

INDONESIA SHIPWRECKS

Belitung (Batu Hitam), Belanakan Wreck (Balanikan), Hatcher Ming (Hatcher Junk), Cirebon, Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen), Tek Sing, Karang Cina, Jepara, Mandalika, Pontianak Wreck Site (West Kalimantan, Borneo), Belanakan No. 2 (Untung Jawa, Wanli Cargo Project), Maspare, Ternate - Tidore Shipwreck, Indonesia Unidentified Shipwreck No. 1, Indonesia Unidentified shipwreck No. 2, Indonesia Unidentified shipwreck No. 3, and Indonesia Unidentified shipwreck No. 4.

Belitung (Batu Hitam, Tang wreck) – discovered 1 nautical mile off Belitung Island in the Sea of Java midway between Sumatra and Borneo (latitude 02 degrees 41' 00" S and longitude 107 degrees 35' 00" E) at a depth of 17 meters in 1998. Approximately 150 meters northwest of the shipwreck there is a hidden coral reef, called Batu Hitam by the local fishermen, from which the wrecksite received its name. The official excavation was conducted during the period of September 1998 to June 1999 by the Seabed Exploration GBR team (a German company of commercial salvors) in cooperation with the Indonesian company PT Sulung Segarajaya, both working under the direction of team manager Tilman Walterfang of Germany and the Australian underwater archaeologist Michael Flecker.

Some 60,000 ceramics dated to the year 826 of the Tang Dynasty were recovered from the Arabic vessel. This precise dating is based on a bowl from the wreck inscribed with a date equivalent to 826, and is also confirmed by Carbon 14 analysis of the bowl. The majority of the ceramics were Changsha bowls plus other forms, fine white wares from the Xing kilns in Hebei, Yue wares from Zhejiang Province, wares with green splashes from north China, along with a very limited number (3) of blue and white dishes from the Gong Xian kilns in Henan. Some of the bowls were found stored in sealed Guangdong storage jars and therefore had remained in the pristine

condition in which they were originally made. A number of fine gold and silver artifacts were also recovered. The entire cargo was sold to Sentosa Leisure Group of Singapore (a Singapore government statutory board) for a reported US\$ 32,000,000. Select recoveries, including some of the greatest treasures from the shipwreck, consisting of ceramics, gold, and silver artifacts were displayed in a temporary exhibition at the Asian Civilisations Museum in Singapore in 2005. Considerable quantities of the Belitung material, particularly bowls and ewers, have also been available in the antique shops of Jakarta, Ujung Pandang, and Singapore since shortly after the discovery of the wreck, and indeed continue to be available up to the present day.

Discovery of the underglaze blue dishes has brought to a welcome close the long running debate among academics about the beginning date for underglaze blue and white decorated Chinese ceramics.

Belitung shipwreck ceramics (10) included in the collection are as follows (T-003 to T-013):

T-003 – Changsha bowl painted in the center with a monk-like figure with shaved head and flowing robes rendered in bluish green and brown, at the mouthrim four dark brown splashes, D: 15.7 cm. (\$81)

T-005 – Changsha bowl painted in brown and green under a yellowish glaze in the center in Arabic script surrounded by cursive cloud forms, the script translated as the Koran inscription, “No other god, but only Allah is the God”; at the mouthrim four large dark brown splashes extend into the cavetto, D: 15.1 cm. (\$120)

T-006 – Changsha bowl painted in brown and green under a yellowish glaze in the center a vegetal spray flanked by cloud scroll elements, above is a brown glazed Koran phrase in Arabic script referencing Allah; at mouthrim 4 brown splashes, D: 15.0 cm. (\$20)

T-007 – Changsha bowl painted in brown and green under a yellowish glaze in the center a vegetal spray flanked by cloud scrolls, above is a circular element with streamers, perhaps representing the sun; at the everted mouthrim four brown splashes, D: 15.4 cm. (\$15)

T-008 – Changsha bowl painted in brown under a light greenish transparent glaze in the center with a vegetal spray flanked by cloud scroll elements, above is a circular element perhaps representing the sun; at the everted mouthrim four brown splashes, D: 14.8 cm. (\$20)

T-009 – Changsha bowl painted in brown and green under a yellowish glaze in the center with a vegetal spray flanked by cloud scroll elements, above are brown glazed accents; at the everted mouthrim four brown splashes, D: 14.8 cm. (\$11)

T-010 – large Changsha bowl painted in brown and green under a yellowish glaze in the center a broad, sweeping vegetal spray flanked by cloud scroll elements, below another cloud scroll with curved accents; at the mouthrim four brown splashes, D: 20.3 cm. (\$90)

T-011 – Changsha bowl painted in dark brown and rust under a yellowish glaze in the center with an abstractly rendered seven petaled floral rosette surrounded by large curlicue elements; at the everted mouthrim four large dark brown splashes, D: 14.8 cm. (\$25)

T-012 – Changsha deep dish with mottled glaze olive green glaze and six roughly circular deep russet colored unglazed firing pads equidistantly spaced on an incised ring high on the cavetto; hemispherically shaped underside, narrow base, D: 19.6 cm. (\$90)

T-013 – Changsha small brush washer with flattened bulbous sides and wide mouth with slightly upward projecting rolled rim; decorated with three dark brown leaf forms emerging from the mouthrim under a yellowish transparent cracked glaze, D: 6.6 cm. (\$40)

Total - \$512

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Belanakan Wreck (Balanikan, Blanakan Ujung Kerawang, West Java Wreck) – a Chinese shipwreck found in the waters of the fishing village of Belanakan off Subang, West Java, Indonesia in June 1999 and datable to about 1480. Fishermen learned that the cargo was very valuable and salvaged some of the ceramic pieces, which were

sold to antique dealers on Jalan Surabaya in Central Jakarta. In August 1999 a joint excavation by the private Indonesian company P. T. Lautan Mas, the French company Comex S.A. and the Indonesian navy was undertaken. Initial estimates were that the cargo contained Thai (about 80%), Vietnamese (about 18%), and Chinese (about 2%) ceramics, as well as possibly some Burmese plates. An estimated 40,000 ceramics were recovered in total (11,000 salvaged in one group). Actual recoveries may have been a considerably higher proportion of Vietnamese and Chinese wares, along with a corresponding reduction in the amount of Thai material.

Thai material included late classic Sisatchanalai celadon plates with pie crust rim and incised decoration, celadon bowls and jarlets in a distinctive stubby granada shape with two loop handles. Also found were Thai underglaze black decorated bowls, jars and cover boxes. Vietnamese ceramics included blue and white bowls, cover boxes, jarlets, vases with tall neck, *yuhuchunping* shape vases, and ewers. Found as well were Vietnamese brown glazed bowls and straw color glazed bowls with molded floral décor and unglazed stacking ring. Ming ceramics included celadon plates and bowls, brown glazed jarlets and cover boxes, and blue and white cups with the three friends design. Also recovered from the Belanakan Shipwreck were a total of seven *an hua* dishes reportedly found inside a storage jar (this writer examined firsthand three of the dishes). These *an hua* saucer dishes have the central medallion delicately incised with a large chrysanthemum spray surrounded by swirling, spiky leaves. The mouthrim is edged with a light brown wash. Underside is encircled by a floral scroll of two lotus blossoms and one chrysanthemum, joined by undulating stems with spiky leaves. The smooth and lustrous slightly bluish tinged white glaze ends precisely at the footrim and exposed body is compact, very fine textured and white colored. The average diameter of the dishes is approximately 12 centimeters. 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 reign (1723 to 1735) of the Qing Dynasty (1644 to 1911).

Recovered ceramics consisting of hundreds of Chinese bowls and plates along with items from Thailand and Vietnam were put on display at the National Archives Building in Jakarta on 10 March 2000. The excavated ceramics from the Belanakan Wreck were confiscated by the Indonesian authorities and reportedly are being stored in a warehouse in Java.

Original plans called for all the items recovered from the Belanakan shipwreck to be auctioned at Christie's in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, with 50 percent of the proceeds from the sale to go the government of Indonesia, and with dozens of rare and unique items to be given to the National Museum of Indonesia. It is not yet clear to what extent, if any, these plans will ever be realized.

Belanakan shipwreck ceramics (35) included in the collection are as follows (TH-467 to TH-509, M-387 to M-432, and V-256 to V-264):

TH-467 – celadon bowl incised with 3 small concentric circles in the center, a triple line undulating band under the mouthrim; on the exterior a double line border under the flaring mouthrim, crackled glaze ends unevenly just above the upright foot outward sloping on the interior; base is convex, unglazed and with the exposed body compact and light beige, D: 17.1 cm. (\$25)

TH-471 – celadon bowl with light green glaze, everted mouthrim, and plain exterior and interior, D: 11.2 cm. (\$10)

TH-473 – celadon bowl with crackled glaze and steep sides, the mouthrim everted, interior plain except for a triple line border incised just under the mouthrim; outside wall contains carved vertical flutings, D: 14.2 cm. (\$16)

TH-474 – cover box decorated around the body and sides of cover in underglaze iron-black with a band of continuous undulating leaf

scroll; mangosteen fruit stalk handle; bluish tinged crackled glaze ends just above the vestigial footrim which is encircled by two incised lines, D: 8.8 cm. (\$20)



TH-500 – jarlets (2 - pair) decorated in iron black under a transparent light green celadon glaze with a band of undulating leaf scroll on the shoulders; jarlets are a flattened globular shape with brief upright neck and wide mouth. D: 10.5 cm and 10.4 cm. (\$30)

TH-501 – cover decorated in iron black under a light green celadon glaze with a band of undulating leaf scroll on the domed top with lotus bud knob, D: 8.1 cm. (\$7)

TH-502 – tiny celadon dish with olive green crackled glaze and carved vertical gouges radiating down the cavetto; the flattened mouthrim encircled by two molded ridges., D: 8.3 cm. (\$6)

TH-503 – gourd shaped jarlet (the dark turquoise gaze now eroded) with globular body, a tall bottle-shaped neck, two loop handles high on the shoulder; body is incised with cross-hatching, H: 9.9 cm. (\$6)

TH-504 – large celadon bowl with light sea green crackled glaze, incised under the mouthrim is an undulating wide line with oblique accents, the center accented with tightly spaced, lightly incised circles; outside wall with carved vertical fluting, D: 18.8 cm. (\$60)

TH-505 – gourd shaped jarlets (2 - pair) with light turquoise cracked glaze, globular body, tall bottle-shaped neck, two loop handles high on shoulder; cross-hatching incised on body; base mark of a single diagonal line on the base of both jarlets, H: 8.6 cm and 8.0 cm. (\$60)



TH-506 – jarlets (2 - pair) with light turquoise cracked glaze, flattened globular body, tall neck, very narrow mouth, two loop handles high on horizontal shoulder; carved vertical grooves extend down the body of the jarlets, H: 8.0 cm and 7.8 cm. (\$100)



TH-507 – celadon bowls (2 - pair) with sea green glaze, mouthrim accented by three incised lines on interior; steep cavetto incised with three broad onion skin motifs; carved leaf shaped vertical fluting extends down the sides to foot, D: 12.7 cm and 12.4 cm. (\$30)

TH-508 – dish decorated in iron black under a transparent very light green celadon glaze with an artistically rendered fish (known locally as the *pla ta pien*) in the central medallion; a vine scroll with swirling spiky stems decorates the underside, D: 16.2 cm. (\$20)

TH-509 – large celadon “coconut” jar with light sea green crackled glaze, loop handles at neck, incised on shoulders with a wide band of leaf sprays; lower body has carved vertical fluting, D: 18.5 cm. (\$230)

M-387 – brown glazed cover box of compressed circular form with flattened cover and rounded sides, the cover decorated with two crisply molded fish enclosed within two bands of chevrons; concave unglazed base without footrim, D: 6.7 cm. (\$44)

M-398 – *an hua* saucer dish with slightly bluish tinged white glaze, central medallion delicately incised with a large chrysanthemum spray surrounded by swirling, spiky leaves; mouthrim edged with a light brown wash; underside is encircled by a floral scroll of two

lotus blossoms and one chrysanthemum, joined by undulating stems with spiky leaves, D: 11.9 cm. (\$50)

M-422 – blue and white base fragment medallion with a qilin in the central medallion surrounded by flames and clouds; at the mouthrim a band of continuous keyfret, D: 12.5 cm. (\$20)

M-426 – small jarlet glazed dark brown, globular body and narrow base without footrim; high neck, everted mouthrim, H: 7.1 cm. (\$0-)

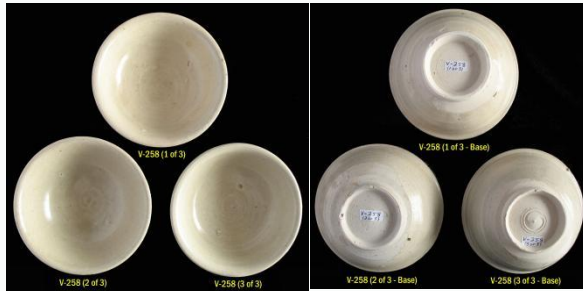
M-432 – blue and white bowls (3) variously decorated on the exterior with a floral meander, a rider on horseback, and the three friends of winter; in the central medallion a chrysanthemum roundel, a seated sage, or a prunus spray. Convex narrow base is unglazed on bowls No. 1 and No. 3, and very lightly glazed on bowl No. 2; D: 14.5 cm, 13.6 cm. and 12.0 cm. (\$22)



V-256 – bowl with straw colored glaze with light blue mottling, on the inside a molded band of chrysanthemum petals, unglazed stacking ring surrounds the central medallion; mouthrim is everted with rolled, thickened edge; glaze ends unevenly above the foot, vertical on the outside and strongly outward sloping on the interior, convex base is unglazed with compact cream colored body; marine encrustations in large clusters adhere to the interior and exterior, D: 15.7 cm. (\$9)

V-257 – bowl with straw colored glaze, cavetto lightly molded with a floral scroll, unglazed stacking ring surrounds central medallion; on exterior tightly spaced lotus leaves carved from just below the mouthrim to the foot, D: 15.0 cm. (\$15)

V-258 – bowls (3 - set) covered with straw colored glaze on the plain exterior and interior; mouthrim is flared with rolled, thickened edge, D: 11.7 cm., 11.5 cm. and 11.3 cm. (\$31)



V-259 – dish covered with straw colored crackled glaze, except for an unglazed stacking ring and firing scar around the central medallion; mouthrim flared with thickened edge, D: 12.9 cm. (\$10)

V-260 – dish covered with a dark brown mottled glaze, mouthrim is flared with thickened edge, central medallion surrounded by an unglazed stacking ring, D: 13.9 cm. (\$10)

V-263 – blue and white globular jarlet decorated with four chrysanthemum sprays with scrolling leafy stems; collar of overlapping lotus petals at neck , H: 7.0 cm. (\$6)

V-264 – bowls (2 - set) with dark brown glaze, on bowl No. 1 a chrysanthemum petal motif molded on the interior sides and on bowl No. 2 a band of floral sprays surmounting the chrysanthemum petal motif; on both bowls the central medallion encircled by an unglazed stacking ring, D: 16.3 cm. and 15.5 cm. (\$30)

Total - \$867

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Hatcher Ming (Hatcher Junk, Gosong Serdang) – found in international waters on a reef in the South China Sea, actual site is undocumented and the location is still undisclosed. However, the location of the wreck is thought to be just off of the Stelingworth Reef, which is southeast of Bintan Island, Indonesia at the approximate coordinates latitude 0.6258 N and longitude 105.1397 E. The ship sank between 1643 and 1644 and the bulk of the cargo was recovered in June 1983 by Captain Michael Hatcher and his crew. A cover with a Chinese cyclical date equivalent to spring 1643 was among the items recovered, dating the cargo at the very end of the Ming dynasty (1368 to 1644). Additionally, blue and white dishes with a coiled serpent that were recovered from the cargo match an important dish formerly in the Percival David Foundation, now at the British Museum London, which can be firmly dated 1644 to 1645. Approximately 25,000 unbroken porcelains were salvaged initially and a further 2,000 at a later date.

The great majority of the recovered ceramics were Jingdezhen blue and white in a very wide range of shapes and decorative motifs. This included over 2,600 *Kraak* pieces. Also included, however, were some celadon, *blanc-de-chine*, colored wares and provincial blue and white. A number of Swatow wares were also recovered: blue and white bowls with floral motifs and dishes with a phoenix, plates decorated in red and green overglaze enamels with a *qilin* in the center and 30 centimeters in diameter, plates with light greenish tinged glaze and fluted cavetto, plates glazed brown and decorated with a dragon rendered in white slip and 35 centimeters in diameter, and large dishes painted in thin white slip on a blue ground with a large chrysanthemum blossom in the center and the cavetto with two chrysanthemum sprays and clumps of wispy grasses.

A total of 22,178 of the recovered ceramics were sold by Christie's Amsterdam in 4 sales from December 1983 to February 1985 (detailed references below). Additionally, 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 Swatow pieces.

Hatcher Ming ceramics (10) included in the collection are as follows (M-309 to M-476):

M-309 – Swatow plate light greenish tinged glaze, fluted cavetto; kiln grit adhering to foot and base, D: 24.4 cm. (\$234)

M-383 – blue and white small bowl decorated on the sides with a fisherman and boat flanked by sprawling branches and another boat adrift; interior is plain, D: 6.5 cm. (\$100)

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; the remainder of the cup, including the interior, is unadorned, D: 4.9 cm. (\$60)

M-385 – blue and white vase, tall and slender, just above the base an ornamental rock with leaf sprays and flanked by clumps of grasses and ferns, the steep shoulders are unadorned; tall neck is decorated on lower portion with upright leaf tips, H: 11.9 cm. (\$160)

M-386 – blue and white bowls (2 - pair), the sides decorated with two floral sprays representing the three friends of winter; the interior is plain, D: 11.6 cm and 11.5 cm. (\$220)

M-397 – Swatow blue and white bowl decorated with a scene depicting Su Dongpo with two friends sailing down the Yangtze River, also depicted is a six line signed inscription representing a portion of Su Dongpo's second 'Prose poem on the Red Cliff'; central medallion inscribed with the underglaze blue Chinese character *kui* (first or superior/charging ahead of others), D: 16.2 cm. (\$35)

M-425 – conical shape bowls (2 - pair), the sides decorated with vertical columns of equidistantly spaced underglaze blue repetitive Chinese characters; the interior plain, D: 10.9 cm and 10.7 cm. (\$30)

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 blossoms and leaf sprays; the strongly sloping cavetto with upright rim decorated with two opposing

chrysanthemum sprays 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, D: 31.3 cm. (\$0-)

Total - \$839

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Cirebon Shipwreck (Nan Han, North Cirebon, Five Dynasties) - date of sinking late Five Dynasties (907 to 960) - circa 968, about 110 nautical miles north of the port of Cirebon on the north coast of Java, Indonesia at latitude 05 degrees 14' 55" S and longitude 108 degrees 58' 39" E. The shipwreck was discovered in 2001 - 2002 at a depth of 54 meters. The wreck was excavated over a two year period from April 2004 to October 2005 by the joint efforts of a Dubai-based salvage firm with the Indonesian commercial company PT Paradigma Putra Sejahtera (PPS) and financed by Belgium-based Cosmix. Besides ceramics, the ship also carried Chinese bronze mirrors, pearls and jewelry, as well as Middle Eastern and Indian glassware and gems. It also yielded coins from the 10th century Southern Han (or Nan Han) dynasty. The bulk of the ceramic cargo was made up of 10th century Chinese monochrome wares, principally white and green wares identifiable as belonging to the Five Dynasties (907 to 960). Included among the recovered ceramics was a bowl inscribed with the date 968. A number of metal objects associated with western Indonesia were also recovered, together with the glass vessels assumed to be of Middle Eastern origin.

The substantial cargo of ceramics and other artifacts were recovered over the excavation period of two seasons. The approximately 500,000 artifacts recovered included 416,000 ceramics, 14,000 pearls and 7,000 gems. This large quantity of ceramics included Guangdong ware, Hebei Ding white ware and Yue celadon. However, there are some Chinese scholars who are of the opinion that the white wares found in this wreck are probably from Anhui province. Also included among the finds was Iranian glassware and lapis lazuli from Afghanistan. The artifacts are being kept in a Jakarta warehouse under embargo while a legal dispute between different Indonesian ministries is resolved. It is not yet known how the finds, which represent an investment of nearly US\$6 million, will be sold. When the cargo is sold, Indonesia will receive 50% of the proceeds. There is no information available about keeping representative pieces in Indonesian museums. Numerous ceramics from the Cirebon shipwreck have reached the antique shops of Jakarta and Singapore as well.

Cirebon Auction - May 2010

An auction of 271,000 items recovered from the Cirebon shipwreck was conducted in Jakarta by the Indonesian government on 5 May 2010 with 50 percent of the proceeds to go to the government of Indonesia and the remaining 50 percent to be shared among the salvors. The items on offer consisted of the full range of recovered material and included a very impressive assortment of 10th century Chinese porcelain (comprising about 90 percent of the material on offer), gold coins and jewellery, pearls, rubies and other gems, Iranian glassware, and Fatimid rock-crystal. Prospective bidders were required to make a deposit of US\$16 million in advance of the auction, which the government optimistically anticipated with fetch in excess of US\$80 million. With very little lead time to view the huge quantity of material and make financial arrangements, as well as the extremely high up-front deposit required, and with the sale of all the artifacts as one single lot, unsurprisingly the material went unsold, with no bids received. Future plans for dispersal of the

material are not clear at the present time, although the government had indicated a second auction would be conducted if the first proved unsuccessful.

Cirebon Auction - Update 21 June 2010 and 14 October 2010

The Government of Indonesia conducted 2 additional auctions (on 21 June 2010 and on 14 October 2010) with the same terms as the original auction, and both of which also failed to attract any bidders. Indonesia government regulations stipulate that if an auction fails three times, the government can directly approach potential buyers, including other governments. The auction committee's secretary at the Maritime Affairs Ministry, Aris Kabul, has stated that the Chinese government was extremely interested in the Cirebon artifacts. "We held talks with the Chinese government and our plan is to keep these treasures in museums in China and Indonesia," and "I think it will be the best solution so that this rich treasure will be preserved properly by museum experts," Kabul reportedly stated. He further added that both countries had not reached any agreement yet as details were still being discussed.

Cirebon shipwreck ceramics (21) included in the collection are as follows (S-051 to S-094):

S-051 – jar in robust spherical shape incised with three tiers of lotus petals, the flat mouth encircled by a raised molded border, D: 12.7 cm, H: 11.4 cm. (\$60)

S-057 – white glazed deep dishes (2 - pair) devoid of decoration with steep cavetto and upright mouthrim rounded at the edge; base is slightly convex and unglazed with compact, extremely fine grained light cream colored biscuit, D:14.2 cm and 14.3 cm. (\$167)

S-068 – greenware bowls (2 - set) with flaring thinly potted sides and upright mouthrim, central medallion surrounded by “dash” shaped firing scars, light incising on interior; upright glazed foot with firing support scars, glazed base convex and contains incised mark in the form of an elongated “Y”, D: 16.5 cm and 15.0 cm. (\$21)

S-069 – greenware bowl with flaring thinly potted sides and upright mouthrim with five equidistantly spaced foliations or notches, on the exterior lightly incised vertical accents at mid-body; lightly glazed base is convex and encircled by a lightly incised line; body is fine grained, compact and gray colored, D: 16.4 cm. (\$10)

S-070 – large greenware bowl with flaring thinly potted sides and everted mouthrim with five equidistantly spaced foliations or notches, central medallion is surrounded by a narrow circular firing scar; lightly applied dark green opaque glaze, D: 20.2 cm. (\$20)

S-071 – white glazed bowls (2 - pair) with flared sides and upright mouthrim with an unglazed border on the interior, a clearly incised circle in the center of the bowls forms the sole adornment; the milky white lustrous glaze ends unevenly on the underside just above the foot, D: 18.9 cm and 18.8 cm. (\$100)

S-075 – greenware vases (2 - pair) with ovoid body, elongated tubular neck, strongly flared mouthrim and very narrow mouth; high on the shoulders a band of ten incised circle forms with two incised ridges below on vase No. 1; on vase No. 2 the only décor two incised ridges high on the shoulders, H: 11.0 cm and 10.5 cm. (\$34)

S-076 – greenware vases (2 - pair) with ovoid body, short neck, strongly flared mouthrim and very narrow mouth; neck is encircled by a raised ridge; high on shoulders two lightly incised ridges, H: 7.1 cm and 6.9 cm. (\$34)

S-077 – greenware vase with ovoid body, elongated tubular neck, strongly flared mouthrim and very narrow mouth; neck encircled by a raised ridge; high on shoulders two incised ridges, H: 8.6 cm. (\$17)

S-080 – greenware deep dish with flaring thinly potted sides and upright mouthrim; the central medallion is encircled by an incised line constituting the sole adornment on the dish, D: 13.4 cm. (\$13)

S-085 – large greenware bowl with gently flaring sides and upright mouthrim, central medallion is encircled by an incised line; flat shallow base is roughly finished, body where exposed is compact and buff colored, D: 18.0 cm. (\$44)

S-087 – globular brush washer shaped small greenware receptacle; wide mouth surrounded by an incised ring; nominally convex base with nipped center is glazed, D: 6.9 cm. (\$10)

S-090 – greenware bowls (2) No. 1 with flaring thinly potted sides and upright mouthrim, central medallion surrounded by “dash” shaped firing scars, glazed base convex; No. 2 similar shape, but with five equidistantly spaced foliations, and on the exterior lightly incised vertical accents at mid-body; liberally glazed base is convex and contains a base mark in the form of a single incised line, D: 16.9 cm. and 16.4 cm. (\$35)

S-092 – jar in robust spherical shape incised with three tiers of lotus petals, the flat mouth encircled by a raised molded border; olive-grey celadon glaze substantially eroded D: 14.1 cm, H: 13.3 cm. (\$38)

S-094 – large greenware bowl with flaring thinly potted sides and everted mouthrim with five equidistantly spaced foliations or notches, central medallion is surrounded by a narrow firing scar; lightly applied dark green opaque glaze, D: 20.4 cm. (\$21)

Total - \$624

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Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) – reportedly found in May 1985 in international waters in the South China Sea, actual site is

undocumented and the location is still undisclosed. However, the location of the wreck is thought to be 1.5 nautical miles off of the Stelingworth Reef which is southeast of Bintan Island in the Riau Archipelago, Indonesia at the approximate coordinates latitude 0.6258 N and longitude 105.1397 E (approximately the same location as the Hatcher Junk shipwreck). The ship's name was "The Geldermalsen" and she was a vessel of the Verenigde OostIndische Compagnie (V.O.C) - Dutch East India Company. She set had sail from Canton on 18 December 1751 bound for Amsterdam. On January 3, 1752 after 16 days sailing the Geldermalsen hit a reef and sank in the South China Sea. The valuable cargo had consisted of 239,200 pieces of porcelain, tea, raw silk, textiles, lacquer ware, and one hundred and forty-seven gold ingots. The manifest for the porcelain cargo of the Geldermalsen is reproduced as follows: 203 chests with porcelain on board with the following assortment (the original Dutch names are added between brackets) - 171 dinner services (*tafelserviesen*) [a typical dinner service consisted of 157 pieces, equating to a total of approximately 27,000 pieces for 171 dinner services], 63,623 tea cups and saucers (*theegoed*), 19,535 coffee cups and saucers (*kofflegoed*), 9,735 chocolate cups and saucers (*chocoladegoed*), 578 tea pots (*trekpotten*), 548 milk jugs (*melkkommen*), 14,315 flat dinner plates (*tafelborden*), 1,452 soup plates (*soepborden*), 299 cuspidors (*quispedoren*), 606 vomit pots (*spuijgpoijes*), 75 fish bowls (*viskommen*), 447 single dishes (*enkele schalen*), 1,000 nests round dishes (*nest ronde schalen*), 195 butter dishes (*botervlooijes*), 2,563 bowls with saucers (*kommeijes en pieringen*), 821 mugs or English beer tankards (*Engelse bierkannen*), and 25,921 slop bowls (*spoelkommen*).

Also recovered were a limited number of "private cargo" ceramics. The private cargo patterns were found in very small numbers located apart from the main cargo on the wreck, and many were damaged and encrusted with marine growth. Indications are that they had not been packed with main cargo in the hold of the ship. Most private cargo lots in the auction catalogue were not accompanied by

photographs, but only a description which is accurate enough to leave little doubt as to identification and authenticity of the relevant item. The saucers (C-118) and covers (C-119) described below were part of the “private cargo” of the Geldermalsen and described as such in the Nanking Cargo auction catalogue. Also part of the private cargo were the only Japanese porcelains excavated from the wreck of the Geldermalsen. They consisted of four items which included an Imari bowl and two barber’s bowls of the same size and form - one in the Imari palette and the other monochrome white. The members of the crew were permitted to purchase small amounts of porcelain to sell on their return to Europe and were allocated spaces on board relative to their rank and status. For example, a common seaman was simply allowed his ship’s chest, the captain was allocated three large chests, and an Inspector General was permitted eighteen large chests. These porcelains were referred to as “private cargo” items. Such purchases were subject to the restriction that the porcelains could not be of the same patterns as the main cargo of the ship. Typically purchased after the main cargo was acquired and stowed deep in the hold, the private cargo wares were usually stored high up in the hold. As a result they were more susceptible to the ravages of the sea as vividly illustrated by the large quantity of marine encrustation on these examples.

Imari porcelain is the European collectors name for a type of Japanese porcelain made in the town of Arita, in the former Hizen Province, north western Kyūshū, and exported via the port of Imari, specifically for the European export trade. Imari was simply the trans-shipment port for Arita wares, no porcelain was made there. The kilns at Arita formed the heart of the Japanese porcelain industry, which developed in the early 17th century. Although Imari originated in Japan the term is used to describe a whole range of ceramics from all over the world, they are all linked by their bright distinctive palette of blue, red and gold. The cobalt that created the blue was added prior to glazing, while the iron-oxide red and the gilding were applied after glazing.

The cargo of the Geldermalsen was salvaged by Captain Michael Hatcher and his crew in 1985-1986 and recovered artifacts included approximately 160,000 porcelains as well as 125 gold ingots. The recovered ceramics are primarily wares with underglaze blue combined with overglaze iron-red enamel with gold (Chinese Imari decoration), blue and white wares, blue and white with brown glaze on the underside (Batavia or cafe au lait decoration), and the remainder with overglaze enamel decoration now mostly degraded to a blackish color.

The Nanking cargo is arguably the most famous of the shipwreck cargoes to reach auction. It attracted world wide media attention when it was sold by Christie's Amsterdam in April 1986 and realized £10,000,000 (US\$14,925,000), with all the lots of porcelain, totaling 160,000 items, sold. Additionally, approximately 8,000 more ceramics salvaged from the Geldermalsen were “acquired” by some members of Michael Hatcher's recovery team and auctioned in November 1987 by the Geneva Auction House of Hapsburg Feldman. Buyers at the Christie's sale included Bloomingdale's department store of New York (purchased over 3000 pieces of the porcelain to be later advertised and sold to its clients), Harrods department store of London, and David S. Howard, a prominent London dealer, who paid \$261,475 for a single dinner service. Also, the Ritz Hotel in London bought a Nanking cargo porcelain dinner service for 24 at the Christie's auction and charges a premium when it is used for special dinners.

Nanking Cargo ceramics (35) included in the collection are as follows (C-052 to C-271):

C-052 – small bowls (2 - pair), underglaze blue décor in the interior with a sweeping willow tree flanked by a large chrysanthemum bush emerging from ornamental rocks, and a trellis fence with a swastika form design; brown glazed exterior, D: 8.6 cm. (\$128)



C-053 – cup and saucer (2 - set) blue and white, with a pagoda flanked by trees and outcropping rocks in a landscape setting, a band of trellis diaper encircles the rim, D: 7.6 and 11.9 cm. (\$239)

C-069 – dish with underglaze blue décor in the interior featuring two tall bamboo stalks flanked by a large peony bush emerging from ornamental rocks; brown glazed exterior, D: 11.9 cm. (\$81)

C-073 – bowl (cup) and saucer (2 - set) decorated in underglaze blue with a pagoda flanked by trees and outcropping rocks in a landscape setting; traces of the polychrome enamels and gilt originally accenting the central motifs remain, D: 7.7 and 11.6 cm. (\$103)



C-074 – blue and white plate with a riverine setting of a pagoda flanked by rock forms with vegetation, outcropping rocks above; a small fishing boat in the foreground; the rim with six fruit, floral and leaf sprays, including pomegranate and peach; traces of the polychrome enamels and gilt accents remain D: 22.8 cm. (\$132)



C-078 – cup with handle and saucer (2 - set) painted in overglaze enamels and gilt with floral sprays including lotus and peony, along with *lingzhi* fungus, emerging from rocks, D: 6.9 and 12.9 cm. (\$75)

C-090 – dish with underglaze blue décor in the interior featuring two tall bamboo stalks flanked by a large peony bush emerging from ornamental rocks; brown glazed exterior, D: 11.9 cm. (\$78)

C-109 – cup and saucer (2 - set) decorated in underglaze blue, along with overglaze enamels and gilt, with an ornamental rock flanked by flowering bushes, D: 8.6 cm - cup; and 13.4 cm - saucer. (\$121)

C-117 – saucer with underglaze blue décor on the interior featuring a pavilion and a hut amid rocks, trees and bushes; narrow band of diaper motif at mouthrim; brown glazed exterior, D: 13.5 cm. (\$41)

C-118 – blue and white “private cargo” scalloped rim saucers (2 - pair) with a lake side scene in the central medallion, the cavetto and rim paneled; central medallion features a large spreading tree flanked by bushes and a hut, a pagoda on the hills in the distance; the panels contain landscape scenes with a solitary figure, alternating with smaller panels filled with geometric cross-hatched diaper, D: 10.9 cm. (\$55)

C-119 – blue and white “private cargo” covers (2); cover No. 1 - oval shaped with lobes down the sides, blue glazed lotus bud handle; decorated with eight equidistant designs including butterflies, floral sprays and caterpillars. Cover No. 2 - adorned with overlapping circular motifs edged in white and with darkened underglaze blue accents in the center; top of knob handle has chrysanthemum petals reserved in white. On both covers heavy accumulation of marine encrustation on the underside; D: 13.4 and 10.9 cm. (\$55)

C-123 – cup and saucer (2 - set) blue and white, with two intertwining leafy pine trees surrounded by sprawling grasses on a terrace, a band of trellis diaper encircles the rim, D: 7.7 and 11.9 cm. (\$140)

C-138 – saucer decorated in underglaze blue with a pagoda flanked by trees and outcropping rocks in a landscape setting; some of the polychrome enamels and a considerable amount of the gilt originally accenting the central motifs remain, D: 11.7 cm. (\$56)



C-150 – cup with handle, painted in overglaze enamels and gilt with floral sprays including lotus and peony, along with *lingzhi* fungus, emerging from rocks, D: 6.8 cm and H: 6.7 cm. (\$64)

C-151 – saucer with the underglaze blue décor on the interior has a leafy bamboo stalk behind a lattice work fence on a terrace with a pierced ornamental rock in center, and at the right a cluster of chrysanthemum; diaper motif at the mouthrim; brown glazed exterior, D: 13.3 cm. (\$61)

C-153 – cup and saucer (2 - set) blue and white, with two intertwining leafy pine trees surrounded by sprawling grasses on a terrace; a band of trellis diaper encircles the rim, D: 7.7 and 11.9 cm. (\$97)

C-154 – cup and saucer (2 - set) decorated in underglaze blue and overglaze enamel and gilt with two intertwining leafy pine trees surrounded by sprawling grasses on a terrace, a band of trellis diaper encircles the rim, at the central medallion a band of small curlicue gilt elements, D: 7.5 and 11.5 cm. (\$99)

C-155 – cup and saucer (2 - set) decorated in underglaze blue and overglaze enamel and gilt with two intertwining leafy pine trees surrounded by sprawling grasses on a terrace, a band of trellis diaper encircles the rim, at the central medallion a band of small curlicue gilt elements, D: 7.5 and 11.6 cm. (\$99)

C-239 – teapot decorated with underglaze blue, iron-red enamel and gilt with a landscape scene featuring a fenced terrace with a peony bush to the left and a spreading willow tree overhead along with a small pavilion among hills and vegetation; a band of trellis diaper encircles the neck and is repeated at the edge of the domed cover with dark blue shaded lotus bud finial, H: 14.4 cm. (\$225)

C-240 – dish with underglaze blue décor in the interior featuring two tall bamboo stalks flanked by a large peony bush emerging from ornamental rocks; brown glazed exterior, D: 11.8 cm. (\$54)

C-261 – saucer blue and white, with a pagoda flanked by trees and outcropping rocks in a landscape setting, a band of trellis diaper encircles the rim, D: 11.8 cm. (\$62)

C-267 – large blue and white bowl, main décor is a scholar on a bridge, a large spreading pine tree to the left, approaching a pavilion with a similar tree to the right. The opposite side of the bowl features an arboreal spray emerging from an outlined rock formation. Band of trellis diaper encircles the rim, D: 15.0 cm. (\$46)



C-270 – cup with loop handle is painted with overglaze enamels and gilt on white glazed ground; exterior decorated with a floral motif of large chrysanthemum sprays emerging from ornamental rocks, the interior undecorated, D: 6.9 cm. and H: 6.8 cm. (\$44)

C-271 – saucer is painted with overglaze enamels and gilt on white glazed ground; decorated with a floral motif including lotus and peony, along with *lingzhi* fungus, emerging from ornamental rocks, the exterior undecorated, D: 13.1 cm. (\$55)

TOTAL - \$2,210

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Tek Sing (Selat Gelasa wreck) - the shipwreck is located about 12 miles NNW of Gaspar Island on the Belvidere Shoals (east of Banca Island off of Sumatra) at latitude -2.243751° S and longitude 106.966175° E. The shipwreck is dated to January 1822. On 12 May 1999 the Captain Michael Hatcher treasure divers discovered the wreck of the Tek Sing (True Star) in the South China Sea, two degrees south of the equator, north of Java, east of Sumatra, south of Singapore at a depth of 30 meters. Excavation of the shipwreck commenced very soon after discovery. It was an unusually large Chinese junk of approximately 1,000 tons and originally had three masts, the tallest measuring over 90 feet. The salvaged cargo

included mercury, sextants, pocket watches, Chinese ink pads, an iron and brass cannon, a bronze cannon, boxes with needles, pocket knives, Chinese brass padlocks, candlesticks, incense burners, telescope parts, coins, and 350,000 pieces of Chinese porcelain. This is the largest cargo of Chinese porcelain ever recovered from the sea. Most of the porcelain came from the South of China, primarily from the Dehua kilns in Fujian province, from Yixing in Jiangsu province, and from the Swatow type Pinghe kiln sites in the Zhangzhou District of Fujian Province. The porcelain was manufactured in the early 19th century for export to the Asian markets and represents a significant variety of southern Chinese wares not included in previous shipwreck cargoes.

It is the variety of types and decorative motifs, many of which were little known to western scholars or collections, which give the cargo its exciting aspect. The porcelain types included blue and white, Swatow, celadon, and blanc de Chine. The cargo included porcelain intended for a wide array of purposes: teapots, plates, dishes, cups, boxes, cosmetic jars, ginger pots, bird feeders, water carriers, soup spoons, oil lamps, urinals, and tiny figurine ornaments. The figurines include the following: bird, boy on water buffalo, cockerel, and seated, semi-clad boy. The seated boys were made at Jingdezhen, the main center of ceramic production, in about 1740, and their presence in the cargo requires explanation. While a few items date well before the bulk of the cargo, the seated boys were present in such numbers that they were probably being transported as antiques for sale.

It was a utilitarian cargo with bowls and dishes predominating, but there were also large quantities of pouring vessels as well as a small number of decorative objects. The designs are varied and charming, and are of a quality not usually associated with provincial wares destined for the Southeast Asian markets. The rarity of some dishes and bowls derives partly from a decorative technique, where a variety of motifs were applied with the block-print technique instead of a

brush. Among the monochrome wares is a selection of Yixing red-bodied teapots, mostly with incised calligraphy. There are also white and crackled-celadon bowls and dishes, as well as groups of unusual olive-glazed carafes and covered bowls. Large storage jars in a variety of shapes abound, and a handful of large kettles were also recovered. Other more unusual types of mono-chrome wares include some pottery stoves and small globular opium containers.

The porcelain included white circular boxes, with molded flowering peony on the cover a typical motif, and with a leaf motif on the smaller, similar type boxes. Overall, there were relatively few white wares in the cargo, but there were three types of white wine cups: one shallow with an elegant flared side, one deeper and narrower, and the other is shallow but with a rounded side. There were also a large number of white rice-bowls with flared sides as well as white spoons, along with blue-and-white spoons and brown-glazed spoons. Boxes with covers decorated in underglaze-blue were included in two sizes: the larger ones have many subjects including carp, shrimp, aster, chrysanthemum, peony flower heads, and even love poems; the smaller boxes have simpler designs. Additionally, there was also a much smaller group of boxes in two sizes with straight instead of rounded sides painted with either landscapes or floral motifs, the smaller box fits snugly into the larger box. Another type of box, hexagonal with a linear floral motif and the only angular piece in the cargo, makes up the complement of boxes.

Apart from the white wine cups, there were several other varieties of cups, probably most numerous are cups in conical forms with fungus and peach motif. Similar forms are those decorated with two bands of vertical linear patterns, it is almost certain that this motif was applied not with the brush but by block-printing. As far as is known, this technique was never used at Jingdezhen. Among the remaining types of cups is an unusual blue and white wine cup with white dots

and dashes showing through a wide blue band. This so-called reverse technique requires much skill. Finally, mention should be made of a group of pale crackled celadon wine cups of shallow, rounded form.

Also found were bowls and dishes of various dimensions with the design of fungus and peach (sometimes a flower head). A large number of dishes and some bowls have the very traditional motif of flowering plants issuing from or beside rocks. The motifs on the dishes and small plates included the following: basket of unidentifiable flowers, reeds emerging from water plants, and a scene of a man in a terraced garden. The bowls had an extensive array of subject and form: large ones with a design in two rows of alternating stylized *shou* (longevity) characters and a floral device. Block-printing was used on smaller bowls with the same *shou* character. At least three other types of bowl use the same block-printing technique: bowls with chrysanthemum flower heads, bowls with a band of peony and magnolia, and large shallow bowls with two geometric bands around the unglazed center. These sometimes have a stamped maker's or owner's mark or just a commendation mark. A feature of many Fujian pieces in this cargo is that they are stamped in this way or marked calligraphically. Other blue-and-white bowls in the cargo have various floral motifs - more or less similar to the dishes already mentioned. However one exception is a group of bowls with a circle and dot motif. The final mention must go to the bowls depicting a figure standing by a fence.

Swatow type wares from the Pinghe kiln sites in the Zhangzhou District of Fujian Province are another area of production represented. There are a number of large blue-glazed dishes and some colored bowls with matching under dishes. These are virtually the only pieces in the cargo painted with over-glaze colors, namely yellow, green and iron red. One type offers a lotus bloom motif, petals on the exterior and the pod in the well of the interior. Another Swatow ware type displays a band of flowers alternating with trellis

above lotus petals. The most striking pieces in the cargo were the kettles with relief dragon motifs.

A few objects are dated earlier than the bulk of the cargo, and they are probably passenger's personal belongings: an eighteenth-century flambé-vase from Jingdezhen, a few Ming tripod celadon censers from Zhejiang province, a Jingdezhen blue-and-white censer dating to the late eighteenth century, and a white square vase of high-quality blanc de Chine, the only non-utilitarian white piece of cargo and probably of earlier date.

The auction of the Tek Sing cargo was held in Stuttgart, Germany from 17 to 25 November 2000 by Nagel Auctions with internet bidding in conjunction with *icollector.com*. The sale consisted of 16,100 lots comprising approximately 350,000 items and realized a total of \$23,000,000. It was one of the longest auction sales ever recorded. A documentary was also produced for broadcast and it sold for approximately \$750,000. Marine Cargo Recovery, Ltd. arranged the financing and marketing of the antiquities.

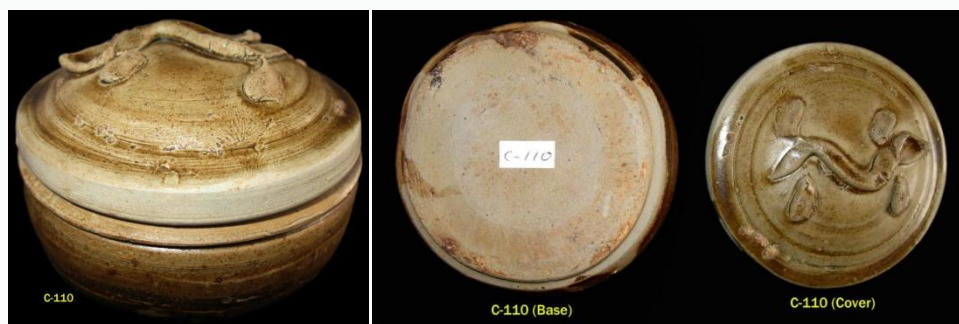
Tek Sing ceramics (39) included in the collection are as follows (C-044 to C-255):

C-044 – white-glazed cover boxes (2 - set) molded flowering peony and a leaf spray with tendrils, molded Chinese character base mark on box No. 2, D: 8.0 cm and 5.6 cm. (\$94)



C-045 – blue and white dish with a hanging basket containing a flowering plant, a bow at top of handle, D: 11.0 cm. (\$40)

- C-046** – blue and white peony plate, a band of trellis pattern encircles the flared rim, cavetto is plain, D: 21.5 cm. (\$110)
- C-047** – small bowls (2 - pair) a band of alternating underglaze blue circle and dot forms under the mouthrim, D: 10.9 cm. (\$17)
- C-048** – bowl with a landscape scene comprising a pavilion, river, mountains and trees in blackish underglaze blue, just under the mouthrim, an undeciphered Chinese inscription, D: 14.3 cm. (\$32)
- C-049** – blue and white spiral lotus plate with lotus petal panels alternately containing *lingzhi* fungus and fruiting peach sprays, D: 18.5 cm. (\$93)
- C-050** – blue and white spiral lotus dish with lotus petal panels alternately containing *lingzhi* fungus and fruiting peach sprays, D: 15.4 cm. (\$64)
- C-051** – white-glazed cover box molded with a leaf spray with ribboned streamers or tendrils, flat base unglazed, D: 5.7 cm. (\$30)
- C-055** – blue and white bamboo and peony bowl, D: 12.7 cm. (\$98)
- C-075** – small saucers (2 - pair) brown glaze, incised at center, D: 9.2 cm. (\$35)
- C-079** – small saucers (4 - set) brown glaze, incised at center, D: 9.1 to 9.4 cm. (\$25)
- C-080** – white glazed small bowls (2 - pair), unglazed mouth, D: 7.3 cm. (\$55)
- C-110** – brown glazed cover box, cover with a molded gecko, D: 9.3 cm. (\$53)



- C-111** – brown glazed cover boxes (2 - pair), domed cover applied with molded tab type handle, D: 7.2 and 7.5 cm. (\$17)
- C-112** – small saucer dishes (2), underglaze blue floral spray on one and the other with the Chinese character *fu*, D: 8.6 and 8.4 cm. (\$17)

C-113 – brown glazed cover, the domed top with a molded fish handle with precisely rendered scales, fins and tail, D: 14.7 cm. (\$25)



C-114 – brown glazed jarlets (2 - pair), with elongated body, gently sloping shoulders, high slightly flaring neck, D: 8.7 and 8.6 cm. (\$35)

C-115 – blue and white dish with a hanging basket containing a flowering plant, a bow at top of handle, D: 10.4 cm. (\$7)

C-120 – brown glazed saucers (2 - pair), with flattened foliated rim, molded with cross-hatching in triangular form; the center and cavetto molded with a chrysanthemum flower head surrounded by meander, D: 10.6 and 10.5 cm. (\$10)



C-121 – polychrome lotus petal and pod décor saucers (2 - pair) with unglazed mouthrim, a lotus pod surrounded by leaf tips with vertical hatched accents in the central medallion; in the cavetto triangular shaped leaf tips, vertical hatching below, D: 11.5 cm. (\$5)

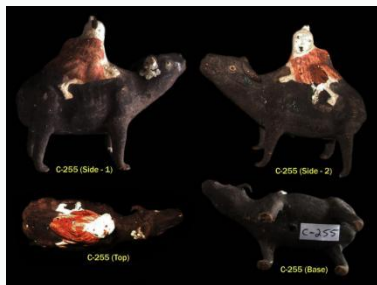
C-130 – green glazed saucers (2 - pair), with flattened foliated rim, molded with cross-hatching in triangular form; the center and cavetto molded with a chrysanthemum flower head surrounded by meander, D: 10.0 and 10.3 cm. (\$11)

C-238 – blue and white spiral lotus dishes and accompanying bowls (4 - 2 sets) each are decorated with two concentric bands of interlocking lotus petal panels around a central spiral, the petals alternately containing *lingzhi* fungus and fruiting peach sprays; each

with base mark of three Chinese characters within a double circle, or a double circle only, D: 13.3 cm. to 18.0 cm. (\$0-)



C-255 – boy on buffalo figurine with the tiny bovine covered in very dark blackish-brown glaze and standing four-square, head raised and cocked slightly to the left, L: 6.5 cm. and H: 5.3 cm. (\$75)



Total - \$948

Tek Sing type ceramics are also represented in the collection by the following:

C-031 – blue and white dishes (2 - No. 1 and No. 2 of 4) the center with reeds emerging from a rock form and flanked between bamboo and a flowering peony plant or between leaf sprays; the underside with three leaf sprays, base has a two character Chinese mark (within a double circle on dish No. 1), D: 15.4 cm and 14.8 cm.

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Karang Cina - shipwreck found off of the Bangka islands in the Strait of Karimata west of Kalimantan, Borneo; date of discovery and excavation is 2001. Reportedly approximately 31,000 to 42,000 Chinese ceramics were recovered including Fujian, Putian, Pucheng, Tongan, Nanan and Longquan wares dated to the early Yuan dynasty - 13th century. Attractive celadon plates and bowls (ranging in diameter from 22 centimeters to 13 centimeters) with the central medallion surrounded by a wide unglazed stacking ring and variously adorned with a molded lotus spray, *lingzhi* fungus, peony or other floral spray comprised a large proportion of the recovered ceramics. Also salvaged in significant numbers were two types of celadon

jarlets (ranging in diameter from 9 centimeters to 7 centimeters) some with molded floral decor on the globular body and two small vertical loop handles at the neck, and other jarlets with plain body and without loop handles. According to reports as recent as February 2008 some 42,000 Karang Cina shipwreck ceramics are in storage in a warehouse in Jakarta - no further information available.

Reportedly also, according to an expert from the Maritime Museum in Quanzhou, the celadon jarlets in the series referenced below (Y-088) are most probably products of the Pucheng kilns, North Fujian province. Since the output of the Longquan kilns alone could no longer meet the increased needs for celadon, new kilns were established to produce celadon imitating the Longquan wares. These new kilns included the Pucheng kilns.

Karang Cina ceramics (21) included in the collection are as follows (Y-087 to Y-146):

Y-087 – large celadon plate covered with light olive green glaze, and in the center a small lightly molded floral spray, central medallion is surrounded by a wide unglazed stacking ring; on the underside an incised double line border under the mouthrim, the vitreous glaze ends unevenly well above the foot; heavily potted foot is slightly splayed and outward sloping on the interior, the footrim wide and beveled; unglazed base convex and nipped, the exposed biscuit compact and light beige colored, D: 22.2 cm. (\$62)

Y-088 – celadon jarlet with globular body and neck with two small vertical loop handles, mouthrim is flattened with rounded edge; around the shoulders and upper body a molded four blossom lotus scroll, a band of vertical fluting encircles the lower body; narrow concave base without footrim is unglazed, exposed biscuit is compact and light beige colored, D: 9.1 cm and H: 8.0 cm. (\$58)



Y-089 – celadon jarlet covered with a light sea-green glaze with flattened globular body and constricted neck with two vertical loop handles, mouthrim is flattened; around the shoulders and upper body a molded two blossom lotus scroll, a band of molded overlapping upright leaf tips encircles the lower body, D: 7.0 cm. and H: 4.7 cm. (\$32)

Y-090 – celadon jarlet covered with sea-green glaze with globular *kuan* shaped body, constricted neck, and flattened mouthrim with rounded edge; around the shoulders and upper body a very lightly molded floral scroll, two lightly molded ridges encircle the lower body, D: 7.1 cm and H: 5.6 cm. (\$30)

Y-091 – celadon plate with very light olive green glaze, in the center a molded lotus spray surrounded by a wide unglazed stacking ring encircled by a carved single line border; steep cavetto with carved oblique gouges; on the underside closely spaced carved ridges extend from just below the mouthrim to the foot, D: 13.0 cm. (\$10)



Y-092 – celadon bowl with light turquoise crackled glaze, in the center a molded *lingzhi* (fungus of immortality) spray; the central medallion surrounded by a wide unglazed stacking ring, steep sides are plain and the mouthrim upright, D: 16.5 cm. (\$10)



Y-093 – celadon plates (2 - set) with opaque light turquoise green glaze on plate No. 1 and on No. 2 very light olive colored cracked vitreous glaze; in the center of No. 1 a molded peony spray and on No. 2 a lotus spray; on both the central medallion surrounded by a wide unglazed stacking ring, steep cavetto with carved vertical lobes; closely spaced carved gouges radiate down the underside, D: 17.9 cm. and 13.1 cm. (\$26)



Y-094 – small celadon dish with olive colored vitreous glaze, slightly domed center, and unglazed upright mouthrim, D: 9.3 cm. (\$0-)

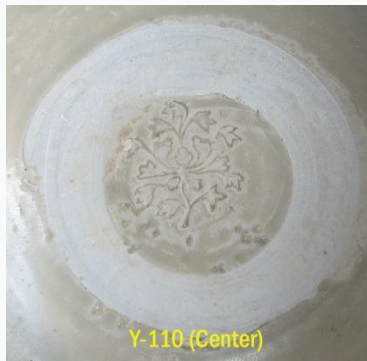
Y-107 – celadon plate with light olive green glaze, in the center a molded peony spray surrounded by a wide unglazed stacking ring; steep cavetto with carved vertical gouges; on the underside closely spaced carved gouges radiate from just below the mouthrim to the foot, D: 18.0 cm. (\$16)



Y-108 – celadon jarlet with flattened globular body and neck with two small vertical loop handles, mouthrim is flattened with rounded edge; around the shoulders and upper body a molded two blossom lotus scroll, a band of molded leaf tips encircles the lower body; narrow concave base without footrim is unglazed, biscuit compact and cream colored, D: 6.8 cm and H: 4.9 cm. (\$6)

Y-109 – small shallow bowls (2 - pair) with very light sea-green glaze, low sides and upright mouthrim; interior center and portions of well unglazed; wide footrim, unglazed base, D: 10.1 cm and 9.5 cm. (\$14)

Y-110 – celadon bowl with light sea-green glaze, in the center a molded peony spray; the central medallion surrounded by a wide unglazed stacking ring, steep sides are plain and the mouthrim flared; unglazed base convex, body light beige D: 17.4 cm. (\$15)



Y-111 – small shallow bowl with light turquoise blue glaze, low sides and upright mouthrim; interior center and portions of well only partially glazed; wide footrim and unglazed base, D: 8.6 cm. (\$6)

Y-125 – celadon bowl, light turquoise blue crackled glaze, in the center a molded *lingzhi* (fungus of immortality) spray; the central medallion surrounded by a wide unglazed stacking ring, steep sides are plain and the mouthrim upright, D: 17.1 cm. (\$17)

Y-126 – celadon jarlets (2 - pair) with sea-green glaze with globular *kuan* shaped body, constricted neck, and flattened mouthrim with rounded edge; two lightly molded ridges encircle the lower body, D: 7.5 cm and 7.6 cm. (\$28)

Y-127 – celadon plate with light olive colored glaze, in the center a molded lotus spray surrounded by a wide unglazed stacking ring; steep cavetto with carved vertical gouges; on the underside carved gouges from below mouthrim to the foot, D: 12.8 cm. (\$22)



Y-145 – small celadon plate with light olive colored glaze, plain center surrounded by a wide unglazed stacking ring; steep cavetto with carved vertical gouges; on the underside carved gouges from below the mouthrim to the foot, D: 12.3 cm. (\$9)

Y-146 – celadon jarlet with light sea green glaze, globular body, and constricted neck with two small loop handles; mouthrim is flattened with rounded edge and medium sized aperture. A distinctive molded décor consisting of five decorative bands encircles the jarlet from high on the shoulder extending to the base in the following order: an undulating ridge, vertical “saw tooth” like elements, dissolved classic scroll, an undulating ridge, and closely spaced vertical fluting, D: 9.1 cm and H: 7.5 cm. (\$0-)

Total - \$364



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Edwards McKinnon, Edmund, 2001. "Ancient Shipwrecks in Indonesian Waters," Lecture to The Oriental Ceramic Society of Indonesia.

Field Notes: Jakarta - April, September, and December 2009.

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



Jepera - shipwreck was reportedly discovered in 1997 about 34 kilometers off the north coast of central Java north-east of the city of Semarang near the town of Jepera. A total of approximately 15,000 to 20,000 Chinese ceramics were recovered dateable to the early Southern Song dynasty (1127 to 1279) - 12th century. There was no sanctioned and controlled excavation of the shipwreck. Wares recovered included monochrome Fujian ceramics consisting of white

yingqing type wares, olive green wares, and brown glazed wares - all in a variety of dishes, plates, bowls, and bottles. Fujian kilns represented include Dehua, Tongan, Nanan, and Pucheng. Also recovered were fluidly incised Longquan celadons such as the plate referenced below at S-061. Recoveries included as well unusual bowls decorated in a “wax resist” method, where wax applied prior to glazing creates a distinctive biscuit design reserved on the glaze. Reportedly a very limited number (totaling only a few hundred pieces) of these “wax resist” bowls including the example referenced below (S-063) were recovered from the Jepara shipwreck. A very high proportion of the large deep dishes with bluish tinged yingqing type glaze (example referenced below S-064) included a Chinese character black ink inscription on the base.

There are also reports that this wrecksite has been known by fishermen as *Karang Semangkok* (Reef of Bowls) since the 1930's with some ceramics salvaged beginning at that early date.

Jepara shipwreck ceramics (14) included in the collection are as follows (S-058 to S-095):

S-058 – celadon bowl, the sides carved and incised on the interior with leaf scrolls filled with combed accents, on exterior incised lines, black ink Chinese character inscribed on base, D: 17.2 cm. (\$16)

S-061 – Longquan celadon dish fluidly carved with two large lotus sprays sweeping across the cavetto and center; uniformly applied glaze ends unevenly on the square-cut vertical foot, narrow base is unglazed with compact dark cream colored body, D:18.6 cm (\$44).

S-062 – celadon bowl with dark olive green glaze and incised on the interior with three large scroll motifs, on the exterior incised lines radiate from just below the mouthrim; glaze ends evenly well above the splayed foot, narrow convex base is nipped and unglazed with very light beige colored compact body, D: 17.5 cm. (\$15)

S-063 – celadon bowl incised on the interior with 3 dissolved floral sprays accented with numerous small unglazed areas produced by the “wax resist” method; on the exterior incised lines similarly heavily

accented; glaze ends above the square-cut vertical foot, base is unglazed with light gray compact body, D: 16.2 cm. (\$19)

S-064 – white glazed dish with everted rim with five foliations, incised border at the center; the slightly bluish tinged glaze ends unevenly just above the foot, edge of the glaze line is tinged light apricot in some areas; foot beveled on the upright exterior, and slants outward on the interior, base flat with compact, extremely fine grained cream colored biscuit, D: 20.8 cm. (\$58)

S-065 – large deep dish with bluish tinged glaze, in the center an incised circle and 6 oval shaped firing spur marks, the mouthrim flattened; the glaze ends unevenly just above the foot, which is slightly splayed and strongly outward sloping on the interior, the footrim is very wide and cut at a severe downward slant; base is convex with compact cream colored body and a 3 Chinese character black ink inscription, D: 26.8 cm. (\$72)

S-066 – white glazed covered boxes (2 - set) very lightly potted and of compressed circular form with the sides of the cover and lower section ribbed, top of the domed cover molded with a raised ridge at the perimeter; base of box No. 1 has a three character Chinese inscription in black ink, on box No. 2 the base is lightly molded with a counter clock-wise swirl, D: 8.6 cm and 8.7 cm. (\$21)

S-078 – bowls (2 - pair) with light sea green grayish-tinged celadon glaze incised with four cursively rendered floral spray panels; small notches on the mouthrim, glaze ends evenly at or just above the vertical foot; the unglazed base roughly finished with coarse textured light gray colored body; marine encrustations adhere to the exterior of bowl No. 2, D: 17.3 cm. and 16.3 cm. (\$21)

S-079 – celadon deep dish and bowl (2 - set) with light green glaze, fluidly carved with four leaf sprays around the cavetto; a five petaled floral rosette with serrated leaves in the center; square-cut vertical foot; the narrow unglazed base roughly finished with compact body, D: 17.1 cm. and 16.9 cm. (\$51)

S-083 – small celadon *kuan* shaped jarlet with closely spaced, sharply articulated ribbing extending from immediately below the neck to the upright foot; dark green glaze eroded, H: 6.8 cm. (\$10)

S-095 – celadon vase with long neck and flared mouthrim with upturned edge accented with five foliated notches. Very light mint green glaze; ten registers of crisply molded décor extending from the lower portion of the neck to the foot, H: 29.5 cm.

Total - \$327

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Field Notes: Jakarta - April, September, and December 2009.

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Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter, Volume III Number 5, September - October 2006, "First evidence for a 12th C. (pre-Ming) Chinese ship in S. E. Asia," page 4.

Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter, Volume III Number 7, December 2006, "Chinese stone anchors," page 2.



Mandalika (Mandalique, Mandaleica) - Chinese junk discovered in 2008 or earlier near Mandalika (the site of an ancient Portuguese Fort) just off the tip of Java's northern peninsula on the north coast of central Java, north-east of the city of Semarang and beyond the town of Jepara, Indonesia. Recovered Chinese ceramics included light olive or brownish glazed small celadon bowls, similar small bowls with white and bluish colored glaze, and ewers. Also salvaged were *yingqing* brush washers and cover boxes - all recovered items dated to the Northern Song dynasty (960 to 1127) - 11th to 12th century. Refer to S-073 below for the lower section of one of the *yingqing* cover boxes with a lengthy 20 Chinese character molded inscription on the base.

Two small celadon bowls from the shipwreck (referenced below at S-059) are described as follows: with five raised ribs of slip extending up the gently curved sides to foliations notched in the everted mouthrim. The plain central medallion is encircled by an incised line border. The light olive hued lustrous glaze extends to the footrim, except for one area on bowl No. 1 where it ends just above the foot.

Square-cut vertical foot slants outward on the interior. Narrow base is convex and unglazed with compact, light gray colored biscuit. On bowl No. 2 there are some firing adhesions attached to one edge of the base. These delicately potted small bowls with very finely levigated body are representative of very early Jingdezhen production.

This shipwreck is believed to be the second oldest evidence of a Chinese junk from the Northern Song dynasty found in the waters of Southeast Asia. The stone ballast and other findings associated with the shipwreck indicated it most probably departed from Quanzhou in the early Northern Song period.



Mandalika shipwreck ceramics (6) included in the collection are as follows (S-059 to S-082):

S-059 – celadon glazed small bowls (2 - pair) with five raised ribs of slip extending up the gently curved sides to foliations notched in the everted mouthrim, light olive hued lustrous glaze, D: 12.0 cm. (\$70)

S-072 – globular *yingqing* brush washer covered with light turquoise blue glaze on the bulbous sides and flattened top, D: 11.0 cm. (\$40)

S-073 – lower section of a *yingqing* cover box with the rounded sides ribbed; concave base contains a lengthy molded inscription consisting of four columns of Chinese characters, with five characters in each column, D: 11.4 cm. (\$20)

S-081 – lower section of a large *yingqing* cover box with the rounded sides ribbed and angling in toward the base, which is dramatically concave and unglazed; heavy accumulation of marine growth on the interior and exterior D: 14.0 cm. (\$6)

S-082 – cover of a large *yingqing* cover box with a molded peony spray on the domed top and the rounded sides ribbed; the body compact, sugary textured, and light cream colored, D: 13.7 cm. (\$20)

Total - \$156

References

Atmadjuana, Willy - April and September 2009. Personal discussions in Jakarta and personal correspondence.

Field Notes: Jakarta - April and September 2009.



Pontianak Wrecksite (West Kalimantan, Borneo) - only a limited amount of information is available about this wrecksite. It was discovered in 2008 or earlier just off the coast of the city of Pontianak, West Kalimantan, Borneo. Actual shipwreck was not found, but recovered material consisted of Chinese ceramics including large celadon bowls and plates, small celadon or brown glazed Guangdong jarlets, and larger jars in broken condition. All are dated to the 11th to 12th century of the Northern Song dynasty (960 to 1127).

Pontianak Wreck Site ceramics (1) included in the collection are as follows:

S-060 – small vase with ovoid body, tubular neck, flared mouthrim, very narrow mouth, and low foot. Lower portion of the neck is encircled by four carved ridges. The neck expands slightly to the flared mouthrim with rounded, down turned edge. The foot slants inward on the exterior and outward on the interior. Narrow base is

flat, very slightly recessed and unglazed. Biscuit is medium-coarse textured and light cream colored. The glaze originally covering the vase is now eroded and prominent wreathing marks are visible on the entire body. H: 8.9 cm. (\$35)

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Atmadjuana, Willy - April 2009. Personal discussions in Jakarta and personal correspondence.

Field Notes: Jakarta - April 2009.



Belanakan No. 2 shipwreck (Untung Jawa, Wanli Cargo Project) - discovered in approximately April 2009 at a location initially reported to be about 10 kilometers north of Untung Jawa Island at the northern most part of Pulau Seribu (Thousand Islands) at a depth of 50 to 55 meters. Pulau Seribu is a string of 105 islands stretching 45 kilometers north into the Java Sea, with the closest lying in Jakarta Bay only a few kilometers off mainland Jakarta. However, subsequent reports have now confirmed the actual location of the shipwreck to be north of the Belanakan No. 1 wreck off of Subang, West Java, Indonesia at a depth of approximately 50 to 60 meters. The dissembling of facts concerning the actual location of wrecksites is not uncommon. Surrounded with mystery and intrigue, these secrets are very closely guarded by the fishermen and other informed parties.

The approximately 4,000 ceramics initially recovered were Ming blue and white wares of both Jingdezhen and Swatow (Zhangzhou) origin dating to the late 16th century of the Wanli period (1572 – 1620). Jingdezhen material consisted of bowls in small and medium sizes ranging in diameter from 11 centimeters to 19 centimeters. The motifs of the bowls included flower head, trigram, deer, vase with flowers, lotus scroll, chrysanthemum scroll, pendant bunches of grapes (see M-394 below), a scholar or dignitary seated under spreading branches (see M-395, No. 2 below), and scrolling flowers and leaves in white reserved on a blue ground. The base of many of the larger bowls contains an underglaze blue four character Chinese inscription, *Da Ming Nian Zhi* (大明年制 - made in the great Ming Dynasty), in a double circle (see M-394 and M-395 below)

Swatow blue and white material included very attractive *kuan* shaped jars with dragon motif and four vertical loop handles terminating in molded rosettes, approximately 36 centimeters in height. Large plates with floral or fish motif, carefully executed fluting on the underside, approximately 38 centimeters in diameter were also recovered. Salvaged also were blue and white bowls decorated on the exterior sides with a four blossom peony scroll; on the interior the central medallion with a sparsely detailed leaf spray, the well plain; and covered with waxy textured bluish tinged glaze, approximately 18 centimeters in diameter. (see M-396 below).

Reportedly nearly all of the initially recovered ceramics were hastily taken to Europe by undisclosed parties. However, some were also sold at auction in Jakarta at Denindo Auction House on 13 June 2009 in the *Furniture & Ceramic* sale. The “Untung Jawa” material was confined to one lot, lot 200, which was described as “An assortment of 27 pieces Ming Blue and White Bowl Various Decorations and Condition, Chinese 16th Century, Height: 6 cm, Diameter: 12 cm.” The estimated price was Rupiah 13,000,000 to Rupiah 16,000,000 and the lot sold at Rupiah 15,210,000

(US\$1,512) (including the 17 percent buyer's premium). There was also one lot of "Untung Jawa" large size blue and white bowls (same series as M-394 below) in the Denindo Auction House sale of 23 August 2009, *A Celebration of Peranakan Tionghoa Household*. The bowls were catalogued as lot 24 and described as "A group of 13 pieces late Ming Blue and White Bowls, 3 pieces hairline, 16th Early-17th Century, Height: 8.5 cm, Diameter: 18 cm, RP 23,000,000 - RP 27,000,000." This lot did not sell. Also included in this 23 August 2009 sale were "Untung Jawa" medium size blue and white bowls, lot 76 "A Group of 13 pieces late Ming Blue and White Bowls, 16th - Early 17th Century (3 pcs crack), Height: 6 cm, Diameter: 12 cm, RP 11,000,000 - RP 15,000,000," which sold at Rupiah 11,700,000 (US\$1,168) (including the 17 percent buyer's premium). Additionally, very limited quantities of the Belanakan No. 2 (Untung Jawa) material were available in the antique shops in Jakarta. A very small amount may have also found its way to an extremely restricted number of Singapore dealers.

Wanli Cargo Project - June 2011 Update

The Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and Culture, and the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) officially awarded the license to salvage the Wanli Cargo (Belanakan No. 2, Untung Jawa) shipwreck to a national organization, PT Comexindo Usaha Mandiri in mid 2009. Earlier it had been reported in Jakarta that the location of the wrecksite was "sold" by fishermen to a local investor who in turn resold it to Comexindo. Comexindo then contracted with RM Discovery Inc. (RMD), a leading Indonesian shipwreck location and salvage company, to perform recovery operations and assist in the financing of the project. In mid 2009, RMD began an eighteen month period of intensive preparation, test excavations and initial recovery work. During 2010 RM Discovery Inc. was able to recover over 37,500 artifacts with reportedly up to 40 percent remaining in "good" condition, and which consisted mainly of Chinese blue and white porcelain dated to approximately 1580 of the Wanli period (1572 - 1620) of the Ming Dynasty.

RMD then decided to partner with Arqueonautas Worldwide – Arqueologia Subaquática, SA (AWW) to complete the salvage of the valuable shipwreck and invited AWW aboard in January 2011. In February 2011 AWW announced that it had entered into a partnership with RM Discovery Inc. (RMD), to “recover the largest Ming porcelain cargo shipwreck ever found. The Chinese shipwreck from the Wanli Dynasty, (was) dated around 1580 AD and was located approximately 150 kilometers off the Indonesian coast.”

Under the leadership of Arqueonautas Worldwide – Arqueologia Subaquática Chief Operating Officer Alex Mirabal, reconnaissance operations started on 22 May 2011. On board the vessels DSV *Discovery* and *Kingfisher* a team of marine archeologists, divers, technicians and crew members left Marina Batavia in Jakarta for the mission. The Wanli Cargo shipwreck lies at a depth of approximately 50 to 60 meters and divers and archeologists had to deal with the challenging conditions of strong currents and rapidly changing visibility at the site. The measurements of the site area, the stratigraphy study, underwater photography and video footage, and the placement of a sampling frame for artefact collection for evaluation, documentation and analysis on board, were some of the activities that were accomplished. On board the survey vessel DSV *Discovery*, captured data and imaging from the Wanli Cargo shipwreck site was processed in the computers. Artifacts collected from the different sections of the sampling frame were documented and technical photography of the different typologies, stamps and motifs of the ceramics was performed. After analysis and database input, the artefact samples were taken back and relocated in the wrecksite. The reconnaissance operations allowed for an update in the evaluation of the shipwreck cargo contents and a more precise analysis of the type, quantity and state of the artifacts in situ.

The reconnaissance operations at the Wanli Cargo shipwreck were conceived to evaluate the archaeological relevance and economic

viability of the recovery operations to be executed by the joint team of Arqueonautas Worldwide and RM Discovery. With the new data obtained from the wreck and its cargo and better understanding of the conditions facing future salvage operations, a more detailed picture emerged, allowing for better planning and more cost effective operation. Using the latest and most up-to-date technological solutions, the reconnaissance team collected an impressive amount of new information regarding the underwater and natural conditions of the site, precise location of the cargo, an accurate estimate of artefact quantities, and the different typologies, stamps and motifs of the ceramics. Examination of the Operations Logbook indicates that a total of 1,607 ceramic artifacts (predominantly blue and white porcelain) were recovered over the course of 8 days of dives at the wrecksite. This consisted of the following: intact ceramics - 576 (36%), chipped ceramics - 127 (8%), broken ceramics - 904 (56%), and total ceramics - 1,607 (100%). Additional ceramics also recovered included one "lion lid," one small jar, and 39 blue and white artifacts of different "typologies."

After 14 days of thorough reconnaissance (May 22 to June 6, 2011) the Arqueonautas team of marine archaeologists and divers was able to confirm that rescue recovery operations must promptly take place on the Wanli Cargo shipwreck. The porcelain dated to approximately 1580 of the Wanli period (1572 – 1620) represents the largest Ming cargo ever found to date, totaling approximately 700,000 ceramics. To finance the recovery project a private placement is planned to commence promptly. "The intrinsic value of the 'Wanli' shipwreck confirmed by the Arqueonautas team will allow us to interest potential investors so that by late summer (2011) the extensive salvage operations can begin. For us it is crucial to carry out this operation in a scientifically sound manner whilst being economically viable, which is guaranteed by AWW's expertise," stated Oliver Herrmann, director of RM Discovery Inc.

The Wanli Cargo project is only possible due to the cooperation of the Indonesian governmental and regional institutions and authorities. All archeological work and recovery operations are to be executed under the strict directives of the license agreements issued by the relevant authorities in Indonesia. In accordance with those agreements, representatives from the different governmental and regional authorities are to be present at all times during work performed at the wrecksite. These Indonesian entities include the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) Republic of Indonesia, Ministry of Culture and Tourism Republic of Indonesia, the Navy, the National Police, and the Defense Ministry. Efforts were made to secure investors for further operations at the wrecksite but, unfortunately, the current status of the project has not been made available and is not known.

Belanakan No. 2 (Untung Jawa, Wanli Cargo Project) shipwreck ceramics (5) included in the collection are as follows (M-394 to M-396):

M-394 – blue and white bowls (2 - pair) decorated with a chrysanthemum scroll with small blossoms joined by a network of branches, stems, and leaves; on the interior pendant bunches of grapes with circular outlined leaves on the sides; in the center a large floral spray; base contains an underglaze blue four character Chinese inscription, *Da Ming Nian Zhi* (大明年制 - made in the great Ming Dynasty), in a double circle, D: 18.6 cm and 18.0 cm. (\$70)

M-395 – blue and white bowls (2 - pair) decorated with a chrysanthemum scroll with small blossoms joined by a complex network of branches, stems, and leaves; on the interior under the mouthrim a band of trellis/diamond diaper; in the center of bowl No. 1 a large floral spray, in No. 2 a scholar or dignitary seated under spreading branches; the well is plain; base 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, D: 18.6 cm and 18.0 cm. (\$50)

M-396 – Swatow blue and white bowl decorated on the exterior sides with a four blossom peony scroll; on the interior the central medallion contains a sparsely detailed leaf spray and well is plain; covered with waxy textured bluish tinged glaze, D: 18.1 cm. (\$20)

Total - \$140

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Field Notes: Jakarta - September 2009 and December 2010.

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The Straits Times, Singapore, 17 June 2011, “Biggest porcelain haul found in Indonesia.”

www.wanlicargo.com

www.subseaworldnews.com/2011/06/15/ - AWW and RMD confirm-recovery of biggest shipwreck cargo of Ming porcelain (Indonesia).

www.underwatertimes.com - Shipwreck Salvage Company Confirms Ming Dynasty Porcelain Find off Indonesia Coast worth Millions, 17 June 2011.



Maspere wrecksite - was reportedly discovered by local fishermen in approximately 1999 in the straits between Sumatra and Bangka Island. Ceramics recovered were mid Transitional Period (second half of 17th century) Chinese blue and white bowls, dishes, plates and vases. Bowls constituted the great majority of the findings. The bowls included examples painted in a vibrant tone of underglaze blue, the steep sides with four roundels each containing a horse with rider alternating with leaf sprays. Above the foot a narrow band of overlapping semicircular wave-like elements with a single line border above. The everted mouthrim encircled by a double line border, repeated around the foot. The interior decorated with a band of blue wash interrupted by dashes reserved in white under the mouthrim. The central medallion containing another “horse and rider” roundel encircled by a double line border; cavetto is plain. Tall foot, vertical on the exterior and slightly outward sloping on the interior. The glazed convex base deep-set and containing an underglaze blue seal

mark within a double circle. The unglazed edge of the footrim with adherent kiln grit and the exposed biscuit compact and dark cream colored. Stoutly potted and covered with a bluish tinged glaze. Diameter of approximately 14.5 centimeters (see C-122 below).

Also included in the recovered ceramics were blue and white bowls with a chrysanthemum scroll on the exterior joined by arabesque like spiky leaves and stems. On the interior, under the everted mouthrim, a band of dissolved leaf tips enclosed within double line borders, and a large chrysanthemum blossom in the central medallion. An underglaze blue seal mark within a double circle on the base. Diameter of approximately 14.5 centimeters. Very similar bowls were also recovered from a wrecksite in Malaysia at which only bowls were found. Refer to C-086 for an example of these similar bowls, contemporaneously dated, from the Transitional Wrecksite in Malaysia (acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator - Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia). Also recovered from this Malaysia wrecksite were blue and white bowls with a roundel motif comparable to C-122 from Maspare.

Maspare wrecksite - April 2011 Update

The professional archeological excavators Arqueonautas Worldwide (AWW) - Arqueologia Subaquática, S.A. under the direction of Alejandro Mirabal (Archaeologist/ OPS Director/ Diver) conducted a partial survey of the wrecksite in January 2007 with a more detailed survey completed in July 2010. This wrecksite is located at a depth of between 13 meters and 15 meters in the Bangka Strait at coordinates 03° 05' 370" S, 106° 08' 370" E and assigned site code BTS-001. Recovered artifacts consisted of very late Ming dynasty porcelain provisionally dated to approximately 1620 to 1650 by Arqueonautas Worldwide. The Chinese blue and white porcelain recovered consisted of bowls (large, medium and small), shallow bowls, beveled bowls, large plates, and a bottle shaped vessel. These recoveries included bowls with four roundels each containing a horse with rider and bowls with a chrysanthemum scroll on the exterior

such as the bowls further described above. Bowls with roundels containing a horse are also referenced below at C-122 and C-143. Also recovered were blue and white saucer dishes with high steep sides and with three cranes in the central medallion on a ground of floating cloud elements (such as those referenced below at C-142). Total recoveries amounted to 461 items of which 46, or ten percent, were intact specimens. Due to the condition of the artifacts as a result of earlier salvage attempts, no further survey or excavation of the wrecksite is planned by Arqueonautas Worldwide.

Maspere wrecksite ceramics (6) included in the collection are as follows (C-122 to C-144):

C-122 – blue and white bowl, the steep sides with four roundels containing a horse with rider alternating with leaf sprays, above the foot a narrow band of overlapping semicircular wave-like elements; the interior decorated with a band of blue wash interrupted by dashes reserved in white under the mouthrim; central medallion contains another “horse and rider” roundel, cavetto is plain; underglaze blue seal mark D: 14.6 cm. (\$15)

C-140 – large blue and white bowl with five cranes in flight, underglaze blue *lingzhi* mark within a double circle, D: 17.2 cm. (\$80)

C-142 – blue and white saucer dishes (2 - pair) with high steep sides and painted in a dark shade of underglaze blue with three cranes in flight in the central medallion on a ground of small floating cloud elements with a floral spray at the center and a lotus plant at the feet of each crane, D: 13.3 cm. (\$60)

C-143 – blue and white bowl, the steep sides with four roundels containing a horse with rider alternating with leaf sprays, above the foot wave-like elements; central medallion contains another “horse and rider” roundel, cavetto is plain; underglaze blue double circle base mark D: 14.7 cm. (\$30)

C-144 – blue and white bowl with four roundels with boys, central medallion contains another boys roundel; underglaze blue seal mark, D: 14.8 cm. (\$30)

Total - \$215

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



Ternate - Tidore shipwreck - this wrecksite is located south of Tidore Island off the coast of Tongowai village, approximately 100 meters to 150 meters from the nearest land. The depth of the wreck is about 50 meters to 70 meters. Ternate and Tidore are situated just off the west coast of the larger island of Halmahera in the North Moluccas (Maluku) province, east-central Indonesia. Ternate Island lies about

2 kilometers northwest of Tidore Island. Tidore at 116 square kilometers is somewhat larger than Ternate's 76 square kilometers. These small isolated islands, once the world's single major producer of cloves, have been described by some as "the end of the world."

The shipwreck was originally salvaged in 1999 by a Japanese team along with an Indonesian company. Recovered material reportedly included Chinese porcelains along with one Portuguese bronze cannon. The cannon remained in Indonesia in storage in a government regional location. However, almost all the ceramics went directly to Japan with a very small quantity remaining in Jakarta. On the basis of the design and emblems on the large bronze cannon of Portuguese manufacture an approximate dating of early 17th century (approximately 1610 to 1620) is supported for this shipwreck. This dating is further corroborated by the following: (1) the Portuguese were in Ternate from 1522 until 1575, and also (along with the Spanish) in Ternate and parts of Tidore from 1606 until 1663; and (2) several of the large and medium sized Swatow dishes recovered from the Ternate - Tidore shipwreck are identical to those from Binh Thuan Wreck, which was found in Vietnam and is dated to the late 16th century to early 17th century.

From 29 January until 13 February 2002 a government sanctioned survey was conducted of the Ternate - Tidore shipwreck with Dali Colls the team leader and Michael Hatcher the team supervisor. Material recovered during the survey included Swatow blue and white dishes (large and medium sized), bowls, and a bottle vase as well as monochrome white fragments of a jar. Also recovered were a limited number of Kraak ware type porcelains. Additionally, monochrome white bowls and brown glazed storage jars of Guangdong or Fujian origin were also recovered.

The Swatow material salvaged included dishes with phoenix (or deer) in the central medallion, oval cartouches in the cavetto, and key fret or diaper at the rim. Diameter of these dishes is approximately 25

centimeters. Also recovered were Swatow blue and white plates decorated in the center with two deer in a landscape scene, on the wide foliated rim two opposing pairs of jagged edge leaves separated by birds and flowers; and covered with waxy textured light bluish tinged glaze. Diameter of these plates is approximately 20 centimeters (see M-393 below). Recovered as well were medium sized blue and white shallow bowls adorned with a landscape scene. Also included among the Swatow wares was a most interesting large blue and white plate. This plate featured a central decoration of a harbor scene, along with 4 medallions containing Arabic script alternating with 4 floral spray medallions in the cavetto, and 8 more smaller floral spray panels on the flattened mouthrim.

Ternate - Tidore shipwreck ceramics (3) included in the collection are as follows (M-393 and M-405):

M-393 – Swatow blue and white plate decorated in the center with two deer in a landscape scene with branches overhead, on the wide and flared foliated rim two opposing pairs of jagged edge leaves separated by birds in flight and flower heads; the waxy textured light bluish tinged glaze covers the foot, there are light areas of marine encrustation on the underside, D: 20.8 cm. (\$28)

M-405 – Swatow blue and white shallow bowls (2 - pair) with gently 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, D: 11.9 cm. and 11.8 cm. (\$30)

Total - \$58

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Atmadjuana, Willy - September 2009. Personal discussions in Jakarta and personal correspondence.

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Flecker, Michael, 2004. *The Binh Thuan Shipwreck - Archeological Report*. Singapore: Maritime Explorations.

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



Tuban, East Java Shipwreck - Tuban is located on the north coast of Java approximately 600 kilometers east of Jakarta and about 90 kilometers west of Surabaya. It was one of Indonesia's principal seaports during the Majapahit Empire (1293 to 1527). This shipwreck was reportedly found off of the port of Tuban in 1981, and the cargo included mercury bottles dated to the 14th century of the Yuan period. There are various published references to mercury bottles having been found on a shipwreck at Tuban, East Java, Indonesia; however, further specific details are lacking. Mercury bottles were traditionally used in a ship's cargo to carry mercury or quicksilver, which was imported for use in refining gold and was also used as medicine. These mercury vessels are variously referred to as bottles, jars, and flasks; with the former term having been selected for use in this paper. An alternative use for these bottles as wine containers has also been speculated, but solid evidence is lacking. As a practical matter, given the very narrow mouth and unwieldy inverted cone shape construction, such use seems rather unlikely. A very similar mercury bottle, also from the Tuban, East Java shipwreck is in the collection of the Museum Nasional (Museum Pusat) of Indonesia in Jakarta (No. Inv. 5053).

Tuban, East Java shipwreck ceramics (2) included in the collection are the following:

Y-112 – Mercury bottles (2 - set) unglazed stoneware in inverted cone shape tapering sharply from the broad shoulders to the narrow base. Mouth is quite narrow and encircled by a slightly protruding rim with flattened edge. Prominent horizontal wreathing marks extend down the sides to the base without footrim, which is slightly concave. The coarse textured body is gray colored and sprinkled with small black inclusions (large areas of the body tinged light russet on bottle No. 1). A small amount of marine encrustations adheres to the sides and base of both bottles, H: 20.1 cm and 16.1 cm. (**\$19**)

References

Fauzi, Mr. - December 2009. Personal discussions in Jakarta.

Field Notes: Jakarta - December 2009.

McKinnon, E. Edwards. 1977. "Oriental Ceramics Excavated in North Sumatra." *Transactions of the Oriental Ceramic Society* 41: 58–119.

Museum Nasional (Museum Pusat) of Indonesia in Jakarta (No. Inv. 5053) - a very similar mercury bottle, also from the Tuban, East Java shipwreck.

Neo Hui Min, 2002. *Singapore Straits Times*, "14th-century jars hold clue to S'pore's past," dated 21 May 2002.

Quanzhouwan Songdai haichuan fajue baogao bianxiezu, 1975, 1–18, no.10, pl. 16 - Bottles of this type were unearthed on the Quanzhou shipwreck in Quanzhou bay, in Fujian province, Southern China, in 1974. This shipwreck is dated to late 13th century, late Southern Song to early Yuan period.

Ridho, Abu, and M. Wayono, 1983. "The Ceramics Found in Tuban, East Java." *Bōeki Tōji Kenkyū* [Trade Ceramics Studies] 3: 77–87 pl. 1 - Bottles of this type dated to the Yuan and the Ming periods were found in Tuban, East Java, one of the Majapahit harbors in the 14th–15th centuries.

The Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, ed. 1985. *A Ceramic Legacy of Asia's Maritime Trade: Song Dynasty Guangdong Wares and Other 11th to 19th Century Trade Ceramics Found on Tioman Island*. Malaysia: The Southeast Asian Ceramic Society.

SPAFA Technical Workshop on Ceramics (T-W4):Final Report 1985, 69, 79, fig. 9 - This bottle type was also found in large quantities in front of the Whisky Distillery site on the Mae Kong River, Thailand. They were identified as "probably from Quanzhou kiln, Fujian province" and it was suggested that they probably had been used for containing wine or other liquid.



The Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck (Pulau Numbing Kangxi Wreck, Batam Kangxi Wreck) - was discovered by local fisherman in early 2013, and the actual location of the wrecksite somewhere in Indonesian waters was initially a closely guarded secret. However, large quantities of the porcelains were brought to Jakarta from Batam Island near Singapore. This presence in Batam strongly

suggested possible location of the wrecksite somewhere in the vicinity of the Riau Islands. Later reports confirmed that the wreck was in fact located near Pulau Numbing in the Riau Islands east of central Sumatra and just southeast of Singapore. The shipwreck is reportedly approximately 60 meters in length, resting at a depth of about 34 meters, and with the ceramic cargo originally stored in wooden boxes and packed with straw. In addition to the Kangxi porcelain, also recovered were very limited numbers of apple green jade bangles and bronze Buddha statues approximately 20 centimeters in height. There is no further specific information available with respect to further details for the location of the wrecksite, the scope and results of the recovery efforts, or the participants in the salvaging work.

The very attractive Kangxi period (1622 to 1722) porcelain recovered was predominantly blue and white, along with limited quantities decorated in underglaze blue with brown glazed exterior (Batavia ware), as well as cups decorated in underglaze blue with polychrome enamel accents. Typical Kangxi Jingdezhen ware characteristics are exemplified by the material: compact, fine textured white body; strong and rich tone of luminous underglaze blue; upright foot on cups and bowls, wedge shaped foot on saucers. Recovered forms include cups, saucer dishes, bowls, small and medium size plates, cover boxes, miniature vases, and teapots. Significant numbers of the objects recovered have molded features and underglaze blue base marks. Base marks (all within a double circle) are rendered in underglaze blue and include *lingzhi* fungus, three character seal mark, conch, cross-hatched square, lozenge with ribbons and streamers, and *ting* (ancient vessel in three legged and four legged variants); and all of which were also found on the porcelains from the Vung Tau shipwreck in Vietnam, which is securely dated to 1690 of the Kangxi period.

The bowls recovered are of blue and white décor as well as Batavia type bowls with brown glaze exterior and underglaze blue decorated

interior. These included blue and white bowls with floral décor, diaper border with symbols, flared mouthrim, seal mark, and a diameter of 15 centimeters. Also recovered were blue and white bowls with floral décor, diaper border, molded sides, mouthrim everted and foliated or mouthrim upright, *lingzhi* fungus base mark, and a diameter of 15 centimeters. Salvaged as well were Batavia type bowls with brown glaze exterior including base or white glazed base with underglaze blue cross-hatched square mark, underglaze blue decorated interior with floral decor and diaper border, small and medium sizes, and with a diameter of 15.5 centimeters and 18 centimeters.

Also found, for example, were blue and white cups and saucer dishes with floral and bird décor, molded walls and cavetto, *lingzhi* fungus base marks; as well as cups and saucers in hexagonal shape, molded walls and cavetto, floral, bird and landscape décor, *lingzhi* fungus base marks; the diameter of the various cups is 7 centimeters, and the diameter of the various saucer dishes is 11.5 centimeters. Similar additional recoveries consisted of a wide variety of blue and white cups and saucers (most without molded features) with various floral, animal, and personage motifs. These motifs included the following: squirrel and grapes, rabbits, mice, phoenix, ducks, butterflies, fish, crabs; scholars, fishermen, aristocrats; peony, prunus, bamboo, chrysanthemum, daisy, hibiscus, and Chinese rose. Other motifs included pagoda, objects of antiquity, shaded hillocks, and ribboned *babao* (precious treasures) - including the jewel or pearl, pair of books, musical jade stone, lozenge, and artemisia leaf. Also recovered were cups and saucers decorated in underglaze blue with polychrome enamel accents including floral sprays reserved in white on a blue ground. The sparse décor of the cups or tea bowls at C-179 and C-180 in the Collection of this writer would have appealed strongly to the Japanese esthetic and been eminently suitable for use in the *chanoyu* (Japanese tea ceremony). This suggests that at least part of the cargo may have originally been destined for Japan. The VOC entrepot (trading post) at Deshima Island in Japan was

active during the relevant period. Deshima was used by the Dutch as a trading post from 1641 until 1853, and from 1671 to 1715 about five Dutch ships were allowed to visit Deshima every year. This period coincides with the probable dating of the Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck.

A representative sampling of the various plates recovered are described as follows: floral décor arranged in radiating panels, cross-hatched square base mark, diameter 21 centimeters; flattened rim with cash diaper pattern reserved in white on blue ground, aquatic scene in central medallion, conch base mark, diameter 21 centimeters; and flattened rim along with Kraak style radiating panels, floral spray or grass hopper in central medallion, flower scroll or floral sprays on underside, base mark is a lozenge with ribbons and streamers or a *ting* (ancient vessel) or a seal mark, diameter 21 centimeters. Also found were cover boxes with floral décor sometimes combined with bannered symbols, dome shaped cover with flattened top, diaper or double circle borders and sometimes *ruyi* head borders, and a diameter of 9.5 centimeters. Salvaged as well were tea pots with floral décor, molded vertical fluting, some with diaper borders, domed cover with lotus bud knob, height of 15 centimeters; and tea pots adorned with floral sprays arranged in panels, key fret border, domed cover with lotus bud knob, height of 16 centimeters.

The most numerous of the cover boxes recovered consisted of the following four (main decorative motif described): lotus blossoms with three cross-hatched leaves surrounded by tightly packed scrolling stems, a chrysanthemum spray with four blossoms emerging from a light blue shaded rock, lotus blossom with four heavily shaded leaves surrounded by tightly packed scrolling stems and leaves, and a prunus spray with a profusion of blossoms emerging from a light blue shaded rock.

The Kangxi shipwreck material consists of an interesting assortment of very attractive and distinctive items. Salient characteristics include a variety of shapes, the molded features, attractive décor, base marks, brown glaze exterior on some of the specimens, and decoration in underglaze blue with polychrome enamel accents on a few others. There are similarities to the Ca Mau shipwreck material found in Vietnam (dated to the earlier years of the Yong Zheng period of 1723 to 1735) - border designs, brown glaze exterior, and decorative motifs. There are also some commonalities with the Vung Tau shipwreck material (dated around 1690 of the Kangxi period) - molded features, décor, and base marks. Kangxi period dish and bowl or cup material with brown glaze "Batavia" exteriors is seldom encountered. However, the Collection of this writer does include two saucers decorated on the underside with *famille verte* panels reserved on a brown glaze ground, along with underglaze blue conch marks on the base, and dated to circa 1720 (Collection number C-017 - acquired at Christie's New York in 1980). Sharing features of both the mid to late Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) and the early Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) wares, the best estimate for the dating of this wreck would be early 18th century - after the Vung Tau wreck, but before the Ca Mau wreck - or about 1710.

Large numbers of the porcelains from the shipwreck have already been sold by Jakarta based dealers. This includes small amounts appearing on Jalan Surabaya at inflated prices. One "wholesaler" was observed to have on hand approximately 2,000 items packed in 20 large Styrofoam containers, and reportedly sold 1,000 items in two days. Other reports indicate 4,000 items being brought to Jakarta for sale and a further 7,000 remaining in Batam. Additionally, a limited quantity has also been listed on eBay, primarily by a Singapore dealer who specializes in shipwreck ceramics. However, a couple of Jakarta dealers, new to eBay, have also entered the fray, as well as a United Kingdom dealer (listed one cup and saucer set) who specializes in shipwreck material. Furthermore, interestingly and surprisingly, two blue and white bowls

from this shipwreck surfaced in one of the antique shops in Bangkok. Many of the ceramics recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck have reportedly found their way to China, where interest and demand for this very attractive Qing Dynasty porcelain is great.

Refer to the **Research Papers Prepared Section for the Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Preliminary Report** which contains much more extensive information on this shipwreck.

Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck ceramics (212) included in the collection are as follows (C-164 to C-256):

C-164 – blue and white cups (2 - pair) hexagonal shaped with molded accents, decorated with landscape scenes with a fisherman and aquatic elements, D: 7.2 cm. and 7.1 cm. (\$35)

C-165 – blue and white cover boxes (2 - pair) decorated with a lotus blossom with three cross-hatched leaves surrounded by tightly packed scrolling stems, D: 10.6 cm. and 10.3 cm. (\$130)

C-166 – blue and white cover boxes (2 - pair) decorated with a chrysanthemum spray with four blossoms emerging from a light blue shaded rock; lower section with ribboned *babao* (precious treasures), D: 10.0 cm. and 9.9 cm. (\$130)

C-167 – blue and white cover boxes (2 - pair) decorated with a lotus blossom with four heavily shaded leaves surrounded by tightly packed scrolling stems and leaves, D: 10.1 cm. and 10.2 cm. (\$130)

C-168 – blue and white cover boxes (2 - pair) decorated with a prunus spray with a profusion of blossoms emerging from a light blue shaded rock, D: 9.9 cm. and 9.8 cm. (\$130)

C-169 – blue and white medium bowls (3 - set) distinctly molded on the sides with a tier of lotus petal panels and another tier of lotus leaf panels above. Decoration on the exterior consists of floral sprays (possibly peony) in each of the molded panels with a band of diaper encircling the everted and foliated mouthrim, in the interior center a floral spray, D: 15.1 cm. to 15.2 cm. (\$302)

C-170 – blue and white medium bowls (2 - pair) distinctly molded down the sides with closely spaced vertical fluting, decoration on the

exterior consists of two flowering prunus trees alternating with two flowering bushes (possibly peony and hibiscus) emanating from an ornamental rock; at interior center a floral spray, D: 15.2 cm. (\$259)

C-171 – blue and white saucers and cups (6 - 3 sets) each decorated with the squirrel and grapes motif; along with leaf sprays;

D (Saucers): 11.9 cm. to 11.7 cm., D (Cups): 7.3 cm. to 7.2 cm.

(\$156)

C-172 – blue and white saucers and cups (4 - 2 sets) each decorated with a pair of birds on a blossoming prunus issuing from an ornamental rock; along with molded lotus petal panels variously filled with butterflies, floral sprays or birds; D (Saucers): 11.8 cm. to 11.6 cm., D (Cups): 7.6 cm. to 7.5 cm. (\$156)

C-173 – blue and white cups (3 - set) on the exterior an ornamental rock flanked by flowering bushes including chrysanthemum and peonies, along with butterflies in flight; in the interior center a peony spray; base mark is an underglaze blue three legged *ting* (ancient vessel) in a double circle, D: 7.7 cm. to 7.6 cm. (\$78)

C-174 – blue and white cups (2 - pair) on the exterior three undulating floral sprays including Chinese rose and possibly peony; in the interior center a peony spray; base mark an underglaze blue three character seal mark in a double circle. D: 7.5 to 7.4 cm. (\$52)

C-175 – blue and white cup, on the exterior a large ornamental rock flanked by bamboo within a trellis fence and by prunus, along with two birds in flight; in the interior center a prunus spray; base mark is an underglaze blue four legged *ting* (ancient vessel) in a double circle, D: 7.6 cm. (\$26)

C-176 – blue and white cups (4 - set), four distinct floral sprays - including daisy, peony, and prunus - decorate the exterior; a single floral spray at the interior center; D: 7.1 cm. to 7.0 cm. (\$42)

C-177 – cups (6 - set) decorated in underglaze blue with polychrome enamel accents. Four floral sprays reserved in white on a blue ground alternating with four floral sprays with underglaze blue leaves and stems (original enamel blossoms now eroded) decorate the exterior. At interior center a floral spray, D: 7.5 cm. to 7.4 cm. (\$116)

C-178 – blue and white saucers and cups (4 - 2 sets) each decorated in the center with a pagoda surmounting overlapping shaded hillocks, décor also includes clusters of squirrels and grapes and lightly molded floral elements; base mark is an underglaze blue three character seal mark in a double circle, D (Saucers): 10.2 cm., D (Cups): 6.6 cm. (\$217)

C-179 – cups (5 - set) sparsely decorated in underglaze blue with polychrome enamel accents (now eroded). Two floral sprays with underglaze blue leaves and stems decorate the exterior (polychrome enamel portions now eroded). In the interior center a blossom spray, D: 6.8 cm. to 6.6 cm. (\$91)

C-180 – cups (3 - set) sparsely decorated in underglaze blue with polychrome enamel accents (now eroded). Three slender floral sprays with underglaze blue leaves and stems decorate the exterior (polychrome enamel portions now eroded). In the interior center a blossom spray within a double circle, D: 6.7 cm. to 6.6 cm. (\$54)

C-182 – large bowls (2 - pair) with Batavia type underglaze dark brown exterior, including the base, and decorated in underglaze blue on the interior. The center with a large peony bush growing from a rocky ledge and flanked by smaller flowering plants. Four panels of hexagonal diaper, the sides edged with hash marks accents, alternate with floral spray cartouches within line borders at the everted mouthrim. D: 18.4 cm. (\$182)

C-183 – blue and white saucer and cup (2 - set) the saucer decorated with a large ornamental rock amidst sprawling prunus and bamboo within a trellis fence, along with two birds in flight overhead. A band of cross-hatch diaper encircles the slightly everted mouthrim. The exterior of the cup is decorated en suite. Base mark is a four legged *ding*. D: 11.5 cm. and 7.7 cm. (\$58)

C-184 – blue and white small saucers (2 - set) on each are four figures radiating across the cavetto carrying their attribute and collectively representing the Eight Immortals; the underside is plain. Base mark is a *fu* seal mark. D: 8.2 cm. and 8.1 cm. (\$0-)

C-185 – blue and white saucers and cups (4 - 2 sets) each decorated in the center with a eight petaled blossom. On the saucers a trellis

fence abuts the center on one side with a shaded rock form opposite. The cavetto of the saucers is molded with two tiers of lotus petals and decorated with two floral sprays, also emerging from the center, along with a pavilion behind a crenulated fence with clumps of grasses opposite. The cups are decorated en suite. Base mark is a *fu* seal mark. D: 11.7 cm. and 7.4 cm. (\$96)

C-186 – blue and white saucers and cups (4 - 2 sets) each decorated in the center with a blossom spray enclosed within a double ring border. The cavetto of the saucers is decorated with three floral sprays, and the very slightly everted mouthrim is encircled by a double line border. A pair of small elongated blossom and leaf sprays decorates the underside of the saucers. The cups are decorated on the exterior sides en suite. Base mark is a seal mark. D: 11.4 cm. and 7.2 cm. (\$96)

C-187 – blue and white saucer and cup (2 - set) the saucer decorated with a pair of quail perched below and another hovering overhead - all amid flowering hibiscus and other plants; at the slightly everted mouthrim a narrow band of cross-hatch diaper. Cup is decorated ensuite. Base mark an outlined lotus. D: 11.3 cm. and 7.1 cm. (\$48)

C-188 – blue and white saucer and cup (2 - set) the cavetto of the saucer is molded with two tiers of lotus petals and decorated with a two blossom chrysanthemum spray along with a similarly rendered peony spray - separated by a butterfly and small blossom. At the mouthrim a narrow band of cross-hatch diaper. Cup is decorated ensuite. Base mark is a seal mark. D: 11.5 cm. and 7.1 cm. (\$48)

C-189 – blue and white saucer and cup (2 - set) with a molded band of lotus petals encircling the cavetto of the saucer. The cavetto is further decorated with a band of lotus petal panels filled with butterflies alternating with blossoms with curlicue appendages, surmounted by a narrower band of blossom panels at the foliated mouthrim. A flowering prunus flanked by leafy plants and with two butterflies overhead adorns the central medallion. Cup is decorated ensuite. Base mark is a seal mark. D: 11.0 cm. and 6.6 cm. (\$48)

C-190 – blue and white saucer and cup (2 - set) the cavetto of the saucer with a molded band of unadorned double outlined and rather

large lotus petal panels, surmounted by a narrower band of diamond/trellis diaper at the foliated mouthrim. A flowering peony paired with a chrysanthemum bush enclosed within a double circle border adorns the central medallion. The underside of the saucer is adorned with floral sprays filling the large lotus petal panels and a repetition of the diamond/trellis diaper at the foliated mouthrim. Cup is correspondingly decorated. D: 11.0 cm. and 6.7 cm. (\$48)

C-191 – blue and white saucers and cups (4 - 2 sets) the saucers decorated with a contemplative scholar in a landscape scene crossing a bridge to a small pavilion flanked by trees, with a pagoda and another pavilion in the distance and swirling clouds overhead. At the slightly foliated and very nominally everted mouthrim a band of four panels with leaves in outline form alternating with four panels of heavily shaded leaves. The cups are decorated on the exterior ensuite. Base mark is a *fu* seal mark. D: 10.1 cm. and 6.5 cm. (\$96)

C-192 – blue and white saucer and cup (2 - set) the saucer decorated with a flowering prunus, large and sprawling, and bamboo stalks - separated by an ornamental rock and within a trellis fence. At the mouthrim a band of cross-hatch diaper. The exterior sides of the cup decorated ensuite. Base mark is a lozenge. D: 11.3 cm. and 7.1 cm. (\$48)

C-193 – blue and white saucer and cup (2 - set) the saucer decorated with several lotus and other aquatic plants including water weeds and mallow, an ornamental rock in the foreground; at the mouthrim a band of cross-hatch diaper. The exterior sides of the cup decorated ensuite. Base mark a lozenge. D: 11.2 cm. and 7.0 cm. (\$48)

C-194 – blue and white saucers and cup (3 - 1 set and 1 pair) the saucers decorated with a scholar in a lakeside scene standing on a rocky promontory with pine and other trees, a sampan offshore, flock of birds overhead, and in the distance hillock forms surmounted by a pagoda and pavilions. A single line border around the slightly everted mouthrim. The exterior sides of the cup decorated ensuite. Base mark is a blossom spray. D: 11.3 cm. and 7.3 cm. (\$72)

C-195 – blue and white saucers (2 - pair) decorated in the center with a flowering chrysanthemum bush flanked by tall grasses and

enclosed within a double ring border. The cavetto of the saucers is decorated with three long, undulating floral sprays including Chinese rose and possibly peony, and the everted mouthrim is encircled by a single line border. Base mark is a *fu* seal mark. D: 11.7 cm. (\$24)

C-196 – blue and white saucers and cup (3 - 1 set and 1 pair the pair of saucers decorated with a dignitary crossing a small bridge to a pavilion flanked by tall trees and with a bird cage on a long pole to the left, birds fluttering overhead; a small boat drifting nearby. In the distance a crenulated wall surmounting stylized hillocks and behind a pagoda, a pavilion, and a long staff with banner. The exterior sides of the cup decorated ensuite. Base mark is a lotus in outline form. D: 11.3 cm. and 7.1 cm. (\$72)

C-197 – blue and white saucer and cup (2 - set) with Batavia type underglaze brown exterior and decorated in underglaze blue on the interior. A large underglaze blue prunus tree with a profusion of blossoms in outlined and shaded form spreads across the saucer; the everted mouthrim is encircled by a single line border. The center of the cup is decorated ensuite. Base mark is a three legged *ding*. D: 11.7 cm. and 7.7 cm. (\$24)

C-198 – blue and white saucers and cups (4 - 2 sets) with Batavia type underglaze brown exterior and decorated in underglaze blue on the interior. A large underglaze blue lotus leaf with smaller blossoms in outlined and shaded form sprawls across the saucers; the everted mouthrim is encircled by a single line border. The center of the cups is decorated ensuite. Base mark is a three legged *ding*. D: 11.7 cm. and 7.9 cm. (\$48)

C-199 – blue and white saucers and cup (3 - 1 set and 1 pair) with Batavia type underglaze brown exterior and decorated in underglaze blue on the interior. The pair of saucers is decorated in underglaze blue with a willow and poplar tree on a shaded promontory in the foreground. There is small boat nearby and a long series of heavily shaded mountain peaks in the distance. The everted mouthrim is encircled by a single line border. The center of the cup is decorated ensuite. Base mark is a three legged *ding*. D: 11.6 cm. and 7.5 cm. (\$36)

C-200 – blue and white saucers (2 - pair) decorated in the center with a landscape roundel; a pagoda abuts the center on one side with a pavilion opposite. The cavetto is molded with two tiers of lotus petals and decorated with two landscape vignettes, also emerging from the center. One vignette features scholars on a rocky ledge under spreading willow trees; the other includes a small hut under a pine tree with mountain peaks in the distance. At the slightly everted mouthrim there is a band of clumps of grasses interspersed with four small panels of leaf forms. D: 11.8 cm. and 11.9 cm. (\$48)

C-201 – blue and white saucers (2 - pair) decorated in the center with a landscape roundel; a pagoda abuts the center on one side with a pavilion opposite. The unmolded cavetto decorated with two landscape vignettes, also emerging from the center. One vignette features scholars on a rocky ledge under spreading willow trees; the other includes a small hut under a pine tree with mountain peaks in the distance. At the slightly everted mouthrim there is a band of clumps of grasses interspersed with four small panels of leaf forms. D: 11.9 cm. and 11.8 cm. (\$48)

C-202 – blue and white saucers and cup (3 - 1 set and 1 pair) the pair of saucers decorated with blossoming peony, other flowering plants, bushes, and grasses - all flanking a large ornamental rock; a butterfly floating overhead. At the everted mouthrim a single line border. The cup is decorated on the exterior en suite. Base mark is a dragonfly. D: 12.2cm. and 7.2 cm. (\$36)

C-203 – blue and white saucers (2 - pair) decorated on the center and the leaf tip form molded cavetto with flowering chrysanthemum, peony and lily, along with grasses, emerging from an ornamental rock; a butterfly floating overhead. The slightly everted mouthrim bordered with narrow band of cross-hatch diaper. D: 11.6 cm. (\$48)

C-204 – blue and white cups (2 - pair) molded on the sides with two tiers of lotus petals and decorated on the exterior with a variety of symbols representing antiquities and other objects interspersed with various filler elements. The interior sides are plain, and in the center a ribboned ball; a band of cross-hatch diaper encircles the mouthrim. Base mark is a *lingzhi* fungus spray. D: 7.5 cm. and 7.4 cm. (\$48)

C-205 – blue and white saucer decorated with a scholar in a lakeside scene standing on a rocky promontory or ledge with pine and other trees, a small boat offshore, flock of birds overhead, and in the distance stylized hillock forms surmounted by a pagoda and pavilions. A double line border around the slightly everted mouthrim. Base mark is a seal mark. D: 11.5 cm. (\$13)

C-206 – blue and white saucer decorated with a large ornamental rock amidst sprawling prunus and bamboo within a trellis fence, along with two birds in flight overhead. A band of cross-hatch diaper encircles the slightly everted mouthrim. Base mark is a four legged *ding*. D: 11.5 cm. (\$13)

C-207 – saucer decorated in underglaze blue with a pine and poplar tree along with a hut on a promontory in the foreground; a small boat nearby and a long series of heavily shaded mountain peaks in the distance. The mouthrim encircled by a single line border; the underside unadorned. Base mark is a seal mark. D: 11.4 cm. (\$12)

C-208 – blue and white cup, around the exterior are three fish separated by curiously rendered “bull’s-eye-form” blossom sprays and water weeds. The everted mouthrim is encircled by a double line border, repeated above the foot. An alertly poised crab adorns the center of interior. Base mark a three legged *ding*. D: 7.6 cm. (\$13)

C-209 – blue and white cup decorated around the exterior sides with two seated rabbits with a floral spray above and separated by a picket fence. Panels variously decorated with floral sprays, curlicue elements, and landscape scenes are under the gently foliated mouthrim. A seated rabbit at center of interior; interior walls molded with floral elements. Base mark is a *fu* seal mark. D: 7.6 cm. (\$13)

C-210 – blue and white cup, the exterior decorated with a continuous landscape scene incorporating a variety of trees, a hut, rocky outcrop, and a fisherman in a boat - with hilly terrain in the background. A landscape medallion with heavily shaded rocky ledge and distant mountains adorns the center of the interior. Base mark is a seal mark. D: 7.5 cm. (\$13)

C-211 – Batavia cups (2 - set) with underglaze brown exterior and interior; sides are steep and high, and the mouthrim upright. The

foot is upright with fine textured white biscuit at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Base mark on cup No. 2 is a blossom spray. D: 6.9 cm. and 6.7 cm. (\$40)

C-212 – blue and white saucers (2 - pair) decorated in underglaze blue with polychrome enamel accents (now eroded). Four panels of floral sprays reserved in white on a mottled blue ground alternating with four panels of floral sprays with underglaze blue leaves and stems (original enamel blossoms now eroded) decorate the cavetto; in the center a similar floral spray. At upright mouthrim a narrow band of leaf sprays within single line borders. D: 13.3 cm. (\$37)

C-213 – blue and white cover box with tightly space molded fluting down the sides of the cover and lower section. A peony blossom and leaves reserved in white on a blue ground surrounded by three larger flowering peonies and leaves, some portions of which are similarly reserved in white, decorates the slightly domed cover. The rounded sides of the cover with a narrow band of overlapping *ruyi* heads also partially reserved in white on a blue ground. The lower section is decorated with three sprawling floral sprays. D: 9.5 cm. (\$60)

C-214 – Kraak style blue and white plates (2 - pair) decorated with a profusion of symbols, panels, and diaper elements in a dark and luminous tone of underglaze blue. Eight panels each containing one of the eight trigrams set alternately within overlapping tiny circular diaper motif or with swastika symbols reserved in white on a blue ground extend from the steep cavetto to the rim. The central medallion contains a flowering carnation bush with two blossoms. On the underside a floral scroll with six blossoms. Base mark is a lozenge. D: 21.4 cm. (\$256)

C-215 – Kraak style blue and white plates (2 - pair) decorated with a profusion of symbols, panels, and diaper elements in a dark and luminous tone of underglaze blue. Eight panels each containing the symbol for *Qian* (Heaven), one of the eight trigrams, set alternately within overlapping tiny circular diaper motif or with swastika symbols reserved in white on a blue ground extend from the steep cavetto to the rim. Decorated in the center with a cricket in a garden setting

On the underside a floral scroll with six tiny blossoms. Base mark is an artemisia leaf. D: 21.8 cm. and 21.5 cm. (\$256)

C-216 – Kraak style blue and white plates (2 - pair) decorated with a profusion of symbols, panels, and diaper elements in an attractive and luminous tone of underglaze blue. The sixteen panels extending from the steep cavetto to the rim alternately contain the following: swastika symbols reserved in white on a blue ground separated by ribboned lozenges, tall sunflower sprays, overlapping tiny circular diaper motif bisected by ribboned balls, and a hanging gourd form with streamers. The plates are decorated in the center with a cricket in a garden setting. On the underside three elongated floral sprays, base mark is a three legged *ding*. D: 21.1 cm. and 21.0 cm. (\$256)

C-217 – blue and white large dishes (2 - pair) decorated with four lotus blossoms with outlined petals and shaded filler: one in the center, and three across the cavetto. The blossoms interspersed with darkly shaded arabesque-like knobby stems. At the mouthrim a band of panels with diamond/trellis diaper alternating with panels of floral sprays. On underside three blossom sprays with spiky stems, base mark is an artemisia leaf. D: 22.3 cm. and 21.9 cm. (\$256)

C-218 – blue and white plate decorated in the central medallion with a large flowering peony bush flanked by clumps of grasses and smaller bushes. The cavetto and flattened area near the rim are adorned with a peony scroll with four large flowers and four smaller blossoms. A single line border edges the upright foliated mouthrim. Three small leaf sprays decorate the underside. Base mark is a lozenge. D: 22.8 cm. (\$128)

C-219 – blue and white medium size bowl, the decoration on the exterior is two large floral sprays with arching stems: one with three carnation blossoms, the other with two magnolia blossoms, and with small floral sprays separating them. Portions of the large floral sprays are rendered in a particularly dark tone of underglaze blue, and they emanate from the single line border encircling the upright foliated mouthrim. Low on the steep interior sides are three small carnation blossom roundels with a carnation blossom in the center. Base mark is an endless knot symbol. D: 14.8 cm. (\$76)

C-222 – blue and white saucer and cup (2 - set), the cavetto of the saucer is molded with two tiers of lotus petals and decorated with four phoenix. In the central medallion a floral spray within a double circle. At the everted mouthrim a narrow band of cross-hatch diaper. The underside of the saucer with two elongated blossom sprays. Cup is decorated ensuite. D: 11.6 cm. and 7.1 cm. (\$100)

C-224 – blue and white saucers (2 - pair) decorated in the center with a blossom spray within a double ring border, cavetto decorated with three floral sprays; the underside plain, base mark is a seal mark representing *fu* (good fortune or happiness). D: 11.7 cm. (\$80)

C-225 – cups (13 – 4 pairs, 5 others) decorated in a variety of motifs (including blossom sprays, fish, prunus sprays, landscape) and consisting of nine blue and white wares, two Batavia type cups, and a pair of unusual cups with very light mint green glaze. The cups all have an upright foot with unglazed beveled rim with fine grained white biscuit, slightly convex glazed base, and an underglaze blue base mark on six (lotus, *ding*, butterfly), D: 6.6 cm. to 8.5 cm. (\$350)

C-226 – dishes (4 – 1 pair, 2 others) decorated in different motifs (crab and fish, peony, fisherman) and consist of three blue and white wares and one Batavia dish. The dishes all have an upright foot with unglazed beveled rim and fine grained white biscuit, convex glazed base, and an underglaze blue base mark in a double circle on each (*ding*, artemisia leaf, seal mark), D: 11.5 cm. to 12.1 cm. (\$123)

C-227 – saucer dishes and accompanying cups (4 - 2 sets), the original polychrome enamel décor is now eroded, but fugitive outlines are still visible, on the saucers the outlines of a blossom and a floral scroll; underside is unadorned. The cups are decorated ensuite. D (Saucers): 12.8 cm. and 12.4 cm., D (Cups): 7.8 cm. (\$77)

C-228 – blue and white dishes (13 – 6 pairs, 1 other) decorated in a variety of motifs (phoenix, chrysanthemum, auspicious symbols, butterfly, carnation). The dishes all have an everted mouthrim surrounded by a single line border, plain underside (except for dishes No. 5 and No. 6), a high upright foot with unglazed beveled rim with fine grained white biscuit, slightly convex glazed base, and —

underglaze blue base mark within a double circle (seal mark, conch, artemisia leaf), D: 14.1 cm. to 14.4 cm. (\$501)

C-229 – blue and white plate decorated in the central medallion with a large flowering peony bush flanked by clumps of grasses and smaller bushes. The cavetto and flattened area near the rim are adorned with a peony scroll with four large flowers and four smaller blossoms. A single line border edges the upright foliated mouthrim. Three small leaf sprays decorate the underside. Base mark is a lozenge. D: 22.5 cm. (\$116)

C-230 – blue and white plates (2 - pair) decorated with eight lotus petal shaped panels extending from the steep cavetto to the upward slanting area at the rim, each containing a floral spray. The panels are reserved on a mottled dark blue cracked-ice ground along with eight demi-blossoms pendant from the upright mouthrim. Adorned in center with a floral spray surrounded by six smaller floral sprays with diminutive irregularly shaped leaves. On underside three floral sprays below the upright mouthrim. D: 21.5 cm. and 21.1 cm. (\$276)

C-231 – small blue and white bowls (2 - pair), the three *ruyi* head sprays scrolling around the exterior are thickly outlined in a dark shade of blue enclosing a smaller version similarly outlined and set apart by a white border; undulating stems and sketchily drawn leaves link the *ruyi* heads. A band of outlined leaf tips containing blue dot accents encircles the bottom of the sides, the everted mouthrim is edged with brown glaze. The complementary décor of the interior consists of a *ruyi* head spray executed ensuite filling the center. Base mark a *ding* in a double circle. D: 11.5 cm. and 11.6 cm. (\$77)

C-232 – blue and white cups (2 - pair) decorated on the sides with a wide band of interlocking arabesque-like elements in outline form, larger elements with coiling appendages are linked below by similar smaller ones. On the interior there is a band of diamond/starburst diaper under the upright mouthrim; a starburst with four trefoil elements attached adorns the center. D: 7.1 cm. (\$46)

C-233 – small blue and white dishes (2 - pair) decorated with a carnation spray with outlined petals and veined shaded filler in the center, and surrounded by three smaller blossoms - all interspersed

with darkly shaded arabesque-like knobby leaves; a narrow band containing demi-blossoms, leaf tips and semicircular dividers under the everted mouthrim. D: 11.8 cm. (\$46)

C-234 – cover boxes (5 – 3 complete boxes, 2 covers only), common characteristics include the following: carefully finished foot is wedge shaped with unglazed beveled rim, and slightly convex base is glazed. The rim and edge of the interior of cover is unglazed, as well as the rim and upward projecting flange of the lower section; body where exposed is very fine textured and light cream-white colored. Interior of both cover and lower section is lightly glazed. Décor of the boxes consists of: lotus plant with prominent blossoms and leaves, emerging from a light blue shaded small rock; flowering bushes, including peony and chrysanthemum, molded fluting down the sides; lotus spray flanked by an egret and a pair of dragonflies; lotus spray flanked by an egret in flight and a solitary dragonfly; lotus spray in a double circle (miniature cover). D: 5.1 cm. to 9.8 cm. (\$192)

C-235 – blue and white small plates (2 - pair) with six large panels each containing two floral sprays and separated by small panels containing demi-blossoms reserved in white on a dark blue ground. The central medallion has three birds in flight amid foliage; under the flared mouthrim a band of cross-hatch diaper. The underside is adorned with two leaf sprays, and the base mark is an underglaze blue lozenge with streamers in a double circle, D: 15.9 cm. (\$115)

C-236 – medium size beaker shape vase with cylindrical body flaring at the neck to the wide mouthrim Under the mouthrim two ogival shaped panels each containing a chrysanthemum blossom spray reserved in white on a mottled dark blue ground. Pendant from the panels a cash symbol, similarly reserved in white on a mottled dark blue ground, a double tassel attached below and a streamer attached at each side. Also below each panel, attached at each side, a vertically oriented arabesque-like element, H: 13.3 cm. (\$154)

C-237 – mini vases (4 – 2 pairs) with bulbous body, tall neck, very narrow mouth, and decorated in floral motifs (prunus sprays; blossoms with outlined petals and blue filler). Narrow base without

footrim is concave and unglazed with fine grained light cream colored body, H: 5.9 cm. to 6.1 cm. (\$92)

C-247 – blue and white saucers (2 - pair) decorated with eight horses: one in the center and seven more horses on the cavetto. The horses in a strong tone of mottled blue, except for one spotted horse on the cavetto. Mouthrim is encircled by a narrow band of cross-hatch diaper. On underside three blossom sprays. D: 11.6 cm. (\$100)

C-250 – covers (6) in various sizes with common characteristics including the following: the carefully finished rim and edge of the interior is unglazed, body where exposed is very fine textured and light cream-white colored, interior is rather lightly glazed, blue and white floral décor; knob handle on 3, egrets on 3, variety of motifs includes swastika elements on one, D: 6.5 cm. to 13.6 cm. (\$430)

C-251 – small blue and white cups (2 - set) on each are four figures carrying the attribute or talisman with which they are associated and collectively representing the Eight Immortals, seal mark on base, D: 4.8 cm. & 4.9 cm. (\$68)

C-252 – blue and white dishes (3 – 1 pair, 1 other), the pair decorated with a willow and possibly poplar tree on a shaded promontory, a small boat nearby and a long series of heavily shaded mountain peaks in the distance, Artemisia leaf base mark; the other with three fisherman in and near a boat, a broad shaded foreground and shaded hills in the distance, suspended from a pole attached to the boat is what appears to be a shirt, seal mark on base, D: 11.3 cm. to 12.2 cm. (\$66)

C-253 – mini vases (6 – 2 pairs and 2 associated examples) decorated in various underglaze blue floral motifs (some with tassels), with double gourd body, elongated neck, and very narrow mouth, H: 4.7 cm. to 6.2 cm. (\$200)

C-254 – seated lion figurine with small affixed joss stick holder has molded and carved detailing, emerald green glaze accents, gilt covering portions of body now eroded, H: 6.2 cm. (\$34)

C-256 – cup decorated on exterior with a dignitary and pavilions, pagoda, and bird cage on a long pole; the sides molded with two tiers

of leaf tip forms; three small blossom sprays on interior, and at the center a landscape vignette, lotus mark on base, D: 7.1 cm. (\$23)

Total - \$8,132

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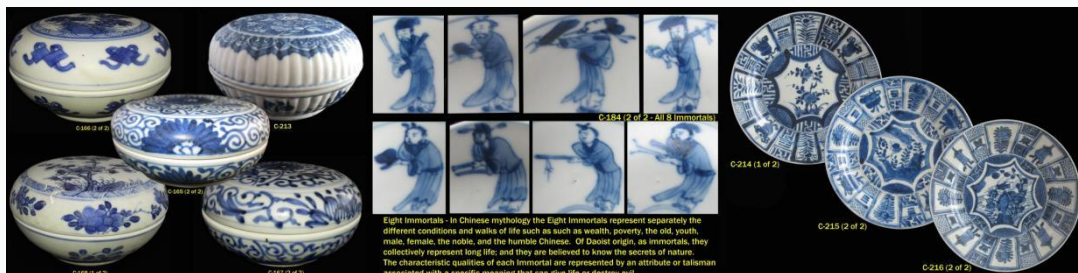
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Research Papers Prepared Section: Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - Preliminary Report.



Riau Xicun shipwreck - discovered in early 2012 in the Riau Archipelago, north of Karimun Island near the Straits of Malacca. The cargo, consisting of Guangdong province Xicun wares, is datable to the late 10th century to early 11th century of the Northern Song period. Reportedly a large part of the cargo has not yet been salvaged, and only a limited number of items have appeared on the antique market in Jakarta or Singapore. However, a well known Singapore shipwreck ceramic dealer did acquire a few pieces during a visit to the warehouse of the salvage company in Tanjung Pinang, Riau Islands Province. The cargo includes brown glazed basins with impressed floral décor, bowls decorated with floral motifs in underglaze iron-brown and covered with grayish-green glaze (22 centimeters and 33 centimeters in diameter), large white bowls with thickened mouthrim, light bluish glaze *yingqing* bowls with incised accent, and gray body globular bottles with small mouth. There is no further information presently available concerning salvage efforts or disposition of any recoveries.

Riau Xicun shipwreck ceramics (3) included in the collection are the following:

S-089 - large deep dish or shallow bowl with very light grayish-green glaze. A large underglaze iron-black peony blossom transverses the entire central medallion and continues on to the steep cavetto in areas. Broad mouthrim is flattened and slightly downward turning at the edge. The glaze ends just above the foot except for one small area where it continues to the footrim. Upright foot is beveled at the rim, and the flat base is extremely shallow. Unglazed area above the foot is dark cream colored with compact body, while the unglazed base has light grayish beige compact body, D: 22.9 cm. (\$52)

S-091 - large deep dishes or shallow bowls (2 - pair) with light olive green glaze. A large underglaze iron-black peony blossom transverses the entire central medallion and continues on to the steep cavetto in areas. Broad mouthrim is flattened and slightly downward turning at edge in areas, D: 22.4 cm. and 22.2 cm. (\$84)

Total - \$136

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Swatow Indonesia Shipwreck (Batam wreck, Pulau Numbing wreck) - was discovered by local fishermen in mid to late 2014. It is reportedly located in Indonesia's Riau Islands southeast of Batam near Pulau Numbing in the vicinity of the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck, which was discovered in early 2013. The shipwreck appears to have contained primarily, if not exclusively, Swatow (Zhangzhou) wares datable to the late 16th to early 17th century. The recovered ceramics are mainly comprised of blue and white wares, along with limited quantities of wares decorated with overglaze enamels along with underglaze blue, monochrome wares, and enamels only (confined to one cover box). The limited range of forms represented in the recovered ceramics, with the number of variations of each indicated in parenthesis, is as follows: bowls (12), cover boxes (17), dish (1), small jarlets (5), jarlets (16), *klapmutsen* form (1), plates (5), and *zhadou* (spittoons) (6). This wreck, along with the Binh Thuan wreck, which was found in Vietnam between 1999 and 2000, are the largest finds and only dedicated shipments of Swatow wares known up to the present.

The environs of the wrecksite were actually reached early on by fishermen from Ly Son Island in Quang Ngai Province in central Vietnam, about 30 kilometers from the mainland, while participating in the Kangxi salvaging efforts in Indonesia's Riau Islands. The Vietnamese fishermen recovered the jarlet referenced at M-479 below, along with another identical jarlet and a large Swatow blue and white plate. Unfortunately, there is no further reliable information available with respect to the Swatow Indonesia Wreck, which has been somewhat overshadowed by the Kangxi Shipwreck with its more coveted and voluminous quantity of recovered wares.

Refer to the **Research Papers Prepared Section for the Swatow Indonesia Shipwreck - Preliminary Report** which contains much more extensive information on this shipwreck and also includes a list of all shipwrecks with Swatow (Zhangzhou) wares.

Swatow Indonesia Wreck ceramics (64) included in the collection are as follows (M-479 to M-502):

M-479 – blue and white jarlet decorated on the sides with two lions alternating with ribboned cash symbols, H: 6.8 cm. (\$50)

M-480 – blue and white *kuan* shape jarlets (**2 – pair**) decorated on the sides with the three friends of winter (pine, bamboo and prunus) within line borders; a collar of five adjoined *ruyi* heads with tripartite leaf tip filler on flattened shoulder, H: 9.3 cm. and 9.0 cm. (\$77)

M-481 – 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, D: 4.9 cm. to 6.4 cm. (\$224)

M-482 – *jadou* (spittoon) blue and white jarlet, decorated on the body with two peach spray medallions separated by scallop filler. Around the neck two cloud scrolls and dots; a band of keyfret encircles the interior of the flattened, flaring mouthrim, D: 7.9 cm. (\$20)

M-485 – blue and white bowls (**2 - pair**) on the sides a four blossom chrysanthemum scroll with undulating stem and pointed arabesque-like leaves; under the 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, D: 15.5 cm. (\$77)



M-486 – blue and white bowls (**2 - pair**) 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 reserved in white on the mottled blue ground. On the interior at the center three adjoined *ruyi*-like elements within a double circle, D: 14.9 cm. and 14.5 cm. (\$77)

M-487 – small *kuan* shape and globular 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); décor includes deer, spiky lotus blossoms, peach spray medallions, and vertical parallel lines, H: 5.0 cm. to 5.8 cm. (\$230)

M-488 – 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; slightly convex glazed base, and wedge shape foot, D: 4.9 cm. to 6.5 cm. (\$146)

M-489 – *jadou* (spittoon) blue and white jarlets (4 – 1 pair, 2 others), decorated on the body with two floral medallions (peach sprays, lotus pods or lotus blossoms) separated by scallop filler. Around the neck two cloud scrolls and dots; a band of keyfret encircles the interior of the flattened, flaring mouthrim, D: 7.6 cm. to 8.3 cm. (\$246)

M-490 – 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 with unglazed beveled rim, and gray colored medium textured body, D: 10.1 cm. to 10.5 cm. (\$246)



M-491 – blue and white jarlets (4 – set) decorated on 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 separated by panels of scallop filler; a decorative collar encircles the shoulder (different décor on each jarlet including *ruyi*-head elements and lotus petals), H: 7.5 cm. to 8.3 cm. (\$116)

M-492 – blue and white jarlets (4) each decorated around the globular body with a different motif – peony sprays, peach sprays, leaping lions, *kuei* spirits. A decorative collar encircles the softly

angled shoulder (different décor on each jarlet – includes lotus petals and cloud forms). H: 7.3 cm. to 7.6 cm. (\$116)



M-493 – blue and white plates (2 - pair) 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; overhead clouds and a sunburst.

Six floral spray medallions reserved on a scallop or fish scale diaper ground on the wide flattened rim, D: 26.8 cm. and 26.3 cm. (\$277)

M-494 – blue and white plates (2 - pair) 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. Bamboo and other flora above and swirling clouds with a sunburst overhead. Six floral spray medallions reserved on a scallop or fish scale diaper ground on the wide flattened rim D: 27.7 cm. and 27.4 cm. (\$185)

M-495 – Swatow type brown glazed ovoid shaped jar with the slender elongated neck spreading slightly to the flared, thickened mouthrim; the dark brown glaze evenly applied, H: 11.8 cm. (\$38)

M-496 – 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, D: 22.2 cm. (\$154)

M-499 – *jadou* (spittoon) blue and white jarlets (2), on the body two medallions (fish, hawk) separated by scallop filler. Around the neck

two cloud scrolls and dots; a band of keyfret encircles the interior of the flattened, flaring mouthrim, D: 8.1 cm. (\$110)



M-500 – 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, foot moderately inward slanting with unglazed beveled rim, and light gray to dark cream colored medium textured body, D: 6.6 cm. to 12.4 cm. (\$309)

M-501 – blue and white *kuan* shape jarlets (3 – 1 pair, 1 other) decorated on the sides with the three friends of winter (pine, bamboo and prunus) within line borders; the pair with a collar of five adjoined *ruyi* heads with tripartite leaf tip filler on flattened shoulder, the other with a blossom scroll, H: 9.2 cm., 8.8 cm. and 8.9 cm. (\$165)

M-502 – blue and white bowl, on the exterior three cranes standing amid lotus and other aquatic plants, all reserved in white against a mottled blue ground; on the inside at the center a stylized blossom, D: 14.9 cm. (\$34)

Total - \$2,897

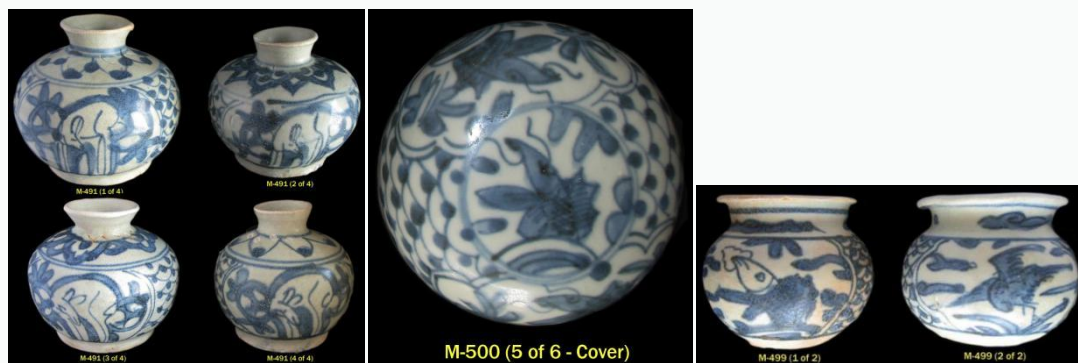
References

Field Notes: Saigon - November 2014.

Nguyen Van Hoa of Saigon - November 2014. Personals discussions in Saigon - Nguyen Van Hoa was in close contact with the relevant Vietnamese fishermen and familiar with their ceramic recovery efforts and results.

Field Notes: Jakarta – April 2015.

Research Papers Prepared Section: Swatow Indonesia Shipwreck - Preliminary Report.



Unidentified shipwrecks - Indonesia

Ceramics included in the collection from unidentified shipwrecks in Indonesia are as follows.

Indonesia Unidentified shipwreck No. 1 - ceramics (2) datable to the 11th to 12th century of the Northern Song dynasty (960 to 1127) recovered in 2009 or earlier from an unidentified wrecksite in Indonesia (no further information available) are as follows:

S-067 – small ovoid shaped jarlet covered with dark olive green glaze, two opposing horizontal loop handles high on the steep shoulders; very brief upright neck, lipped mouthrim flattened and

wide at the top, and very narrow aperture; flat base without footrim narrow and unglazed with light beige colored compact body, H: 6.5 cm. (\$21)

S-074 – small ovoid shaped jarlet covered with light green glaze, two opposing horizontal loop handles high on the steep shoulders; very brief upright neck, lipped mouthrim flattened and wide at the top, and very narrow aperture; flat base without footrim narrow and unglazed with light beige colored compact body, H: 6.0 cm. (\$6)

Total - \$27

References

Field Notes: Jakarta - September 2009.



Indonesia Unidentified shipwreck No. 2 - this unidentified wrecksite in Indonesia reportedly is located a few kilometers from the Jepara wrecksite, which was found about 34 kilometers off the north coast of central Java north-east of the city of Semarang near the town of Jepara. Material recovered in 2011 or earlier consisted of Chinese ceramic celadon wares, including small shallow bowls, dated to the 11th century of the Northern Song dynasty (960 to 1127). No further information is available.

Unidentified shipwreck No. 2 ceramics (1) included in the collection are as follows:

S-084 – small shallow bowl with very light olive green celadon glaze pooling to a darker hue on the conical shaped sides, central medallion incised with a peony spray. Underside is plain with

mottled glaze pooling to a darker hues; small foot is vertical and slants outward on the interior. Very narrow base slightly nipped and convex with the unglazed compact body dark cream colored with russet tinges, D: 12.0 cm. (\$-0-)

References

Atmadjuana, Willy - December 2011. Personal discussions in Jakarta.

Field Notes: Jakarta - December 2011.



Indonesia 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 type 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). No further information is available.

Unidentified shipwreck No. 3 ceramics (12) included in the collection are as follows:

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 cm. (\$5)

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 cm. (\$5)

M-457 (3 of 6) – bowl, Chinese character *shou* (longevity) in the center; band of spirals under rim on the underside; line borders; footrim and convex base partially glazed; D: 13.0 cm. (\$5)

M-457 (4 of 6) – dish, blossom in center, unglazed stacking ring, band of leaf tips, line borders; line borders only on underside; waxy textured glaze; partially glazed foot, unglazed convex base; D: 13.9 cm. (\$5)

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 cm. (\$5)

M-457 (6 of 6) – dish, gnarled peach tree in center, dissolved trellis/diamond diaper band at rim; line borders; line borders only on underside; footrim and convex base partially glazed, wide base inscribed in black ink with the Chinese character *yu* (jade); D: 12.2 cm. (\$5)

M-484 – Swatow type blue and white wares (6 – 1 pair, 4 others) three large bowls and three small shallow bowls; decorated in a variety of floral motifs including blossoms and leaf sprays with line and geometric borders, D: 13.2 cm. to 18.1 cm. (\$70)

Total - \$100

References

Field Notes: Jakarta and Palembang, Sumatra - April 2013.



Indonesia 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 being recovered from this wrecksite, there is no further information available.

Unidentified shipwreck No. 4 ceramics (1) included in the collection are as follows:

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; considerable amount of marine encrustation on base, D: 19.9 cm. (\$5)

References

Field Notes: Jakarta - April 2014.



M-474