

**M-286**

Swatow cover box in compressed globular form with slightly domed cover decorated in overglaze polychrome enamels including green, red, and black (now deteriorated). Principal décor consisted of floral medallions reserved on a cell diaper ground on the domed cover and lower section of the box. Original decoration also included floral sprays, leaf forms, and roundels. Covered with a grayish tinged white glaze except for the wedge shaped footring, an unglazed band in the interior of the cover at the rim, and the flange of the lower section of the box. Exposed body in these areas is compact and beige colored. The convex base is glazed as are the interior of both the cover and the lower section of the box.

D: 3 5/8 in. (9.1 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2004 - \$3).

Compare with the corresponding cover boxes illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, 1 March 2004, page 45, lots 326 to 332. Refer also to the cover box from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 114, No. 107. Other cover boxes in this series from the same shipwreck are at M-297 (No. 1 of 2 - larger box) and (No. 2 of 2 - same size box).

## M-287

Small delicately potted celadon dish covered with a light green crackled glaze. Two fish impressed at the center and a lightly incised ring encircling the central medallion. Steep sides with the wide flared rim flattened, but slightly downward slanting. Underside molded with petal forms radiating from just above the foot to just below the mouthrim. Vertical foot with the unglazed rim beveled. Nippled base is unglazed and the compact biscuit light beige colored.

D: 5 in. (12.7 cm.).

Ming: late 14th to early 15th century.

Provenance: Phu Quoc III shipwreck (marine excavations near Phu Quoc Island, Kien Giang Province – southern Vietnam) - acquired in Saigon (April 2004 - \$20).

Compare with the similar sized Ming celadon dish with analogous decorative concept from the same shipwreck at M-289.



### **M-288**

Swatow blue and white bowl with steeply rounded sides and straight mouthrim decorated in a strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue. Mouthrim is encircled on the interior by a stylized leaf scroll, enclosed within a single line border above, and a double line border below. An erect heron surrounded by waterweeds, rushes, and lotus decorates the central medallion, which is encircled by a triple line border. The cavetto is plain. Decorated on the exterior with an aquatic scene containing three pairs of ducks, each pair with one duck positioned below the other. The pairs of ducks are separated by elaborately detailed, large spreading lotus sprays emerging from rushes. Bowl is covered with very light bluish-white waxy textured glaze. The liberally applied glaze extends to and covers the slightly splayed footrim, which is coated with adherent kiln grit. Deep-set base is slightly convex and partially glazed. Exposed compact body is light putty colored.

D: 8 1/8 in. (20.6 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2004 - \$80).

Compare with the corresponding bowls illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue, 1 March 2004*, page 34, lots 193 to 200. Refer also to the bowl in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 62, No. 34. Other bowls in this series from the same wreck are M-260 (No. 1 of 4) and M-306.

**M-289**

Small stoutly potted celadon dish covered with a sea green glaze. A floral spray molded at the center and a lightly incised ring encircling the central medallion. Steep sides with the rather thick and wide flared rim flattened. Underside carved with lotus leaves radiating from the top of the foot to just below the mouthrim. Vertical foot slopes outward on the interior with glaze extending to the beveled rim. Slightly convex base is unglazed and the compact biscuit light gray colored.

D: 4 7/8 in. (12.3 cm.).

Ming: late 14th to early 15th century.

Provenance: Phu Quoc III shipwreck (marine excavations near Phu Quoc Island, Kien Giang Province – Southern Vietnam) - acquired in Saigon (April 2004 - \$20).

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 15 June 2010.

Compare with the similar sized Ming celadon dish with analogous decorative concept from the same shipwreck at M-287.

## M-290

Swatow blue and white bowls (2 - pair) decorated on the steep sides with a monkey reaching for the peach of immortality, an alert deer, and a bird perched on a branch. A large spreading peach tree, branches, and clumps of grass are interspersed with the creatures. Above the deer a large darkened cloud. Center of the interior with a floral spray within a double circle. The slightly everted mouthrim is edged with a single blue line, repeated on the exterior. A double blue line border around the vertical foot, which slants slightly outward on the interior. Slightly convex base is glazed; exposed body at footrim is light gray colored and compact with small amounts of adherent kiln grit.

D: 4 3/16 in. (10.7 cm.) – No. 1; D: 4 5/16 in. (10.9 cm.) – No. 2.

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2004 - \$30).

Compare with the corresponding bowls illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, 1 March 2004, page 66, lot 597 (only two bowls with this motif were included in the auction, both damaged with large chips to the rim, and sold for US\$777). Refer also to the bowl in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 60, No. 31. Another bowl in this series from the same shipwreck is at M-302 (No. 3 of 3).

### M-291

Swatow blue and white bowls (2 - pair) decorated on the flaring sides with a chrysanthemum scroll, the four blossoms linked by arabesque-like undulating stems and leaves. The scrolling chrysanthemum are enclosed within a single blue line border below and a double line border just under the upright mouthrim, repeated on the interior. Center of the interior with a floral spray within a single circle. A single blue line border around the vertical foot, which slants slightly outward on the interior. Convex base is glazed; exposed body at footrim is cream colored and compact with adherent kiln grit. These delicately potted translucent bowls are covered with very light bluish-white waxy textured glaze.

D: 4 3/8 in. (11.0 cm.) – No. 1; D: 4 1/2 in. (11.3 cm.) – No. 2.

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2004 - \$20).

Compare with the corresponding bowls illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, 1 March 2004, page 37, lots 218 to 224. Refer also to the bowl in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 52, No. 19. A very similar bowl was sold on eBay by a London dealer on 4 March 2012 as Item Number 251003911956 for \$260 (plus \$8 shipping). This bowl was from the collection of S.R. Parker, Esq. past president of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Society (SEACS) from 1978 to 1980. Other bowls in this series from the same shipwreck are at M-298 (No. 1 and No. 2 of 2).

(REVISED - 9 March 2012)

## M-292

Swatow cover box molded on the top of the cover with a large fish emerging from the water, petal sprays and a crab. A border of tiny raised studs surrounded by small molded petal forms at the edge of the domed cover. The lower section of the box is plain. Green glaze covers the box, including the flat narrow base with wedge shaped footrim. Compact light beige colored body is exposed at the footring, at an unglazed band in the interior of the cover at the rim, and at the flange of the lower section of the box. The interior of both the cover and the lower section of the box lightly glazed.

D: 2 in. (5.2 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2005 - \$20).

Although no comparable cover boxes were included in the auction, the introduction to the catalogue did include a cover with a molded lotus on page 8, Fig. 58. Compare as well to the cover box, also from the Binh Thuan shipwreck, illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*: page 134, No. 136. A similar Swatow cover box is illustrated in Honda and Shimazu, *Vietnamese and Chinese Ceramics Used in the Japanese Tea Ceremony*, page 200, Plate 193. Compare also with additional cover boxes from the same shipwreck at M-273, M-286, M-294, M-295, M-297, M-299, M-301, and M-303.

## M-293

Swatow blue and white bowls (3) variously decorated. Bowl No. 1 decorated on the exterior with variously shaped roundels and stylized petal sprays, interior center with a leaf roundel within a double circle. Encircling the steep sides of bowl No. 2 are six hopping boys interspersed with two leaf sprays. Interior center with a small leaf form reserved in white on a blue ground and surrounded by circle. A double line border just under the very slightly everted mouthrim. The foot also accented with a double line border.

The decoration of bowl No. 3 is confined to a single line border at the exterior and interior of the upright mouthrim, around the central medallion, and around the foot. Base of bowls No. 1 and No. 2 is convex and glazed; exposed body at footrim is compact and light gray colored with adherent kiln grit. On bowl No. 3 the convex base is unglazed, footrim is free from kiln grit, and the compact biscuit is light brown colored. Bowls No. 1 and No. 2 are covered with very light bluish-white glaze; the glaze of bowl No. 3 is of a very decidedly blue-gray hue.

D: 5 1/2 in. (14.1 cm.) – No. 1; D: 4 5/16 in. (10.9 cm.) – No. 2;  
D: 4 11/16 in. (12.0 cm.) – No. 3.

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2005 - \$16).

(Continued)



## M-293 (Continued)

Compare with the corresponding bowls illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, 1 March 2004: bowl No. 1 - page 29, lots 144 to 159; bowl No. 2 - page 66, lot 596 (only two bowls with this motif were included in the auction, both damaged with chips to the rim along with heavy encrustation on one, and sold for US\$776); and bowl No. 3 - page 48, lots 369 to 375. Refer also to the similar bowls illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*: bowl No. 1 - page 58, No. 27; and bowl No. 2 - page 52, No. 20 (from the Binh Thuan shipwreck).

See M-308 and M-376 for additional Binh Thuan wreck bowls corresponding to M-293 - No. 1; other bowls in the series with the boys motif (M-293 - No. 2) from the same shipwreck are at M-302 - No. 1 and No. 2 of 3. Additionally, there are two more bowls very similar to M-293 (No. 1) from the Swatow Indonesia Wreck at M-486.

**(REVISED - 27 June 2015)**



## M-294

Swatow jarlets (3) with lobed sides, “S” shaped rather tall neck, and flared mouthrim. These lightly potted stoneware jarlets have a slightly flattened globular body. They are covered with a green colored lead glaze, except for the glaze on jarlet No. 3, which has now assumed a predominantly black hue due to immersion in sea water. Recessed base without footrim is convex and glazed. Where exposed the body is compact and beige colored. Interior lightly coated with clear glaze.

H: 2 in. (5.2 cm.) – No. 1; H: 2 1/8 in. (5.3 cm.) – No. 2;

H: 2 1/8 in. (5.4 cm.) – No. 3.

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century (possibly produced in kilns south of Guangzhou in Guangdong Province).

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2005 - \$17).

Compare with similar jarlet illustrated in Christie’s (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, 1 March 2004, Page 8, Fig. 57 (none were actually included in the auction). Refer also to the jarlet in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty’s Ceramics)*, page 131, No. 128. Another very similar jarlet is illustrated in Honda and Shimazu, *Vietnamese and Chinese Ceramics Used in the Japanese Tea Ceremony*, page 173, Plate 163.

**M-295**

Swatow cover box in tub shape with high domed cover affixed with a button handle. The cover and elongated slightly inward curving sides decorated in polychrome enamels (original enamels now eroded) with floral sprays, trellis patterns, trefoils, and lotus leaf. Slightly spreading foot slopes outward on the interior with the grayish tinged white glaze extending to the roughly beveled rim. Slightly convex base is unglazed and the compact biscuit putty colored.

H: 4 7/8 in. (12.4 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2005 - \$41).

Compare with the corresponding cover boxes illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, 1 March 2004, page 59, lots 493 to 496. Refer also to the cover box in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 115, No. 108. A comparable cover box is also illustrated in *Oriental Ceramics, The World's Great Collections*, Vol. 3, The Museum Pusat, Jakarta, Monochrome Plate No. 217.

**M-296**

Swatow blue and white saucer dishes (2 - pair) decorated with five *chilong* (writhing dragons): four evenly spaced just under the upright mouthrim; one in the center coiled in a circular form and surrounded by a double ring border. The dishes are undecorated on the underside. The grayish white glaze covers the wedge shaped footrim, extending onto the base. Partially glazed convex base has light gray compact body and considerable kiln grit, and on dish No. 1 marine encrustations as well.

D: 6 11/16 in. (16.9 cm.) – No. 1 and No. 2.

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2005 - \$41).

Compare with the corresponding dish illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, 1 March 2004, page 17, lot 11 (only six dishes with this motif were included in the auction). Refer also to the dish in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 70, No. 42.

A comparable dish is also illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 61, No. 41 (has four dragons with a floral spray in the center, instead of five dragons as in these dishes).

**M-297**

Swatow cover boxes (2) small and medium sized in compressed globular form with slightly domed cover. The boxes decorated in overglaze polychrome enamels including green, red, and black (now eroded). Principal décor consisted of floral medallions reserved on a cell diaper ground on the domed cover and lower section of the box. Original decoration also included floral sprays, leaf forms, and roundels. Covered with a grayish tinged white glaze except for the wedge shaped footring, an unglazed band in the interior of the cover at the rim, and the flange of the lower section of the box. Exposed body in these areas is compact and beige colored. The convex base is glazed as is the interior of both the cover and the lower section of the box.

D: 4 5/8 in. (11.7 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 3 1/2 in. (8.9 cm.) – No. 2.

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2005 - \$11).

Compare with the corresponding cover boxes illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue, 1 March 2004*: box No. 1 - page 45, lots 333 to 339, box No. 2 - page 45, lots 326 to 332. Refer also to the cover box from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 114, No. 107. Another cover box in this series from the same shipwreck is at M-286 (same size as box No. 2 of 2).

## M-298

Swatow blue and white bowls (2 - pair) decorated on the flaring sides with a chrysanthemum scroll, the four blossoms linked by arabesque-like undulating stems and leaves. The scrolling chrysanthemum are enclosed within a single blue line border below and a double line border just under the upright mouthrim, repeated on the interior. Center of the interior with a floral spray within a single circle. A single blue line border around the vertical foot, which slants slightly outward on the interior. Convex base is glazed; exposed body at footrim is cream colored and compact with considerable adherent kiln grit. On bowl No. 2 the kiln grit extends to the area just above the foot. These delicately potted translucent bowls are covered with very light bluish-white waxy textured glaze.

D: 4 5/16 in. (11.0 cm.) – No. 1; D: 4 3/8 in. (11.3 cm.) – No. 2.

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

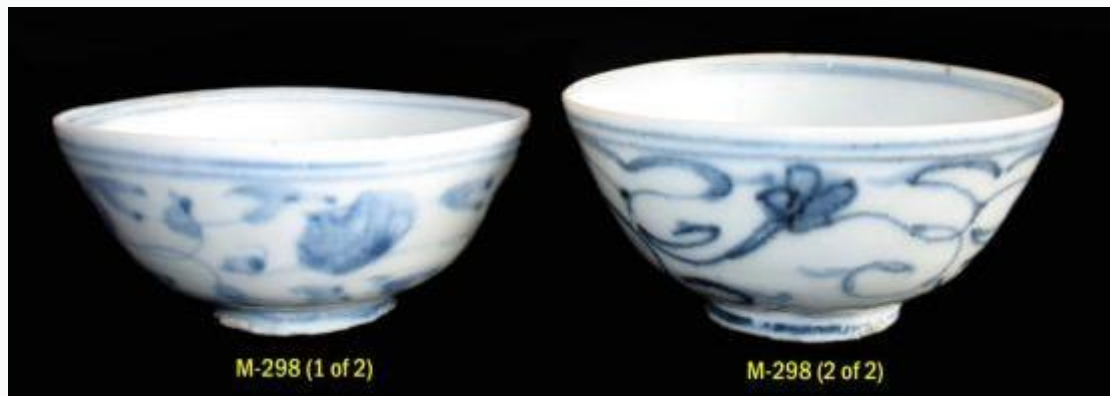
Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (bowl No. 1); and acquired in Thailand (bowl No. 2) – (November 2005 – No. 1 - \$5, No. 2 - \$13).

Compare with the corresponding bowls illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, 1 March 2004, page 37, lots 218 to 224. Refer also to the bowl in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 52, No. 19. A very similar  
(Continued)

**M-298 (Continued)**

bowl was sold on eBay by a London dealer on 4 March 2012 as Item Number 251003911956 for \$260 (plus \$8 shipping). This bowl was from the collection of S.R. Parker, Esq. past president of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Society (SEACS) from 1978 to 1980. Other bowls in this series from the same shipwreck are at M-291 (No. 1 and No. 2 of 2).

**(REVISED - 9 March 2012)**



## M-299

Swatow cover boxes (2) in recumbent rabbit shape with head raised alertly to the left. A *ling chih* (fungus of immortality) spray surrounded by petal forms prominently molded on the back. Molded detailing further includes the ears, eyes, nose, and mouth. The lower section of the box is plain except for the molded tail. Covered originally with a green colored lead glaze, which is now degraded on box no. 1, and on box no. 2 has assumed a distinctly black hue due to immersion in sea water. Compact light beige colored body is exposed at the unglazed band in the interior of the cover at the rim, and at the flange of the lower section of the box. The interior of both the cover and the lower section of the boxes lightly glazed. The paws of the rabbit form the foot of the box and are glazed, as is the flat base. A Chinese seal mark, different on each box, is clearly molded on the base.

L: 2 5/8 in. (6.6 cm.) – No. 1 and No. 2.

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century (possibly produced in kilns south of Guangzhou in Guangdong Province).

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Phnom Penh (box No. 1); and acquired in Saigon (box No. 2) – (January 2006 – No. 1 - \$20, No. 2 - \$13).

Refer to the cover box in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 133, No. 134.



### M-300

Swatow large polychrome plates (2) decorated in red, green, black and turquoise (on plate No. 2) overglaze enamels (original enamels now deteriorated) with a phoenix in the center and floral spray medallions on the cavetto. Erect phoenix standing on one leg is surrounded by various flowering plants, including chrysanthemums and leaf sprays. The central medallion encircled by a triple red line border with stylized rock formations at the base and swirling spirals at the side. The five floral spray medallions in the cavetto containing variously lotus, chrysanthemums, and perched birds - all enclosed within a green line border. Separating the medallions diaper with small trefoil shaped panels on plate No. 1, and on plate No. 2 diaper with roundels.

Underside of both the plates is undecorated with a heavily potted base on plate No. 1, and more lightly potted base on plate No. 2. Glazed base is slightly convex with considerable quantities of kiln grit, and on plate No. 1 marine encrustations as well. Footrim of both plates is solidly constructed and inward sloping on the exterior and also on the undercut interior.

D: 14 5/8 in. (37.2 cm.) – No. 1 and No. 2.

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2006 - \$326).

(Continued)

**M-300 (Continued)**

Compare with similar plates illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, page 44, lot 320. Refer as well to the plate in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 110, No. 100. Comparable plates are also illustrated in B. Harrison, *Swatow*, page 92, No. 176; and Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 150, pl. 199.



### M-301

Swatow cover boxes (2 - pair) with caramel brown glaze and brown lacquer accents. Domed cover has two tiers with the upper portion molded with chrysanthemum petals covered in a brown lacquer and radiating from a movable nipple in the center. On the sides of the cover eight molded hexagon shaped medallions, alternately containing a molded lotus blossom glazed brown, or unadorned and covered in a brown lacquer. On the lower section of the boxes a molded band of double outlined lotus petals. Compact beige colored body is exposed at the unglazed band in the interior of the cover at the rim, and at the flange of the lower section of the box. The interior of both the cover and the lower section of the boxes lightly glazed. The wedge shaped footrim and flat base are glazed.

D: 3 3/16 in. (8.1 cm.) – No. 1 and No. 2.

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century (possibly produced in kilns south of Guangzhou in Guangdong Province).

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2006 - \$32).

Compare with a corresponding cover illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, page 8, Fig. 59 (referenced as being extremely unusual, but none were actually included in the auction). Refer also to the cover box in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 134, No. 137.

## M-302

Swatow blue and white bowls (3 - includes a pair) covered with very light bluish-white lustrous glaze and decorated with the boys motif and with the monkey motif. Encircling the steep sides of the pair of bowls (No. 1 and No. 2) are six boys grasping a variety of objects and engaged in leisurely pursuits. Interior center with a floral spray; and a double line border encircling the central medallion. Just under the very slightly everted mouthrim a single line border, repeated on the exterior. A double line border surrounds the vertical foot, which slants slightly outward on the interior. Base is convex and glazed; exposed body at footrim is compact and light gray colored with adherent kiln grit.

Bowl No. 3 is decorated on the steep sides with a monkey reaching for the peach of immortality, an alert deer, and a bird perched on a branch. A large spreading peach tree, branches, and clumps of grass are interspersed with the creatures. Above the deer a large darkened cloud. Center of the interior with a floral spray within a double circle. The slightly everted mouthrim is edged with a single blue line, repeated on the exterior. A double blue line border around the vertical foot, which slants slightly outward on the interior. Slightly convex base is glazed; exposed body at footrim is light gray colored and compact with small amounts of adherent kiln grit.

D: 4 1/4 in. (10.8 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 4 5/16 in. (10.9 cm.) – No. 2;

D: 4 5/16 in. (10.9 cm.) – No. 3.

(Continued)

**M-302 (Continued)**

**Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.**

**Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2006 - \$150).**

**Compare with corresponding bowls illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*: bowls No. 1 and No. 2 - page 66, lot 596 (only two bowls with this motif were included in the auction, both damaged with chips to the rim along with heavy encrustation on one, and sold for US\$776); and bowl No. 3 - page 66, lot 597 (also only two bowls with this motif were included in the auction, both damaged with large chips to the rim, and sold for US\$777). Refer as well to the bowls in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*: bowls No. 1 and No. 2 - page 52, No. 20; and bowl No. 3 - page 60, No. 31. Two other bowls in this series with the monkey motif from the same shipwreck are at M-290. Another bowl in this series with the boys motif from the same shipwreck is at M-293 (No. 2 of 3).**



### M-303

Swatow cover boxes (2): cover box No. 1 crisply molded with chrysanthemum petals covered in a brown lacquer radiating from the center of the domed cover, lower section of box decorated en suite. The wedge shaped low footrim glazed; the flat base unglazed.

Cover box No. 2 box also crisply molded on the top of the cover with a large lotus blossom surrounded by aquatic plants against a ground of overlapping waves, lower section of box decorated en suite. The large lotus blossom is painted with dark brown lacquer; the remainder of the box is covered with green glaze, which has assumed a distinctly brown hue in some areas due to immersion in sea water. The glazed base without footrim is narrow, recessed, and slightly convex.

On both the boxes the light beige colored compact body is exposed at the unglazed band in the interior of the cover at the rim, and at the flange of the lower section. The interior of both the cover and the lower section of the boxes is lightly glazed.

D: 1 13/16 in. (4.7 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 2 7/8. (7.5 cm.) – No. 2.

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century (possibly produced in kilns south of Guangzhou in Guangdong Province).

(Continued)

**M-303 (Continued)**

**Provenance:** Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2006 – No. 1 - \$3, No. 2 - \$20).

A cover corresponding to the cover of box No. 2 is illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, page 8, Fig. 58 (none were actually included in the auction). Refer also to the cover boxes from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*: cover box No. 1 is very similar to No. 138 on page 135; and cover box No. 2 may be compared with No. 136 on page 134.

Similar cover boxes are also illustrated in Honda and Shimazu, *Vietnamese and Chinese Ceramics Used in the Japanese Tea Ceremony*: cover box No. 1 is similar to Plate 182 on page 189; and cover box No. 2 may be compared with Plate 185 on page 192. Refer also to Tsugio Mikami, *Ceramic Art of the World, Volume 16, Southeast Asia*, page 216, Plate 347 for the illustration of a cover box comparable to box No. 2. Compare also with the additional cover boxes from the same shipwreck at M-273, M-286, M-292, M-294, M-295, M-297, M-299, and M-301.

## M-304

Swatow brown glazed jars (2 - pair) ovoid shaped with the slender neck spreading slightly to the flared, thickened mouthrim. The dark brown glaze, mottled to lighter tones in areas, ends just above the foot. Low foot is beveled; unglazed base is slightly convex with rather coarse textured beige colored body. The interior of the jarlets lightly glazed. Marine encrustations on the base and immediately above the foot of jar No. 1.

H: 4 5/8 in. (11.7 cm.) – No. 1; 4 11/16 in. (11.8 cm.) – No. 2.

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century (possibly produced in Guangdong Province kilns, South China).

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2006 - \$40).

Compare with the corresponding brown glazed jars illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, page 27, lots 135 to 138. Refer also to the brown glazed jar in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 137, No. 145.

Compare as well with the very similar jarlet from the Swatow Indonesia Wreck at M-495. See also M-420 for a larger sized jar in this series inscribed on the base in black ink with four Chinese characters signifying "forty-two pieces" and also from the Binh Thuan shipwreck.

**(REVISED - 27 June 2015)**



## M-305

Swatow bowls (3) decorated in underglaze blue and polychrome enamels (underglaze blue only on bowl No. 3). These large bowls have steeply rounded sides and a straight mouthrim. In the central medallion of the bowls a cavorting Buddhistic lion chases a brocade ball (bowls No. 1 and No. 2) or a bannered coin (bowl No. 3). The central medallions of all the bowls are surrounded by a double line border. Around the cavetto of bowls No. 1 and No. 2 are remnants of the original polychrome enamel decoration of three large lotus sprays. The cavetto of bowl No. 3 is plain.

The exterior of bowls No. 1 and No. 2 have remnants and fugitive outlines of the original polychrome enamel floral decoration. Exterior is undecorated on bowl No. 3. All the bowls are covered with very light bluish-white waxy textured glaze. The glaze extends to the vertical foot, square-cut at the rim, which is fully coated with adherent kiln grit on bowl No. 1 and partially coated on bowls No. 2 and No. 3. Deep-set slightly convex base is fully glazed on bowl No. 1, partially glazed on bowl No. 2, and unglazed on bowl No. 3. Exposed compact body is beige colored on bowl No. 2 and light putty colored on bowl No. 3.

D: 7 3/4 in. (19.7 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 7 5/8 in. (19.3 cm.) - No. 2;

D: 8 in. (20.2 cm.) - No. 3.

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

(Continued)

**M-305 (Continued)**

**Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2006 - \$45).**

**Compare with similar bowls illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*: bowls No. 1 and No. 2 - page 26, lots 101 to 122; and bowl No. 3 – page 56, lots 443 and 444 (with brocade ball instead of a bannered coin - there were only ten bowls with this motif on a *plain* body included in the auction).**

**Refer also to the bowls from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 108, No. 96 and No. 97. Additional bowls very similar to bowls No. 1 and No. 2 are illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 162, pl. 219 a and pl. 219 b; and B. Harrison, *Swatow*, page 85 - No. 170 and page 107- No. 170. One more similar bowl from the same shipwreck is at M-260 (No. 2 of 4).**



**M-306**

Swatow blue and white bowl with steeply rounded sides and straight mouthrim decorated in a strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue. Mouthrim is encircled on the interior by a stylized leaf scroll, enclosed within a single line border above, and a double line border below. An erect heron surrounded by waterweeds, rushes, and lotus decorates the central medallion, which is encircled by a triple line border. The cavetto is plain. Decorated on the exterior with an aquatic scene containing three pairs of ducks, each pair with one duck positioned below the other. The pairs of ducks are separated by elaborately detailed, large spreading lotus sprays emerging from rushes. Bowl is covered with very light bluish-white waxy textured glaze. The liberally applied glaze extends to and covers the slightly splayed footrim, which is coated with adherent kiln grit. Glazed base is deep-set and slightly convex.

D: 8 in. (20.2 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Bangkok (September 2006 - \$122).

Compare with the corresponding bowls illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue, 1 March 2004*, page 34, lots 193 to 200. Refer also to the bowl in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 62, No. 34. Other bowls in this series from the same wreck are M-260 (No. 1 of 4) and M-288.

M-307

Blue and white wine cup with steep flaring sides tapering to a small foot. Covered with a pale bluish white glaze except for an unglazed circular band approximately .8 centimeters wide around the glazed interior center. The exterior sides decorated with three contiguous leaf spray elements, the interior plain. The narrow foot is outward sloping on the exterior, has an unglazed beveled edge tinged apricot, and immediately transforms to the deeply concave unglazed base. The exposed biscuit of the narrow base is fine grained, compact and dark cream colored.

D: 2 7/8 in. (7.3 cm.).

Ming: 15th century.

Provenance: Cambodia excavations - acquired in Thailand  
(March 2007 - \$6).

For the illustrations of *monochrome white* wine cups with unglazed circular band refer to K. Aga-Oglu, *The Williams Collection of Far Eastern Ceramics*, No. 12 and No. 13; The Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, *Chinese White Wares*, No. 99 and No. 100; and refer also to the *monochrome white* wine cups at M-071, M-132 and M-255. The latter are from the Jolo shipwreck (Jolo, Sulu marine excavations, Philippines).

Monochrome white wine cups with an unglazed circular band in the interior center are found with some frequency, their blue and white decorated counterparts are seldom encountered.

**M-308**

Swatow blue and white bowl covered with light bluish-white glaze and decorated on the exterior with variously shaped roundels and stylized petal sprays. Interior center with a leaf roundel within a double circle and a single line border encircling the upright mouthrim. Base of the bowl is slightly convex and glazed; exposed body at the upright foot, outward sloping on the interior, is compact and light gray colored with large quantities of adherent kiln grit.

D: 5 5/8 in. (14.1 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (March 2007 - \$10).

Compare with the corresponding bowls illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*: page 29, lots 144 to 159. Refer also to the similar bowl illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*: page 58, No. 27. Additional bowls in this series from the same shipwreck are at M-293 (No. 1 of 3) and M-376. There are also two more very similar bowls from the Swatow Indonesia Wreck at M-486.

**(REVISED - 27 June 2015)**

M-309

Swatow plate covered with light greenish tinged glaze, with fluted cavetto and upright mouthrim with slightly thickened edge. The fluting on the rather lightly potted cavetto is narrow and tightly spaced. The crackled glaze covers the wedge shaped foot extending on to the base to a considerable extent. Base is slightly convex with dark russet colored compact body. Considerable quantities of kiln grit adhere to the foot and to a lesser extent the base.

D: 9 9/16 in. (24.4 cm.).

Ming: first half of 17th century - approximately 1643.

Provenance: Hatcher Ming (Hatcher Junk) shipwreck, originally sold to the previous owner by the London dealer Heirloom and Howard (original dealer's Hatcher Collection sticker dated 1985 affixed) - acquired from another London dealer (March 2007 - \$234).

Compare with similar plate, also from the Hatcher Ming shipwreck, illustrated in Sheaf and Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 31, PL. 18 – upper right. For other Hatcher Ming shipwreck items see M-383, M-384, M-385 and M-386.

A total of 22,178 of the Hatcher Ming recovered ceramics were sold by Christie's Amsterdam in 4 sales from December 1983 to February 1985. However, most of the 2,000 items salvaged by Hatcher after the main recovery effort were sold through the London dealer Heirloom and Howard, including approximately 300 of the later Swatow pieces.

### M-310

Jarlet in flattened globular shape covered with dark brown crackled glaze. Neck is very short and the slightly thickened upright mouthrim has a beveled edge and narrow mouth. Decorated at the juncture of shoulder and body with an incised double line border. The glaze ends in a rather even line considerably above the base. Concave base without footrim is unglazed with the exposed body very light beige colored and rather fine textured.

D: 3 3/8 in. (8.6 cm.).

Ming: late 14th to early 15th century.

Provenance: Longquan shipwreck (original Certificate of Authenticity is on file in the Collection Documentation, and artifact registration sticker number L - 517 is affixed) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (September 2007 - \$47).

For the illustration of a similar jarlet, also from Longquan shipwreck, refer to Brown and Sjostrand, *Turiang, A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*, page 50, Plate 73.

Refer to M-311 for a similar jarlet, much reduced in size, from the Royal Nanhai shipwreck.

### M-311

Jarlet in flattened globular shape with the dark brown crackled glaze now degraded. Neck is very short and the slightly thickened upright mouthrim has a beveled edge and narrow mouth. Decorated at the juncture of shoulder and body with a very lightly incised, almost imperceptible, single line border. The glaze ends above the concave base without footrim. Exposed body of the unglazed base is very light beige colored and rather fine textured.

D: 2 in. (5.1 cm.).

Ming: mid 15th century (dated to 1460).

Provenance: Royal Nanhai shipwreck (artifact registration number "RN" personally inscribed on the base in black ink by the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand) - acquired directly from the excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (September 2007 – received as a gift from Sten Sjostrand).

For the illustration of a similar jarlet, also from Royal Nanhai shipwreck, refer to Brown and Sjostrand, *Turiang, A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*, page 55, Plate 89 - right.

Refer to M-310 for a similar jarlet, much larger in size, from the Longquan shipwreck.



### M-312

Large blue and white plate decorated with eight floral spray roundels around the gently curving cavetto with upright rim. In the center another floral spray roundel, surrounded by four additional roundels filling the central medallion. Trellis pattern, interspersed with small blossoms and cloud scroll elements reserved in white, acts as background filler for the floral spray roundels. The underside decorated with a peony scroll, the six large blossoms joined by undulating stems with small detached leaves. A double line border encircles the upright mouthrim. Just above the foot another double line border surmounted by a narrow band of dissolved classic scroll within double line borders. The undercut foot inward sloping on the exterior, with the unglazed edge burnt apricot; the convex base carefully glazed.

D: 12 1/2 in. (31.7 cm.).

Ming: late 15th century - Hongzhi period (1488 to 1505).

Provenance: Lena Shoal (Busuanga) shipwreck, north Palawan, Philippines - acquired in San Francisco (October 2007 - \$50).

For additional similar plates from the same shipwreck refer to M-327 and M-328 (same motif) and M-244 (three friends of winter motif).

A very similar plate is illustrated in Franck Goddio, et. al., *Lost at Sea: the Strange Route of the Lena Shoal Junk*, page 149, No. 125 (also exactly 31.7 cm. in diameter); and another similar plate is illustrated in Franck Goddio, Stacey Pierson and Monique Crick, *Sunken Treasure: Fifteenth Century Chinese Ceramics from the Lena Cargo*, page 116, No. 45 (31.5 cm. in diameter). Compare also with the plate illustrated in T. Yeo and J. Martin, *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*, page 151, No. 92, Plate 54.

### M-313

Small blue and white bell shaped teacup, the delicately potted steep sides decorated with the following: a seated figure, a geometric lattice element, a lotus blossom, and another geometric lattice element. The decorative features are surrounded by thin cursive stems in elongated patterns, with small leaves appended - all enclosed within blue line borders. The bottom of the interior is encircled by a double blue line, the sides are plain, and a single blue line encircles the flared, nearly flat mouthrim. The base is also edged with a blue line above the inward sloping footrim with beveled edge, which slopes outward strongly on the interior. Footrim is unglazed and reveals the compact grayish white body tinged apricot at the juncture of glaze and biscuit. The narrow diminutive base is slightly convex and unglazed.

D: 2 3/8 in. (6.1 cm.) and H: 1 11/16 in. 4.3 cm.

Ming: mid to late 15th century.

Provenance: acquired in Thailand (November 2007 - \$23).

A similar teacup is illustrated in Franck Goddio, et. al., *Lost at Sea: the Strange Route of the Lena Shoal Junk*, page 184, No. 236 - left (Inv. 2106, D: 5.7 cm, H: 4.5 cm). Refer as well to the teacup illustrated in Regina Krahl, *The Emperor's broken china - Reconstructing Chenghua porcelain*, page 70, No. 84 (D: 5.8 cm, H: 4.4 cm, exterior with three friends of winter, low footring). Compare also with the slightly smaller Ming blue and white teacups from the South Sulawesi excavations, Indonesia at M-206 and M-228.

### M-314

Blue and white jarlet decorated in underglaze blue with two clusters of pendant bamboo leaves decorating the ovoid shaped sides. The clusters separated by full moon shapes and each comprised of five leaf forms: four adjoined and the higher positioned one solitary with tendrils trailing. High on the flattened shoulder two tripartite circular forms with curving lines extending from each end. These forms also separated by full moon shapes and all enclosed within double blue line borders. The upper border encircles the jarlet's rather wide mouth. A double blue line border also surrounds the unglazed footring with some kiln grit adhering and tinged apricot on the interior edge. The slightly recessed flat base is glazed and centered with a hare mark heavily outlined in underglaze blue. Evenly applied bluish white glaze covers the jarlet including the interior.

D: 2 5/16 in. (5.8 cm.).

Ming: mid 16th century.

Provenance: acquired in Thailand (December 2007 - \$59).

Mid 16th century Ming pieces with an underglaze blue hare mark on the base are represented in the Collection by the following:

M-028 - plate, M-035 - cover box, M-046 - cover box, M-257 - jarlet, M-314 - jarlet, and M-379 - lower section of a cover box.

The jarlet at M-257 (from the Goa, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia) is decorated with bamboo leaves rendered very similarly to those on the present example. The distinctive shape and wide mouth of this small vessel strongly suggest the intended use as that of a brush washer for a scholar's desk.

**M-315**

Swatow blue and white bowl decorated around the sides with two phoenix separated by peony sprays, and all enclosed within single line borders. Mouthrim is flared and adorned with a dissolved trellis/diamond diaper border on the interior. The central medallion is inscribed with the underglaze blue Chinese character *kui* (first or superior/charging ahead of others). A double line accent encircles the otherwise plain interior sides at the mid-way point. A double line border also surrounds the upright foot, which is outward sloping on the interior. The bluish tinged milky white glaze covers the footrim extending onto the base in areas. Convex base is nipped with the exposed body dark cream colored and of rough sugary textured aspect. A small quantity of kiln grit on glazed portions of the footrim. D: 4 1/2 in. (11.4 cm.).

Ming: late 16th century to early 17th century.

Provenance: Cambodia excavations - acquired in Thailand (December 2007 - \$18).

Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines - 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th - 17th Century*, page 176, Pl. 175, illustrates a Swatow bowl decorated with overglaze enamels and also with the underglaze blue Chinese character *kui* (first or superior/charging ahead of others) within a double circle in the central medallion. Refer to M-421 for a pair of similar Swatow phoenix bowls from Vietnam unidentified shipwreck No. 2 with an underglaze blue stylized Chinese character representing *shuāngxǐ* (Double Happiness) inscribed on the central medallion, and to M-358 for a larger Swatow blue and white bowl with two phoenix and also from the Cambodia excavations.

### M-316

Blue and white bowls (2 - pair) decorated around the steep sides of the exterior with four turtles alternating with small leaf sprays. Under the upright mouthrim a band of sparsely rendered leaf scroll enclosed within a single line border above, a double line below. At the interior center another turtle encircled by a double line border around the central medallion. The cavetto is plain and at the mouthrim another double line border. An underglaze blue double line border also surrounds the very slightly inward sloping tall foot, which is vertical on the interior. Base is rather small, convex and glazed. Exposed body at the unglazed edge and interior portions of the footrim is compact and dark cream colored with a grayish tinge. Finely crackled bluish tinged glaze covers these small bowls.

D: 3 5/8 in. (9.2 cm.) – No. 1; D: 3 5/8 in. (9.1 cm.) – No. 2.

Ming: early 17th century - circa 1625.

Provenance: Wanli shipwreck (original Certificates of Authenticity are on file in the Collection Documentation, and artifact registration sticker number of bowl No. 1 is W - 10 and No. 2 is W - 7863 - both original stickers affixed) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (December 2007 - \$242).

Another bowl in this series, also from the Wanli shipwreck, is illustrated in Sjostrand and Idrus, *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*, page 138, Serial No. 3251.

M-317

Swatow polychrome cover box in compressed globular form decorated in overglaze polychrome enamels including red, green and black. In the center of the slightly domed cover a circular medallion containing a large fish with sweeping upturned tail encircled by a rather widely spaced double line iron-red border. The fish motif outlined in iron-red enamels and reserved against a red wash ground. Sides of the cover adorned in iron-red and green enamels with three ogival medallions containing leaf spays alternating with round medallions with lotus blossoms. The medallions are outlined with a green border enclosed within black enamel lines and reserved on a cell diaper ground with "X" shaped cross filler. The lower section of the cover box is decorated en suite with the same medallions and diaper.

Covered with a waxy textured bluish tinged white glaze except for the wedge shaped footring, a narrow unglazed area in the interior of the cover at the rim, and the flange of the lower section of the box. Exposed body in these areas is compact and light beige colored. The convex base is glazed as are the interior of both the cover and the lower section of the box.

D: 4 13/16 in. (12.2 cm.).

Ming: second half of 16th century.

Provenance: acquired from an Amsterdam dealer  
(October 2008 - \$183).

(Continued)

**M-317** (Continued)

Compare with the Swatow cover boxes at M-286 and M-297 (No. 1 and No. 2 of 2) from the Binh Thuan shipwreck, which are also decorated in overglaze polychrome enamels with medallions reserved on a cell diaper ground on the domed cover and lower section of the box.

Swatow cover boxes decorated in overglaze enamels with a fish motif are seldom encountered. For the only published example known refer to the illustration in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines - 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th - 17th Century*, page 174, Pl. 173.



## M-318

Wanli shipwreck study collection rim shards (4), an assortment of rim shards decorated with floral and figural motifs in a strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue:

- **Shard No. 1** – large floral spray with veining on leaves clearly defined, under the upright mouthrim a band of sparsely rendered leaf scroll enclosed within a single line border above and a double line below; on the interior a wide band containing a pagoda flanked by a willow tree.
- **Shard No. 2** – a medallion with two of the Eight Immortals surrounded by repeated *shou* (longevity) characters, at the upright mouthrim a band of florets reserved in white on a blue ground; on the interior at the rim a band florets alternating with wave sprays with both reserved in white on a blue ground.
- **Shard No. 3** – spray of aquatic plants featuring lotus, water weeds and rushes; a double line border at the everted mouthrim, the interior plain except for another double line border at the everted rim.
- **Shard No. 4** – small lotus blossom with swirling tendrils, under the upright mouthrim a band of sparsely rendered leaf scroll enclosed within a single line border above and a double line below; on the interior a wide band containing a boat with fisherman, two birds in flight above.

All the shards are thinly potted with the exposed biscuit compact, fine textured and white colored. Adherent marine encrustations on shards No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4.

(Continued)



**M-318** (Continued)

D: 5 1/8 in. (12.9 cm.) – No. 1; D: 5 3/8 in. (13.7 cm.) – No. 2;  
D: 5 3/16 in. (13.1 cm.) – No. 3; D: 3 1/2 in. (9.0 cm.) – No. 4.

Ming: early 17th century - circa 1625.

Provenance: Wanli shipwreck (original Wanli shipwreck artifact stickers affixed to each) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (December 2007 – received as a gift from Sten Sjostrand).

Corresponding items in the same series as these shards are illustrated in Sjostrand and Idrus, *The Wanli Shipwreck and its*

*Ceramic Cargo:*

Shard No. 1 – page 110, Serial No. 5929;

Shard No. 2 – page 108, Serial No. 5287;

Shard No. 3 – page 120, Serial No. 6006;

Shard No. 4 – page 110, Serial No. 5929.

For another Wanli shipwreck bowl from the same series as shard No. 2 see Sjostrand, et. al., *Mysteries of Malaysian Shipwrecks*, page 135 - upper color illustration.



## M-319

Wanli shipwreck study collection base fragment medallions (5), an assortment of base fragment medallions decorated with floral and figural motifs in a strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue:

- Medallion No. 1 – on the exterior sides three chrysanthemum blossoms on a stem with trailing leaves flanked by pheasants - one standing and the other in flight, the everted rim edged with underglaze blue with a double line border below; in the central medallion a peach spray enclosed within a double line border, the border repeat at the rim, steep cavetto is plain; upright foot and convex base containing a six character apocryphal Chenghua reign mark within a double circle.
- Medallion No. 2 – the central medallion decorated with *Shou Lao* (the god of longevity) astride a crane (also a symbol for longevity) above crested waves and flanked by cloud scrolls - all enclosed within a double line border; on the exterior sides three medallions each with two of the Eight Immortals and surrounded by repeated *shou* (longevity) characters, a band of interlocking *ruyi* heads below; upright foot and convex base containing a six character apocryphal Chenghua reign mark within a double circle.
- Medallions No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5 – each decorated in the central medallion with a slightly differently rendered *lingzhi* spray (fungus of immortality) with a pair of curlicue tendrils projecting from both the stem below and the head above, the *lingzhi* spray encircled by a double line border; exterior sides decorated en suite with a *lingzhi* scroll linked with similarly

(Continued)

**M-319 (Continued)**

rendered tendrils; around the nominally inward sloping exterior of the foot a double line border, foot is vertical on the interior; convex base contains a single underglaze blue circle on medallion No. 3, a double underglaze blue circle on medallion No. 4, and is plain on medallion No. 5.

All the base fragment medallions have compact, fine textured and white colored biscuit where exposed at the fractures and unglazed footrim. On medallion No. 5, which has small quantities of kiln grit adhering to the edge of the footrim, the body material is a bit coarser, the footrim thinner and the base more roughly finished. Marine encrustations on medallions No. 2, No. 3, and No. 5.

D: 8 3/16 in. (20.7 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 7 13/16 in. (19.8 cm.) – No. 2;

D: 5 in. (12.8 cm.) – No. 3;

D: 5 1/8 in. (13.0 cm.) – No. 4;

D: 5 1/8 in. (12.9 cm.) – No. 5.

Ming: early 17th century - circa 1625.

Provenance: Wanli shipwreck (original artifact registration sticker number affixed to medallion No. 1 is 97, medallion No. 2 is 105, and medallions No. 3 to No. 5 have original Wanli shipwreck artifact stickers only) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (December 2007 – received as a gift from Sten Sjostrand).

(Continued)

**M-319** (Continued)

Exhibited: on temporary display (base fragment medallion No. 2 of 5) at the Ariyasomvilla Hotel, Bangkok for a presentation to the National Museum Volunteers on South East Asian “Ceramic Reproduction, Repair & Acquisition,” 19 October 2010.

Corresponding items in the same series as these base fragment medallions are illustrated in Sjostrand and Idrus, *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*:

Medallion No. 1 – page 116, Serial No. 7116;

Medallion No. 2 – page 108, Serial No. 5287;

Medallion No. 3 – page 128, Serial No. 6347;

Medallion No. 4 – page 128, Serial No. 6347;

Medallion No. 5 – page 128, Serial No. 6347.

**Eight Immortals**

In Chinese mythology the Eight Immortals represent separately the different conditions and walks of life such as such as wealth, poverty, the old, youth, male, female, the noble, and the humble Chinese. Of Daoist origin, as immortals, they collectively represent long life; and they are believed to know the secrets of nature. The characteristic qualities of each Immortal are represented by an attribute or talisman associated with a specific meaning that can give life or destroy evil. Representations of the Eight Immortals occur as a decorative motif in the wide variety of media including paintings, embroidery, ivory, bronze, and ceramics.

**(Revised - 23 October 2010 and 21 August 2014)**

## M-320

Small celadon dishes (2) with flared rim with pie crust edge. Dish No. 1 covered with light sea green crackled glaze. In the center of dish No. 1 is a lightly etched, almost imperceptible, floral spray; the cavetto is plain. A grayish green glaze covers dish No. 2 and a molded floral spray adorns the center. The cavetto is accented with lightly molded vertical lines. On both dishes the underside is plain with a stepped ridge surrounding the glaze covered rounded footrim. The very low foot is inward sloping on the exterior and outward sloping on the interior. Stoutly potted base is very slightly recessed, flat and unglazed with light gray compact body. The base of Dish No. 1 is covered with tightly bonded marine encrustations. On dish no. 2 the base is marked with an indecipherable Chinese character lightly inscribed in black ink.

D: 4 13/16 in. (12.3 cm.) – No. 1; D: 5 in. (12.7 cm.) – No. 2.

Ming: 15th century.

Provenance: Philippines unidentified shipwreck No. 1 - recovered from an unidentified wrecksite in the Philippines (no further information available) - acquired in San Francisco (October 2007 – \$76).



### M-321

Small celadon dishes (2 - pair) solidly potted with flared rim, flattened at the edge, and covered with turquoise blue crackled glaze. In the center a lightly etched lotus spray enclosed within a single incised line border. The plain cavetto curves fluidly to the flared rim. Underside is plain with a stepped ridge above the glaze covered rounded footrim. The foot is inward sloping on the exterior and outward sloping on the interior. Stoutly potted unglazed base is nearly flat and slightly nipped (more pronounced on dish No. 1) with light gray body.

D: 5 5/8 in. (14.1 cm.) – No. 1; D: 5 11/16in. (14.5 cm.) – No. 2.

Ming: mid 15th century.

Provenance: Pandanan shipwreck, Philippines - acquired in San Francisco (October 2007 – \$76).

The artifacts recovered from the Pandanan shipwreck were in large part retained by the government of the Philippines, with some representative specimens provided to Ecofarm Systems and Resources, Inc., who provided funding for the excavation project. A very similar small celadon dish from the Pandanan Wreck recoveries is in the Storage Rooms of the National Museum of the Philippines (artifact registration number PN 147 - photos included with the M-321 series photos). For a very similar dish also attributed to the Pandanan shipwreck refer to M-323. A comparable dish is illustrated in William Sorsby, *South-East Asian and Early Chinese Export Ceramics*, page 40, No. 52 (D: 14.0 cm).

## M-322

Small celadon deep dishes (2) with plain bucket-shaped sides and covered with dark green glaze. In the center of dish No. 1 is a lightly molded floral spray. Dish No. 2 with no perceptible adornment in the center, which is distinguished with a crawling of the glaze.

The glaze on the exterior of the dishes extends to and covers the vestigial foot continuing on to the base in areas. On dish No. 1 the slightly recessed base is flat with compact russet tinged body and a large circular daub of glaze in the center. The base of dish No. 2 is concave with compact dark beige colored body and scattered accumulations of glaze. The base of both dishes scored with concentric striations from the potter's wheel.

D: 5 in. (12.6 cm.) – No. 1; D: 4 13/16 in. (12.2 cm.) – No. 2.

Ming: mid 15th century.

Provenance: Pandanan shipwreck, Philippines - acquired in San Francisco (October 2007 – \$76).

The artifacts recovered from the Pandanan shipwreck were in large part retained by the government of the Philippines, with some representative specimens provided to Ecofarm Systems and Resources, Inc., who provided funding for the excavation project. A very similar small celadon dish from the Pandanan Wreck recoveries is in the Storage Rooms of the National Museum of the Philippines (artifact registration number PN 1197 - photos included with the M-322 series photos).

### M-323

Small celadon dish solidly potted with flared rim, flattened at the edge, and covered with olive green crackled glaze. In the center a broad underglaze black floral spray. The plain cavetto curves fluidly to the flared rim. Underside is plain with a stepped ridge above the glaze covered beveled footrim. Upright foot slopes outward on the interior. Stoutly potted base is convex and markedly nipped with beige colored compact body.

D: 5 5/8 in. (14.1 cm.).

Ming: mid 15th century.

Provenance: Pandanan shipwreck, Philippines - acquired in San Francisco (October 2007 - \$38).

The artifacts recovered from the Pandanan shipwreck were in large part retained by the government of the Philippines, with some representative specimens provided to Ecofarm Systems and Resources, Inc., who provided funding for the excavation project. A very similar small celadon dish from the Pandanan Wreck recoveries is in the Storage Rooms of the National Museum of the Philippines (artifact registration number PN 147 - photos included with the M-321 series photos). For two very similar dishes also attributed to the Pandanan shipwreck refer to M-321.

A comparable dish is illustrated in William Sorsby, *South-East Asian and Early Chinese Export Ceramics*, page 40, No. 52 (D: 14 cm).



### M-324

Small light green glazed celadon dish with curved line decorative accents carved on the flattened rim with foliated edge. The rim is encircled by two very lightly incised lines. Very shallow cavetto is plain, the central medallion incised with an almost imperceptible decorative element and encircled by an incised line border. Plain underside with a stepped ridge surrounding the thick rounded footrim. The crackled glaze covers the upright foot and extends briefly to the flat base centered with a small circular daub of glaze. Base is unglazed with the exposed body compact and brick red in color.

D: 4 13/16 in. (12.2 cm.).

Ming: Hongzhi period (1488 to 1505) - circa 1490.

Provenance: Santa Cruz shipwreck, Zambales Province, Philippines marine excavations - acquired in San Francisco (October 2007 - \$38).

The artifacts recovered from the Santa Cruz shipwreck were retained by the government of the Philippines, except for some representative specimens given to the group that headed the excavation project. Very similar celadon dishes from the Santa Cruz shipwreck recoveries are in the Storage Rooms of the National Museum of the Philippines (artifact registration number SC 2894 and SC 2900 - photo included with the M-324 series photos).

(Continued)

**M-324 (Continued)**

Similar dishes are also illustrated in Michel L'Hour, *The Sunken Treasures of Brunei Darussalam* (Volume 2 – Scientific Study), page 70, BRU 671 (D: 14cm) and page 71, BRU 154 (D: 12.2 cm); Franck Goddio, et. al., *Lost at Sea: the Strange Route of the Lena Shoal Junk*, page 203, No. 272, Inv. 884, (D: 11 cm); and William Sorsby, *South-East Asian and Early Chinese Export Ceramics*, page 39, No. 51 (D: 12.7 cm). Additionally, a similarly shaped dish with analogous decorative concept is catalogued as V-074.



M-325

Celadon deep dish with bucket-shaped sides molded with fluting, the underside similarly molded and bisected by a single incised line. Dark green glaze extends to and covers the low foot continuing briefly on to the base. Footrim of this stoutly potted specimen is upright and shallow. Slightly recessed unglazed base is flat, the compact body dark russet colored with a circular daub of glaze in the center.

D: 4 3/8 in. (11.2 cm.).

Ming: 15th century.

Provenance: Philippines unidentified shipwreck No. 1 - recovered from an unidentified wrecksite in the Philippines (no further information available) - acquired in San Francisco (October 2007 - \$38).

Very similar celadon dishes are illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 76, Pl. 60; and in Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, *Chinese Celadons and Other Related Wares in Southeast Asia*, page 198, No. 164 to 166, PL 125. Compare also with the Yuan dishes illustrated in Bureau of Cultural Properties, Ministry of Culture and Information, *Relics Salvaged from the Seabed off Sinan*, page 60, Plate 48, No. 72. Refer also to Y-048 for a similar Yuan dish (the center of the base *unglazed*) from the Phu Yen shipwreck, Vietnam. Refer also to M-347 for another similar dish from unidentified Philippines shipwreck No. 3.

## M-326

Ewers (3 - set) with globular body and short neck with wide cupped mouthrim thickened at the rounded edge. A rather large aperture at the mouth. Short upright spout is flanked by two loop handles applied horizontally. Celadon glaze is eroded on the exterior, but remains visible in the glazed interior. Rounded base without foot is flat on the bottom. Biscuit is beige colored and fairly compact, but with some large particle inclusions and roughly finished areas. Ewer No. 1 with marine encrustation adhering to the base.

H: 3 7/8 in. (9.9 cm.) - No. 1;

H: 3 13/16 in. (9.7 cm.) - No. 2;

H: 3 13/16 in. (9.6 cm.) - No. 3.

Ming: late 14th to 15th century.

Provenance: Philippines unidentified shipwreck No. 1 - recovered from an unidentified wrecksite in the Philippines (no further information available) - acquired in San Francisco (October 2007 - \$217).

Additional items from Philippines unidentified shipwreck No. 1 are M-320 - celadon dishes (2), M-325 - celadon dish, TH-427 - celadon jarlets (3), TH-428 - celadon jarlets (2), and TH-461 - brown glazed jarlets (2).

### M-327

Large blue and white plate decorated with eight floral spray roundels around the gently curving cavetto with upright rim (portion missing). In the center another floral spray roundel, surrounded by four additional roundels filling the central medallion. Trellis pattern, interspersed with small blossoms and cloud scroll elements reserved in white, acts as background filler for the floral spray roundels. The underside decorated with a lotus scroll, the eight large blossoms joined by undulating stems with small detached leaves. A double line border encircles the upright mouthrim. Just above the foot another double line border surmounted by a narrow band of dissolved classic scroll within double line borders. The undercut foot inward sloping on the exterior with unglazed edge; the convex base carefully glazed.

D: 12 15/16 in. (32.8 cm.).

Ming: late 15th century - Hongzhi period (1488 to 1505).

Provenance: Lena Shoal (Busuanga) shipwreck, north Palawan, Philippines - acquired in San Francisco (October 2007 - \$20).

For additional similar plates from the same shipwreck refer to M-312 and M-328 (same motif) and M-244 (three friends of winter motif).

A very similar plate is illustrated in Franck Goddio, et. al., *Lost at Sea: the Strange Route of the Lena Shoal Junk*, page 149, No. 125 (31.7 cm. in diameter); and another similar plate is illustrated in Franck Goddio, Stacey Pierson and Monique Crick, *Sunken Treasure: Fifteenth Century Chinese Ceramics from the Lena Cargo*, page 116, No. 45 (31.5 cm. in diameter). Compare also with the plate illustrated in T. Yeo and J. Martin, *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*, page 151, No. 92, Plate 54.

### M-328

Large blue and white plates (3 - set) decorated with eight floral spray roundels around the gently curving cavetto with upright rim. In the center another floral spray roundel, surrounded by four additional roundels filling the central medallion. Trellis pattern, interspersed with small blossoms and cloud scroll elements reserved in white, acts as background filler for the floral spray roundels. The underside decorated with a lotus scroll, the seven large blossoms joined by undulating stems with small detached leaves. A double line border encircles the upright mouthrim. Just above the foot another double line border surmounted by a narrow band of dissolved classic scroll within double line borders. The undercut foot inward sloping on the exterior, with the unglazed edge burnt apricot; convex base glazed.

D: 12 9/16 in. (31.9 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 12 5/8 in. (32.1 cm.) – No. 2 and No. 3.

Ming: late 15th century - Hongzhi period (1488 to 1505).

Provenance: Lena Shoal (Busuanga) shipwreck, north Palawan, Philippines - acquired in San Francisco (October 2007 - \$230).

For additional similar plates from the same shipwreck refer to M-312 and M-327 (same motif) and M-244 (three friends of winter motif).

A very similar plate is illustrated in Franck Goddio, et. al., *Lost at Sea: the Strange Route of the Lena Shoal Junk*, page 149, No. 125 (31.7 cm. in diameter); and another similar plate is illustrated in Franck Goddio, Stacey Pierson and Monique Crick, *Sunken Treasure: Fifteenth Century Chinese Ceramics from the Lena Cargo*, page 116, No. 45 (31.5 cm. in diameter). Compare also with the plate illustrated in T. Yeo and J. Martin, *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*, page 151, No. 92, Plate 54.

## M-329

Study collection base fragment medallions (4), an assortment of base fragment medallions decorated with floral motifs in underglaze blue:

- Medallion No. 1 – three chrysanthemum blossoms on a gnarled stem with attached leaves emerging from a flower pot flanked by leaf sprays; convex base with underglaze blue four character apocryphal Xuande reign mark (*Xuande nian zao*) within a double circle rendered in *kaishu* (cursive) script.
- Medallion No. 2 – decorated with a lotus blossom surrounded by four spreading leaf sprays; concave base with underglaze blue four character Chinese mark *Tian xia tai ping* (Peace and tranquility under heaven) within a double circle rendered in *kaishu* (cursive) script and with a square cash symbol in the middle.
- Medallion No. 3 – rock formation surrounded by spray elements emerging from overlapping wave ground; on the flat base an undeciphered underglaze blue Chinese inscription in *zhuan* (seal form) script.
- Medallion No. 4 – decorated with a peony blossom surrounded by veined leaves; convex base plain.

The medallions are covered with a bluish tinged white glaze, less pronounced on medallion No. 3. Exposed biscuit is cream colored and compact.

D: 2 11/16 in. (6.9 cm.) - No. 1 to 3 1/8 in. (7.8 cm.) - No. 4.

(Continued)

**M-329** (Continued)

**Ming:** 16th century.

**Provenance:** acquired in Thailand (January 2008 - \$12).

For the illustration of shards with similar decoration refer to Peter Y. K. Lam, *A Legacy of the Ming: Ceramic Finds from the Site of the Ming Palace in Nanjing*: page 66, No. 145 – similar to M-329, No. 1; and page 63, No. 128 – compare with M-329, No. 4. A large plate with decoration comparable to M-329, No. 3 is illustrated in T. Yeo and J. Martin, *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*, page 147, Plate 51.

Additionally, a mark comparable to the mark on medallion No. 1 is illustrated in Peter Y. K. Lam, et. al., *Yuan and Ming Blue and White Ware from Jiangxi*, Plate 103 (Wanli blue and white jar with phoenix and peony decor).





### M-330

Swatow blue and white cover box of flattened globular form. The slightly domed cover decorated with a leaping carp enclosed within a double line border. On the sides of the cover an overlapping wave pattern surrounds two oval panels containing similarly rendered fish. The lower section adorned en suite, but with the two oval panels containing peach sprays. The convex base is glazed, and the edge of the wedge shaped footrim and the rim of both the cover and the lower section of the box unglazed. The interior of both the cover and lower section glazed. There is a considerable quantity of kiln grit adhering to the edge of the footrim.

D: 3 5/8 in. (9.3 cm.).

Ming: second half of 16th century.

Provenance: acquired from a dealer in America  
(January 2008 - \$308).

There are no published examples of Swatow blue and white cover boxes with a fish motif. In fact, the representation of a fish on Swatow wares is relatively rare. Of the 190 Swatow items in the Collection as of this writing (up to M-500 and up to C-096) a fish motif is found on only the following 18 examples:

M-135 – jarlet with fish	M-342 – small dish with fish
M-236 – large jar with fish & dragon	M-351 – bowl with 3 fish
M-268 – dishes (3) with fish	M-352 – bowl, fish in center
M-317 – cover box, fish (polychrome)	M-358 – bowl, fish in center

(Continued)

M-330 (Continued)

M-330 – cover box with fish

M-359 – cover box with fish

M-341 – jarlet with fish

M-456 – jarlet with fish

M-499 No. 1 of 2) - *zhadou* (spittoon)

M-500 (Nos. 3, 4 & 5 of 6) – cover boxes (3) with fish

For the other Swatow blue and white cover boxes in the Collection with a fish motif refer to M-359 and M-500 (Nos. 3, 4 & 5 of 6).

In the work by Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, on pages 136 to 141 there are 17 distinct Swatow blue and white cover boxes illustrated, but none are included with a fish motif. Similarly, in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia* none of the 39 Swatow blue and white cover boxes illustrated on pages 127 to 137 are decorated with a fish motif. The latter reference does illustrate, on page 135, pl. 174, a cover box with a similar underglaze blue overlapping wave pattern surrounding oval panels, but the panels contain a peacock, not a fish.



### M-331

Swatow blue and white bowls (2) covered with waxy textured bluish-white glaze with gently rounded sides and upright mouthrim. The central medallion of bowl No. 1 decorated in underglaze blue with the Chinese character *shou* surrounded by a double line border, which is repeated at the mouthrim. On the exterior a band of spirals within double line borders just under the mouthrim. Bowl No. 2 is decorated with a double line border encircling the plain central medallion, and blue line borders at the mouthrim on both the interior and exterior. The footrim of both bowls is encircled by underglaze blue line borders. Foot is wedge shaped on bowl No. 2 and nearly vertical on the exterior on bowl No. 1. On both bowls the narrow convex base is partially glazed with coarse textured putty colored biscuit, russet tinges on bowl No. 1.

D: 5 1/4 in. (13.4 cm.) - No. 1; D: 4 7/8 in. (12.5 cm.) - No. 2.

Ming: second half of 16th century.

Provenance: Samar, Philippines excavations - acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$49).

A bowl very similar to bowl No. 2 is illustrated Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 122, Pl. 109. Refer also to the following bowls from the Binh Thuan, Vietnam shipwreck: M-272 - compare with bowl No. 1, and M-283 (No. 3 of 3) - compare with bowl No. 2.

## M-332

White glazed wine cups (2 - pair) delicately potted with translucent body and steep flaring sides tapering to a small foot. Covered all over with a pale bluish white glaze except for an unglazed circular band approximately 1.0 centimeters to 1.1 centimeters wide around the glazed interior center. The small foot is inward sloping on the exterior and has an unglazed rim with the exposed biscuit fine grained and white. Flat narrow glazed base centered with an underglaze blue seal mark. A small quantity of marine encrustations adheres to the cups.

D: 3 in. (7.5 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 2 7/8 in. (7.2 cm.) - No. 2.

Ming: late 15th to early 16th century.

Provenance: Jolo (Gujangan) shipwreck, Jolo, Sulu marine excavations, Philippines - acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$25).

For the illustrations of comparable cups refer to K. Aga-Oglu, *The Williams Collection of Far Eastern Ceramics*, No. 12 and No. 13; The Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, *Chinese White Wares*, No. 99 and No. 100; and refer also to the additional cups in this series at M-071 and M-132. For more cups in this same series, which are also from the Jolo shipwreck, refer to M-255 (8 cups) and M-367 (2 cups).

### M-333

Bowl with steeply rounded sides, flared mouthrim and thinly potted construction. The overglaze polychrome enamels originally decorating the bowl are now substantially deteriorated, but traces still remain in some areas of the exterior and interior. The interior bottom, for example, appears to have been adorned originally with a floral spray encircled by a double line iron red border. Around the well of the interior were a series of floral spray panels. On the exterior the decoration similarly included approximately ten panels containing floral sprays. Beveled footrim is rather thin in cross-section and inward sloping on both the exterior and the interior; the base convex. The bowl is heavily covered with marine encrustations including coral and shells.

D: 5 3/16 in. (13.3 cm.).

Ming: late 15th to early 16th century.

Provenance: Jolo (Gujangan) shipwreck, Jolo, Sulu marine excavations, Philippines - acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$25).

May be compared to M-172 a Ming blue and white bowl very similar in shape and size, reportedly from the Palawan excavations, Philippines. Refer as well to M-254 for another bowl in this same series, which is also from the Jolo shipwreck.

M-334

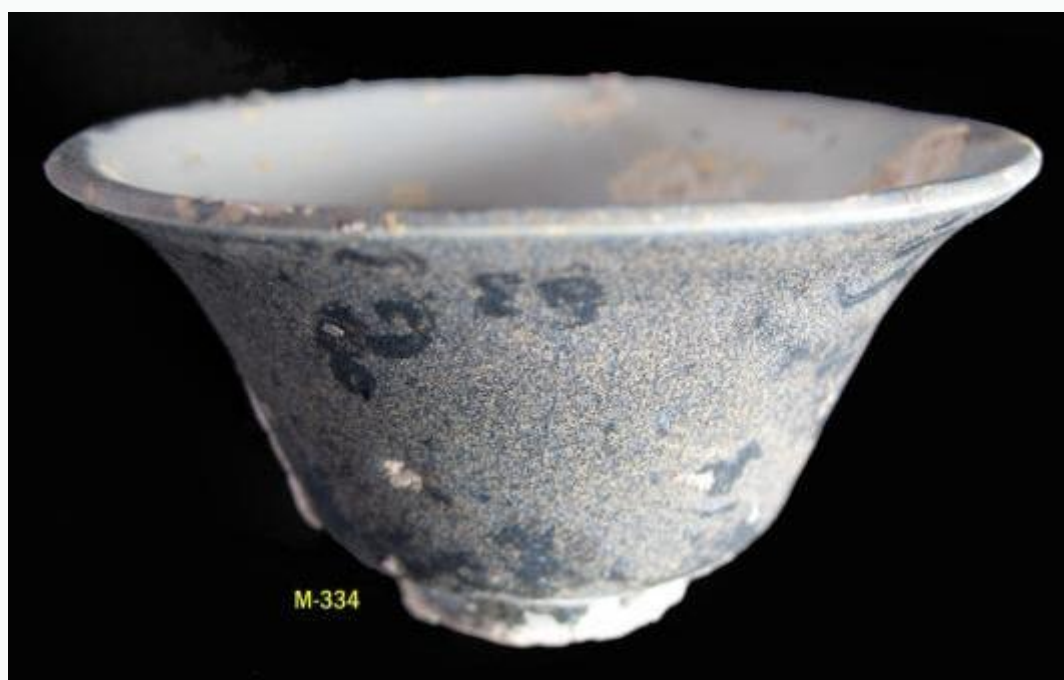
Blue glazed cup with white glazed interior and steep flaring sides with strongly everted mouthrim. The tall sides taper gradually before slanting in abruptly just above the small foot. Foot is inward sloping on the exterior and upright on the inside with an unglazed rim. The base is narrow, glazed and convex. A considerable quantity of marine encrustations adheres to this cup.

D: 3 1/2in. (9.0 cm.).

Ming: late 15th to early 16th century.

Provenance: Jolo (Gujangan) shipwreck, Jolo, Sulu marine excavations, Philippines - acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$37).

For another cup in this same series, which is also from the Jolo shipwreck, refer to M-372.



### M-335

Swatow blue and white dishes (2) covered with waxy textured bluish-white glaze and with an unglazed firing ring surrounding the central medallion. On dish No. 1 the central medallion is decorated in underglaze blue with a lotus blossom in an aquatic scene enclosed within a single line border. Gently rounded sides are plain and the flattened mouthrim is encircled by a band of trellis diaper within line borders. Underside is plain except for double line borders at the mouthrim and foot. Dish No. 2 is decorated with a five petal blossom in the central medallion. The steep sides have a double line border below and a single line border at the upright mouthrim. On the exterior are two sprawling leaf sprays separated by small leaf forms. A single line border just under the mouthrim, and a double line border encircling the foot. The foot of both dishes is nearly vertical on the exterior and slants outward strongly on the interior. On both dishes the roughly finished convex base is partially glazed with coarse textured light russet colored biscuit on dish No. 1, and bright orange colored biscuit on dish No. 2.

D: 5 in. (12.8 cm.) - No. 1; D: 4 7/8 in. (12.4 cm.) - No. 2.

Ming: second half of 16th century.

Provenance: Palawan, Philippines excavations - dish No. 1; San Isidro shipwreck, Philippines - dish No. 2; both dishes acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$49).

A dish very similar to dish No. 2 was included in the sandpit display in the 2008 Manila exhibition *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines - 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th - 17th Century* - see photo M-335 (Reference - 2008 Manila Exhibition).

### M-336

Thinly potted dishes (2 - pair) with steep sides and sharply everted mouthrim thickened at the edge. Overglaze polychrome enamels originally highlighted the pale bluish white glaze of these small dishes, but are now substantially deteriorated. However, red and green traces of the enamels still remain on some areas of the exterior and interior of the dishes. Foot is thin and low with the beveled edge unglazed, and the exposed compact body milky white. Convex base is glazed and centered with an underglaze blue seal mark. A small quantity of marine encrustations adheres to the dishes.

D: 5 5/16 in. (13.6 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 5 3/8 in. (13.6 cm.) - No. 2.

Ming: late 15th to early 16th century.

Provenance: Jolo (Gujangan) shipwreck, Jolo, Sulu marine excavations, Philippines - acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$44).

Refer to M-428 for another dish in this series, to M-365 for a similarly potted, slightly larger, white glazed dish and to M-255 and M-332 for similarly potted white glazed cups, all of which are also from the Jolo shipwreck.



M-337

Blue and white bowl decorated around the gently curving sides with four sages wearing billowing robes and with arms extended in discourse, their heads poised attentively. The sages interspersed with cloud scrolls above and cascading waves below. The underglaze blue is of a particularly vibrant and strong tone. Flattened mouthrim is edged with double blue line borders on the exterior and interior. The inside decorated in the center with an erect bird, possibly an egret, with overhanging branches above and rocky outcroppings below - all enclosed within a double blue line. Plain cavetto displays clearly the distinctly bluish tinged white glaze covering the bowl. Above the foot a band of overlapping waves. The nearly vertical upright foot is encircled by a double line border. Unglazed beveled edge of the roughly finished footrim with adherent kiln grit, and the exposed body compact and cream colored. Base of this thinly potted bowl is flat and glazed.

D: 6 in. (15.1 cm.).

Ming: mid 16th century.

Provenance: Palawan excavations, Philippines - acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$62).

A bowl very similar in potting and size decorated with a scholar and an attendant carrying a *qin* (Chinese stringed musical instrument) and also from the Palawan excavations is at M-172.

### M-338

Hole-bottom type saucer dish rather thinly potted and painted in a strong tone of underglaze blue under a bluish-tinged crackled glaze. The steep well decorated with sixteen fleuron tipped stylized leaves connected by an undulating band. In the central medallion a stylized magnolia blossom enclosed within a double line border. The everted mouthrim encircled by a double line border. On the exterior a continuous lotus scroll, comprised of six stylized blossoms connected by an undulating leafed stem and enclosed within line borders. The recessed base flat is slightly convex, glazed and surrounded by a .5 cm. wide unglazed ring exposing the compact cream-colored body. Some kiln grit adheres to the unglazed ring, which is tinged apricot at the edges.

D: 5 1/8 in. (13.1 cm.).

Ming: Hongzhi period (1488 to 1505) - circa 1490.

Provenance: Santa Cruz shipwreck, Zambales Province, Philippines marine excavations - acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$49).

Compare with the rim fragments, also from the Santa Cruz shipwreck, illustrated in *China Westward: Chinese Export Ceramics from 12th C. to 15th C.*, No. 167 and No. 168. See as well the other hole-bottom type saucer dishes from the Santa Cruz shipwreck at M-283 and M-285, as well as the hole-bottom type bowl with similar decoration in the central medallion at M-031. For a complete listing of the extensive assortment of hole-bottom saucer dishes in the Collection refer to M-392.

**M-339**

Swatow cover box with rounded, fluted sides on the both the lower section and the domed cover. The top of the cover contains the only decoration, which is rendered in an especially vibrant tone of underglaze blue. Décor consists of a precisely executed peony spray with hatch lined center and surrounded by leaves - all enclosed within a double line border. The interior of the box and cover glazed along with the convex base. The edge of the wedge shaped foot and the rim of the cover and of the lower portion of the box are unglazed, displaying the rather coarse textured beige colored body. A small quantity of kiln grit adheres to the interior portion of the foot.

D: 3 5/16 in. (8.5 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Palawan excavations, Philippines - acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$111).

For illustrations of comparable cover boxes refer to Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 130, No. 165 a; Columbus Museum of Art, *Shadow of the Dragon - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 132; Christie's (Melbourne, Australia) *Catalogue of the Brake-Lau-Eckermann Collection of South East Asia Ceramics, Textiles and Works of Art*, September 3, 1990, lot 25; and Sotheby Parke Bernet (New York) *Catalogue of South East Asian and Early Chinese Export Ceramics*, October 4, 1974, lot 7 - left. Refer also to the similar Swatow cover box at M-218 from the South Sulawesi, Indonesia excavations, which is also decorated with a floral spray.

**M-340**

Swatow blue and white dish decorated in the central medallion with a large *shou* (longevity) character surrounded by foliate scrolls and leaf forms and all enclosed within a double line border. At the bottom of the steep and plain cavetto a single line border, repeated just under the upright mouthrim. The underside has a spiraled peony scroll consisting of four blossoms joined by undulating stems and squiggly leaves within double line borders. Wedge shaped footrim is solidly constructed with considerable quantities of kiln grit adhering to the glazed edge. Base is narrow and convex. A uniformly applied bluish tinged luxuriant glaze covers this well potted dish.

D: 6 7/8 in. (17.6 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Iloilo excavations, Philippines - acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$49).

For the illustration of two dishes from the San Isidro shipwreck with a very similarly decorated central medallion refer to Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines - 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th - 17th Century*, page 72, Pl. 37 and page 73, Pl. 38.

### M-341

Small Swatow blue and white jarlet, the globular shaped sides decorated with two medallions containing leaping carp separated by a diaper ground of overlapping waves. A band of stylized petals within double line borders encircles the shoulder just under the upright neck. The lustrous bluish tinged glaze covers the interior of this stoutly potted jarlet and extends to the base in some limited areas. Partially glazed base without foot is convex with kiln grit adhering to the glazed edge. Exposed biscuit is compact and light brown colored.

H: 2 in. (5.0 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Palawan excavations, Philippines - acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$25).

For illustrations of similar Swatow jarlets refer to Columbus Museum of Art, *Shadow of the Dragon - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 198; and B. Harrison, *Swatow*, page 82, No. 161. A very similar Swatow jarlet from the Samar, Philippines excavations is at M-135.



**M-342**

Swatow blue and white dish decorated in the central medallion with a leaping fish swimming among waves or water weeds and enclosed within a double line border. The cavetto steep and plain, and a double line border encircles the flat mouthrim and is repeated on the underside. The broadly crackled bluish tinged glaze ends unevenly on and above carefully finished wedge shaped foot with beveled edge and a double line border above. Unglazed base is narrow and convex with compact light buff colored body.

D: 5 5/16 in. (13.5 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Samar excavations, Philippines - acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$37).

A rather similarly depicted fish appears on the dish illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 92, Pl. 62.



**M-343**

Swatow blue and white bowl, the flaring sides decorated on the exterior with six panels containing lotus. The lotus blossom in each panel flanked by high sprawling branch or leaf forms in arabesque motif, and the panels separated by double line borders. On the interior an unglazed stacking ring around the center, which is accented with a small underglaze blue circle. At the bottom of plain well a double line border, and the everted mouthrim is encircled by a narrow band of chevrons. The bluish tinged crackled glaze extends to the blue line encircled foot, continuing on to the base to a limited degree. The roughly finished low foot is slightly splayed and outward sloping on the interior with kiln grit adhering. Where exposed, the body is compact and cream colored. Base is convex with considerable quantities of marine encrustations.

D: 7 in. (17.8 cm.).

Ming: mid to late 16th century.

Provenance: unidentified Philippines shipwreck No. 2 - recovered from an unidentified wrecksite reportedly located in the Sulu Sea off of Mindanao (no further information available) - acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$62).

A very similar bowl is illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 122, Pl. 110; and a comparable one in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 103, No. 113.

### M-344

Swatow dish decorated in dark shaded tones of underglaze blue with a long-tailed phoenix standing erect and facing left with its head looking backward. A large peach spray to the left, to the right bamboo leaves, and clumps of grasses emerging from a lined ground with a branch overhead. Five peach spray medallions, reserved against a fish scale diaper ground and enclosed within blue line borders, on the wide everted rim. The narrow well is plain. On the underside blue lines encircle the mouthrim, the middle of the outer wall, and the foot. Foot is wedge shaped with adherent kiln grit. Base partially glazed with the exposed body compact and light grayish colored. Considerable quantities of marine encrustations adhere to the dish, particularly the underside.

D: 7 1/8 in. (18.0 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century - 1600.

Provenance: San Diego shipwreck, Philippines - acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$62).

A very similar dish, also from the San Diego shipwreck, is illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 98, Pl. 70; and was exhibited in the National Museum of the Philippines - see photo M-344 (Reference 1 - National Museum of the Philippines) and photo M-344 (Reference 2 - Zhangzhou Ware Found in Philippines). May also be compared with the similar Swatow dishes illustrated in B. Harrison, *Swatow*, No. 111; and S. T. Yeo and J. Martin, *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*, plate 114 - right. Refer as well to the very similar, but slightly smaller Swatow dishes from the Binh Thuan, Vietnam shipwreck at M-278.



### M-345

Blue and white dish decorated in the center with two boys frolicking in a garden setting with overhanging branches above and shrubs emerging from rockwork below. This artistically expressed vignette enclosed within a double line border. The steep cavetto is plain and a trellis/diaper band accents the narrow flattened mouthrim. On the underside a lotus scroll consisting of five cursively rendered blossoms, leaves and stems. The lotus scroll is enclosed within a single line border above and a double line border below. The vertical foot is encircled by a single blue line and has adherent kiln grit at the unglazed beveled edge. Glazed base of the dish is flat and covered with a large quantity of marine encrustations.  
D: 5 1/4 in. (13.4 cm).

Ming: late 15th century - Hongzhi period (1488 to 1505).

Provenance: unidentified Philippines shipwreck No. 3 - recovered from an unidentified wrecksite reportedly located in the Sulu Sea off of Mindanao (no further information available) - acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$62).

A very similar dish (actual provenance not specifically indicated) is illustrated in Larry Gotuaco, Rita C. Tan and Allison Diem, *Chinese and Vietnamese Blue and White Wares Found in the Philippines*, page 140, Pl. M29; and another, not previously published, is in the collection of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University (Acquisition Number BU 8689/55) - included in photo M-345 & M-412 (Reference - SEACM, Bangkok University). Compare also with the dish very similarly decorated in the center and on the underside at M-412 from the Tet shipwreck in Vietnam.

**M- 346**

Hole- bottom saucer dish covered with a very unusually hued light greenish blue glaze. The center is decorated with an applied fish in unglazed biscuit covered with an iron- brown wash accented by criss- crossing grooves representing the fish's scales. The eye of the fish is indicated with a daub of black slip. A double line border enclosing six clusters of scrolling underglaze blue water plants surrounds the center of the dish. The cavetto is undecorated and a single line border, also in underglaze blue, encircles the upright rim. The underside is devoid of decoration, and the recessed convex base is surrounded by a .7 centimeter to 1.0 centimeter unglazed ring. The edge of the unglazed ring contains a large amount of kiln grit in some areas. Additionally, considerable quantities of marine encrustations adhere to the underside of the dish.

D: 5 in. (12.6 cm.).

Ming: late 15th to early 16th century.

Provenance: unidentified Philippines shipwreck No. 3 - recovered from an unidentified wrecksite reportedly located in the Sulu Sea off of Mindanao (no further information available) - acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$62).

Illustrations of comparable dishes appear in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 111, Pl. 88; and R.B. Fox, *The Calatagan Excavations*, Pl. 47. Additional similar dishes are also illustrated in the following: W. Sorsby, *South- east Asian and Early Chinese Export Ceramics*, No. 95; (Continued)

**M-346** (Continued)

K. Aga- Oglu, *The Williams Collection of Far Eastern Ceramics*, No. 17;  
The Vancouver Society for Asian Art, *The Talking Jars*, No. N120;  
E: Wilson, *A Pocket Guide to Oriental Ceramics in the Philippines*,  
Plate 23 and Plate 24; D. Rooney, *Folk Pottery in South-East Asia*, No.  
16 and No. 17; and Sotheby Parke Bernet (New York) *Catalogue of  
Chinese Ceramics and Works of Art, Modern and Contemporary  
Chinese Paintings*, March 12, 1981, lot 167. Compare also with the  
very similar hole- bottom saucer dishes with applied fish at M-062  
and M- 165. For a complete listing of the extensive assortment of  
hole-bottom saucer dishes in the Collection refer to M-392.

It is also noted that a very similar dish in the Princessehof Museum,  
Leeuwarden (acquisition number not available at this writing) is  
described as of early 16th century date.



**M-347**

Longquan celadon deep dish with bucket-shaped sides molded with fluting and plain center. The underside incised with vertical line accents bisected by a molded ridge. This solidly potted dish is covered with sea green glaze. The glaze on the exterior of the dish extends to and covers the shallow foot continuing on to the base. The slightly recessed base is flat with compact light gray colored body and a large circular daub of glaze in the center. A heavy accumulation of marine encrustations on one half of the base.

D: 4 1/2 in. (11.5 cm.).

Ming: mid to late 15th century.

Provenance: unidentified Philippines shipwreck No. 3 - recovered from an unidentified wrecksite reportedly located in the Sulu Sea off of Mindanao (no further information available) - acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$62).

Similar celadon dishes are illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 76, Pl. 60; and in Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, *Chinese Celadons and Other Related Wares in Southeast Asia*, page 198, No. 164 to 166, PL 125. Refer also to M-325 for another similar dish from unidentified Philippines shipwreck No. 1.

**M-348**

Longquan sea green glazed celadon deep dish with plain steep sides and a fluidly incised lotus spray in the center. The underside of this lightly potted dish is plain. The glaze on the exterior extends to and covers the shallow foot continuing briefly on to the base. Slightly recessed base is flat with compact light gray colored body with russet tingeing and a large circular daub of glaze in the center. Heavy accumulations of marine encrustations cover the dish.

D: 5 in. (12.7 cm.).

Ming: mid to late 15th century.

Provenance: unidentified Philippines shipwreck No. 3 - recovered from an unidentified wrecksite reportedly located in the Sulu Sea off of Mindanao (no further information available) - acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$62).



## M-349

Study collection base fragment medallions (3) decorated in underglaze blue with a winged dragon, a *chi* dragon and a scholar respectively:

- Medallion No. 1 – decorated with a winged dragon with truncated body floating on an elongated cloud scroll above two mandarin ducks amidst waterweeds languishing in the pond below; surrounding the deep upright foot a band of classic scroll enclosed within a blue line border.
- Medallion No. 2 – decorated with a *chi* dragon with sinuous body and long stiff mane; on the flat base an undeciphered underglaze blue Chinese seal mark.
- Medallion No. 3 – decorated with a seated scholar in a landscape setting reading a book under an overhanging pine tree emerging from rockwork; on the flat base the underglaze blue four character Chinese mark *chang ming fu qui* (a long life with wealth and honor) rendered in *kaishu* (cursive) script within a double circle and with a square cash symbol in the middle.

The medallions are covered with bluish tinged white glaze, and the exposed biscuit is cream colored, compact and fine grained. Foot is edged with blue line borders, except for medallion No. 1, which has a band of classic scroll surrounding the foot. Base of all the medallions is flat.

D: 4 in. (10.1 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 2 1/2 in. (6.5 cm.) - No. 2;

D: 2 3/4 in. (6.8 cm.) - No. 3

(Continued)

M-349 (Continued)

Ming: second half of 16th century.

Provenance: acquired in Thailand (March 2008 - \$12).

For the illustration of examples with similar decoration refer to Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume II - Yuan and Ming Dynasty Porcelains*: page 629, Catalogue No. 917– compare with M-349, No. 1; page 862, Catalogue No. 1826 (also has an underglaze blue seal mark) – motif is similar to M-349, No. 2; and page 718, Catalogue No. 1259 (also has an underglaze blue *chang ming fu qui* mark) – motif is very similar to M-349, No. 3.



M-350

Swatow blue and white bowl with steeply rounded sides decorated on the exterior with a scene depicting Su Dongpo with two friends sailing in a barge down the Yangtze River, amid mountain peaks in the distance. Also depicted is a long fourteen line signed inscription rendering the *Chi bi fu*, his second 'Prose poem on the Red Cliff'. Mouthrim is upright and encircled on the interior by a single line border, and the cavetto is plain. A crouching lion with mouth agape, bristling mane and bushy tail surrounded by a cloud scroll, flame motif and a lozenge decorates the central medallion. Bowl is covered with light bluish-white waxy textured glaze. The evenly applied glaze extends to the slightly splayed foot, which contains considerable adherent kiln grit, and continues onto the base in some areas. Base is slightly convex, the exposed body coarse textured and light beige colored.

D: 6 7/8 in. (17.6 cm.).

Ming: second half of 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Cambodia excavations - acquired in Thailand (March 2008 - \$82).

Compare with the similar bowl illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 100, pl. 108 and pl. 108 b. Refer also to Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume II - Yuan and Ming Dynasty Porcelains*: page 789, Catalogue No. 1530; and Sumitr Pitiphat, *Ceramics from the Thai - Burma Border*, page 183, Plate 276.



**M-351**

Swatow blue and white bowl with steeply rounded sides and upright mouthrim decorated in an attractive tone of underglaze blue. Three languidly swimming carp separated by waterweed sprays containing lotus adorn the cavetto. A large peony blossom surrounded by leaf forms decorates the central medallion, which is surrounded by a double line border. Mouthrim is encircled on the interior by a single line border surmounting a narrow band of stylized waves. Decorated on the exterior with three large peony blossoms framed by a stem with leaves and separated by elongated leaf sprays - all enclosed within single line borders. Bowl is covered with light bluish-white waxy textured glaze. The liberally applied glaze extends to and covers most portions of the slightly splayed square-cut footrim, which slants outward on the inside. Footrim contains elements of adherent kiln grit. Narrow deep-set base is slightly convex and unglazed with the exposed body compact and tan colored.

**D: 7 in. (17.8 cm.).**

**Ming: second half of 16th century.**

**Provenance: Binh Dinh Province, Vietnam excavations - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$100).**



M-352

Swatow blue and white bowl with steeply rounded sides and upright mouthrim decorated in a strong and vigorous tone of underglaze blue. Two sinuous, writhing four claw dragons sweep across the cavetto. The dragons are separated by flaming pearls with long convoluted streamers. A leaping carp surrounded by wave forms decorates the central medallion, which is encircled by a double line border repeated at the mouthrim. The bowl is decorated on the exterior with four rather large underglaze blue Chinese characters (孝 悌 忠 信) - *xiao* (filial piety to one's parents), *ti* (respect to older brothers), *zhong* (loyalty to superiors and monarch) and *xin* (faithfulness to male friends) - enclosed within double outlined panels. The characters are separated by leaf sprays with horizontal and long vertical accents - all enclosed within double line borders. This carefully potted bowl is covered with light bluish-white waxy textured crackled glaze. The glaze extends to the base, completely covering the slightly splayed square-cut footrim, which slants outward very slightly on the inside. Foot contains considerable accumulations of kiln grit. Narrow deep-set flat base is glazed and contains an illegible base mark rendered in a light shade of underglaze blue.

D: 7 1/4 in. (18.5 cm.).

Ming: second half of 16th century.

Provenance: Bao Loc, Lam Dong Province, Central Highlands, South Vietnam excavations - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$275).

(Continued)

M-352 (Continued)

In addition to ceramics, the four Chinese character inscription on the bowl referencing Confucian moral injunctions is also found on coins, paintings and plaques. The underglaze blue base mark on this fine bowl represents a very unusual feature as base marks are very seldom encountered on Swatow wares. In fact, in the Collection numbering some 397 Swatow items (includes 73 shards), up through item M-496, there are only two other items with underglaze blue base marks, both cover boxes: M-423 and M-481 (1 of 7).

This is a quite an unusual and distinctive type of Swatow bowl, which does not appear to have been previously recorded. However, there is a Swatow bowl in the collection of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum, Bangkok University (Acquisition Number SC.561) with analogous décor, including the same four Chinese characters on the exterior.

A special thank you to Pariwat Thammapreechakorn, Ph.D., Museum Director, Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University, for translating the Chinese inscription.

**(REVISED - 14 September 2013 and 18 September 2015)**



### M-353

Swatow blue and white jarlets (3 - set) decorated on the globular sides with two alert lions alternating with ribboned cash symbols and all enclosed within line borders. A collar of lotus petals in outline form with accented tips encircles the softly angled shoulder with short neck and everted mouthrim (higher neck with mouthrim edged in blue on jarlet No. 1). The jarlets are covered with bluish-white glaze, which extends to the vertical foot, outward slanting on the interior. There is a small quantity of kiln grit at the footrim of jarlet No. 3. Base of the jarlets is convex and partially glazed with compact brown body on jarlets No. 2 and No. 3. On jarlet No. 1 the compact body is buff colored, and there is a circular application of brown wash along with three stroke marks in the center of the base. The interior of all the jarlets is glazed. There are some marine encrustations on one area of the foot of jarlet No. 3.

H: 2 3/4 in. (6.9 cm.) – No. 1;

H: 2 13/16 in. (7.2 cm.) – No. 2;

H: 2 11/16 in. (6.8 cm.) – No. 3.

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$75).

Compare with the corresponding jarlets illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue, 1 March*

(Continued)

**M-353** (Continued)

2004, page 43, lots 295 to 305. Refer also to the jarlet in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 100, No. 82. See also the very similar jarlets from the Swatow Indonesia Wreck at M-479 and M-492 (3 of 4).

Additionally, there is a very similar jarlet in the collection of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University (Acquisition Number SC.391).

**(REVISED - 12 March 2014 & 27 June 2015)**



### M-354

Blue and white jarlets (2) decorated on the ovoid sides with two lotus sprays with undulating stems and fluidly rendered leaves enclosed within line borders. The shoulders are softly rounded and adorned with cloud sprays - two sprays on jarlet No. 1 and three in outline form on jarlet No. 2. The nearly cylindrical neck has linear (jarlet No. 1) or globular (jarlet No. 2) accents with single line borders below and at the edge of the upright mouthrim. Above the base of jarlet No. 1 is a narrow band containing two cloud sprays. Bluish-white glaze extends to the very slightly recessed base without foot. The nearly flat unglazed base reveals the compact light cream colored body. The interior of jarlet No. 1 is partially glazed and jarlet No. 2 is unglazed in the interior.

H: 3 1/4 in. (8.3 cm.) – No. 1 and No. 2.

Ming: mid to late 16th century.

Provenance: Song Doc - Ming wrecksite - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$75).

Compare with the jarlet illustrated in T. Yeo and J. Martin, *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*, page 175, No. 143, Plate 79 - second from left (described as Middle Ming - 1488 to 1566).

The Song Doc - Ming wrecksite is reportedly located in the Doc River near Ca Mau town, Ca Mau Province, Southern Vietnam and was discovered in approximately mid 2000. (Continued)

**M-354 (Continued)**

Fishermen recovered a limited quantity of Ming blue and white porcelains dateable to the mid to late 16th century. Among the items recovered were blue and white jarlets and an unusual sprinkler type vessel. Subsequent efforts to find more material proved to be unsuccessful and nothing further was ever found.

The “perfume” sprinkler has a globular body raised on a spreading base and decorated with three dragons separated by a cloud scrolls. Six arched tubes painted with “Y” form diaper rise from the shoulder to the sides of the cup shaped sprinkler on top. The sprinkler is pierced with six round apertures and decorated with floral décor. Deep set base has a rabbit mark reserved in white on a blue ground in the center. The height of the vessel is approximately 22 centimeters.

This kind of vessel was made in China during the Ming dynasty for export to the Eastern Islamic countries. There are additional sprinklers in this series in the collection of Madame Marcos in the Philippines, the Topkapi Saray Museum in Istanbul, and the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. Also, another sprinkler was included in a Christie's auction in 1999.

**M-355**

Swatow blue and white dish decorated in the central medallion with a conch with ribboned streamers encircled by a double line border, repeated at the upright mouthrim (portion missing). A band of lappets filled with blue wash surrounds the central medallion. The steeply rounded high sides adorned with four equidistantly positioned ribbon tied flutes of Han Xiangzi, one of the Eight Immortals. On the exterior four leaf shaped accents just under the mouthrim, which is encircled by a double line border, a single line border around the foot. The dish is covered with bluish-white waxy textured glaze extending to the vertical foot, outward slanting on the interior, and continuing onto the convex base. Considerable quantities of kiln grit adhere to the footrim and base.

**D: 4 1/2 in. (11.5 cm.).**

**Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.**

**Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$6).**

**Compare with the corresponding dish illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue, 1 March 2004*, page 17, lot 12. Only one lot of two dishes in this series (both with some chips and cracks) was included in the auction: lot 12 with a pre-sale estimate of A\$ 200 to 400 (US\$ 150 to 300) and a realized price of A\$ 763 (US\$ 580).**

**(Continued)**



### M-355 (Continued)

Refer to M-413 for two more dishes in this series, which are also from the Binh Thuan shipwreck.

### Eight Immortals

In Chinese mythology the Eight Immortals represent separately the different conditions and walks of life such as such as wealth, poverty, the old, youth, male, female, the noble, and the humble Chinese. Of Daoist origin, as immortals, they collectively represent long life; and they are believed to know the secrets of nature. The characteristic qualities of each Immortal are represented by an attribute or talisman associated with a specific meaning that can give life or destroy evil. Representations of the Eight Immortals occur as a decorative motif in the wide variety of media including paintings, embroidery, ivory, bronze, and ceramics.

Han Xiangzi was one of the Eight Immortals, and considered by some the zero gravity God. He was a highly-educated philosopher who fell out of a peach tree - upwards, in contravention of gravitational law. As luck would have it, the peach tree just happened to be sacred. Could it have been the blessed Peach Tree of Immortality, which bears fruit once every 3,000 years? Grabbing at a sacred branch bestowed immediate immortality to Han Xiangzi. As one of the Eight Immortals he was renowned for playing his flute and making the most profound observations. He is also the patron of the middle classes.

### M-356

Swatow blue and white bowl decorated on the gently rounded sides with two clusters of bamboo with floral sprays separated by a star form with a small circular element above. The main décor all enclosed within single line borders. In the central medallion a floral spray encircled by a single line border, repeated at the upright mouthrim. There is a curious errant splash of underglaze blue in the cavetto that looks somewhat like a tiny dragon. Bluish-white waxy textured glaze covers this small bowl extending to the foot and continuing onto the base. A single blue line encircles the slightly splayed foot, outward slanting and with accumulations of kiln grit on the interior. Glazed base is narrow and slightly convex with considerable marine encrustations adhering.

D: 4 1/4 in. (10.8 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$25).

There were no similar bowls included in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue, 1 March 2004*. However, a bowl in this series from the same shipwreck is illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 53, No. 22.

M-357

Swatow blue and white jarlet decorated on the globular sides with two peach sprays with undulating stems and fluidly rendered leaves enclosed within single line borders. A collar of lotus petals in outline form with accented tips encircles the softly angled shoulder with short neck and everted mouthrim. The jarlet is covered with bluish-white glaze, which extends to the vertical foot, outward slanting on the interior. A small quantity of kiln grit adheres to the footrim. Base of the jarlet is convex and partially glazed with compact light brown body. The interior of the jarlet is lightly glazed.

H: 2 13/16 in. (7.2 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$30).

Compare with the corresponding jarlet illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue, 1 March 2004*, page 50, lot 394. Only one lot of two jarlets in this series was included in the auction: lot 394 with a pre-sale estimate of A\$ 300 to A\$ 500 (US\$ 225 to US\$ 375) and a realized price of A\$ 1,292 (US\$ 982). Refer also to the similar jarlet illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 98, No. 78.

**M-358**

Swatow blue and white bowl decorated around the sides with two long tailed phoenix separated by cloud sprays in stacks of three, the uppermost spray flanking a sun symbol. This main décor enclosed within a single line border below and a double line border just under the upright mouthrim. On the interior the central medallion is adorned with a fish leaping from waves with parallel stroke accents above and all encircled by a double line border - repeated just under the mouthrim. The cavetto is plain. A double line border also surrounds the very slightly spreading footrim, which is outward sloping on the interior. The bluish tinged waxy textured glaze covers the foot, extending onto the base in areas. Convex base is nipped with the rather rough textured exposed body dark beige colored with blackish and russet tinges. A considerable quantity of kiln grit adheres to the footrim.

D: 6 5/16 in. (16.0 cm.).

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: Cambodia excavations - acquired in Thailand (April 2008 - \$32).

The central medallion décor may be compared with the Swatow dish decorated with a leaping fish illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 71, Pl. 35.

Refer to M-315 for a smaller Swatow blue and white bowl with two phoenix, which is also from the Cambodia excavations.

**M-359**

Swatow blue and white octagonal cover box with a leaping catfish on the flattened cover. The fish rises from overlapping concentric waves flanked by water weeds with cloud forms and sun above - all enclosed within a double line border. The eight faceted sides of the cover adorned with double outlined panels containing flaming pearls alternating with bannered symbols: conch, lozenge, jade and rhinoceros horn. The faceted sides of the lower section similarly decorated with panels containing lotus sprays alternating with four distinct avian forms: crane, egret, heron and cormorant. The convex base is glazed, and the edge of the wedge shaped footrim and the rim of both the cover and the lower section of the box unglazed. The interior of both the cover and lower section glazed. There is a small quantity of kiln grit adhering to the edge of the footrim. This cover box is very solidly potted with waxy textured glaze and a brilliant tone of underglaze blue décor.

**D: 3 5/8 in. (9.2 cm.).**

**Ming: second half of 16th century.**

**Provenance: acquired from a London dealer (May 2008 - \$143).**

There are no published examples of Swatow blue and white cover boxes with a fish motif. In fact, the representation of a fish on Swatow wares, except for plates and bowls, is relatively rare. Of the 190 Swatow items presently in the Collection (up to M-382 and up to C-096) a fish motif is found on only 13 examples.

**(Continued)**

**M-359 (Continued)**

For the other Swatow blue and white cover box in the Collection with a fish motif refer to M-330, which also lists all the other Swatow pieces in the Collection with a fish motif. Refer also to M-399 for the other Swatow cover box in the Collection with octagonal sides (crab motif).

In the 2007 publication of Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, on pages 136 to 141 there are 17 distinct Swatow blue and white cover boxes illustrated, but none are included with a fish motif. However, in this reference on page 138, Pl. 133 - a to d, the four octagonal cover boxes illustrated without a fish motif on the cover do have motifs on the *sides* similar to the present example. Similarly, in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia* none of the 39 Swatow blue and white cover boxes illustrated on pages 127 to 137 are decorated with a fish motif. This reference does illustrate, on page 133, two octagonal cover boxes with motifs on the *sides* similar to the present example: pl. 171 a - a dragon on the cover and pl. 171 b - a rabbit on the cover. Compare as well with another cover box with similar decoration on the sides, collected in the Southern Celebes, and illustrated in Sotheby's (London), *Catalogue of Early Chinese and South-East Asian Ceramics*, 28 May 1974, Plate II, lot 74.



### M-360

Swatow blue and white globular shaped small jarlet, the rounded sides decorated with two wide bands of vertical parallel lines tightly spaced and separated by a narrow undecorated band. A single line border encircles the bottom of the elongated flared neck; the everted mouthrim with thickened edge is plain. The lustrous light bluish-white glaze extends to the partially glazed interior of the jarlet and ends in an even line at the base. The unglazed base without footrim has adherent kiln grit at one edge and is concave with beige colored compact body.

H: 2 3/16 in. (5.5 cm.).

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: Tabor Collection - purchased by the previous owner John Allen Tabor in May 1964 in South Sulawesi, Indonesia - acquired directly from the family of the previous owner (original Tabor Collection sticker affixed) - (August 2008 - \$36).

Refer to M-190 for a very similar Swatow jarlet also from the South Sulawesi excavations, Indonesia.



### M-361

Swatow blue and white deep dish, the central medallion with a double gourd bottle, tassel, and scroll amid streamers or ribbons and all enclosed within a double line border. The steep cavetto adorned with four large ogival medallions containing floral sprays, which are separated by pairs of overlapping *ruyi* heads emanating from both the central medallion and the rim. The medallions are outlined with a wide blue border enclosing another narrow white border. The broad flattened rim is decorated with a scroll comprised of six large floral sprays separated by smaller blossoms with sharply pointed leaves. On the underside single line borders, near the edge and around the lower portion of the broad flattened mouthrim, enclose three sketchily rendered and equidistantly positioned vegetal sprays. The vegetal sprays are repeated, eccentrically positioned, on the upper half of the steep exterior sides with a single blue line border below. The waxy textured bluish tinged glaze extends to the foot and continues onto some areas of the base. Foot is upright on the exterior and the interior, square-cut and with traces of adherent kiln grit. Exposed biscuit of the flat base is compact and putty colored with russet tinges.

This deep dish exhibits unmistakably strong similarities in shape, decor and arrangement of motifs to Kraak *klapmutsen* form dishes. This is patently true despite the absence of lines actually dividing the rim and cavetto into clearly delineated sections. For specific relevant Kraak examples the references below may be referred to.

(Continued)



**M-361 (Continued)**

**D: 8 1/4 in. (21.0 cm); H: 2 1/8 in. (5.4 cm).**

**Ming: second half of 16th to early 17th century.**

**Provenance: acquired from a dealer in America  
(September 2008 - \$124).**

**There are only two published examples of similar Swatow *klapmutsen* pieces which so vividly emulate the Kraak genre: Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 129, Pl. 119, illustrates a very similar Swatow bowl described as a “klapmuts”; and Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 101, pl. 110, illustrates another very similarly decorated “klapmuts” bowl. However, there is a similar klapmuts from the Swatow Indonesia Wreck included in the Collection at M-496. Additionally, the large blue and white Swatow basins recovered from the Binh Thuan shipwreck do display some commonalities in decorative motif and shape with this piece: central medallion with various symbols amid streamers enclosed within a double line border; steep cavetto with large ogival medallions containing floral sprays (as well as other motifs); and broad flattened rim decorated with large floral sprays separated by smaller blossoms with sharply pointed leaves. These basins are illustrated in Christie’s (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, 1 March 2004, page 18, lots 13 to 14.**

**(Continued)**

**M-361** (Continued)

For the illustration of a very similar Kraak dish refer to Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 124, Pl. 133 - described as a typical Group II *Klapmutsen* (very similar décor on interior center, cavetto and rim - including absence of lines delineating sections). Additionally, examples of Kraak dishes with some similar decorative elements in the central medallion are illustrated in Sjostrand and Idrus, *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*, page 234, Serial No. 7475 and page 28, Serial No. 2621.

Kraak ware in the Collection is represented by M-029, M-047, M-061, M-069, M-221, M-361 (Swatow *klapmutsen* dish emulating the Kraak genre), M-362 (3 Kraak medallions), M-424 (36 and 60 of 69 - two shards), M-433 (37 of 46 - one shard), M-439 (6 medallions), M-445, and M-496 (another Swatow *klapmutsen* form deep dish in Kraak style). Qing dynasty Kraak style items are also included as follows: Kangxi period ware from the Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - C-214 (2 of 2), C-215 (2 of 2), C-216 (2 of 2); and Yong Zheng period ware from the Ca Mau shipwreck in Vietnam - C-221 (2 Kraak medallions), and C-223 (3 Kraak medallions).



## M-362

Wanli shipwreck Kraak base fragment medallions (3), assorted medallions decorated with avian, floral, and deer motifs in a brilliant tone of underglaze blue:

- Medallion No. 1 – two deer in a landscape scene separated by a *lingzhi* fungus with a large peach spray above, and overhead a massive spreading pine tree; a large outcropping of rock in the foreground, and with vegetal elements at the sides.
- Medallion No. 2 – the central medallion decorated with a duck in an aquatic setting standing on a small hillock with swirling *rui* like cloud forms above; water plants including lotus, mallow and rushes to the right, and to the left more plants, the pond and a rocky point with vegetation in the background. Central medallion is surrounded by a narrow plain scalloped border, and is encircled by diaper patterns in an alternating variety of overlapping and interlocking motifs covered in blue wash.
- Medallion No. 3 – decorated in the center with two birds in a garden setting, one bird in flight and the other perched on rocky ledge; the birds flanked by a large flowering peony bush to the right and bushes with scrolling clouds above to the left. The central medallion is surrounded by a very narrow plain scalloped border, and is encircled by diaper patterns in an alternating variety of overlapping and trellis form motifs covered in blue wash.

All the medallions have kiln grit adhering to the shallow, undercut footrim, and on medallion No. 1 grit adheres to the underside as well.

(Continued)

**M-362 (Continued)**

Footrim is quite narrow on medallions 1 and 3, but considerably thicker on medallion 2, which is more heavily potted. Base of the medallions is glazed and convex, with very prominent chatter marks on medallion No. 1. All the medallions have compact, fine textured, cream colored biscuit where exposed at the fractures and unglazed footrim. Some marine encrustations are visible on medallions No. 2 and No. 3.

D: 5 1/2 in. (13.9 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 4 13/16 in. (12.3 cm.) – No. 2;

D: 4 5/8 in. (11.7 cm.) – No. 3.

Ming: early 17th century - circa 1625.

Provenance: Wanli shipwreck (original artifact registration sticker number affixed to medallion No. 1 is 320, medallion No. 2 is 226, and medallion No. 3 has original Wanli shipwreck artifact sticker only) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (September 2008 - \$83).

Corresponding items similar to these base medallions are illustrated in Sjostrand and Idrus, *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*:

Medallion No. 1 – page 212, Serial No. 1985;

Medallion No. 2 – page 170, Serial No. 2454 &  
page 240, Serial No. 1751;

Medallion No. 3 – page 222, Serial No. 2461.

(Continued)

M-362 (Continued)

With respect to medallion No. 2 it is of interest to note that in the references above the following is indicated: "A single duck is rarely seen in (*the ceramics recovered from*) The Wanli Shipwreck cargo."

Refer also to Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, for the illustration of Kraak dishes with comparable decoration in the central medallion: page 91, Pl. 75 - comparable to medallion No. 1, and page 210, Pl. 269 - c - comparable to medallion No. 2. Also compare medallion No. 1 with the Kraak ware dishes illustrated in C. L. van der Pijl-Ketel, *The Ceramic Load of the Witte Leeuw*, page 139; and Christie's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue of Fine and Important Late Ming and Transitional Porcelain - the second and final part of the Hatcher Collection recently recovered from an Asian vessel in the South China Sea, June 12, 1984, lot 979*. Refer as well to the similar plate, also from the Wanli shipwreck, at M-445, and to the very similar plate at M-221 from the South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia.

Kraak ware in the Collection is represented by M-029, M-047, M-061, M-069, M-221, M-361 (Swatow *klapmutsen* dish emulating the Kraak genre), M-362 (3 Kraak medallions), M-424 (36 and 60 of 69 - two shards), M-433 (37 of 46 - one shard), M-439 (6 medallions), M-445, and M-496 (another Swatow *klapmutsen* form deep dish in Kraak style). Qing dynasty Kraak style items are also included as follows: Kangxi period ware from the Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - C-214 (2 of 2), C-215 (2 of 2), C-216 (2 of 2); and Yong Zheng period ware from the Ca Mau shipwreck in Vietnam - C-221 (2 Kraak medallions), and C-223 (3 Kraak medallions).

### M-363

White ware bowls (2 - pair) with light straw colored glaze (grayish toned on bowl No. 2) ending in an irregular swirl around the central medallion. Sides are rather 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 (more prominently on bowl No. 1). The glaze is evenly applied with very limited areas of light accumulation and is crackled on bowl No. 1, but devoid of crackle on bowl No. 2.

On both bowls the glaze ends in an uneven line just above the foot. Low foot is strongly beveled on the exterior and outward sloping on the interior. The shallow unglazed base is slightly concave on bowl No. 1 and convex on bowl No. 2. Exposed biscuit is compact and medium textured (more fine grained on bowl No. 1). On bowl No. 1 the biscuit also assumes a lighter cream color, while on bowl No. 2 it is grayish in hue.

D: 6 3/8 in. (16.2 cm.) - No. 1; D: 6 3/16 in. (15.7 cm.) - No. 2.

Ming: late 14th to early 15th century.

Provenance: Longquan shipwreck (original Certificates of Authenticity are on file in the Collection Documentation, and artifact registration sticker number affixed to bowl No. 1 is L - 114 and to bowl No. 2 is L - 101) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (September 2008 - \$182).

(Continued)

**M-363 (Continued)**

For the illustration of additional bowls in this series, also from the Longquan shipwreck, refer to Brown and Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 44; and Sjostrand, et. al., *Mysteries of Malaysian Shipwrecks*, page 85.

Refer also to Y-076 for very similar bowls, most assuredly products of the same kiln, from the Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck in Vietnam and dated to the Yuan dynasty - 14th century.



## M-364

Shipwreck shards (3), a portion of the base and rim of large blue and white plates variously decorated, and described as follows:

- **Plate shard No. 1** - the center decorated with five cranes or egrets in flight surrounded by overlapping wave elements superimposed with small blossoms reserved in white and all encircled by a narrow band of overlapping blossom forms enclosed within double line borders. The steep cavetto decorated with aquatic sprays - consisting primarily of lotus and rushes - alternating with precious symbols or treasures, with ribboned banners, above floral sprays with streamers. At the upright rim a double line border, repeated on the underside. The underside is adorned with rock clusters separated by lotus meanders with squiggly leafy stems. Dissolved classic scroll within double line borders above the foot. The undercut foot inward sloping on the exterior and burnt apricot at the unglazed edge; the convex base is unglazed with extremely smooth textured and very fine grained cream colored body.
- **Plate shard No. 2** - floral sprays with spiky leaf tips in the central medallion and the steep cavetto with a leaf meander containing small tight leaf forms joined by an undulating stem. At the upright rim a double line border, repeated on the underside. The underside is adorned with flying horses separated by small cloud forms with a narrow band of blue shaded wave pattern below. Classic scroll within double line borders above the foot, and a single line just above the footrim.

(Continued)



**M-364 (Continued)**

The undercut foot is inward sloping on the exterior and the convex base is unglazed with smooth textured body. The unglazed body has assumed a yellowish hue and has adherent marine encrustations from prolonged exposure to the seawater.

- Plate shard No. 3 - decorated with peach spray roundels around the gently curving cavetto with upright rim; trellis pattern, interspersed with small blossoms and cloud scroll elements reserved in white, acts as background filler for the peach spray roundels. The underside decorated with large lotus blossoms alternating with large serrated edge lotus leaves reserved in white on a concentric wave ground. A double line border encircles the upright mouthrim. Just above the foot a narrow band of dissolved classic scroll within double line borders. The undercut foot inward sloping on the exterior, with the unglazed edge burnt apricot; base is glazed.

**D: 9 1/4 in. (23.5 cm.) – No. 1;**

**L: 9 15/16 in. (25.2 cm.) – No. 2;**

**L: 6 7/8 in. (17.5 cm.) – No. 3.**

**Ming: late 15th century - Hongzhi period (1488 to 1505).**

**Provenance: Lena Shoal (Busuanga) shipwreck, north Palawan,**

**Philippines - acquired in Manila (November 2008 - \$4).**

**(Continued)**

**M-364 (Continued)**

A plate with central medallion similar to shard No. 1 is illustrated in Franck Goddio, Stacey Pierson and Monique Crick, *Sunken Treasure: Fifteenth Century Chinese Ceramics from the Lena Cargo*, page 108, No. 41.

For the illustration of a large bowl, also from the Lena Shoal shipwreck, with horses very similar to shard No. 2 refer to Peter Y. K. Lam, et. al., *Yuan and Ming Blue and White Ware from Jiangxi*, page 215, No. 2 A - bottom.

A plate similar to shard No. 3 is illustrated in Franck Goddio, et. al., *Lost at Sea: the Strange Route of the Lena Shoal Junk*, page 149, No. 125; and another similar plate is illustrated in Franck Goddio, Stacey Pierson and Monique Crick, *Sunken Treasure: Fifteenth Century Chinese Ceramics from the Lena Cargo*, page 116, No. 45. Compare also with the plate illustrated in T. Yeo and J. Martin, *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*, page 151, No. 92, Plate 54. For comparable blue and white plates, also from the Lena Shoal (Busuanga) shipwreck, refer to M-312, M-327 and M-328.



**M-365**

Thinly potted dish covered with pale bluish white glaze with steep sides and sharply everted mouthrim thickened at the edge. Foot is wedge shaped, thin and low with the beveled edge unglazed. The exposed body is compact and milky white. Strongly convex base is glazed.

D: 6 3/8 in. (16.3 cm.).

Ming: late 15th to early 16th century.

Provenance: Jolo (Gujangan) shipwreck, Jolo, Sulu marine excavations, Philippines - acquired in Manila (November 2008 - \$20).

Refer to M-336 and M-428 for similarly potted, slightly smaller, white glazed dishes and to M-255 and M-332 for similarly potted white glazed cups, all of which are also from the Jolo shipwreck.



M-366

Swatow kendis (2) glazed brown with accents applied in white slip and including two leaf sprays on the neck of both of the kendis. The gently sloping shoulders of kendi No. 1 further embellished with two large white slip dot form leaf sprays. Kendi No. 2 similarly decorated on the steep shoulders with two white slip solid form leaf sprays.

Mouth of the kendis is surrounded by a flange (considerably wider on kendi No. 1) and a molded band encircles the base of the tall cylindrical neck. Bulbous spout has fluting down the sides, and the body of the kendis is similarly accented with fluting extending from the bottom of the spout to slightly above the foot. The register of fluting on the body is enclosed within incised line borders, and with an additional incised line encircling above. Very slightly spreading foot is outward sloping on the interior, the convex base glazed.

H: 4 11/16 in. (11.9 cm.) - No. 1;

H: 4 1/2 in. (11.4 cm.) - No. 2.

Ming: second half of 16th century.

Provenance: Samar excavations, Philippines; from an old Philippine collection - acquired in Manila (November 2008 - \$160).

Similar Swatow kendis are illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 182, pl. 252; and in *Oriental Ceramics, The World's Great Collections*, Vol. 3, The Museum Pusat, Jakarta, Monochrome Plate No. 241 (larger size - height 18.0 centimeters).

M-367

White glazed wine cups (2 - pair) delicately potted with translucent body and steep flaring sides tapering to a small foot. Covered all over with a pale bluish white glaze except for an unglazed circular band approximately one centimeter wide around the glazed interior center. The small foot is inward sloping on the exterior and has an unglazed rim with the exposed biscuit fine grained and white. Flat narrow glazed base is centered with an underglaze blue seal mark. A large quantity of marine encrustations, including sea shells and coral, adheres to cup No. 2.

D: 3 1/8 in. (7.8 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 2 7/8 in. (7.3 cm.) - No. 2.

Ming: late 15th to early 16th century.

Provenance: Jolo (Gujangan) shipwreck, Jolo, Sulu marine excavations, Philippines - acquired in Manila (November 2008 - \$20).

For the illustrations of comparable cups refer to K. Aga-Oglu, *The Williams Collection of Far Eastern Ceramics*, No. 12 and No. 13; The Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, *Chinese White Wares*, No. 99 and No. 100; and refer also to the additional cups in this series at M-071 and M-132. For more cups in this same series, which are also from the Jolo shipwreck, refer to M-255 (8 cups) and M-332 (2 cups).

### M-368

Swatow blue and white jarlet decorated on the globular sides with two oval panels containing a peach spray with sprawling leaves and stem rendered in outline form. The panels are separated by a wide register of overlapping leaf or fish scale forms with shaded tips and enclosed within single line borders. A collar of lotus petals in outline form with the tips and veining accented encircles the softly angled shoulder. Neck is slightly spreading and the edge of the mouthrim rounded. The jarlet is covered with waxy textured lustrous bluish-white glaze, which extends to the nearly vertical foot, outward slanting on the interior. A small quantity of kiln grit adheres to the footrim. Base of the jarlet is convex and partially glazed with compact putty colored body. The interior of the jarlet is glazed.

H: 2 7/8 in. (7.3 cm.).

Ming: second half of 16th century.

Provenance: Butuan, Agusan Del Norte, Mindanao excavations, Philippines - acquired in Manila (November 2008 - \$25).

Compare with the jarlets illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 146, Pl. 143 - left; and Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 98, No. 77 (both jarlets with peach sprays and overlapping leaf forms). Refer also to the jarlet illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue, 1 March 2004*, lot 394 (peach sprays, but without overlapping leaf forms).

**M-369**

Swatow blue and white dish covered with waxy textured bluish-white glaze and with an unglazed firing ring surrounding the center. The center is decorated with a small blossom and a single line border encircles the central medallion. Another single line border at the flattened mouthrim. On the exterior a single line border just under the mouthrim, and another single line border encircles the side considerably above the foot. The square-cut foot is vertical on the exterior and slants outward on the interior. Convex base with nipped center is unglazed with compact very light beige colored biscuit.

D: 4 1/2 in. (11.5 cm.).

Ming: second half of 16th century.

Provenance: Samar excavations, Philippines - acquired in Manila (November 2008 - \$12).

Compare with the Swatow dish, which also has an unglazed firing ring and small blossom in center, that was included in the sandpit display in the 2008 Manila exhibition *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines - 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th - 17th Century*.

M-370

Swatow blue and white jarlet decorated on the globular sides with two ogival panels containing deer reserved in white on a ground of stem and leaf forms resembling cash symbols. The panels are separated by a wide bifurcated register of overlapping leaf or fish scale forms with shaded tips and enclosed within double line borders. A collar of overlapping *ruyi* lappets in outline form with underglaze blue accents encircles the softly angled shoulder. Flared neck is encircled by a single line border at mid-point. The jarlet is covered with slightly waxy textured bluish tinged glaze. The prominently crackled glaze extends to the splayed foot, which is outward slanting on the interior. A very small quantity of kiln grit adheres to the footrim, with rather coarse textured beige colored body exposed at the unglazed edge. Convex base and the interior of the jarlet glazed.

H: 3 in. (7.6 cm.).

Ming: second half of 16th century.

Provenance: Iloilo excavations, Philippines - acquired in Manila (November 2008 - \$30).

Is very similar to M-491 (3 of 4) from the Swatow Indonesia Shipwreck and acquired in Jakarta Timur in April 2015.





**M-371**

Swatow blue and white dish covered with waxy textured bluish-white glaze and decorated with a six petal blossom in the center. A double line border surrounds the central medallion, and a single line border encircles the upright mouthrim. On the exterior the steep sides have two sprawling leaf sprays separated by small leaf forms. A single line border just under the mouthrim, as well as a single line border encircling the foot. The foot is wedge shaped and the convex base liberally glazed. The unglazed thin edge of the footrim exposes the light gray colored compact body.

D: 4 3/4 in. (12.1 cm.).

Ming: second half of 16th century.

Provenance: Iloilo excavations, Philippines - acquired in Manila (November 2008 - \$20).

For other Swatow blue and white dishes decorated in the center with a small blossom refer to M-335 (No. 2 of 2) and M-369.



**M-372**

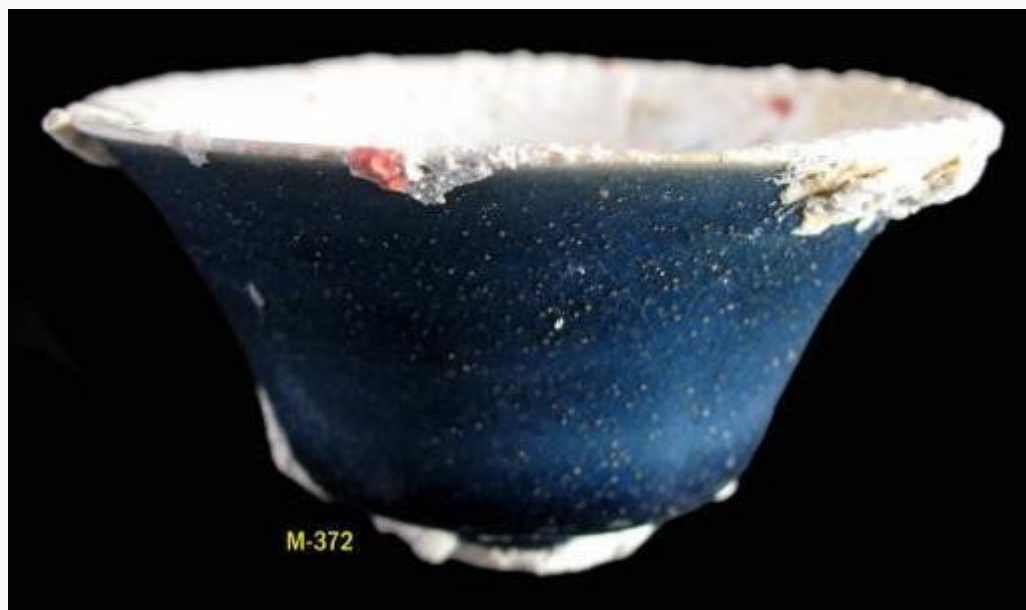
Blue glazed cup with white glazed interior and steep flaring sides with strongly everted mouthrim. The tall sides taper gradually before slanting in abruptly just above the small foot. Foot is inward sloping on the exterior and upright on the inside with an unglazed rim. The base is narrow, glazed and convex. A large quantity of marine encrustations, including sea shells and coral, adheres to this cup.

D: 3 5/8 in. (9.2 cm.).

Ming: late 15th to early 16th century.

Provenance: Jolo (Gujangan) shipwreck, Jolo, Sulu marine excavations, Philippines - acquired in Manila (November 2008 - \$50).

For another blue glazed cup in this same series, which is also from the Jolo shipwreck, refer to M-334.



**M-373**

Small bowl decorated on the sides in underglaze blue with three tiers of repetitive Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* characters of simplified version for *om* (sacred syllable) - and all enclosed within double line borders. The sides of the bowl are gently curving with the mouthrim everted. This very lightly potted specimen is plain on the interior. A single line border is painted just above the foot. Foot is inward sloping on the exterior and upright on the inside with an unglazed rim. The base is narrow, glazed and convex. A large quantity of marine encrustations, including sea shells and coral, adheres to this small bowl.

D: 3 3/4 in. (9.5 cm.).

Ming: late 15th to early 16th century.

Provenance: Jolo (Gujangan) shipwreck, Jolo, Sulu marine excavations, Philippines - acquired in Manila (November 2008 - \$40).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume X, Number 1, June - September 2016, "Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* Characters – Chinese Porcelain," illustrated on page 6.

For similarly dated hole-bottom saucer dishes also decorated with *om* characters refer to M-232 and M-245.



**(REVISED - 6 January 2017)**

**M-374**

White monochrome hole-bottom saucer dish thinly potted and covered with slightly bluish tinged white glaze. The well is steep and the mouthrim upright. The narrow recessed base is flat, glazed and surrounded by a .5 cm. wide unglazed ring exposing the compact cream-colored body. A small quantity of marine encrustations adheres to the underside of this hole-bottom dish.

D: 3 7/8 in. (9.9 cm.).

Ming: late 15th to early 16th century.

Provenance: Jolo (Gujangan) shipwreck, Jolo, Sulu marine excavations, Philippines - acquired in Manila (November 2008 - \$20).

Compare with the monochrome white hole-bottom saucers illustrated in Dawn F. Rooney, "The Recessed Base (Hole Bottom) Saucer," *Arts of Asia*, Volume 12, Number 1, January - February 1982, page 118 - Figure 15; and William Sorsby, *South-East Asian and Early Chinese Export Ceramics*, No. 94. For two other similarly dated white monochrome hole-bottom saucer dishes refer also to M-096.

For other similarly potted monochrome white ceramics also recovered from the Jolo shipwreck refer to the following: M-255 (8 cups), M-332 (2 cups), M-336 (2 small dishes with polychrome accents), M-365 (1 dish), and M-367 (2 cups).

M-375

Hole-bottom saucer dish covered with evenly applied sea green celadon glaze. Decorated in the convex center with an incised lotus blossom. The well is steep and the mouthrim upright. The celadon glaze ends unevenly at and above the base with one glaze run continuing onto the base itself. Recessed base without footrim is convex and unglazed, with compact dark beige colored body. The heavily potted base is rather roughly finished in areas.

D: 4 5/8 in. (11.8 cm.).

Ming: 15th to 16th century.

Provenance: Philippines excavations - acquired in Manila (November 2008 – received as a gift from Jimmy Delgado).

Compare with the green glazed hole-bottom saucer dish also with unglazed base illustrated in Dawn F. Rooney, "The Recessed Base (Hole- Bottom) Saucer," *Arts of Asia*, Volume 12, Number 1, January - February 1982, page 118, Figure 16 and Figure 17. Refer also to the comparable celadon glazed hole-bottom saucer at M-262, which was acquired in Phnom Penh.

Treatment of the base of this example differs from conventional hole-bottom saucer dishes in which the base is invariably *glazed* and *surrounded* by an unglazed border.

**M-376**

Swatow blue and white bowl covered with light bluish-white glaze and decorated on the exterior with variously shaped roundels and stylized petal sprays. Interior center with a leaf roundel within a double circle and a single line border encircling the upright mouthrim. Also on the interior, at midpoint on the sides, an underglaze blue potter's mark. The mark resembles the letter "Y" affixed with an arching trailer and three dots. Upright foot is outward sloping on the interior with adherent kiln grit. In some limited areas the waxy textured glaze extends to the footrim and continues onto the base. The base of the bowl is slightly convex with nipped center and partially glazed; exposed body is compact and light gray colored.

D: 5 1/2 in. (13.9 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$23).

Compare with the corresponding bowls illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*: page 29, lots 144 to 159. Refer also to the similar bowl illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*: page 58, No. 27. Additional bowls in this series from the same shipwreck are at M-293 (No. 1 of 3) and M-308. There are also two more very similar bowls from the Swatow Indonesia Wreck at M-486.

**(REVISED - 27 June 2015)**

M-377

Swatow bowl with gently curving sides and upright mouthrim. The sole decoration, rendered in underglaze blue, appears on the central medallion and consists of the large Chinese character *shou* (longevity) surrounded by a single line border. Bowl is covered with a waxy textured grayish-white glaze that extends to the beveled upright foot, strongly outward sloping on the interior. Partially glazed base is convex with compact putty colored body.

D: 4 5/8 in. (11.7 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$10).

Compare with the corresponding bowl illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*: page 33, lots 184 to 189. Refer also to the bowl in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*: page 50, No. 15. Additional bowls in this series from the Binh Thuan shipwreck are at M-272 (four bowls).

The quality of the very fluidly executed calligraphy on this bowl is markedly superior to the other examples in this series from this shipwreck.

### M-378

Swatow blue and white bowls (2) with steeply rounded sides and upright mouthrim encircled on the interior by an undulating line border on a light blue wash ground. This decorative band is enclosed within single line borders. An erect heron surrounded by waterweeds and lotus decorates the central medallion, which is encircled by a double line border. The steep cavetto is plain. Decorated on the exterior with an aquatic scene containing two pairs of ducks, each pair with one duck positioned below the other. The pairs of ducks are separated by one or two large spreading lotus sprays emerging from rushes. Bowls are covered with bluish-white waxy textured glaze. The glaze extends to the upright footrim (outward slanting on the interior) and continues onto the base in some areas. A large quantity kiln grit adheres to the footrim of bowl No. 2. Slightly convex base of the bowls is partially glazed and rather deep-set. Exposed body is dark chocolate brown on bowl No. 1 and bright russet on bowl No. 2

D: 7 5/16 in. (18.6 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 6 11/16 in. (16.9 cm.) - No. 2.

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: found in a burial pit in Nam Cat Tien forest, about 30 kilometers south of Dalat, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$57).

For a similarly decorated Swatow bowl, far superior in quality, from the Binh Thuan shipwreck refer to M-306.



### M-379

The lower section of a cover box decorated in a strong tone of underglaze blue with a pair of floral sprays with undulating stems and spiky leaves. The floral sprays are separated by small insect forms and enclosed within a single line border above and a double line border encircling the foot below. Solidly constructed foot with beveled, unglazed rim slants inward slightly and slopes outward on the interior. Flat glazed base contains a hare mark reserved in white against a dark blue ground. Bluish-white glaze covers the object, including the interior, except for the unglazed flange and ridge for supporting the upper section, and the unglazed edge of the footrim. Exposed body in these areas is compact and colored cream-white.

D: 4 in. (10.1 cm.).

Ming: mid to late 16th century.

Provenance: Song Doc - Ming wrecksite - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$11).

Refer to M-046 for a cover box similarly decorated on the lower section and also with a hare mark reserved in white against a dark blue ground on the base. For other mid 16th century Ming pieces with an underglaze blue hare mark on the base refer to the plate at M-028, cover box at M-035, and the jarlets at M-257 and M-314.

For additional ceramics from the Song Doc - Ming wrecksite refer to the jarlets at M-354 (includes details on the shipwreck) and the bowl at M-380.

### M-380

Blue and white bowl decorated around the steep sides with four flower heads, alternating with pairs of smaller blossoms, amid a background of curiously rendered floating detached leaves. The décor is drawn in a strong tone of blue under bluish white glaze. Mouthrim is flared and encircled by a double line border. On the interior the central medallion is decorated en suite: flower head surrounded by smaller blossoms on a background of detached leaves - all enclosed within a double circle. Cavetto is plain with a double line border just under the flared mouthrim. A double line border also surrounds the footrim, which is inward sloping on the exterior and vertical on the interior. Unglazed edge of footrim is tinged apricot in areas; the exposed body compact and cream colored. The convex base is glazed.

D: 5 5/8 in. (14.2 cm.).

Ming: mid to late 16th century.

Provenance: Song Doc - Ming wrecksite - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$50).

For additional ceramics from the Song Doc - Ming wrecksite refer to the jarlets at M-354 (includes details on the shipwreck) and the lower section of a cover box at M-379.

### M-381

Swatow blue and white jarlet decorated on the globular sides with two galloping horses alternating with ribboned streamers and all enclosed within line borders. A collar of lotus petals in outline form with accented tips encircles the softly angled shoulder with spreading neck and everted mouthrim. The jarlet is covered with bluish-white glaze, which extends to the vertical foot, outward slanting on the interior. There is a small quantity of kiln grit on the base and at the edge of the footrim. Base is slightly convex and partially glazed with compact dark beige body. The interior of the jarlet is glazed.

H: 2 7/8 in. (7.5 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$50).

Compare with the corresponding jarlets illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue, 1 March 2004*, page 21, lots 31 to 34. Refer also to the jarlet in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 100, No. 83. For other Binh Thuan shipwreck jarlets comparable in size, shape and decorative concept refer to the following: M-353 - jarlets (3) with two lions, and M-357 - jarlet with two peach sprays. Refer also to the Binh Thuan wreck jarlet at M-431, which forms a pair with this jarlet. (REVISED - 19 November 2011)

## M-382

Swatow blue and white jar decorated on the ovoid sides with two pierced ornamental rocks flanked by flowering chrysanthemum bushes and separated by clumps of grass. This main decorative band all enclosed within double line borders. The shoulders are softly rounded and adorned with three chrysanthemum sprays. The slightly constricted neck is encircled by two linear accents and is surrounded at the bottom by two more lines. There is a single line border near the edge of the flared mouthrim with thickened, rounded edge. Mouth has a narrow aperture; the interior is lightly glazed. Bluish-white crackled glaze extends to the very slightly recessed base with vestigial unglazed foot tinged russet - apricot. The slightly convex base is glazed except for one large teardrop shaped area revealing the compact dark russet colored body.

H: 5 1/4 in. (13.3 cm); D: 5 in. (12.7 cm).

Ming: mid to late 16th century.

Provenance: Cambodia excavations - acquired in Thailand  
(February 2009 - \$29).

For a larger Swatow jar with a very similar treatment of the chrysanthemum blossoms refer to Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 156, Pl. 155.

### M-383

Blue and white small bowl decorated on the sides with a fisherman and boat flanked by sprawling branches and another boat adrift. A single line border just under the everted mouthrim. Interior of the small bowl is plain. A double line border encircles the upright foot with a single line border just above. The bluish tinged white glaze ends at the footrim, with the unglazed beveled edge revealing the fine grained, compact light cream colored body. Narrow convex base is glazed and has a mark near the perimeter in the form of a single underglaze blue circle.

D: 2 5/8 in. (6.5 cm.).

Ming: first half of 17th century - approximately 1643.

Provenance: Hatcher Ming (Hatcher Junk) shipwreck, originally sold to previous owner by the prominent Belgian dealer Axel Vervoordt (original dealer's Hatcher Collection sticker affixed) - acquired from a dealer in America (March 2009 - \$100).

Compare with a similar bowl, also from the Hatcher Ming shipwreck, illustrated in Sheaf and Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 67, PL. 98 – lower left. Hatcher Ming shipwreck items in the Collection consist of M-309, M-383, M-384, M-385, M-386, M-397, M-425, and M-476.

### M-384

Blue and white small cup with high steep sides decorated at mid-point with a narrow band of overlapping upright leaf tips in outline form. Immediately below an even narrower band of devolved classic scroll, enclosed within a double line border above and a single line border below. The remainder of the small cup, including the interior, is unadorned and the mouthrim is everted. Bluish tinged white glaze extends to the nearly upright foot, which slopes inward very slightly on the exterior. The unglazed footrim reveals the compact, fine grained white colored body with very slight apricot tingeing at the edge of the glaze line. The very narrow base of this delicately potted small cup is convex and glazed.

D: 1 7/8 in. (4.9 cm); H: 1 5/8 in. (4.2 cm).

Ming: first half of 17th century - approximately 1643.

Provenance: Hatcher Ming shipwreck, originally sold to previous owner by the London dealer Heirloom and Howard (original dealer's Hatcher Collection sticker dated 1985 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in America (March 2009 - \$60).

Compare with the cup in the same series, also from the Hatcher Ming shipwreck, illustrated in Sheaf and Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 36, PL. 40. Hatcher Ming shipwreck items in the Collection consist of M-309, M-383, M-384, M-385, M-386, M-397, M-425, and M-476.

A total of 22,178 of the Hatcher Ming recovered ceramics were sold by Christie's Amsterdam in 4 sales from December 1983 to February 1985. However, most of the 2,000 items salvaged by Hatcher after the main recovery effort were sold through the London dealer Heirloom and Howard.

### M-385

Blue and white vase, tall and slender, and painted in a bright and vivid tone of underglaze blue. Just above the base an ornamental rock with bamboo and leaf sprays emerging and flanked by clumps of grasses and ferns. The steep shoulders are unadorned. The tall slightly constricted neck is decorated on the lower portion with upright leaf tips in outline form and encircled at the bottom by a double line border. There is a single line border just under the flared mouthrim with thickened, rounded edge. Mouth has a narrow aperture and the interior of the vase is partially glazed. The bluish tinged white glaze ends in an even line just above the base. The slightly concave base has no footrim and is unglazed with compact cream colored body. Marine concretions partially fill the interior.

H: 4 11/16 in. (11.9 cm).

Ming: first half of 17th century - approximately 1643.

Provenance: Hatcher Ming (Hatcher Junk) shipwreck - an English Private Collection, from an 18th Century House in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, London (original collector's Hatcher Collection sticker affixed); Christie's (Amsterdam), Fine and Important Late Ming and Transitional Porcelain, Recently Recovered from an Asian Vessel in the South China Sea, The Property of Captain Michael Hatcher, Auction, June 12 & 13, 1984 - acquired from a dealer in America (March 2009 - \$160).

Compare with the vase in the same series, also from the Hatcher Ming shipwreck, illustrated in Sheaf and Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 62, PL. 87 - upper. Hatcher Ming shipwreck items in the Collection consist of M-309, M-383, M-384, M-385, M-386, M-397, M-425, and M-476.

### M-386

Blue and white bowls (2 - pair), the sides of each bowl decorated with two floral sprays representing the three friends of winter. Each spray consists of two clusters of pine needles, a spray of bamboo and a flowering prunus branch. Detailing of the motif is executed in line and outline form with blue wash filler. Mouthrim is upright and encircled by a double line border, and the interior is plain.

The slightly inward slanting foot is nearly vertical on the interior and is encircled by a single line border. On bowl No. 2 the unglazed beveled edge of the footrim has adherent kiln grit, and on both bowls the exposed body is compact, fine grained and cream colored. The interior of the foot is tinged apricot at the edge of the unglazed portion. Convex narrow base is glazed and has a mark near the perimeter in the form of a single underglaze blue circle.

D: 4 1/2 in. (11.6 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 4 1/2 in. (11.5 cm.) - No. 2.

Ming: first half of 17th century - approximately 1643.

Provenance: Hatcher Ming (Hatcher Junk) shipwreck - Christie's (Amsterdam), Fine and Important Late Ming and Transitional Porcelain, Recently Recovered from an Asian Vessel in the South China Sea, The Property of Captain Michael Hatcher, Auction, June 12 & 13, 1984 (original Christie's sticker affixed to bowl No. 1) - acquired from a dealer in Amsterdam (April 2009 - \$220).

(Continued)



## M-386 (Continued)

Compare with the similar bowls, also from the Hatcher Ming shipwreck, illustrated in Sheaf and Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 12 - middle right. There is also another very similar bowl from the Hatcher Ming shipwreck in the collection of the British Museum (Registration number - 1985,1119.32).

Hatcher Ming shipwreck items in the Collection consist of M-309, M-383, M-384, M-385, M-386, M-397, M-425, and M-476.

## **THREE FRIENDS OF WINTER**

The “three friends of winter” motif - pine, bamboo and prunus – was quite popular on blue and white ceramics during the Ming dynasty. The combination signifies the hardiness of the pine, the strength of the bamboo, and the regenerating life force in the early blooming prunus. The “three friends of winter” motif appears on the following 21 Ming porcelains (M-002 to M-501):

M-002 - central medallion of a bowl

M-027 - interior of a stemcup

M-057 - exterior of a bowl

M-074 - interior of a large Swatow polychrome plate

M-108 - interior and exterior of a pair of bowls

M-125 - interior and exterior of a bowl

M-147 - central medallion of a dish

M-205 - central medallion of a dish

M-223 - exterior of a bowl

M-244 - interior of a large blue and white plate

M-386 - exterior of a pair of bowls

M-415 - exterior of a small bowl

M-427 - exterior of a small bowl

M-432 - exterior of bowl No. 3

M-480 - sides of a pair of jarlets

M-501 - sides of a set of three (3) jarlets

**M-387**

Brown glazed covered box of compressed circular form. Unglazed flattened top of the cover is decorated with two crisply molded fish enclosed within two narrow bands of chevrons. The rounded sides are surmounted by a flanged rim and curve in sharply to the base. The dark brown glaze covers the box and ends in an even line just above the markedly concave unglazed base without footrim. Exposed biscuit is compact, except for roughly finished areas of the base, and is beige in color. A light application of the brown glaze is also included on the interior of the lower section of the box.

D: 2 5/8 in. (6.7 cm.).

Ming: second half of 15th century - circa 1480.

Provenance: Belanakan Shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (April 2009 - \$44).

Compare with the larger sized brown glazed cover box decorated with two molded fish at Y-054 from the Binh Thuan No. 2 Shipwreck in Vietnam, and dated to the 14th century of the Yuan dynasty.

For other Belanakan shipwreck material refer to the Vietnamese bowl at V-256, the Thai celadon bowl at TH-467, and the cover box at TH-474.

### M-388

Swatow type hole-bottom saucer dish decorated in the center with a floral spray surrounded by a single line border. A hastily executed single line border also encircles the rim, and the cavetto is undecorated. The exterior is adorned with a rather abstract motif, which appears to represent four leaf or vegetal sprays emanating from a single line border. Another single line border is above encircling the mouthrim. The bluish-white crackled glaze ends unevenly on and immediately above the base. Recessed unglazed convex base without footrim is roughly finished, the exposed body coarse textured and russet colored. There are adhesions of kiln grit on the base.

D: 4 1/8 in. (10.4 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Indonesia excavations - acquired in Jakarta (April 2009 - \$9).

Compare with the other Swatow type hole-bottom saucer dish included for reference purposes as M-388 (Reference - 1 & 2).



**M-389**

Small blue and white cup, the delicately potted steep sides decorated with two bifurcated trees - one with two birds perched on branches and the other with a solitary bird. The trees separated by a bird in flight and a circular element representing the sun. These decorative features are all rendered in a strong and vivid tone of underglaze blue and enclosed within single blue line borders. The center of the interior is adorned with a floral spray surrounded by a double blue line. The interior sides are plain, and a single blue line encircles the flared mouthrim. A double blue line border encircles the upright foot with beveled edge. Footrim is unglazed and reveals the compact, fine grained light cream colored body. Glazed base is flat with an underglaze blue seal mark in the center.

D: 2 5/8 in. (6.6 cm.) and H: 1 1/2 in. (3.8 cm).

Ming: 1554 of Jiajing period (1522 to 1566).

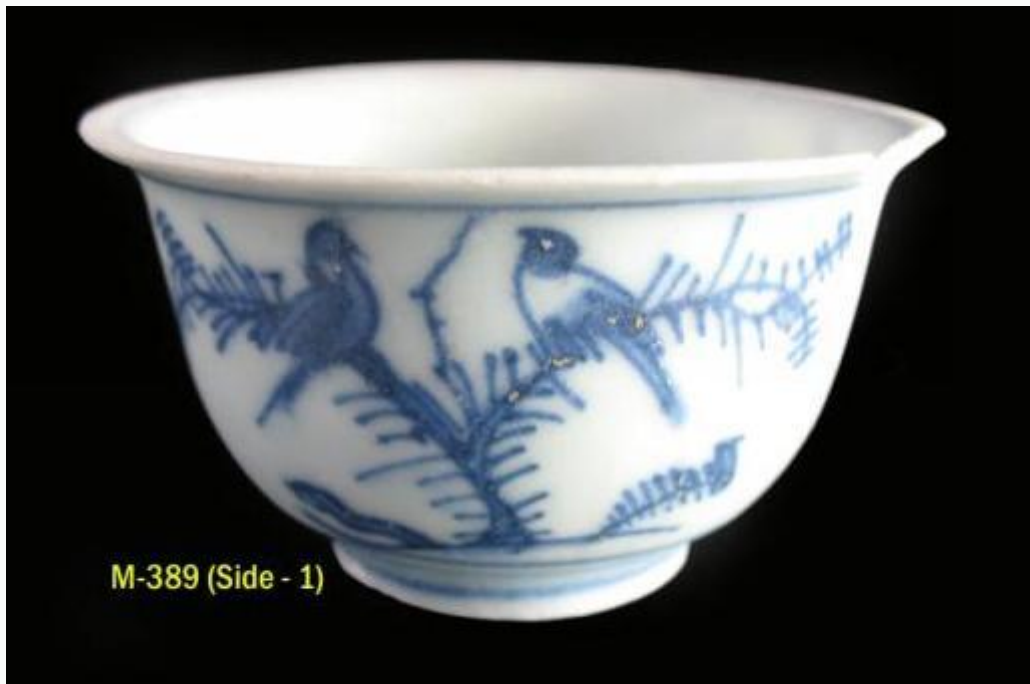
Provenance: Espadarte shipwreck (Fort San Sebastian wreck) - sunk in 1554 near the southeastern tip of Africa just off the coast of Mozambique, and salvaged by the professional archeological excavators Arqueonautas Worldwide (AWW) - Arqueologia Subaquática, S.A. (original Arqueonautas artifact registration sticker No. IDM - 002 - 01 - 348 is affixed and Arqueonautas original artifact registration certificate No. IDM - 002/01/0348 is on file in the Collection Documentation) - sold on behalf of Arqueonautas by the shipwreck specialist dealer Daniel Sedwick and acquired directly

(Continued)

**M-389 (Continued)**

from him (Daniel Frank Sedwick LLC, Treasure Auction #5, April 9, 2009, lot 1314), details on file in the Collection Documentation (April 2009 - \$250).

Additional cups in this series from the Espadarte shipwreck are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Fort San Sebastian Wreck, Auction Catalogue, May 19, 1994*, lot 611. For two other Espadarte shipwreck cups see also M-390.



**M-390**

Small monochrome white glazed cups (2 - pair) with delicately potted steep sides and upright mouthrim. The center of the interior is slightly domed. Foot is upright with beveled edge. The unglazed footrim reveals the compact, fine grained light cream colored body. Glazed base is slightly concave with an underglaze blue seal mark in the center.

D: 3 1/8 in. (7.9 cm.) and H: 2 in. (5.0 cm) - No. 1;

D: 3 1/8 in. (7.8 cm.) and H: 2 in. (5.0 cm) - No. 2.

Ming: 1554 of Jiajing period (1522 to 1566).

Provenance: Espadarte shipwreck (Fort San Sebastian wreck) - sunk in 1554 near the southeastern tip of Africa just off the coast of Mozambique, and salvaged by the professional archeological excavators Arqueonautas Worldwide (AWW) - Arqueologia Subaquática, S.A. (original Arqueonautas artifact registration stickers are affixed, No. IDM - 002/01/496 - cup No. 1 and No. IDM - 002/01/054 - cup No. 2; and corresponding Arqueonautas original artifact registration certificates are on file in the Collection Documentation) - sold on behalf of Arqueonautas by the shipwreck specialist dealer Daniel Sedwick and acquired directly from him (Daniel Frank Sedwick LLC, Treasure Auction #5, April 9, 2009, lot 1319 - cup No. 1 and lot 1317 - cup No. 2), details on file in the Collection Documentation (April 2009 - \$200).

Additional comparable cups from the Espadarte shipwreck are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Fort San Sebastian Wreck, Auction Catalogue, May 19, 1994*, lot 607. For another Espadarte shipwreck cup see also M-389.

**M-391**

Hole-bottom saucer dish base fragment medallion decorated in underglaze blue in the center with *Shou-Lao*, the ancient Chinese Taoist god of long life and luck, superimposed against a large *shou* (longevity) character. On the underside an underglaze blue double line border above the base. The grayish-white glaze covers the entire fragment except for a .5 cm. to .7 cm. unglazed ring surrounding the slightly convex recessed base without footrim. Exposed body is compact and very light gray hued, with some areas of apricot tingeing and kiln grit at the edge of the glaze line.

D: 3 3/16 in. (8.0 cm.).

Ming: 16th century.

Provenance: Ayutthaya riverine excavations, Thailand - acquired in Thailand (May 2009 - \$2).

Compare with the hole-bottom saucer dishes illustrated in Dawn F. Rooney, "The Recessed Base (Hole- Bottom) Saucer," *Arts of Asia*, Volume 12, Number 1, January - February 1982, pages 114 and 115, Figures 2 and 3; K. Aga-Oglu, *Far Eastern Ceramics Bulletin*, Volume II, Number 2, Figure 1; R. B. Fox, *The Calatagan Excavations*, Pl. 48 and Pl. 49; and Columbus Museum of Art, *Shadow of the Dragon - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 92.

For other dishes comparably decorated in the central medallion refer to the hole-bottom saucer dish at M-098 and the conventional dish at M-166.

### M-392

Hole-bottom saucer dish covered with monochrome light gray colored glaze. The well is steep and the mouthrim upright. The narrow recessed base is slightly convex, glazed and surrounded by a 1.2 centimeter wide unglazed ring. Exposed body is compact and gray colored.

D: 4 11/16 in. (12.0 cm.).

Ming: 16th century.

Provenance: Indonesia excavations - acquired in Jakarta (September 2009 - \$10).

Compare with the monochrome white hole-bottom saucers illustrated in Dawn F. Rooney, "The Recessed Base (Hole Bottom) Saucer," *Arts of Asia*, Volume 12, Number 1, January - February 1982, page 118 - Figure 15; and William Sorsby, *South-East Asian and Early Chinese Export Ceramics*, No. 94. For two other white monochrome hole-bottom saucer dishes refer also to M-096 and M-374.

### **HOLE-BOTTOM SAUCERS**

Ming hole-bottom items in the Collection are catalogued under 39M (Ming) series numbers (M-005 to M-523) and total 47 items as follows:

M-005, M-006, M-031, M-058, M-062, M-096 (2 of 2), M-097, M-098, M-134, M-165, M-171, M-181, M-182, M-183, M-196, M-220, M-229, M-232, M-238, M-239, M-240, M-241, M-245, M-258, M-262, M-283, M-285 (2 of 2), M-338, M-346, M-374, M-375, M-388, M-391, M-392, M-400, M-407, M-434, M-460 (2 & 3), and M-523 (6 of 6).

Additionally, Thai hole-bottom dishes are catalogued under 3 TH (Thai) series numbers and total 3 items as follows: TH-237, TH-365 and TH-387 (No. 6 of 6)



### M-393

Swatow blue and white plate decorated in the center with two deer in a landscape scene separated by a leafy bush, and framed with massive spreading tree branches overhead. The extremely narrow cavetto is surmounted by a double line border. On the wide and flared foliated rim there are two opposing pairs of jagged edge leaves separated by birds in flight and flower heads. These decorative elements are all rendered in a vivid and intense tone of underglaze blue. Near the edge of the foliated mouthrim with rounded edge there is a single line border. The underside is undecorated except for a single line border just under the mouthrim. The waxy textured light bluish tinged glaze covers the foot, which is inward sloping on the exterior and the interior, and extends to areas of the base. Considerable quantities of kiln grit surround the foot and also adhere to the footrim and base. Very slightly convex base is partially glazed with light beige compact body, darkened in areas. There are light areas of marine encrustation on the underside.  
D: 8 3/16 in. (20.8 cm.).

Ming: early 17th century - approximately 1610 to 1620.

Provenance: Ternate - Tidore shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (September 2009 - \$28).

For a very similar plate, also from the Ternate - Tidore shipwreck, refer to the photo included as M-393 (Reference 1 - Porselin+ BMKT+Tidore-1). This reference photo is from Roxanna Brown's Shipwreck Data Base at the SEACM - Bangkok University. For a pair of Swatow blue and white bowls, also from the Ternate - Tidore shipwreck, refer to M-405.

### M-394

Blue and white bowls (2 - pair) decorated around the steep sides with a chrysanthemum scroll contain a profusion of small blossoms joined by a complex network of branches, stems, and leaves. This wide decorative band enclosed within a single line border below and another just under the upright mouthrim. The interior of the bowls is decorated in the center with a large floral spray with cross-hatched leaves reserved in white on a blue ground. Pendant bunches of grapes with circular outlined leaves, all enclosed within blue line borders, decorate the interior sides.

A double blue line border encircles the upright foot with the beveled, unglazed footrim revealing the compact, fine grained cream colored body. The deep-set glazed base is slightly concave and contains an underglaze blue four character Chinese inscription, *Da Ming Nian Zhi* (大明年制 - made in the great Ming Dynasty), within a double circle.

The decoration of the bowls is rendered in a strong tone of blue under the distinctly bluish tinged white glaze.

D: 7 3/16 in. (18.2 cm.) - No. 1 and No. 2.

Ming: late 16th century - Wanli period (1572 to 1620).

Provenance: Belanakan No. 2 (Untung Jawa) shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (bowl No. 1); acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (bowl No. 2) (September 2009 - \$70).

(Continued)

**M-394 (Continued)**

Very similar bowls are illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 40, No. 3 and page 41, No. 5. Compare also to the similar bowl (fragment) found in South Sulawesi, Indonesia and illustrated in the Nara International Foundation, *Silk Roadology 20*, page 136, No. J002.

**(REVISED - 5 March 2016)**



### M-395

Blue and white bowls (2 - pair) decorated around the steep sides with a chrysanthemum scroll containing a profusion of small blossoms joined by a complex network of branches, stems, and leaves. This wide decorative band is enclosed within a single line border below and another just under the upright mouthrim (double line border under mouthrim on bowl No. 2). On the interior the bowls are decorated just under the mouthrim with a band of trellis/diamond diaper, enclosed within a single line border above and a double line border below. In the center of bowl No. 1 is a large floral spray with cross-hatched leaves reserved in white on a blue ground and enclosed within a double circle. Bowl No. 2 is adorned in the center with a scholar or dignitary seated under branches spreading overhead, also enclosed within a double circle. The well of both bowls is plain. A blue double line border encircles the upright foot with the beveled, unglazed footrim revealing the compact, fine grained cream colored body. The deep-set glazed base is slightly concave and contains an underglaze blue four character Chinese inscription, *Da Ming Nian Zhi* (大明年制 - made in the great Ming Dynasty), within a double circle. The decoration of the bowls is rendered in a strong tone of blue under the distinctly bluish tinged white glaze.

D: 7 5/16 in. (18.6 cm.) - No. 1; 7 1/8 in. (18.0 cm.) - No. 2.

Ming: late 16th century - Wanli period (1572 to 1620).

Provenance: Belanakan No. 2 (Untung Jawa) shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (September 2009 - \$50).

**M-396**

Swatow blue and white bowl decorated on the exterior sides with a cursorily rendered four blossom peony scroll enclosed within single line borders. On the interior there is a single line border just under the strongly everted mouthrim, and the well is plain. The central medallion contains a sparsely detailed leaf spray surrounded by a double line border. The waxy textured bluish tinged glaze ends immediately above and on the upright foot with square-cut rim, outward slating on the interior. Narrow slightly convex base is unglazed with compact, rather fine textured light gray colored body. The base contains a heavy accumulation of marine encrustations, which are of a quite usual darkened color. The underglaze decor is painted in a very delicate and subtle tone of blue.

D: 7 1/8 in. (18.1 cm.).

Ming: late 16th century - Wanli period (1572 to 1620).

Provenance: Belanakan No. 2 (Untung Jawa) shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (September 2009 - \$20).



### M-397

Swatow blue and white bowl with steeply rounded sides decorated on the exterior with a scene depicting Su Dongpo with two friends sailing in a barge down the Yangtze River, amid mountain peaks in the distance. Also depicted is a six line signed inscription representing a portion of the *Chi bi fu*, Su Dongpo's second 'Prose poem on the Red Cliff'. Mouthrim is upright and encircled on the interior by a single line border, and the cavetto is plain. The central medallion is fluidly inscribed with the underglaze blue Chinese character *kui* (first or superior/charging ahead of others). The strongly bluish tinged waxy textured glaze extends to the upright footrim, which is slightly outward sloping on the interior. Quantities of kiln grit adhere to edge of the glazed portions of the footrim, which is beveled downward toward the outer edge. The glaze continues onto the narrow base briefly in a couple of areas. Base is slightly convex with the exposed body compact and light brick-red colored. D: 6 3/8 in. (16.2 cm.).

Ming: first half of 17th century - approximately 1643.

Provenance: Hatcher Ming (Hatcher Junk) shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (September 2009 - \$35).

Compare with the bowl illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 100, pl. 108 and pl. 108 b. Refer also to Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume II - Yuan and Ming Dynasty Porcelains*: page 789, Catalogue No. 1530; and Sumitr Pitiphat, *Ceramics from the Thai - Burma Border*, page 183, Plate 276. See also M-350 for another Swatow bowl decorated with the same theme.

**M-398**

**An hua saucer dish covered with evenly applied slightly bluish tinged white glaze. The central medallion delicately incised with a large chrysanthemum spray surrounded by swirling, spiky leaves. Cavetto is plain, and the upright mouthrim edged with a slight application of light brown wash. The underside is encircled by a floral scroll comprised of two lotus blossoms and one chrysanthemum - all joined by undulating stems with spiky leaves. Smooth and lustrous, the glaze ends precisely at the footrim, slightly inward slanting on the exterior and upright on the interior. The unglazed footrim reveals the compact, very fine textured white colored body. Base is convex and carefully glazed.**

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

**Ming: second half of 15th century - circa 1480.**

**Provenance: Belanakan Shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (September 2009 - \$50).**

**Reportedly a total of seven *an hua* dishes were found inside a large storage jar recovered from the Belanakan Shipwreck (this writer examined firsthand three of the dishes).**

**The term *an hua* means secret, hidden or veiled decoration produced by lightly incising the design on the porcelain body before glazing and firing (or by painting in white slip on the porcelain). Used in the Song Dynasty (960 to 1279), it was quite popular in the early Ming Dynasty (1368 to 1644) and later particularly in the Yongzheng period (1723 to 1735) of the Qing Dynasty (1644 to 1911).**

**M-399**

Swatow white glazed cover box with octagonal faceted cover and sides, and with a large underglaze blue crab on the flattened top of the cover. The alertly poised crustacean framed by a spreading aquatic plant below, semicircular elements at the sides, and an oval accent with extended curving lines above - all rendered in underglaze blue. There is no further adornment on the box. The waxy textured bluish tinged white glaze extends down the octagonal faceted sides to the beveled rim of the upright foot, outward sloping on the interior. The edge of the footrim and the rim of both the cover and the lower section of the box are unglazed, with the exposed body compact and very light beige in hue. Interior of both the cover and lower section is glazed. The convex base is also glazed and has considerable kiln grit adhering, concentrated mainly to one side, and with a small amount also adhering to the interior of the foot. This cover box is very solidly potted with the underglaze blue décor brilliant in tone.

D: 3 3/4 in. (9.5 cm.).

Ming: second half of 16th century.

Provenance: Ayutthaya excavations, Thailand - acquired in Bangkok (August 2009 - \$30).

A very similar Swatow cover box is illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 129, pl. 163; and a comparable one in K. Aga-Oglu, *The Williams Collection of Far Eastern Ceramics: Tonnancour Section*, page 80, No. 133. For the other Swatow cover box in the Collection with octagonal sides refer to M-359 (fish, water fowl, and emblem décor).



### M-400

Blue and white hole-bottom saucer dish, the center decorated with a stylized magnolia blossom with scalloped petals edged in white in some areas. A double line border surrounds the central medallion. The steep cavetto is encircled by eight fleuron-tipped abstract leaves joined by an undulating stem. A very faint double line border just under the upright mouthrim. On the underside there is a precisely executed wave and dot border under the mouthrim. A band of radiating plantain leaves with cross-hatched filler, enclosed within single line borders, around the sides. The bluish tinged white glaze ends in an uneven line above the base, which is surrounded by a .6 cm. to a .9 cm. wide unglazed ring. Exposed body is compact and light cream colored. The recessed base without footrim is narrow, convex and glazed. This saucer is much more thinly potted and with a considerably narrower recessed base than normally encountered in the hole-bottom series.

D: 3 7/8 in. (10.0 cm.).

Ming: late 15th century.

Provenance: Cambodia excavations - acquired in Thailand  
(August 2009 - \$30).

Similar hole-bottom saucers are illustrated in K. Aga-Oglu, *The Williams Collection of Far Eastern Ceramics*, No. 19, Right; and Dawn F. Rooney, "The Recessed Base (Hole-Bottom) Saucer," *Arts of Asia*, Volume 12, Number 1, January - February 1982, page 116. Compare also with the very similarly decorated lesser quality hole-bottom examples at M-058 and M-229; and for a complete listing of the extensive assortment of hole-bottom saucer dishes in the Collection refer to M-392.

## M-401

Swatow blue and white small dishes (2 - pair) decorated in a strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue with steeply rounded sides and upright mouthrim. Mouthrim is encircled on the interior by a trellis/diamond diaper border enclosed within a single line border above, and a double line border below. A lake side scene decorates the central medallion, which is surrounded by a single line border. The scene features four boats with birds in flight overhead, a rocky terrace in the foreground, and a craggy mountain and tree in the distance. The steep cavetto is plain.

On the exterior a single line border immediately under the mouthrim, repeated just above the foot. Upright foot with beveled rim and adherent kiln grit is encircled by a single line and slants outward on the interior. Glazed base is markedly convex and nipped in the center (more prominently on dish No. 1). Dishes are covered all over, footrim included, with very light bluish-white waxy textured glaze. Dish No. 2 has two errant splashes of underglaze blue on the underside - one at mid-cavetto and one just above the foot.

D: 3 7/8 in. (9.9 cm.) - No. 1; 3 7/8 in. (9.8 cm.) - No. 2.

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam; from an old Vietnamese collection formed at the time of the shipwreck discovery - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 - \$30).

(Continued)

**M-401 (Continued)**

**Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 27 February 2014.**

**There were no similar dishes in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*; nor were any included in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*. However, the quality and characteristics of these very striking small dishes, along with the timing and circumstances of their original acquisition, are fully supportive of their Binh Thuan shipwreck provenance.**

**This pair of dishes may be compared with the other small blue and white dishes from the Binh Thuan shipwreck at M-355, M-280, M-277 and M-268, along with the small shallow bowls at M-404.**

**(Revised - 3 March 2014)**



## M-402

Swatow polychrome plate decorated in the center with a phoenix painted in green enamel with wings outstretched, amid two large iron-red floral sprays and small green leaf tips. A double line iron-red border surrounds the central medallion. The steep wide cavetto is adorned with four green enamel symbols including a scroll, a lozenge and a fan. The symbols alternate with iron-red squiggly three lined accents. Around the wide flattened rim, which slants slightly upward, is a wide border decorated with four floral spray panels separated by trefoil filler. The floral sprays are painted in iron-red and green enamels; the trefoils rendered in iron-red only. The border is enclosed by iron-red lines.

The waxy textured light grayish-white glaze covers the foot, which is inward sloping on the exterior and slants outward on the interior. The beveled footrim and one side of the base contain considerable quantities of kiln grit. Flat base is partially glazed with the exposed body compact and very light beige colored. The base was inscribed in black ink by the original owner in Han Viet script with "*Tham Thai*" (Three Colors). A small quantity of marine growth adheres to the interior side of the foot.

D: 8 11/16 in. (22.1 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

(Continued)

**M-402 (Continued)**

**Provenance:** Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam; from an old Vietnamese collection formed at the time of the shipwreck discovery - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 - \$50).

**Exhibited:** on temporary display at the Ariyasomvilla Hotel, Bangkok for a presentation to the National Museum Volunteers on South East Asian “Ceramic Reproduction, Repair & Acquisition,” 19 Oct 2010.

Compare with larger polychrome plates with phoenix motif illustrated in Christie’s (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, page 44, lots 320 to 322. Refer also to the polychrome plate from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty’s Ceramics)*, page 110, No. 101.

**(Revised - 23 October 2010)**



**M-403**

Swatow polychrome plate decorated in red, green, and black overglaze enamels (now deteriorated) with a phoenix in the center and floral spray medallions on the cavetto. Erect phoenix standing on one leg is surrounded by various flowering plants, including chrysanthemums and leaf sprays. The central medallion with stylized rock formations at the bottom is encircled by a double line iron-red border. The four floral spray medallions in the cavetto, separated by iron-red cross-hatched diaper, extend to the upright mouthrim.

Underside of the plate is undecorated. Footrim is strongly inward sloping on the exterior and upright on the interior. Unglazed base is convex with the compact body light beige colored and tinged russet in areas. Considerable quantities of kiln grit adhere to the lower portion of the cavetto and the beveled edge of the footrim. A minute trace of marine growth is visible on the base.

**D: 10 1/16 in. (25.6 cm.).**

**Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.**

**Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 - \$30).**

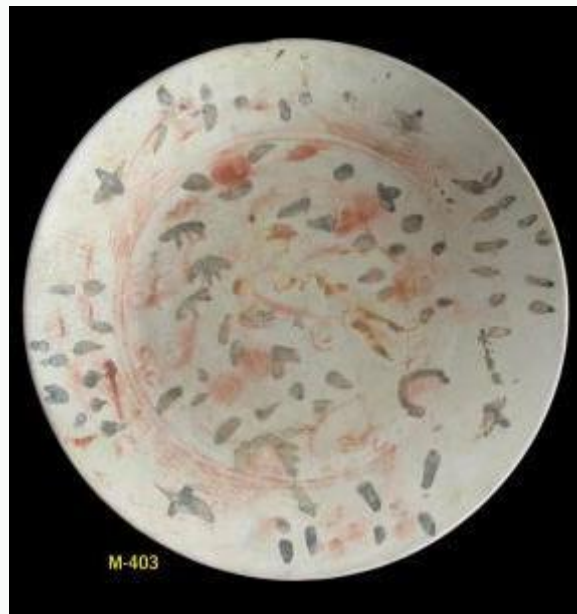
**Compare with larger polychrome plates with phoenix motif illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction***

**(Continued)**

**M-403 (Continued)**

***Catalogue*, page 44, lots 320 to 322. Refer also to the larger polychrome plate from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 110, No. 100.**

**Refer also to the two similarly decorated larger plates from the same shipwreck at M-300.**



#### M-404

Swatow blue and white small shallow bowls (2 - pair) decorated in a strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue with gently rounded sides and upright mouthrim. A languishing duck amidst waterweeds adorns the central medallion, which is encircled by a double line border. The cavetto is decorated with an aquatic scene containing two ducks separated by large spreading lotus sprays emerging from rushes. Mouthrim is encircled on the interior by a double line border, which is repeated on the underside. Also on the exterior, just under the mouthrim, are four equidistantly positioned short horizontal dashes or strokes. The bowls are covered with very light bluish-white waxy textured glaze, which extends to and covers the footrim. Upright foot with beveled edge coated with adherent kiln grit is encircled by a double line border on bowl No. 1, a single line border on bowl No. 2. Glazed base is convex and nipped in the center.

D: 4 3/8 in. (11.3 cm.) - No. 1; D: 4 3/8 in. (11.1 cm.) - No. 2.

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam; from an old Vietnamese collection formed at the time of the shipwreck discovery - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 - \$55).

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 27 February 2014 and 3 July 2014.

(Continued)



**M-404 (Continued)**

There were no similar bowls in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*; nor were any included in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*. However, the quality and characteristics of these small shallow bowls, along with the timing and circumstances of their original acquisition, are fully supportive of their Binh Thuan shipwreck provenance.

It is especially useful to compare these small shallow bowls with the bowls from the same shipwreck at M-306, M-288, and M-260 (No. 1 of 4), which share commonalities with these small bowls particularly the style and subject of the décor (aquatic scene with ducks and lotus) and the quality and nature of the potting and glaze. This pair of small bowls may also be compared with the small blue and white dishes from the Binh Thuan shipwreck at M-401, M-355, M-280, M-277, and M-268.

**(Revised - 9 July 2014)**



## M-405

Swatow blue and white shallow bowls (2 - pair) with gently rounded sides and flared mouthrim encircled by a faint underglaze blue double line border. A landscape scene decorates the interior featuring a large spreading lotus spray emerging from rushes and flanked by small bushes, with three birds in flight overhead and a three peaked mountain in the distance. The underside is plain except for an errant splash of blue on and immediately under the mouthrim of bowl No. 1. The bowls are covered with a light bluish-white waxy textured glaze, which extends to and covers the footrim. Upright foot with beveled edge is coated with adherent kiln grit and slants outward on the interior. Glazed base is convex and nipped in the center.

D: 4 11/16 in. (11.9 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 4 11/16 in. (11.8 cm.) - No. 2.

Ming: early 17th century - approximately 1610 to 1620.

Provenance: Ternate - Tidore shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (December 2009 - \$30).

For a Swatow blue and white plate, also from the Ternate - Tidore shipwreck, refer to M-393.

## M-406

Small Swatow blue and white jarlet, the rounded sides decorated with two ogival-framed medallions: one containing a fisherman steering his boat, and the other medallion with a peacock. The medallions are separated by a diaper ground of overlapping waves or leaf tips. A band of stylized overlapping petals encircles the flattened shoulder, and a double blue line border surrounds the short upright neck. The grayish-white crackled glaze extends to and covers the interior of the jarlet and continues briefly onto portions of the base. Partially glazed base without footrim is markedly concave and scored with concentric striations from the potter's wheel. Exposed body is compact and dark brown in color.

H: 2 1/8 in. (5.3 cm.).

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: Indonesia excavations - acquired in Jakarta  
(December 2009 - \$25).

Compare with the other small Swatow jarlets similarly decorated with medallions separated by a diaper ground of overlapping waves or leaf tips: M-067, M-135, and M-188.

This depiction of a human figure on a Swatow jarlet would appear to be unique; there is no evidence, neither published nor anecdotal, of any other example.

M-407

Blue and white hole-bottom saucer dish decorated in the center with the two standing figures of a scholar carrying a *qin* (Chinese stringed musical instrument) next to an attendant holding a large lotus leaf overhead, and all surrounded by a double line border. A blurred single line border encircles the upright mouthrim, and the cavetto is undecorated. The exterior adorned with four twig forms interrupted by tiny standing scholars alternating with aquatic sprays enclosed within a single line border above and a double line border below. The bluish-white glaze covers the entire dish except for a .7 centimeter wide unglazed ring, with kiln grit adhering, which surrounds the base. The recessed base is glazed, flat, and without footrim. Exposed body is compact, fine grained and light cream colored.

D: 4 3/4 in. (12.1 cm.).

Ming: late 15th century - Hongzhi period (1488 to 1505).

Provenance: Lena Shoal (Busuanga) shipwreck, north Palawan, Philippines - acquired from a dealer in America (February 2010 - \$65).

Compare with the very similar hole-bottom saucer dish at M-Uncataloged - 01 from the Ayutthaya excavations in Thailand. The anthropomorphic motif on this saucer represents an unusual and seldom encountered design.

For a complete listing of the extensive assortment of hole-bottom saucer dishes in the Collection refer to M-392.

## M-408

Longquan light turquoise blue glazed celadon bowl with steep sides and fluidly incised décor. A floral spray, appearing to be peony, surrounded by a triple line border decorates the central medallion. The sides are adorned with two large distinctly rendered lotus blossoms separated by sprawling arabesque form leaf sprays, both upright and pendant. One of the lotus blossoms is carefully detailed with cross hatching, and the other drawn in outline form only. There is a band of continuous keyfret under the upright rim, repeated on the exterior. The glaze on the exterior extends to and covers the footrim and interior side of the high foot. Slightly spreading foot is beveled and slants outward on the interior. Flat base is unglazed except for a daub of glaze applied to the nipped center. Exposed body of this stoutly potted bowl is compact and light gray colored. The light turquoise blue color of this lovely bowl is truly exquisite and can not really be adequately captured in a photograph.

D: 6 1/2 in. (16.5 cm.).

Ming: second half of 15th century - Tianshun period (1457 to 1464) to Chenghua period (1465 to 1487) - Longquan kilns.

Provenance: Tet shipwreck - discovered in Vietnam somewhere between Phu Quoc Island and mainland Cambodia just before Tet in 2009 (lunar New Year - late January 2009) - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$100).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume

(Continued)

**M-408 (Continued)**

VII Number 3, February - May 2014, "Preliminary Report - Tet Shipwreck, Vietnam," illustrated on page 1.

For additional celadon items recovered from the Tet shipwreck refer to the slightly smaller and less elaborately decorated Chinese celadon bowl at M-409 and the Thai celadon bowl at TH-477.

**(REVISED - 22 June 2014)**



### M-409

Longquan light sea green glazed celadon bowl with steep sides and a lightly molded floral spray decorating the central medallion. The sides are plain, with a lightly incised single line border on the exterior just under the upright mouthrim with thickened, rounded edge. The glaze on the exterior extends to and covers the footrim and interior side of the high foot. Slightly contracting foot is beveled and slants outward on the interior. Flat base is unglazed with the exposed body of this stoutly potted bowl compact and light russet colored.

D: 5 13/16 in. (14.8 cm.).

Ming: second half of 15th century - Tianshun period (1457 to 1464) to Chenghua period (1465 to 1487) - Longquan kilns.

Provenance: Tet shipwreck - discovered in Vietnam somewhere between Phu Quoc Island and mainland Cambodia just before Tet in 2009 (lunar New Year - late January 2009) - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 - \$40).

For additional celadon items recovered from the Tet shipwreck refer to the slightly larger and more elaborately decorated Chinese celadon bowl at M-408 and the Thai celadon bowl at TH-477.

## M-410

Blue and white globular shaped jarlets (2 - pair) decorated around the body with a lotus scroll consisting of three blossoms and spiky leaves. A band of scallops at the base of the short, upright neck, which is encircled by two underglaze blue rings. The underglaze blue is rather heavily applied under a bluish tinged glaze. The glaze also lightly covers the interior and clearly reveals the horizontal join where the two sections of the jarlets were luted together. The glaze ends at or just above the base which is encircled by a double line border, and the border is repeated above. The unglazed concave base without footrim exposes the compact cream colored body.

H: 2 1/8 in. (5.4 cm.) - No. 1;

H: 2 1/8 in. (5.3 cm.) - No. 2.

Ming: second half of 15th century - Tianshun period (1457 to 1464) to Chenghua period (1465 to 1487).

Provenance: Tet shipwreck - discovered in Vietnam somewhere between Phu Quoc Island and mainland Cambodia just before Tet in 2009 (lunar New Year - late January 2009) - acquired in Saigon (June 2010 - \$145).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume VII Number 3, February - May 2014, "Preliminary Report - Tet Shipwreck, Vietnam," illustrated on page 2.

For the illustrations of similar jarlets refer to the Vancouver Society

(Continued)



**M-410 (Continued)**

for Asian Art, *The Talking Jars*, No. M116 (incorrectly dated as early 14th century); and Columbus Museum of Art, *Shadow of the Dragon - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 141 and No. 142. Compare also with M-066, M-187 and M-070 (the latter a similarly decorated later example of the 16th century); and with M-186 a white jarlet incised with a similar decorative motif. Blue and white wares from the Tet shipwreck consist of the following: jarlets - M-410 (2 of 2) and M-416; bowls - M-411, M-414 and M-415; and the dish at M-412.

**(REVISED - 22 June 2014)**



**M-411**

Blue and white bowl decorated on the sides with aquatic plants including lotus, waterweeds and rushes emerging from stylized waves. The sharply everted mouthrim is encircled by a double line border on the interior. Central medallion is decorated with a stylized vajra symbol surrounded by a double line border. The cavetto is steep and unadorned. Bluish-tinged white glaze extends to the beveled footrim, with areas of adherent kiln grit on the exterior and interior of the foot. The foot is very slightly inward sloping on the exterior and upright on the interior with deep-set, flat, unglazed and narrow base. Exposed body is compact and cream colored.

D: 3 7/8 in. (9.8 cm.).

Ming: second half of 15th century - Tianshun period (1457 to 1464) to Chenghua period (1465 to 1487).

Provenance: Tet shipwreck - discovered in Vietnam somewhere between Phu Quoc Island and mainland Cambodia just before Tet in 2009 (lunar New Year - late January 2009) - acquired in Saigon (June 2010 - \$30).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume VII Number 3, February - May 2014, "Preliminary Report - Tet Shipwreck, Vietnam," illustrated on page 2.

Compare with bowl at M-242 with a similar motif on the exterior and Tibetan lanca characters in the interior recovered from the Lena

(Continued)

**M-411 (Continued)**

Shoal shipwreck in the Philippines and dated to the late 15th century - Hongzhi period (1488 to 1505). Blue and white wares from the Tet shipwreck consist of the following: jarlets - M-410 (2 of 2) and M-416; bowls - M-411, M-414 and M-415; and the dish at M-412.

**(REVISED - 22 June 2014)**



**M-412**

Blue and white dish decorated in the center with two boys frolicking in a garden setting with overhanging branches above and shrubs emerging from rockwork below. To the left a fence with end post and the entire scene enclosed within a double line border. The steep cavetto is plain, and a double line border accents the narrow flattened mouthrim. On the underside a lotus scroll consisting of four cursively rendered blossoms, leaves and stems. The lotus scroll is enclosed within a double line border above and a single line border below. The inward slanting foot is encircled by a double blue line border, is vertical on the interior and has traces of adherent kiln grit at the unglazed beveled edge. Lightly glazed base of the dish is convex with the exposed body fine grained and cream colored. Slight traces of marine encrustation on the sides of the exterior.

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

Ming: second half of 15th century - Tianshun period (1457 to 1464) to Chenghua period (1465 to 1487).

Provenance: Tet shipwreck - discovered in Vietnam somewhere between Phu Quoc Island and mainland Cambodia just before Tet in 2009 (lunar New Year - late January 2009) - acquired in Saigon (June 2010 - \$120).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume VII Number 3, February - May 2014, "Preliminary Report - Tet Shipwreck, Vietnam," illustrated on page 2.

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**M-412 (Continued)**

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 28 November 2013.

A dish very similarly decorated in the center and on the underside is illustrated in Larry Gotuaco, Rita C. Tan and Allison Diem, *Chinese and Vietnamese Blue and White Wares Found in the Philippines*, page 140, Pl. M29; and another, not previously published, is in the collection of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University (Acquisition Number BU 8689/55) - included in photo M-345 & M-412 (Reference - SEACM, Bangkok University). Compare also with the dish very similarly decorated in the center and on the underside at M-345 from an unidentified Philippines shipwreck reportedly located in the Sulu Sea off of Mindanao and dated to the late 15th century - Hongzhi period (1488 to 1505).

**(REVISED - 22 June 2014)**



**M-412 (Interior Center)**

### M-413

Swatow blue and white dishes (2 - pair) decorated in the central medallion with a conch with ribboned streamers encircled by a double line border, repeated at the upright mouthrim (single line on dish No. 2). A band of lappets filled with blue wash surrounds the central medallion. The steeply rounded high sides adorned with four equidistantly positioned ribbon tied flutes of Han Xiangzi, one of the Eight Immortals. On the exterior four leaf shaped accents just under the mouthrim, which is encircled by a double line border, a single line border around the foot. The dishes are covered with bluish-white waxy textured glaze extending to the vertical foot, slightly outward slanting on the interior, and continuing onto the convex base. Considerable quantities of kiln grit adhere to the footrim and base, especially on dish No. 2. Slight marine encrustation on the underside and foot of dish no. 1.

D: 4 1/2 in. (11.6 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 4 1/2 in. (11.4 cm.) - No. 2.

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (June 2010 - \$40).

Compare with the corresponding dish illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue, 1 March 2004*, page 17, lot 12. Only one lot of two dishes in this series (both

(Continued)

### M-413 (Continued)

with some chips and cracks) was included in the auction: lot 12 with a pre-sale estimate of A\$ 200 to 400 (US\$ 150 to 300) and a realized price of A\$ 763 (US\$ 580). Refer to M-355 for another dish in this series also from the Binh Thuan shipwreck.

### Eight Immortals

In Chinese mythology the Eight Immortals represent separately the different conditions and walks of life such as such as wealth, poverty, the old, youth, male, female, the noble, and the humble Chinese. Of Daoist origin, as immortals, they collectively represent long life; and they are believed to know the secrets of nature. The characteristic qualities of each Immortal are represented by an attribute or talisman associated with a specific meaning that can give life or destroy evil. Representations of the Eight Immortals occur as a decorative motif in the wide variety of media including paintings, embroidery, ivory, bronze, and ceramics.

Han Xiangzi was one of the Eight Immortals, and considered by some the zero gravity God. He was a highly-educated philosopher who fell out of a peach tree - upwards, in contravention of gravitational law. As luck would have it, the peach tree just happened to be sacred. Could it have been the blessed Peach Tree of Immortality, which bears fruit once every 3,000 years? Grabbing at a sacred branch bestowed immediate immortality to Han Xiangzi. As one of the Eight Immortals he was renowned for playing his flute and making the most profound observations. He is also the patron of the middle classes.

**M-414**

Blue and white bowl decorated on the sides with aquatic plants including lotus, waterweeds and rushes emerging from stylized waves, and all enclosed within a double line border below and a single line border above. The sharply everted mouthrim is encircled by a single line border on the interior. Central medallion is decorated with a Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* character surrounded by a double line border. The cavetto is steep and unadorned. Bluish-tinged white glaze extends to the beveled footrim, with very slight traces of adherent kiln grit on the exterior of the foot. The foot is very slightly inward sloping on the exterior and upright on the interior with rather deep-set, nominally convex, narrow and unglazed base. Exposed body is fine grained and cream colored.

D: 3 11/16 in. (9.3 cm.).

Ming: second half of 15th century - Tianshun period (1457 to 1464) to Chenghua period (1465 to 1487).

Provenance: Tet shipwreck - discovered in Vietnam somewhere between Phu Quoc Island and mainland Cambodia just before Tet in 2009 (lunar New Year - late January 2009) - acquired in Saigon (June 2010 - \$20).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume X, Number 1, June - September 2016, "Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* Characters – Chinese Porcelain," illustrated on page 6.

(Continued)



**M-414 (Continued)**

Compare with bowl at M-242 with a similar motif on the exterior and Tibetan lanca characters in the interior, which was recovered from the Lena Shoal shipwreck in the Philippines and dated to the late 15th century - Hongzhi period (1488 to 1505). Blue and white wares from the Tet shipwreck are the following: jarlets - M-410 (2 of 2) and M-416; bowls - M-411, M-414 and M-415; and the dish at M-412.



**(REVISED - 6 January 2017)**

**M- 415**

Blue and white bowl decorated on the exterior with a precise rendition of the “three friends of winter” motif: pine, bamboo and prunus, and all enclosed within a double line border below and a single line border above. The sharply everted mouthrim is encircled by a single line border on the interior. Central medallion is adorned with the Chinese character *fu* (福 - good fortune) framed by a double line border. The cavetto is steep and unadorned. Bluish-tinged white glaze extends to the beveled footrim, with very slight traces of kiln grit on the exterior of the foot. The foot is very slightly inward sloping on the exterior and upright on the interior with deep-set, unglazed, convex and narrow base. Exposed body fine grained and cream colored.

D: 3 3/8 in. (8.5 cm.).

Ming: second half of 15th century - Tianshun period (1457 to 1464) to Chenghua period (1465 to 1487).

Provenance: Tet shipwreck - discovered in Vietnam somewhere between Phu Quoc Island and mainland Cambodia just before Tet in 2009 (lunar New Year - late January 2009) - acquired in Saigon (June 2010 - \$25).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume VII Number 3, February - May 2014, “Preliminary Report - Tet Shipwreck, Vietnam,” illustrated on page 2.

(Continued)

### M-415 (Continued)

A very similar bowl from the Belanakan shipwreck in Indonesia and dated 1470 to 1480 is illustrated in Roxanna Brown, *The Ming Gap and Shipwreck Ceramics in Southeast Asia: Towards a Chronology of Thai Trade Ware*, page 144, Plate 60 - No. 10. The three friends of winter motif may also be seen on saucer dishes illustrated by A. Frank, *Chinese Blue and White*, color plate 1; and H. Garner, *Oriental Blue & White*, plates 32A and 32B; and on a bowl illustrated in Bi Keguan, *Chinese Folk Painting on Porcelain*, Fig. 125. Compare also with the bowls at M-057 and M-223 (from the South Sulawesi excavations, Indonesia) both with the “Three Friends of Winter” motif on the exterior and of similar date. Blue and white wares from the Tet shipwreck include the following: jarlets - M-410 and M-416; bowls - M-411, M-414, M-415 and M-418; and the dish at M-412.

### **THREE FRIENDS OF WINTER**

The “three friends of winter” motif - pine, bamboo and prunus - was quite popular on blue and white ceramics during the Ming dynasty. The combination signifies the hardiness of the pine, the strength of the bamboo, and the regenerating life force in the early blooming prunus. The “three friends of winter” motif appears on the following 18 Ming porcelains (M-002 to M-480):

M-002 - central medallion of a bowl

M-027 - interior of a stemcup

M-057 - exterior of a bowl

M-074 - interior of a large Swatow polychrome plate

M-108 - interior and exterior of a pair of bowls

M-125 - interior and exterior of a bowl

M-147 - central medallion of a dish

M-205 - central medallion of a dish

M-223 - exterior of a bowl

M-244 - interior of a large blue and white plate

M-386 - exterior of a pair of bowls

M-415 - exterior of a small bowl

M-427 - exterior of a small bowl

M-432 - exterior of bowl No. 3

M-480 - sides of a pair of jarlets (REVISED - 22 June 2014 & 21 July 2015)

**M- 416**

Blue and white compressed globular shaped jarlet decorated around the body with two spreading peach sprays with pointy leaves and heavily accented fruit - all enclosed within double line borders. The underglaze blue is heavily applied under a bluish tinged prominently crackled glaze. Neck is short and upright with the mouth rather narrow. Glaze also covers the interior and clearly reveals the horizontal join where the two sections of the jarlet were luted together. The glaze ends in an uneven line just above the base. Concave base without footrim is unglazed and exposes the compact cream colored body.

H: 2 3/16 in. (5.5 cm.).

Ming: second half of 15th century - Tianshun period (1457 to 1464) to Chenghua period (1465 to 1487).

Provenance: Tet shipwreck - discovered in Vietnam somewhere between Phu Quoc Island and mainland Cambodia just before Tet in 2009 (lunar New Year - late January 2009) - acquired in Saigon (June 2010 - \$50).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume VII Number 3, February - May 2014, "Preliminary Report - Tet Shipwreck, Vietnam," illustrated on page 2.

Blue and white wares from the Tet shipwreck include the following: jarlets - M-410 (2 of 2) and M-416; bowls - M-411, M-414 and M-415; and the dish at M-412. **(REVISED - 22 June 2014)**

### M-417

Blue and white bowl decorated on the sides with two peach sprays with sprawling leafy branches enclosed within single line borders - all rendered in a vibrant tone of underglaze blue. The sharply everted mouthrim is encircled by a double line border on the interior. Central medallion decorated with a floral spray surrounded by a double line border. The cavetto is steep and unadorned. A double line border encircles the foot. Bluish-tinged white glaze extends to the beveled footrim, with areas of adherent kiln grit on the exterior and interior of the foot. The foot is very slightly inward sloping on the exterior and upright on the interior with rather deep-set, flat, glazed and narrow base. Exposed body is compact and cream colored.

D: 3 3/4 in. (9.5 cm.).

Ming: second half of 15th century - Tianshun period (1457 to 1464) to Chenghua period (1465 to 1487).

Provenance: Tet shipwreck - discovered in Vietnam somewhere between Phu Quoc Island and mainland Cambodia just before Tet in 2009 (lunar New Year - late January 2009) - acquired in Saigon (November 2010 - \$30).

Blue and white wares from the Tet shipwreck consist of the following: jarlets - M-410 (2 of 2) and M-416; bowls - M-411, M-414, M-415, M-417 and M-418; and the dish at M-412.

**M-418**

Blue and white bowl decorated on the sides with aquatic plants including lotus, waterweeds and rushes emerging from stylized waves, and all enclosed within a double line border below and a single line border above. The sharply everted mouthrim is encircled by a single line border on the interior. Central medallion is decorated with a Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* character surrounded by a double line border. The cavetto is steep and unadorned. Bluish-tinged white glaze extends to the beveled footrim. The foot is very slightly inward sloping on the exterior and upright on the interior with rather deep-set, nominally convex, narrow and lightly glazed base. Exposed body is fine grained and cream colored.

D: 3 5/8 in. (9.2 cm.).

Ming: second half of 15th century - Tianshun period (1457 to 1464) to Chenghua period (1465 to 1487).

Provenance: Tet shipwreck - discovered in Vietnam somewhere between Phu Quoc Island and mainland Cambodia just before Tet in 2009 (lunar New Year - late January 2009) - acquired in Saigon (November 2010 - \$25).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume VII Number 3, February - May 2014, "Preliminary Report - Tet Shipwreck, Vietnam," illustrated on page 2; and *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume X, Number 1, June - September 2016, "Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* Characters - Chinese Porcelain," illustrated on page 6. (Continued)

## M-418 (Continued)

Compare with bowl at M-242 with a similar motif on the exterior and Tibetan *lanca* characters in the interior, which was recovered from the Lena Shoal shipwreck in the Philippines and dated to the late 15th century - Hongzhi period (1488 to 1505). Blue and white wares from the Tet shipwreck are the following: jarlets - M-410 (2 of 2) and M-416; bowls - M-411, M-414, M-415, M-417 and M-418; and the dish at M-412 (M-414 forms a pair with this bowl - M-418).



**(REVISED - 22 June 2014 and 6 January 2017)**

A summary on the use of Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* characters on Chinese porcelain of the the Ming and Qing dynasties follows below, along with a list of those porcelains represented in the Collection.

(Continued)

### **TIBETAN SANSKRIT LANCA CHARACTERS**

Sanskrit, a liturgical language used in Hinduism and Buddhism, appears on a limited number of Chinese porcelains produced for over three centuries and more during the Ming and Qing dynasties. Sanskrit *Lanca* script is used in Tibet and Nepal for Buddhist prayers and religious texts, and most of the character groups found on the ceramics represent mantras or invocations taken from one of the sutra texts. This type of mantra or prayer-poem was chanted repeatedly as the sound vibration was believed to have calming and transformational powers. Single *Lanca* characters also appear on the porcelains and typically represent one of the Buddhas or bodhisattvas.

Porcelains featuring the stylized writing system of Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* script were intended either for religious rituals at the Ming and Qing courts or as a gift to a Tibetan Lama, Mongolian emir, or other personage of high status. Both the shape (predominately stem cup or stem bowl, butter-lamp form cups, small wine or lustral cup, dish, monk's cap ewer) and any accompanying Buddhist decorative motifs (including the eight Buddhist auspicious objects – wheel of the law, conch shell, parasol/umbrella, canopy/victory banner, lotus, jar, fish and endless knot; as well as *vajra* motifs - thunderbolt like object and emblem of the indestructible nature and divine force of Buddha's doctrine) were indicative of special use in religious ritual or as a gift for a Tibetan or Mongolian aristocrat. It has also been suggested that when a Chinese prince or princess married a person of Tibetan nobility, these pieces were used at the wedding ceremony.

Yuan dynasty (1271 to 1368) rulers maintained a close relationship with Tibet mainly for military and political reasons. The early Ming emperors, especially Yongle and Xuande, continued the close relationship, and the practice of using Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* script as a decoration on porcelains started in the Yongle period. Emperor Yongle (1402 to 1424) and subsequent emperors up until the emperor Hongzhi (1488 to 1505) were Buddhist and symbols of Buddhism, including Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* script, were popular during their reigns. Use of the script became widely popular during

(Continued)



## **Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* Characters (Continued)**

the reign of the Chenghua emperor (1465 to 1487) as evidenced by the considerable quantities of imperial porcelain with Buddhist mantras and Tibetan script produced during his reign

The Jiajing emperor (1522 to 1566), who was a devout follower of Taoism and attempted to suppress Buddhism, ceased relations with Tibet, but they were restored in the early Qing dynasty. The Kangxi emperor (1662 to 1722) was a devout follower of Tibetan Buddhism and the succeeding emperors, Yongzheng and Qianlong, continued this tradition. Tibet was gradually conquered by the military power of the Qing government, but Qing emperors remained upholders of Tibetan Buddhism. Documented examples of the continued later use of Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* script include plates with four tiers of stylized Sanskrit *om* (sacred symbol) characters on the cavetto, which were recovered from the Diana Cargo shipwreck in Malaysia dated to 1817 of Jiaqing period (1796 to 1820); and plates decorated in the central medallion with a large Sanskrit character for *om* (sacred syllable), along with three tiers of a stylized version of the same character decorating the cavetto, which were recovered from the Desaru shipwreck, also found in Malaysia and dated to 1830 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Porcelains with Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* script, dated mid 15th century to 1830, are represented in the Collection by following (11):

**M-177** - *lianci* (lotus pod) shaped blue and white bowl, the sides decorated with serrated edge upright plantain leaves and a Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* inscribed between two of the leaves (a feature believed to be unique in this series of bowls). D: 14.1 cm. Ming: 16th century. Acquired in Taipei (May 1993 - \$50).

**M-232** - hole-bottom saucer dish, the center decorated with four large Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* characters encircled by a double ring of 12 and 18 repetitive *Lanca* characters of simplified version for *om* (sacred syllable). The underside is decorated with another double ring of the same *Lanca* characters as the interior, but consisting of an equal number of characters (29) in each ring. D: 9.6 cm. Ming: 15th century. Acquired in Singapore (November 1993 - \$85).

(Continued)

## Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* Characters (Continued)

**M-242** - blue and white *lianci* (lotus pod) shaped bowl, the central medallion decorated with six radiating lotus panels enclosing distinct Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* characters, and the cavetto also decorated with the same six *Lanca* characters resting atop lotus blossoms.

D: 14.6 cm. Ming: late 15th century - Hongzhi period (1488 to 1505). From the Lena Shoal (Busuanga) shipwreck in north Palawan, Philippines, and acquired in Manila (April 1997 - \$191).

**M-245** - hole-bottom saucer dish, the center with two Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* characters encircled by ten repetitive smaller *Lanca* characters of simplified version for *om* (sacred syllable). Decorated on the underside with a double ring of the same *Lanca om* characters - 26 characters in the upper band and 23 characters in the lower band. D: 10.1 cm. Ming: early 16th century. From the Philippines excavations, and acquired in Manila (April 1997 - \$31).

**M-373** - small bowl decorated on the sides in underglaze blue with three tiers of repetitive Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* characters of simplified version for *om* (sacred syllable). D: 9.5 cm. Ming: late 15th to early 16th century. From the Jolo (Gujangan) shipwreck, Jolo, Sulu marine excavations, Philippines; and acquired in Manila (November 2008 - \$40).

**M-414** - blue and white bowl, central medallion is decorated with a Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* character surrounded by a double line border. D: 9.3 cm. Ming: second half of 15th century - Tianshun period (1457 to 1464) to Chenghua period (1465 to 1487). From the Tet shipwreck - discovered in Vietnam somewhere between Phu Quoc Island and mainland Cambodia just before Tet in 2009 (lunar New Year - late January 2009), and acquired in Saigon (June 2010 - \$20).

**M-418** - blue and white bowl, central medallion is decorated with a Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* character surrounded by a double line border. D: 9.2 cm. Ming: second half of 15th century - Tianshun period (1457 to 1464) to Chenghua period (1465 to 1487). From the Tet shipwreck - discovered in Vietnam somewhere between Phu Quoc Island and mainland Cambodia just before Tet in 2009 (lunar New Year - late January 2009), and acquired in Saigon (November 2010 - \$25).

(Continued)

## **Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* Characters (Continued)**

**C-042** - blue and white plate (forms a pair with C-145) decorated in the central medallion with the Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* character for *om* (sacred syllable) encircled by a double line border. Three tiers of a stylized version of the same *Lanca* character decorate the cavetto. D: 18.8 cm. Qing: Daoguang period (1821 to 1850) - circa 1830. From the Desaru shipwreck in Malaysia, and acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (December 2007 - \$182).

**C-088** - blue and white plate (forms a pair with C-092) decorated on the cavetto with four tiers of stylized Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca om* (sacred symbol) characters. D: 27.5 cm. Qing: 1817 of Jiaqing period (1796 to 1820). From the Diana Cargo shipwreck in Malaysia, and acquired from a dealer in London (November 2008 - \$250).

**C-092** - blue and white plate (forms a pair with C-088) decorated on the cavetto with four tiers of stylized Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca om* (sacred symbol) characters. D: 27.6 cm. Qing: 1817 of Jiaqing period (1796 to 1820). From the Diana Cargo shipwreck in Malaysia, and acquired from a dealer in London (January 2009 - \$157).

**C-145** - blue and white plate (forms a pair with C-042) decorated in the central medallion with the Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* character for *om* (sacred syllable) encircled by a double line border. Three tiers of a stylized version of the same *Lanca* character decorate the cavetto. D: 18.9 cm. Qing: Daoguang period (1821 to 1850) - circa 1830. From the Desaru shipwreck in Malaysia, and acquired from a dealer in America (January 2011 - \$67).

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(Continued)

## Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* Characters (Continued)

Hajni Elias, 'Chinese 'Monk's Cap' Ewers: A Story of Religious, Political and Cultural Relations,' *Arts of Asia*, vol. 43, no. 2, March-April, 2013, pp. 100-109.

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The three tiers of repetitive Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* characters of simplified version for *om* (sacred syllable) in the small bowl above (M-373) can be read like a prayer wheel; as the bowl is rotated, the prayer is released.

**M-419**

Small elongated globular shaped brush washer covered with light olive green celadon glaze on the bulbous sides and flattened top. Top is slightly concave with the narrow mouth surrounded by an upward projecting rolled rim. The finely crackled glaze ends in an uneven line just above the foot, with one glaze run continuing lower. Upright foot is square cut at the rim and outward slanting on the interior. Nominally convex base is unglazed with compact cream-colored body. The interior is also unglazed.

D: 2 1/2 in. (6.4 cm.);

H: 2 3/16 in. (5.7 cm.).

Ming: second half of 15th century - Tianshun period (1457 to 1464) to Chenghua period (1465 to 1487).

Provenance: Tet shipwreck - discovered in Vietnam somewhere between Phu Quoc Island and mainland Cambodia just before Tet in 2009 (lunar New Year - late January 2009) - acquired in Saigon (November 2010 - \$22).

Refer to S-072 for a *yingqing* brush washer dated to the 11th to 12th century of the Northern Song period (960 to 1127) from the Mandalika shipwreck in Indonesia.

**M-420**

Swatow large brown glazed jar ovoid shaped with the slender neck spreading slightly to the flared, thickened mouthrim. The dark brown glaze, mottled to lighter tones in areas, ends in a fairly even line just above the foot. Low foot is severely beveled; unglazed base is slightly convex with compact beige colored body scored with concentric striations from the potter's wheel. The base is inscribed in black ink with four Chinese characters signifying "forty-two pieces." There are traces of marine encrustation under the flared mouthrim.

H: 5 7/8 in. (15.0 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century (possibly produced in Guangdong Province kilns, South China).

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2010 – received as a gift from Nguyen Van Hoa).

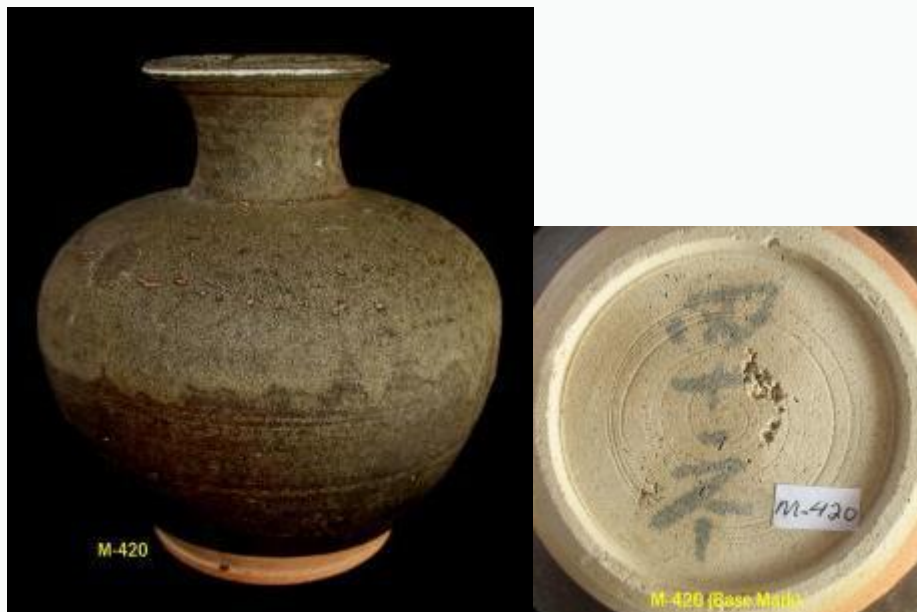
Compare with the corresponding brown glazed jars illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, page 27, lots 129 to 134. Refer also to the brown glazed jar in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 137, No. 144. See M-304 for a pair of smaller jars in this series from the Binh Thuan shipwreck.

Chinese character black ink inscriptions on Binh Thuan shipwreck

(Continued)

M-420 (Continued)

ceramics are very unusual and when encountered normally confined to one or two characters. A four character inscription, as seen on this pot, is extremely rare. It has been suggested that the inscription “forty-two pieces” may indicate the completion of a special production order. This is, of course, conjecture and only one of many possible explanations.



## M-421

Swatow blue and white bowls (2 - pair) decorated around the sides with two phoenix separated by peony sprays, and all enclosed within single line borders. Mouthrim is flared and adorned with a dissolved trellis/diamond diaper border on the interior. The central medallion is inscribed with an underglaze blue stylized Chinese character representing *shuāngxǐ* (Double Happiness). A double line accent encircles the otherwise plain interior sides at the mid-way point. A double line border also surrounds the upright foot, which is outward sloping on the interior. The bluish tinged milky white glaze covers the footrim and continues onto the base. Convex glazed base is nipped with the body where exposed fine grained and cream colored. Kiln grit adheres to the footrim of both relatively lightly potted bowls and to the center of the base of bowl No. 1 as well.

D: 4 3/8 in. (11.2 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 4 1/2 in. (11.4 cm.) - No. 2.

Ming: early 17th century.

Provenance: Vietnam unidentified shipwreck No. 2 - recovered from an unidentified wrecksite in Vietnam (no further specific information available) - acquired in Saigon (November 2010 - \$47).

Refer to M-315 for a similar Swatow phoenix bowl from the Cambodia excavations with the underglaze blue Chinese character *kui* (first or superior/charging ahead of others) inscribed on the central medallion and to M-358 for a larger Swatow blue and white bowl with two phoenix and also from the Cambodia excavations.



**M-422**

Blue and white base fragment medallion adorned with a dynamically rendered galloping qilin in the central medallion. The fabulous beast is surrounded by erupting flames and swirling cloud forms - all encircled by a double line border. At the everted mouthrim a wide band of continuous keyfret enclosed within single line borders. The steep cavetto is plain. On the underside a six blossom lotus scroll meander joined by an undulating stem with spiky leaves and enclosed within double line borders. The undercut foot is encircled by a single line, and is sharply inward sloping on both the exterior and interior. Exposed body at the unglazed footrim is compact and cream colored. Convex base is glazed. The fragment, which includes a considerable portion of the mouthrim of the dish, is decorated in a strong and vibrant tone of blue under a crackled glaze.

D: 4 7/8 in. (12.5 cm.).

Ming: 15th century - circa 1480 or earlier.

Provenance: Belanakan Shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (December 2010 - \$20).

This base fragment medallion with possible attribution to earlier in the 15th century (prior to 1480) may actually antedate the Belanakan Shipwreck main cargo. The presence of heirloom or antique ceramics in a ship's cargo, as in the case of this qilin dish, has been encountered in a number of other instances: the Sinan shipwreck found off of South Korea (dated to the 14th century - also included 12th century Korean ceramics [3] in its cargo), the Brunei shipwreck (dated to the late 15th to early 16th century also included 2 Yuan ceramics - a gourd shaped ewer and a small blue and white jar), the Pandanan shipwreck discovered in the Philippines (dated to the mid 15th century - also contained 4 Yuan ceramics, which included a couple of small yingqing gourd shaped ewers), and the Tet shipwreck in Vietnam (dated to the second half of 15th century also included a Yuan blue and white jarlet in its cargo).

**M-423**

Swatow blue and white cover box of flattened globular form decorated overall with chrysanthemum blossoms reserved in white on a blue ground. The blossoms are joined by scrolling leafy stems similarly reserved in white on the vivid underglaze blue ground. Cover is slightly domed and the sides of the lower section are high and steep. The interior of both the cover and lower section is glazed. The beveled footrim and the rim of both the cover and the lower section of the box are unglazed. Body where exposed is compact and light grayish colored. Low foot is wedge shaped, and the convex glazed base contains an underglaze blue base mark in the form of a large "X" with arabesque-like streamers.

D: 2 13/16 in. (7.1 cm.).

Ming: second half of 16th century.

Provenance: Indonesia excavations - acquired in Jakarta (December 2010 - \$55).

For a similar cover box (without base mark) refer to Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines - 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th - 17th Century*, page 136, Pl. 129; and also to Honda and Shimazu, *Vietnamese and Chinese Ceramics Used in the Japanese Tea Ceremony*, page 151, Plate 139. Compare as well with another similar cover box collected in the Southern Celebes and illustrated in Sotheby's (London), *Catalogue of Early Chinese and South-East Asian Ceramics*, 28 May 1974, Plate II, lot 71.

(Continued)

M-423 (Continued)

It is extremely unusual to encounter a Swatow specimen with an underglaze blue base mark. In this Collection, for example, out of a total of approximately 350 Swatow items (as of this writing) less than half a dozen are so marked.



Study collection shards (69) from Banten excavations consisting of Swatow (Zhangzhou) ware shards (37), Jingdezhen shards (26), and shards from other kiln sites (6). There are 35 Swatow ware shards with underglaze blue décor - No. 1 to No. 35; and 2 Swatow shards with white glaze in relief on a brown ground - No. 51 and No. 58.

The 26 Jingdezhen ware shards are comprised of the following: 16 Jingdezhen shards with underglaze blue décor - starting at No. 36 and ending at No. 63; 2 shards in underglaze blue along with molded decor - No. 50 and No. 60; 5 shards in underglaze blue along with overglaze enamel decor - No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 55 and No. 56; 1 shard with molded trellis ground and red, green, and yellow floral elements - No. 48; 1 monochrome blue shard - No. 49; and 1 shard with white glazed blossoms and green stems in slight relief on a brown ground - No. 59. Also included among these Jingdezhen wares are 5 shards with underglaze blue base marks: 2 shards with a four character commendation mark within a double circle - No. 55 and No. 56; 1 shard with a five character commendation mark within a double circle - No. 57; and 2 shards with only a double circle - No. 54 and No. 59.

Included as well are 6 shards from other kiln sites - No. 64 to No. 69. These shards are all from South China kilns with the exception of the unglazed earthenware jarlet rim, No. 67, which may be of Indonesian origin. These other shards include No. 64 - a large loop handle with a modeled fantastic beast head glazed dark brown, which is from the

(Continued)

**M-424 (Continued)**

Shiwan kilns, Guangdong Province, or the Quanzhou kilns in Fujian Province; No. 66 - the portion of the side of a stoneware Tradescant storage jar with flowerhead and large spreading leaves glazed yellow and green and molded in relief, which is from an unidentified South China kiln; and No. 68 - the blue and white base medallion with a floral spray, which is from the Dehua kilns in Fujian Province.

On the Swatow (Zhangzhou) shards the biscuit at the fractures and unglazed portions ranges from compact in texture to semi-coarse, and from light grayish to light beige in color, sometimes with russet tingeing as on shards No. 22 and No. 23. The tone of the underglaze blue similarly varies considerably from grayish blue to a vibrant dark blue, often with mottling as on shards No. 15 and No. 21. The shards of the bowl bases are typically unglazed, the plate base shards glazed. Unglazed stacking rings are sometimes found on the interior of the bowls as on shard No. 27 and in dishes as on shard No. 30. Décor is confined to underglaze blue with the exception of the shards with white glaze in relief on a brown ground at No. 51 and No. 58.

In contrast, the Jingdezhen ware shards show much greater consistency in terms of fine grained creamed colored biscuit and underglaze blue of strong and vibrant tone. The bases are invariably glazed, sometimes with the addition of underglaze blue base marks as on shards No. 55 to No. 57. The range of décor is considerably more extensive including underglaze blue, monochrome blue, overglaze polychrome enamels, molding, and combinations thereof.

(Continued)

**M-424 (Continued)**

The matrices which follow (Matrix 1 to Matrix 5) describe each shard in terms of kiln site, form, type of shard, motif, décor, base mark, and Diameter (D) / Height (H) / Length (L) of each individual shard. A summary of the motifs and forms of the Swatow (Zhangzhou) underglaze blue shards is also provided in Matrix 6 and Matrix 7.

Dating: late 16th century Ming - Wanli period (1572 to 1620); except for the Dehua shard, No. 68 - datable to second half of 17th century.

Provenance: Banten, West Java excavations, Indonesia - acquired in Banten in December 2010 in company with a prominent local researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (December 2010 - \$25).

**Banten** is located on the northwest coast of Java approximately 80 kilometers from Jakarta. During the 16th and early 17th century the spice trade port of Banten was a major gateway to the island of Java, an important maritime capital, and one of the most powerful Islamic sultanates in Java. Banten thrived during this period as a trading center and port. Traders came to Banten from China, India, Turkey, Britain, Portugal and the Netherlands. They came to exchange pepper and other spices, Chinese ceramics, silk, gold, and jewelry. These commodities and other Asian goods were especially attractive to the European merchants. Banten at this time was a pioneer in international trade, rivaling European centers in size and importance.

(Continued)

## M-424 (Continued)

Banten shards are represented in the Collection by M-424 (Nos. 1 to 69), M-433 (Nos. 1 to 46), M-507 (Nos. 1 to 14), M-508 (Nos. 1 to 15), and M-509 (Nos. 1 to 7).

Matrices (1 to 7) and References (various) follow below.

### LIST OF MATRICES

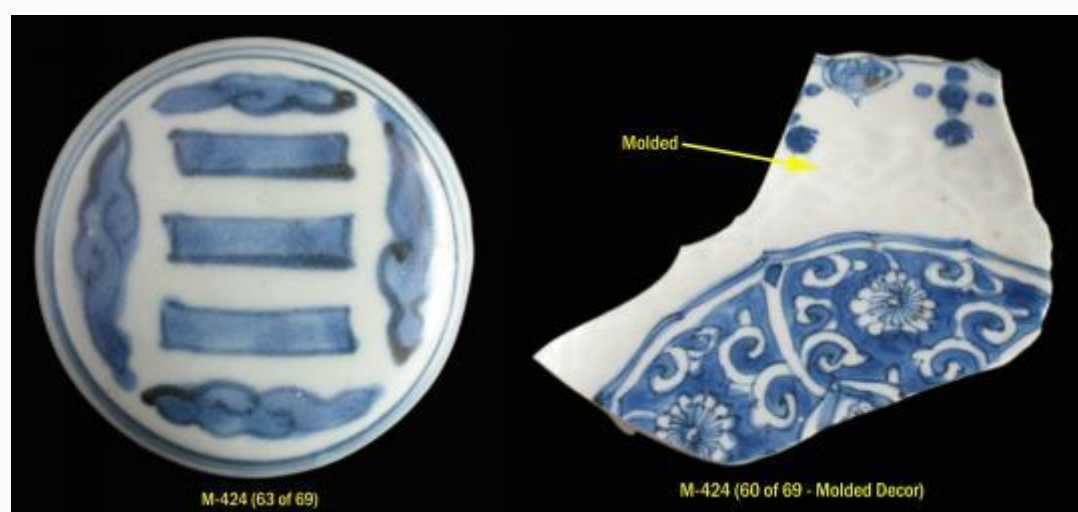
Matrix 1 & 2 - BANTEN SHARDS - SWATOW (ZHANGZHOU) WARE  
M-424 (1 of 69) to M-424 (35 of 69) - All Underglaze Blue Décor

Matrix 3 & 4 - BANTEN SHARDS - JINGDEZHEN WARE  
M-424 (36 of 69) to M-424 (63 of 69) - Underglaze Blue  
& Other Décor

Matrix 5 - BANTEN SHARDS - VARIOUS KILNS  
M-424 (64 of 69) to M-424 (69 of 69) - Various Décor

Matrix 6 - BANTEN SHARDS - SWATOW (ZHANGZHOU) WARE - MOTIFS  
M-424 (1 of 69) to M-424 (35 of 69) - All Underglaze Blue Décor

Matrix 7 - BANTEN SHARDS - SWATOW (ZHANGZHOU) WARE - FORMS  
M-424 (1 of 69) to M-424 (35 of 69) - All Underglaze Blue Décor



(Continued)

**M-424 (Continued) MATRIX 1**

<b>BANTEN SHARDS - SWATOW (ZHANGZHOU) WARE</b>				
<b>M-424 (1 of 69) to M-424 (20 of 69) - All Underglaze Blue Décor</b>				
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>SHARD</b>	<b>MOTIF</b>	<b>D/L CM</b>
M-424 (1 of 69)	Plate	Rim	Floral sprays, trellis/ diamond diaper border	L: 13.6
M-424 (2 of 69)	Plate	Rim	Leaf scroll border	L: 7.8
M-424 (3 of 69)	Plate	Rim	Dissolved leaf scroll border	L: 6.9
M-424 (4 of 69)	Dish	Rim	Dissolved vegetal scroll border	L: 6.6
M-424 (5 of 69)	Dish	Rim	Dissolved vegetal scroll border	L: 5.9
M-424 (6 of 69)	Dish	Rim	Leaf scroll border	L: 7.2
M-424 (7 of 69)	Dish	Rim	Dissolved leaf scroll border	L: 4.9
M-424 (8 of 69)	Dish	Rim	Leaf scroll border	L: 5.2
M-424 (9 of 69)	Dish	Rim	Dissolved floral spray border	L: 4.7
M-424 (10 of 69)	Dish	Rim	Leaf scroll border	L: 4.7
M-424 (11 of 69)	Dish	Rim	Dissolved leaf scroll border	L: 4.5
M-424 (12 of 69)	Dish	Rim	Dissolved trellis/diamond diaper border	L: 3.7
M-424 (13 of 69)	Dish	Rim	Dissolved vegetal scroll border	L: 4.1
M-424 (14 of 69)	Dish	Rim	Dissolved leaf scroll border	L: 3.1
M-424 (15 of 69)	Bowl	Rim	Cranes and lotus reserved in white on blue ground	L: 10.4
M-424 (16 of 69)	Bowl	Rim	Floral sprays, double blue line border	L: 4.9
M-424 (17 of 69)	Bowl	Rim	Dissolved vegetal element border	L: 4.4
M-424 (18 of 69)	Bowl	Rim	Leaf spray border	L: 3.9
M-424 (19 of 69)	Bowl	Rim	Dissolved leaf scroll border	L: 3.9
M-424 (20 of 69)	Bowl	Rim	Blue line border with small accent strokes below	L: 3.7

(Continued)



**M-424 (Continued) MATRIX 2**

<b>BANTEN SHARDS - SWATOW (ZHANGZHOU) WARE</b>				
<b>M-424 (21 of 69) to M-424 (35 of 69) - All Underglaze Blue Décor</b>				
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>SHARD</b>	<b>MOTIF</b>	<b>D/L CM</b>
M-424 (21 of 69)	Plate	Base	Phoenix and floral sprays reserved in white on a blue ground in a reserved border	D: 10.0
M-424 (22 of 69)	Plate	Base	Landscape scene with floral, leaf, and plant elements	D: 11.2
M-424 (23 of 69)	Plate	Base	Landscape scene with floral, leaf, and plant elements	D: 11.6
M-424 (24 of 69)	Plate	Base	Duck in flight amid aquatic plants	D: 7.0
M-424 (25 of 69)	Dish	Base	Blue line borders, unglazed stacking ring	D: 6.0
M-424 (26 of 69)	Dish	Base	Scalloped line border, leaf sprays	D: 4.1
M-424 (27 of 69)	Bowl	Base	Roundels and stylized petal sprays, interior with a leaf roundel in a double circle; unglazed base	D: 12.3
M-424 (28 of 69)	Bowl	Base	Blue line borders, accent strokes above, unglazed stacking ring; unglazed base	D: 9.3
M-424 (29 of 69)	Bowl	Base	Stylized flower with foliate scrolls reserved in white against a blue ground; unglazed base	D: 8.4
M-424 (30 of 69)	Dish	Rim & Base	Blue line borders, scrolling leaves, large unglazed central ring; unglazed base	D: 6.7
M-424 (31 of 69)	Cup	Side or Wall	Blurred flower spray and scalloped edge petals	L: 4.0
M-424 (32 of 69)	Cup	Side or Wall	Dots aligned in rows	L: 3.3
M-424 (33 of 69)	Cover	Rim & Top	Rabbit reserved in white on blue ground, auspicious symbols, floral sprays	D: 9.5
M-424 (34 of 69)	Cover	Rim & Top	Rabbit reserved in white on blue ground, auspicious symbols, floral sprays	D: 9.5
M-424 (35 of 69)	Cover	Rim & Top	Floral spray on top, leaf sprays on sides	D: 7.8

(Continued)

**M-424 (Continued) MATRIX 3**

<b>BANTEN SHARDS - JINGDEZHEN WARE</b>					
<b>M-424 (36 of 69) to M-424 (50 of 69) - Underglaze Blue &amp; Other Décor</b>					
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>SHARD</b>	<b>MOTIF</b>	<b>Décor</b>	<b>D/L CM</b>
M-424 (36 of 69)	Bowl	Rim	Lotus scroll, pagoda, flame elements, floral sprays, scalloped rim, Kraak ware	Blue & White	L: 10.5
M-424 (37 of 69)	Bowl	Rim	Trigrams, swirling accents, chain link element border, foliated rim, Kraak ware	Blue & White	L: 9.0
M-424 (38 of 69)	Bowl	Rim	Dissolved trellis/diamond diaper border, landscape scene	Blue & White	L: 7.3
M-424 (39 of 69)	Bowl	Rim	Trellis/diamond diaper border, vegetal/avian accents	Blue & White	L: 5.5
M-424 (40 of 69)	Bowl	Rim	Trellis/diamond diaper border, auspicious symbol	Blue & White	L: 4.4
M-424 (41 of 69)	Bowl	Rim	Floral sprays, double lined panels, single line borders	Blue & White	L: 4.4
M-424 (42 of 69)	Bowl	Rim	Single lined panels, vegetal elements	Blue & White	L: 3.4
M-424 (43 of 69)	Bowl	Rim	Tiny triangular elements in white reserved on a blue ground	Blue & White	L: 4.1
M-424 (44 of 69)	Bowl	Rim	Scalloped petal border, vegetal elements	Blue & White	L: 3.2
M-424 (45 of 69)	Bowl	Rim	Trellis/diamond diaper border, red enamel floral sprays and roundels	Blue & White, Enamel	L: 8.9
M-424 (46 of 69)	Bowl	Rim	Trellis/diamond diaper border, red enamel floral sprays and roundels	Blue & White, Enamel	L: 8.8
M-424 (47 of 69)	Bowl	Rim	Trellis/diamond diaper band in red enamel, blue line border	Blue & White, Enamel	L: 4.6
M-424 (48 of 69)	Bowl	Rim	Molded trellis ground; red, green & yellow floral elements	Molded & Enamel	L: 5.6
M-424 (49 of 69)	Bowl	Rim	Monochrome blue exterior, white interior	Mono-chrome	L: 5.4
M-424 (50 of 69)	Bowl	Side	Horse, <i>ruyi</i> -head scroll, leaf tip band; molded <i>ruyi</i> -head scroll on interior	Blue & White, Molded	L: 14.4

(Continued)

**M-424 (Continued) MATRIX 4**

<b>BANTEN SHARDS - JINGDEZHEN WARE (except No. 51 &amp; No. 58 of 69) M-424 (51 of 69) to M-424 (63 of 69) - Underglaze Blue &amp; Other Décor</b>					
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>SHARD</b>	<b>MOTIF</b>	<b>Décor</b>	<b>D/L/H CM</b>
M-424 (51 of 69)	Jarlet	Side	White glazed leaf tips in relief on a brown ground; Swatow kilns	White on Brown	L: 4.8
M-424 (52 of 69)	Bowl	Side	Scrolling curved leaves	Blue & White	L: 4.1
M-424 (53 of 69)	Bowl	Side	Swastika reserved in white on a blue ground	Blue & White	L: 4.0
M-424 (54 of 69)	Bowl	Base	roundel form <i>ruyi</i> -heads (4) reserved in white on a blue ground at loaf type center, double circle mark	Blue & White	D: 8.9
M-424 (55 of 69)	Bowl	Base	Heron reserved in white on a blue ground amid aquatic plants; at base green and black leaf tips, red border, four character base mark	Blue & White, Enamel	D: 8.3
M-424 (56 of 69)	Bowl	Base	Heron reserved in white on a blue ground amid aquatic plants; at base green and black leaf tips, red border, four character base mark	Blue & White, Enamel	D: 7.9
M-424 (57 of 69)	Bowl	Base & Side	Floral sprays, at center and foot blue line borders, five character base mark	Blue & White	D: 6.1
M-424 (58 of 69)	Jar or Vase	Base & Side	White glazed vegetal forms in slight relief on a brown ground; interior white; Swatow kilns	White on Brown	D: 7.5
M-424 (59 of 69)	Bowl	Base & Rim	White glazed blossoms with green stems in slight relief on a brown ground; interior white; double circle mark	White & Enamel on Brown	L: 7.9
M-424 (60 of 69)	Dish	Base & Rim	Molded <i>ruyi</i> -head scroll on interior and exterior; mum scroll reserved in white on a blue ground in the center, Kraak ware	Blue & White, Molded	L: 12.0
M-424 (61 of 69)	Cup	Base & Rim	Cross-hatch diaper with dots, floral spray in center	Blue & White,	H: 3.7
M-424 (62 of 69)	Cup	Base & Rim	Song bird on branch, floral spray in center	Blue & White	H: 4.2
M-424 (63 of 69)	Cover	Rim & Top	Trigram & cloud scrolls on top, leaf streamers on sides	Blue & White	D: 8.2

**M-424 (Continued) MATRIX 5**

<b>BANTEN SHARDS - VARIOUS KILNS</b>					
<b>M-424 (64 of 69) to M-424 (69 of 69) - Various Décor</b>					
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>SHARD</b>	<b>MOTIF &amp; KILN</b>	<b>DÉCOR</b>	<b>D/L CM</b>
M-424 (64 of 69)	Storage Jar	Side	Modeled fantastic beast head at base of large loop handle centered with two grooves, and molded leaf spray all glazed dark brown; Shiwan kilns, Guangdong Province, South China or Quanzhou kilns, Fujian	Brown Glaze & Molded	L: 11.5
M-424 (65 of 69)	Storage Jar	Handle & Side	Molded dragon scales in relief glazed dark brown; Shiwan kilns, Guangdong Province, South China or Quanzhou kilns, Fujian	Brown Glaze & Molded	L: 6.1
M-424 (66 of 69)	Storage Jar	Side	Flowerhead, the double outlined petals with a <i>ruyi</i> -head in the center; and large spreading leaves - all glazed yellow and green and molded in relief; from a stoneware Tradescant storage jar, unidentified South China kiln	Yellow & Green Glaze, Molded	L: 7.9
M-424 (67 of 69)	Jarlet	Rim & Side	Unglazed earthenware, thickened mouthrim with undercutting groove and molded ridge below, large quartz inclusions; kiln unidentified, but possibly of Indonesian origin	Light russet biscuit	L: 5.1
M-424 (68 of 69)	Bowl	Base	Floral spray, blue line borders, errant blue splashes on base; Dehua kilns	Blue & White	D: 7.1
M-424 (69 of 69)	Cover	Top & Side	Slightly domed top and flattened knob handle glazed dark brown, underside unglazed deep spiral marks from potter's wheel, dark russet body; unidentified kiln, possibly South China	Dark Brown Glaze	D: 10.2

(Continued)

**M-424 (Continued) MATRIX 6**

<b>BANTEN SHARDS - SWATOW (ZHANGZHOU) WARE - MOTIFS M-424 (1 of 69) to M-424 (35 of 69) - All Underglaze Blue Décor</b>						
<b>SHARD MOTIF</b>	<b>MOUTHRIM FRAGMENT</b>	<b>BASE FRAGMENT</b>	<b>MOUTH- RIM &amp; BASE</b>	<b>SIDE</b>	<b>COVER</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Floral/Leaf Scroll Border	14					14
Trellis/Diamond Diaper Border	2					2
Floral spray	2	3	1		1	7
White on Blue Reserved	1	2			2	5
Aquatic Scene	1	2				3
Auspicious Symbols					2	2
Leaf or Vine	1	1				2
Rabbit					2	2
Phoenix		1				1
Crane or Bird	1	1				2
Other Motif	1			2		3
Unglazed Stacking Ring		2	1			3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>46</b>

**NOTE:**

Motif total (46) exceeds the number of shards (35), because a single shard may have more than one attribute.

(Continued)

**M-424 (Continued) MATRIX 7**

<b>BANTEN SHARDS - SWATOW (ZHANGZHOU) WARE - FORMS M-424 (1 of 69) to M-424 (35 of 69) - All Underglaze Blue Décor</b>						
<b>SHARD FORM</b>	<b>MOUTHRIM FRAGMENT</b>	<b>BASE FRAGMENT</b>	<b>MOUTHRIM &amp; BASE</b>	<b>SIDE</b>	<b>COVER</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Plates	3	4				7
Dishes	9	3	1			13
Bowls	8	2				10
Cups				2		2
Covers					3	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>35</b>

**REFERENCES**

**M-424 (1 of 69)** - refer to comparable rim border on the plate illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 78, Pl. 43 and the cavetto décor on page 81, Pl. 48 (same reference).

**M-424 (7 of 69)** - compare with the rim border on the plate illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 70, Pl. 34.

**M-424 (12 of 69)** - refer to comparable rim border on the plate illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 92, Pl. 62.

**M-424 (15 of 69)** - compare with the similar bowls illustrated in N. Chandavij, *Chinese Ceramics from Archeological Sites in Thailand*, No. 139; and Columbus Museum of Art, *Shadow of the Dragon - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 214 and No. 216. Refer also to the similar bowls at M-117 and M-118.

(Continued)

## M-424 References (Continued)

**M-424 (16 of 69)** - compare with similar bowls illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, lots 218 to 224. Refer as well to the bowl in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 52, No. 19. Other bowls in this series also from the Binh Thuan shipwreck are at M-291 and M-298.

**M-424 (21 of 69)** - for the illustration of very similar plates refer to K. Aga-Oglu, "The So Called 'Swatow' Wares: Types and Problems of Provenance" *Far Eastern Ceramic Bulletin*, Volume VII, Number 2, (Serial No. 30), June 1955, Plate XIX, Figure 23 a; and Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume II - Yuan and Ming Dynasty Porcelains*, page 889, Catalogue No. 1924. Refer also to the similar plates at M-265.

**M-424 (24 of 69)** - comparable ducks adorn the center of the plate illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines - 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th - 17th Century*, page 112, Pl. 95.

**M-424 (27 of 69)** - similar bowls are illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*: lots 144 to 159. Refer also to the bowl in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*: page 58, No. 27. Additional bowls in this series from the Binh Thuan shipwreck are at M-293 (No. 1 of 3), M-308, and M-376.

**M-424 (29 of 69)** - compare with the bowls illustrated in N. Chandavij, *Chinese Ceramics from Archeological Sites in Thailand*, No. 139; and Columbus Museum of Art, *Shadow of the Dragon - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 214 and No. 216. For a very similarly adorned central medallion refer to the bowl at M-118 (No. 1 of 2).

**M-424 (33 of 69)** - compare the top of the cover with similarly decorated cover boxes illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 133, No. 170; the Vancouver Society for Asian Art, *The Talking Jars*, No. N 144; Columbus Museum of Art, *Shadow of the Dragon - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 174; T. Volker,

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**M-424 References (Continued)**

*Porcelain and the Dutch East India Company*, Pl. XXVII, No. 46 a; Sotheby's (Hong Kong), *Catalogue of Chinese Ceramics, Works of Art and Reference Books*, May 27, 1978, lot 464; and refer also to M-216. The sides of the cover are similar to Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 138, Pl. 133 - a to d; Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 133, pl. 171 a and pl. 171 b; and comparable also to M-359.

**M-424 (36 of 69)** - a bowl with comparable décor is illustrated in Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 147, Pl. 170.

**M-424 (45 & 46 of 69)** - for the illustration of two similar bowls see *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume IV Number 1, January - February 2007, "Kinrande shipped to New World," page 1; compare also with the bowl in Linda R. Pomper, *Arts of Asia*, September – October 2014, "New Perspectives on Kinrande," page 74, No. 2.

**M-424 (51 of 69)** - compare with the jarlet illustrated in Brian McElney, *Chinese Ceramics & the Maritime Trade Pre - 1700*, page 137, Exhibit 62.

**M-424 (54 of 69)** - compare with the illustration of a bowl similarly decorated in the center in Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 148, Pl. 171.

**M-424 (58 of 69)** - compare with the vases illustrated in Van Orsoy de Flines, E. W., *Guide to the Ceramic Collection*, Jakarta: Museum Pusat (Third Edition, 1972 – in English), Pl. 68 No. 3963 and No. 3541; and with the jarlet illustrated in Brian McElney, *Chinese Ceramics & the Maritime Trade Pre - 1700*, page 137, Exhibit 62.

**M-424 (60 of 69)** - for the illustration of a very similar Kraak dish (excavated in Indonesia in 1986) refer to Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 74, Pl. 46 - described as exceptional and with the "most extraordinary feature" of underglaze blue *ruyi* heads below the rim; and for another see

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## M-424 References (Continued)

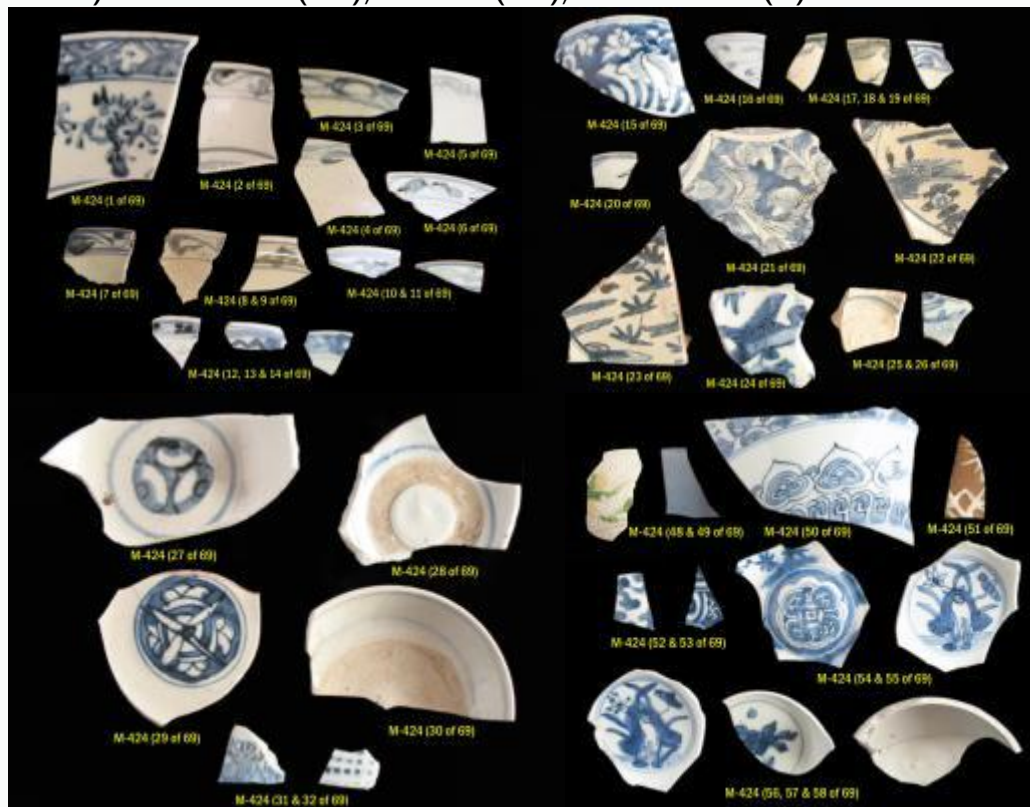
Luisa Vinhais, *Kraak Porcelain: The Rise of a Global Trade in the Late 16th and Early 17th Centuries*, page 92.

**M-424 (63 of 69)** - a similar box with trigram cover acquired in Indonesia in the 1960's was formerly in the John Allen Tabor Collection (Acquisition Number - M462 SUK 6120 - photo included with the M-424 series photos).

**M-424 (64 & 65 of 69)** - a similar jar is illustrated in Cynthia O. Valdes, *Arts of Asia*, September – October 1992, "Martaban Jars Found in the Philippines," page 72, Plate 19.

**M-424 (66 of 69)** - compare with the Tradescant jars illustrated in Cynthia O. Valdes, *Arts of Asia*, September – October 1992, "Martaban Jars Found in the Philippines," page 72, Plate 20; Van Orsoy de Flines, E. W., *Guide to the Ceramic Collection*, Jakarta: Museum Pusat (Third Edition, 1972 – in English), Pl. 72 No. 597; and Sjostrand and Idrus, *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*, page 258, Serial No. 5071.

Refer also to the additional Banten shards at M-433 (No. 1 to No. 46 of 46) and M-507 (14), M-508 (15), and M-509 (7).



## M-425

Conical shape bowls (2 - pair) with flared, flattened mouthrim and covered with light bluish-gray glaze (prominently crackled on bowl No. 1). Adorned on the exterior sides with vertical columns of equidistantly spaced underglaze blue repetitive Chinese characters. Interior is plain. The sides of the bowls turn in sharply at the upright foot, which slants outward on the interior. Foot is surrounded by a double line border with a single line encircling above. Glaze extends to the footrim with kiln grit adhering in areas. The biscuit exposed at the footrim is compact and light grayish colored. Narrow convex base is glazed.

D: 4 5/16 in. (10.9 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 4 3/16 in. (10.7 cm.) - No. 2.

Ming: first half of 17th century - approximately 1643.

Provenance: Hatcher Ming (Hatcher Junk) shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (December 2010 - \$30).

Compare with the similarly shaped and adorned bowls at C-063 and C-072 recovered from Vung Tau shipwreck in Vietnam and dated to 1690.

Hatcher Ming shipwreck items in the Collection consist of M-309, M-383, M-384, M-385, M-386, M-397, M-425, and M-476.

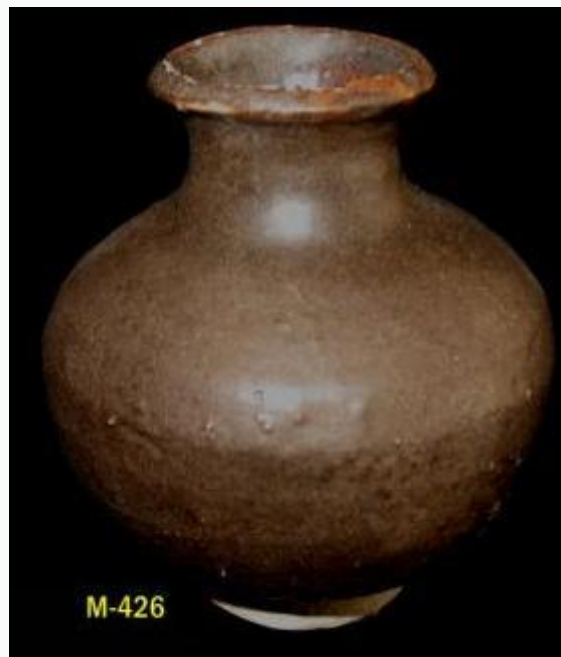
**M-426**

Small jarlet glazed dark brown with globular body and narrow base without footrim. The rather high neck constricts slightly and then curves outward to the everted mouthrim. Interior of the jarlet is unglazed. The glaze ends unevenly above the roughly finished flat base, with the compact dark beige colored biscuit containing some darker inclusions. There are slight traces of marine encrustation at the foot.

H: 2 13/16 in. (7.1 cm.).

Ming: second half of 15th century - circa 1480.

Provenance: Belanakan Shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (December 2010 – received as a gift from Mr. Rizal).



### M-427

Blue and white bowl decorated on the exterior with a cursively executed rendition of the “three friends of winter” motif: pine, bamboo and prunus, and all enclosed within a double line border below and a single line border above. The sharply everted flared mouthrim is encircled by a single line border on the interior. Central medallion is adorned with the Chinese character *fu* (福 - good fortune) framed by a double line border. The cavetto is steep and unadorned. Bluish-tinged white glaze extends to the beveled footrim, with traces of kiln grit on the exterior of the foot. As a very unusual feature, roughened edges of the footrim are daubed with brown glaze. The foot is very slightly inward sloping on the exterior and upright on the interior with deep-set, unglazed, flat and narrow base. Exposed body is compact and very light beige colored.

D: 3 1/2 in. (8.8 cm.).

Ming: second half of 15th century - Tianshun period (1457 to 1464) to Chenghua period (1465 to 1487).

Provenance: Leyte excavations, Philippines - acquired in Manila (March 2011 - \$29).

The three friends of winter motif may be seen on saucer dishes illustrated by A. Frank, *Chinese Blue and White*, color plate 1; and H. Garner, *Oriental Blue & White*, plates 32A and 32B; and on a bowl illustrated in Bi Keguan, *Chinese Folk Painting on Porcelain*, Fig. 125. Compare also with the bowls at M-057 and M-223 (both from the South Sulawesi excavations, Indonesia) and at M-415 (from the Tet shipwreck in Vietnam) and all with the “Three Friends of Winter” motif on the exterior and all of similar date.

## M-428

Thinly potted dish (forms a pair with M-336) with steep sides and sharply everted mouthrim thickened at the edge. Overglaze polychrome enamels originally highlighted the pale bluish white glaze of this small dish, but are now eroded. However, fugitive traces of the original red and green enamels on the exterior and interior of the dish remain visible in reflected light. Foot is thin and low with the beveled edge unglazed, and the exposed compact body milky white. Convex base is glazed and centered with an underglaze blue seal mark. A small quantity of marine encrustation adheres to the dish.

D: 5 5/16 in. (13.6 cm.).

Ming: late 15th to early 16th century.

Provenance: Jolo (Gujangan) shipwreck, Jolo, Sulu marine excavations, Philippines - acquired in Manila (March 2011 - \$12).

Refer to M-336 for a pair of dishes in this series, to M-365 for a similarly potted, slightly larger, white glazed dish; and also to M-255, M-332 and M-367 for similarly potted white glazed cups, all of which are from the Jolo shipwreck.



**M-429**

Small blue and white saucer dish decorated with a leaping monkey, perched on its hands and arms, looking towards an approaching deer and centered in a landscape setting enclosed within a double line border. There is a peach bough hanging overhead, and a cluster of rocks with vegetation emerging separates the simian and the deer. The rather steep cavetto is adorned with three peach sprays alternating with free-floating butterflies and encircled by a single line border at the upright rim. A floral spray meander, comprised of four blossoms and stems with tiny leaves within blue line borders, adorns the steeply curved underside. Kiln grit dots the thin footrim, which is unglazed and wedge-shaped. The glazed convex base is centered with a small indecipherable shop mark rendered in underglaze blue in seal script within a single line square border.

D: 5 1/8 in. (13.1 cm.).

Ming: Wanli period (1572 to 1620).

Provenance: Cambodia excavations - acquired in Phnom Penh (July 2011 - \$40).

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 13 February 2014.

Compare with a very similar dish illustrated in Sumitr Pitiphat, *Ceramics from the Thai - Burma Border*, page 177, Plate 266. Refer also to M-152 for another very similar contemporaneous saucer dish from the South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia, and compare with the Jiajing period (1522 to 1566) saucer dish at M-144 also adorned with a monkey and deer and also from the South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia.

(Continued)

M-429 (Continued)

For Comparison (M-114, M-152 & M-429):



**M-430**

Swatow blue and white jarlets (2 - pair) decorated on the nearly vertical sides with two alert deer reserved in white against dark underglaze blue shrubs and foliage. A collar of overlapping lotus petals with veined tips encircles the angled shoulder with short neck and slightly everted mouthrim. Covered with bluish-white glaze, which extends briefly onto areas of the base. The interior of the jarlets is glazed. Inset flat base is slightly nipped, primarily unglazed, and with compact putty colored body.

H: 2 in. (5.0 cm.) - No. 1 and No. 2.

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2011 - \$25).

Compare with the corresponding jarlets illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, 1 March 2004, page 31, lots 168 to 178. Refer also to the similar jarlet illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 99, No. 81.

Compare also with the blue and white jarlets illustrated in Columbus Museum of Art, *Shadow of the Dragon – Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 195; B. Harrison, *Swatow*, No. 153; G. Lee, *Selected Far Eastern Art in the Yale University Art Gallery*, No. 328; T. Volker, *Porcelain*

(Continued)



**M-430 (Continued)**

*and the Dutch East India Company, Pl. IV, No. 5b; and N. Chandarij, Chinese Ceramics from Archaeological Sites in Thailand, No. 52 – left. There is also a very similar jarlet in the collection of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University (Acquisition Number SC.396.) - see photo M-430 (Reference - SEACM, Bangkok University).*

For other similarly decorated blue and white Swatow jarlets refer to M-065 (acquired in Amsterdam), M-140 (from the South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia), as well as the jarlets at M-269 (No.1 and No. 2 of 4) and M-274, which are from the Binh Thuan shipwreck. See also the similar jarlets from the Swatow Indonesia Wreck at M-487 (1 & 2).

**(REVISED - 27 June 2015)**



**M-431**

Swatow blue and white jarlet decorated on the globular sides with two galloping horses alternating with ribboned streamers and all enclosed within line borders. A collar of lotus petals in outline form with accented tips encircles the softly angled shoulder with spreading neck and everted mouthrim. The jarlet is covered with bluish-white glaze, which extends to the nearly vertical foot, outward slanting on the interior. There is a small quantity of kiln grit at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Base is flat and glazed; body where exposed is compact and dark beige. Interior of the jarlet is glazed.

H: 2 5/8 in. (6.7 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2011 - \$60).

Compare with the corresponding jarlets illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue, 1 March 2004*, page 21, lots 31 to 34. Refer also to the jarlet in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 100, No. 83.

For other Binh Thuan shipwreck jarlets comparable in size, shape and decorative concept refer to the following: M-353 - jarlets (3) with two lions, and M-357 - jarlet with two peach sprays. Refer also to the Binh Thuan wreck jarlet at M-381, which forms a pair with this jarlet.

## M-432

Blue and white bowls (3) with bluish-tinged white glaze extending to the beveled footrim, and on bowl No. 1 adhesions of kiln grit on the exterior of the foot and one area immediately above. On all the bowls the foot is inward sloping on the exterior and upright on the interior with convex narrow base, which is unglazed on bowls No. 1 and No. 3, and very lightly glazed and rather shallow on bowl No. 2. Exposed body of the bowls is compact and cream colored. Each of the bowls is further described as follows.

- Bowl No. 1 is decorated on the exterior with a floral meander consisting of five blossom sprays, each composed of six spiraling petal forms - all joined together by a leafed, undulating stem. The blossom sprays are interspersed with auspicious symbols including a fish, endless knot, conch and lotus. At the mouthrim there is a cross-hatch diaper border. The interior is painted at the central medallion with a chrysanthemum roundel enclosed within a double line border repeated at the slightly flaring mouthrim; the steep well is plain.
- Bowl No. 2 is adorned around the gently curving sides with a rider on horseback, an attendant carrying a *qin* (Chinese stringed musical instrument), and with two fishermen in a boat their heads poised attentively facing forward. The figures are interspersed with ornamental rocks with trees emerging, cloud scrolls above and small vegetal sprays below. Foot is encircled by a double line border. Flattened mouthrim is edged with double blue line borders on the exterior and interior; the

(Continued)

**M-432 (Continued)**

cavetto is plain. The central medallion is decorated with a seated sage with overhanging branches above and surrounded by squiggly line accents - all enclosed within a double blue line border.

- Bowl No. 3 is decorated on the steep sides of the exterior with the “three friends of winter” motif: pine, bamboo and prunus - all enclosed within double line borders; the pine rendered with curving, gnarly trunk and the bamboo short and sweeping. A prunus spray within a double circle adorns the central medallion; the well is plain and a double line border surrounds the everted mouthrim.

D: 5 11/16 in. (14.5 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 5 5/16 in. (13.6 cm.) – No. 2;

D: 4 11/16 in. (12.0 cm.) – No. 3.

Ming: second half of 15th century - circa 1480.

Provenance: Belanakan Shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (December 2011 - \$22).

Compare bowl No. 2 with the bowl at M-337 from the Palawan excavations in the Philippines, which shares commonalities in terms of shape, potting, decorative features, and dating. Also compare bowl No. 3 with the bowl at M-415 from the Tet shipwreck in Vietnam, which shares similarities in terms of rendition of the “three friends of winter” motif, potting, and dating.

Study collection shards (46) from Banten excavations consisting of Swatow (Zhangzhou) ware shards (36), Jingdezhen shards (9), and one (1) complete Jingdezhen firing pad. There are 35 Swatow ware shards with underglaze blue décor and one Swatow shard (No. 16) with gold and iron-red overglaze décor. The presence of gold décor on Swatow ware is extremely rare; there are no published or anecdotal references of any other examples.

The 9 Jingdezhen ware shards all have underglaze blue décor. Included among these Jingdezhen wares are 6 shards with underglaze blue base marks: 4 shards with seal marks - No. 38 to No. 41; 1 shard with a three character commendation mark - No. 43, and 1 shard has a six character apocryphal Chenghua reign mark within a single circle - No. 44. There are also two shards with Chinese characters adorning the central medallion: No. 39 - has a large *shou* (longevity) character within a double circle border, and No. 42 - has a six character apocryphal Xuande reign mark. There is also one Jingdezhen shard (No. 43) with a “loaf” type center (markedly convex protruding of center).

On the Swatow (Zhangzhou) shards the biscuit at the fractures and unglazed portions ranges from compact in texture to semi-coarse, and from light grayish to light beige in color. The tone of the underglaze blue similarly varies considerably from grayish blue to a vibrant dark blue, with stippling on shards No. 26, No. 27 and No. 32. The shards of the bowl bases are unglazed, and the plate and dish

(Continued)

M-433 (Continued)

base shards are glazed (except for No. 18 and No. 25). Unglazed stacking rings are found on the interior of four of the five bowl shards. Décor is confined to underglaze blue with the exception of one shard with gold and iron-red overglaze décor (No. 16). Central medallion motifs of the Swatow ware shards include floral sprays, a lion, human figure in landscape scene, three ducks in aquatic setting, erect phoenix, qilin, the Chinese character *zheng* (upright), and a deer. The décor of the Swatow plate rim shards is predominantly leaf scroll, trellis/diamond diaper border, or key fret. Human figures on Swatow ware are rarely encountered, except in company with a boat or ship motif. Therefore, it is very unusual to find a human figure in a landscape setting on Swatow ware as on shard No. 21.

In contrast, the Jingdezhen ware shards show greater consistency in terms of fine grained creamed colored biscuit (slightly darker hue on No. 38 and No. 45) and underglaze blue of strong and vibrant tone (grayish toned on No. 41). The bases are glazed (some adhesions of kiln grit on No. 37, No. 38 and No. 39) and often with the addition of underglaze blue base marks as detailed above. The décor on these nine Jingdezhen ware shards is confined to underglaze blue. Central medallion motifs include the following: crab on rock flanked by birds, fisherman near bridge, large *shou* (longevity) character, peony roundel, three mountain peaks with clouds above, and soaring qilin with swirling flames. Encountering kiln furniture such as the firing pad (No. 46) in an export ware context is quite unusual. Such accoutrements are seldom seen as export items.

(Continued)

**M-433** (Continued)

The matrices which follow (Matrix 1 to Matrix 3) describe each shard in terms of kiln site, form, type of shard, motif, décor, base mark, and Diameter (D) or Length (L) of each individual shard.

Dating: late 16th century Ming - Wanli period (1572 to 1620).

Provenance: Banten, West Java excavations, Indonesia - acquired in Banten in December 2011 in company with a prominent local researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (December 2011 - \$16).

**Banten** is located on the northwest coast of Java approximately 80 kilometers from Jakarta. During the 16th and early 17th century the spice trade port of Banten was a major gateway to the island of Java, an important maritime capital, and one of the most powerful Islamic sultanates in Java. Banten thrived during this period as a trading center and port. Traders came to Banten from China, India, Turkey, Britain, Portugal and the Netherlands. They came to exchange pepper and other spices, Chinese ceramics, silk, gold, and jewelry. These commodities and other Asian goods were especially attractive to the European merchants. Banten at this time was a pioneer in international trade, rivaling European centers in size and importance.

Matrices (1 to 3) and References (various) follow below.

**LIST OF MATRICES**

**Matrix 1 - BANTEN SHARDS - SWATOW (ZHANGZHOU) WARE  
M-433 (1 of 46) to M-433 (19 of 46) - All Underglaze Blue Décor  
(except No. 16 of 46)**

(Continued)

**M-433** (Continued)

Matrix 2 - BANTEN SHARDS - SWATOW (ZHANGZHOU) WARE  
M-433 (20 of 46) to M-433 (36 of 46) - All Underglaze Blue Décor

Matrix 3 - BANTEN SHARDS - JINGDEZHEN WARE  
M-433 (37 of 46) to M-433 (46 of 46) - All Underglaze Blue Décor

**REFERENCES**

**M-433 (6 of 46)** - a dish from the San Diego shipwreck in the Philippines with very similar cavetto and rim décor is illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 106, Pl. 84; and others from the Binh Thuan shipwreck in Vietnam in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty’s Ceramics)*, page 70, No. 41; and in Christie’s (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, 1 March 2004, lots 19 to 21, page 19.

**M-433 (8 of 46)** - a similar bowl is illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 122, Pl. 110; and another comparable one in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 103, No. 113. Compare also with the similar bowl at M-343 from unidentified Philippines shipwreck No. 2 (recovered from an unidentified wrecksite reportedly located in the Sulu Sea off of Mindanao).

**M-433 (11 of 46)** - compare with the dish with a very similar motif in the central medallion as illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 56, Pl. 16.

**M-433 (21 of 46)** - a plate with fishermen on boats and two other small figures standing on a strip of land nearby is illustrated in Monique Crick, *Chinese Trade Ceramics for South-East Asia from the 1st to the 17th Century: Collection of Ambassador and Mrs. Charles Muller*, page 359, No. 248.

(Continued)



**M-433** References (Continued)

**M-433 (22 of 46)** - compare with the plate with an aquatic motif including ducks in the central medallion illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, 1 March 2004, lots 125 to 128, page 27.

**M-433 (23 of 46)** - a dish with a very similarly rendered phoenix in the central medallion is illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 105, Pl. 82.

**M-433 (24 of 46)** - compare with the dishes with a similar qilin in the central medallion illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 77, Pl. 42; page 78, Pl. 43; and page 79, Pl. 44.

**M-433 (28 of 46)** - compare with the bowl with the Chinese character *zheng* (upright) in the central medallion from the Binh Thuan shipwreck in Vietnam as illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 51, No. 17.

**M-433 (30 of 46)** - for the illustration of very similar plates refer to K. Aga-Oglu, "The So Called 'Swatow' Wares: Types and Problems of Provenance" *Far Eastern Ceramic Bulletin*, Volume VII, Number 2, (Serial No. 30), June 1955, Plate XIX, Figure 23 a; and Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume II - Yuan and Ming Dynasty Porcelains*, page 889, Catalogue No. 1924. Refer also to the similar plates illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, 1 March 2004, lots 227 to 259, page 38; as well as M-265, which is also from the Binh Thuan shipwreck in Vietnam. Compare to a similarly decorated shard - also from the Banten excavations - at M-424 (21 of 69).

**M-433 (33 of 46)** - compare with the covered jar illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 132, Pl. 123.

**M-433 (35 of 46)** - refer to the similarly decorated cover shard - also from the Banten, West Java excavations - at M-424 (35 of 69).

(Continued)

M-433 References (Continued)

**M-433 (37 of 46)** – a very similar dish sharing the same décor of the central medallion is illustrated in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume II - Yuan and Ming Dynasty Porcelains*, Inventory No. TKS 15/2906.

**M-433 (44 of 46)** - see M-319 (No. 1 and No. 2) from the Wanli shipwreck in Malaysia, which are similarly dated shards and also have a six character apocryphal Chenghua reign mark.

**M-433 (45 of 46)** - refer to M-394 (No. 1 and No. 2) for bowls with very similar decor, similarly dated to the late 16th century - Wanli period (1572 to 1620), and from the Belanakan No. 2 (Untung Jawa) shipwreck in Indonesia. Very similar bowls are also illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 40, No. 3 and page 41, No. 5.

Banten shards are represented in the Collection by M-424 (Nos. 1 to 69), M-433 (Nos. 1 to 46), M-507 (Nos. 1 to 14), M-508 (Nos. 1 to 15), and M-509 (Nos. 1 to 7).



(Continued)

**M-433 (Continued) - MATRIX 1**

<b>BANTEN SHARDS - SWATOW (ZHANGZHOU) WARE</b>				
<b>M-433 (1 of 46) to M-433 (19 of 46)</b>				
<b>All Underglaze Blue Décor (except No. 16 of 46)</b>				
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>SHARD</b>	<b>MOTIF</b>	<b>D/L CM</b>
M-433 (1 of 46)	Plate	Rim	Dissolved leaf scroll border, scalloped rim	L: 13.9
M-433 (2 of 46)	Plate	Rim	Large floral sprays under rim	L: 13.5
M-433 (3 of 46)	Plate	Rim	Dissolved trellis/diamond diaper border, edge of rim projects up	L: 9.5
M-433 (4 of 46)	Plate	Rim	Trellis/diamond diaper border, floral sprays below	L: 9.9
M-433 (5 of 46)	Plate	Rim	Vegetal element border, floral sprays on underside	L: 11.2
M-433 (6 of 46)	Dish	Rim	Key fret border, floral cartouches below	L: 11.1
M-433 (7 of 46)	Plate	Rim	a fish scale diaper ground border, scalloped rim	L: 9.6
M-433 (8 of 46)	Bowl	Rim	Dissolved cross-hatch border, on underside arabesque panels	L: 8.8
M-433 (9 of 46)	Plate	Rim	Dissolved leaf spray border, rim flared	L: 8.4
M-433 (10 of 46)	Dish	Rim	Dissolved key fret border, leaf scroll below	L: 4.7
M-433 (11 of 46)	Plate	Rim & Base	Leaf scroll rim border, three large chrysanthemum sprays in center	D: 19.1
M-433 (12 of 46)	Plate	Rim & Base	Leaf scroll rim border, large floral spray in center	D: 14.3
M-433 (13 of 46)	Bowl	Rim & Base	Large floral sprays on exterior, large unglazed central ring	D: 10.0
M-433 (14 of 46)	Bowl	Rim & Base	Floral sprays on exterior and interior center	D: 7.4
M-433 (15 of 46)	Bowl	Rim & Base	Six bands squiggly line accents on exterior, unglazed central ring	D: 6.6
M-433 (16 of 46)	Deep Dish	Rim & Base	Leaf and floral sprays, gold and iron-red overglaze décor	D: 10.2
M-433 (17 of 46)	Plate	Side & Base	Floral sprays on interior sides, landscape scene in center	D: 13.1
M-433 (18 of 46)	Plate	Side & Base	Floral sprays on interior sides, landscape scene in center	D: 11.0
M-433 (19 of 46)	Dish	Side & Base	Leaf scroll on exterior sides, vegetal accents in center	D: 3.7

(Continued)

**M-433 (Continued) - MATRIX 2**

<b>BANTEN SHARDS - SWATOW (ZHANGZHOU) WARE</b>				
<b>M-433 (20 of 46) to M-433 (36 of 46) - All Underglaze Blue Décor</b>				
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>SHARD</b>	<b>MOTIF</b>	<b>D/L CM</b>
M-433 (20 of 46)	Plate	Base	Large lion, countenance is fierce; surrounded by scrolling streamers, blue line borders	D: 26.8
M-433 (21 of 46)	Plate	Base	Sage on bridge near pavilion, three large mountain peaks amid clouds in the distance	D: 17.4
M-433 (22 of 46)	Plate	Base	Aquatic scene, three ducks amid lotus and water weeds; scrolling clouds above	D: 14.5
M-433 (23 of 46)	Plate	Base	Erect phoenix flanked by flowering bush and bamboo	D: 13.2
M-433 (24 of 46)	Plate	Base	Qilin seated amid swirling streamers	D: 13.0
M-433 (25 of 46)	Plate	Base	Large floral spray in center, unglazed base	D: 13.7
M-433 (26 of 46)	Plate	Base	Landscape scene with floral, leaf, and plant elements rendered in stippled blue	D: 10.3
M-433 (27 of 46)	Plate	Base	Three chrysanthemum sprays enclosed within a band of continuous leaf tips	D: 9.7
M-433 (28 of 46)	Bowl	Base	Large <i>zheng</i> (upright) character surrounded by an unglazed stacking ring; scrolling leaves on underside, unglazed base	D: 12.1
M-433 (29 of 46)	Plate	Base	Large peony blossom with tendril like stem in deep blue	D: 10.4
M-433 (30 of 46)	Plate	Base	Phoenix flanked by leaf sprays reserved in white against a blue ground	D: 9.8
M-433 (31 of 46)	Bowl	Base	unglazed central ring, unglazed base	D: 8.1
M-433 (32 of 46)	Plate	Base	deer with stippled blue accents, vegetal elements	D: 4.4
M-433 (33 of 46)	Cover	Rim & Top	Scrolling leaf sprays, edged with a double line border	D: 10.7
M-433 (34 of 46)	Cover	Rim & Top	Lotus blossoms with cross-hatched stem,	D: 9.7
M-433 (35 of 46)	Cover	Top	Chrysanthemum spray within a single line border	D: 7.2
M-433 (36 of 46)	Box	Lower Section	Peach spray within single line borders	L: 7.7

(Continued)

**M-433 (Continued) - MATRIX 3**

<b>BANTEN SHARDS - JINGDEZHEN WARE</b>				
<b>M-433 (37 of 46) to M-433 (46 of 46) - All Underglaze Blue Décor</b>				
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>SHARD</b>	<b>MOTIF</b>	<b>D/L CM</b>
M-433 (37 of 46)	Dish	Rim & Base	Scalloped rim, cavetto molded with two bands of leaf forms; crab on rock flanked by birds, floral sprays and clouds above, Kraak ware	D: 12.2
M-433 (38 of 46)	Dish	Rim & Base	Fisherman near bridge on promontory, clouds above; seal mark on base	D: 11.5
M-433 (39 of 46)	Shallow Bowl	Rim & Base	Trellis/diamond diaper border at rim, large <i>shou</i> (longevity) character in double line border at center; seal mark on base	D: 10.3
M-433 (40 of 46)	Bowl	Rim & Base	Trellis/diamond diaper border at rim, peony roundel with four scrolling leaf clusters in double line border at center; seal mark on base	D: 10.2
M-433 (41 of 46)	Bowl	Base	Three mountain peaks with clouds above and flanked by rocky hillocks in a double line border; seal mark on base	D: 10.9
M-433 (42 of 46)	Bowl	Base	Six character apocryphal Xuande reign mark in central medallion	D: 7.6
M-433 (43 of 46)	Bowl	Base	Qilin with swirling flames above and below a lozenge with "X" form filler surrounded by spheres - all in a double circle at loaf type center; three character commendation mark on base	D: 6.4
M-433 (44 of 46)	Cup	Base	Interior center undecorated; six character apocryphal Chenghua reign mark within circle on base	D: 3.5
M-433 (45 of 46)	Bowl	Rim	On the exterior stems with leaves; pendant bunches of grapes with circular outlined leaves on the interior sides	L: 5.6
M-433 (46 of 46)	Firing Pad	Complete	Light molding in cross-hatch form at center, on underside edge chamfered down to base	D: 5.2

**M-434**

Blue and white hole-bottom saucer dish covered with a rather dark hued bluish-white glaze, the center decorated with a stylized magnolia blossom with scalloped petals edged with a faint lined border. A double line border, surmounted by six fleuron-tipped abstract leaves encloses the blossom, and is repeated at the mouthrim. The recessed circular base without footrim surrounded by a .6 cm. to a .8 cm. unglazed ring and by radiating plantain leaves, a wave and dot border at the mouthrim.

D: 4 1/8 in. (10.3 cm.).

Ming: late 15th century.

Provenance: Ayutthaya - Chao Phraya riverine excavations, Thailand - acquired in Bangkok (January 2012 - \$11).

Very similar dishes are illustrated in K. Aga-Oglu, *The Williams Collection of Far Eastern Ceramics*, No. 19 - Right; and Dawn F. Rooney, "The Recessed Base (Hole-Bottom) Saucer," *Arts of Asia*, Volume 12, Number 1, January - February 1982, page 11. There is also a very similar dish in the collection of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University (Acquisition Number C 200/PL.28.5). Compare also with another dish in this series from the South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia at M-229, and with the finer quality example at M-058, which was acquired in London in July 1986. For a complete listing of the extensive assortment of hole-bottom saucer dishes in the Collection refer to M-392.

**M-435**

Base fragment medallion (partial), decorated in underglaze blue, and containing a solitary figure seated on a grassy knoll with a spreading tree overhead - all within a double line border. The figure is clutching what may be a musical instrument, with clumps of grass below and a spherical object representing the moon to the side. The splayed foot is surrounded by a double line border. Roughly finished footrim, with traces of adherent kiln grit at the unglazed beveled edge, is strongly outward sloping on the interior. Base is glazed and slightly convex. The fragment is covered with a bluish tinged white glaze; and the body, where exposed, is cream colored and compact.

D: 3 3/4 in. (9.5 cm.).

Ming: first half of 16th century.

Provenance: Ban Payang kiln site excavations - acquired from a villager in the Ban Payang kiln site area (February 2012 - \$2).

Compare with the Ming bowls illustrated in Columbus Museum of Art, *Shadow of the Dragon - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 164 and No. 167; R. B. Fox, *The Calatagan Excavations*, Pl. 54; S. T. Yeo and J. Martin, *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*, No. 80 and No. 396; and K. Aga-Oglu, *The Williams Collection of Far Eastern Ceramics*, No. 28.

The pair of bowls at M-110 (bowl No. 1 was excavated in the vicinity of Ayutthaya, Thailand) have very similarly adorned central medallions. Refer also to M-172, a bowl from the Palawan

(Continued)

**M-435 (Continued)**

excavations in the Philippines dated to the 16th century, with a comparable figure in the central medallion. Similarly adorned central medallions on Thai ceramics are found on the following: TH-241 - figure holding a child standing under a tree, TH-291 - a human figure alongside a tree, TH-386 (No. 2 of 2) - a dignitary on a terrace seated beneath a tree, and TH-408 (No. 13 of 20) - a meditating sage seated under a tree.

The presence of this shard in the Ban Payang kiln site area strongly supports the popularly held belief that the ancient Thai potters were inspired in the execution of some of their motifs by Chinese prototypes.





M-436

Swatow blue and white bowl with the decoration confined to double line borders around the central medallion, under both the interior and exterior of the upright mouthrim, and immediately above the foot on the exterior. The exterior of the foot is upright, outward sloping on the interior. Narrow base of the bowl is convex and glazed; entire footrim is coated with adherent kiln grit. The bowl is covered all over, footrim included, with very light bluish-white waxy textured glaze.

D: 4 11/16 in. (11.9 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: From the collection of Tim Hartill (Research Assistant to Sten Sjostrand for the book *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*) - (May 2012 - \$34).

A similar bowl is illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 122, Pl. 109.



M-437

Swatow blue and white dish decorated in a subdued tone of underglaze blue with a rabbit silhouetted against a floral background in the central medallion and surrounded by an unglazed stacking ring. The bottom of the plain steep cavetto encircled by a single line border with four leaf tip accents. The flared mouthrim is surrounded on the interior by a trellis/diamond diaper border enclosed within single line borders. On the exterior a single line border well under the mouthrim, repeated considerably above the foot. Upright foot with nominally square-cut rim and adherent kiln grit slants outward markedly on the interior. Narrow unglazed base is convex and the body is rather coarse textured and grayish-buff colored. The very light bluish-white waxy textured glaze covering the dish ends unevenly at or near the edge of the footrim.

D: 6 7/8 in. (17.6 cm.).

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: From the collection of Tim Hartill (Research Assistant to Sten Sjostrand for the book *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*) - (May 2012 - \$41).

The rabbit or hare, in addition to being one of the twelve animals of the zodiac, has special importance as a Daoist symbol associated with longevity and immortality. The hare is said to beget offspring by gazing at the moon, and this is a common decorative theme in Chinese arts including ceramics. The rabbit or hare is represented in

(Continued)

**M-437 (Continued)**

the Collection by the following twenty-four (24) items:

C-044 (No. 2 of 2 cover box), C-051 (cover box), C-064 (dish), C-157 (39 of 42 - bowl), C-209 (cup), M-028 (dish - base mark), M-035 (cover box - base mark), M-046 (cover box - base mark), M-095 (polychrome dish), M-099 (dish), M-151 (saucer dish), M-216 (cover box), M-257 (jarlet - base mark), M-299 (1 & 2 of 2 - cover boxes - rabbit shape), M-314 (jarlet - base mark), M-379 (cover box lower section - base mark), M-424 (33 of 69 - cover), M-424 (34 of 69 - cover), and M-437 (dish), M-490 (No. 4 of 4 - cover box), M-500 (No. 4 of 6 - cover box), M-509 (No. 2 of 7 - cover), & M-518 (bowl).



(M-518 is not included in above) (M-518 & M-437 are below)



**M-438**

Swatow blue and white dish with the central medallion surrounded by an unglazed stacking ring and encircled by a double line border. The steep cavetto is plain. The slightly flared mouthrim is surrounded on the interior by single line border. On the exterior a single line border well under the mouthrim, repeated considerably above the foot. Vertical foot with square-cut rim is upright on the interior. Narrow unglazed base is rather deep-set and flat, and the compact body is grayish-buff colored, darker hued in some areas. The very light grayish-white waxy textured glaze covering the dish ends unevenly on and immediately above the footrim.

D: 7 1/8 in. (18.0 cm.).

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: From the collection of Tim Hartill (Research Assistant to Sten Sjostrand for the book *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*) - (May 2012 - \$24).



## M-439

Wanli shipwreck Kraak base fragment medallions (6), assorted medallions decorated with avian, floral, and cricket motifs in a brilliant tone of underglaze blue. All the medallions have kiln grit adhering to the shallow, slightly undercut footrim. The width of the footrim is proportionate to the size of the medallions with the largest, most heavily potted medallion (No. 1) having the thickest footrim, and the smallest, most thinly potted (No. 6) having the narrowest footrim. Base of the medallions is glazed and slightly convex, with very prominent chatter marks on medallion No. 4. All the medallions have compact, fine textured, cream colored biscuit where exposed at the fractures and unglazed footrim. The apricot tinge at the juncture of glaze line and body is particularly apparent on the foot of medallions No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4. Some marine encrustation is visible on medallions No. 3 and No. 4.

The décor of each medallion and corresponding items similar to the medallions as illustrated in Sjostrand and Idrus, *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*, are indicated in the chart below, along with the diameter in centimeters of each medallion.

Ming: early 17th century - circa 1625.

Provenance: Wanli shipwreck (original artifact registration sticker number affixed to medallion No. 1 is 98, medallion No. 2 is 99, medallion No. 3 is 1579, medallion No. 4 is 100, medallion No. 5 is 101, and to medallion No. 6 is 1577) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (August 2012 - \$120). (Continued)

**M-439 (Continued)**

Kraak ware in the Collection is represented by M-029, M-047, M-061, M-069, M-221, M-361 (Swatow *klapmutsen* dish emulating the Kraak genre), M-362 (3 Kraak medallions), M-424 (36 and 60 of 69 - two shards), M-433 (37 of 46 - one shard), M-439 (6 medallions), M-445, and M-496 (another Swatow *klapmutsen* form deep dish in Kraak style). Qing dynasty Kraak style items are also included as follows: Kangxi period ware from the Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - C-214 (2 of 2), C-215 (2 of 2), C-216 (2 of 2); and Yong Zheng period ware from the Ca Mau shipwreck in Vietnam - C-221 (2 Kraak medallions), and C-223 (3 Kraak medallions).

**KRAAK BASE FRAGMENT MEDALLIONS  
DÉCOR, REFERENCE & SIZE - M-439 (No. 1 to No. 6 of 6)**

CATALOGUE NUMBER	DÉCOR OF MEDALLIONS	REFERENCE - <i>The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo</i>	D: cm
M-439 (1 OF 6)	Ducks in aquatic setting amid lotus and rushes - one standing and one in flight, large outcropping of rock in foreground; encircled by diaper patterns in an alternating variety of overlapping and interlocking motifs.	Page 184, Serial No. 1778.	17.8
M-439 (2 of 6)	Pair of ducks in aquatic setting amid lotus and water plants, outcroppings of rock in foreground and at the sides; encircled by diaper patterns in an alternating variety of overlapping and interlocking motifs.	Page 171, Serial No. 2454.	17.3
M-439 (3 of 6)	Three peony sprays and veined leaves reserved in white on a blue ground.	Page 230, Serial No. 1524.	14.1
M-439 (4 of 6)	Song bird perched on a rock with floral sprays above, swirling <i>rui</i> like cloud form to the left; encircled by diaper patterns in alternating overlapping and interlocking trellis motifs.	Page 222, Serial No. 2461.	13.0
M-439 (5 of 6)	Grasshopper sitting on a rock in a landscape setting, flanked by prunus and floral sprays; rocky outcrop and swirling clouds above.	Page 184, Serial No. 2418 & Page 196, Serial No. 5750.	12.0
M-439 (6 OF 6)	Song bird perched on a rock flanked by peach sprays and a flowering plant, swirling clouds above; encircled by a narrow dark blue scalloped border.	Page 293, Serial No. 6969.	9.0

## M-440

Wanli shipwreck base fragment medallions (10), an assortment of medallions decorated in a variety of motifs in underglaze blue including human figures, birds, and landscape scenes. All the base fragment medallions have underglaze blue base marks (reign marks are apocryphal). Foot on the medallions is upright or very slightly inward slanting and vertical on the interior. The foot of all the medallions is encircled by a double or triple line border, except for the single line border on the two smallest medallions No. 7 and No. 8. Base of the medallions is glazed and slightly convex, with a more pronounced effect on medallions No. 1, No. 3, No. 6, and No. 10. All the medallions have compact, fine textured, cream colored biscuit where exposed at the fractures and unglazed footrim. The apricot tinge at the juncture of glaze line and body is particularly apparent on the foot of medallions No. 3, No. 6, and No. 10. Some marine encrustation is visible on medallion No. 9. The décor of each medallion, a description of the base mark, and corresponding items similar to the medallions as illustrated in Sjostrand and Idrus, *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*, are indicated in the chart below, along with the diameter in centimeters of each medallion.

Ming: early 17th century - circa 1625.

Provenance: Wanli shipwreck (original artifact registration sticker number affixed to medallion No. 1 is 1575, No. 2 is 1576, No. 3 is 1600, No. 4 is 102, No. 5 is 1601, No. 6 is 1602, No. 7 is 103, No. 8 is 104, No. 9 is WL 210, and medallion No. 10 is 1574) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (August 2012 - \$200). (Continued)

**M-440 (Continued)**

**BASE FRAGMENT MEDALLIONS  
DÉCOR, BASE MARK, REFERENCE, SIZE - M-440 (No. 1 to No. 10)**

<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>DÉCOR OF MEDALLIONS</b>	<b>BASE MARK - UNDERGLAZE BLUE</b>	<b>REFERENCE - <i>The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo</i></b>	<b>D: cm</b>
M-440 (1 OF 10)	Sage sitting on a rocky terrace, mountains with pavilion above.	<i>Dai Ming Chenghua Nian Zhi</i> within a double circle.	Page 123, Serial No. 1068.	8.7
M-440 (2 OF 10)	Sage sitting on a rocky terrace, mountains with pavilion above.	<i>Dai Ming Chenghua Nian Zhi</i> within a double circle.	Page 123, Serial No. 1068.	8.0
M-440 (3 OF 10)	<i>Lingzhi</i> spray (fungus of immortality) curved flowering stem above.	<i>Dai Ming Chenghua Nian Zhi</i> within a double circle.	Page 130, Serial No. 5183.	7.8
M-440 (4 OF 10)	Unadorned.	<i>Dai Ming Chenghua Nian Zhi</i> within a double circle.	Page 134, Serial No. 6349 & others.	6.3
M-440 (5 OF 10)	Sage sitting on a rocky terrace, mountains with pavilion above.	<i>Dai Ming Chenghua Nian Zhi</i> within a double circle.	Page 123, Serial No. 1068.	6.3
M-440 (6 OF 10)	Bird standing on a rock, flowering stems and flora above.	<i>Dai Ming Chenghua Nian Zhi</i> within a double circle.	Page 131, Serial No. 6645.	6.2
M-440 (7 OF 10)	Seated sage, mountain with pavilion above.	<i>Dai Ming Chenghua Nian Zao</i> within a single circle.	Page 156, Serial Nos. 4779 & 4733.	5.1
M-440 (8 OF 10)	Standing sage, mountains in the distance.	<i>Dai Ming Chenghua Nian Zao</i> within a double circle.	Page 156, Serial Nos. 4779 & 4733.	4.5
M-440 (9 OF 10)	<i>Shou Lao</i> (the god of longevity) astride a crane (also a symbol for longevity)	<i>Dai Ming Jiajing Nian Zhi</i> within a double circle.	Page 120, Serial No. 964.	6.5
M-440 (10 OF 10)	Bird perched on a rock flanked by floral sprays, crescent moon above.	A double circle.	Page 128, Serial No. 6719.	8.7



#### M-441

Bell shaped bowl originally decorated on the steep sided exterior in polychrome enamels with birds perched among bamboo and leafy floral sprays. Fugitive traces of the original polychrome décor remain and are still visible in reflected light. The interior is plain. At the sharply everted mouthrim an underglaze blue single line border. Encircled with an underglaze blue double line border, the foot is outward sloping on both exterior and interior with beveled edge. Exposed body at the unglazed edge of the footrim is fine textured and white colored. Narrow glazed base is convex and has a base mark in the form of underglaze blue apocryphal reign mark, *Dai Ming Chenghua Nian Zhi*, within a single circle. A considerable quantity of marine encrustation adheres to the footrim.

H: 3 1/4 in. (8.3 cm.).

Ming: early 17th century - circa 1625.

Provenance: Wanli shipwreck (original Certificate of Authenticity is on file in the Collection Documentation, and artifact registration sticker number W 7788 is affixed) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (August 2012 – received as a gift from Sten Sjostrand).

Another bowl in this series from the Wanli shipwreck is illustrated in Sjostrand and Idrus, *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*, page 154, Serial No. 4643. It is of interest to note that in the foregoing reference the following is indicated with respect to this bowl: “Perhaps the most unusual items were the eight pieces which were once decorated with overglaze enamels.”

**M-442**

Small bowls (2 - pair) with the underglaze blue decoration confined to the central medallion containing a seated musician playing a flute, and to a single line border under the interior of the upright mouthrim. The carefully finished vertical foot has a precisely beveled rim. Exposed body at the unglazed edge of the footrim is fine textured and white colored. Narrow glazed base of both bowls is convex and has an underglaze blue base mark consisting of the two Chinese characters *lian yi* (inner peace) within a single circle.

D: 3 11/16 in. (9.3 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 3 11/16 in. (9.3 cm.) – No. 2.

Ming: early 17th century - circa 1625.

Provenance: Wanli shipwreck (original Certificates of Authenticity are on file in the Collection Documentation, and artifact registration sticker number affixed to bowl No. 1 is W 659 and to bowl No. 2 is W 698) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (August 2012 - \$96).

Another bowl in this series from the Wanli shipwreck is illustrated in Sjostrand and Idrus, *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*, page 138, Serial No. 5478. It is of interest to note that in the foregoing reference the following is indicated with respect to this bowl: "It is the only type of bowl which shows the two characters *lian yi* on the base."

### M-443

Blue and white bowl, the exterior with four large *Shou* (longevity) characters in seal form script surrounded by numerous much smaller *Shou* characters in cursive form. At the upright mouthrim a double line border repeated on the interior. Interior sides are unadorned; and central medallion has nine cursive form *Shou* characters surrounding the single *Shou* character in the very center - all encircled by a double line border. A double line border also around the wedge shaped foot with roughly finished beveled edge. Exposed body at the unglazed edge of the footrim is fine textured and light cream colored. Narrow glazed base is convex and is surrounded by a base mark in the form of single underglaze blue circle. A considerable quantity of marine encrustation is concentrated in one area of the exterior and one area of the interior of the bowl.

D: 5 3/8 in. (14.7 cm.).

Ming: early 17th century - circa 1625.

Provenance: Wanli shipwreck (original Certificate of Authenticity is on file in the Collection Documentation, and artifact registration sticker number W 24 is affixed) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (August 2012 – received as a gift from Sten Sjostrand).

Another bowl in this series from the Wanli shipwreck is illustrated in Sjostrand and Idrus, *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*, page 130, Serial No. 5547. It is of interest to note that in the foregoing reference the following is indicated with respect to this bowl: “There were very few of these bowls in the Wanli cargo.”

**M-444**

Blue and white *lingzhi* (fungus of immortality) bowls (2 - pair), the exterior sides decorated with a scroll consisting of eight *lingzhi*, alternately large and small, linked with cursively rendered tendrils. At the upright mouthrim a double line border, repeated on the interior. Each bowl decorated in the central medallion with a *lingzhi* spray with a pair of curlicue tendrils projecting from both the stem below and the head above - all encircled by a double line border. The steep well is plain. Around the nominally inward sloping exterior of the foot a double line border, foot is vertical on the interior. Exposed body at the unglazed edge of the beveled footrim is fine textured and light cream colored. Glazed base of both bowls is convex and is surrounded by a base mark in the form of a double circle in underglaze blue.

D: 5 11/16 in. (14.5 cm.) – No. 1; D: 5 11/16 in. (14.5 cm.) – No. 2.

Ming: early 17th century - circa 1625.

Provenance: Wanli shipwreck (original Certificates of Authenticity are on file in the Collection Documentation, and artifact registration sticker number affixed to bowl No. 1 is W 215 and to bowl No. 2 is W 699) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (August 2012 - \$65).

Another bowl in this series from the Wanli shipwreck is illustrated in Sjostrand and Idrus, *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*, page 128, Serial No. 6347.

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. Overhead a massive spreading pine tree; an outcropping of rock in the foreground, and with vegetal elements at the sides. The cavetto and flared mouthrim edged with a single line border and decorated with eight panels of peach sprays alternating with smaller panels containing horizontal line and dot filler. Underside has five large carelessly executed panels with sparse circle and dot filler. A single line border just under the mouthrim, repeated at the foot. Nominally wedge shaped low foot is roughly beveled with kiln grit adhering. Glazed base is nearly flat with slight indication of chatter marks and small amount of kiln grit.

D: 8 9/16 in. (21.8 cm.).

Ming: early 17th century - circa 1625.

Provenance: Wanli shipwreck (original Certificate of Authenticity is on file in the Collection Documentation, and artifact registration sticker number W - 3907 is affixed) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (August 2012 - \$100).

Another plate in this series from the Wanli shipwreck is illustrated in Sjostrand and Idrus, *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*, page 212, Serial No. 1985. See also Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 91, Pl. 75 for the illustration

(Continued

**M-445 (Continued)**

of a Kraak dish with comparable decoration in the central medallion. Compare also with the Kraak ware dishes illustrated in C. L. van der Pijl-Ketel, *The Ceramic Load of the Witte Leeuw*, page 139; and Christie's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue of Fine and Important Late Ming and Transitional Porcelain - the second and final part of the Hatcher Collection recently recovered from an Asian vessel in the South China Sea*, June 12, 1984, lot 979. Refer as well to the similar medallion, also from the Wanli shipwreck, at M-362 (No. 1 of 3), and to the very similar plate at M-221 from the South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia.

Kraak ware in the Collection is represented by M-029, M-047, M-061, M-069, M-221, M-361 (Swatow *klapmutsen* dish emulating the Kraak genre), M-362 (3 Kraak medallions), M-424 (36 and 60 of 69 - two shards), M-433 (37 of 46 - one shard), M-439 (6 medallions), M-445, and M-496 (another Swatow *klapmutsen* form deep dish in Kraak style). Qing dynasty Kraak style items are also included as follows: Kangxi period ware from the Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - C-214 (2 of 2), C-215 (2 of 2), C-216 (2 of 2); and Yong Zheng period ware from the Ca Mau shipwreck in Vietnam - C-221 (2 Kraak medallions), and C-223 (3 Kraak medallions).



## M-446

Small blue and white jarlet in compressed globular shape decorated around the body with two spreading fruit sprays with a profusion of leaves enclosed within double line borders. The underglaze blue is heavily applied under a bluish tinged glaze resulting in the prominent “heaped and piled” aspect characteristic of earlier Ming blue and white wares. Neck is short and upright with the mouth narrow. Glaze also covers the interior, with the horizontal join where the two sections of the jarlet were luted together clearly revealed. The lustrous glaze ends unevenly at and just above the base, with prominent apricot tingeing at the juncture of glaze and body. Nominally concave base without footrim is unglazed and exposes the compact, fine grained cream colored body.

D: 2 3/4 in. (6.9 cm.).

Ming: early 15th century - Yongle period (1402 to 1424) to Xuande period (1425 to 1435).

Provenance: Con Dao Island shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2012 - \$72).

Compare with the Ming blue and white jarlet with similar décor at M-416 dated to the second half of the 15th century - Tianshun period (1457 to 1464) to Chenghua period (1465 to 1487) - from the Tet shipwreck, which was also discovered in Vietnam. This jarlet differs in several respects from the present example (M-446): not as finely

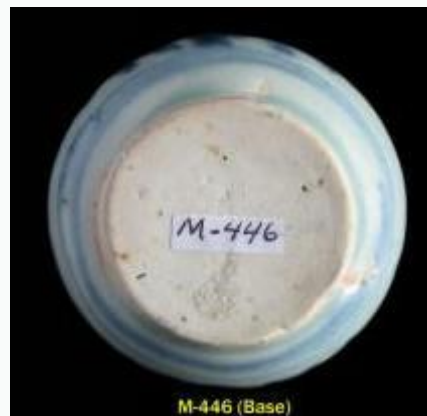
(Continued)

**M-446 (Continued)**

levitated body, tighter bubble structure within the glaze, and prominent crackle overall.

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 24 October 2013.

**(REVISED - 25 October 2013)**





**M-447**

Small celadon dish covered with a light green finely crackled glaze. Two small fish are impressed at the center, with a lightly incised ring encircling the central medallion. Sides are steep and the wide flared mouthrim is flattened, but slightly downward slanting. Underside molded with petal forms radiating from just above the foot to just below the mouthrim. Vertical foot with the unglazed rim beveled. Nippled base is partially glazed, and the exposed biscuit is compact and light grayish-beige colored. There is a very minute quantity of marine encrustation adhering to the interior of the foot.

D: 5 1/8 in. (13.0 cm.).

Ming: early 15th century - Yongle period (1402 to 1424) to Xuande period (1425 to 1435) - Longquan Kilns.

Provenance: Con Dao Island shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2012 - \$30).

Compare with the Ming celadon dishes very similar in size, form, and decorative concept at M-287 and M-289 dated to the late 14th to early 15th century from the Phu Quoc II shipwreck, which was also discovered in Vietnam.

**M-448**

Small celadon dish covered with a light green finely crackled glaze. A floral spray is molded at the center, with a lightly incised ring encircling the central medallion. Sides are steep and the wide flared mouthrim is flattened and rather thick. Underside molded with petal forms radiating from just above the foot to just below the mouthrim. Vertical foot with unglazed beveled rim is rather high and thick with partial glazing on the interior. Nippled base has an errant splash of glaze, and the exposed biscuit is rather coarse textured and light pinkish-beige colored. There is a small quantity of marine encrustation adhering to the interior of the foot and the base.

D: 5 1/8 in. (12.9 cm.).

Ming: early 15th century - Yongle period (1402 to 1424) to Xuande period (1425 to 1435) - Longquan Kilns.

Provenance: Con Dao Island shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2012 - \$15).

Compare with the Ming celadon dishes very similar in size, form, and decorative concept at M-287 and M-289 dated to the late 14th to early 15th century from the Phu Quoc II shipwreck, which was also discovered in Vietnam.

**M-449**

Small celadon dish covered with light green glaze. A floral spray is lightly incised in the center, with an incised ring encircling the central medallion. Angular sides are bucket shaped and the mouthrim is very slightly flared. The underside is plain. The glaze extends to the vertical foot continuing onto the beveled rim in some areas. Nippled base is unglazed, and the biscuit is rather coarse textured and light gray colored.

D: 5 in. (12.7 cm.).

Ming: early 15th century - Yongle period (1402 to 1424) to Xuande period (1425 to 1435) - Longquan Kilns.

Provenance: Con Dao Island shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2012 - \$15).



## M-450

Blue and white globular shaped jarlet decorated around the body with six alternating panels. The décor of these panels (two of each) consists of the following: triple spirals on a wave ground, diagonally-crossed diaper with dot filler, and four stacked spiral elements with squiggly accents. On the gently sloping shoulders are six lotus petal panels decorated en suite. A double line border encircles the upright neck, and the mouth is rather narrow with beveled rim. Except for small gaps in a couple of spots, the bluish-white glaze extends to the upright low foot, which is accented with a single line border. At the juncture of glaze and biscuit on the unglazed edge of the footrim the body is tinged apricot. Convex base is unglazed, and the compact body is light beige colored with russet tingeing. Interior is lightly glazed, and the horizontal join where the two sections of the jarlet were luted together is clearly discernable.

D: 3 3/16 in. (8.2 cm.); H: 2 3/4 in. (7.0 cm.).

Ming: late 15th to early 16th century.

Provenance: from the collection of prominent snuff bottle collector Agatha Aronson; acquired from a dealer in San Diego, California (December 2012 - \$152).

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 3 July 2014.

(Continued)

## **M-450 (Continued)**

The décor of this pleasant little jarlet is quite unusual; there do not appear to be any other similar examples recorded or illustrated.

For a contemporaneously dated Vietnamese example with some commonalities in treatment of décor refer to M-212. For the illustration of vases including quite similar stacked spiral elements refer to Larry Gotuaco, Rita C. Tan and Allison Diem, *Chinese and Vietnamese Blue and White Wares Found in the Philippines*, page 49, Pl. Y 14 (Yuan *Yuhuchun* vase); and page 255, Pl. V 31 (Vietnamese pear-shaped vase).

### **Agatha Aronson**

“Agatha Aronson, who I believe is in a home if she's still alive (I used to call her at least once a month to connect, till a year or so ago, when she was put in a home by her sons, and they said it disturbed her to hear from me, because she had senile dementia), is an amazing person and was a very serious collector, extremely knowledgeable and extremely focused.

Agatha was born in Szeged, Hungary; after seeing her father wrapped in barbed wire with 20-30 other Jews who couldn't work, and pushed into the Danube near Budapest, to drown, she was shipped to Auschwitz, towards the end of WWII, where two of her siblings, twins, were used by Mengele as human guinea pigs (the 'control' sister survived; the 'subject' brother, not) ; she survived because of 'acrobatic skills' entertaining the SS (that's how she described it to me; I didn't ask for details), and because she was delegated to help take care of some of Mengele's “‘experiment subjects’” including her siblings.

In 1946, she got to the Land of Israel (British Mandatory 'Palestine'); in 1948, she was an Israeli soldier fighting to keep Israel from being overrun by the Arabs. In 1949, she met Irving Aronson, who'd been in the US Air Force in Europe, and after seeing the results of the Holocaust, got to the Land of Israel to help defend the newly reborn

**(Continued)**

## M-450 (Continued)

Jewish state. They married in 1950, and Irv brought her back to the USA, where they moved to Coronado, CA, since he'd gone into defence contracting.

1968-1970, she started to collect Chinese snuff bottles, and became a very knowledgeable collector. She was a mentor to me, and I tried to keep up contact. I met her first in 1978, so we were close over 33 years. A wonderful lady, and an amazing survivor.

I would concur with the info Bob Lee gave you, although Steven's point is well taken. However, the important thing is the superb quality. I believe I've got an example or two, similar views, mark, quality. I'll compare with my bottles and 'revert' to you ('Revert' is Irish solicitor-ese (lawyer-ese) for 'get back' to you). ;-)

Joey”

**(Apologies to author of foregoing, attribution information is missing from my records.)**



**M-451**

Swatow blue and white squat globular shape covered jar adorned with three spiraling blossoms separated by spreading leaf sprays and all within line borders. Three sprawling floral sprays within line borders decorate the dome shaped cover with lotus bud handle and downward projecting flange on the underside. The interior of the lower section is fully glazed, the cover unglazed on the interior. The distinctly bluish tinged crackled glaze extends to the upright beveled low foot, outward slanting on the interior. Base is nominally convex and unglazed with the compact body light beige colored.

D: 3 15/16 in. (10.0 cm.); H (with cover): 3 in. 7.6 cm.

Ming: second half of 16th century.

Provenance: from the collection of prominent snuff bottle collector Agatha Aronson; acquired from a dealer in San Diego, California (December 2012 - \$110).

Compare with the covered boxes and jarlet in “conservative family” décor as described and illustrated by Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 127, No. 160a, No. 160b, and No. 160c. Refer also to Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 135, Pl. 127, for another similar covered jarlet. In the reference cited above, with respect to cover boxes and covered jars, Adhyatman states on page 30 that “Most of the decorations ... are of the persistent family but there are a few boxes of the conservative family ...” as is this example M-451. There is also a very similar covered jar in the collection of the Museum Nasional (Museum Pusat) of Indonesia in Jakarta (No. Inv. 1467).

M-452

Swatow blue and white medium size jarlet with the nearly vertical sides adorned with four chrysanthemums reserved in white on a blue ground. The flower heads are joined by scrolling leafy stems similarly reserved in white on the mottled underglaze blue ground. Gently sloping shoulders decorated en suite with three chrysanthemum blossoms with adjoining stems - all also reserved in white on a blue ground. The nominally spreading tall neck is encircled at the bottom by a single line border, repeated just under the mouthrim. An unglazed portion of the very slightly recessed flat base reveals the compact buff colored body with network of broad crackle. The unglazed edge of the nearly vertical foot assumes a distinct russet hue. This rather wide-mouth jarlet is partially unglazed in the interior.

H: 3 5/16 in. (8.3 cm.); D: 3 3/8 in. (8.6 cm.).

Ming: second half of 16th century.

Provenance: South Sulawesi excavations, Indonesia - acquired in Makassar, South Sulawesi (January 2013 - \$50).





### M-453

Swatow blue and white bowl covered with waxy textured bluish-white glaze and decorated on the steep sides of the exterior with two sprawling chrysanthemum sprays separated by small leaf tips. Each spray composed of twin blossoms truncated in half just under the upright mouthrim and enclosed within single line borders. Interior center with a floral spray within a double circle and a single line border encircling the upright mouthrim. Also on the interior, immediately below the mouthrim, an errant splash of very dark underglaze blue. A single line border encircles the wedge-shaped foot, and the narrow convex base is only partially glazed. The exposed biscuit is light beige colored and compact, but with adherent kiln grit. The attractive strong, dark tone of the underglaze blue contrasts pleasingly with the light bluish-white glaze.

D: 5 in. (12.6 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to 17th century.

Provenance: Takalar, South Sulawesi excavations, Indonesia - acquired in Makassar, South Sulawesi (January 2013 - \$40).

A similar bowl, also from South Sulewesi, is illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 99, pl. 106 a (lower right) and pl. 106 b (lower right); and another, also found in South Sulewesi, was in the Tabor Collection - see photo M-453 (Reference - Tabor Collection).

**M-454**

Small Swatow blue and white jarlet, the rounded sides decorated with three medallions containing floral sprays separated by a diaper ground of overlapping waves or leaf tips. A band of stylized petals encircles the shoulder, and a single blue line surrounds the short upright neck. The light bluish-white waxy textured glaze covers a lightly applied slip and extends to the interior of the jarlet, as well as partially covering the base. The exposed biscuit at the markedly concave base without footrim is compact and light beige colored. An incised ring encircles the base near the perimeter.

H: 2 3/16 in. (5.6 cm.).

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: South Sulawesi excavations, Indonesia - acquired in Makassar, South Sulawesi (January 2013 - \$30).

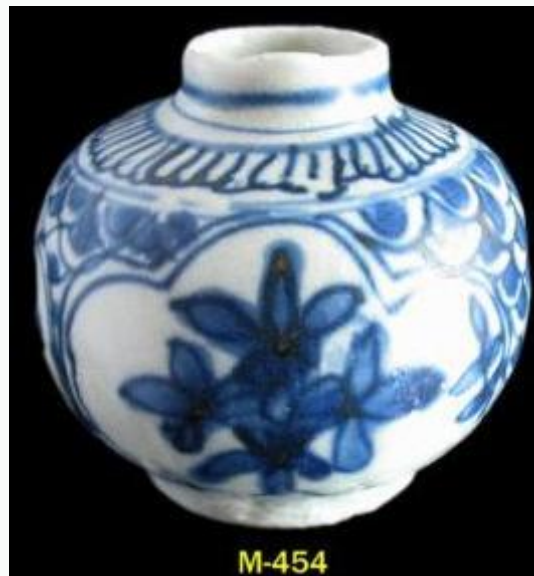
Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 20 March 2014.

A similar jarlet, also from South Sulewesi, is illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 122, pl. 150 (left); and for another similar jarlet refer to Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 146, Pl. 143 (second from left). Refer

(Continued)

**M-454** (Continued)

also to the following for the illustrations of other similar jarlets:  
Columbus Museum of Art, *Shadow of the Dragon - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 201 to No. 203; B. Harrison, *Swatow*, No. 164; and Christie Manson & Woods (New York), *Catalogue of Fine Japanese Prints, Books and Other Decorative Oriental Works of Art*, September 28, 1981, lot 458 - left. Refer as well to the other similar jarlets at M-067 (acquired in Amsterdam in October 1986), M-188 (also from the South Sulawesi excavations), and M-487 (7 & 8) from the Swatow Indonesia Shipwreck.



**M-455**

Swatow blue and white cover box in compressed ovoid shape with the rounded sides of the lower section decorated with scrolling leaf sprays; the rounded sides of the cover decorated en suite. The flattened top of the cover adorned with a leaf spray encircled by a double line border. As pointed out in the reference below, many of the leaves terminate with a dot as a result of the stronger exertion of the painter's brush at that point. The interior of the lower section of the box is glazed, and the cover is unglazed on the interior. The evenly applied light bluish-white finely crackled glaze terminates just above the base. Very carefully finished concave base without footrim is unglazed, the biscuit compact and very light beige colored.

D: 2 13/16 in. (7.1 cm.).

Ming: 16th century.

Provenance: Takalar, South Sulawesi excavations, Indonesia - acquired in Makassar, South Sulawesi (January 2013 - \$50).

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 20 March 2014.

A very similar cover box, also from South Sulawesi, is illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 127, pl. 160 a; and for another very similar cover box see also Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 136, Pl. 131.

## M-456

Small Swatow blue and white jarlet, the slightly squat rounded sides decorated with two medallions containing leaping carp separated by a diaper ground of overlapping waves. A band of stylized petals encircles the shoulder, and a single blue line surrounds the very short upright neck with narrow mouth. The light bluish-white waxy textured lustrous glaze covers a lightly applied slip and extends to the interior of the jarlet, as well as onto the base in a couple of areas. The exposed biscuit at the concave base without footrim is compact and beige colored. There is a small quantity of adherent kiln grit at the edge of the base.

H: 1 7/8 in. (4.9 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: South Sulawesi excavations, Indonesia - acquired in Makassar, South Sulawesi (January 2013 - \$30).

For illustrations of similar Swatow jarlets refer to the Columbus Museum of Art, *Shadow of the Dragon - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 198; and B. Harrison, *Swatow*, page 82, No. 161. There is also a very similar jarlet in the collection of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University (Acquisition Number SC.400) - see photo M-456 (Reference - SEACM, Bangkok University). For additional very similar jarlets see M-135 from the Samar excavations in the Philippines, and M-341 from the Palawan excavations in the Philippines.

## M-457

Swatow type blue and white bowls and dishes (6). Half are rather sparsely decorated, and the other half a bit more elaborately adorned. Footrim and base are partially glazed on three, and the base unglazed on the other three. There are three specimens with an unglazed circular stacking ring around the central medallion, and on the remainder the interior is fully glazed. Body material is compact and predominantly light beige colored, but with russet tingeing on dish No. 4 and dish No. 5. Foot is square-cut (beveled on bowl No. 3), upright, and outward slanting on the interior. Narrow convex base on all except for the wide base on dish No. 6, which is inscribed in black ink with a base mark in the form of the Chinese character *yu* (jade). All with varying amounts of marine encrustation ranging from light (shallow bowl No. 2) to heavy (dish No. 5).

The matrix below summarizes each of the ceramics in terms of form, general description, and diameter (D) in centimeters of each individual item.

Late Ming (1368 to 1644): mid 17th century.

Provenance: Unidentified shipwreck No. 3, Java Sea, Indonesia - acquired in Indonesia (April 2013 - \$30).

Unidentified Shipwreck No. 3 - this unidentified wrecksite reportedly is located somewhere in the Java Sea off the port of Cirebon on the

(Continued)

**M-457** (Continued)

north coast of Java, Indonesia. Material recovered late in the year 2012 consisted of Chinese blue and white Swatow (Zhangzhou) wares including large bowls, small bowls, small shallow bowls, and small dishes dated to the mid 17th century of the Ming dynasty (1368 to 1644). There are six additional bowls from this wrecksite at catalogue entry M-484.

**REFERENCES**

**M-457 (1 of 6)** - see the similarly decorated Swatow bowl, also with unglazed stacking ring, at M-433 (15 of 46) from the Banten, West Java excavations in Indonesia.

**M-457 (1 to 5 of 6)** - compare with the bowls illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 99, pl. 106 a and pl. 106 b (dated to the late 17th century).

**M-457 (3 of 6)** - compare the central medallion with the shard found in South Sulawesi, Indonesia and illustrated in the Nara International Foundation, *Silk Roadology 20*, page 144. No. Z003; refer also to the very similar Swatow bowl at M-331 (No. 1 of 2) from the Samar excavations in the Philippines.

**M-457 (4 of 6)** - refer to the Swatow dish, which also has an unglazed stacking ring and small blossom in center, that was included in the sandpit display in the 2008 Manila exhibition *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*. See also the similar Swatow dish at M-369 from the Samar excavations in the Philippines.

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**M-457 (Continued)**

<b>SWATOW CERAMICS - BLUE &amp; WHITE UNIDENTIFIED INDONESIAN SHIPWRECK NO. 3 M-457 (1 of 6) to M-457 (6 of 6)</b>			
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>D CM</b>
M-457 (1 of 6)	Shallow Bowl	Leaf or floral spray in center, unglazed stacking ring; tightly packed chevron elements cover underside; line borders; unglazed convex base.	D: 13.9
M-457 (2 of 6)	Shallow Bowl	Plain center; swirling petal forms with dots under rim on the underside; line borders; unglazed convex base.	D: 13.4
M-457 (3 of 6)	Bowl	Chinese character <i>shou</i> (longevity) in the center; band of spirals under rim on the underside; line borders; footrim and convex base partially glazed.	D: 13.0
M-457 (4 of 6)	Dish	Blossom in center, unglazed stacking ring, band of leaf tips, line borders; on underside line borders only; waxy textured glaze; partially glazed foot, unglazed convex base.	D: 13.9
M-457 (5 of 6)	Dish	Plain center, unglazed stacking ring; large leaf sprays (2) on underside; line borders; footrim and convex base partially glazed.	D: 13.1
M-457 (6 of 6)	Dish	Gnarled peach tree in center, dissolved trellis/diamond diaper band at rim; line borders; on underside line borders only; footrim and convex base partially glazed, wide base inscribed in black ink with the Chinese character <i>yu</i> (jade).	D: 12.2





**M-458**

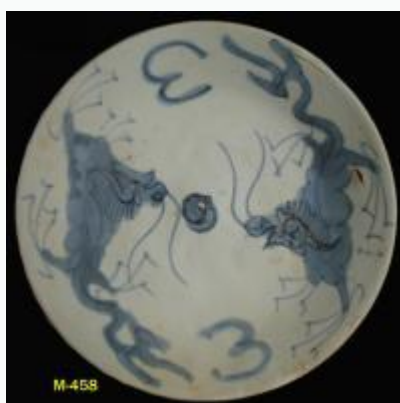
Swatow blue and white dish with two confronting sinuous dragons with flame-like tails and elongated claws contesting the pearl in the center. Cloud forms separate the four clawed pair. The underside is plain with the glaze covering the footrim as well as approximately one-half of the flat base. A large quantity of kiln grit adheres to the wedge shaped low foot, and to areas immediately above it, along with a couple of areas on the base. The rather heavily applied glaze is variegated in texture, and the body where exposed is very compact and dark buff colored.

D: 6 11/16 in. (17.0 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Indonesia excavations - acquired in Jakarta (April 2013 - \$25).

Very similar dishes, dated late 16th to early 17th century, are illustrated in Monique Crick, *Chinese Trade Ceramics for South-East Asia*, page 396, No. 275; and in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 61, pl. 40.



**M-459 MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG, SUMATRA - MING EXCAVATIONS**

Ming ceramics (23) recovered from the Musi River, Palembang, Sumatra comprised of Jingdezhen wares (2) and Swatow wares (21). The ceramics consist of nineteen covers, the lower sections of two cover boxes, a bowl, and a wine cup. Included are an unusual square shape cover box lower section (No. 4 of 22), a rather unique wine cup with white slip leaf sprays on a caramel brown ground (No. 5 of 22), and three octagonal shaped Swatow covers with stylized Arabic inscriptions (No. 18 to No. 20 of 22). Texture of the body of the Swatow wares is compact and primarily light beige in color, but ranging to darker beige tones (except No. 7, which is russet colored). The Jingdezhen wares are fine grained with cream colored body.

The matrix below summarizes each of the ceramics in terms of form, general description, and diameter (D) or length (L) in centimeters of each individual item. The Swatow (Zhangzhou) ceramics are blue and white wares unless otherwise indicated.

**Ming: mid 16th century to early 17th century.**

**Provenance: Musi River excavations, Palembang, Sumatra, Indonesia - acquired in Palembang (April 2013 - \$87).**

**Palembang, Sumatra is located 90 kilometers up the Musi River and is one of the oldest cities in Indonesia, continuously inhabited since the seventh century. From the seventh to eleventh centuries it was the site of the capital of the Sriwijaya empire. The Musi River has**

**(Continued)**

### M-459 (Continued)

been a major commercial route for 2,000 years, and habitation sites and dwellings in ancient Palembang were located on the river as well as above it.

Ceramics recovered from the Musi River include Chinese export wares dating from the Tang period to the Qing dynasty and featuring most prominently Five Dynasties Yue yao greenware, Longquan Yuan celadons, and Ming Swatow (Zhangzhou) wares. Vietnamese wares, dating from the 14th to 16th century have also been recovered, including celadons as well as blue and white wares. Thai ceramics have been recovered as well, including Sisatchanalai 15th to 16th century underglaze black decorated wares, wares with cream and brown glaze and incised décor, and celadons; additionally, limited quantities of Sukhothai wares have also been found. Ceramics from the Musi River are represented in the Collection by the following: C-159 (1 to 8 of 8), M-459 (1A to 22 of 22), M-475 (1 to 3 of 3), Y-134 (1 to 3 of 3), Y-144 (1 to 3 of 3), S-086 (1 to 3 of 3), S-088 (1 to 10 of 10), TH-549 (1 to 10 of 10), and V-265 (1 to 4 of 4).

### REFERENCES

**M-459 (1A of 22)** - a very similar cover, from the Hatcher Ming shipwreck and dated to 1643, is illustrated in Sheaf and Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 51, PL. 63.

**M-459 (2 of 22)** - compare with the similar bowls illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 99, No. 106a and No. 106b; and compare also with the similarly adorned dish of the same size and also with unglazed stacking ring illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines - 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th - 17th Century*, page 69, Pl. 33. Refer also to the similar bowl at M-462 from the Cambodia excavations and acquired in Thailand.

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**M-459** (Continued)

**M-459 (4 of 22)** - compare with the square Swatow cover box illustrated in Honda and Shimazu, *Vietnamese and Chinese Ceramics Used in the Japanese Tea Ceremony*, page 148, Plate 133; and with the rectangular boxes in Brian McElney, *Chinese Ceramics & the Maritime Trade Pre - 1700*, page 177, Exhibit 100 and Exhibit 101.

**M-459 (5 of 22)** - a cup very similar in size, shape and decor and dated to the early 17th century is illustrated in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume II - Yuan and Ming Dynasty Porcelains*, Catalogue No. 1684; for other examples of Swatow ware decorated with white slip on a caramel brown ground refer to the two kendis at M-366 from the Samar excavations in the Philippines, and the shards at M-424 (51 & 58 of 69) from the Banten excavations in Indonesia.

**M-459 (8 of 22)** - refer to the similar cover box illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines - 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th - 17th Century*, page 136, Pl. 129; and see also a very similar smaller cover box at M-423 also acquired in Indonesia.

**M-459 (10 of 22)** - compare with the Swatow cover with similar décor illustrated in Monique Crick, *Chinese Trade Ceramics for South-East Asia*, page 394, No. 269.

**M-459 (13 of 22)** - similar covered boxes are illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 134, No. 172a and No. 172b; Columbus Museum of Art, *Shadow of the Dragon - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 133; and K. Aga-Oglu, *The Williams Collection of Far Eastern Ceramics*, No. 30. Refer also to the other similar Swatow cover boxes from the South Sulawesi excavations, Indonesia at M-217 (No. 1 to No. 3 of 3).

**M-459 (15 of 22)** - compare with the cover very similar in shape and design concept illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 135, No. 175b; and with the Swatow cover in the same shape, but larger sized and differently decorated, illustrated in Honda and Shimazu, *Vietnamese and Chinese Ceramics Used in the Japanese Tea Ceremony*, page 154, Plate 144. (Continued)

**M-459** (Continued)

**M-459 (18 of 22)** - compare with the cover similarly decorated on the sides as illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 138, Pl. 133 - c; and a box with similar cover is illustrated Rose Kerr, *The World in Blue and White: An Exhibition of Blue and White Ceramics, Dating Between 1320 and 1820, from Members of the Oriental Ceramic Society*, page 35, Plate 84.

**M-459 (19 of 22)** - refer to the cover very similarly decorated on the sides as illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 138, Pl. 133 - d.

**M-459 (20 of 22)** - compare with the covers similarly decorated on the sides as illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 138, Pl. 133 - c and Pl. 133 - d.

**M-459 (21 of 22)** - refer to a similar slightly smaller cover box at M-281 from the Selayar Island, South Sulawesi excavations, in Indonesia; and compare with the cover very similar in shape and design concept illustrated in Honda and Shimazu, *Vietnamese and Chinese Ceramics Used in the Japanese Tea Ceremony*, page 153, Plate 143. There is another similarly decorated cover box in the collection of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University (Acquisition Number - SC.677 (2.1)) - refer to photo M-281 & M-459 (Reference - SEACM, Bangkok University).

**M-459 (22 of 22)** - compare with the similar Swatow cover box illustrated in T. Yeo and J. Martin, *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*, page 215, Plate 128, No. 243; and with the virtually identical one illustrated in Honda and Shimazu, *Vietnamese and Chinese Ceramics Used in the Japanese Tea Ceremony*, page 150, Plate 137 (only difference is the egret in outline form versus solid blue filled).

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**M-459 (Continued)**

<b>MING CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG</b>			
<b>M-459 (1A of 22) to M-459 (9 of 22)</b>			
<b>(Are Swatow blue and white wares unless otherwise indicated)</b>			
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>D/L CM</b>
M-459 (1A of 22)	Cover	Underglaze blue peach sprays (2), lotus bud knob, octagonal shape; unglazed interior - Jingdezhen ware.	D: 10.1
M-459 (1B of 22)	Cover	Underglaze blue outlined petal and lotus leaf shaped panels, originally polychrome accents; molded in six sections, lotus bud knob - Jingdezhen ware.	D: 7.3
M-459 (2 of 22)	Bowl	Chrysanthemum sprays (2) separated by small leaf sprays; unglazed stacking ring, unglazed convex base.	D: 13.5
M-459 (3 of 22)	Cover Box - bottom	Sprawling sprays of rushes (2) separated by small circular forms on the sides; interior and convex narrow base glazed.	D: 6.4
M-459 (4 of 22)	Cover Box - bottom	Lotus sprays alternating with spiky leaf sprays on the rectangular sides; interior and convex base glazed.	L: 5.6
M-459 (5 of 22)	Wine Cup	White slip orchid sprays (2) on caramel brown ground, white glazed interior, flared mouthrim; very narrow flat base glazed brown.	D: 5.2
M-459 (6 of 22)	Cover	Covered with apple green glaze and with a distinctly molded large <i>shou</i> (longevity) character on the flat top, surrounded by a band of small molded studs; small molded bead forms on the sides; unglazed interior.	D: 7.3
M-459 (7 of 22)	Cover	Covered with dark brown glaze, with a molded starburst on the slightly domed top, surrounded by a band of molded <i>ruyi</i> -heads; unglazed interior.	D: 5.7
M-459 (8 of 22)	Cover	Decorated overall with chrysanthemum blossoms reserved in white on a blue ground; the blossoms joined by scrolling leafy stems also reserved in white; cover is slightly domed; interior is glazed.	D: 9.5
M-459 (9 of 22)	Cover	Quail perched on flattened top of domed cover, a leaf scroll within double line borders on the sides; the interior lightly glazed.	D: 9.0

(Continued)

**M-459 (Continued)**

<b>MING CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG M-459 (10 of 22) to M-459 (16 of 22) (Swatow Blue and White Wares)</b>			
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>D/L CM</b>
M-459 (10 of 22)	Cover	Floral spray surrounded by a double line border on flattened top of domed cover, a single line border encircling the sides; the unglazed interior with attractive concentric clockwise wreathing marks.	D: 8.7
M-459 (11 of 22)	Cover	Fluted sides of slightly domed cover are plain, the top is adorned with a ball with squiggly streamers enclosed within a double line border; the interior is glazed.	D: 6.6
M-459 (12 of 22)	Cover	Decorated with blossoms reserved in white on a blue ground (2) alternating with arabesque-like leaf forms, the blossom roundels with spiky protruding leaf forms; cover is slightly domed, interior is glazed.	D: 6.9
M-459 (13 of 22)	Cover	A cormorant swimming among lotus and other aquatic plants, enclosed within a single line border and painted in a strong tone of underglaze blue, decorates the slightly domed cover; interior is glazed.	D: 6.3
M-459 (14 of 22)	Cover	Hornbill with three heads projecting from a single, central body adorns this small domed cover; interior is lightly glazed.	D: 4.6
M-459 (15 of 22)	Cover	Diminutive cover, four quatrefoil medallions reserved in white on a mottled blue ground, each containing a blossom, surmounted by a tiny blossom knob; interior is lightly glazed.	D: 3.6
M-459 (16 of 22)	Cover	Crisply fluted vertical sides of slightly domed cover are plain; the top is adorned with a flower head with four projecting leaf forms enclosed within a double line border; the interior is glazed.	D: 6.9

(Continued)

**M-459 (Continued)**

<b>MING CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG M-459 (17 of 22) to M-459 (22 of 22) (Swatow Blue and White Wares)</b>			
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>D/L CM</b>
M-459 (17 of 22)	Cover	Domed cover with flattened knob; cursively painted leaf scroll on the sides; the interior is unglazed.	D: 5.8
M-459 (18 of 22)	Cover	Octagonal cover with a peach spray on the flattened top; the eight faceted sides adorned with panels containing stylized Arabic inscriptions alternating with bannered leaf sprays; the interior glazed.	D: 8.9
M-459 (19 of 22)	Cover	Octagonal cover with a peony spray on the flattened top; the eight faceted sides adorned with panels containing stylized Arabic inscriptions alternating with lozenge forms with circular accents; the interior is glazed.	D: 9.1
M-459 (20 of 22)	Cover	Octagonal cover with five bamboo stalks on the flattened top; the eight faceted sides adorned with panels containing stylized Arabic inscriptions alternating with bannered leaf sprays and one panel with a lozenge form with circular accents; the interior is glazed.	D: 9.3
M-459 (21 of 22)	Cover	Striped bands divide the domed cover into four sections painted in a vivid tone of underglaze blue with alternating scallop and checker diaper patterns, in the center a stylized flower head reserved in white with blue accents; four small lappets on the striped bands at the rim; the interior is glazed.	D: 5.0
M-459 (22 of 22)	Cover	An erect egret flanked by flowering bushes adorns the top of this small domed cover, the sides with tightly spaced vertical lines covered with mottled blue glaze; the interior is glazed.	D: 4.3



**M-460 MAE NAM NAN RIVER, PHITSANULOK, THAILAND - MING EXCAVATIONS**

Ming ceramic shards (12) from the Mae Nam Nan riverine recoveries in Phitsanulok, Thailand comprised of Jingdezhen wares (10) and Swatow (Zhangzhou) wares (2). All are decorated in underglaze blue and have abraded glaze from prolonged exposure to the sandy riverbed of the Mae Nam Nan. The Jingdezhen shards are from a large plate, bowls, dishes, and a jarlet. There are underglaze blue base marks on two, another two are from hole-bottom saucers, and three have polychrome enamels along with underglaze blue décor. The Jingdezhen wares are fine grained with cream colored body (a bit coarser and darker in tone on No. 4 and No. 9). The Swatow shards are from two bowls, both with typical waxy textured light bluish-white glaze. Texture of the body of the Swatow wares is compact and dark cream to very light buff in color.

The matrix below lists each of the shards in terms of the form of the intact ceramic, type of shard, general description, and diameter (D) or length (L) in centimeters of each individual shard.

**Ming: late 15th century to late 16th/early 17th century.**

**Provenance: Mae Nam Nan riverine recoveries, Phitsanulok, Thailand - acquired in Thailand (May 2013 - \$26).**

**The Mae Nam Nan River is one of the most important tributaries of the main river of Thailand, the Chao Phraya. One of the early riverside urban areas of the Mae Nam Nan emerging during the era**

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M-460 (Continued)

of the Khmer Empire was *Muang Song Kwae* (town of the two rivers) as the site of present day Phitsanulok was then named due to the fact that there were then two rivers running through the town.

Phitsanulok is one of the oldest cities in Thailand, founded over 600 years ago, and which over the years has developed into the modern city of today and the provincial capital of the lower north. On one of the banks of the Mae Nam Nan River is an ancient temple from the Sukhothai period, Wat Phra Sri Rattana Mahathat, which houses a magnificent large bronze Buddha image, Phra Buddha Chinnarat. This is one of the most revered Buddha images in Thailand. Located 60 kilometers east of the city of Sukhothai, Phitsanulok is the only place in Thailand where houseboats are legal, as they have been an important aspect of regional culture since long before the drafting of modern municipal law. People of Phitsanulok still gather on houseboats and raft houses along both sides of the Nan River in the city, and many adhere to a traditional way of life.

Thai and Chinese ceramics are periodically recovered from the Mae Nam Nan River, often during periods of drought and low water levels. Thai wares recovered include Sisatchanalai wares, Sukhothai ceramics, as well as wares from the Ban Tao Hai Kilns, along with other Phitsanulok area kilns. Chinese ceramics recovered include Ming and Qing blue and white wares, polychrome and monochrome brown wares, as well as Swatow (Zhangzhou) ceramics.

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M-460 (Continued)

## REFERENCES

**M-460 (1 of 12)** - compare with the large 15th century dish, similarly decorated at the foliated rim, illustrated in Rose Kerr, *The World in Blue and White: An Exhibition of Blue and White Ceramics, Dating - Between 1320 and 1820, from Members of the Oriental Ceramic Society*, page 27, Plate 62; and with the large dishes in Franck Goddio, et. al., *Lost at Sea: the Strange Route of the Lena Shoal Junk*, page 123, No. 52, and page 124, No. 56 (similar in size, with analogous motif at the foliated rim, and same type of undercut base).

**M-460 (2 of 12)** - hole-bottom dishes with similar *vajra* motifs are illustrated in J. M. Addis, "Some Buddhist Motifs as a Clue to Dating", *Manila Trade Pottery Seminar*, pages 10 and 11, plates 1 and 3; Dawn F. Rooney, "The Recessed Base (Hole- Bottom) Saucer," *Arts of Asia*, Volume 12, Number 1, January - February 1982, page 115, Figure 1; T. Yeo and J. Martin, *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*, page 161, No. 119, Plate 65; and Sotheby Parke Bernet (New York) *Catalogue of Later Chinese Ceramics and South East Asian Wares*, April 10, 1974, lot 37. For bowls with a comparable *vajra* motif see Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume II - Yuan and Ming Dynasty Porcelains*, page 551, Catalogue No. 683 and No. 684; William Sorsby, *South-East Asian and Early Chinese Export Ceramics*, page 61, No. 91 and No. 92; and Monique Crick, *Chinese Trade Ceramics for South-East Asia*, page 308, No. 193. See also the earlier dish and bowls with *vajra* dated to the Interregnum Period (1436 to 1464) illustrated in Larry Gotuaco, Rita C. Tan and Allison Diem, *Chinese and Vietnamese Blue and White Wares Found in the Philippines*, page 127, Pl. M 17 (dish), page 129, Pl. M 19 (bowl), and page 131, Pl. M 21 (bowl). Refer as well to M-183 for a hole-bottom saucer with a quite similar *vajra*.

**M-460 (3 of 12)** - may be compared with the very similar hole-bottom dish with everted rim from the South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia catalogued as M-240, and with the other hole-bottom dishes very similarly decorated in the center: M-006, M-005. and M-182.

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**M-460** (Continued)

**M-460 (4 of 12)** - for the illustration of similar jarlets refer to Columbus Museum of Art, *Shadow of the Dragon - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 143; and W. Sorsby, *South-east Asian and Early Chinese Export Ceramics*, No. 101 (jarlet with cover). Compare also with the similar jarlet at M-070, and the other similar, but earlier dated, jarlets at M-410 from the Tet shipwreck in Vietnam.

**M-460 (6 of 12)** - a very similar dish is illustrated in The Oriental Ceramic Society, London, *The World in Blue and White*, page 51, No. 137 (D: 10 cm.); compare also with the very similar, but slightly larger dishes at M-Uncataloged - 02 from the South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia.

**M-460 (7 of 12)** - similar bowls are illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 40, No. 3 and page 41, No. 5; see also the similar bowls at M-394 from the Belanakan No. 2 (Untung Jawa) shipwreck in Indonesia.

**M-460 (10 of 12)** - compare with the bowl decorated in underglaze blue and overglaze enamels (dated to the late 16th century) illustrated in Sumitr Pitiphat, *Ceramics from the Thai - Burma Border*, page 185, Plate 284.

**M-460 (11 of 12)** - compare with similar bowls illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, lots 193 to 200. Refer also to the bowl in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 62, No. 34. Other bowls in this series from the Binh Thuan shipwreck in Vietnam are at M-260 (No. 1 of 4), M-288, and M-306.

(Continued)

**M-460 (Continued)**

<b>MING SHARDS RECOVERED FROM THE MAE NAM NAN RIVER, PHITSANULOK JINGDEZHEN WARE - M-460 (1 of 12) to M-460 (5 of 12)</b>				
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>SHARD</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>D/L CM</b>
M-460 (1 of 12)	Large Plate	Rim & Base	Peony blossom scroll around center and in cavetto, circle motif with dense cross-hatching on flattened rim with foliated edge; peony blossom scroll repeated on underside, squiggly cloud-like forms under rim; line borders; glazed base is undercut and without footrim, apricot tinge at edge of glaze.	L: 20.8
M-460 (2 of 12)	Hole- Bottom type Saucer	Rim & Base	Elaborate <i>vajra</i> with scalloped edged circular accents separated by cloud scroll elements, and a double outlined "X" shape motif in the center; leaf or floral sprays in the cavetto; lotus scroll on underside; line borders; glazed base without footrim flat and recessed.	D: 9.9
M-460 (3 of 12)	Hole- Bottom Saucer	Rim & Base	Everted rim and plain cavetto, a song bird on a blossoming branch in the center; a lotus meander, consisting of six blossoms with small leaves and cursively rendered stems, on the underside; line borders; unglazed circular ring with faint traces of kiln grit surrounds slightly convex, recessed, and glazed base without footrim.	D: 13.5
M-460 (4 of 12)	Jarlet	Mouth & Side	Globular shaped and decorated around the body with a lotus scroll comprised of four blossoms with diminutive leaves, a band of scallops at the base of the upright neck; covered with bluish-white glaze with an overall network of fine crazing; the join where the two sections of the jarlet were luted together clearly revealed in the unglazed interior.	D: 6.7
M-460 (5 of 12)	Bowl	Base & Side	Interior adorned with a squinty eyed lion with burly chest and upward sweeping tail, a ball at its feet of the beast; on exterior <i>ruyi</i> -shaped double outlined swirls with what appears to be the figure of another lion with a clearly rendered brocaded ball; line borders; footrim is inward slanting with convex, glazed base.	D: 9.9

(Continued)

**M-460 (Continued)**

<b>MING SHARDS RECOVERED FROM THE MAE NAM NAN RIVER, PHITSANULOK JINGDEZHEN WARE - M-460 (6 of 12) to M-460 (10 of 12)</b>				
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>SHARD</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>D/L CM</b>
M-460 (6 of 12)	Bowl	Rim & Base	A large <i>shou</i> (longevity) character in the central medallion, the steep cavetto and exterior plain; line borders; wedge shaped foot and glazed, convex base.	D: 10.0
M-460 (7 of 12)	Bowl	Base & Side	Interior decorated in the center with a large peony spray with cross-hatched leaves reserved in white on a blue ground, bunches of grapes decorate the interior sides; decorated around the exterior sides with a chrysanthemum scroll; line borders; upright foot with beveled, unglazed footrim; deep-set glazed base is slightly concave and contains an underglaze blue four character Chinese inscription within a double circle; decoration is rendered in a strong tone of blue under the distinctly bluish tinged white glaze.	D: 13.6
M-460 (8 of 12)	Dish	Rim & Base	Polychrome enamel chrysanthemum spray in center, leaf tips in cavetto, and band of underglaze blue "X" forms under rim; on exterior a long, sprawling underglaze blue phoenix; line borders; wedge shaped foot and slightly convex base containing an underglaze blue four character Chinese inscription, <i>Da Ming Nian Zao</i> (made in the great Ming Dynasty), within a double circle.	D: 10.9
M-460 (9 of 12)	Bowl	Rim	Polychrome enamel leaf forms under rim on the interior; underglaze blue birds and further polychrome enamel leaf forms on exterior; line borders.	L: 8.6
M-460 (10 of 12)	Bowl	Rim & Side	On the interior polychrome enamel jewel-like objects with attached crosses and spherical forms, band of underglaze blue "X" forms under rim; the exterior with underglaze blue medallions originally containing polychrome enamel décor; line borders.	L: 8.9

(Continued)

M-460 (Continued)

MING SHARDS RECOVERED FROM THE MAE NAM NAN RIVER, PHITSANULOK SWATOW WARE - M-460 (11 of 12) to M-460 (12 of 12)				
CATALOGUE NUMBER	FORM	SHARD	DESCRIPTION	D/L CM
M-460 (11 of 12)	Bowl	Base & Side	An erect heron surrounded by waterweeds, rushes, and lotus decorates the central medallion, the cavetto is plain; adorned on the exterior with an aquatic scene containing pairs of ducks, each pair with one duck positioned below the other; the pairs of ducks are separated by large spreading lotus sprays emerging from rushes; line borders; covered with light bluish-white waxy textured glaze; upright footrim with traces of adherent kiln grit, partially glazed base is deep-set and slightly convex.	D: 17.2
M-460 (12 of 12)	Bowl	Rim & Base	In the center a stylized flower with foliate scrolls reserved in white against a blue ground; the cavetto is plain; on the exterior a lotus scroll with densely packed six leaf clusters; line borders; upright foot and the rather deep-set narrow base slightly convex and glazed, considerable adherent kiln grit on the interior of the footrim.	D: 10.0



**M-461**

Swatow stemcups (2 - pair) covered with an evenly applied waxy textured grayish-white glaze. Visible on the sides and in the interior are fugitive outlines of the original polychrome enamel decoration. On stemcup No. 1 there are large blossoms on the exterior sides with a *lingzhi* fungus in the interior center, and on No. 2 what appears to be a bird amid foliage on the exterior sides. Sides are slightly flaring with sharply everted mouthrim. At the stem above the base the sides curve in sharply, with a corresponding curve outward from the stem to the base. Vestigial footrim is unglazed with compact dark putty-colored body. Glazed base is slightly recessed, narrow and flat.

H: 2 1/4 in. (5.7 cm.); D: 2 1/16 in. (5.3 cm.) - No. 1;

H: 2 3/16 in. (5.6 cm.); D: 2 1/16 in. (5.3 cm.) - No. 2.

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (August 2013 - \$30).

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 29 August 2013.

Compare with the corresponding stemcups illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue, 1 March 2004*, page 30, lots 163 to 167. Refer also to the stemcups in this

(Continued)



**M-461 (Continued)**

series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 114, No. 106. Compare also with the stemcups illustrated in Columbus Museum of Art, *Shadow of the Dragon – Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 182, which is decorated in underglaze blue; and in T. Volker, *Porcelain and the Dutch East India Company*, Pl. XXVII, No. 47, which is similar in size and shape and also decorated in underglaze blue, but has a shorter stem. Refer as well to M-266 and M-276 each with three additional stemcups in this series, which are also from the Binh Thuan wreck.

Additionally, there is a very similar Swatow stemcup, which has retained some portions of the original overglaze enamels including green, yellow, red and black, in the collection of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum, Bangkok University (Acquisition Number C.341/B.28.2.). This stemcup, not previously published, is included in photo M-461 & M-266 (Reference - SEACM, Bangkok University).

Wanaporn Khambut, Assistant Curator, Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University, made the line drawing of the *lingzhi* fungus and the blossom on stemcup No. 1 (included in the reference photos) and assisted in the research and preparation of this catalogue entry.

For possible use in - Newsletter feature “Shipwreck Corner” dedicated to memory of Roxanna Brown’ describing a shipwreck item or article about shipwrecks??



**M-462**

Swatow blue and white bowl, on the gently rounded sides of the exterior two large chrysanthemum plants each with two blossoms separated by small leaf sprays. An unglazed stacking ring within single line borders around the center of the interior. Another single line border under the upright mouthrim. The waxy textured light bluish-white glaze ends unevenly just above and on the slightly spreading foot, strongly outward slanting on the interior. Narrow convex base is nipped and unglazed, the compact textured body bright russet in color with some areas lighter hued.

**D: 5 3/16 in. (13.2 cm.).**

**Ming: second half of 16th century.**

**Provenance: Cambodia excavations - acquired in Thailand (May 2013 - \$33).**

Compare with the similar bowls illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 99, No. 106a and No. 106b; and compare also with the similarly adorned dish of the same size and also with unglazed stacking ring illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 69, Pl. 33. Refer also to the similar bowl at M-459 (2 of 22), which was recovered from the Musi River in Palembang, Sumatra.

### M-463

Celadon plates (2 - pair) glazed olive green with the broad rim flat on plate No. 1, slanted slightly upwards on plate No. 2, and on both plates rounded at the thickened edge. A circle is incised at the edge of the central medallion of both plates. There are four irregularly shaped firing spur marks around the center of plate No. 1, and five spur marks further outward from the center of plate No. 2. On both plates the rather sharply curving cavetto is plain. The mottled, finely crackled glaze ends on the underside a bit above the upright foot, slightly outward sloping on the interior. Narrow, unglazed base is flat and slightly nipped. Exposed body is compact and light gray colored on plate No. 1, light beige in color on plate No. 2. On plate No. 2 there is considerable marine encrustation on the underside along with some more on the interior.

D: 9 5/8 in. (21.4 cm.) - No. 1 and No. 2.

Ming: late 14th century - Hongwu period (1368 to 1398) to Jianwen period (1398 to 1402) - Fujian or Guangdong ware.

Provenance: Phan Thiet shipwreck, located off the coast of the town of La Gi, Binh Thuan Province, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (August 2013 - \$65).

Refer to M-469 (No. 1) for a diminutive dish from the same shipwreck which precisely mirrors the characteristics of its two large dish counterparts here at M-463.

## M-464

Celadon bowls (2) with slightly everted mouthrim thickened at the rounded edge, spur marks around the interior center, slightly spreading foot outward sloping on the interior, and unglazed narrow base which is nominally convex with compact light gray colored body. Each bowl further described as follows:

- Bowl No. 1 - light bluish gray glaze, rather lightly potted, faintly molded vertical lines radiating down the sides of the exterior, four irregularly shaped firing spur marks around the interior center, glaze ends in an uneven line just above the foot, shallow base.
- Bowl No. 2 - light greenish gray mottled glaze, rather heavily potted, five irregularly shaped firing spur marks and a lightly molded circle around the interior center, glaze extends unevenly to the foot, rather thick footrim, carved circle around the edge of base.

D: 6 in. (15.2 cm.) – No. 1; D: 6 3/16 in. (15.7 cm.) – No. 2.

Ming: late 14th century - Hongwu period (1368 to 1398) to Jianwen period (1398 to 1402) - Fujian or Guangdong ware.

Provenance: Phan Thiet shipwreck, located off the coast of the town of La Gi, Binh Thuan Province, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (August 2013 -\$45).

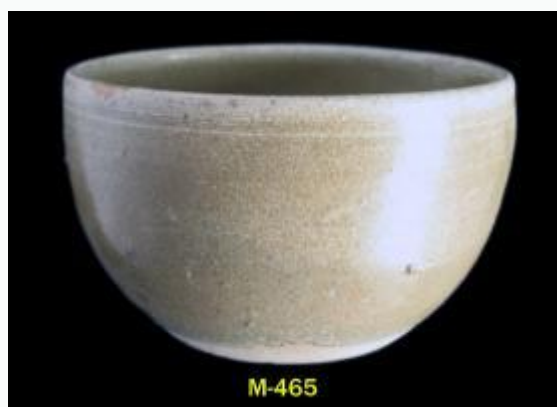
**M-465**

Small celadon beaker with light olive green mottled glaze with a network of crackle overall. There is some russet spotting at gaps in the glaze. Mouthrim is upright and a circle is incised at the edge of the interior center. The nearly vertical upper sides curve in gently towards the base. The glaze ends in an uneven line just above the very nominally concave base without footrim. Base is unglazed with rather fine textured, compact beige colored body.

H: 1 7/8 in. (4.8 cm.); D: 3 1/8 in. (7.9 cm.).

Ming: late 14th century - Hongwu period (1368 to 1398) to Jianwen period (1398 to 1402) - Fujian or Guangdong ware.

Provenance: Phan Thiet shipwreck, located off the coast of the town of La Gi, Binh Thuan Province, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (August 2013 - \$20).



**M-466**

Celadon saucer dish covered in dark hued marine green glaze, and with slightly everted mouthrim rounded at the thickened edge.

Around the bottom of the steep cavetto an incised ring, with scattered particles of kiln grit under the glaze in the center.

The finely crackled glaze ends irregularly on the underside above the foot. Upright foot has a roughly beveled rim, and the unglazed base is slightly convex with a carved circle around the edge. Exposed body is rather fine textured, compact and dark brick-red colored. Marine encrustation adheres to the base consisting of one rather large sea shell and some other small particles of marine growth.

D: 4 1/4 in. (10.8 cm.).

Ming: late 14th century - Hongwu period (1368 to 1398) to Jianwen period (1398 to 1402) - Fujian or Guangdong ware.

Provenance: Phan Thiet shipwreck, located off the coast of the town of La Gi, Binh Thuan Province, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (August 2013 - \$10).

The small celadon dishes from the Phan Thiet shipwreck consist of M-466, M-469 (1 & 2 of 3), M-470, and M-478 (1 to 4 of 4).

M-467

Swatow blue and white squat globular jar with wide mouth and flattened rim and covered with light bluish-white waxy textured glaze. The body adorned with three medallions and each containing a bird in flight amid foliage with a *lingzhi* (sacred fungus) spray below. The medallions are separated by overlapping concentric waves. High on the shoulder is a narrow band of dissolved diamond/diaper pattern. On the rather tall gently inward curving neck are two peach sprays alternating with lozenge forms. The interior of this rather heavily potted jar is completely glazed. Splayed foot is encircled by a triple line border and is outward slanting on the interior. The narrow base is glazed and slightly convex, with exposed body at the beveled footrim compact to medium textured and light beige colored.

D: 4 11/16 in. (11.8 cm.). H: 3 13/16 in. (9.7 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Ayutthaya riverine excavations - acquired in Thailand (September 2013 - \$52).

A very similar jar is illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 123, No. 152.

M-468

Swatow blue and white dish decorated in the center with an anthropomorphic figure with squiggly tail and mane-like crested head. The dynamically rendered figure, enclosed within a double line border, has a foot raised as in the act of kicking the roughly circular shaped and partially shaded small object to the left. Sides are steep with a band of dissolved trellis/diamond diaper at the upright rim. Underside is plain with the bluish tinged waxy textured white glaze extending to the upright foot and continuing to cover about half of the base. Base is slightly convex with the body fairly compact and light beige colored where exposed. Kiln grit adheres to the footrim and to a couple of areas of the base.

D: 4 7/8 in. (12.4 cm.).

Ming: early 17th century.

Provenance: Ayutthaya riverine excavations - acquired in Thailand (November 2013 - \$5).

Refer to the shard with similar motif at C-116 from the Banten, West Java excavations in Indonesia. This shard was published in the *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, January – February 2006, “The North Star,” and illustrated on page 2. In this reference the central figure of the dish is described as the *kuei* (devil) kicking the North Star, which symbolizes the first successful candidate in the Chinese Imperial service examinations.



**M-469**

Celadon deep dish, dish and bowl (3 - set) with olive green glaze extending unevenly to the upright foot, outward slanting on the interior. Slightly convex unglazed base is nominally nipped in the center, and the body is fine grained and dark putty colored. Each diminutive piece further described as follows:

- No. 1 - deep dish with the broad rim slanted slightly upwards and rounded at the thickened edge. A circle is incised at the edge of the central medallion, and there are four irregularly shaped firing spur marks on or near the incised circle. The sharply curving cavetto is plain. The rather broadly crackled glaze ends on the plain underside above and at the foot.
- No. 2 - dish with flattened mouthrim rounded at the thickened edge. The gently curving cavetto and remainder of the dish is plain except for scattered particles of kiln grit under the glaze in the center. The glaze without discernible crackle extends briefly to the edge of the base in one area. Base has a small area of russet tingeing and some marine encrustation.
- No. 3 - bowl with upright rim beveled at the interior edge; plain except for a double outlined circle lightly incised at the center. The finely crackled glaze extends briefly to the edge of the base in one area. Roughly finished foot has a lump of adherent kiln grit, and the base is marred with a deep gouge.

D: 4 1/2 in. (11.5 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 4 5/16 in. (10.9 cm.) - No. 2;

D: 4 5/16 in. (11.0 cm.) - No. 3.

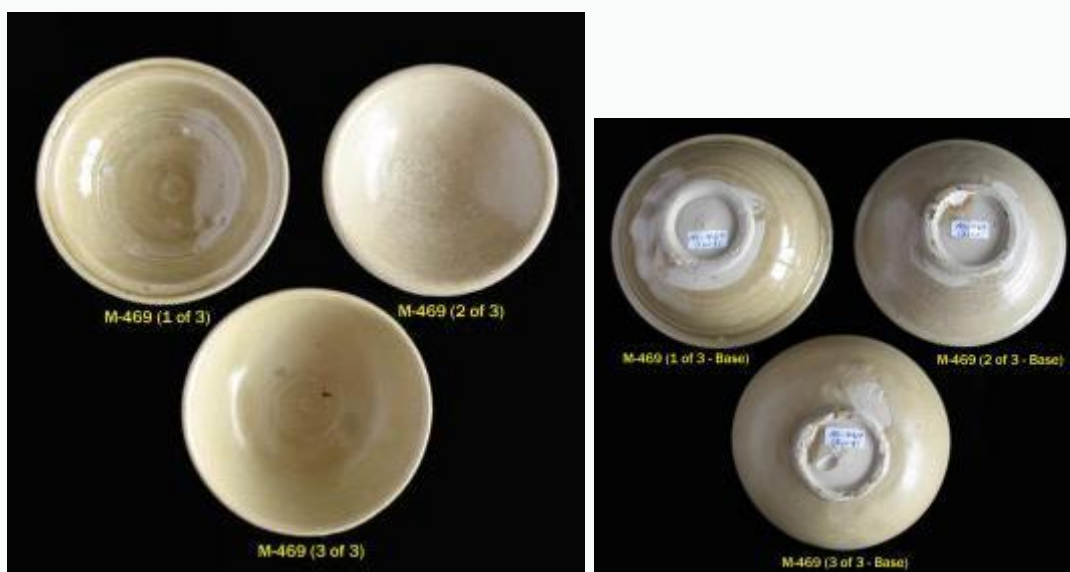
(Continued)

**M-469 (Continued)**

**Ming: late 14th century - Hongwu period (1368 to 1398) to Jianwen period (1398 to 1402) - Fujian or Guangdong ware.**

**Provenance: Phan Thiet shipwreck, located off the coast of the town of La Gi, Binh Thuan Province, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (January 2014 - \$60).**

**Refer to M-463 for two large dishes from the same shipwreck which precisely mirror the characteristics of their diminutive counterpart here at M-469 (No. 1). The small celadon dishes from the Phan Thiet shipwreck consist of M-466, M-469 (1 & 2 of 3), M-470, and M-478 (1 to 4 of 4).**



### M-470

Celadon saucer dish covered in medium hued marine green glaze, the flattened mouthrim with piecrust edge. Around the central medallion an incised ring, with scattered particles of kiln grit under the mottled glaze. The finely crackled glaze ends irregularly on the underside slightly above the foot. Upright foot is square-cut and outward slanting on the interior. The unglazed base is nominally convex with the body rather fine textured, compact and light brown colored.

D: 4 13/16 in. (12.2 cm.).

Ming: late 14th century - Hongwu period (1368 to 1398) to Jianwen period (1398 to 1402) - Fujian or Guangdong ware.

Provenance: Phan Thiet shipwreck, located off the coast of the town of La Gi, Binh Thuan Province, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (January 2014 - \$20).

Among the various celadon dishes examined from the Phan Thiet shipwreck, this was the only example encountered with a pie crust rim. The small celadon dishes from the Phan Thiet shipwreck consist of M-466, M-469 (1 & 2 of 3), M-470, and M-478 (1 to 4 of 4).

### M-471

Small celadon deep dish solidly potted with flared rim, flattened at the thickened edge, and covered with light sea green crackled glaze.

The steep cavetto is plain and curves fluidly to the flared rim.

Around the unglazed central medallion a lightly incised ring.

Underside is plain with a brief stepped ridge above the glaze covered beveled footrim. The upright foot slants outward on the interior.

Stoutly potted unglazed base is slightly convex with medium textured body beige in color with russet and gray tingeing, and a small quantity of marine encrustation adhering.

D: 4 1/2 in. (11.4 cm.).

Ming: 15th century.

Provenance: Unidentified wrecksite No. 3, reportedly located in the vicinity of Phu Quoc Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (January 2014 - \$30).

Compare with the small celadon dishes at M-321, from the Pandanan shipwreck in the Philippines and dated to the mid 15th century, which share commonalities with this dish in terms of glaze, potting, shape including flared rim, steep cavetto, and stepped ridge above the foot.

**Unidentified wrecksite No. 3** is reportedly located in the vicinity of Phu Quoc Island, southern Vietnam and said to contain a mixture of Chinese, Thai, and Vietnamese ceramics. The Chinese ceramics include small celadon dishes such as M-471 here along with blue and white wares. Vietnamese ceramics recovered include celadon dishes with chocolate base and are represented by V-269. The recovered ceramics are datable to the 15th century. Ceramics from the wreck first appeared on the antique market in Saigon in late 2013; there is no further information available for this wrecksite.

**M-472**

Swatow blue and white jarlet with squat globular body, flattened shoulders, upright neck, and slightly beveled mouthrim. Decorated with two floral spray panels with double outlined sides and separated by overlapping fish scale filler. The neck encircled by a collar of leaf tips. Covered with a waxy textured, bluish tinged, crackled glaze extending to the base. The roughly finished base without footrim is nominally concave and partially glazed; the exposed body compact and dark beige colored. The interior of the jarlet is glazed except for a small area on one side.

H: 1 13/16 in. (4.6 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (January 2014 - \$20).

Compare with the corresponding jarlets illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, 1 March 2004, page 51, lot 395 (only two jarlets in this series were included in the auction). See also the similar jarlets from the Swatow Indonesia Wreck at M-487 (7 & 8).

Refer as well to M-269 and M-271 for jarlets in the monochrome white series, which are also from the Binh Thuan shipwreck, and which are similar in size, shape and potting to this jarlet.

**(REVISED - 27 June 2015)**

**M-473**

The lower section of a small cover box decorated in a strong tone of underglaze blue with two floral sprays with undulating stems and spiky tripartite leaves. The floral sprays are separated by a small circular element and enclosed within single line borders above and below, encircling the rim and the foot respectively. Foot with beveled, unglazed rim slants inward slightly and slopes outward on the interior, and the convex base is glazed. A small quantity of kiln grit adheres to the footrim. Covered with bluish-white glaze strong in tone, including the interior, except for the unglazed flange and ridge for supporting the upper section, and the unglazed edge of the footrim. Exposed body in these areas is compact and light cream-white colored.

**D: 2 7/8 in. (7.5 cm.).**

**Ming: late 15th century to early 16th century.**

**Provenance: recovered from an unknown southern Vietnam maritime site - acquired in Saigon from an itinerant vendor on Le Cong Kieu Street (January 2014 - \$2).**

**Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 6 February 2014.**

**M-474**

Blue and white dish with twin lions surrounded by swirling ribbons and two balls, each ball with four cloud scroll-like elements appended. This sole adornment extends across the central medallion and is encircled by a double line border. Steep cavetto is plain; the mouthrim upright. Underside is unadorned, and the undercut footrim is beveled at the unglazed edge and inward slanting on the exterior and interior. Unglazed base is markedly convex, and the compact dark cream colored body has broad areas of russet and gray tingeing. There is a considerable amount of marine encrustation on the base.

D: 7 13/16 in. (19.9 cm.).

Ming: late 15th century.

Provenance: Unidentified shipwreck No. 4, East Java Sea, Indonesia - acquired in Indonesia (April 2014 - \$5).

**Unidentified Shipwreck No. 4** - this unidentified wrecksite is reportedly located in the West Java Sea in the vicinity of Indramayu on the north coast of West java, was discovered in 2013 or earlier, and is datable to the late 15th century. Apart from a small number of Jingdezhen blue and white medium size bowls also recovered from this wrecksite, there is no further information available.

Comparable smaller dishes with a single lion are illustrated in the following: Monique Crick, *Chinese Trade Ceramics for South-East Asia from the 1st to the 17th Century: Collection of Ambassador and Mrs.*

(Continued)

**M-474** (Continued)

***Charles Muller*, page 307, No. 187; *Michel L'Hour*, *The Sunken Treasures of Brunei Darussalum* (Volume 2 – Scientific Study), page 45, BRU 800; *Abu Ridho*, *Oriental Ceramics, The World's Great Collections*, Vol. 3, Museum Pusat, Jakarta, No. 183; and *R. B. Fox*, *The Calatagan Excavations*, No. 31 and No. 32. See also the larger dish with two similarly rendered lions in the central medallion illustrated in *Franck Goddio, et. al., Lost at Sea: the Strange Route of the Lena Shoal Junk*, page 163, No. 172. Refer as well to the dishes with a single lion at M-104, M-127 and M-145.**





**M-475 MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG, SUMATRA - MING EXCAVATIONS**

Ming ceramics (3) recovered from the Musi River, Palembang, Sumatra comprised of Swatow ware covers (2) and a Jingdezhen ware small cup (1). The matrix below summarizes each of the ceramics in terms of form, general description, and diameter (D) in centimeters of each individual item.

Ming: mid 16th century to early 17th century.

Provenance: Musi River excavations, Palembang, Sumatra, Indonesia - acquired in Palembang (April 2014 - \$30).

<b>MING CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG M-475 (1 of 3) to M-475 (3 of 3)</b>			
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>D CM</b>
M-475 (1 of 3)	Cover	Swatow blue and white cover, slightly domed, with a duck in an aquatic scene among lotus and other water plants; the glaze lustrous with brilliant hue of blue; interior glazed except for edge of rim.	D: 9.0
M-475 (2 of 3)	Cover	Swatow blue and white cover with a quail perched on the slightly flattened top of the domed cover, a leaf scroll within double line borders on the sides; the interior lightly glazed except for the edge of rim and adjacent area.	D: 8.8
M-475 (3 of 3)	Small Cup	Jingdezhen ware small blue and white cup decorated with three scrolling lotus blossoms on the gently flared sides with everted mouthrim. In the central medallion what appears to represent three elongated pine trees flanked by clouds and growing from twin hillocks; the cavetto plain. The slightly convex narrow base is glazed and has an Indecipherable three Chinese character underglaze blue base mark.	D: 6.6

(Continued)

## M-475 (Continued)

For further information on the Musi River excavations in Palembang, Sumatra refer to catalogue entry M-459.

### REFERENCES

**M-475 (1 of 3)** - very similar covered boxes are illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 134, No. 172a and No. 172b; Columbus Museum of Art, *Shadow of the Dragon - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 133; and K. Aga-Oglu, *The Williams Collection of Far Eastern Ceramics*, No. 30. Refer also to M-217 for a set of three similar cover boxes from the South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia.

**M-475 (2 of 3)** - for another very similar Swatow cover with a quail and also from the Musi River excavations in Palembang refer to M-459 (9 of 22).



**M-476**

Swatow large dish painted in thin white slip on a blue ground with a large chrysanthemum blossom in the center surrounded by small wispy blossoms and leaf sprays and all enclosed by a double circle border. The strongly sloping cavetto with upright rim decorated with two opposing chrysanthemum sprays, each with three small blossoms, and all rendered in dots of white slips adjoined with line elements representing the stem. Also spread across the cavetto two large opposing clumps of wispy grasses.

The underside is plain; and the stoutly constructed foot, with an accumulation of coarse sand adhering to it, is strongly inward slanting on the exterior and upright on the interior. The glaze (and slip) extend to the edge of the markedly convex base and continue further in areas, with the portions of the base devoid of glaze burned a bright russet. Readily apparent from examination of the base is the sequence of glazing and decoration, with the entire dish coated with white slip upon which the light blue glaze was then applied, fine lines of rather fluid white slip traced to form delicate patterns on the interior, and then a final coating of transparent glaze overall.

D: 12 5/16 in. (31.3 cm.).

Ming: first half of 17th century - approximately 1643.

Provenance: Hatcher Ming (Hatcher Junk) shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (September 2014 – received as a gift from

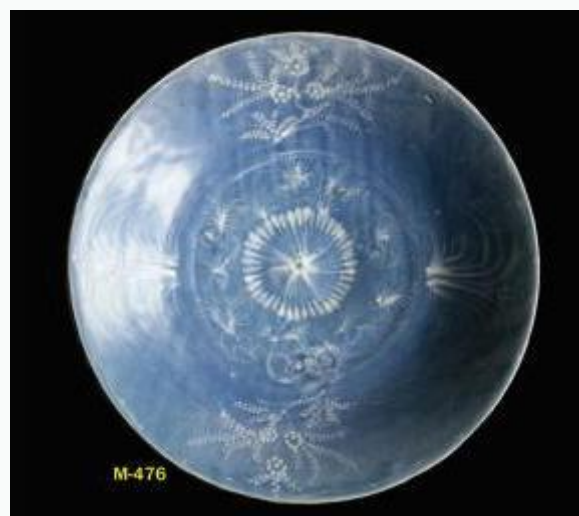
(Continued)

**M-476 (Continued)**

Willy Atmadjuana, who accompanied the divers to the wrecksite and was aboard the recovery vessel when this item was actually salvaged).

A Swatow plate decorated with white slip, but on a brown ground, and also from the Hatcher Ming shipwreck is illustrated in Sheaf and Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 75, PL. 116. There do not appear to be any published examples from the Hatcher Ming wreck decorated with white slip on a blue ground. Barbara Harrisson, *Swatow*, page 24, No. 19, illustrates a comparable larger dish with cavetto and rim in the same shape and décor, but with three chrysanthemum blossoms in the center. For another example with white slip on a blue ground (larger with flatten rim, three chrysanthemum blossoms in the center), which was acquired at Christie's Auction (New York) in September 1988, refer to M-155.

Hatcher Ming shipwreck items in the Collection consist of M-309, M-383, M-384, M-385, M-386, M-397, M-425, and M-476.



## M-477

Celadon jarlets (2 - pair) with globular body, very brief constricted neck, upright mouthrim with rounded edge, and medium sized aperture (slightly larger on jarlet No. 1). The jarlets are covered with light sea-green crackled glaze. A luting ridge encircles the jarlets just below mid-body, being more prominent on jarlet No. 1. On both the jarlets the glaze ends at or just above the vestigial footrim, which is barely discernable on jarlet No. 2. Flat base is unglazed with medium to coarse textured body, light beige in color, with darker inclusions. The interior of jarlet No. 1 is fully glazed; jarlet No. 2 is unglazed in the interior.

D: 2 1/8 in. (5.3 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 2 in. (5.1 cm.) - No. 2.

Ming: late 14th century - Hongwu period (1368 to 1398) to Jianwen period (1398 to 1402) - Fujian or Guangdong ware.

Provenance: Phan Thiet shipwreck, located off the coast of the town of La Gi, Binh Thuan Province, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2014 - \$30).



## M-478

Celadon small dishes (4) with olive green glaze ending unevenly at or above the foot, which slants outward on the interior. Slightly convex unglazed base is nominally nipped in the center; body is compact and fine to medium grained. Each dish further described as follows:

- No. 1 - flared mouthrim of this shallow dish is flattened and rounded at the slightly thickened edge. The light olive green mottled glaze is finely crackled and ends unevenly at or just above the upright foot with square-cut rim. Compact and fine grained body is grayish beige colored.
- No. 2 - mouthrim is flattened and rounded at the edge. A circle is incised at the edge of the central medallion, and there are four irregularly shaped firing spur marks within. The sharply curving sides are plain. The dark olive green lightly crackled glaze ends at the slightly spreading foot with beveled rim, except for one small area where it terminates slightly above. Compact and fine grained body is light gray colored.
- No. 3 - mouthrim is flattened and rounded at the thickened edge; sides are gently curving. The medium hued olive green finely crackled glaze ends in a fairly even line above the upright foot with square-cut rim. Compact and fine grained body is light beige colored.
- No. 4 - mouthrim is flattened and rounded at the thickened edge; sides are gently curving. The medium hued olive green finely crackled glaze ends in an uneven line above the upright foot with beveled rim. Fairly compact medium textured body is beige colored.

(Continued)

**M-478 (Continued)**

**D: 4 11/16 in. (11.9 cm.) - No. 1; 4 5/8 in. (11.6 cm.) - No. 2;**

**D: 4 3/8 in. (11.1 cm.) - No. 3; 4 3/16 in. (10.7 cm.) - No. 4.**

**Ming: late 14th century - Hongwu period (1368 to 1398) to Jianwen period (1398 to 1402) - Fujian or Guangdong ware.**

**Provenance: Phan Thiet shipwreck, located off the coast of the town of La Gi, Binh Thuan Province, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2014 - \$70).**

**The small celadon dishes from the Phan Thiet shipwreck consist of M-466, M-469 (1 & 2 of 3), M-470, and M-478 (1 to 4 of 4).**



**M-479**

Swatow blue and white jarlet decorated on the globular sides with two alertly poised lions alternating with ribboned cash symbols and all enclosed within line borders. A collar of lotus petals in outline form with accented tips encircles the softly angled shoulder with short neck and everted mouthrim. The jarlet is covered with bluish-white glaze, which extends to the slightly spreading foot, outward slanting on the interior. There is a small quantity of kiln grit at the sharp edge of the footrim. Base is nearly flat with slightly nipped center and a couple of random splashes of glaze; the exposed body gray colored, coarse textured and scored with concentric striations from the potter's wheel. The interior of the jarlet is glazed.

H: 2 11/16 in. (6.8 cm.).

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: Swatow Indonesia wreck - acquired in Saigon (November 2014 - \$50).

There are five jarlets in this series illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Decoratived [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 236. Also, compare with the similar jarlets illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, 1 March 2004, page 43, lots 295 to 305; and Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 100, No. 82. Additionally, there is a similar jarlet in the collection of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM),

(Continued)



**M-479 (Continued)**

**Bangkok University (Acquisition Number SC.391). See also the similar jarlets at M-353 from the Binh Thuan Shipwreck in Vietnam. For an additional jarlet in this series, also from the Swatow Indonesia wreck, see M-492 (3 of 4 - forms a pair with the present example).**

**This jarlet was recovered by fishermen from Ly Son Island in Quang Ngai Province in central Vietnam, about 30 kilometers from the mainland. They participated in salvaging efforts in Indonesia's Riau Islands and recovered this jarlet, along with another identical jarlet and a large Swatow blue and white plate, in the vicinity of the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck.**



M-480

Swatow blue and white *kuan* shape jarlets (2 – pair) decorated around the gently expanding sides with the three friends of winter (pine, bamboo and prunus) enclosed within line borders. A collar of five adjoined *ruyi*-heads with tripartite leaf tip filler encircles the flattened shoulder, with the extended upright neck encircled by a single line border. Mouthrim is rounded at the edge with medium sized aperture, glazed in the interior. The jarlets are covered with bluish-white finely crackled glaze, which extends to the upright foot, outward slanting on the interior. Base is convex and devoid of glaze at the center; the exposed body medium textured and a distinct blackish color in areas. The unglazed footrim similarly has areas with black tinging (more prominent on jarlet No. 1) and is gray colored in other portions. There is a small quantity of marine encrustation on the base of each jarlet.

H: 3 5/8 in. (9.3 cm.) – No. 1; H: 3 1/2 in. (9.0 cm.) – No. 2.

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: Swatow Indonesia wreck - acquired in Jakarta Pusat (April 2015 - \$77).

There are five jarlets in this series illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Decoratived [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 238.

(Continued)

## M-480 (Continued)

There were no comparable jarlets recovered from the Binh Thuan Shipwreck in Vietnam. Refer to M-501 for three additional jarlets in this series with the same Swatow Indonesia wreck provenance.

### **Three Friends of Winter**

The “three friends of winter” motif - pine, bamboo and prunus – was quite popular on blue and white ceramics during the Ming dynasty. The combination signifies the hardiness of the pine, the strength of the bamboo, and the regenerating life force in the early blooming prunus. The “three friends of winter” motif appears on 21 Ming porcelains in the Collection (see M-386 for further details).



### M-481

Swatow blue and white cover boxes (7 – set) with conical shape cover and decorated with diaper patterns, *ruyi*-head lappets, and stylized flowerheads reserved in white. They are characterized by a convex glazed base, wedge shape foot with unglazed beveled rim, gray colored medium textured body (assumes a distinctly blackish hue at the rims of box No. 2 and box no. 4), glazed interior of cover and lower section, unglazed rim of both the cover and the lower section, and a strong tone of underglaze blue under a light bluish tinged crackled glaze.

A very unusual feature is represented by the underglaze blue base mark on box No. 1, which consists of two Chinese characters. Base marks are very seldom encountered on Swatow wares, and this is the only example from this shipwreck so marked (to the knowledge of this writer). Also of note is the sealed condition of box No. 6, which affords an excellent opportunity for comparison of a matched cover and lower section. Boxes with conical shape cover were seldom encountered prior to the discovery of the Swatow Indonesia wreck; more common are their counterparts with flattened dome shape cover, which were also recovered from the wreck (refer to M-488 for examples). There were no comparable cover boxes of either type recovered from the Binh Thuan Shipwreck in Vietnam. The matrix below lists all of the cover boxes providing a description and the diameter (D) in centimeters (CM) of each.

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: Swatow Indonesia wreck - acquired in Jakarta Pusat  
(April 2015 - \$224).

(Continued)

### M-481 (Continued)

CATALOGUE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	D CM
M-481 (1 of 7)	Striped bands divide the cover and the lower portion into four sections with alternating scallop and checker diaper patterns. Cover is further adorned in the center with a stylized flowerhead reserved in white with blue leaf tip accents. There are four <i>ruyi</i> head lappets with distinct filler elements on the striped bands at the rim of the cover and the rim of the lower section.	6.3
M-481 (2 of 7)	Décor of cover and lower portion is consistent with box No. 1 except for the treatment of the flowerhead on the cover and the <i>ruyi</i> head filler elements at the rim of the cover and the rim of the lower section.	6.4
M-481 (3 of 7)	Striped bands divide the cover and the lower portion into four sections all with scallop diaper pattern. Cover is further adorned in the center with a stylized flowerhead reserved in white with blue leaf tip accents. There are four <i>ruyi</i> head lappets with distinct filler elements on the striped bands at the rim of the cover and the rim of the lower section.	5.3
M-481 (4 of 7)	Décor of cover and lower portion is consistent with box No. 3 except for the treatment of the flowerhead on the cover and the <i>ruyi</i> head filler elements at the rim of the cover and the rim of the lower section.	5.0
M-481 (5 of 7)	Décor of cover and lower portion is consistent with box No. 3 except for the treatment of the flowerhead on the cover and the <i>ruyi</i> head filler elements at the rim of the cover and the rim of the lower section.	4.9
M-481 (6 of 7)	Décor of cover and lower portion is consistent with box No. 1 except for the treatment of the flowerhead on the cover and the <i>ruyi</i> head filler elements at the rim of the cover and the rim of the lower section.	6.5
M-481 (7 of 7)	Décor of cover and lower portion is consistent with box No. 3 except for the treatment of the flowerhead on the cover and the <i>ruyi</i> head filler elements at the rim of the cover and the rim of the lower section. Interior of cover with area of marine encrustation.	5.3

### **REFERENCES**

**M-481 (1 to 7 of 7)** – a comparable cover box is illustrated in Honda and Shimazu, *Vietnamese and Chinese Ceramics Used in the Japanese Tea Ceremony*, page 154, Plate 144; and another in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 135, No. 175b.

There were no comparable cover boxes recovered from the Binh Thuan Shipwreck in Vietnam.

M-482

Swatow *zhadou* (spittoon) blue and white jarlet, decorated around the squat bulbous body in a strong tone of underglaze blue with two peach spray medallions separated by panels with blue accented scallop filler. Around the rather high flaring neck two stylized cloud scrolls interspersed with spherical dots, a single line border below. A band of continuous keyfret, enclosed within single line borders, encircles the interior of the flattened, flaring rim of the wide mouth. The bluish-white distinctively waxy textured crackled glaze covers the interior of the jarlet and ends unevenly just above and at the base. The narrow markedly concave base without footrim is unglazed exposing the compact beige colored body.

D: 3 1/8 in. (7.9 cm.).

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: Swatow Indonesia wreck - acquired in Jakarta Pusat (April 2015 - \$20).

There are five *zhadou* (spittoons) in this series illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Decoratived [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 249. Also, a very similar wide-necked jarlet with comparably decorated medallions is illustrated C. L. van der Pij-Ketel, *The Ceramic Load of the Witte Leeuw*, page 210, inv. no. OKS 1977/102; and again in B. Harrisson, *Swatow*, page 67, No. 167. Refer also to another very similar cuspidor shaped jarlet at M-082, which was acquired in Thailand in October

(Continued)

**M-482 (Continued)**

**1987. For four additional jarlets in this series, also from the Swatow Indonesia wreck, see M-489.**

**There were no comparable jarlets recovered from the Binh Thuan Shipwreck in Vietnam.**



**M-483**

Large Swatow blue and white cover, the domed sides encircled by a four blossom peony scroll with undulating squiggly pointed leaves and enclosed within a double line border. A band of squiggly accents surrounds the bottom of the projecting knob handle with a two Chinese character underglaze blue *fu* mark (signifying good fortune, happiness) in the recessed nipples center. A single line border encircles the edge of the interior of the knob handle with an errant daub of blue at the side. On the unglazed underside an upward projecting flange is set in from the flared, flattened mouthrim. Exposed body is cream colored and extremely compact. The waxy textured crackled glaze is bluish tinged and the underlying blue medium to dark in hue.

D: 8 in. (20.4 cm.).

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: Indonesia excavations - acquired in Jakarta Pusat (April 2015 - \$30).

A comparably decorated Swatow cover also with *fu* character is illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines - 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th - 17th Century*, page 133, Pl. 124. See also page 132, Pl. 123 in the same reference for another covered jar with similar décor. Refer also to the Swatow jar with similar cover from the Nan'ao No. 1 shipwreck dated to the Wanli period (1573 to 1620) of the Ming dynasty (1368 to 1644) and illustrated in Tianlong Jiao, "Export Ceramics on Ancient Chinese Shipwrecks", *Oriental Art*, Volume 46, Number 5, June 2015, page 50, Fig. 10.



#### M-484

Swatow type blue and white wares (6 – 1 pair, 4 others) consisting of three large bowls and three small shallow bowls. A variety of foot treatments is exhibited, and on all the bowls the base is convex and either unglazed or partially glazed. Body where exposed is compact and light beige colored (darker hued on bowl No. 6). Glaze is nominally waxy textured and bluish tinged, lighter hued on bowl No. 4.

The matrix below summarizes each of the bowls in terms of form, general description, and diameter (D) in centimeters of each individual item.

Late Ming (1368 to 1644): mid 17th century.

Provenance: Unidentified shipwreck No. 3, Java Sea, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta Pusat (April 2015 - \$70).

Unidentified Shipwreck No. 3 - this unidentified wrecksite reportedly is located somewhere in the Java Sea off the port of Cirebon on the north coast of Java, Indonesia. Material recovered late in the year 2012 consisted of Chinese blue and white Swatow (Zhangzhou) wares including large bowls, small bowls, small shallow bowls, and small dishes dated to the mid 17th century of the Ming dynasty (1368 to 1644). There are six additional bowls and dishes from this wrecksite at catalogue entry M-457.

(Continued)

**M-484 (Continued)**

**REFERENCES**

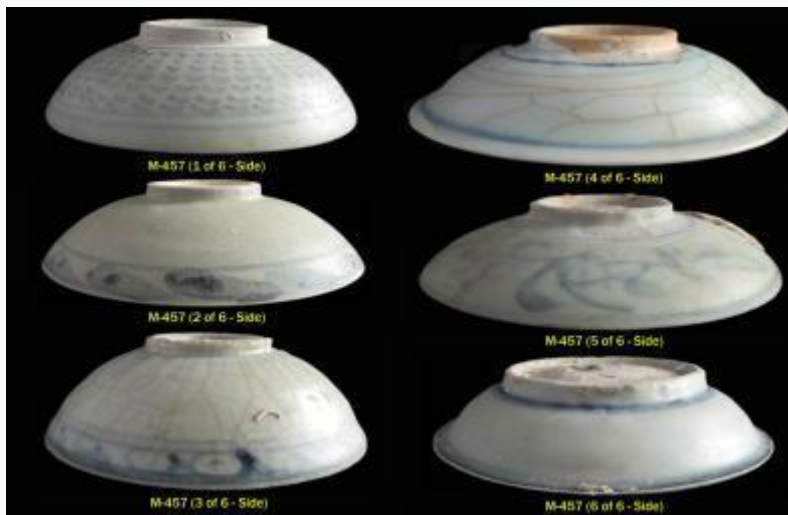
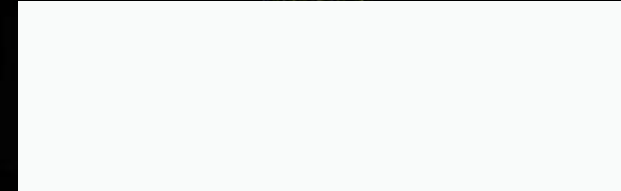
**M-484 (5 & 6 of 6)** - see the similarly decorated Swatow bowl, with unglazed stacking ring, at M-433 (15 of 46) from the Banten, West Java excavations in Indonesia; refer as well to another similarly decorated Swatow bowl also from Unidentified Shipwreck No. 3 at M-457 (1 of 6). Also compare the central medallion and exterior with the fragments found in South Sulawesi, Indonesia and illustrated in the Nara International Foundation, *Silk Roadology* 20, page 144. No. Z004.

<b>SWATOW CERAMICS - BLUE &amp; WHITE UNIDENTIFIED INDONESIAN SHIPWRECK NO. 3 M-484 (1 of 6) to M-484 (6 of 6)</b>			
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>D CM</b>
M-484 (1 of 6)	Large Bowl	Blossom in center encircled by a band of curlicue elements, repeated at the everted mouthrim; on underside single line borders only; waxy textured glaze; partially glazed square-cut vertical foot outward slanting on interior, unglazed convex base is narrow.	18.0
M-484 (2 of 6)	Large Bowl	Plain center surrounded by a single line border, repeated at the upright mouthrim; large leaf sprays (2) on underside within single line borders; beveled wedge-form foot and convex base partially glazed.	18.1
M-484 (3 of 6)	Large Bowl	Small blossom in center surrounded by a double circle, a band of curlicue elements at the everted mouthrim; on underside single line borders only; waxy textured glaze; square-cut vertical foot outward slanting on interior, unglazed convex base is narrow.	17.7
M-484 (4 of 6)	Small Shallow Bowl	Plain center surrounded by a single line border, repeated at the upright mouthrim; large leaf sprays (2) on underside within single line borders; beveled wedge-form foot partially glazed, convex base unglazed.	13.5
M-484 (5 & 6 of 6) Pair	Small Shallow Bowl	Chevron elements within a double circle in the center, a double line border at the upright mouthrim; tightly packed chevron elements, within double line borders, cover the underside; glazed vertical foot outward slanting on interior and partially glazed convex base have large quantities of kiln grit.	13.3 13.2

(Continued)

**M-484 (Continued)**

**M-484 (1 to 6 of 6):**



**M-485**

Swatow blue and white bowls (2 - pair) the gently sloping sides encircled by a four blossom chrysanthemum scroll with undulating stem and pointed arabesque-like leaves - enclosed within a double line border above and single line border below. Under the upright mouthrim a band of trefoil leaf tips reserved in white on a blue ground alternating with tripartite scrolling leaf sprays. On the interior at the center three adjoined *ruyi*-like elements within a double circle. The cavetto is plain with a single line border at the upright mouthrim. The light bluish-white crackled glaze is waxy textured and extends to the foot continuing to completely cover the base of bowl No. 1 and partially covering the base of bowl No. 2. The exterior of the high foot is slightly inward sloping on bowl No. 1 and vertical on bowl No. 2, and on the interior moderately outward slanting on both. The convex base is extremely narrow and deep-set with the exposed body compact and varying in color from russet to gray. There is a considerable quantity of kiln grit at the foot of both bowls.

**D: 6 1/8 in. (15.5 cm.) – No. 1 and No. 2.**

**Ming: late 16th century.**

**Provenance: Swatow Indonesia wreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2015 - \$77).**

**There were no comparable bowls recovered from the Binh Thuan Shipwreck in Vietnam.**

**M-486**

Swatow blue and white bowls (2 – pair) covered with light bluish-white glaze and decorated on the exterior with variously shaped roundels encompassing stylized leaf and petal sprays. Under the upright mouthrim a wide band of roundels and petal forms, some elements of which are reserved in white on the mottled blue ground. On the interior at the center three adjoined *ruyi*-like elements within a double circle. The cavetto is plain with a single line border at the upright mouthrim. The crackled waxy textured glaze extends to the foot continuing to completely cover the convex base of both bowl No. 1 and bowl No. 2. The exterior of the foot is moderately inward sloping and on the interior outward slanting. Base is narrow and on bowl No. 2 rather deep-set. Where slightly exposed the body is compact and russet tinged. There is a considerable quantity of kiln grit at the foot of both bowls (heavier on bowl No. 1 with the base also affected). The underglaze blue of these bowls is quite liberally applied and strong toned.

D: 5 7/8 in. (14.9 cm.) – No. 1; D: 5 11/16 in. (14.5 cm.) – No. 2.

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: Swatow Indonesia wreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2015 - \$77).

Compare with the similar bowls illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*: page 29, lots 144 to 159; Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines* –

(Continued)

**M-486** (Continued)

*'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 130, Pl. 120; Monique Crick, *Chinese Trade Ceramics for South-East Asia from the 1st to the 17th Century: Collection of Ambassador and Mrs. Charles Muller*, page 397, No. 278 and No. 279; and C. L. van der Pij-Ketel, *The Ceramic Load of the Witte Leeuw*, page 173, inv. no. NG 1977/169W and page 174, inv. no. OKA 16425. Refer also to another similar bowl illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*: page 58, No. 27. Additional bowls in this series from the Binh Thuan shipwreck in Vietnam are at M-293 (No. 1 of 3), M-308, and M-376. It is to be noted that the Swatow Indonesia wreck bowls are more elaborately rendered and finely detailed than their Binh Thuan counterparts.



**Swatow Indonesia Wreck**



**Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Vietnam**

## M-487

Swatow small jarlets (10 – 5 pairs) are blue and white wares decorated in a variety of motifs (except for the monochrome white pair - No. 3 and No. 4). Treatment of base includes those with foot (No. 1 to No. 4) and those without foot (No. 5 to No. 10). Unglazed footrim of jarlets No. 1 to No. 4 is compact and grey colored. Those without foot have a nominally concave unglazed base or with quite limited glazed areas, except for jarlet No. 5, which has a considerable amount of glaze on portions of the base. Unglazed areas of jarlets No. 5 to No. 10 reveal a compact body putty colored to light beige hued and often with areas of russet tinging. The forms of the jarlets are *kuan* shape and globular. All the jarlets are glazed in the interior.

The matrix below lists all of the small jarlets providing a description and the height (H) in centimeters (CM) of each.

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: Swatow Indonesia wreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2015 - \$230).

### **REFERENCES**

**M-487 (1 & 2)** - there are ten jarlets in this series illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Decoratived [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 255. Also, compare with the similar jarlets illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, 1 March 2004, page 31, lots 168 to 178. Refer also to another similar jarlet illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 99, No. 81. Compare also with the blue and white jarlets illustrated in Columbus Museum of Art, *Shadow of the Dragon – Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 195; B. Harrison, *Swatow*, No. 153; G. Lee, *Selected Far Eastern Art in the Yale University Art Gallery*, No. 328; T. (Continued)

**M-487** (Continued)

Volker, *Porcelain and the Dutch East India Company*, Pl. IV, No. 5b; and N. Chandarij, *Chinese Ceramics from Archaeological Sites in Thailand*, No. 52 – left. There is also a very similar jarlet in the collection of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University (Acquisition Number SC.396.) - see photo M-430 (Reference - SEACM, Bangkok University). For other similarly decorated blue and white Swatow jarlets refer to M-065 (acquired in Amsterdam - October 1986), M-140 (from the South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia, acquired in Makassar - September 1988), as well as the jarlets at M-269 (No.1 and No. 2 of 4), M-274 and M-430, which are all from the Binh Thuan shipwreck in Vietnam.

**M-487 (3 & 4)** - compare with the similar jarlets illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, 1 March 2004, page 40, lots 263 to 266. Refer also to the jarlet in this series from the Binh Thuan shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 130, No. 126. For the illustration of another similar jarlet see N. Chandarij, *Chinese Ceramics from Archaeological Sites in Thailand*, page 178, Fig. 3.10 – right. Refer as well to M-269 (3 & 4 of 4) and M-271 for a total of eight additional similar jarlets in the monochrome white series, which are all from the Binh Thuan shipwreck in Vietnam.

**M-487 (5 & 6)** – similar Swatow jarlets are illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 146, Pl. 142 – second from right; Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 122, No. 150 - second from left; Barbara Harrisson, *Swatow*, page 82, No. 169; N. Chandarij, *Chinese Ceramics from Archaeological Sites in Thailand*, page 257, Fig. 3.181 – upper left; and Jean-Paul Desroches, *Treasures of the San Diego*, page 354 – left (Inv. 4152).

**M-487 (7 & 8)** – very similar jarlets are illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, 1 March 2004, page 51, lot 395 (only two jarlets in this series were included in the auction); refer also to M-472, another jarlet in this series from the Binh Thuan shipwreck in Vietnam (acquired in Saigon - January 2014). Further similar Swatow jarlets are illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman,  
(Continued)



**M-487 (Continued)**

*Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 122, No. 150 – left; Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 146, Pl. 143 – left; Barbara Harrison, *Swatow*, page 82, No. 164; and N. Chandarij, *Chinese Ceramics from Archaeological Sites in Thailand*, page 178, Fig. 3.8 – left.

**M-487 (9 & 10)** – refer to M-190 and M-360 for very similar Swatow jarlets from the South Sulawesi excavations, Indonesia.

CATALOGUE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	H CM
M-487 (1 & 2)	Slightly expanding sides with two deer reserved in white against dark underglaze blue foliage; a collar of overlapping lotus petals with accented tips encircles the angled shoulder with short neck and upright mouthrim. Covered with bluish-white glaze, except for the footrim; inset base is slightly convex.	5.8 5.8
M-487 (3 & 4)	Monochrome white <i>kuan</i> shape, covered with bluish to grayish-white glaze, except for the footrim; inset base is slightly convex.	5.7 5.8
M-487 (5 & 6)	Globular sides with two spiky lotus blossoms, a collar of leaf tips encircles the angled shoulder with extended neck and flared mouthrim; base without foot.	5.3 5.0
M-487 (7 & 8)	Globular sides with two peach spray medallions separated by panels with blue accented scallop filler; a collar of leaf tips encircles the angled shoulder with short neck and upright mouthrim; base without foot.	5.1 5.0
M-487 (9 & 10)	Globular sides decorated with two wide bands of vertical parallel lines tightly spaced and separated by a very narrow undecorated band; elongated flared neck with everted mouthrim; base without foot.	5.2 5.0



## M-488

Swatow blue and white cover boxes (5 – set) with flattened dome shape cover and decorated with diaper patterns, ruyi head lappets, and stylized flowerheads reserved in white. They are characterized by a slightly convex glazed base, wedge shape foot with unglazed beveled rim, gray colored medium textured body (assumes a distinctly blackish hue at the rims of boxes No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4), glazed interior of cover and lower section, unglazed rim of both the cover and the lower section, and a strong tone of underglaze blue under a light bluish tinged crackled glaze.

Boxes in this series with flattened dome shape cover are encountered on occasion and are represented in the Collection at M-281 and M-459 (21 of 22). They are more common than their counterparts with conical shape cover, which were also recovered from the wreck (refer to M-481 for examples). There were no comparable cover boxes recovered from the Binh Thuan Shipwreck in Vietnam.

The matrix below lists all of the cover boxes providing a description and the diameter (D) in centimeters (CM) of each.

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: Swatow Indonesia wreck - acquired in Jakarta Pusat

(April 2015 - \$146).

(Continued)



**M-488 (Continued)**

CATALOGUE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	D CM
M-488 (1 of 5)	Striped bands divide the cover and the lower portion into four sections with alternating scallop and checker diaper patterns. Cover is further adorned in the center with a stylized flowerhead reserved in white with blue leaf tip accents. There are four <i>ruyi</i> head lappets with distinct filler elements on the striped bands at the rim of the cover and the rim of the lower section.	6.5
M-488 (2 of 5)	Striped bands divide the cover and the lower portion into four sections all with scallop diaper pattern. Cover is further adorned in the center with a stylized flowerhead reserved in white with blue leaf tip accents. There are four <i>ruyi</i> head lappets with distinct filler elements on the striped bands at the rim of the cover and the rim of the lower section.	6.4
M-488 (3 of 5)	Décor of cover and lower portion is consistent with box No. 1 except for the treatment of the flowerhead on the cover, the <i>ruyi</i> head filler elements at the rim of the cover and rim of the lower section, and diaper pattern is confined to the scallop motif only on the lower section of the box.	5.1
M-488 (4 of 5)	Décor of cover and lower portion is consistent with box No. 2 except for the treatment of the flowerhead on the cover, the <i>ruyi</i> head filler elements at the rim of the cover and the rim of the lower section, and the two sections with interlocking cash motif on the cover of the box.	5.1
M-488 (5 of 5)	Décor of cover and lower portion is consistent with box No. 1 except for the treatment of the flowerhead on the cover, the <i>ruyi</i> head filler elements at the rim of the cover and rim of the lower section, and diaper pattern is confined to the scallop motif only on the lower section.	4.9

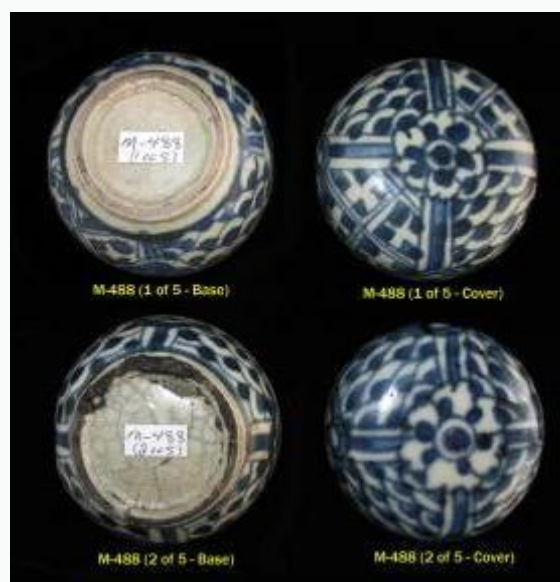
**REFERENCES**

**M-488 (1 to 5 of 5)** – a comparable cover box is illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 135, No. 175a; T. Yeo and J. Martin, *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*, page 215, No. 227 to 247 – second from right, Plate 128; The Oriental Ceramic Society, London, *The World in Blue and White*, page 49, No. 129 (D: 5 cm.); Monique Crick, ‘The San Diego Galleon, 14 December 1600, a dating for Swatow Porcelains’, *Oriental Art*, Vol. XLVI No. 3 (2000), pages 22 – 31, Fig. 33; and two more are illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export*  
(Continued)

**M-488** (Continued)

*Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 141, Pl. 136. See also the cover box with commonalities in design concept illustrated in Honda and Shimazu, *Vietnamese and Chinese Ceramics Used in the Japanese Tea Ceremony*, page 153, Plate 143.

Compare also to the following additional similar cover boxes: M-281 from the Selayar Island, South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia and acquired in Makassar in April 2003; M-459 (No. 21 of 22 – cover only) from the Musi River excavations, Palembang, Sumatra, Indonesia and acquired in Palembang in April 2013; and the cover box in the collection of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University (Acquisition Number - SC.677 (2.1)) - refer to photo M-281 & M-459 (Reference - SEACM, Bangkok University).



**M-489**

Swatow *zhadou* (spittoon) blue and white jarlets (4 – 1 pair, 2 others), decorated around the squat bulbous body in a strong tone of underglaze blue with two floral medallions separated by panels with blue accented scallop filler. Around the rather high flaring neck two stylized cloud scrolls interspersed with spherical dots, a single line border below. A band of continuous keyfret, enclosed within single line borders, encircles the interior of the flattened, flaring rim of the wide mouth. The bluish-white distinctively waxy textured crackled glaze completely covers the interior of the jarlets and ends unevenly just above and at the base (on jarlet No. 1 a glaze run extends to the base). The narrow markedly concave base without footrim is unglazed exposing the compact light beige colored body.

The two floral medallions adorning each of the jarlets are as follows:

- Jarlet No. 1 – lotus pods
- Jarlet No. 2 – lotus blossom
- Jarlet No. 3 – peach spray
- Jarlet No. 4 – peach spray

D: 3 5/16 in. (8.3 cm.) - No. 1; 3 1/8 in. (7.9 cm.) - No. 2;

D: 3 in. (7.6 cm.) - No. 3; 3 in. (7.7 cm.) - No. 4.

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: Swatow Indonesia wreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2015 - \$246).

(Continued)

M-489 (Continued)

There are five *zhadou* (spittoons) in the series of Nos. 3 and 4 illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Decoratived [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 249. Also, a very similar wide-necked jarlet with comparably decorated medallions is illustrated C. L. van der Pij-Ketel, *The Ceramic Load of the Witte Leeuw*, page 210, inv. no. OKS 1977/102; and again in B. Harrisson, *Swatow*, page 67, No. 167. Refer also to another very similar cuspidor shaped jarlet at M-082, which was acquired in Thailand in October 1987. For an additional jarlet in this series, also from the Swatow Indonesia wreck, see M-482.

There were no comparable jarlets recovered from the Binh Thuan Shipwreck in Vietnam.



## M-490

Swatow blue and white cover boxes (4 – 1 pair, 2 others), with flattened dome shape cover and adorned with a variety of flora and fauna motifs including horse, rabbit, *chi* dragon, peach, lotus, gourd, and peony. They are characterized by a convex glazed base, foot moderately inward slanting on both exterior and interior with unglazed beveled rim, gray colored medium textured body, glazed interior of cover and lower section, unglazed rim of both the cover and the lower section, and a strong luminous tone of underglaze blue under a light bluish tinged crackled glaze. The matrix below lists all of the cover boxes providing a description and the diameter (D) in centimeters (CM) of each.

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: Swatow Indonesia wreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2015 - \$246).

### REFERENCES

**M-490 (1 & 2)** – there are five cover boxes in this series illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Decoratived [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 253. Additionally, for a very similar cover box see Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 134, No. 173b.

**M-490 (3 of 4)** – there are five similar cover boxes with the same provenance illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Decoratived [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 251. Additionally, a very similar cover box is illustrated in T. Yeo and J. Martin, *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*, page 151, No. 93, Plate 55; and M-500 (1 of 6), which is also from the Swatow Indonesia wreck, is very similarly decorated with horses and foliage, but with different central motif on cover.

(Continued)

**M-490 (Continued)**

**M-490 (4 of 4)** - compare with similarly decorated cover boxes illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 133, No. 170; the Vancouver Society for Asian Art, *The Talking Jars*, No. N 144; Columbus Museum of Art, *Shadow of the Dragon – Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 174; T. Volker, *Porcelain and the Dutch East India Company*, Pl. XXVII, No. 46 a; Teresa Canepa, *Zhangzhou Export Ceramics: The So-Called Swatow Wares*, page 26, Fig. 11; and Sotheby's (Hong Kong), *Catalogue of Chinese Ceramics, Works of Art and Reference Books*, May 27, 1978, lot 464. Refer also to the similar Swatow cover box at M-216 from the South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia, acquired in Makassar in November 1993.

There were no comparable cover boxes recovered from the Binh Thuan Shipwreck in Vietnam.

CATALOGUE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	D CM
M-490 (1 of 4)	Coiled <i>chi</i> dragon enclosed within an undulating band border adorns the top of the cover, on the sides four floral spray medallions filled alternately with a peach spray and a ribboned gourd, and separated by vertical brackets joined at the top by a scalloped line border; on the lower section two lotus sprays with sprawling, leafy stems; base very slightly recessed.	10.3
M-490 (2 of 4)	Coiled <i>chi</i> dragon enclosed within an undulating band border adorns the top of the cover, on the sides four floral spray medallions filled alternately with a peach spray and a ribboned gourd, and separated by vertical brackets joined at the top by a scalloped line border; on the lower section two lotus sprays with sprawling, leafy stems; marine encrustation on exterior and interior of lower section.	10.1
M-490 (3 of 4)	Peony spray within a double circle on top of the cover and surrounded by three galloping horses amid heavy foliage on the sides; the sides of the lower section similarly encircled with three leaping horses surrounded by heavily outlined foliage; the décor is painted in three distinctly different tones of underglaze blue.	10.5
M-490 (4 of 4)	An intently crouching rabbit reserved in white against a blue background enclosed within a double circle border and surrounded by three galloping horses amid heavy foliage decorates the top and sides of the cover; the sides of the lower section similarly encircled with three leaping horses surrounded by heavily outlined foliage; the décor is painted in three distinctly different tones of luminous underglaze blue.	10.1



## M-491

Swatow blue and white jarlets (4 – set), decorated around the globular body with two medallions each containing a deer reserved in white against a blue ground of leafy foliage resembling cash symbols. The medallions are separated by panels of blue accented scallop filler (alternate description - overlapping leaf or fish scale forms with shaded tips) enclosed within double line borders. A decorative collar encircles the softly angled shoulder (different décor on each jarlet). Flared neck is surrounded by a single line border, except for jarlet No. 1 which has a double line border. Mouthrim is everted with medium size aperture. The jarlets are covered with slightly waxy textured light bluish tinged crackled glaze. The glaze extends to the foot continuing to the footrim in areas, with a couple of errant splashes of glaze on the base of each jarlet. Upright foot is outward slanting on the interior with convex base. Varying, but limited, quantities of kiln grit adhere to the footrim of each jarlet, with jarlets No. 1 and No. 2 having the greatest concentration. Biscuit where exposed at the base and footrim is medium textured and light beige colored with some russet tinging on jarlet No. 1. The interior of the jarlets appears to be very lightly glazed, except for jarlet No. 3 which is devoid of glaze on the interior. There is a small quantity of marine encrustation on the base of jarlet No. 4.

The decorative bands encircling the shoulder of each of the jarlets are as follows:

- Jarlet No. 1 – lotus petals in outline form with rather large blue dot accents at the tips and between each petal.

(Continued)

### M-491 (Continued)

- Jarlet No. 2 – *ruyi*-head elements with triple blue dot filler and joined with an outlined “V” shape connector.
- Jarlet No. 3 – *ruyi*-head elements with a single blue stroke filler and joined with an outlined semicircular shape connector.
- Jarlet No. 4 – lotus petals in outline form with veined tips.

H: 3 5/16 in. (8.3 cm.) - No. 1; 3 in. (7.6 cm.) - No. 2;

H: 3 in. (7.5 cm.) - No. 3; 3 1/8 in. (7.8 cm.) - No. 4.

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: Swatow Indonesia wreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur  
(April 2015 - \$116).

### REFERENCES

**M-491 (3 of 4)** – is very similar to M-370 from the Iloilo excavations in the Philippines and acquired in Manila in November 2008.

**M-491 (4 of 4)** – compare with the similar jarlet illustrated in T. Yeo and J. Martin, *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*, page 175, No. 147, Plate 79.

There were no comparable jarlets recovered from the Binh Thuan Shipwreck in Vietnam.



## M-492

Swatow blue and white jarlets (4), each decorated around the globular body with a different motif. A decorative collar encircles the softly angled shoulder (different décor on each jarlet). Flared neck is surrounded by a single line border on jarlets No. 1 and No. 2, and plain on jarlets No. 3 and No. 4. Mouthrim is everted with medium size aperture. The jarlets are covered with slightly waxy textured light bluish tinged crackled glaze extending to the footrim. Upright foot is outward slanting on the interior with convex base. Varying, but limited, quantities of kiln grit adhere to the footrim of jarlets No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 with the latter jarlet having the greatest concentration. Biscuit where exposed at the base and unglazed footrim is medium to somewhat coarse textured and varies in color on each of the jarlets. The interior of the jarlets is lightly glazed with some glaze gaps evident.

The matrix below lists all of the jarlets providing a description and the height (H) in centimeters (CM) of each.

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: Swatow Indonesia wreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2015 - \$116).



(Continued)

## M-492 (Continued)

CATALOGUE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	H CM
M-492 (1 of 4)	Two peony sprays with sprawling, leafy stems extend around the body, lotus petals in outline form with small circular blue accents at the tips surround the shoulders; base is completely glazed, biscuit at unglazed beveled footrim is light beige colored, apricot tinging at juncture of body and glaze on the footrim.	7.6
M-492 (2 of 4)	Decorated around the body with two peach spray medallions separated by panels of blue accented scallop filler (alternate description - overlapping leaf or fish scale forms with shaded tips) enclosed within line borders, lotus petals in outline form heavily accented in blue at the tip surround the shoulders; base has a small errant splash of glaze and is lightly scored with concentric striations from the potter's wheel; biscuit is light beige colored with a couple of areas with light russet tinging.	7.6
M-492 (3 of 4)	Decorated on the sides with two energetically leaping lions alternating with ribboned cash symbols and all enclosed within line borders, lotus petals in outline form with medium sized circular blue accents at the tips surround the shoulders; base has a couple errant splashes of glaze and is scored with concentric striations from the potter's wheel; biscuit is beige colored and darkened in areas with some russet tinging.	7.4
M-492 (4 of 4)	Undulating around the body are two swirling <i>kuei</i> spirits, one of diminutive size, alternating with ribboned cash symbols and all enclosed within line borders; a pair of birds in flight separated by stylized cloud forms, surround the shoulders; base has a couple errant splashes of glaze and is scored with concentric striations from the potter's wheel; biscuit is grayish beige colored, darkened in areas; the tone of underglaze blue is exceptionally lustrous and sparkling. The representation of a <i>kuei</i> spirit on a jarlet is quite unusual, when occasionally encountered this motif is normally confined to dishes.	7.3

### REFERENCES

**M-492 (1 of 4)** – a comparable jarlet, but with a different main motif of peach sprays, is illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue, 1 March 2004*, page 50, lot 394. Only one lot of two jarlets in this series was included in the auction: lot 394 with a pre-sale estimate of A\$ 300 to A\$ 500 (US\$ 225 to US\$ 375) and a realized price of A\$ 1,292 (US\$ 982). Refer also to another jarlet in this series illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha,

(Continued)

**M-492** (Continued)

*Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 98, No. 78. See as well the similar jarlet at M-357, which is also from the Binh Thuan Shipwreck in Vietnam.

**M-492 (3 of 4)** - there are five jarlets in this series illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Decoratived [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 236. Also, compare with the similar jarlets illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, 1 March 2004, page 43, lots 295 to 305; Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 100, No. 82; and C. L. van der Pij-Ketel, *The Ceramic Load of the Witte Leeuw*, page 211, inv. no. NG 1977/114W. Additionally, there is also a similar jarlet in the collection of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University (Acquisition Number SC.391). See also the similar jarlets at M-353 from the Binh Thuan Shipwreck in Vietnam. For an additional jarlet in this series, also from the Swatow Indonesia wreck, see M-479 (forms a pair with the present example).



### M-493

Swatow blue and white plates (2 – pair) adorned in a brilliant tone of underglaze blue with a long-tailed phoenix standing on a rocky crest, a large *moutan* peony bush to its left and bamboo and rock forms to the right. The avian alertly poised on one leg amid foliage and outcropping rocks rendered in two shades of blue and accented with thin parallel lines; overhead swirling clouds and a sunburst. Six floral spray medallions reserved against a fish scale or scallop diaper ground on the wide flattened rim, which slants upward appreciably; the steep cavetto is plain. The underside of each plate is described as follows:

- Plate No. 1 - single blue line borders under the rim and encircling the upper extreme of the cavetto. The evenly applied waxy textured thick glaze is light bluish tinged and extends to the wedge shaped shallow foot and completely covers the convex base. There is a considerable quantity of kiln grit on the base as well as on and immediately above the foot.
- Plate No. 2 - single blue line border encircling the upper extreme of the cavetto only. The waxy textured thick glaze is light bluish tinged and extends to the wedge shaped shallow foot and covers portions of the edge of the convex base. The body where exposed is compact and buff colored. There is a moderate quantity of kiln grit on the base as well as on and immediately above the foot.

D: 10 9/16 in. (26.8 cm.) - No. 1; 10 3/8 in. (26.3 cm.) - No. 2.

Ming: late 16th century.

(Continued)

**M-493 (Continued)**

**Provenance: Swatow Indonesia wreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2015 - \$277).**

**A very similar plate is illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue, 1 March 2004*, page 46, lots 340 to 349. May also be compared with further similar Swatow plates illustrated in the following: Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 63, No. 46; Barbara Harrisson, *Swatow*, page 67, No. 111; S. T. Yeo and J. Martin, *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*, page 199, No. 206, Plate 114; Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines - 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th - 17th Century*, page 100, Pl. 74; and Monique Crick, *Chinese Trade Ceramics for South-East Asia from the 1st to the 17th Century: Collection of Ambassador and Mrs. Charles Muller*, page 395, No. 271. Refer also to another similar plate at M-222 from the South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia and acquired in Makassar in November 1993.**



**M-494**

Swatow blue and white plates (2 – pair) adorned in a strong tone of underglaze blue with a long-tailed phoenix standing on a rocky outcrop, a large chrysanthemum bush to its left and a flowering plant and clumps of grasses to the right. The avian alertly poised on one leg amid the foliage, with bamboo and other flora rendered in two shades of blue above and swirling clouds with a sunburst overhead. Six floral spray medallions reserved against a fish scale or scallop diaper ground on the wide flattened rim, which slants upward appreciably; the steep cavetto is plain.

On the underside there are single blue line borders under the rim and encircling the upper extreme of the cavetto. On both plates the waxy textured thick glaze extends to and covers the undercut foot, which is inward slanting on both the exterior and interior. The bluish tinged crackled glaze also completely covers the convex base of plate No. 1 and partially covers the convex base of plate No. 2 revealing the compact, buff colored body. There is a moderate quantity of kiln grit on the base of both plates, as well as immediately above the foot of plate No. 2.

D: 10 7/8 in. (27.7 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 10 13/16 in. (27.4 cm.) - No. 2.

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: Swatow Indonesia wreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2015 - \$185).

(Continued)



**M-494** (Continued)

There are two plates in this series illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Decoratived [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 258. A similar sized plate with analogous décor is illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 100, Pl. 74. There were no comparable plates recovered from the Binh Thuan Shipwreck in Vietnam.



**M-495**

Swatow type brown glazed ovoid shaped jar with the slender elongated neck spreading slightly to the flared, thickened mouthrim. The dark brown evenly applied glaze ends in a fairly even line just above the foot. Low foot is severely beveled and outward sloping on the interior. There are a couple of errant daubs of glaze on the otherwise unglazed base, which is convex with medium textured light grayish beige colored body scored with concentric striations from the potter's wheel. There is a small amount of marine encrustation on and immediately above the foot.

H: 4 5/8 in. (11.8 cm.).

Ming: late 16th century (possibly produced in Guangdong Province kilns, South China).

Provenance: Swatow Indonesia wreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2015 - \$38).

Compare with the corresponding brown glazed jars illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, page 27, lots 129 to 134. Refer also to the brown glazed jar in this series from the same shipwreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 137, No. 144. See also M-304 for a pair of jars in this series from the Binh Thuan shipwreck, as well as M-420 for another larger jar with the same provenance.

## M-496

Swatow blue and white *klapmutsen* form deep dish, the central medallion contains a ball with interlocking diaper, checker square motif gourd bottle, tassels, and scroll amid streamers or ribbons - all enclosed within a double line border. The steep cavetto adorned with four large ogival medallions containing alternately twin floral sprays, and a combination of a scroll, tassel and ribbon. The medallions are separated by pairs of overlapping *ruyi* heads emanating from both the central medallion and the rim, and they are outlined with a wide blue border enclosing another narrow white border. The broad flattened rim is decorated with a scroll comprised of eight large blossoms with sharply pointed leaves. On the underside single line borders, near the edge and around the lower portion of the broad flattened mouthrim, enclose three equidistantly positioned diamond and dot accents alternating with three circle and dot patterns. The steep exterior sides are adorned with three small blossom sprays alternating with a long squiggly vertical streamer enclosed within a line border – all with a single blue line border below. The waxy textured light bluish tinged glaze extends to the foot, which is inward sloping on the exterior and upright on the interior with unglazed beveled rim. Exposed biscuit at the footrim is compact and light putty colored with apricot tinging at the juncture of biscuit and glaze. There is adherent kiln grit at the interior of the foot. Convex base is fully glazed.

This deep dish exhibits unmistakably strong similarities in shape, decor and arrangement of motifs to Kraak *klapmutsen* form dishes.

(Continued)

**M-496 (Continued)**

This is patently true despite the absence of lines actually dividing the rim and cavetto into clearly delineated sections. For specific relevant Kraak examples the references below may be referred to.

D: 8 3/4 in. (22.2 cm.).

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: Swatow Indonesia wreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2015 - \$154).

Two dishes in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Decorated [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 256. There are only two previously published examples of similar Swatow *klapmutsen* pieces which so vividly emulate the Kraak genre: Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 129, Pl. 119, illustrates a very similar Swatow bowl described as a “klapmuts”; and Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 101, pl. 110, illustrates another very similarly decorated “klapmuts” bowl. Prior to the discovery of the Swatow Indonesia wreck deep dishes in this series were seldom encountered. However, there is a similar example in the Collection at M-361. Additionally, the Binh Thuan shipwreck does provide an example for comparison, but of basin form, significantly larger in size, and with a different treatment of the foot and base - no actual foot and a with

(Continued)

**M-496 (Continued)**

recessed hole-bottom type base. These large blue and white Swatow basins recovered from the Binh Thuan shipwreck do display some commonalities in decorative motif and shape with this piece: central medallion with various symbols amid streamers enclosed within a double line border; steep cavetto with large ogival medallions containing floral sprays (as well as other motifs); and broad flattened rim decorated with large floral sprays separated by smaller blossoms with sharply pointed leaves. These basins are illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, 1 March 2004, page 18, lots 13 to 14.

For the illustration of a very similar Kraak dish refer to Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 124, Pl. 133 - described as a typical Group II *Klapmutsen* (very similar décor on interior center, cavetto and rim - including absence of lines delineating sections). Also, examples of Kraak dishes with some similar decorative elements in the central medallion are illustrated in Sjostrand and Idrus, *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*, page 234, Serial No. 7475 and page 28, Serial No. 2621.

Kraak ware in the Collection is represented by M-029, M-047, M-061, M-069, M-221, M-361 (Swatow *klapmutsen* dish emulating the Kraak genre), M-362 (3 Kraak medallions), M-424 (36 and 60 of 69 - two shards), M-433 (37 of 46 - one shard), M-439 (6 medallions), M-445, M-496 (another Swatow *klapmutsen* form deep dish in Kraak style), and M-497 (plate fragment from a previously unrecorded wrecksite). Qing dynasty Kraak style items are also included as follows: Kangxi period ware from the Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - C-214 (2 of 2), C-215 (2 of 2), C-216 (2 of 2); and Yong Zheng period ware from the Ca Mau shipwreck in Vietnam - C-221 (2 Kraak medallions), C-223 (2 Kraak medallions), C-241 (23 Kraak medallions, and C-246 (5 Kraak fragments).

### M-497

Kraak plate fragment decorated in underglaze blue, the center with two birds in a garden setting, one bird in flight and the other perched on rocky ledge; the birds flanked by three large chrysanthemum blossoms to the right and rocky outcropping to the left, with swirling clouds above. The central medallion is edged with an octagonal shaped double line border surrounded by a narrow white frame. It is then encircled by a narrow border of four panels of diaper pattern filler with small overlapping circular motifs shaded blue, alternating with panels of swastika symbols reserved in white on a blue diaper ground, and panels of swastika symbols shaded blue on a blue diaper ground.

The gently upward curving cavetto is adorned with wide and narrow panels filled alternately with a floral spray (probably peach or sunflower), two swastika symbols reserved in white on a blue ground with another motif in-between (perhaps a pearl with streamers or ribbons), an auspicious symbol with tassel and ribbons (visible in two of the wide panels is a portion of the wheel of Buddha with ribbons, visible in another is a portion of a leaf with ribbons and tassel), and diaper pattern filler in small overlapping circular motifs with another motif in-between (perhaps a pearl with streamers or ribbons). The intact plate would have contained sixteen such panels alternately wide and narrow.

The underside is similarly divided into alternately wide and narrow panels with sparse perfunctory line and circle décor. Solidly

(Continued)

**M-497 (Continued)**

constructed foot is undercut – inward slanting on both the interior and exterior; convex base is glazed. There is some adherent kin grit at the unglazed edge of the footrim with compact, fine grained cream-colored body where exposed. Very slight traces of marine encrustation on the underside along with prominent brown rust-like stains apparently the result of proximity to ferrous material during the long period of salt water submersion.

D: 9 3/8 in. (23.8 cm.).

Ming: late Wanli period (1572 to 1620) – approximately 1620.

Provenance: Unidentified Vietnamese Wrecksite No. 5 - recovered by a trawling fisherman in early 2012 from an unidentified wrecksite off of Phu Quoc Island, Kien Giang Province, southern Vietnam (near Cambodia) - acquired in Saigon (January 2016 - \$22).

Most closely resembles two Border VII.2 Kraak plates illustrated in Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 104, Pl. 93 and page 105, Pl. 96 (both dated 1615 to 1630). Examples of Kraak dishes with similar decorative elements in the central medallion are illustrated in Sjostrand and Idrus, *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*, page 168, Serial No. 6725; page 182, Serial No. 4540; page 184, Serial No. 1778; and for examples with the same border around the central medallion as this example (M-497) see page 190, Serial No. 2547, No. 2566 and No. 2575. See as well the medallions from the Wanli Shipwreck in Malaysia at

(Continued)

**M-497** (Continued)

M-362 (No. 3 of 3) and M-439 (No. 1 of 6), which share commonalities with this example (M-497) in décor of central medallion and border. The Wanli shipwreck was discovered in Malaysia and is dated to the early 17th century - circa 1625. Refer also to Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume II - Yuan and Ming Dynasty Porcelains*, for illustrations of the following: plate with comparable décor of central medallion, border, cavetto, and rim on page 768, Catalogue No. 1445 (dated late 16th/early 17th century); and another plate also with comparable décor of central medallion (except for pheasant instead of bird), border, cavetto, and rim on page 766, Catalogue No. 1436 (also dated late 16th/early 17th century).





**M-498**

Swatow blue and white bowl covered with light bluish-white glaze and decorated on the exterior with variously shaped roundels encompassing stylized leaf and petal sprays. Under the upright mouthrim a wide band of roundels and petal forms, some elements of which are reserved in white on the mottled blue ground. Interior center with a leaf roundel within a double circle, and a single line border encircling the upright mouthrim. Also on the interior a collar of petal forms surrounding the central medallion. Upright foot is outward sloping on the interior with adherent kiln grit. In some areas the waxy textured glaze extends to the footrim and continues onto the base. The narrow base of the bowl is slightly convex and nearly completely glazed; exposed body is compact and light gray colored with russet tinging at the unglazed footrim.

D: 5 5/8 in. (14.2 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan shipwreck, located east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam - acquired from an itinerant vendor on Le Cong Kieu Street in Saigon (January 2016 - \$9).

Compare with the corresponding bowls illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*: page 29, lots 144 to 159. Refer also to the similar bowl illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*: page 58, No. 27. Additional bowls in this series from the same

(Continued)

**M-498** (Continued)

shipwreck are at M-293 (1 of 3), M-308, and M-376. There are also two more very similar bowls from the Swatow Indonesia Wreck at M-486, which are more elaborately rendered and finely detailed than their Binh Thuan counterparts. The collar of petal forms surrounding the central medallion of this bowl, M-498, is a unique feature not previously encountered in this series of bowls.

Compare also with further similar bowls illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 130, Pl. 120; Monique Crick, *Chinese Trade Ceramics for South-East Asia from the 1st to the 17th Century: Collection of Ambassador and Mrs. Charles Muller*, page 397, No. 278 and No. 279; and C. L. van der Pij-Ketel, *The Ceramic Load of the Witte Leeuw*, page 173, inv. no. NG 1977/169W and page 174, inv. no. OKA 16425.



**Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Vietnam**

**Swatow Indonesia Wreck**

**M-499**

Swatow *zhadou* (spittoon) blue and white jarlets (2), the squat bulbous body with two decorative medallions separated by panels with blue accented scallop filler. Around the rather high flaring neck two stylized cloud scrolls interspersed with spherical dots, a single line border above. A band of continuous keyfret, enclosed within single line borders, encircles the interior of the flattened, flaring rim of the wide mouth. The bluish-white distinctively waxy textured crackled glaze completely covers the interior of the jarlets. It extends to the base of jarlet No. 1, and on jarlet No. 2 continues further to partially cover the base. The narrow markedly concave base without footrim is partially glazed with compact russet stained body on jarlet No. 1, unglazed with compact light beige colored body on jarlet No. 2. The two medallions adorning each of the jarlets are decorated as follows:

- Jarlet No. 1 – leaping fish emerging from waves
- Jarlet No. 2 – hawk or raptor, wings outstretched

D: 3 3/16 in. (8.1 cm.) - No. 1 and No. 2.

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: Swatow Indonesia wreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2016 - \$110).

Compare with the wide-necked jarlet with floral decorated medallions illustrated C. L. van der Pij-Ketel, *The Ceramic Load of the Witte Leeuw*, page 210, inv. no. OKS 1977/102; and again in B. Harrison, *Swatow*, page 67, No. 167. Refer also to another

(Continued)

M-499 (Continued)

comparable cuspidor shaped jarlet at M-082, which was acquired in Thailand in October 1987. For additional comparable jarlets with floral decorated medallions, also from the Swatow Indonesia wreck, see M-482 and M-489 (1 to 4 of 4).

There were no comparable jarlets recovered from the Binh Thuan Shipwreck in Vietnam.



## M-500

Swatow blue and white cover boxes (6), with dome shape cover and adorned with a variety of flora and fauna motifs including lotus spray, hawk or raptor, fish, rabbit, peony, and horse. They are characterized by a convex glazed base (flat base on box No. 2), foot moderately inward slanting on both exterior and interior with unglazed beveled rim, light gray to dark cream colored medium textured body, glazed interior of cover and lower section, unglazed rim of both the cover and the lower section, and tone of underglaze blue and crackled glaze varying somewhat from one box to another.

The matrix below lists all of the cover boxes providing a description and the diameter (D) in centimeters (CM) of each.

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: Swatow Indonesia wreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2016 - \$309).

Prior to the discovery of the Swatow Indonesia wreck cover boxes with underglaze blue fish motif were very seldom encountered. However, there is one example in the Collection at M-330 which is very similar to M-500 (No. 5 of 6), but of slightly larger size. There are no published examples of Swatow blue and white cover boxes with a fish motif. In fact, the representation of a fish on Swatow wares is relatively rare. In the work by Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, on pages 136 to 141 there are 17 distinct

(Continued)

## M-500 (Continued)

Swatow blue and white cover boxes illustrated, but none are included with a fish motif. Similarly, in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia* none of the 39 Swatow blue and white cover boxes illustrated on pages 127 to 137 are decorated with a fish motif. The latter reference does illustrate, on page 135, pl. 174, a cover box with a similar underglaze blue overlapping wave pattern surrounding oval panels, but the panels contain a peacock, not a fish. For further information on the 18 Swatow wares with fish motif in the Collection refer to M-330. There were no cover boxes comparable to boxes Nos. 1 to 6 recovered from the Binh Thuan Shipwreck in Vietnam.

### **REFERENCES**

**M-500 (1 of 6)** – there are five similar cover boxes with the same provenance illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Decoratived [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 251. Also, a cover box very similarly decorated with floral spray and horses is illustrated in T. Yeo and J. Martin, *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*, page 151, No. 93, Plate 55; and M-490 (3 of 4), also from the Swatow Indonesia wreck, is very similarly decorated with horses and foliage, but with different central motif on cover. Compare also with another similar cover box collected in the Southern Celebes and illustrated in Sotheby's (London), *Catalogue of Early Chinese and South-East Asian Ceramics*, 28 May 1974, Plate II, lot 72.

**M-500 (6 of 6)** - compare with cover boxes with peony spray in center rendered with some commonalities as illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 134, No. 173a and page 177 – upper center; and in Othman Bin Mohd Yatim, *Oriental Ceramic Finds in West Malaysia: a study of their distribution and typology*, Pl. 24.

(Continued)

## M-500 (Continued)

CATALOGUE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	D CM
M-500 (1 of 6)	A lotus spray enclosed within a double circle border and surrounded by three galloping horses amid heavy foliage decorates the flattened top and sides of the cover of this large box. The sides of the lower section similarly encircled with three leaping horses surrounded by heavily outlined foliage; décor is painted in two distinctly shaded tones of generously applied blue.	12.4
M-500 (2 of 6)	A hawk or raptor enclosed within an undulating band border adorns the flattened top of the cover, on the sides four floral spray medallions filled alternately with a peach spray and a ribboned gourd, and separated by vertical brackets joined at the top by a scalloped line border; on the lower section two lotus sprays with sprawling, leafy stems.	10.3
M-500 (3 of 6)	A leaping fish emerging from waves enclosed within an undulating band border adorns the flattened top of the cover, on the sides are four floral spray medallions filled alternately with a peach spray and a ribboned gourd, and separated by vertical brackets joined at the top by a scalloped line border; on the lower section two sprawling, extended lotus leaf sprays.	10.2
M-500 (4 of 6)	A crouched rabbit with head alertly raised, reserved in white against a blue background and enclosed within a single circle, decorates the top of the high domed cover; and on the sides of the cover are two oval panels each containing a leaping fish emerging from waves surrounded by an overlapping wave or fish scale pattern. The sides of the lower section similarly adored, but with the oval panels containing peach sprays.	8.9
M-500 (5 of 6)	Decorated virtually identically to the preceding (No. 4) except for the top of the high domed cover which contains a leaping fish emerging from waves surrounded by a double circle.	8.8
M-500 (6 of 6)	A large peony spray adorns the top and sides of the high domed cover of this small box; on the lower section there are two leaf sprays separated by spherical dots and enclosed within single line borders.	6.6



## M-501

Swatow blue and white *kuan* shape jarlets (3 – 1 pair and 1 associated) decorated around the gently expanding sides with the three friends of winter (pine, bamboo and prunus) enclosed within line borders. On the pair of jarlets a collar of five adjoined *ruyi* heads with tripartite leaf tip filler encircles the flattened shoulder, and on the associated example there is a blossom scroll. On all three jarlets the extended upright neck is encircled by a single line border.

Mouthrim is rounded at the edge with medium sized aperture, glazed in the interior. The jarlets are covered with bluish-white crackled glaze, which extends to the upright foot, outward slanting on the interior. Base is convex and devoid of glaze at the center; the exposed body is medium textured and light grayish colored on jarlet No. 1, a distinct blackish color on No. 2, and dark beige with russet tinging on No. 3. The unglazed footrim similarly has areas with black tinging on jarlet No. 2, russet tinging on jarlet No. 3, and is gray colored on various portions of all three jarlets.

H: 3 5/8 in. (9.2 cm.) – No. 1; H: 3 1/2 in. (8.8 cm.) – No. 2;

H: 3 1/2 in. (8.9 cm.) – No. 3.

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: Swatow Indonesia wreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2016 - \$165).

There are five jarlets in this series illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Decorated [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 238. (Continued)



M-501 (Continued)

There were no comparable jarlets recovered from the Binh Thuan Shipwreck in Vietnam. Refer to M-480 for two additional jarlets in this series with the same Swatow Indonesia wreck provenance.

**Three Friends of Winter**

The “three friends of winter” motif - pine, bamboo and prunus – was quite popular on blue and white ceramics during the Ming dynasty. The combination signifies the hardiness of the pine, the strength of the bamboo, and the regenerating life force in the early blooming prunus. The “three friends of winter” motif appears on 21 Ming porcelains in the Collection (see M-386 for further details).



## M-502

Swatow bowl with three cranes standing amid a clump of lotus and other aquatic plants with scroll-like foliage, all reserved in white against a mottled blue ground, decorating the gently rounded sides. The milky white waxy textured glaze generously applied. On the inside at the center, within a single circle, a stylized blossom with foliate scrolled edges reserved in white against a blue ground; the cavetto is plain, and a single line border at the upright rim. The light bluish-white glaze extends to the foot continuing to completely cover the flat base, which is extremely narrow and deep-set. Exterior of the high foot is slightly outward sloping, and vertical on the interior. There is a considerable quantity of kiln grit on the footrim along with a trace of marine encrustation.

D: 5 7/8 in. (14.9 cm.).

Ming: late 16th century.

Provenance: Swatow Indonesia wreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2016 - \$34).

Compare with the similar bowls illustrated in N. Chandavij, *Chinese Ceramics from Archeological Sites in Thailand*, No. 139; and Columbus Museum of Art, *Shadow of the Dragon - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 214 and No. 216. Refer also to the similar bowls at M-117 and M-118.

There were no comparable bowls recovered from the Binh Thuan Shipwreck in Vietnam.

**M-503 MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG, SUMATRA - MING EXCAVATIONS**

Swatow ceramic covers (3) recovered from the Musi River, Palembang, Sumatra and decorated in underglaze blue in a variety of motifs. Each cover glazed on the interior except for the edge of rim and adjacent area, and the exposed body on all is compact. The matrix below provides a description and the diameter (D) in centimeters of each.

Ming: mid 16th century to early 17th century.

Provenance: Musi River excavations, Palembang, Sumatra, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta Timur from itinerant vendors from Palembang (April 2016 - \$25).

<b>SWATOW CERAMIC COVERS RECOVERED FROM THE MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG M-503 (1 of 3) to M-503 (3 of 3)</b>		
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>D CM</b>
M-503 (1 of 3)	An egret reserved on white against a blue shaded lotus blossom ground and enclosed within an undulating band border adorns the flattened top; on the sides four floral spray medallions filled alternately with a peach spray and a ribboned gourd, and separated by vertical brackets joined at the top by a scalloped line border. Exposed body at and just above rim on the interior compact and buff colored.	10.4
M-503 (2 of 3)	Striped bands divide the slightly domed cover into four sections with alternating scallop and checker diaper patterns, and the center is adorned with a stylized flowerhead reserved in white with blue leaf tip accents. At the rim, there are four <i>ruyi</i> head lappets with overlapping semi-circular filler elements on the striped bands. Exposed body is compact and darkish cream colored.	7.4
M-503 (3 of 3)	A duck in an aquatic scene among lotus and other water plants adorns this slightly domed cover. Exposed body is compact and light beige colored.	7.3

(Continued)

## M-503 (Continued)

For further information on the Musi River excavations in Palembang, Sumatra refer to catalogue entry M-459.

### **REFERENCES**

**M-503 (2 of 3)** – boxes with very similar covers were found on the Swatow Indonesia wreck and M-488 (1 of 5) from that wreck most closely resembles this example. Refer also to M-459 (21 of 22), another very similar cover, and also recovered from the Musi River. See as well a similar smaller cover box at M-281 from the Selayar Island, South Sulawesi excavations, in Indonesia; and compare with the cover very similar in shape and design concept illustrated in Honda and Shimazu, *Vietnamese and Chinese Ceramics Used in the Japanese Tea Ceremony*, page 153, Plate 143. There is also another similarly decorated cover box in the collection of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University (Acquisition Number - SC.677 (2.1)) - refer to photo M-281 & M-459 (Reference - SEACM, Bangkok University).

**M-503 (3 of 3)** - similar covered boxes are illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 134, No. 172a and No. 172b; Columbus Museum of Art, *Shadow of the Dragon - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 133; K. Aga-Oglu, *The Williams Collection of Far Eastern Ceramics*, No. 30: and Honda and Shimazu, *Vietnamese and Chinese Ceramics Used in the Japanese Tea Ceremony*, page 151, Plate 138. Refer also to M-217 for a set of three similar cover boxes from the South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia. Compare as well with M-475 (1 of 3), another Swatow cover with duck motif, and also recovered from the Musi River.



## M-504

Large Swatow *qilin* dish with the masterfully portrayed beast bristling with energy - body and legs are precisely delineated and the tail jauntily upturned. The alertly raised head with bulging eyes faces towards the rear. The *qilin* is flanked by cloud scroll and flame elements with three spiraling circular forms below and is enclosed within a double circle, a band of wavy undulating filler, and an outer single circle. In the rather steep cavetto are the upper half of four large floral sprays with extended, undulating leaf forms and stem. A single line border under the upright mouthrim.

The underside is encircled by a single line border under the mouthrim and repeated around the foot, and a double line border between in fairly close proximity to the foot. The generously applied milky white waxy textured glaze is light bluish tinged and extends to and covers the wedge shaped foot with beveled rim, continuing on to the flat base. The footrim, interior of foot, and areas of the base have a considerable amount of adherent kiln grit. The base is nearly completely glazed except for a small area in the center which reveals the compact, light beige colored body. The base contains a single underglaze blue Chinese character base mark: 大 *Dai* (Great). All elements of the décor are spontaneously expressed in sure, deft brushwork.

D: 12 1/4 in. (31.2 cm.).

Ming: late 16th century.

(Continued)

**M-504 (Continued)**

**Provenance: Makassar, South Sulawesi excavations; from an old Jakarta collection - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2016 - \$400).**

**A very similar dish (without base mark) is illustrated Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines - 'Swatow' Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th - 17th Century*, page 79, Pl. 45; and another, also without base mark, in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 44, pl. 12. Compare also with the *qilin* dish illustrated in B. Harrison, *Swatow*, page 34 - No. 41. There is also a very similar dish in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, Accession Number: 1980.471.3 (base mark information not published).**

**It is extremely unusual to encounter a Swatow specimen with an underglaze blue base mark. In this Collection, for example, out of a total of approximately 350 Swatow items (as of this writing) less than half a dozen are so marked.**



## M-505

Celadon beakers (5) with mottled light greenish crackled glaze in a variety of sizes and with various treatments of base and interior. Upright mouthrim is rounded and the nearly vertical upper sides of the beakers curve in gently towards the base. A circle is incised at the edge of the interior center (except for beaker No. 2). The glaze ends in an uneven line slightly above or at the base. The base treatment varies from slightly concave to markedly convex, with or without footrim. Base of the beakers is unglazed with compact body ranging in color from light beige to dark beige to dark grayish beige; some of the bases with marine encrustation. Matrix below provides salient details and the diameter (D) in centimeters of each beaker.

Ming: late 14th century - Hongwu period (1368 to 1398) to Jianwen period (1398 to 1402) - Fujian or Guangdong ware.

Provenance: Phan Thiet shipwreck, located off the coast of the town of La Gi, Binh Thuan Province, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2016 - \$110).

See M-465 for another beaker from the Phan Thiet shipwreck.



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**M-505 (Continued)**

<b>CELADON BEAKERS RECOVERED FROM THE PHAN THIET SHIPWRECK M-505 (1 of 5) to M-505 (5 of 5)</b>		
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>SALIENT DETAILS</b>	<b>D CM</b>
M-505 (1 of 5)	Four spur marks in interior around center; glaze ends unevenly just above the foot, slightly splayed square-cut foot slants outward strongly on interior; markedly convex base nipped, light beige colored compact body.	11.1
M-505 (2 of 5)	Glaze ends unevenly just above base, except for a couple of areas where it continues onto the base, no actual footrim – base is countersunk; slightly convex base is nipped, dark beige colored compact body.	8.5
M-505 (3 of 5)	Double circle is incised at the edge of the interior center, four spur marks in interior around center; glaze ends uniformly at the base, slightly concave base without foot, light grayish beige colored compact body; marine encrustation on base.	8.8
M-505 (4 of 5)	Glaze ends in uneven line just above and at edge of the base; flat base without foot, dark grayish beige colored compact body.	8.5
M-505 (5 of 5)	Glaze ends in uneven line just above the base; nominally convex base without foot, dark beige colored compact body; marine encrustation on and immediately above the base.	7.9





### M-506

Swatow blue and white large dish with three prominent chrysanthemum sprays within a triple circle border in the center. The mum blossoms are rendered in a dynamic, “windswept” manner. Continuous leaf scroll border under the flattened mouthrim, which is upturned and thickened at the edge. This decorative band at the rim is enclosed within a single line border above, a double line border below. The gently sloping cavetto is unadorned. On the underside a single line border under the flattened mouthrim. This hastily drawn accent varying significantly in width and tone of underglaze blue. Another single line border considerably above the upright foot, which is completely coated with kiln grit, some of which extends to a few areas above the foot and on to the base. The base is narrow, slightly convex, liberally glazed and inscribed in black ink with “750.56.80” representing a Collection or Museum Inventory Number. Generously applied waxy textured, milky white glaze covers the entire dish.

D: 9 1/16 in. (23.1 cm.).

Ming: second half of 16th century.

Provenance: acquired from a London dealer (February 2017 - \$154).

Compare with the dish with a very similar motif in the central medallion as illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 56, Pl. 16; see also M-433 (11 of 46) a rim and base shard from the Banten, West Java excavations in Indonesia with very similar leaf scroll rim border and also with three large chrysanthemum sprays in center.

Kraak ware study collection shards (14) from the Banten excavations with forms represented consisting of dish, *klapmutsen*, cup, and vase. The tone of the underglaze blue décor of the Jingdezhen Kraak ware shards (Nos. 1 to 13) ranges from strong and vibrant on shards No. 6 and No. 8 to more subdued on shards No. 5 and No. 9. The nominally convex glazed bases all contain varying degrees of adhesions of kiln grit ranging from pronounced on the dish at No. 4 to barely discernible on the cup at No. 12. The shards range from very thinly potted with fine grained white colored body (Nos. 6 to 8 and 12) to significantly more heavily potted with fine grained cream colored body (Nos. 3 to 5 and 13). Also included is a Japanese Arita Kraak style dish shard (No. 14) with a vase containing flowers. This Arita shard is distinctive with a slightly different hue of blue in a somewhat “blackish” tone and three small circular spur marks.

Motifs of the shards include deer in landscape, bird, duck, various symbols, floral sprays, Artemisia leaf, diaper patterns, medallions, and vase with flowers.

The matrix which follows below describes each shard in terms of form, type of shard, décor, and Diameter (D) or Length (L) in centimeters of each individual shard.

Dating: Dating: late 16th century to early 17th century Ming - Wanli period (1572 to 1620), except for the Japanese Arita Kraak style shard which is dateable to around 1650.

(Continued)

## M-507 (Continued)

Provenance: Banten, West Java excavations, Indonesia - a gift from a prominent local researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector, who obtained the shards in 2009 (acquired in Jakarta May 2017).

**Banten** is located on the northwest coast of Java approximately 80 kilometers from Jakarta. During the 16th and early 17th century the spice trade port of Banten was a major gateway to the island of Java, an important maritime capital, and one of the most powerful Islamic sultanates in Java. Banten thrived during this period as a trading center and port. Traders came to Banten from China, India, Turkey, Britain, Portugal and the Netherlands. They came to exchange pepper and other spices, Chinese ceramics, silk, gold, and jewelry. These commodities and other Asian goods were especially attractive to the European merchants. Banten at this time was a pioneer in international trade, rivaling European centers in size and importance.

Banten shards are represented in the Collection by M-424 (Nos. 1 to 69), M-433 (Nos. 1 to 46), M-507 (Nos. 1 to 14), M-508 (Nos. 1 to 15), and M-509 (Nos. 1 to 7).

## REFERENCES

**M-507 (1 of 14)** - compare with the central medallion of the dishes illustrated in National Museum of the Philippines, *Saga of the San Diego*, page 77, Plates 8 and 9 (décor includes distinctive counter-clockwise swirling cloud forms and gnarly pine tree); Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 200, g; and page 79, Pl. 54; and Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume II - Yuan and Ming Dynasty Porcelains*: page 694, Catalogue No. 1160. The light blue

(Continued)

**M-507** (Continued)

shading of the lower half of the panels surrounding the central medallion of this dish, M-507 (1 of 14), appears to represent a unique feature not previously documented in Kraak wares.

**M-507 (3 of 14)** - compare with the central medallion of the dish illustrated in Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 78, Pl. 53.

**M-507 (5 of 14)** – see M-221 for a Kraak style dish with comparable décor in the central medallion (acquired in Makassar, South Sulawesi in 1993); compare also with the Kraak ware dishes illustrated in C. L. van der Pijl-Ketel, *The Ceramic Load of the Witte Leeuw*, page 139; Christie's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue of Fine and Important Late Ming and Transitional Porcelain - the second and final part of the Hatcher Collection recently recovered from an Asian vessel in the South China Sea*, June 12, 1984, lot 979; and Sjostrand and Idrus, *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*, page 208, Serial No. 2296

**M-507 (6 of 14)** – see M-061 for a similar sized Kraak dish with comparable decorative elements (acquired in Amsterdam in 1986). Compare also with the Kraak dishes illustrated in S. T. Yeo and J. Martin, *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*, page 181, No. 168, Plate 87; C. L. van der Pij-Ketel, *The Ceramic Load of the Witte Leeuw*, inv. No. 6152; Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 109, Pl. 104; and Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume II - Yuan and Ming Dynasty Porcelains*: page 774, Catalogue No. 1474.

**M-507 (8 of 14)** - a comparable *klapmutsen* is illustrated in Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 132, Pl. 145 - described as a Group V klapmuts from the *Witte Leeuw* (very similar décor, especially at cavetto and mouthrim); see also Sheaf and Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 34, PL. 30 for another with very similar *taotie* monster masks and diaper panels in blue under the mouthrim. *Klapmutsen* with *taotie* are represented in the Collection by the following: M-507 (No. 8 of 14) from the Banten excavations in West Java, M-510 (Nos. 17 to 19 of 109) from the Banda shipwreck, and M-515 from an old Japanese collection.

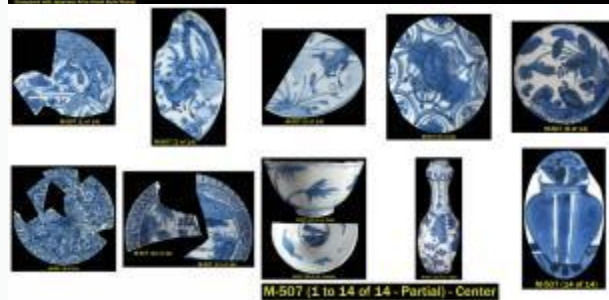
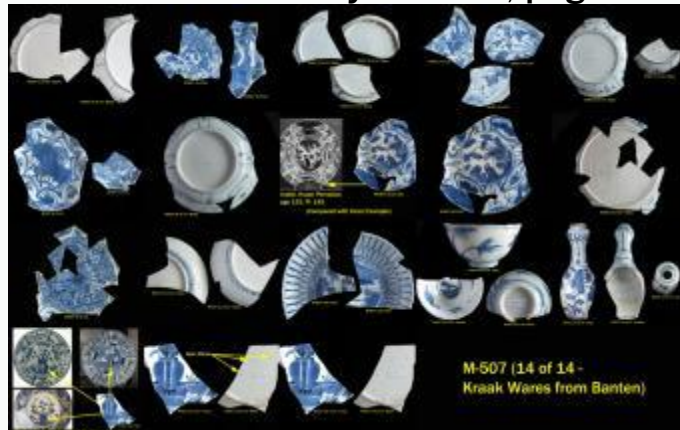
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M-507 (Continued)

**M-507 (10 & 11 of 14)** - a comparable dish is illustrated in Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 117, Pl. 120 (but with the panels enclosing the central medallion containing different diaper motif); see also Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume II - Yuan and Ming Dynasty Porcelains*: page 712, Catalogue No. 1230 (but without diaper panels enclosing the central medallion).

**M-507 (12 of 14)** - a similar sized, comparable, Kraak bowl (cup) also with a bird on a rock in the center, two peach sprays on the interior sides, molded body, and scalloped upright mouthrim is illustrated in Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 157, Pl. 190. See also the similar cups illustrated in Sjostrand and Idrus, *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*, page 160, Serial No. 2322; Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume II - Yuan and Ming Dynasty Porcelains*: page 797, Catalogue No. 1581; and Larry Gotuaco, Rita C. Tan and Allison Diem, *Chinese and Vietnamese Blue and White Wares Found in the Philippines*, page 179, Pl. M65 - right.

**M-507 (13 of 14)** - for a vase with comparable décor, but with upright neck and mouthrim, see Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 167, Pl. 208.



(Continued)

M-507 (Continued)

<b>BANTEN SHARDS - KRAAK WARE</b>				
<b>M-507 (1 of 14) to M-507 (14 of 14)</b>				
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>SHARD</b>	<b>DÉCOR</b>	<b>D/L CM</b>
M-507 (1 of 14)	Dish	Base & Cavetto	Deer (2) in landscape, gnarly pine with swirling cloud forms above, floral panels in cavetto	D: 14.1
M-507 (2 of 14)	Dish	Base & Cavetto	Deer (2?) in landscape, tree with swirling cloud form above, molded floral spray panels in cavetto	D: 15.1
M-507 (3 of 14)	Dish	Base & Cavetto	Deer (2) in landscape, two cash symbol-like elements above and below - peach and floral sprays	D: 11.8
M-507 (4 of 14)	Dish	Base & Cavetto	Deer (2) in landscape, swirling cloud forms and floral sprays above, leaf sprays at sides	D: 11.5
M-507 (5 of 14)	Dish	Base & Cavetto	Deer (2?) in landscape amid leaf sprays and other vegetation	D: 11.1
M-507 (6 of 14)	Dish	Rim & Base	Large Artemisia leaf with tasseled banners upon outlined <i>ruyi</i> forms in center, molded floral spray and symbol medallions alternating in cavetto	D: 14.2
M-507 (7 of 14)	Dish	Base & Cavetto	Artemisia leaf on diaper elements in center, molded floral spray and symbol medallions alternating in cavetto	D: 8.1
M-507 (8 of 14)	<i>Klap-mutsen</i>	Rim & Base	Duck amid aquatic plants in center, at rim <i>taotie</i> monster masks and diaper panels in blue, cavetto with variety of molded medallions and panels	D: 19.5
M-507 (9 of 14)	Dish	Base & Cavetto	Large carnation spray in center, molded floral panels in cavetto	D: 16.8
M-507 (10 of 14)	Dish	Rim & Base	Landscape scene in center within diaper panels, double row molded and outlined petals in cavetto	D: 16.1
M-507 (11 of 14)	Dish	Rim & Base	Landscape scene in center within diaper panels, double row molded and outlined petals in cavetto	D: 14.9
M-507 (12 of 14)	Cup	Rim & Base	Bird in center, peach sprays; leaf sprays on molded exterior, scalloped rim	D: 8.6
M-507 (13 of 14)	Vase	Rim & Base	Body with panels of bird and floral sprays, dots with tassels on neck; petal forms at bulb-shaped mouth	L: 18.8
M-507 (14 of 14)	Dish	Base	Large vase with floral sprays in garden setting, spur marks on base	D: 10.7

Jingdezhen ware study collection shards (15) from the Banten excavations with forms represented consisting of cover, covered bowl, dish, small dish, bowl, and cup. The tone of the underglaze blue décor of these Jingdezhen ware shards ranges from strong and vibrant on shards No. 6 and No. 8 to more subdued on shards No. 5 and No. 14. The interiors of the covers and the base of the dishes and bowls are glazed, except for the unglazed base of shards Nos. 14 and 15. The shards range from thinly potted with fine grained white colored body (Nos. 7, 11, 13 and 15) to stoutly potted with compact cream colored body (Nos. 3 and 8 to 10). The exception is cover shard No. 2 with the body oxidized a dark russet color.

Motifs include chrysanthemum, lotus, peony, carnation, horse, *chilong* (hornless dragon), crane, duck, aquatic plants, floral sprays, landscape scene, bannered symbols, and cash symbol.

The matrix which follows below describes each shard in terms of form, type of shard, décor, and Diameter (D), Length (L), or (H) Height in centimeters of each individual shard.

Dating: late 16th century to early 17th century Ming - Wanli period (1572 to 1620).

Provenance: Banten, West Java excavations, Indonesia – a gift from a prominent local researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector, who obtained the shards in 2009 (acquired in Jakarta May 2017).

(Continued)

## M-508 (Continued)

For further information on Banten see the preceding catalogue entry at M-507. Banten shards are represented in the Collection by M-424 (Nos. 1 to 69), M-433 (Nos. 1 to 46), M-507 (Nos. 1 to 14), M-508 (Nos. 1 to 15), and M-509 (Nos. 1 to 7).

### REFERENCES

**M-508 (4 of 15)** - compare with the similar cover illustrated in Franck Goddio, *Discovery and archaeological excavation of a 16th century trading vessel in the Philippines*, page 78, Box No. 683.

**M-508 (5 of 15)** – for a covered bowl with very similar cover containing a knob with molded fluting on sides and *chilong* (hornless dragon) below see T. Yeo and J. Martin, *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*, page 173, No. 135, Plate 77.

**M-508 (6 of 15)** – a covered bowl with very similar horse motif is illustrated in Abu Ridho, *Oriental Ceramics, The World's Great Collections*, Vol. 3, Museum Pusat, Jakarta, Monochrome Plate No. 274 (from Halmahera Island, Maluku, Indonesia).

**M-508 (7 of 15)** – there is a very similar covered bowl in the collection of the Museum Nasional (Museum Pusat) of Indonesia in Jakarta (No. Inv. not available at this writing, but Reference Photo included).

**M-508 (12 of 15)** – very similar dishes are illustrated in C. L. van der Pij-Ketel, *The Ceramic Load of the Witte Leeuw*, pages 146 and 147, inv. No: NG 1977 - 157W to 160W.

**M-508 (13 of 15)** – a small dish comparable in size and décor, but lacking an inscription, is illustrated in Sheaf and Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 66, PL. 94 – third from top on right.

**M-508 (15 of 15)** – see M-424 (54 of 69) for the fragment of a bowl with a comparable motif in the center (acquired in Banten in 2010); compare also with the illustration of another bowl similarly decorated in the center in Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 148, Pl. 171.

(Continued)



**M-508 (Continued)**

<b>BANTEN SHARDS - JINGDEZHEN WARE</b>				
<b>M-508 (1 of 15) to M-508 (12 of 15)</b>				
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>SHARD</b>	<b>DÉCOR</b>	<b>D/L/H CM</b>
M-508 (1 of 15)	Cover	Rim, Side & Top	Bannered symbols, fruits, centered with peony blossom; on sides floral medallions and geometric diaper	D: 12.7
M-508 (2 of 15)	Cover	Rim & Side	Small semi-circular accents at rim; on sides floral medallions and geometric diaper	L: 12.9
M-508 (3 of 15)	Cover	Top	Duck amid leaf sprays, swirling rock forms and other vegetation	L: 11.5
M-508 (4 of 15)	Cover	Rim, Side & Top	Lotus blossom surrounded by arabesque-like stems; blossom and leaf scroll on sides	D: 8.9
M-508 (5 of 15)	Cover	Top	Knob with molded fluting on sides, <i>chilong</i> (hornless dragon) below	D: 6.6
M-508 (6 of 15)	Covered Bowl	Rim, Side & Base	Sprightly horse amid knobby stem forms densely packed	H: 8.5
M-508 (7 of 15)	Covered Bowl	Rim & Side	Landscape scene with pavilion, banner, rock formations, and trees	H: 7.5
M-508 (8 of 15)	Covered Bowl	Rim & Side	Chrysanthemum scroll with leafy stems at rim, peony spray medallions on molded sides	H: 9.7
M-508 (9 of 15)	Covered Bowl	Rim & Side	Chrysanthemum scroll with leafy stems at rim, peony spray medallions on molded sides	H: 7.2
M-508 (10 of 15)	Bowl	Rim, Side & Base	Flower head in center within circular and vertical accents plus other décor; exterior has bands of diaper and semi-circular elements under rim, large petal forms on sides – all in dark and intense blue	D: 16.4
M-508 (11 of 15)	Bowl	Rim, Side & Base	Crane in flight at center, more cranes on interior sides; exterior plain; seal mark on base	D: 11.8
M-508 (12 of 15)	Dish	Rim, Side & Base	Aquatic plant spray with duck below in center surrounded by six more aquatic plant sprays; exterior plain; double circle mark on base	D: 11.1

(Continued)

M-508 (Continued)

BANTEN SHARDS - JINGDEZHEN WARE M-508 (13 of 15) to M-508 (15 of 15)				
CATALOGUE NUMBER	FORM	SHARD	DÉCOR	D CM
M-508 (13 of 15)	Small Dish	Rim, Side & Base	Carnation spray in center, three character Chinese inscription to right; underside plain	D: 8.9
M-508 (14 of 15)	Bowl	Base & Side	Peony roundel in center with four precise leaf sprays and stems; <i>ruyi</i> scroll on exterior, base unglazed	D: 14.2
M-508 (15 of 15)	Cup	Base & Side	Cash symbol in center enclosed in five <i>ruyi</i> -heads; incised petal and leaf elements covered in light mint green glaze on exterior, deep-set base unglazed	D: 8.5



(Continued)

M-508 (Continued)



**M-509**

**BANTEN SHARDS**

Swatow study collection shards (7) from the Banten excavations consisting of covers (6) and the rim and side of a large plate (1). A strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue decorates five of the shards (the intensity of blue a bit more subdued on the plate shard at No. 7). There is also a monochrome white shard (No. 5), along with the green lead glaze shard at No. 6. Exposed body of the shards at fractures is compact with slight grayish tinge (light russet colored on the green lead glaze cover No. 6). The covers (shards Nos. 1 to 6) are all glazed on the interior, with the glaze unevenly applied on Nos. 3 and 4. Motifs of the shards include floral sprays, blossoms, rabbit, bird, avian, horse, and stylized Arabic inscription. The matrix which follows below describes each shard in terms of form, type of shard, décor, and Diameter (D) or Length (L) in centimeters of each individual shard.

**Dating:** late 16th century to early 17th century Ming - Wanli period (1572 to 1620).

**Provenance:** Banten, West Java excavations, Indonesia – a gift from a prominent local researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector, who obtained the shards in 2009 (acquired in Jakarta May 2017).

For further information on Banten see the preceding catalogue entry at M-507. Banten shards are represented in the Collection by M-424 (Nos. 1 to 69), M-433 (Nos. 1 to 46), M-507 (Nos. 1 to 14), M-508 (Nos. 1 to 15), and M-509 (Nos. 1 to 7).

(Continued)

M-509 (Continued)

## REFERENCES

**M-509 (1 of 7)** - compare with the pair of cover boxes similarly decorated with a peony blossom in the center of the flattened cover as illustrated in T. Yeo and J. Martin, *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*, page 171, Nos. 131 and 132, Plate 75; and see also another in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 134, No. 173 a.

**M-509 (2 of 7)** - compare with the similarly decorated cover boxes illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 133, No. 170; the Vancouver Society for Asian Art, *The Talking Jars*, No. N 144; Columbus Museum of Art, *Shadow of the Dragon – Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 174; T. Volker, *Porcelain and the Dutch East India Company*, Pl. XXVII, No. 46 a; Teresa Canepa, *Zhangzhou Export Ceramics: The So-Called Swatow Wares*, page 26, Fig. 11; and Sotheby's (Hong Kong), *Catalogue of Chinese Ceramics, Works of Art and Reference Books*, May 27, 1978, lot 464. Refer also to the similar Swatow cover boxes at M-490 (4 of 4) from the Swatow Indonesia Wreck, and at M-216 from the South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia, acquired in Makassar in November 1993.

**M-509 (3 of 7)** – a very similar cover box is illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 136, Pl. 130; and another in Gorringes Auction, *Oriental Ceramics & Works of Art*, 22 October 2014, lot 341 – right (from the Cheng and Frank Lammers’ Collection of South East Asian Ceramics & Works of Art).

**M-509 (4 of 7)** - compare with the three octagonal covers with the decoration on the sides including stylized Arabic inscriptions at M-459 (18 to 20 of 22), recovered from the Musi River, Palembang, Sumatra and acquired in Palembang in 2013. See also the octagonal cover box very similarly decorated on both the top and sides as illustrated in Rita C. Tan, *Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century*, page 138, Pl. 133 - c.

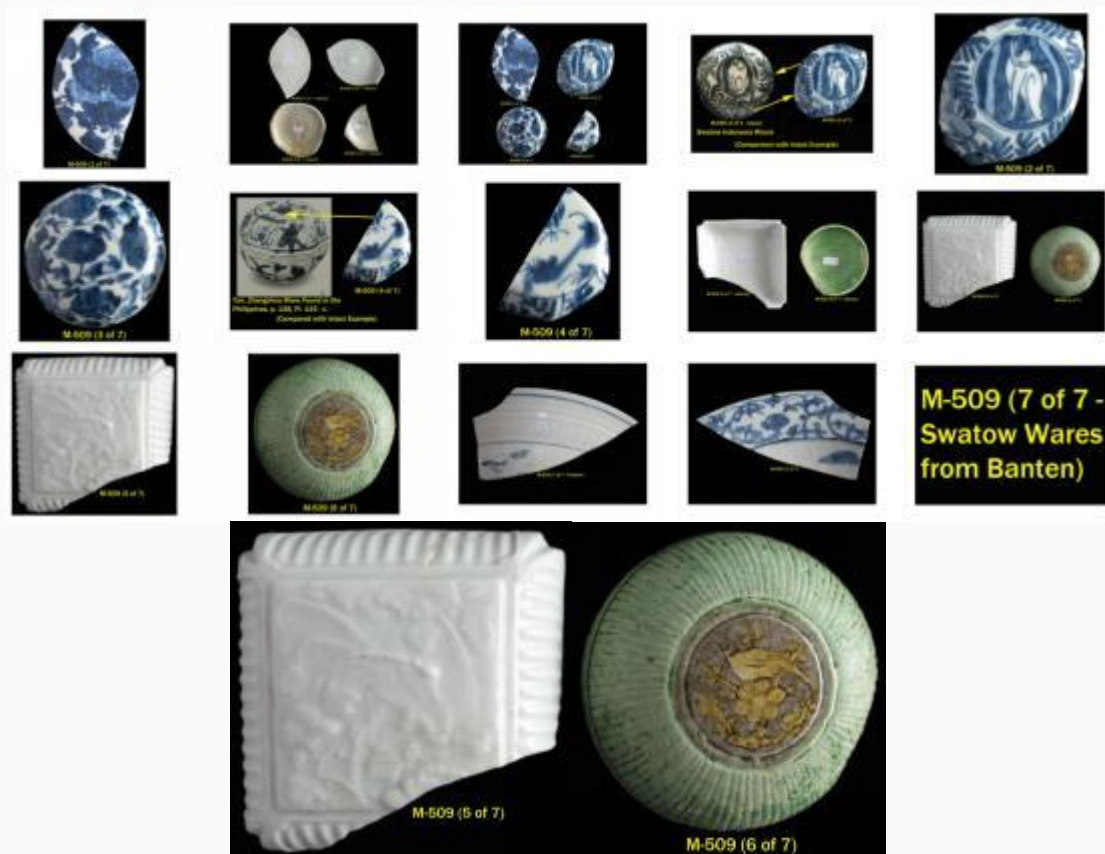
**M-509 (5 of 7)** - monochrome white glaze Swatow cover boxes are very seldom encountered; however, there was an octagonal shape

(Continued)

**M-509 (Continued)**

example with a molded crane in flight amid incised clouds and molded vertical fluting down the sides in Gorringes Auction, *Oriental Ceramics & Works of Art, 22 October 2014*, lot 339 (from the Cheng and Frank Lammers' Collection of South East Asian Ceramics & Works of Art).

**M-509 (7 of 7) - Barbara Harrison, Swatow, page 47, No. 68,** illustrates a large Swatow dish with a very similar lotus scroll below the mouthrim; compare also with the very similar motif on the large Swatow dish illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 75, No. 65 a.



(Continued)

**M-509 (Continued)**

<b>BANTEN SHARDS - SWATOW WARE</b>				
<b>M-509 (1 of 7) to M-509 (7 of 7)</b>				
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>SHARD</b>	<b>DÉCOR</b>	<b>D/L CM</b>
M-509 (1 of 7)	Cover	Top	Large peony spray in two distinct shades of underglaze blue and surrounded by tightly spaced leaves	D: 12.3
M-509 (2 of 7)	Cover	Top & Side	An intently crouching rabbit reserved in white against a blue background enclosed within a double circle border and surrounded by three galloping horses amid heavy foliage; the décor is painted in three distinctly different tones of luminous underglaze blue	D: 10.6
M-509 (3 of 7)	Cover	Top, Side & Rim	Peony blossoms (5) surrounded by swirling leafy stems adorn the top and sides	D: 9.6
M-509 (4 of 7)	Cover	Top, Side & Rim	Indistinguishable avian form amid clumps of grasses on top; the eight faceted sides adorned with panels containing stylized Arabic inscriptions alternating with bannered symbols	D: 8.1
M-509 (5 of 7)	Cover	Top, Side & Rim	Square shaped cover with monochrome white glaze and molded floral and leaf sprays tightly packed on the flattened top; closely spaced molded vertical fluting down the gently curved sides	L: 9.2
M-509 (6 of 7)	Cover	Top, Side & Rim	Green lead glaze covers the closely spaced molded fluting radiating down the rounded sides and also covers the interior; the flattened top lightly molded with a song bird perched upon a prunus blossom and reserved in light yellow glaze against an aubergine glaze ground	D: 7.2
M-509 (7 of 7)	Large Plate	Rim & Side	Lotus blossom scroll with arabesque-like stems in a wide nominally flattened band below the mouthrim; in the cavetto a leaf spray; on exterior an apparent leaf or stem form rendered in unusual fashion	L: 19.2

Kraak ware study collection shards (524) from the Banda shipwreck with forms represented consisting of dish, plate, *klapmutsen*, cup, and bowl. The tone of the underglaze blue décor of these Jingdezhen Kraak ware shards is predominantly strong and vibrant, but ranges to more subdued and pale. On the base shards, M-511 (1 to 210), the foot is markedly inward slanting on the exterior and nearly upright on the interior, the unglazed beveled footrim with compact fine grained body ranges in color from white to cream colored. Many of the base shards contain varying degrees of adhesions of kiln grit, which is particularly pronounced on M-511 (2), M-511 (15), M-511 (114), and M-511 (170). Marine encrustation is also present on a few of the base shards, e. g., M-511 (23), M-511 (27), M-511 (44), and on some side shards as well. The shards include five with double circle base marks, a very unusual feature rarely encountered on Kraak wares (*Rinaldi, page 100, Pl. 89*). These shards are M-511 (44), M-512 (19), M-512 (24), M-512 (67), and M-512 (75).

The shards identified as “base” shards all contain some portion of the foot and footrim, although there are none with the footrim in its entirety. The “bottom portion shards” M-512 (1 to 102) are from the proximate area of the base, but do not include any part of the foot. The “side portion” shards, M-513 (1 to 103), are from the cavetto or side and do not include any portion of the mouthrim. The mouthrim, M-510 (1 to 109), and side portion shards, M-513 (1 to 103), are typically decorated on the exterior with panels containing a variety of filler elements (as illustrated in relevant photos of each shard), as is

(Continued)



### M-510 to M-513 (Continued)

characteristic of Kraak ware. Molded features are also included on some of the mouthrim and side portion shards, for example, on shards M-510 (1), M-510 (63), M-513 (21).

The diameter/length of each individual shard was precisely measured; however, with respect to the thickness a more casual comparison was made based on perceived relative thickness (thin/medium/thick). The thick shards, e. g., M-511 (62), M-511 (90), M-511 (127) would be from large plates; the thin examples, e. g., M-510 (16), M-510 (81), M-513 (78) from quite small dishes and cups; and the medium shards, e. g., M-510 (17), M-510 (20), M-511 (169), M-512 (56) from a broader range of small, medium and large dishes, plates, bowls, and *klapmutsen*. The base of the three shards identified as being from large plates is unglazed as is typical of this series of Kraak wares (*Sjostrand, page 163, Serial No. 5070; Rinaldi page 103, Pl. 92*). In contrast, the unglazed base of shard M-511 (169), which would appear to be from a small dish, is atypical for this form. Totals for the classification of the thickness of the shards are as follows: thin - 134, medium - 234, thick - 156, for a grand total of 524.

The elements of the décor and motifs of this large quantity of Kraak shards are summarized below in terms of Diaper Patterns (14), Auspicious Symbol motifs (37), and other motifs of floral, avian, animal, scenic, and decorative nature. Diaper décor is typically found in narrow panels surrounding the central medallion and in vertical panels on the side and cavetto. (Continued)

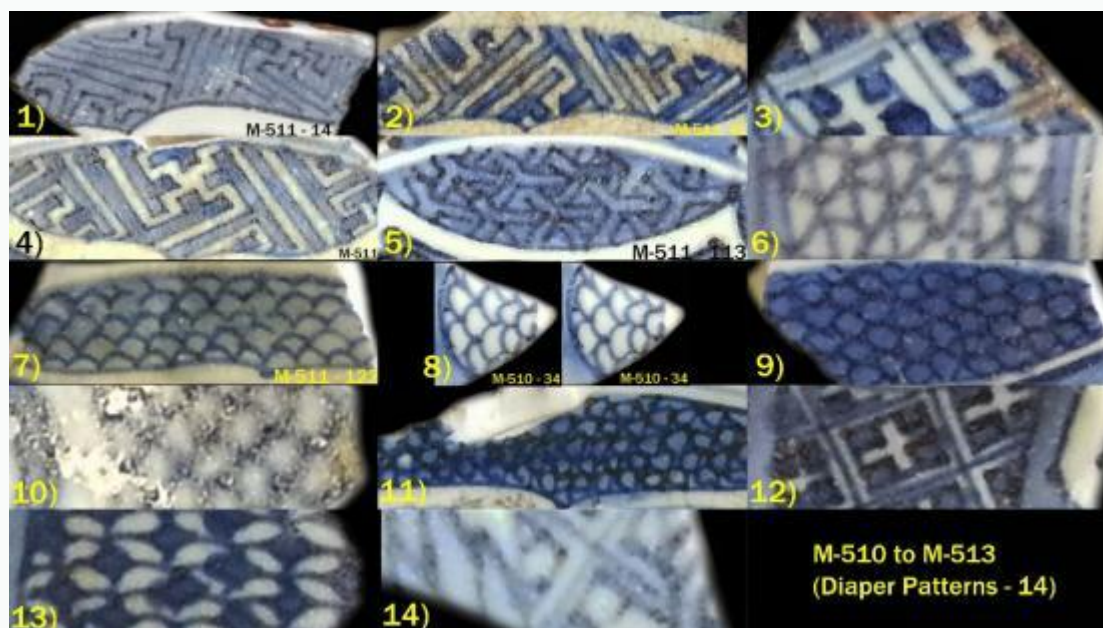
M-510 to M-513 (Continued)

The considerable range of Diaper Patterns (14) encountered among the shards consists of the following with the corresponding

Catalogue Number of examples indicated:

- 1) Geometric diaper in dark blue outlines on blue ground (M-511 - 14)
- 2) Geometric diaper in mottled dark blue, white filler (M-511 - 63)
- 3) Geometric diaper quatrefoil format, mottled dark blue (M-513 - 89)
- 4) Swastika diaper in white on blue geometric ground (M-511 - 90)
- 5) Interlocking diaper, dark blue outlines on blue ground (M-511 - 113)
- 6) Interlocking diaper elements outlined in dark blue (M-510 - 31)
- 7) Fish scale diaper, dark blue outlines on blue ground (M-511 - 122)
- 8) Fish scale diaper outlined in dark blue (M-510 - 34)
- 9) Circular diaper outlined in dark blue on blue ground (M-511 - 82)
- 10) Circular diaper outlined in dark blue (M-513 - 81)
- 11) Diaper with particles outlined dark blue, blue ground (M-511 - 23)
- 12) Diaper with "X" forms reserved in white, blue ground (M-511 - 130)
- 13) Diaper extended "X" form, white on dark blue ground (M-513 - 80)
- 14) Diaper in large "X" form with small dot filler (M-513 - 97)

Reference Photo, M-510 to M-513 (Diaper Patterns - 14), presents these examples in the same order as indicated here in the text:



(Continued)

M-510 to M-513 (Continued)

Auspicious Symbol motifs (37) present among the décor of the shards include the following:

Symbols - scroll & tassel, double circle base mark

Symbol - scroll with diaper filler, ribbons

Symbol - scroll with ribbons

Symbol - scroll with ribbons, streamers

Symbol - perhaps scroll

Symbol - tassel with ribbons

Symbols - tassel and possibly scroll with stippling

Symbol - tassel, blue on blue diaper panels

Symbols - possibly tassel and lantern

Symbols - gourd with stippling, tassel, roundel

Symbol - gourd with dark blue line detailing, ribbons

Symbol - gourd with ribbons

Symbols - gourd & tassel with ribbons, stippling

Symbol with ribbons & diaper filler

Symbol with ribbons

Symbol with streamers, geometric diaper

Symbol with streamers

Symbol with streamers and ribbons

Symbol - lantern with streamer

Symbol - lantern & ribbons, streamers

Symbol - lantern with swastika diaper

Symbol - lantern with ribbons

Symbols - lantern & scroll with ribbons

Symbol - lantern

Symbols - lantern, Artemisia leaf & tassel, double circle base mark

Symbols - ruyi head & lantern with ribbons

Symbol - Artemisia leaf with streamer

Symbol - Artemisia leaf with ribbons

Symbols - Artemisia leaf & scroll with ribbons

Symbol - Artemisia leaf

Symbol - *Taotie* monster mask

Symbol with ribbons, double circle base mark

Symbol - wheel of Buddha with ribbons

Symbol - fan with ribbons

Symbol - perhaps a fan, with ribbons

Symbol with blue on blue geometric diaper

Symbol with blue line accents on dark blue ground

(Continued)

**M-510 to M-513 (Continued)**

Other motifs of floral, avian (in a variety of species, postures and sizes), animal, scenic and decorative nature include the following: peach spray, peony blossom, chrysanthemum blossom, lotus seed pod, lotus blossom, various floral or leaf sprays in variety of motifs, foliage in circular form, *lingzhi* fungus, a variety of birds, duck, possibly crane or heron, butterfly, horse, aquatic animal (perhaps a seal), flaming sunburst element, flaming spiral form, landscape scene, trefoil roundel, scrolling element, cloud forms, lattice work element, interior scene, large rocks with blue shading, water forms, indefinable form (possibly animal snout), hanging bow, beaded pendants shaded in blue and aligned in a column, double circle base mark. Absence of a deer motif on any of the shards is consistent with the published examples of Kraak wares recovered from the Banda shipwreck, none of which include deer.

Totals for the décor attributes of the shards are as follows:

Diaper/Symbols - 237, Panels - 219, Floral - 112, and Other - 154, for a grand total of 722 (total exceeds actual number of shards, 524, because a single shard may have more than one attribute - both panels and floral décor, for example.

On the basis of a solitary shard it is sometimes not possible to definitively identify the original intact ceramic form. Similarly, the original décor of the intact ceramic form may not be completely and conclusively revealed from a single shard. In these instances carefully considered judgments are arrived at based on detailed

(Continued)

M-510 to M-513 (Continued)

examination of the characteristics of the individual shard, as well as comparison with similar material. Because of the characteristics and condition of this large quantity of shards, the original intact form of each individual shard has not been specifically identified in the accompanying Worksheets. Any attempt at an accurate assessment would have been fraught with conjecture and uncertainty; and therefore has not been undertaken.

**The Excel Worksheets which are included as separate attachments in the Papers Prepared section describe each of the 524 shards in terms of the décor, classification of the motif (Diaper/Symbols, Panels, Floral, Other), thickness of the shard (Thin/Medium/Thick), Diameter/Length in centimeters of each individual shard, along with any applicable references for examples with similar/comparable décor:**

**M-510 (1 to 109) Banda Shipwreck - Kraak Ware Mouthrim Shards**

**M-511 (1 to 210) Banda Shipwreck - Kraak Ware Base Shards**

**M-512 (1 to 102) Banda Wreck - Kraak Ware Bottom Portion Shards**

**M-513 (1 to 103) Banda Wreck - Kraak Ware Side Portion Shards**

**(Also provided as separate attachments in the Papers Prepared section are Photos of each shard - front and back).**

**Dating: 17th century Ming - 1615 of Wanli period (1572 to 1620).**

**Provenance: Banda shipwreck - acquired from previous owner in the United Kingdom who gathered them in the 1970's from rockpools at low tide at Albion beach on the west coast of the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean (July 2017 - \$460).**

(Continued)

### M-510 to M-513 (Continued)

(Also possibly included among the shards may be some specimens from the Geunieëerde Provinciën, the sister ship of the Banda, which sank in the vicinity of the Banda during the same storm. However, concrete proof of this is lacking - although this observation may be more relevant with respect to Swatow shards than Kraak shards.)

### **Banda Shipwreck**

The Banda sank in a hurricane in March of 1615 off the west coast of the island of Mauritius, near present day Albion, in the Indian Ocean about 2,000 kilometers off the southeast coast of the African continent. The shipwreck was officially excavated in 1979 and Kraak plates, dishes, *klapmutsen*, a vase, and a large jar cover were among the approximately 90 intact porcelains recovered. Also recovered from the Banda was Jingdezhen mainstream ware including small white cups with semi-pierced swastika or *wan* lattice decoration with underglaze blue base mark in seal mark form, as well as diminutive finely potted wine cups with flame motifs above a band of scrolls encircling the foot. Findings have also included Swatow (Zhangzhou) blue and white shards from large plates along with possibly dishes and bowls. The porcelain is believed to have included the property of Pieter Both, the first Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies (1610 to 1614), who perished in the shipwreck of this VOC (Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie) vessel.

(Continued)

## M-510 to M-513 (Continued)

Over the years, primarily around hurricane season, quantities of shards have also been recovered from Albion beach including approximately 10,000 shards collected from around the 1970's to 1990's and studied in 2002. Although specific details are not available, these Banda shards were reportedly almost all from Kraak ware. Also possibly included among shards attributed to the Banda may be some specimens from the *Geunieëerde Provinciën*, the sister ship of the Banda, which sank in the vicinity of the Banda during the same storm. However, concrete proof of this is lacking - although this observation may be more relevant with respect to Swatow shards than Kraak shards.

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**M-510 to M-513 (Continued)**

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***Klapmutsen* with *taotie* are represented in the Collection by the following: M-507 (No. 8 of 14) from the Banten excavations in West Java, M-510 (Nos. 17 to 19 of 109) from the Banda shipwreck, and M-515 from an old Japanese collection.**

**(Continued)**



M-510 to M-513 (Continued)

**Photos (included as separate attachments in Papers Prepared)**

1a) M-510 to M-513 (Banda Shipwreck - Kraak Ware - Select Items)

1b) M-510 (1 to 109 of 109 - Mouthrim) - Banda Kraak

2) M-511 (1 to 210 of 210 - Base) - Banda Kraak

3) M-512 (1 to 102 of 102 - Bottom Portion) - Banda Kraak

4) M-513 (1 to 103 of 103 - Side Portion) - Banda Kraak

5) M-510 to M-513 (Banda Shipwreck - Kraak Ware)

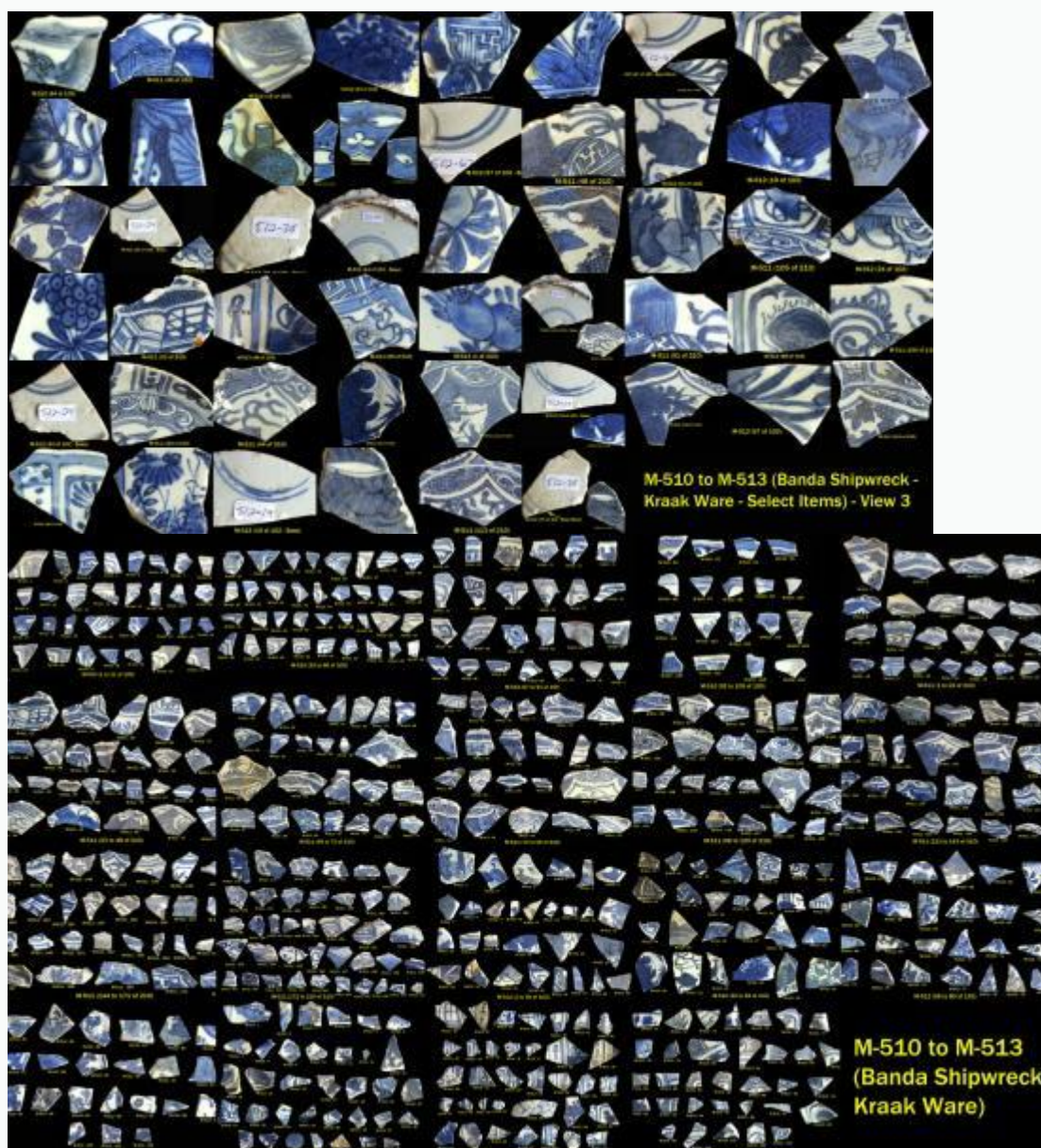
6) M-510 to M-513 (Banda - Kraak Ware - Base, Bottom, Exterior)

7) M-514 (1 to 15 of 26) - Banda Swatow

8) M-514 (1 to 15 of 26 - Base, Exterior) - Banda Swatow

9) M-514 (16 to 26 of 26) - Banda Jingdezhen Ware

10) M-514 (16 to 26 of 26 - Base, Interior) - Banda Jingdezhen Ware



## **M-514 Banda Shipwreck Swatow and Jingdezhen Ware Shards**

Swatow (Zhangzhou) and Jingdezhen ware study collection shards (26) from the Banda shipwreck. The Swatow blue and white shards (Nos. 1 to 15) are from a large heavily potted plate (Nos. 1 to 4) and the remainder (Nos. 5 to 15) from smaller and medium sized vessels of uncertain form, but probably including dishes and bowls. On the shards the underglaze blue is rather subdued in tone with hints of grayish hues, and the medium textured body ranges in color from cream to russet toned. On nine of the eleven base shards (Nos. 1 to 3, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15) the foot, with adherent kiln grit, is strongly inward slanting on the exterior and slightly outward sloping on the interior. On the remaining two base shards (Nos. 11 and 14) the higher, thinner more upright foot assumes a more vertical position on the interior. Décor of the shards includes diaper with quatrefoil forms in white on blue ground, foliage, scroll elements reserved on either a blue or white ground, aquatic scene with lotus and water weeds, ruyi head border with band of petals below, and a lotus blossom with scroll element reserved in white on a blue ground.

The Jingdezhen blue and white shards (Nos. 16 to 26) appear to be from rather small sized dishes, bowls and cups; except for the two more heavily potted shards: No. 26 – which would appear to be from a large plate, and No. 24 – of uncertain origin. The underglaze blue ranges in color from strong and intense (Nos. 23 and 24) to more subdued and pale (Nos. 19 and 20). The body of the shards is fine grained, compact and white colored. On the base shards (Nos. 17, 18, 22, 26) treatment of the foot varies from upright (shard No. 18)

(Continued)

**M-514** (Continued)

to strongly inward slanting on the exterior (No. 26). The main decoration of the shards consists of a variety of floral motifs including lotus, water weeds, and foliage. Shard No. 17, which contains a crisply incised leaf spray with prominent veining on a monochrome white ground, is of particular interest. Also, shard No. 22, adorned with foliage and a rock, is distinctive with a base mark consisting of Chinese character(s) in a double circle. Additionally, shard No. 25 is also noteworthy with its prominently molded features accented in underglaze blue.

**The Excel Worksheets which are included as a separate attachment in the Papers Prepared section describe each of the Swatow (Zhangzhou) and Jingdezhen shards in terms of the décor, classification of the motif (Diaper/Symbols, Panels, Floral, Other), thickness of the shard (Thin/Medium/Thick), Diameter/Length in centimeters of each individual shard, along with applicable references for examples with similar/comparable décor:  
M-514 (1 to 26) Banda - Swatow & Jingdezhen Shards (2 pages)  
(Also provided as separate attachments in the Papers Prepared section are Photos of each shard - front and back).**

**Dating: 17th century Ming - 1615 of Wanli period (1572 to 1620).**

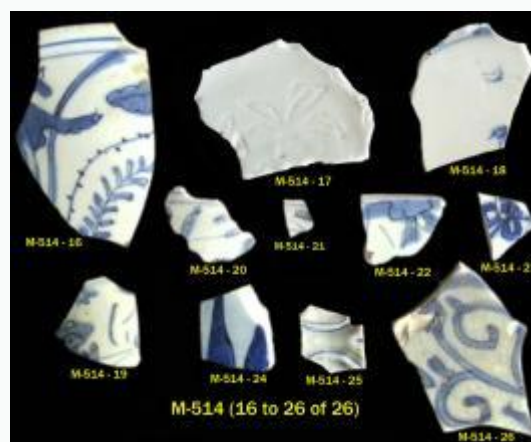
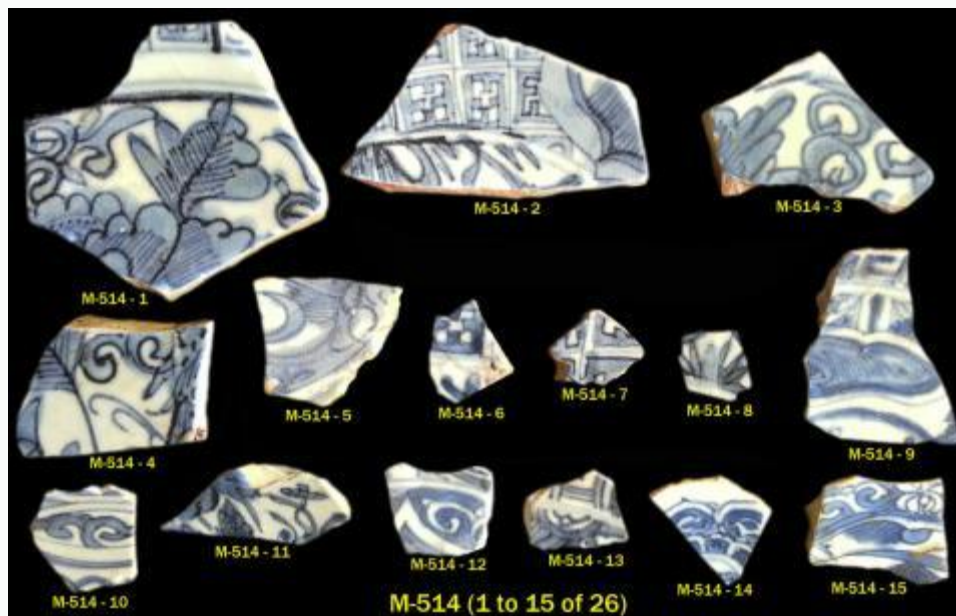
**Provenance: Banda shipwreck - acquired from previous owner in the United Kingdom who gathered them in the 1970's from rockpools at low tide at Albion beach on the west coast of the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean (July 2017 - \$25).**

(Continued)

## M-514 (Continued)

(Also possibly included among the shards may be some specimens from the Geunieëerde Provinciën, the sister ship of the Banda, which sank in the vicinity of the Banda during the same storm. However, concrete proof of this is lacking - although this observation may be more relevant with respect to the Swatow shards).

For details on the Banda shipwreck as well as reference works consulted see the previous entry – M-510 to M-513.



(Continued)

## M-514 (Continued)

### Excel Worksheet - Example

## M-514 (1 to 26) BANDA WRECK - SWATOW & JINGDEZHEN SHARDS

M-514 (1 to 26) BANDA SHIPWRECK - SWATOW & JINGDEZHEN SHARDS										(1 of 2)
Number	Décor	Diaper/ Symbols				Thickness			Diameter/ Length CM	References: examples with similar/comparable décor
		Panel	Floral	Other	Thin	Medium	Thick			
<b>M-514: Swatow Shards</b>										
1	Blossom & leaf with blue line detailing, arabesque like stem			X				X	8.8	Crick, p 363, No. 250 - dish with comparable décor
2	Diaper with quatrefoil forms in white on blue ground, foliage	X						X	9.1	Adhyatman, p 93, no. 93 - dish with similar diaper
3	Foliage outlined in dark blue, lighter blue filler			X				X	7.0	Crick, p 363, No. 250 - dish with comparable décor
4	Possibly lower extremities of bird or phoenix, leaf form			X	X			X	7.0	Adhyatman, p 91, no. 90 - dish with comparable décor
5	Indefinable forms may represent symbol, avian or foliage					X			5.2	Adhyatman, p 91, no. 90 - dish with comparable décor
6	Diaper with quatrefoil form in white on blue ground, foliage	X						X	3.1	Adhyatman, p 93, no. 93 - dish with similar diaper
7	Diaper with quatrefoil forms in white on blue ground	X						X	3.0	Adhyatman, p 93, no. 93 - dish with similar diaper
8	Leaf spray or clump of grasses			X		X			2.5	Crick, p 363, No. 250 - dish with comparable décor
9	Medallion detailed in blue on blue, various leaf & stem forms			X	X		X		6.3	
10	Scroll element reserved in blue on white ground				X	X			3.6	Tan, p 120, No. 307 - dish with comparable scroll
11	Aquatic scene with lotus & water weeds outlined in dark blue			X	X		X		5.9	Tan, p 109, No. 89 - dish, comparable aquatic scene
12	Border and scroll element reserved in white on blue ground				X	X	X		3.7	Tan, p 119, No. 106a - dish with similar border
13	Semicircular form with filler, foliage and panels			X	X		X		3.2	
14	Ruyi head border with band of petals below - all in dark blue			X	X		X		3.8	Campe, p 60, Fig. 4 - plate with similar décor
15	Lotus blossom & scroll element reserved in white on blue			X	X		X		4.9	Tan, p 53, No. 11 - dish with comparable lotus
<b>Number</b>		<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>M-514: Jingdezhen Shards</b>										
16	Lotus and various water weeds with blue line detailing			X				X	7.7	Compare with bowl at M-242 from Lena Shoal wreck
17	Incised leaf spray prominent veining, monochrome white			X			X		6.6	Llorens, p 188 - white cup shard for comparison
18	Small bird head under crescent moon					X		X	5.2	
19	Blossom spray with leaves, stem			X		X			3.4	Pij-Ketel, p 156, no: NG 1977-147W - bowl similar décor
20	Leaves and other foliage			X		X			3.6	Pij-Ketel, p 156, no: NG 1977-147W - bowl similar décor
21	Unidentifiable small forms, appear to represent foliage			X		X			1.4	
22	Foliage & rock, base mark Chinese character in double circle			X	X		X		3.4	
23	Bow or tassel form, possibly, series of lines on interior				X		X		2.4	
24	Dark blue foliage on light blue ground			X				X	3.0	
25	Molded bracket form edged with blue lines					X	X		2.9	
26	Arabesque like stem or scroll forms, dark blue outlines					X		X	6.6	
<b>Number</b>		<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	

## M-515

*Kraak klapmutsen* with four large *taotie* monster masks at the upward slanting rim with foliated edge, alternating with narrow panels containing bows with pendant ribbons. These four narrow panels extend to the sharply curved cavetto and are interspersed with extremely lightly molded ogival shaped medallions filled with sunflowers (peach sprays). A large *Artemisia* leaf amid swirling ribbons adorns the center. At the slanted rim of the underside are two blossom sprays with extended curving stems and separated by small circular forms. Four double outlined circular medallions, each with five blue shaded circular filler elements, decorate the exterior sides. These medallions are separated by narrow panels with a shaded vertical form filler. The footrim with kiln grit at the unglazed beveled edge is slightly inward sloping, nominally vertical on the interior. Convex base has some kiln debris and a couple of unglazed areas near the edge, revealing prominent radiating chatter marks and compact beige colored biscuit. The décor is executed in a vivid dark tone of underglaze blue contrasting pleasantly with the warm white glazed background.

D: 5 15/16 in. (15.0 cm.).

Ming: early 17th century – Wanli period (1572 to 1620). Provenance: from an old Japanese collection - acquired from a dealer in Queensland, Australia (October 2017 - \$164).

*Klapmutsen* with four *taotie* are illustrated in the following: Maura

(Continued)

**M-515** (Continued)

Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 130, Pl. 141; Sheaf and Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 34, Pl. 31 (Artemisia leaf in center); Luisa Vinhais, *Kraak Porcelain: The Rise of a Global Trade in the Late 16th and Early 17th Centuries*, page 214, Fig. 34; T. Yeo and J. Martin, *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*, page 181, No. 162, Plate 87; and Daniel Frank Sedwick LLC, *Treasure Auction #5 Catalogue*, April 9, 2009, page 204, lot 1325 (from the Witte Leeuw shipwreck); and Robert McPherson Antiques, <http://orientalceramics.com/index.php/product/11593/>, Stock number: 23620.

*Klapmutsen* with *taotie* are represented in the Collection by the following: M-507 (No. 8 of 14) from the Banten excavations in West Java, M-510 (Nos. 17 to 19 of 109) from the Banda shipwreck, and M-515 from an old Japanese collection.



## M-516

Swatow large bowl decorated in polychrome enamel motifs with accents including yellow, iron-red and turquoise, along with a blue and white lion in a strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue. This imposing bowl has steeply rounded sides and an upright mouthrim encircled on the interior by blossom sprays in iron-red alternating with yellow enamel leaf elements. This decorative band is enclosed within an iron-red single line border above and a double line border below. Decorating the central medallion is an underglaze blue cavorting lion with streamers chasing a ribboned ball. The central medallion is surrounded by an underglaze blue double line border. Around the cavetto are remnants and fugitive outlines of the original polychrome enamel decoration including two large iron-red leaf sprays, and two yellow enamel floral spray forms with iron-red streamers.

Decorated on the exterior with two yellow enamel phoenix in flight with turquoise and iron-red accents. The pair of phoenix are separated by elaborately detailed, large spreading peony sprays in iron-red with yellow enamel leaf elements. Upright mouthrim is encircled on the exterior by six lotus blossom medallions separated by cross-hatch diaper - all in iron-red with turquoise and possibly yellow enamel accents. Further fugitive outlines of the original polychrome enamel floral decoration are also revealed on the exterior. Covered with very light bluish-white waxy textured glaze. The liberally applied glaze extends to and covers the slightly splayed footrim, which is coated with adherent kiln grit. Deep-set slightly

(Continued)



**M-516 (Continued)**

convex base is partially glazed and the exposed compact body is light beige colored. On the base a black ink inscription (later addition) which appears to read: “VI – VI.”

D: 8 1/8 in. (20.6 cm.)

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: acquired from a dealer in New Hampshire (January 2018 - \$202); originally acquired by previous owner from Chait Galleries, New York City (original Chait sticker inventory number 13691 affixed to base).

Compare with the bowls illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics* - page 102, No. 86 and page 108, No. 97. Refer also to the bowl illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue*, 1 March 2004 - page 26, lots 101 to 122. Refer as well to C. L. van der Pijl-Ketel, *Witte Leeuw*, for an illustration comparable to this bowl - page 209, inv. no: NG 1977-171W, a slightly larger bowl with similar shape and central medallion decoration (referred to as a “dog of fu”), but without the addition of polychrome enamel. See also the comparable bowls from the Binh Thuan shipwreck: M-305 (No. 1 and No. 2) and M-260 (No. 2). It should be noted, however, that none of these referenced bowls have been confirmed to include yellow enamel as part of the polychrome enamel décor as is the case of the present example (M-516). In fact, yellow polychrome enamel décor

(Continued)

## M-516 (Continued)

is extremely rare and seldom found on Swatow wares. In this writer's collection of 350 Swatow wares, along with approximately 100 Swatow shards, the only ones so adorned are the Binh Thuan shipwreck sweetmeat dishes (M-275) with just fugitive traces of yellow remaining, and a Banten excavations shard (M-433 - 16 of 46) which is not actually decorated with yellow enamel but rather with gold or gilt. The usual palette for polychrome Swatow ware is limited to iron-red, green, turquoise, and black.

## Chait Galleries, New York City

The Ralph M. Chait Galleries of New York City, established in 1910, is the oldest gallery in the United States specializing in fine antique Chinese porcelains. Over the years, clients have included some of the most important collectors such as John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Edward Sonnenschein, Yale Kneeland, President Herbert Hoover, Senators Theodore Francis Green (Rhode Island) and Hugh Scott (Pennsylvania), Representative Clark W. Thompson (Texas), Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, Sir Percival David, Avery Brundage, Winston Guest, Robert and Beatrice Mayer, and Ira Koger. The Gallery's clientele today continues to include some of the most prominent collectors worldwide.

Over the years, the gallery has sold pieces to many major museums including: the Metropolitan Museum of Art; the Philadelphia Museum of Art; the Freer Gallery; the Asian Art Museum, San Francisco; the Los Angeles Country Museum; the St. Louis Art Museum; the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art; the Art Institute of Chicago; the Baltimore Museum of Art; the Norton Museum of Art; the Sackler Gallery; and the Peabody Essex Museum. Throughout the many years of operation Chait Gallery has maintained and enhanced its reputation as experts in the field of Chinese ceramics and as extraordinary suppliers of fine antique Chinese art to private and museum collectors throughout the world. It was this writer's great pleasure to visit the Chait Gallery in the early 1980's and be graciously welcomed by Allan Chait, though only a lesser collector of modest means and no great import.

## M-517

Kraak blue and white plate decorated in a strong and vibrant tone of cobalt blue; the center with a cricket or grasshopper in a garden setting amidst a large flowering peony bush and other blossoms emerging from an ornamental rock, with horizontal stroke accents to the left and scrolling clouds above. The center is surrounded by a narrow scalloped border and further encircled by two narrow panels of diaper pattern filler with swastika symbols covered in blue wash alternating with panels of lotus sprays reserved in white on a blue ground. Extending from the steep and narrow molded cavetto to the upward slanting wide area at the rim are eight lotus leaf shaped broad panels alternating with narrow panels. The broad panels with blue outlined border contain a floral spray (6 panels) or an auspicious symbol (2 panels – Artemisia leaf and ribboned trefoil). The eight narrow panels each contain four circular elements arranged vertically. A broad band of blue wash accents the foliated mouthrim.

The underside also decorated with alternating broad and narrow panels; they are perfunctorily adorned with a circular element enclosed by four small dash marks within the eight broad panels and a single vertical stroke mark in the eight narrow panels. Unglazed beveled foot with fine textured cream white body has some adherent kiln grit and slopes inward on the exterior, upright on the interior. Broad nearly flat base is carefully glazed with a prominent double circle underglaze blue base mark. A double circle base mark is a very unusual feature rarely encountered on Kraak wares (*Rinaldi, page 100, Pl. 89*). The Collection of this writer contains five Kraak

(Continued)

**M-517 (Continued)**

shards with double circle base marks from the Banda shipwreck:

M-511 (44), M-512 (19), M-512 (24), M-512 (67), and M-512 (75).

The Banda, a VOC (Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie) vessel, sank in a hurricane in March of 1615 off the west coast of the island of Mauritius, near present day Albion, in the Indian Ocean about 2,000 kilometers off the southeast coast of the African continent.

D: 8 1/2 in. (21.6 cm.).

Ming: early 17th century – Tianqi/Chongzhen period (1628 to 1644).

Provenance: from an old Japanese collection - acquired from a highly respected dealer in Saitama, Japan (June 2018 - \$320).

Compare with the central medallion of the plates illustrated in Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, pages 201 - c and 202 - e (both with egret base marks); and in Sjostrand and Idrus, *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*, page 196, Serial No. 5750 (all 3 plates with similar décor in the central medallion, eight broad panels alternating with eight narrow panels at the cavetto and rim, and foliated mouthrim). For a shard from the Banda shipwreck with very similar panels of lotus sprays reserved in white on a blue ground see M-511 (Nos. 102 and 103), and refer also to the plate shard with similar motif illustrated in José António Bettencourt, *A Nau Nossa Senhora Da Luz (1615) No Contexto Da Carreira Da Índia E Da Escala Dos Açores: Uma Abordagem Histórico - Arqueológica*, page 119, PIM 026. Additionally, later dated plates in Kraak style with quite similar decor in the central medallion were

(Continued)

**M-517** (Continued)

also recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck; for an example see C-216 (1 and 2). The Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck was discovered in early 2013 by local fishermen near Pulau Numbing in the Riau Islands east of central Sumatra and just southeast of Singapore; it is dated to circa 1710.



M-518

Swatow blue and white large bowl with steeply rounded sides, upright mouthrim, and decorated in variegated shades of luminous underglaze blue. A couple small areas of the mouthrim have a “foliated” like appearance, whether intentional or a manufacturing defect is not known. Mouthrim is encircled on the interior by pairs of globular scrolling elements enclosed within a single line border above, and a double line border below. A precisely rendered peach spray encircled by a double line border adorns the central medallion. In the steep cavetto are two lotus sprays emerging from flowerpots alternating with two floral sprays, possibly lilies or orchids, emerging from similar receptacles.

Exterior is decorated with a carefully delineated intelligent looking rabbit crouched on one side and a phoenix in flight on the other. A profusion of blossoms, stems, and leaf forms surrounds the primary motifs with a fence-like lattice form structure below the hare. Bowl is covered with liberally applied light bluish-white waxy textured glaze which ends unevenly at the upright beveled footrim, continuing to the base in areas. The convex base is partially glazed; exposed body is compact and light beige colored. Adherent kiln grit covers portions of the footrim and large particles of kiln debris are on the base along with possible remnants of marine encrustation. The previous owner did indicate “I was told it was recovered off a treasure shipwreck several years ago.” A stoutly potted and imposing bowl.

D: 8 3/4 in. (22.2 cm.)

(Continued)

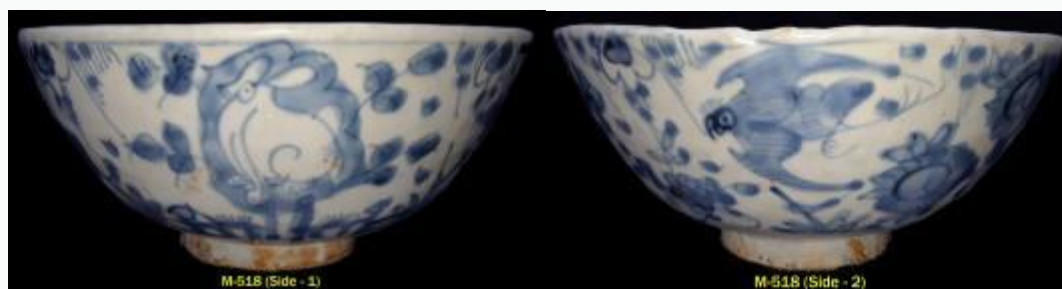
**M-518** (Continued)

**Ming:** late 16th to early 17th century.

**Provenance:** acquired from a dealer in Dalton, Georgia  
(June 2018 - \$166).

Research to date has not revealed any similar examples; however comparable sized and shaped Swatow blue and white bowls were recovered from the Binh Thuan shipwreck in Vietnam. Comparison may be made with the bowls illustrated in Christie's (Melbourne), *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck, Auction Catalogue, 1 March 2004*, page 34, lots 193 to 200. Refer also to the bowl in the same series from the same wreck illustrated in Le Thi Thanh Ha, *Gom Su Thoi Minh (The Ming Dynasty's Ceramics)*, page 62, No. 34. In the collection of this writer bowls in this series from the Binh Thuan wreck are at M-260 (No. 1 of 4), M-288 and M-306.

The rabbit or hare, in addition to being one of the twelve animals of the zodiac, has special importance as a Daoist symbol associated with longevity and immortality. The hare is said to beget offspring by gazing at the moon, and this is a common decorative theme in Chinese arts including ceramics. The rabbit or hare is represented in the Collection of this writer by twenty-four (24) items (see M-437).



M-519

Kraak blue and white dish decorated in the central medallion with two deer in a landscape scene separated by four prominent cash symbol shape floral-like elements. Overhead a spreading pine tree and swirling cloud forms; vegetal elements in the background, and with peach sprays at the sides. The narrow steep cavetto is plain and the broad flattened area at the barbed mouthrim is profusely decorated with aquatic forms. This décor includes six ducks, a variety of water weeds, lotus leaves, and other aquatic vegetation. The barbed mouthrim is edged with a single line border with another below the encircling decorative band and a double line border surrounding the central medallion. The décor rendered in very pleasant and appealing tones of underglaze blue.

Underside has two clusters of cursorily executed twin pagodas on hillocks with elongated projecting streamers separated by perched birds which are rendered in outline form. A single line border at the mouthrim with another below and a third encircling the foot. Wedge shaped low foot is roughly beveled with kiln grit adhering. Glazed base is slightly convex with radiating chatter marks and small amount of kiln grit.

D: 8 1/8 in. (20.7 cm.).

Ming: early 17th century.

Provenance: from an old Japanese collection - acquired from a highly respected dealer in Saitama, Japan (July 2018 - \$302).

(Continued)



**M-519** (Continued)

A very similar dish is illustrated in National Museum of the Philippines, *Saga of the San Diego*, page 77, Plate 8. Compare also with the similar Border II type b dishes illustrated in Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 79, Pl. 54 and page 78, Pl. 53.



## M-520

Swatow blue and white dish decorated in a subdued tone of underglaze blue with three phoenix with cross-hatched wings fully outstretched and long undulating tail. The phoenix, separated by cloud forms, encircle the entire cavetto and extend all the way to the upright mouthrim. In the center of the dish a precisely drawn large *shou* character mark executed in the outline and wash technique and encircled by a double line border. The thick, waxy textured, bluish-tinged white glaze liberally applied to the underside with decoration confined to single blue line borders below the mouthrim and above the foot. Considerable quantities of kiln grit adhere to the partially glazed low beveled foot, inward sloping on the exterior and outward sloping on the inside, with apricot tingeing in areas. The convex base of this fairly stoutly potted dish is glazed, except for a small gap at the edge, and with compact cream colored biscuit exposed there. Prominent radiating chatter marks

D: 6 1/8 in. (15.7 cm.).

Ming: early 17th century.

Provenance: from an old Japanese collection - acquired from a highly respected dealer in Saitama, Japan (July 2018 - \$68).

Compare with the Swatow blue and white dishes with three phoenix and a small cloud form in the center illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 61, No. 42; and in T. Yeo and J. Martin, *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*, No. 120, Plate

(Continued)

M-520 (Continued)

65. See also the similarly configured Swatow dish at M-250 from the Maros, South Sulawesi excavations, acquired in Maros (May 1998).



## M-521

Kraak ware dish, with slightly everted foliated rim, decorated in vibrant tones of underglaze blue with a riverine scene of a mallard perched on a rocky ledge amid lotus and other flowering plants, and with swirling clouds above - all within an octagonal medallion. The steep sides of the dish lightly molded into eight peach-shaped sections further embellished with painted peach-shaped roundels enclosing precious objects alternating with roundels enclosing peach sprays or floral sprays. The precious objects include Artemisia leaf and ribboned conch. A spiky scroll element just under the mouthrim joins each of the roundels.

Perfunctorily drawn clusters of five circular forms, consisting of a larger central element surrounded by four smaller ones, accent the eight lotus petal shaped panels decorating the underside. This thinly potted dish has a rather broad base, which is slightly convex and glazed. The unglazed beveled footrim slants inward with upright interior and has traces of sand adhering; exposed body is fine grained and cream colored. The brushwork of this dish is executed with great precision and is of the highest quality.

D: 5 1/2 in. (14.0 cm.).

Ming: early 17th century.

Provenance: from an old Japanese collection - acquired from a highly respected dealer in Saitama, Japan (November 2018 - \$182).

(Continued)

**M-521** (Continued)

Compare the border of this dish with Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 109, Pl. 104 – Border VIII dish. Compare also with the dishes illustrated in Sheaf and Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 34, Pl. 28; and in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume II - Yuan and Ming Dynasty Porcelains*, page 774, Catalogue No. 1473. For additional Kraak dishes with similar molded sections and octagonal central medallion see M-029 (acquired at Sotheby's New York in 1983) and M-061 (acquired in Amsterdam in 1986).



## M-522

Swatow blue and white dish with two large confronting sinuous dragons with outstretched tails and elongated claws contesting the pearl in the center. The pair vigorously rendered in a strong and luminous tone of underglaze blue. The underside is plain with the milky white waxy textured glaze generously applied and covering the footrim as well as the entire flat base, except for a small patch. A large quantity of coarse kiln grit adheres to the wedge shaped low foot, and also covers nearly the entire base. There are three small Japanese *kintsugi* (*kintsukuroi*) silver lacquer repairs at the upright mouthrim which do not at all detract from the dynamic appearance of the décor.

D: 6 15/16 in. (17.6 cm.).

Ming: late 16th to early 17th century.

Provenance: from an old Japanese collection - acquired from a dealer in Tottori-Shi, Japan (November 2018 - \$59).

Similar dishes, dated late 16th to early 17th century, are illustrated in Monique Crick, *Chinese Trade Ceramics for South-East Asia*, page 396, No. 275; in Jan van Campen and Titus M. Eliëns (eds.), *Chinese and Japanese Porcelain for the Dutch Golden Age*, page 73, Fig. 25; and in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 61, pl. 40. Compare also with another similar Swatow dish at M-458 from the Indonesia excavations and acquired in Jakarta Pusat.



M-523

Hole-bottom saucer dish base fragment medallions (6) decorated in underglaze blue as follows:

**Medallions No. 1 and 2** - the center with two standing figures of a scholar holding a *qin* (Chinese stringed musical instrument) next to an attendant holding a large lotus leaf overhead.

**Medallions No. 3 and No. 4** - decorated in the center with a song bird perched on a blossoming branch enclosed within a faintly drawn double line border (the border not visible on fragment No. 4).

**Medallions No. 5 and No. 6** - the center decorated with a stylized magnolia blossom with scalloped petals edged in white in some areas; a line border surrounds the blossom.

Except for the line borders above the base, décor on the underside is only visible on fragments No. 3 and No. 5 and consists of plantain leaves radiating from the unglazed ring immediately surrounding the base (the latter feature shared by all the medallions). Also on all the medallions the recessed base is glazed, flat (nipped on medallion No. 3), with varying traces of kiln grit adhering, and without footrim.

Bluish-white glaze covers the medallions; and the body where exposed at the unglazed areas, fractures, and cuts is compact and cream colored (somewhat coarser on fragment No. 3).

D: 3 1/16 in. (7.8 cm.) - No. 1, 3 1/16 in. (7.7 cm.) - No. 2,  
2 7/8 in. (7.3 cm.) - No. 3, 2 9/16 in. (6.4 cm.) - No. 4,  
2 5/8 in. (6.5 cm.) - No. 5, 2 9/16 in. (6.4 cm.) - No. 6.

Ming: second half of 15th century to early 16th century.

(Continued)

**M-523** (Continued)

Provenance: Ayutthaya riverine excavations - acquired in Ayutthaya, Thailand (July 1995 - \$12).

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**M-523 (1 and 2 of 6)** - compare with the very similar hole-bottom saucer dish at M-407 from the Lena Shoal shipwreck in the Philippines and dated to the late 15th century. The anthropomorphic motif on these saucers represents an unusual and seldom encountered design.

**M-523 (3 and 4 of 6)** - may be compared with the very similar hole-bottom dish with everted rim from the South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia catalogued as M-240, and with the other hole-bottom dishes very similarly decorated in the center: M-005, M-006, M-182, and M-460 (3 of 12). Additional very similar hole-bottom saucer dishes are illustrated by W. Sorsby, *South-east Asian and Early Chinese Export Ceramics*, No. 93; D. Macintosh, *Chinese Blue & White Porcelain*, plate 68B; Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 98; and Brian McElney, *Chinese Ceramics & the Maritime Trade Pre - 1700*, page 115, Exhibit 40. Additionally, there is another very similar hole-bottom saucer dish in the collection of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University (Acquisition Number SC. 386 C.503/LN.30.5) - see photo M-182 (Reference - SEACM, Bangkok University).

**M-523 (5 and 6 of 6)** - very similar dishes are illustrated in K. Aga-Oglu, *The Williams Collection of Far Eastern Ceramics*, No. 19 - Right; and Dawn F. Rooney, "The Recessed Base (Hole-Bottom) Saucer," *Arts of Asia*, Volume 12, Number 1, January - February 1982, page 11. There is also a very similar dish in the collection of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University (Acquisition Number C 200/PL.28.5). There is another similar hole-bottom saucer, also from the Ayutthaya riverine excavations, at M-434. Refer also to a similar hole-bottom dish from the Cambodia excavations at M-400. Compare as well with another dish in this series from the South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia at M-229, and with the finer quality example at M-058, which was acquired in London in July 1986. For a complete listing of the extensive assortment of hole-bottom saucer dishes in the Collection refer to M-392 (47 Ming Hole-bottom saucers and 3 Thai as of this writing).



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