors, Sten Sjostrand's Nanhai Marine Archeology Sdn. Bhd., gave all unique as well as single specimen artifacts and thirty percent of all recovered items to the National Museum, Kuala Lumpur. The remainder of the ceramics excavated by them was subsequently sold by direct sale, internet, and auction to fund the excavation project.

Desaru ceramics (14) included in the collection are as follows (C-039 to C-260):

C-039 – blue and white bowl with lotus blossom décor, underglaze blue seal mark, D: 14.5 cm. (\$29)

C-040 – brown glazed basin with molded blossom roundels, D: 11.0 cm. (\$45)

C-041 – celadon bowl with white glazed interior, underglaze blue seal mark, D: 14.0 cm. (\$106)

C-042 – blue and white plate decorated in center with large Sanscrit character for *om* (sacred syllable), three tiers of a stylized version of the same character decorate the cavetto, underglaze blue seal mark, D: 18.8 cm. (\$182)

C-043 – blue and white bowl with lotus blossom décor, underglaze blue seal mark, D: 14.7 cm. (\$121)

C-077 – blue and white chrysanthemum decorated bowl, with four large stylized chrysanthemum blossoms alternating with volutes in arabesque form; underglaze blue seal mark, D: 14.1 cm. (\$53)

C-081 – blue and white saucers (2 - pair) with a floral spray surrounded by cursively rendered stems and leaves, broad band of dissolved classic scroll at the flared rim, D: 10.8 and 10.9 cm. (\$30)

C-083 – celadon bowl with white glazed interior, underglaze blue seal mark, D: 14.0 cm. (\$121)

C-085 – blue and white plate, the center with a stylized chrysanthemum encircled by four half chrysanthemums - all

surrounded by devolved conch shells, the cavetto decorated en suite with five chrysanthemums; unglazed base, D: 24.3 cm. (\$150)

C-145 – blue and white plate decorated in center with large Sanscrit character for *om* (sacred syllable), three tiers of a stylized version of the same character decorate the cavetto, underglaze blue seal mark, D: 18.9 cm. (\$67)

C-156 – Yixing covered jar with the original mint green opaque glaze now substantially eroded, cover is domed with small knob handle and alignment tab on side; lower section has four molded ear-like handles below shoulder, alignment tab between, D: 13.5 cm. (\$32)

C-259 – teapot in compressed globular form, with upward projecting curved spout, decorated around the sides with plum blossoms reserved in white on a blue crackled ice ground; under the neck and above the foot a blue band with outlined ruyi heads and with leaf tip accents respectively, H: 10.7 cm. (\$111)

C-260 – covered bowl (wine bowl) with three underglaze blue chrysanthemum blossoms surrounded by scrolling leaves and stems on the body, just under the mouthrim a narrow band of dissolved key fret diaper; the domed cover decorated in suite, H: 12.1 cm. (\$181)

Total - \$1,228

References

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Brown, Roxanna - October 2007. Personal discussions in Thailand .

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Sjostrand, Sten - September 2007. Personal discussions in Endau, Malaysia.

**Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University -
Shipwreck Data Base References and Photos.**



Nanyang - the Nanyang wrecksite was discovered in October 1995 in Malaysian Territorial waters off the east coast of peninsular Malaysia 11 nautical miles from Palau Pemanggil at coordinates 02° 46' N and 104° 26' E at a depth of 54 meters. The shipwreck is dated to approximately 1380. Recovered were a total of 420 Sisatchanalai celadons including plates with three spur marks in the central medallion, jarlets, jars with covers, large globular jarlets (coconut jars), tall vases, bowls, cups, and flattened globular lamps with two lug handles. The total cargo is estimated to include approximately 10,000 pieces of predominately celadon along with some earthenware. Generally the celadon plates are undecorated on the exterior, have an incised décor on the interior, and have a plain rim (although some foliated rim plates were also recovered). Also recovered were small brown glazed storage jars from the Maenam Noi kilns of Singburi in central Thailand, large storage jars from the Suphanburi kilns, and brown glazed Chinese jars.

A total of 402 of the recovered ceramics were donated to the Malacca Museum Corporation at Melaka, Malaysia by the salvors, Sten Sjostrand's Nanhai Marine Archeology Sdn. Bhd. Many of these were later transferred to the Department of Museums and Antiquities in Kuala Lumpur. Additionally, a selection of the recovered artifacts was exhibited in the Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur. The survey and excavation of the wrecksite has not yet been completed (as of this writing).

Sten Sjostrand has provided the following update:

“On the way back from the Desaru shipwreck, we stopped at the Nanyang site with the intent of collecting wood sample for analysis. While digging for wood, we found Sukhothai underglaze plates of a type we never seen before. As if this wasn't enough, we also found Sisatchanalai celadons with fish motif on the cavetto! Very rare pieces indeed! Our surface investigation (50 dives) did not indicate any underglaze or fish decorations on celadons. These pieces too will be added to the National Museum exhibition in Kuala Lumpur.

The excavators of the Thai kiln sites reported that they have seen incised fish on Sisatchanalai celadons, in the centre medallion, but never on the cavetto. Latest News: Incised fish motif on the cavetto have never been reported from kiln excavations, shipwrecks or in the literature.”

Nanyang shipwreck ceramics (4) included in the collection are as follows (TH-419 to TH-544):

TH-419 – large celadon plate with light turquoise blue glaze, plain rim, three spur marks in the central medallion, three onion skin motifs incised in the cavetto, outside wall is plain, D: 26.2 cm. (\$118)

TH-441 – celadon bowl with sea green glaze, high steep sides and everted mouthrim; cavetto incised with overlapping leaf tips highlighted with vertical line filler strokes, two incised lines and a leaf tip border around the center, outside wall plain, D: 16.1 cm. (\$45)

TH-458 – celadon bowl with light green crackled glaze, steeply rising cavetto incised with two broad, sweeping onion skin or lotus bud motifs; an incised four petaled floral rosette encircled by a double line border adorns the center, D: 15.5 cm. (\$76)

TH-544 – Sukhothai large plate decorated in underglaze iron-brown on a cream slip; central medallion with an open mouth fish with upturned tail surrounded by five spur marks; cavetto with band of four large floral spays with sketchy leaves; at the mouthrim band of short double stroke chevron style designs, D: 28.5 cm. (\$0-)

Total - \$239

Nanyang type ceramics are also represented in the collection by the following:

TH-359 - celadon jarlet in unusual elongated pear shape, light green glaze, two opposing loop handles, narrow mouth H: 7.4 cm.

TH-361 - celadon cup with light turquoise blue glaze, early vertical sides with vertical gouges, base is flat and unglazed, H: 5.3 cm.

TH-373 - large celadon plate with light turquoise blue glaze, three spur marks in the central medallion, plain rim, incised with floral décor, underside is undecorated, D: 28.0 cm.

TH-378 - large celadon plate with light turquoise blue glaze, three spur marks in the central medallion, plain rim, incised with floral décor, underside is undecorated, D: 26.2 cm.

TH-393 - large celadon plate with light turquoise blue glaze, three spur marks in the central medallion, plain rim, incised with floral décor, underside is undecorated, D: 25.8 cm.

References

Brown, Roxanna and Sten Sjostrand, 2000. *Turiang, A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*. Pasadena: Pacific Asia Museum.

Brown, Roxanna, and Sjostrand, Sten. 2002. *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*. Kuala Lumpur: Department of Museums and Antiquities.

Brown, Roxanna - June 1999. Personal discussions in Endau, Malaysia.

Field Notes: Endau, Malaysia - June 1999 and December 2007.

Sjostrand, Sten - June 1999 and December 2007. Personal discussions in Endau, Malaysia.

Sjostrand, Sten, Adi Haji Taha and Samsol Sahar, 2006. *Mysteries of Malaysian Shipwrecks*. Kuala Lumpur: Department of Museums Malaysia.

Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University - Shipwreck Data Base References and Photos.



Wanli - early indications of the existence of the Wanli Shipwreck occurred in 1997 when a fisherman's trawler net snagged a large blue and white jar. This eventually led to exploratory diving in November 2003 and the actual location of the wrecksite in Malaysia's territorial waters. The wrecksite is located near Dungun about six nautical miles outside Tanjong Jara off the Terengganu

coast of north-east peninsular Malaysia at a depth of 40 meters. It is theorized that the vessel was a Portuguese-managed ship that sank in a sea battle with Dutch forces that were seeking to control the port of Malacca. Excavation of the site commenced in April 2004 through July 2004, with further work from September 2004 through November 2004, and with completion in April and May 2005.

The recovered ceramics totaling 37,300 items are datable to circa the year 1625 of the Ming Dynasty (Wanli reign dates are 1572 to 1620). The ceramic cargo included approximately 21,000 pieces of Kraak ware consisting primarily of plates, dishes, klapmutsen, wash basins, covered boxes, covered jars, kendis and gourd-shaped bottles. There were, for example, 10,442 pieces of twin deer plates with radiating panels on the borders, though of somewhat inferior quality. In addition to the Kraak ware, also recovered were cups, bottles, vases, a variety of kendis, storage jars, monochrome tea cups, a variety of bowls (including some with underglaze red decoration), a brown glazed jar, Blanc de chine bowls and figurines, Guangdong bowls and a dish, and stoneware bowls. Jingdezhen Ming traditional blue and white porcelain was recovered in considerable quantity and included numerous bowls in large, medium and small sizes. These small bowls recovered from the Wanli Shipwreck, for example, numbered 10,336. Items inscribed in underglaze blue with apocryphal Cheng Hua reign marks on the base totaled 1,991 of these Jingdezhen Ming traditional bowls - out of the total of 2,187 items from the cargo with marks or inscriptions. Additionally, a square bottle decorated in underglaze blue with the coat of arms of Alvaro Vilas Boas, a Portuguese fleet commander, who sailed to Asia on 18 different occasions was salvaged as well. The cargo contained a fairly wide range of the Chinese export ceramics that were available during that period. Less refined ware, which was normally destined for the Southeast Asia market, was also included in the cargo and recovered. However, only one small Swatow shard from a blue and white dish was recovered from the wrecksite.

About 90 percent of the porcelain is broken, fragmented, or totally pulverized - the apparent result of an explosion onboard the ship. Recoveries included 7,434 pieces of porcelain which were less than twenty-five percent damaged and were registered as Wanli artifacts. Only about 800 pieces of the registered artifacts were totally intact. Additionally, ten tons of broken, fragmented, and pulverized porcelain pieces were also recovered and are said to be available for research by museums and any interested organizations. The production source of this major cargo of Kraak ware has been pinpointed to the Guangyinge kiln site, which is located north of the Jingdezhen Old City Zone. The entire cargo of Chinese porcelain from the 17th century was excavated from the Wanli wrecksite.

Recovered ceramics from the Wanli Shipwreck have been on view at the National Museum, Kuala Lumpur where they were added to the Malaysian Maritime Archaeology Exhibition. The salvors, Nanhai Marine Archeology Sdn. Bhd., gave all unique as well as single specimen artifacts and thirty percent of all recovered items to the National Museum, Kuala Lumpur. The remainder of the ceramics excavated by them was subsequently sold by direct sale, internet, and auction to fund the excavation project. The salvors, Sten Sjostrand's Nanhai Marine Archeology Sdn. Bhd., after giving all unique as well as single specimen artifacts and thirty percent of all recovered items to the National Museum, Kuala Lumpur, are allowed to sell their portion of the recovery by direct sale, internet, and auction to fund the excavation project.

Wanli ceramics (37) included in the collection are as follows (M-316 to M-445):

M-316 – Ming blue and white small turtle bowls (2 - pair), the exterior with four turtles alternating with small leaf sprays, D: 9.2 cm. (\$242)

M-318 – Ming blue and white rim shards (4) decorated with floral and figural motifs, D: 9.0 cm to 13.7 cm. (\$-0-)

M-319 – Ming blue and white base fragment medallions (5) with floral and figural motifs, No. 1 and No. 2 with a six character

apocryphal Chenghua reign mark within a double circle, No. 3 the base contains a single underglaze blue circle, and No. 4 base contains a double underglaze blue circle, D: 12.8 to 20.7 cm. (\$0-)

M-362 – Kraak blue and white base fragment medallions (3) decorated variously with avian, floral, and deer motifs in a brilliant tone of underglaze blue, D: 13.9 cm to 11.7 cm. (\$83)

M-439 – Kraak blue and white base fragment medallions (6) decorated variously with avian, floral, and cricket motifs in a brilliant tone of underglaze blue, D: 17.8 cm to 9.0 cm. (\$120)

M-440 – Ming blue and white base fragment medallions (10) decorated in a variety of motifs including human figures, birds, and landscape scenes; all have underglaze blue apocryphal reign marks, except No. 10 which has a double circle on the base, D: 4.5 to 8.7 cm. (\$200)

M-441 – Ming bell shaped bowl originally decorated on the exterior in polychrome enamels with birds perched among bamboo and leafy floral sprays, apocryphal reign mark, *Dai Ming Chenghua Nian Zhi*, within a single circle on the base, H: 8.3 cm. (\$0-)

M-442 – Ming small bowls (2 - pair) with underglaze blue decoration in the central medallion of a seated musician playing a flute, base mark is *lian yi* (inner peace) within a single circle, D: 9.3 cm. (\$96)

M-443 – Ming blue and white bowl, the exterior with four large *Shou* characters in seal form script surrounded by smaller *Shou* characters; central medallion has nine *Shou* characters surrounding another in the center; base mark is a single underglaze blue circle, D: 14.7 cm. (\$0-)

M-444 – Ming blue and white *lingzhi* bowls (2 - pair), the exterior sides decorated with a scroll of eight *lingzhi* linked with cursively rendered tendrils; in the central medallion a *lingzhi* spray, base mark is a double circle in underglaze blue, D: 14.5 cm. (\$65)

M-445 – Kraak style blue and white plate decorated in the central medallion with two deer in a landscape scene separated by a *lingzhi* fungus with a large peach spray above; the cavetto and flared mouthrim decorated with eight panels of peach sprays and smaller panels with horizontal line and dot filler, D: 21.8 cm. (\$100)

Total - \$906

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Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University - Shipwreck Data Base References and Photos.

www.mingwrecks.com.



Tanjung Simpang - the Tanjung Simpang shipwreck site is the oldest discovered in Malaysian waters, and the only site Nanhai Marine Archeology Sdn. Bhd. discovered in shallow water and close to shore. Directed to an area off Tanjung Simpang-mangayau, the northwestern point of Sabah, by a local fisherman, the site was discovered on 15 April 2003. It is located 400 meters from the shore and in twelve meters of water at latitude 07 degrees 02' 15" N and longitude 116 degrees 44' 51" E. The salvaged material included Chinese ceramics dateable to the early 11th century of the Northern Song Dynasty. The surface of the site is sandy but close to the fringing reef edge. The only indication of a shipwreck was stacks of bronze gongs that could be discerned above the flat seabed. This sandy layer varied between two and three feet in depth and is likely to have accumulated after the ship sank. After sinking, the ship appears to have landed on coral rocks. Pounding on these rocks by every wave, the ship is likely to have broken up almost immediately. This theory seems supported by the number of artifacts found scattered between the rocks. The site was heavily looted by local fishermen. The extensive looting of the site resulted in large volumes of ceramics being removed. It is likely that original stacks of ceramics were loaded level with the height of the bronze gongs. At the time of the salvaging only broken pottery and shards could be seen in the bottom of the crates, between the stacks of gongs.

Despite the looting, a number of Sung dynasty ceramic wares and pottery shards were recovered together with bronze gongs. Predominant among the ceramics recovered were celadon bowls with steeply rounded conical sides carved and incised on the interior with leaf and floral scrolls filled in with dotted combing; incised lines radiating from the base on the exterior. The glaze on the bowls generally extends to a square-cut vertical footrim, with the narrow flat unglazed base revealing a grey body where roughly finished. The approximate diameter of the bowls is 15 centimeters. Each type of ceramic ware recovered was photographed and provided with a general description, such that every diver could

register each piece recovered in a uniform manner. A “General Description of Artefacts” listing all the different types of ceramic and non-ceramic artifacts was prepared. A total of 303 ceramic artifacts were registered in this manner. All 'ceramic artifacts' are defined as those that maintain more than fifty percent of its original shape; all other ceramics were considered 'shards'. Approximately 250 kilos of shards were collected as reference objects. Due to the disturbed nature of the distribution of the shards they did not receive individual registration numbers. The initial inspection of the wrecksite ended on the 16th of April due to the onset of spring tide, and two intact storage jars was left partly buried as a marker for continued inspection after the spring tide.

A few of the ceramic wares recovered from the Tanjung Simpang shipwreck had "potters' marks" painted on the base of the pots. These characters are however masterly executed, and question the signing by a lesser educated potter. Luckily, some of the bronze gongs remaining on the site and recovered showed identical Chinese characters, painted on the reverse, as those seen on the ceramics. Such identical markings could start a new debate about by whom and when the artifacts were signed and for what purpose. The main point of contention would appear to be if the pots were 'signed' before or after firing and if the marks should continually be referred to as "potters' marks." One argument presented here, with the evidence from the Tanjung Simpang shipwreck, is that these markings were not "potters' marks" but markings made by the Captain or an onboard merchant to identify their individual objects when reaching their destination.

The salvors, Sten Sjostrand's Nanhai Marine Archeology Sdn. Bhd., after giving all unique as well as single specimen artifacts and thirty percent of all recovered items to the National Museum, Kuala Lumpur, are allowed to sell their portion of the recovery by direct sale, internet, and auction to fund the excavation project.

Tanjung Simpang shipwreck ceramics (3) included in the collection are as follows (S-049 to S-055):

S-049 – olive green glazed bowl, the interior incised with overlapping leaves with combed edges, on the exterior ten clusters of incised multiple lines, D: 12.1 cm. (\$59)

S-050 – dish covered with light olive green glaze and incised on the interior with a broad sweeping floral spray with stippled accents, D: 15.0 cm. (\$31)

S-055 – olive green glazed bowl, the interior incised with overlapping leaves with combed edges, on the exterior 7 clusters of incised multiple lines, D: 12.4 cm. (\$40)

Total - \$130

Tanjung Simpang type shipwreck ceramics are also represented in the collection by the following:

S-044 – celadon bowl incised on the interior with leaf and floral scrolls filled in with dotted combing; incised lines radiating from the base on the exterior, D: 15.1 cm.

References

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Sjostrand, Sten, Adi Haji Taha and Samsol Sahar, 2006. *Mysteries of Malaysian Shipwrecks*. Kuala Lumpur: Department of Museums Malaysia.

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Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University - Shipwreck Data Base References and Photos.

Southeast Asian Ceramics Society, *Chinese Celadons and Other Related Wares in Southeast Asia*.

Lu Yaw, *Song Ceramics*.



Singtai - the Singtai shipwreck lies at a depth of 53 meters, 12 nautical miles from the island of Pulau Redang off the north-eastern coast of peninsular Malaysia at latitude 6 degrees 5' N and longitude 103 degrees 9' E. The site was discovered in April 2001 and only a brief surface survey on the seabed has been conducted thus far. The recovered ceramics are datable to approximately 1550. The survey revealed a heavily loaded vessel, and the main cargo appears to be storage jars in various shapes, mostly from the Maenam Noi kilns of Singburi, Thailand. The larger ones are barrel-shaped with thick loop-like handles at the shoulder. Most of the jars, small and large, display dark brown glaze that covers the upper two-thirds of the body. Although they are from the same manufacturing centre, the Singtai jars, made a century later, are noticeably different in style from those aboard the Royal Nanhai. The mix of other Thai ceramics aboard the Singtai wreck is exactly as seen in the Xuande cargo: there are examples of Sisatchanalai underglaze covered boxes and Sukhothai underglaze bowls with cakra and starburst motifs, but no

Sisatchanalai celadon. In addition to Sisatchanalai underglaze black covered boxes, Sisatchanalai bottle vases (granada shaped) with two vertical loop handles and monochrome white glazed jars were also loaded aboard the Singtai. (The fact that the Xuande did not carry white glazed ware is a reminder that cargoes of approximately the same age may not carry identical products.)

The salvors, Sten Sjostrand's Nanhai Marine Archeology Sdn. Bhd. donated all artifacts recovered during the surface survey to the Malaysian Department of Museums and Antiquities in accordance with the Malaysian Antiquities Act 1967.

Singtai ceramics (4) included in the collection are as follows (TH-425 to TH-543):

TH-425 – bottle vase glazed brown, extended ovoid shape with a cup-like mouth, two vertical loop handles, high on the shoulders a band of incised horizontal grooves, H: 11.3 cm. (\$77)

TH-456 – large bottle vase of extended ovoid shape with a cup-like mouth with rolled rim flanked below by two vertical loop handles; high on the shoulders a band of six incised horizontal grooves; the brown glaze now substantially eroded, H: 15.3 cm. (\$90)

TH-542 – large potiche glazed white, four loop handles high on the shoulder, cover is domed with a knob handle; the bluish milky white glaze with prominent opalescent tingeing, H: 17.2 cm. (\$48)

TH-543 – large covered box in compressed globular form with lotus bud handle encircled by two molded ridges and five underglaze iron-black concentric rings; sides of cover and body with underglaze iron-black band of continuous vine scroll, D: 13.5 cm. (\$137)

Total - \$352

Singtai type shipwreck ceramics are also represented in the collection by the following:

TH-350 - bottle vases (two) brown glazed, extended ovoid shape, two vertical loop handles, H: 10.7 cm. and 11.2 cm.

TH-001, TH-127, TH-170, and TH-171 are also bottle vases in this series. The latter (TH-171) are also shipwreck recoveries from the Balabac Island, southern Palawan marine excavations - Philippines.

References

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Sjostrand, Sten - September 2007 and August 2012. Personal discussions in Endau, Malaysia.

Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University - Shipwreck Data Base References and Photos.



Transitional Wrecksite - the Transitional Wrecksite was discovered by Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archeology in 2000 at a location in the South China Sea 1.5 nautical miles south of a reef located 100

nautical miles east of Singapore. The salvaged material appears to be jettisoned cargo of Chinese blue and white porcelain dateable to the Qing Transitional Period: second half of the 17th century. It has been speculated by Sten Sjostrand that most likely the ship hit a nearby reef, punched a hole in its hull, anchored and jettisoned part of the cargo in order to facilitate repair. The site did not provide any timber or other ship's structure, and the bowls found were not organized in the manner they would have been if discovered inside a ship cargo hold. The only material salvaged was a total of 1,065 bowls with the vast majority, or approximately 90 to 95 percent, decorated with the chrysanthemum scroll motif.

These chrysanthemum bowls are adorned around the steep sides of the exterior with a chrysanthemum scroll consisting of five large blossoms joined by arabesque like spiky leaves and stems. Just above the foot there is a narrow band of hastily executed leaf or panel forms. On the interior of the bowls, under the everted mouthrim, a band of dissolved leaf tips enclosed within double line borders. A large chrysanthemum blossom rendered en suite with the exterior décor adorns the central medallion, which is encircled by a double line border. The steep well of the bowls is plain. Vertical foot is outward sloping on the interior with small quantities of kiln grit adhering to the unglazed beveled edge. Exposed body at the edge of the footrim is very light gray, sometimes with beige tinges, and fine to medium textured. An indecipherable underglaze blue seal mark within a double circle is positioned in the center of the markedly convex glazed base. The bowls are covered with glaze of a distinctly bluish hue. The diameter of the bowls ranges from approximately 14.4 centimeters to 14.7 centimeters (example referenced below at C-082).

Other motifs also found on very limited quantities of recovered bowls included the following: double prawn, horses, crab, fish, dragon, large stylized *lingzhi* with Tibetan character, twin blossoms, boys in roundels (example referenced below at C-086), feathery

chrysanthemum, scallop filled roundels with arabesques, and five cranes in flight (on larger sized bowls - example referenced below at C-084). The vast majority of the bowls, including all those decorated with the chrysanthemum scroll motif, had underglaze blue base marks including seal form marks, large *lingzhi* fungus, and lotus spray marks. According to Sten Sjostrand quantities of tin ingots were also found at the wrecksite, but were not salvaged. These ceramics were excavated by Sten Sjostrand's Nanhai Marine Archeology Sdn. Bhd. in international waters and were subsequently sold by direct sale, internet, and auction to fund the excavation project.

Transitional Wrecksite ceramics (4) included in the collection are as follows (C-082 to C-086):

C-082 – blue and white bowls (2 - pair) with chrysanthemum scroll, underglaze blue seal mark, D: 14.4 cm. and 14.7 cm. (\$90)

C-084 – large blue and white bowl with five cranes in flight, underglaze blue *lingzhi* mark in a double circle, D: 17.1 cm. (\$90)

C-086 – blue and white bowl with four roundels with boys, central medallion contains another boys roundel; underglaze blue seal mark, D: 14.9 cm. (\$67)

Total - \$247

References

Field Notes: Endau, Malaysia - September 2008.

Sjostrand, Sten - September 2008. Personal discussion in Endau, Malaysia.

Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University - Shipwreck Data Base References and Photos.



Diana Cargo - the East India Company trading ship the Diana sank on March 5, 1817 at 6:05 a.m. at the South end of the Straits of Malacca two nautical miles from shore in 34 meters of water at the coordinates 02 14' 36" N and 102 05' 67" E. The wreck was discovered in December 1993 by Dorian Ball's company Malaysian Historical Salvors Sdn Bhd (MHS) with excavation and salvage operations conducted by a team of ten of their divers during the first six months of 1994. Approximately 24,000 intact pieces of Chinese porcelain, primarily blue and white, but including monochrome blue, monochrome white and overglaze enamel armorial wares, were recovered many of which were designed specifically for western style dining in table settings as large as 96 pieces. This included dinner plates, soup bowls, tureens with covers, serving dishes, teapots with covers, rectangular and cylindrical canisters, and candle sticks. Also recovered were saucers, bowls, cups, bottles, jars, chamber pots with covers, figurines and toys, including human, animal and bird shapes (buffaloes, Buddhistic lions, ducks, cockerels, dogs and parrots) in various colored lead glazes, brown glazed jars, water droppers (dragon carp shape with green, amber, and straw glazes).

Additional recovered material included a wide assortment of animal, bird, and human shaped toys, figurines, and water droppers glazed variously brown, green, emerald, amber, straw and a variety of combinations thereof. Among the variety of blue and white dishes

and bowls included in the cargo were the following: underglaze blue and copper red 'fledglings and prunus' dishes painted with 4 young birds perched on rockwork and blossoming prunus branches (D: 28 cm.), blue and white dishes with dissolved chrysanthemum and conch (starburst) design, blue and white dishes with Chinese *shou* (longevity) character in seal script, dishes and bowls in the "petal panel" motif. Also included were dishes, bowls and other shapes, often in matching sets, in the "Fitzhugh," "Canton," "Nanking", and various other motifs. In total over 200 different shapes or patterns were encountered among the recovered porcelains. Brown glazed storage jars, blue and white bowls with an unglazed stacking in the center, and monochrome blue jars with covers were also included among the salvaged items.

A representative sample of the recoveries was donated to the Maritime Museum in Malacca. The remainder of the recovered ceramics were sold at auction. The Diana Cargo was sold by Christie's in Amsterdam on March 6 and 7, 1995 and the sale included 1,264 lots of ceramics (approximately 24,000 individual items) realizing a total of Dfl 5,598,734 (US \$3.4 million) including the 15 percent buyer's premium. A number of the lots included in the catalogue were reserved for the National Museum of Malaysia and not actually a part of the sale.

The Malaysian authorities withheld from the auction and retained 650 of the finest ceramics recovered from the Diana Cargo. Additionally, the Malaysian government purchased RM 1, 000,000 (US\$ 400,000) worth of Diana Cargo ceramics at the auction.

Diana Cargo ceramics (15) included in the collection are as follows (C-088 to C-269):

C-088 – blue and white plate decorated with a central seal-script *shou* character depicting 'long life' surrounded by ruyi lappets and four tiers of stylized Sanskrit *om* characters, D: 27.5 cm. (\$250)

C-089 – blue and white bowl, on the exterior two bands of interlocking lotus petal panels alternately containing *lingzhi* fungus and fruiting peach sprays, on the interior a peach spray in the center; underglaze blue seal mark, D: 16.2 cm. (\$115)

C-092 – blue and white plate decorated with a central seal-script *shou* character depicting 'long life' surrounded by ruyi lappets and four tiers of stylized Sanskrit *om* characters, D: 27.6 cm. (\$157)

C-131 – blue and white dish with a landscape scene with a pagoda flanked by trees; to the side of the pagoda a fence with swastika form trellis and at the front a small hut; trefoils, dots and blue wash on cavetto, D: 15.1 cm. (\$132)

C-132 – blue and white dish with a landscape scene with a temple and other buildings, trees, and fences; diaper with accents and blue wash on the cavetto, D: 15.8 cm. (\$108)

C-133 – blue and white bowls (2 - pair), on the exterior three large clusters of apricot sprays with spiky leaves; on the interior an apricot spray; underglaze blue seal mark, D: 14.5 cm. and 14.6 cm. (\$135)

C-161 – blue and white deep saucer decorated with a landscape scene including a pavilion on a promontory flanked by a willow tree and a smaller structure on a triple arch platform; in the foreground a triple arch bridge leading to a rocky island with trees; in the background islands, dwellings and pavilions, D: 14.0 cm. (\$76)

C-220 – blue and white plate decorated in the center with a stylized blossom encircled by four truncated half blossoms, all surrounded by pairs of devolved conch shells; the cavetto decorated en suite; on the underside four leaf or twig sprays, D: 27.8 cm. (\$135)

C-266 – blue & white bowl decorated with two large scrolling *chilong* (hornless dragons) sprawled across the rather steep exterior sides and separated by pairs of flame-like elements., D: 14.6 cm. (\$132)

C-268 – blue and white dish with a landscape featuring a pavilion on a promontory flanked by trees including pine and willow; a small pagoda to the left. Overhead are two birds in flight, and in the distance a sampan and an island with a pagoda surrounded by stylized clouds., D: 15.8 cm. (\$129)

C-269 – blue and white saucer dishes and accompanying cups

(4 - 2 sets), central medallion of dishes with a landscape setting including a temple, buildings, trees, and trellis diaper form fences; at the front two people conversing; mountain peaks in the distance. Also two seated scholars engaging in a leisurely pursuit, surmounted by a small pagoda. Cavetto with bands of diaper, light blue wash and cross hatching; undecorated underside. The cups are decorated en suite, D (Saucers): 13.9 cm. and H (Cups): 6.5 cm. (\$290)

Total - \$1,659

Diana Cargo type ceramics are also represented in the collection by the following:

C-007 – underglaze blue and copper red ‘fledglings and prunus’ dish, D: 25.6 cm.

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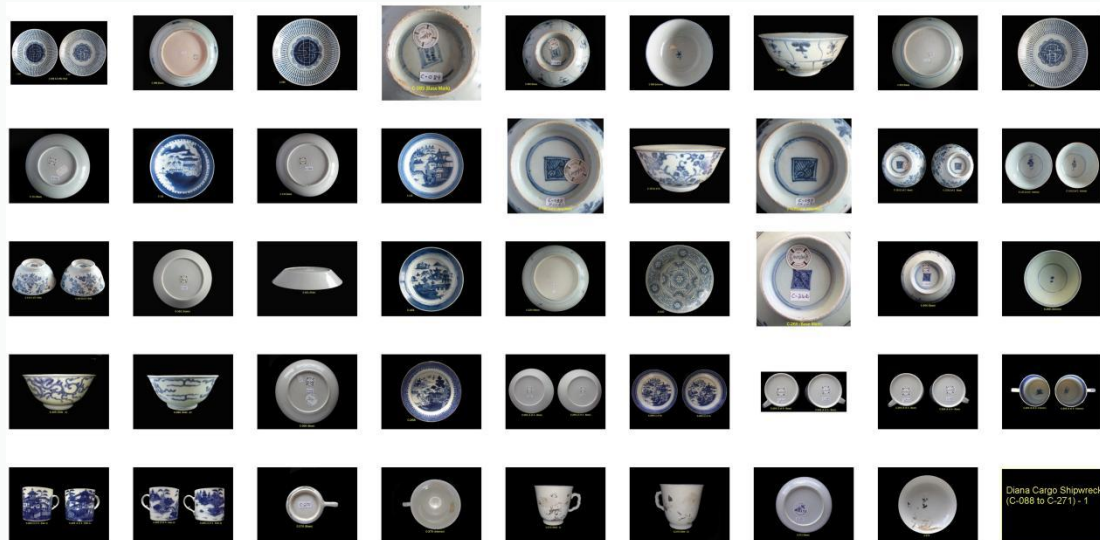
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Unidentified Malaysian shipwreck No. 1 - three shards were found on the beach on Pulau Besar near the southern most portion of the east coast of peninsular Malaysia in March 2007 by Sterling Kassela, age 7, of Singapore. The shards are from Chinese blue and white porcelains and can be dated firmly to the first half of the 19th century or approximately 1810 to 1850. The base of shard No. 1 has a two character Chinese mark within a double circle rendered in underglaze blue. This mark is written in "zhuanshu" script and means good fortune or good luck. On the interior of shard No. 1 is an underglaze blue floral or fruit element surrounded by a double line border. Shard No. 2 has a distinctive underglaze blue squiggly line motif on one side, the other side with a double line accent. Shards No. 1 and No. 2 are very similar to bowls and dishes found on the Desaru shipwreck. This shipwreck is located about 2 miles off the east coast of Johor near Desaru beach - actually not very far away from Pulau Besar where these shards were found. The Desaru shipwreck is dated to about 1830 and was excavated by Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia in October to November 2001. Shard No. 3 is from a dish and is decorated in underglaze blue with stylized blossoms in the spiral lotus pattern, the mouthrim edged in blue. It is very similar to dishes from the Tek Sing shipwreck which was found in Indonesia in 1999 and is dated to approximately 1822.

A dish very similar to shard No. 2 is illustrated in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 90 (from the Desaru shipwreck – dated to 1821 - 1850). Dishes very similar to shard No. 3 are illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, page 112, No. TS 45 and No. TS 48 (from the Tek Sing shipwreck – dated to 1822). The attribution of these shards was confirmed by the Editor of the *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter* in the reference cited below.

The three shards are included in the collection and catalogued as follows:

C-038 – shards (3) blue and white dish the center with blue floral element and the base has a two character Chinese mark within a double circle (No. 1); blue and white dish with squiggly line motif (No. 2) and blue and white dish with stylized blossoms in the spiral lotus pattern, the mouthrim edged in blue (No. 3); D: 5.6 cm. – No. 1, 4.1 cm. – No. 2, and 5.3 cm. - No. 3. (~~\$-0-~~)

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***Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter, Volume IV Number 3,
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