

## **KANGXI INDONESIA SHIPWRECK - PRELIMINARY REPORT**

The Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck (Pulau Numbing Kangxi Wreck, Batam Kangxi Wreck) was discovered by local fisherman in early 2013, and the actual location of the wrecksite somewhere in Indonesian waters was initially a closely guarded secret. However, large quantities of the porcelains were brought to Jakarta from Batam Island near Singapore. This presence in Batam strongly suggested possible location of the wrecksite somewhere in the vicinity of the Riau Islands. Later reports confirmed that the wreck was in fact located near Pulau Numbing in the Riau Islands east of central Sumatra and just southeast of Singapore. The shipwreck is reportedly approximately 60 meters in length, resting at a depth of about 34 meters, and with the ceramic cargo originally stored in wooden boxes and packed with straw. In addition to the Kangxi porcelain, also recovered were very limited numbers of apple green jade bangles and bronze Buddha statues approximately 20 centimeters in height. There is no further specific information available with respect to further details for the location of the wrecksite, the scope and results of the recovery efforts, or the participants in the salvaging work. Appendix 1 captioned “Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains” may be referred to for further details on each of the 295 documented porcelains: Form, Motif, and Base Mark (specifically indicated along with double circle or none) along with any special features also noted (molded, enamels, white on blue décor, Batavia type). Similarly, Appendix 2 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains: Photos - provides photos of each of the 295 items with captions and numerical sequence consistent with Appendix 1.

The very attractive Kangxi period (1622 to 1722) porcelain recovered was predominantly blue and white ware, along with limited quantities decorated in underglaze blue with brown glazed exterior (Batavia type ware), as well as a few cups and dishes decorated in underglaze blue with polychrome enamel accents. Typical Kangxi Jingdezhen ware characteristics are exemplified by the material:

compact, fine textured white body; strong and rich tone of luminous underglaze blue; upright foot on cups and bowls, wedge shaped foot on saucers. Recovered forms include cups, saucer dishes, bowls, small and medium size plates, cover boxes, covered jars, miniature vases, small vases, baluster (*meiping*) shape vases, beaker shape vases, teapots, stem-dishes, large vases, kendis, and figurines. Recovered as well was an unusual tray with inkwell, pen stand and sander (Number 183 in Appendix 1 and with Photo in Appendix 2); these accoutrements are quite similar to a Ca Mau shipwreck recovery. Also salvaged was a trilobed vessel (Number 181 in Appendix 1 and with Photo in Appendix 2) originally referred to as a censer (incense burner) with two six sided sections separated by a five sided section, sides are vertical and the flared mouthrim projects from body; exterior sides each adorned with a floral spray, and on interior sides are plain; center decorated with a flowering bush emerging from an ornamental rock and flanked by floral sprays; unglazed flat base with three small cloud scroll form feet; diameter - 15 centimeters, height - 5 centimeters. Censers are typically unglazed in the interior for utilitarian purposes; this object might be better described, for example, as a tray or a stand. In fact the tray appears to have actually formed part of a cruet set along with accompanying ewers and/or other containers.

Among the cup and saucer dish sets found (Numbers 59 to 116 in Appendix 1 and Photos in Appendix 2), for example, were blue and white cups and saucer dishes with floral and bird décor, molded walls and cavetto, *lingzhi* fungus base marks (Number 67 in Appendix 1 and Photo in Appendix 2); as well as cups and saucers in hexagonal shape, molded walls and cavetto, floral, bird and landscape décor, and also with *lingzhi* fungus base marks (Number 83 in Appendix 1 and Photo in Appendix 2). Further recoveries consisted of a wide variety of predominately blue and white cups and dishes (some with molded features) with various floral, animal, and personage motifs. This rich and varied repertoire of motifs included the following: peony, lotus,

various aquatic plants, prunus, bamboo, chrysanthemum, daisy, hibiscus, Artemisia leaf, Chinese rose, pine, willow; squirrel and grapes, birds, cranes, herons, rabbits, mice, phoenix, ducks, chickens, horses, butterflies, fish, crabs; scholars, fishermen, aristocrats, boys, attendants, Immortals. Other motifs included pagoda, pavilion, objects of antiquity, shaded hillocks, ornamental rocks, ribboned *babao* (precious treasures - including the jewel or pearl, pair of books, musical jade stone, lozenge), arabesques, volutes, Kraak style décor, trigrams, interlocking cash symbols, and a variety of landscape and riverine scenes.

The diminutive Eight Immortals specimen (Number 87 in Appendix 1 and Photo in Appendix 2), of which very few were found, represents the smallest of the cups and saucers or dishes recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck. The diameters of the great majority of the saucers recovered were in the 11 centimeter to 12 centimeter range (primarily 11.5 to 11.7 centimeters), a limited number were in the 10 to 10.2 centimeter range, along with a few at 13.3 centimeters, and a very few were in the smallest 8 to 8.2 centimeter range. The diameters of the accompanying cups are scaled proportionately, viz.: 7.2 to 7.5 centimeters, 6.5 to 6.6 centimeters, and 4 centimeters.

A variety of plates were recovered (Numbers 139 to 157 in Appendix 1 and Photos in Appendix 2) and a brief sampling of some may be described as follows: floral décor arranged in radiating panels, cross-hatched square base mark, diameter of 22 to 23 centimeters; flattened rim with cash diaper pattern reserved in white on blue ground, aquatic scene in central medallion, conch base mark, diameter of 21 centimeters; and Kraak style radiating panels along with flattened rim and cavetto decorated in a variety of motifs, floral spray with or without cricket in central medallion, flower scroll or floral sprays on underside, base marks include an Artemisia leaf, lozenge with ribbons and streamers, a *ding* (ancient vessel), *lingzhi* fungus, or a seal mark, diameter of 21 to 22 centimeters. With respect to the Kraak plates, a very similar Kraak style plate dated

late 17th/early 18th century is illustrated in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelains*, page 1051, Catalogue No. 2308 (includes the notation “An unusual type of ware which revives an export style of the late Ming dynasty...”). There are base marks on all of the 19 plates, diameters indicated, as follows: 17 standard size plates – 21 to 23 centimeters, 1 large size plate - 25 centimeters, and 1 very large plate – 39 to 40 centimeters.

Salvaged as well were tea pots with floral décor, molded vertical fluting, some with diaper borders, domed cover with lotus bud knob, height of 15 centimeters; tea pots adorned with floral sprays arranged in panels, key fret border, domed cover with lotus bud knob, height of 16 centimeters; as well as others. The tea pots found are Numbers 168 to 180 in Appendix 1, with Photos in Appendix 2.

The cover boxes found (Numbers 19 to 33 in Appendix 1 and with Photos in Appendix 2) were typically with floral décor sometimes combined with bannered symbols, dome shaped cover with flattened top, diaper or double circle borders (*ruyi* head borders on one example), diameter of 9.8 to 10.6 centimeters. Limited quantities of smaller and larger sized cover boxes were also recovered ranging in diameter from 5.1 to 16 centimeters. The most numerous of the cover boxes recovered consisted of the following four (main decorative motif described): 1) lotus blossoms with three cross-hatched leaves surrounded by tightly packed scrolling stems, 2) a chrysanthemum spray with four blossoms emerging from a light blue shaded rock (lower section with ribboned *babao* - precious treasures), 3) lotus blossom with four heavily shaded leaves surrounded by tightly packed scrolling stems and leaves, and 4) a prunus spray with a profusion of blossoms emerging from a light blue shaded rock.

The majority of the bowls recovered are of blue and white décor (Numbers 7 to 14 in Appendix 1, Photos in Appendix 2), along with a more limited number of Batavia type bowls as described further below.

This included blue and white bowls with floral décor, diaper border with symbols, flared mouthrim, seal mark, and a diameter of 15 centimeters. Also recovered were blue and white bowls with floral décor, diaper border, molded sides, mouthrim everted and foliated or mouthrim upright, *lingzhi* fungus base mark, and a diameter of 15 centimeters. The considerable quantity of vases recovered (Numbers 184 to 221 in Appendix 1, Photos in Appendix 2) consisted primarily of baluster (*meiping*) shape vases (Height: 15 to 30 centimeters), and beaker shape vases (Height: 13.3 to 26.5 centimeters), some with accompanying covers. Some of these vases formed matching garniture sets. Main décor of the vases includes floral sprays such as chrysanthemums as well as peony and others, floral panels, flowering bushes, prunus, landscape scenes, pierced rock, *ruyi* heads, birds, butterflies, cash symbols, tassels, various white on blue ground motifs, and ship with human figures (one large vase only). Border treatments include cross-hatching, outlined leaf tips, dot elements enclosed within lines, undulating band within single lines, line borders, and demi-blossoms reserved on triangular shaped element ground.

### **Batavia Wares**

Underglaze brown wares, typically combined with underglaze blue and white or enamels, were very popular with the Dutch in the 18th century and great quantities were shipped from their large trading center at Batavia (present day Jakarta), consequently the name “Batavia wares” originated. In contrast to the plentiful quantity of blue and white bowls and dishes recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck, bowls and dishes with Batavia type brown glaze were dramatically fewer in number. The limited quantity of Batavia type bowls which were recovered, with a couple of exceptions, have brown glaze exterior and underglaze blue decorated interior consisting of floral spray elements and diaper or panel borders. A few of the bowls have a brown glazed base, but on most the base is glazed white with underglaze blue cross-hatched square mark, endless knot, butterfly, or ding mark. Small, medium, and large size bowls were recovered with the diameter of the larger bowls at 15.5 centimeters and 18.4

centimeters. The other bowls or cups range in diameter from approximately 6.7 centimeters to 11 or 12 centimeters. Some of the smaller bowls (cups) have brown glaze on both the interior and exterior.

The Batavia type cup Number 40 in Appendix 1, and with Photo in Appendix 2, represents the smallest of the Batavia wares recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck as opposed to the bowl at Number 1 in Appendix 1 and with Photo in Appendix 2, which represents the largest. The other Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck Batavia wares consist of the following: Numbers 2 to 6, 39, 41, 42 and 62 to 65 all in Appendix 1 and all with Photos in Appendix 2. This equals a total of 14 Batavia ware items (includes 4 cup and dish sets) documented as recoveries from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck. Further information with respect to Batavia wares, and the eight known and documented shipwrecks which included these wares in their cargo, follows below in Appendix 4 - Comparison of Ceramic Cargo - Attributes & Forms.

### **Part of Cargo Destined for Japan**

Also recovered were cups and saucers decorated in underglaze blue with polychrome enamel accents including floral sprays reserved in white on a blue ground. The sparse décor of the cups or tea bowls at Numbers 51 and 52 in Appendix 1, Photos in Appendix 2, would have appealed strongly to the Japanese esthetic and been eminently suitable for the drinking of tea and possible use in the *chanoyu* (Japanese tea ceremony). The absence of corresponding saucer dishes, which would not have been required in the tea ceremony, further supports this observation. This suggests that at least part of the cargo may have originally been destined for Japan. The Dutch East India Company - VOC (Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie) entrepot (trading post) at Deshima (Decima) Island in Japan was quite active during the relevant period. Deshima was used by the Dutch as a trading post from 1641 until 1853, and from 1671 to

1715 about five Dutch ships sailing from Batavia were allowed to visit Deshima every year. This period coincides with the probable dating of the Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck.

### **Base Marks, Molded Features, Enamels, White on Blue Decor**

Significant numbers of the objects recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck have underglaze blue base marks. Of the 228 distinct types documented, 98 have base marks rendered in underglaze blue (67 within a double circle and 31 without a double circle). A total of 14 distinct base marks have been identified (exclusive of double circle and seal mark considerations). All of the base marks (except three) were also found on the porcelains from the Vung Tau shipwreck in Vietnam, which is securely dated to 1690 of the Kangxi period. Appendix 1 captioned “Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains” may be referred to for the identity of the base mark on each item, and Appendix 3 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck: Base Marks provides more detailed information concerning the base marks.

A considerable quantity of the porcelains documented have molded features, with 49 items exhibiting this quality. Further, enamel decoration is found on 6 of the recovered items, and white on blue décor characterizes 12 items. For the specific porcelains with molded features, enamels, and white on blue décor refer to Appendix 1 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains.

### **Comparison - Kangxi Indonesia, Vung Tau, and Ca Mau Shipwrecks**

The Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck material consists of an interesting assortment of very attractive and distinctive items. Salient characteristics include a variety of shapes, the molded features, attractive décor, base marks, brown glaze exterior on some of the specimens, and decoration in underglaze blue with polychrome enamel accents on a few others. There are similarities to the Ca Mau shipwreck material found in Vietnam (dated to circa 1725 of the Yong Zheng period - 1723 to 1735) – including border designs,

brown glaze Batavia type exterior, Kraak type plates, and decorative motifs. There are also some commonalities with the Vung Tau shipwreck material also found in Vietnam (dated to 1690 of the Kangxi period) - molded features, elements of décor, and proliferation of base marks. Kangxi period dish and bowl or cup material with brown glaze "Batavia" exteriors is seldom encountered. However, the Collection of this writer does include two saucers decorated on the underside with *famille verte* panels reserved on a brown glaze ground, along with underglaze blue conch marks on the base, and dated to circa 1720 (catalogued as Collection Number C-017 - acquired at Christie's New York in 1980), see Photo captioned "Kangxi Period - Batavia Ware" further below in Appendix 4 (2) – Batavia Wares Photos. Sharing features of both the mid to late Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) and the early Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) wares, the best estimate for the dating of this wreck would be early 18th century - after the Vung Tau wreck, but before the Ca Mau wreck - or circa 1710. The matrix which follows below in Appendix 4 presents a comparison of the attributes and forms of the porcelains recovered from the three shipwrecks.

### **Vietnamese Connection**

Several of the antique shops on Le Cong Kieu Street in Saigon were observed to have limited quantities of Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck wares available at rather inflated prices during a visit there in November 2014 and on subsequent visits in March 2015 and January 2016. One dealer, however, had reportedly acquired some 2,000 items of which approximately half had been sold, with the remainder being kept in reserve. The limited range of material available included cup and saucer dish sets (5 or 6 varieties), bowls (blue and white, Batavia ware), solitary cups, solitary saucer dishes, teapots, kendis (two types observed), miniature vases (only two observed), and cover boxes (three types observed). A couple of the dealers were employing the marketing technique of combing a teapot with four matching cup and saucer dish sets to form an ensemble. Some of the dealers had made trips to Indonesia to acquire the material.



Additionally, It was further reported that during early to mid 2014 fishermen from Ly Son Island in Quang Ngai Province in central Vietnam, about 30 kilometers from the mainland, had brought back quantities of Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck material to Vietnam, and had also participated in the salvaging efforts during which two fishermen perished along with eighteen of their Indonesian counterparts. This information is consistent with reports in Indonesia media (as referenced below in *The Jakarta Post*, 26 May 2014, “More thefts of sunken objects occur in Batam.”).

Also rather surprisingly, replicas or copies of one series of Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck saucers dishes were observed in one of the shops. These probable fakes were of good quality but with deficiencies in execution of motif, shading of blue, and overly thick potting. The body material was of excellent quality and apparently of Chinese origin, with the saucer dishes perhaps produced there as well. Other possible locations for production could include Vietnam and maybe even Indonesia. However, according to reliable Vietnamese sources there were no reports of their being produced in Vietnam.

### **Disposition of the Material**

Large numbers of the porcelains from the shipwreck were quickly sold by Jakarta based dealers and others. This includes small amounts appearing on Jalan Surabaya in central Jakarta at inflated prices. One “wholesaler” was observed to have on hand approximately 2,000 items packed in 20 large Styrofoam containers, and reportedly sold 1,000 items in two days. Other reports indicate 4,000 items being brought to Jakarta for sale and a further 7,000 remaining in Batam. Additionally, limited quantities have also been listed on eBay and Trocadero, primarily by a Singapore dealer who specializes in shipwreck ceramics. However, a few Jakarta dealers, new to eBay, have also entered the fray, as well as a United Kingdom dealer (early on listed one cup and saucer set) who specializes in

shipwreck material. Furthermore, interestingly and surprisingly, two blue and white bowls from this shipwreck surfaced early on in one of the antique shops in Bangkok. After a considerable time many months later a couple of the dealers in the Chatuchak weekend market in Bangkok also had quite limited quantities of the porcelains for sale at rather exorbitant prices. These wares were said to have been obtained in the Thai/Cambodia border town of Aranyaprathet. This is a known conduit through which wares from Vietnam (principally Saigon) reach Bangkok dealers, who also may have traveled to Indonesia to acquire the Kangxi shipwreck material.

This shipwreck material has also appeared in a number of auctions including the following: Denindo Exhibition & Sale (Jakarta) - 20 to 22 June 2014, and *Denindo Exhibition & Sale*, 10 - 12 October 2014, along with other dates; Clars Auction Gallery (Oakland, California) - 12 October 2014; Freeman's Auction (Philadelphia) - 12 Sep 2015 and 12 Mar 2016; TimeLine Auctions (London) - 25 Feb 2016; and John Nicholson's Auctioneers (Surrey, United Kingdom) - 26th February 2016, and again on 25 January 2017. In the TimeLine Auction the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck material was marketed as ceramics from the "Blue Chrysanthemum Wreck" ("lost in the South China sea, late 17th century AD, recovered 2014"). The ceramics were catalogued as lots 0613 to 0719, for a total of 107 lots, and consisting of 338 individual items. Most of the lots consisted of vases, plates and bowls with a rather surprising absence of cup and saucer tea sets, which were so prevalent among the material recovered from the shipwreck. Also included among the material were items definitely not from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck, along with other items of uncertain provenance.

A great many of the ceramics recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck have found their way to China, where interest and demand for this extremely attractive Qing Dynasty porcelain is very great. This preliminary report does not purport to represent complete and definitive information on the wreck. In this regard, for example, it may be noted that a local collector in Jakarta has reportedly

assembled considerably more cup and dish sets than the 58 sets documented in this Report. However, in the absence of any controlled formal excavation, the report has been prepared to document and preserve as much currently available information as possible about this very important Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck. This represents extremely important data which would otherwise be lost for study and comparison purposes.

The Appendices (1 to 6) and Photos for the report are as follows:

**Appendix 1 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains:**  
details each of the 295 items.

**Appendix 1 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains - 1**  
(Numbers 1 to 33)

**Appendix 1 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains - 2**  
(Numbers 34 to 69)

**Appendix 1 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains - 3**  
(Numbers 70 to 108)

**Appendix 1 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains - 4**  
(Numbers 109 to 143)

**Appendix 1 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains - 5**  
(Numbers 144 to 179)

**Appendix 1 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains - 6**  
(Numbers 180 to 216)

**Appendix 1 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains - 7**  
(Numbers 217 to 228)

**Appendix 1 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains - 8**  
(Summary Notes)

**Appendix 2 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains:**  
Photos - contains photos of each of the 295 items  
(including base) with captions and numerical sequence  
consistent with Appendix 1.

**Appendix 2 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains:**  
Photos - 1 (Numbers 1 to 35)

**Appendix 2 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains:  
Photos - 2 (Numbers 36 to 70)**

**Appendix 2 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains:  
Photos - 3 (Numbers 71 to 105)**

**Appendix 2 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains:  
Photos - 4 (Numbers 106 to 140)**

**Appendix 2 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains:  
Photos - 5 (Numbers 141 to 175)**

**Appendix 2 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains:  
Photos - 6 (Numbers 176 to 210)**

**Appendix 2 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains:  
Photos - 7 (Numbers 211 to 228)**

**Appendix 2 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains:  
Photos - 1 to 7 (Numbers 1 to 228)**

### **Appendix 3 (1 of 2) - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck: Base Marks**

**Significant numbers of the porcelains recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck have underglaze blue base marks, which are extremely useful for dating and comparison purposes. Of the 228 distinct types documented 98 have base marks rendered in underglaze blue (67 within a double circle and 31 without a double circle). There are base marks on all of the 19 plates; and similarly, 12 of the 14 bowls also share the feature of a base mark. In contrast, none of the following major categories of documented forms have base marks: vases (38), mini vases (6), cover boxes (15), and tea pots (12). There is one additional tea pot which does have a base mark (No. 173 Tea Pot - Floral Sprays, Molded, Artemisia Leaf Mark). Items both with and without base mark are included among the following: cup and dish sets (58), solitary cups (21), and solitary dishes (14). Appendix 1 captioned “Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Typology of Porcelains” may be referred to for the identity of the base mark on each item, and photos of each type of base mark are included below in Appendix 3 (2 of 2) - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Base Marks: Photos.**

A total of 14 distinct base marks have been identified (exclusive of double circle and seal mark considerations): *Lingzhi* fungus, *Ding* (ancient vessel) with 3 legs variant No. 1, *Ding* (ancient vessel) with 3 legs variant No. 2, *Ding* (ancient vessel) with 4 legs, Lozenge with ribbons and streamers, Lotus in outline form, Cross-hatched square, Artemisia leaf, Butterfly, Endless Knot, Swastika or *Wan* character (10,000), Conch, Bee, and Seal Marks - six variations identified including one representing *fu* (good fortune or happiness). All of these base marks (except the Butterfly, Endless Knot, and Seal Marks) were also found on the porcelains from the Vung Tau shipwreck in Vietnam, which is securely dated to 1690 of the Kangxi period.

In Chinese culture and tradition auspicious symbols are important, and the meanings of those symbols represented by the base marks on the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck porcelains include the following:

- *Lingzhi* fungus - the sacred mushroom of Daoism.
- *Ding, Ting*, or Incense burner - ancient ritual vessel.
- Lozenge represents victory and is one of the eight precious objects (jewel, cash, open lozenge, solid lozenge, musical stone, pair of books, pair of rhinoceros horns, and Artemisia leaf).
- Lotus flower symbolizes purity and is one of the eight Buddhist symbols of good fortune (conch shell, lotus, wheel of law or knowledge, parasol [umbrella], endless knot [Mandala], pair of golden fish, victory banner, and treasure vase). Flowers are a very popular motif in Chinese art including ceramics, not only as a decorative device, but also to convey a mood, season, statement, or wish. A single blossom, for example, may represent a season or month as well as an aspect of beauty or fertility.
- Butterfly is an emblem of joy, beauty, romance and also a symbol of summer; as well as being representative of conjugal fidelity.

- Seal Mark - may have a variety of meanings: a wish for good fortune or happiness, designating an owner or a pottery, an expression of commendation, a quality comparison, making reference to a hall or pavilion, a date; indicating in or for which hall, studio, or workshop an object was made.
- Artemisia leaf is symbol of healing and health and is one of the eight precious objects (jewel, cash, open lozenge, solid lozenge, musical stone, pair of books, pair of rhinoceros horns, and Artemisia leaf).
- Swastika (*wan* character) symbolizes the heart of Buddha, used as a Buddhist symbol and lucky sign; can also be a pun for ten thousand, myriad or infinity.
- Bee symbolizes industriousness and thrift; is a homonym with abundance.
- Endless Knot or eternal knot is one of the Eight Auspicious Symbols; it overlaps without a beginning or an end, symbolizing the Buddha's endless wisdom and compassion. It indicates continuity as the underlying reality of existence; and is closed upon itself with no gaps, leading to a representational form of great simplicity and fully balanced harmony.
- Conch shell is symbol of the reach of Buddha's teaching and one of the eight Buddhist symbols of good fortune (conch shell, lotus, wheel of law or knowledge, parasol [umbrella], endless knot [Mandala], pair of golden fish, victory banner, and treasure vase).

**Appendix 3 (2 of 2) - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck –  
Base Marks: Photos**

(Are also included as separate image)



**Appendix 3 -  
Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Base Marks**

**Appendix 4 (1 of 2) - Comparison of Ceramic Cargos –  
Attributes & Forms  
(Continues below)**

**Appendix 4 (1 of 2) - Comparison of Ceramic Cargos - Attributes & Forms**

<b>KANGXI INDONESIA SHIPWECK (1710) &amp; VUNG TAU (1690) - VIETNAM &amp; CA MAU (1725) - VIETNAM</b>			
<b>COMPARISON OF ATTRIBUTES &amp; FORMS</b>			
<b>ATTRIBUTES</b>	<b>KANGXI INDO</b>	<b>VUNG TAU</b>	<b>CA MAU</b>
Molded Features	Yes	Yes	Few
Batavia Type Brown Glaze Wares	Yes	None	Yes
Base Marks	Yes	Yes	Very Few
Polychrome Enamel Decor	Yes	None	Yes
Border Designs - Diverse	Yes	Few	Yes
White Motif Reserved on Blue Ground	Yes	Yes	Very Few
Kraak Style décor	Yes	None	Yes
Decorative Motifs - Diverse	Yes	Few	Yes
Elements of Decor	Yes	Yes	Yes
Underglaze Red Adornment	No	No	Yes
<b>CERAMIC FORMS</b>	<b>KANGXI INDO</b>	<b>VUNG TAU</b>	<b>CA MAU</b>
Cup and Saucer Sets	Yes	Few	Yes
Cups, Saucers - Hexagonal/Octagonal	Yes	Yes	Yes
Medium Size Bowls	Yes	Yes	No
Medium & Large Size Dishes	Yes	None	Yes
Miniature Vases	Yes	Yes	Yes
Medium Size Vases	Yes	Yes	Very Few
Cover Boxes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Covered Jars (Sets)	Yes	None	Yes
Tea Pots	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kendis	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tray with Inkwell, Pen Stand & Sander (Inkstand Set)	Yes	None	Yes
Figurines	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Continued)



## **Appendix 4 (1 of 2) - Comparison of Ceramic Cargos - Attributes & Forms (Continued)**

### **Notes:**

1) Molded Features - while not entirely absent from the Ca Mau material are encountered much less frequently; for example, the only such items in this writer's Collection of 127 Ca Mau wreck items are the saucer catalogued as C-107 and the ewer shard at C-243.

2) Batavia Type Underglaze Brown Wares - in contrast to the plentiful quantity of blue and white bowls recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck, bowls with Batavia type brown glaze were dramatically fewer in number. Underglaze brown wares, typically combined with underglaze blue and white or enamels, were very popular with the Dutch in the 18th century and great quantities were shipped from their large trading center at Batavia (present day Jakarta), consequently the name "Batavia wares" originated. The eight known and documented wrecks which included Batavia type brown glaze wares in the cargo are the following:

- Wanli shipwreck (dated to circa 1625) and found in Malaysia, only two Batavia type wares recovered, and both were miniature kendis.
- Pingtan No. 1 Shipwreck (dated to circa 1700) and found on Wanjiao Reef near Pingtan Island in Fujian Province, China – the only Batavia wares salvaged were a very few vases with elongated neck and globular body.
- Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck (dated to circa 1710) - the only Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) wreck and the earliest of the six wrecks containing Batavia bowls, cups and dishes (Photo of an example included below in Appendix 4 (2) – Batavia Wares).
- Ca Mau (dated to circa 1725) and found in Vietnam - the saucers which are catalogued as C-104 in this writer's Collection of 127 Ca Mau wreck items are an example of

the Batavia type wares. (see Photo below in Appendix 4 (2) – Batavia Wares).

- **Göteborg (dated 1745) and found in Sweden - the bowl fragment which is catalogued as C-076 (9 of 11) in this writer's Collection of 12 Göteborg wreck items is an example of the Batavia type wares (Photo below in Appendix 4 (2) – Batavia Wares).**
- **Diemermeer (The Cannon Wreck) (dated 1747) and found in the Banana Islands, Sierra Leone – contained only a very limited number of Batavia ware fragments (2), those of a tea bowl and a saucer.**
- **Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) (dated to 1752) and found in Indonesia - the small bowls or cups which are catalogued as C-052 in this writer's Collection of 31 Nanking Cargo wreck items are an example of the Batavia type wares (Photo below in Appendix 4 (2) – Batavia Wares).**
- **Sadana Island Shipwreck (dated 1765) and found off the Red Sea Coast of Egypt - contained only a limited quantity of Batavia type wares.**

The brown glazed base on some of the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck Batavia type bowls represents an unusual feature. In the other five shipwrecks with corresponding Batavia type brown glaze wares the base of the bowls, as well as that of the cups and dishes, was invariably glazed white.

**3) Base Marks - all Kangxi Indonesia wreck base marks were also found on the Vung Tau shipwreck (except the Butterfly, Endless Knot, and Seal Marks); only a total of approximately 100 items with base marks are known from the Ca Mau wreck.**

**4) Kraak Style décor – all the Kangxi Indonesia wreck Kraak type plates have base marks (Artemisia leaf, lozenge, ding, *lingzhi* fungus**

or seal mark); none from the Ca Mau wreck have base marks. Mainstream Kraak ware very rarely has a base mark (the one major exception is 45 known dishes and related wares with an egret mark).

5) Vases - since there was, for example, only a very limited number of medium size vases recovered from the Ca Mau wreck, for purposes of illustration this has not been included as an attribute in the above matrix.

6) Tea Pots recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia wreck - 13 types, from the Vung Tau wreck - 8 types as illustrated in Christie's Auction Catalogue, and from the Ca Mau wreck - 12 types as illustrated in Sotheby's Auction Catalogue (however, there were 17 types illustrated in *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*. (Continued)

7) Kendis - so far are limited to only two known types recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia wreck (three types were recovered from the Ca Mau wreck, and one type from the Vung Tau wreck).

8) Inkwell, Pen Stand & Sander (Inkstand Fittings) quite similar to the rectangular shape series from the Kangxi Indonesia wreck are included among the Ca Mau shipwreck recoveries illustrated in the Sotheby's Auction Catalogue (page 187, lot 791 - only one of each fitting); and, although not identified as such, the corresponding Inkstand tray, decorated ensuite, is included in *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 107, N.25.

9) Total Kangxi Indonesia wreck motifs documented are 228 as detailed in Appendix 1 and with photos in Appendix 2. The corresponding total for the Ca Mau shipwreck is 118. This latter figure is based on the blue and white and Batavia wares as represented in the Ca Mau Auction Catalogue: tea set ensembles in the same pattern are counted as one motif, as are cup and saucer dish sets; not included in the total are figurines, polychrome wares without underglaze blue, *sancai* wares, and earthenwares.

**Appendix 4 (2 of 2) – Batavia Wares – Photos**

**Appendix 5 (1 of 6) - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck Ceramics in Collection – Description of each of the 212 items: form, décor, base mark details, and dimensions (Word Document).**

**Appendix 5 (2 to 6 of 6) - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck Ceramics in Collection - Photos**

**Appendix 5 (2 of 6) Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck Ceramics in Collection - (C-164 to C-188)**

**Appendix 5 (3 of 6) Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck Ceramics in Collection - (C-189 to C-214)**

**Appendix 5 (4 of 6) Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck Ceramics in Collection - (C-215 to C-228)**

**Appendix 5 (5 of 6) Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck Ceramics in Collection - (C-229 to C-256)**

**Appendix 5 (6 of 6) Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck Ceramics in Collection - (C-164 to C-256)**

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**C-164 to C-256 - various porcelains (total of 212) recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck (in Collection of writer – details provided in Appendix 5 - Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck Ceramics in Collection).**

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