

SWATOW CERAMICS

The name Swatow derives from the port of the same name which was long believed to be the point of overseas shipment for these wares. However, archeological research in China in recent years has now conclusively established Pinghe and Hua'an in Zhangzhou Prefecture, Fujian Province as the production center of the ceramics long referred to as Swatow wares. Situated near the port of Yue Gang in Fujian Province, it is most likely that this in fact was the actual point of overseas shipment. Thankfully, there has been no effort to change the name of these wares, referred to for so long as Swatow, to say, Pinghe, for example. Produced specifically for export, these wares are not widely known in China and little represented in Chinese collections. Swatow ceramics are found primarily in Indonesia, the Philippines, Cambodia, Japan and to a lesser extent Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam. A significant amount was also shipped to the European market as seen by the various VOC (Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie) and Spanish Galleon shipwrecks which included Swatow ware as part of the cargo. In Portugal, for example, Swatow dishes have long been on display on the ceiling of the Porcelain Room of the Santos Palace in Lisbon.

The Southeast Asians and Japanese had a very high regard for Swatow wares. Spontaneous, lively, and assertive are terms often used to describe Swatow ceramics. The vigorous brush strokes, expressive themes and robust aspect of Swatow wares have long appealed to Japanese collectors who prize their simplicity and charm. Their rustic grit coated bases and lack of pretension evoke the Japanese concept of *wabi* (simple life), and they are particularly prized for use in the tea ceremony. In Indonesia Swatow wares, especially the large plates, played an important role in a variety of ceremonies and were treasured as family heirlooms. In the Philippines Swatow ceramics were often interred with the deceased. Some of the most notable museum collections of Swatow ceramics are to be found in Japan, along with those in the Netherlands,

Indonesia and the Philippines (collections in all four locations have been examined firsthand by this writer). The numerous shipwrecks which have contained Swatow ceramics include those described further below.

Swatow ware production started in the mid 16th century and continued to around 1690. Most commonly found is Swatow blue and white ware, followed by polychrome enamel ware, underglaze blue combined with polychrome overglaze decorations, monochromes, and slip decorated ware. The tone of the underglaze blue varies considerably from grayish blue to a vibrant dark blue. Polychrome enamel ware colors include red, black, green, and turquoise. The dominant color generally used for the main decorative elements is red, and black is used for outlines. Monochrome wares include the most common white along with celadon green. Slip decorated wares are most commonly white slip on a blue ground, reddish ground, or brown ground. The body of the ware is typically gray, beige, buff or cream colored, solidly constructed, dense and coarse textured often with small impurities. However, great variations of quality are found from quite refined to rather coarse. Kiln grit often adheres to the foot and base of the wares, and occasionally to the sides as well. The exterior of the foot is typically slightly outward sloping, and vertical on the interior. Glaze may be characterized as typically milky white, waxy textured, and light bluish-white in color.

The range of shapes and décor includes plates, dishes, bowls, cups, jarlets, jars, *zhadou* (spittoons), vases, cover boxes, stemcups, kendis, spoons, *klapmutsen*, hole-bottom saucer, and sweetmeat dish sets. The range of décor and motifs encompasses both flora and fauna elements or themes and is rather extensive and includes chrysanthemum, peach, lotus, lily, *ling chih* (fungus of immortality), bamboo, three friends of winter (pine, bamboo, prunus), trees, and waterweeds. Notable fauna elements include phoenix, deer, lion, qilin, birds, ducks, peacock, crab, fish, horse, rabbit, monkey, dragon,

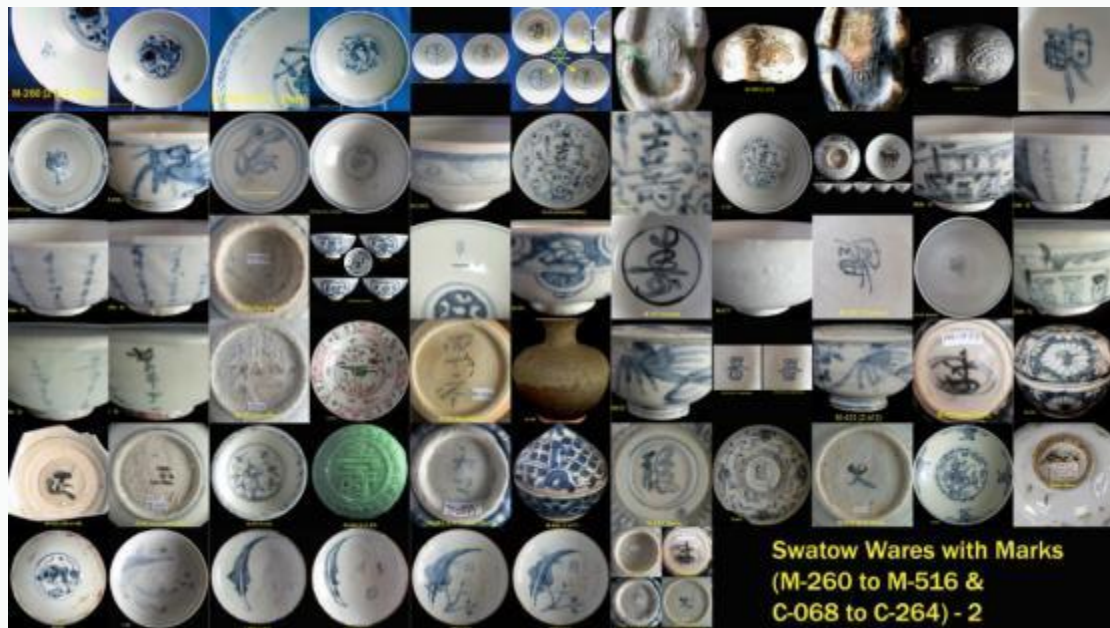
and *chilong* (writhing dragons). Among geometric elements and border motifs are found leaf scroll, trellis/diamond diaper border, key fret, encircling lines, and overlapping *ruyi* heads. The Chinese characters *shou* (longevity) and *zheng* (upright) are also encountered as are ornamental rocks, trellis patterns, trefoils, cash symbols, and streamers or ribbons. Human figures on Swatow ware are rarely encountered, except in company with a boat or ship motif. A couple of exceptions are: the bowls with “boys” motif from the Binh Thuan shipwreck (Catalogue Number M-302), and the very unusual to find human figure in a landscape setting on the Swatow shards from the Banten excavations in Java, at Catalogue Numbers M-424 (22 of 69) and M-433 (21 of 46).



It is also extremely unusual to encounter a Swatow specimen with an underglaze blue base mark. In this Catalogue, for example, out of a total of 350 Swatow ceramics, and numerous shards, less than half a dozen are so marked. This includes the large Swatow qilin dish at Catalogue Number M-504 with a single underglaze blue Chinese character base mark: 大 Dai (Great). Another example is the cover box from the Swatow Indonesia shipwreck at M-481 (1 of 7). The underglaze blue base mark on this cover box, which consists of two Chinese characters, is the only example from this shipwreck so marked (to the knowledge of this writer).



Swatow Wares with Marks



Some of the notable Swatow wares in the Ceramics Catalogue, with place and date of acquisition indicated, include:

M-049 - large polychrome enamel deep dish, dragons & phoenix, New York 1984,

M-056 - phoenix and peony on large blue and white dish, London 1986,

M-074 - large polychrome enamel dish, phoenix & medallions, Amsterdam 1986,

M-155 - white slip on blue ground large dish, mums, New York 1988,

M-222 - large dish, blue and white, phoenix and peony, Makassar, Indonesia 1993,

M-236 - blue and white large jar with dragon and fish, San Francisco 1996,

M-280 - sweetmeat dishes (set of 9), underglaze blue floral sprays, Saigon 2003,

M-366 - Kendis (2) glazed brown with white slip leaf sprays, Manila 2008,

M-433 (16 of 46) - shard, gold and iron-red overglaze décor, Banten, Java 2011,

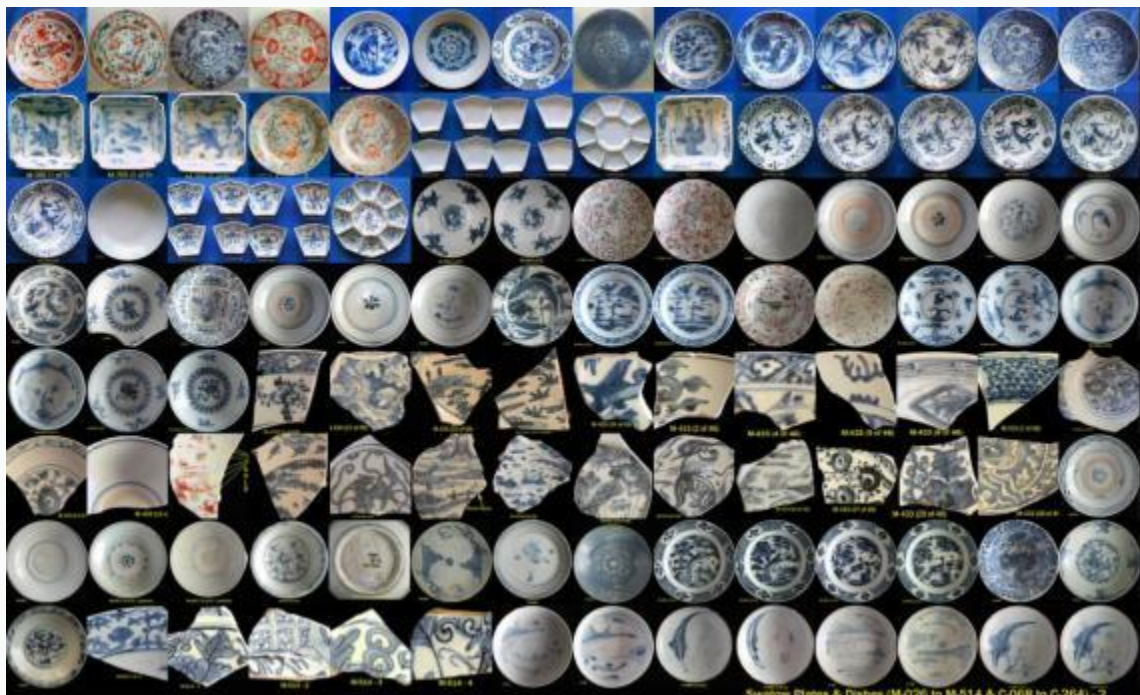
M-459 (5 of 22) - wine cup white slip lily on brown, Palembang, Sumatra, 2013,

N-504 – qilin dish blue & white with underglaze blue base mark, Jakarta, 2016,

M-216 to M-459 - Swatow covers (50) in a variety of sizes, shapes, and decorative treatments; various locations and dates of acquisition. Included are round, octagonal, and rabbit shapes; various floral, geometric, and fauna motifs; underglaze blue, polychrome enamel, monochrome green and brown, and lacquer accented examples are all represented. Decor of the covers consists of a variety of flora, fauna, and geometric motifs. Flora motifs include chrysanthemum, lotus, peony, peach sprays, bamboo, waterweeds, and aquatic plants. Fauna include ducks, rabbits, fish, crabs, quail, cormorant, hornbill (with three heads projecting from a single, central body), egret, two-headed snake, shrimp, crab, tortoise, horse, and a five-clawed water dragon. Geometric adornment consists of various diaper patterns as well as a *shou* (longevity) character, stylized Arabic inscriptions, ball with streamers, starburst, *ruyi*-heads, and a variety of bannered symbols such as pearl, conch, lozenge, jade and rhinoceros horn.

The notable Swatow wares above and others are pictured further below along with a brief description.








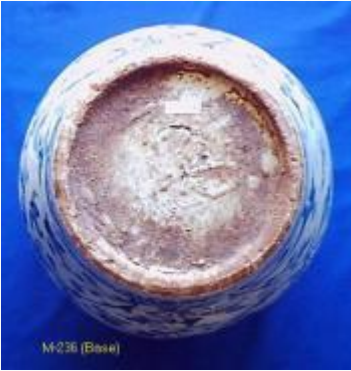
Swatow Plates & Dishes (M-026 to M-514 & C-068 to C-264)



Swatow Cover Boxes (M-025 to M-500)



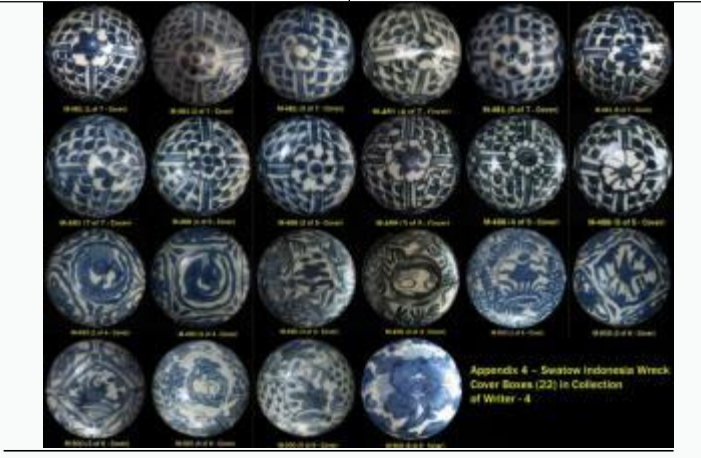





NOTABLE SWATOW WARES IN CATALOGUE

DESCRIPTION	PHOTO - FULL VIEW	PHOTO - FULL VIEW
<p>M-026 Polychrome dish with phoenix beside peony, peach sprays at rim. D: 22.2 cm.</p>		
<p>M-049 Polychrome large dish with phoenix and dragons, butterflies at rim. D: 38.1 cm.</p>		
<p>M-056 Underglaze blue phoenix, peony, bamboo and rocks; floral spray panels at rim. D: 37.0 cm.</p>		
<p>M-074 Polychrome large dish with phoenix and peonies, 3 friends of winter at rim. D: 36.9 cm.</p>		
<p>M-155 Large dish with white slip mums on a blue ground, rosettes and stars at rim, D: 38.5 cm.</p>		
<p>M-222 Underglaze blue phoenix, peony, bamboo and rocks; floral spray panels at rim. D: 28.6 cm.</p>		
DESCRIPTION	PHOTO - FULL VIEW	PHOTO - BASE
<p>M-236 Large jar with confronting four claw dragons (2) very dynamically rendered with broad, fluidly arching back and sweeping upturned tail; and separated at both head and tail by carp leaping from waves; the rounded shoulder with a band of classic scroll. H: 36.7 cm.</p>		

DESCRIPTION	PHOTO - FULL VIEW	ALTERNATE VIEW
<p>M-280 (9 of 9) Blue and white sweetmeat dishes (set of 9) adorned with floral sprays including chrysanthemum, peony, lotus, prunus, <i>lingzhi</i> fungus, and peach; the underside plain. D: 10.8 cm. (No. 1 to No. 8) and 13.7 cm. (No. 9).</p>		
<p>M-352 Bowl with two dragons and flaming pearls, a carp with wave forms decorates the center; on the exterior four large Chinese characters. D: 18.5 cm.</p>		
<p>M-359 Cover box with a catfish on the cover, on the sides pearls and symbols; lower section with lotus and four distinct avian forms. D: 9.2 cm.</p>		
<p>M-361 Deep dish, in the center a double gourd bottle, scroll, and tassel; cavetto and rim with floral sprays, <i>ruyi</i> heads, and blossoms. D: 21.0 cm.</p>		
DESCRIPTION	PHOTO - FULL VIEW	PHOTO - FULL VIEW
<p>M-366 (1 & 2) Kendis are glazed brown with white slip leaf spray accents on the neck and shoulders of both; spout is bulbous with fluted sides. H: 11.9 cm. and 11.4 cm.</p>		

DESCRIPTION	PHOTO - FULL VIEW	PHOTO - FULL VIEW
<p>M-260, M-288 and M-306 Bowls, on exterior aquatic scene with three pairs of ducks separated by lotus sprays emerging from rushes; at interior center a heron amid waterweeds. D: 20.5, 20.6 and 20.2 cm.</p>		
<p>M-433 (16 of 46) Rim and base shard from a deep dish with leaf and floral sprays; gold and iron-red overglaze décor. D: 10.2 cm.</p>		
<p>M-401 and 404 (2 of 2) Dishes/shallow bowls with a lake side scene and duck amid waterweeds, respectively. D: 9.9cm. and 11.3cm.</p>	<p>M-461 (1 of 2) Stemcup with blossoms on exterior, <i>lingzhi</i> fungus in interior center; original enamels now eroded. H: 5.7 cm.</p>	<p>M-459 (5 of 22) Wine cup, white slip orchid sprays (2) on caramel brown ground. D: 5.2 cm.</p>
<p>M-467 Squat jar, wide mouth, has medallions with birds; <i>lingzhi</i> spray. D: 11.8 cm.</p>		
<p>M-216 to M-459 Swatow covers (50) in a variety of sizes, shapes, and décor; including round, octagonal, rabbit shape; various flora, fauna, and geometric motifs; in underglaze blue, polychrome enamel, monochrome green and brown, lacquer accents. D: 4.3 cm. To 12.4 cm.</p>		

DESCRIPTION	PHOTO - FULL VIEW	PHOTO - BASE
<p>M-423 Blue and white cover box globular form overall decor chrysanthemum blossoms reserved in white on a blue ground; underglaze blue base mark a large “X” and arabesque-like streamers. D: 7.1 cm.</p>		
<p>M-479 to M-501 Cover Boxes - Swatow Indonesia shipwreck, all blue and white with various décor including fish, horses, crane, coiled <i>chi</i> dragon, rabbit, duck, <i>ruyi</i> lappets, variety of diaper patterns; floral motifs include peony and lotus. D: 4.9 cm. to 12.4 cm.</p>		
<p>M-481 to M-500 Jarlets - Swatow Indonesia shipwreck, are predominately blue and white, and monochrome white and brown; décor is a variety of floral motifs including lotus, prunus and peach; along with deer, lion, kuei spirit, cash symbols, scallop filler, and three friends of winter. D: 5.0 cm. to 8.3 cm. and 11.8 cm.</p>		
<p>M-504 Large <i>qilin</i> dish with the beast bristling with energy, alertly raised head with bulging eyes faces towards rear; underglaze blue Chinese character base mark: 大 Dai (Great). D: 31.2 cm.</p>		

Shipwrecks with Swatow Wares

Several shipwrecks dating from the mid 16th century to the late 17th century contained Swatow ceramics as part of their cargo. This includes the following 28 wrecks, which are arranged in chronological order with the date of sinking indicated:

- San Isidro junk (mid 16th century)**
- Nanghai 2 shipwreck (mid 16th century)**
- Ko Kradat shipwreck (mid 16th century)**
- Marinduque shipwreck (mid to late 16th century)**
- Philippines Unidentified shipwreck No. 2 (mid to late 16th century)**
- San Felipe wreck (1576)**
- Belanakan No. 2 shipwreck (late 16th century)**
- San Augustin shipwreck (1595)**
- Nan'ao No. 1 Shipwreck (late 16th/early 17th century)**
- Ko Si Chang One Wreck (late 16th/early 17th century)**
- Binh Thuan shipwreck (late 16th/early 17th century)**
- Swatow Indonesia Wreck (late 16th/early 17th century)**
- Royal Captain Shoal (Wreck 2) (late 16th/early 17th century)**
- San Diego shipwreck (1600)**
- Santa Margarita shipwreck (1601)**
- Mauritius shipwreck (1609)**
- Witte Leeuw wreck (1613)**
- Banda (& perhaps Geunieëerde Provinciën) (1615)**
- Nossa Senhora da Luz wreck (1615)**
- Ternate - Tidore shipwreck (1610 to 1620)**
- Vietnam Unidentified shipwreck No. 2 (early 17th century)**
- Wanli Shipwreck (1620 to 1625)**
- São Gonçalo wreck (1630)**
- Nuestra Señora de la Concepción shipwreck (1638)**
- Hatcher Ming wreck (1643)**
- Indonesia Unidentified shipwreck No. 3 (mid 17th century)**
- Avondster shipwreck (1659)**
- Vung Tau shipwreck (1690)**

Further details on the 28 wrecks, including location of sinking, date of discovery, and Swatow wares recovered are provided below.

San Isidro junk (mid 16th century) - sank in the Philippines off the west coast of Luzon, north of Manila and approximately nine kilometers from Barangay San Isidro, Cabangan Municipality, Zambales Province. It was discovered in 1994 under a twenty inch thick layer of coral sand at a depth of about 44 meters by the Underwater Archeology Section of the National Museum of the Philippines and the Far Eastern Foundation for Nautical Archaeology during a search for another shipwreck. Excavation of the shipwreck was conducted by the two foregoing entities some time in 1994 to 1995. The vessel was a Chinese junk laden with a ceramic cargo of primarily blue and white Swatow wares including large dishes, bowls, cups, saucers, jars, lids and a box that were all made around 1550. Also recovered were Chinese and Thai stoneware jars of various sizes and shapes, a Vietnamese box, and two Thai jarlets. In total approximately 1,180 items were recovered, including intact ceramics, shards and cooking woks.

Most of the Swatow ceramics recovered are utilitarian wares with flower and bird designs painted in underglaze cobalt blue. But decorative motifs did also include Chinese characters, human figures, fish, qilin and a dragon. The recovered ceramics were deposited in the National Museum of the Philippines and remain stored there. There is little further information available, published or anecdotal, on the total number of Swatow ceramics recovered from this shipwreck. However, in the Oriental Ceramic Society of the Philippines 2008 exhibition “Zhangzhou Ware Found in the Philippines – ‘Swatow’ Export Ceramics from Fujian 16th – 17th Century,” a total of 24 ceramics (all plate and dish forms) were specifically identified as recovered from the San Isidro shipwreck - Collection of the National Museum of the Philippines. Additionally, the Denver Art Museum exhibition “Sunken Treasures: Ming Dynasty Ceramics from A Chinese Shipwreck” (November 18, 2000 to

November 18, 2001) included 53 ceramics from the cargo of the San Isidro, reportedly more than thirty of which came from a single private collection and included dishes, cups, saucers and bowls.



Nanhai 2 shipwreck (South China Sea II, Nan Hai No. II) (mid 16th century) - located in the South China Sea off of Shantou City in Nanao county of Guangdong province. Found in May 2007 by fishermen at a depth of approximately 26 meters. An estimated 300 Chinese Swatow and Jingdezhen ceramics, dateable to around the mid 16th century, were recovered including bowls, dishes, ewers, jarlets and jars, of which the majority are Swatow (Zhangzhou) blue and white wares. It is estimated that the wreck may contain up to 10,000 ceramics. Decoration on the Swatow ware included plates with floral sprays, with qilin, and with human figures; and jarlets with floral motifs. Jingdezhen ware motifs included dishes with phoenix, bowls with winged dragon and underglaze blue seal mark, and saucers with deer and monkey. Brown glazed wares recovered included large jars with an applied dragon motif. At this writing plans were being considered by the Guangdong Archaeology Institute for possible recovery of the remainder of the shipwreck's ceramic cargo at a future date.

Ko Kradat shipwreck (mid 16th century) - wrecksite is located in the Gulf of Thailand south of Trat Province about one kilometer north of the northern end of the island of Ko Kradat, some 200 meters in from the fringing reef at a depth of approximately 2 to 3 meters. A survey was conducted in 1977 and the wrecksite excavated in April

1980. Finds included 74 complete Sisatchanalai fine stoneware ceramics: underglaze black decorated cover boxes, jars, bowls, and jarlets; brown glazed “eared” jars and gourd shaped jarlets; and brown spotted glaze jarlets. Also recovered were coarse Sisatchanalai stoneware jars with looped handles and squat necks; and jars and bowls, glazed and unglazed, of uncertain origins. A variety of earthenware items were also found including a small figurine of an elephant. Chinese blue and white porcelain found included fragments of bowls and plates, one with the base inscribed in underglaze blue with a six character Jiajing reign mark (1522 – 1566). A total of 5,500 shards were recovered: 60 percent – from large coarse stonewares, 30 percent – from earthenwares, 20 percent – from rice pots with stamped decoration, 8 percent – from fine stoneware, and 1 percent from Chinese blue and white porcelain. The latter included Swatow ware fragments from blue and white bowls: plants, bird, and lotus panels on one bowl; on the other a bird among plants and grass, along with two geese (ducks?) among lotus plants; footrim on both with adherent kiln grit (Howitz, 1977).

Marinduque shipwreck (Gaspar site) (mid to late 16th century) – found off of Marinduque Island between Gasan Island and Gaspar Island in the central Philippines. The wrecksite is located approximately 1,000 yards north of Gaspar Island, and was found in 1980 when a fisherman reportedly recovered some 1,000 pieces of intact Swatow porcelain from the wrecksite, alerting the National Museum of the Philippines of its existence. The official excavation of the wrecksite was conducted by Marine Archeology Unlimited, Inc. (M.A.U.I.) and the National Museum of the Philippines. After performing initial exploratory dives early in 1981 actual archeological salvage excavations began on February 9, 1982 through mid August and again from November until the end of December, 1982. Excavation was started again in April and concluded in August 1983. Intact material recovered included some 188 blue and white jarlets, jars, plates large and small, dishes, saucers, bowls in various sizes, cover boxes, and spice containers as

well as stoneware jars with loop handles and molded dragon design along with pale green celadon plates. A total of 1,072 shards were also recovered including shards from jars, bowls, plates and stoneware storage jars, along with a few earthenware shards. The recovered material consisted primarily of Chinese ceramics from the Swatow kilns and datable to the mid to late 16th century. There was no evidence of Kraak ware or of Thai or Vietnamese ware included as part of the cargo. A portion of the recovered material was given to Marine Archeology Unlimited, Inc. consistent with the original salvage agreement. The remainder of the recovered ceramics was transported to the National Museum in Manila for conservation and storage.

Philippines Unidentified shipwreck No. 2 (mid to late 16th century) – a very limited quantity of ceramics, including Swatow wares, were recovered in 2007 to 2008 (best estimate) from an unidentified wrecksite reportedly in the Sulu Sea off of Mindanao, Philippines; one Swatow bowl from the wreck was acquired in Manila in March 2008 (no further information available).



San Felipe wreck (1576) - in 1997 Chinese blue and white porcelain shards were found on the beach in Baja, California, somewhere south of Tijuana and north of Cabo San Lucas. This resulted in ten Mexico - United States archeological expeditions from 1999 to 2011 and led to the discovery of the wrecksite offshore. The San Felipe is the earliest known shipwreck of the eastbound Manila galleons. Most of the shards recovered were Jingdezhen blue and white wares, wares with overglaze enamels (comprising about ten percent of the

findings), and limited quantities of Kraak ware. Additionally, fragments of ten large Swatow blue and white dishes were also recovered.

Belanakan No. 2 shipwreck (Untung Jawa, Wanli Cargo Project) (late 16th century) - 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. The 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.

During 2010 RM Discovery Inc. (a leading Indonesian shipwreck location and salvage company) was able to recover over 37,500 additional artifacts with reportedly up to 40 percent remaining in “good” condition, and which consisted mainly of Chinese blue and

white porcelain. Subsequently in 2011 RMD partnered with Arqueonautas Worldwide – Arqueologia Subaquática, SA (AWW) to complete the salvage of the valuable shipwreck, and reconnaissance operations recovered a total of 1,607 ceramic artifacts (predominantly blue and white porcelain) at the wrecksite. AWW determined an extremely large quantity of ceramics remained at the wrecksite and large scale recovery operations should be launched as promptly as possible. Efforts were made to secure investors for these operations but, unfortunately, the current status of the project has not been made available and is not known.



San Augustin shipwreck (1595) – sank in Drake's Bay, California and with study of porcelain findings going back to the early 1940's. However, it was not until 1980 – 1981 that the entire corpus of porcelain fragments recovered was systematically analyzed by both an Oriental art historian and an historian-archeologist. The wrecksite yielded a variety of Chinese blue and white porcelains including Kraak fragments and a number of Swatow shards, all of which evidence water and sand abrasion. According to one report (Shangraw, C. and E. Von der Porten, 1981) 29 Swatow shards were recovered in a variety of motifs. These included 15 shards from a large plate (“bowl”) with a deer in center and floral spray medallions enclosed within a diaper ground at the foliated rim. The attribution of some of the other shards as Swatow appears to be less certain.

Nan'ao No. 1 Shipwreck (Nan Ao, Nanao) (late 16th/early 17th century) - discovered in May 2007 off the northeast coast of Guangdong Province just south of Nan’ao island at a depth of about 27 meters; and with archaeological excavation conducted April

through July 2010. Most of the porcelain recovered is blue and white Swatow ware consisting primarily of utilitarian items such as plates, dishes, bowls, cups, and jars. Décor included floral patterns, animals including qilin, and humans. Also recovered was a small portion of Jingdezhen blue and white porcelains and polychrome wares. Swatow (Zhangzhou) wares comprise the highest proportion of the total of 10,624 porcelains recovered, making this one of the most significant findings of these wares.

Ko Si Chang One Wreck (late 16th/early 17th century) - located off of Chonburi Province in the Gulf of Thailand and discovered in 1982. Recoveries included Chinese blue and white porcelains including numerous Kraak ware fragments, a bowl with Wanli mark, and some Swatow ware. Details are lacking with respect to the latter. Also recovered were Thai wares including large jars similar to Bang Rachan, Singburi Province material.

Binh Thuan shipwreck (late 16th/early 17th century) – was discovered between 1999 and 2000 about 40 nautical miles east of Phan Thiet town near Phu Qui Island, southern Vietnam. A total of approximately 34,000 ceramics were recovered consisting almost exclusively of Swatow (Zhangzhou) ceramics: blue and white, polychrome enamel, blue and white along with polychrome enamel, as well as monochrome white, green and brown. Specific shapes and objects included bowls (small, medium and large), plates (small, medium and large), stem cups, sweetmeat dishes (9 piece sets) both blue and white and polychrome enamel, spoons, small jarlets (blue and white with deer, lion, horse or floral, and monochrome white), blue and white square shaped dishes (with fish, sage, or floral motif), and very large basin shaped dishes with recessed base (blue and white and polychrome). This cargo was the first dedicated shipment of Swatow ware ever to be found. The officially recovered ceramics were retained by the government of Vietnam, with a large quantity subsequently sold at auction and a large number of representative specimens and the unique examples kept for museum display and

heritage conservation. Additionally, vast quantities of Binh Thuan wreck wares were also available in the antique shops of Saigon.



Swatow Indonesia Wreck (Batam wreck, Pulau Numbing wreck) (late 16th/early 17th century) - is the subject of this report, was discovered by local fishermen in mid to late 2014, and reportedly is located in Indonesia's Riau Islands southeast of Batam near Pulau Numbing in the vicinity of the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck. The shipwreck appears to have contained exclusively Swatow (Zhangzhou) wares datable to the late 16th to early 17th century. The recovered ceramics are primarily 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).



Royal Captain Shoal (Wreck 2) (late 16th/early 17th century) - wrecksite is located on the flat ledge of the Royal Captain Shoal 48 miles west of the island of Palawan in the southern Philippines, and it was discovered and excavated in 1985. The ceramics recovered were comprised of Jingdezhen ware as well as Swatow wares, Fujian, and De Hua material. The majority of the ceramics found were blue and white, but monochrome white and terracotta pieces were recovered as well. Decorative motifs included animal, floral and human themes. For example, 39 plates out of a total of 59 were decorated with the standing phoenix motif. The Chinese ceramics recovered are dateable to the late 16th to early 17th century during the Wanli reign (1572 – 1620) of the Ming Dynasty. The recovered material consisted of plates (59), saucers (60), bowls (34), cups (35), boxes (32), covers (21), bottles (4), jarlets (45), jars (16), and various fragments. Swatow ceramic recoveries included blue and white plates, dishes, bowls, cover boxes, jars, and jarlets.

San Diego shipwreck (1600) - sank near Fortune Island to the west of Batangas Province, Luzon, Philippines, and archeological exploration was done in 1991 and 1992, with excavation activities conducted in 1992 and 1993 at a depth of 50 meters. The majority of the recovered ceramics was Kraak ware made in the kilns in Jingdezhen, but a quantity of Swatow ware was also included in the cargo and recovered. The San Diego contained a variety of Swatow blue and white ceramics: large jars with floral décor; plates with phoenix, duck or deer; and bowls, vases and jarlets all primarily with floral and bird décor. Also found were two pieces with overglaze red and green enamels: one oblong cover box and one bowl. The range and quantity of Swatow ware in the cargo of the San Diego was apparently quite limited. Overall a total of more than 1,200 blue and white porcelains dated to approximately 1599 of the Wanli reign (1572 – 1620) of the Ming Dynasty was recovered. These included plates, dishes, bottles, jars, double gourd vases, kendis, and boxes. The pear shaped bottles (*yuhuchunping* vases) recovered represent the most complete collection of this type ever discovered.



Santa Margarita shipwreck (1601) - sank near the island of Rota in the Northern Mariana Islands between Saipan and Guam; cargo reportedly included numerous Kraak porcelains and some Swatow wares many identical to those of the sister ship the San Diego, which sank earlier in late 1600 near Fortune Island to the west of Batangas Province in the Philippines. The Seattle, Washington based company IOTA Partners found the wrecksite in 1995 and obtained a permit to salvage the Santa Margarita on 15 September 1997. Some excavation work has been conducted over the years and several pieces of ivory, porcelain, and gemstones have been recovered. However, legal and other problems have been encountered including destruction in 2001 of part of the reef where the Santa Margarita is located. There is no currently available information with regards to present status of recovery efforts and findings.

Mauritius shipwreck (1609) - sank in the Gulf of Guinea (central east Africa) and was excavated by Michel L. Hour in 1985. The ship contained various commodities from the Far East and only a small supply of porcelain, probably a private purchase or a private order. Of the approximately 215 pieces of porcelain about 165 pieces are of Kraak ware type including plates, dishes, and cups. Additionally, some Swatow (Zhangzhou) ware items may also have been recovered, but reports are inconsistent in this respect. The number of Swatow wares reportedly recovered varies from none to 7 to 16, and further research is needed for clarification. The Mauritius is the earliest VOC (Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie) shipwreck to have

been discovered. (Other reports speculate that the porcelain may have been captured by the Dutch in 1605 from the Portuguese ship the Sao Antonio. However, this would appear to be rather unlikely given the four year difference in timing, i. e. 1605 vs. 1609 [Campen and Eliëns, 2014]).

Witte Leeuw wreck (1613) – a VOC ship, which sank in the Bay of Jamestown near St. Helena Island off the southwest coast of Africa, and was discovered in 1976 at a depth of 38 meters. The wrecksite yielded a considerable quantity and wide variety of Kraak wares including kendi, teapots, covered bowls and vases along with the more customarily encountered plates, dishes, *klapmutsen* and bowls. Swatow blue and white wares were also recovered, including large and small dishes, decorated in a wide variety of motifs such as phoenix, peony, ducks, floral scrolls and medallions, dragon, and lion. Other Swatow wares recovered included bowls with floral motifs, ducks and lotus, lion and ball; jarlets with lion; and *zhadou* (spittoon) type vessels with bird and floral spray medallions.

Banda (& perhaps Geunieëerde Provinciën) (1615) - was lost in a cyclone on the west coast of the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean about 2,000 kilometers off the southeast coast of the African continent, and was discovered in 1980. A limited number of Swatow blue and white shards were recovered, including dish fragments. Kraak plates, dishes, *klapmutsen*, a vase, and a large jar cover were among the approximately 90 intact porcelains found. The porcelain is believed to have been the property of Pieter Both the first Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies (1610 to 1614), who perished in the shipwreck of this VOC vessel. (The finds from the Geunieëerde Provinciën consist exclusively of shards.)



Nossa Senhora da Luz wreck (1615) - sank near Faial Island, Horgta, Azores, located 1,097 miles west of the mainland of Portugal, and was discovered in 1999. Kraak ware fragments were salvaged from the wrecksite in very limited numbers and included those from plates, bowls, and vases decorated variously with deer, auspicious symbols, and floral motifs. Recoveries included a plate fragment with a base mark in the form of an underglaze blue double circle, an unusual feature for Kraak ware. Also recovered was a single fragment in blue and white décor believed to be that of Swatow ware.

Ternate - Tidore shipwreck (1610 to 1620) - the 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 located 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 (first quarter) 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. During this second salvaging effort the recoveries 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, as well as monochrome white bowls and brown glazed storage jars of Guangdong or Fujian origin. The décor of 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. The diameter of these plates is approximately 20 centimeters. Recovered as well were medium sized blue and white Swatow 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.



Vietnam Unidentified shipwreck No. 2 (early 17th century) - a very limited number of Swatow ceramics datable to the late Ming period - early 17th century were recovered reportedly sometime in 2009 to 2010 from an unidentified wrecksite in Vietnam. Because of the limited quantity found, the ceramics may have been recovered by a fisherman using deep water drag nets and therefore not able to identify with any precision the location of the wrecksite (no further information available).

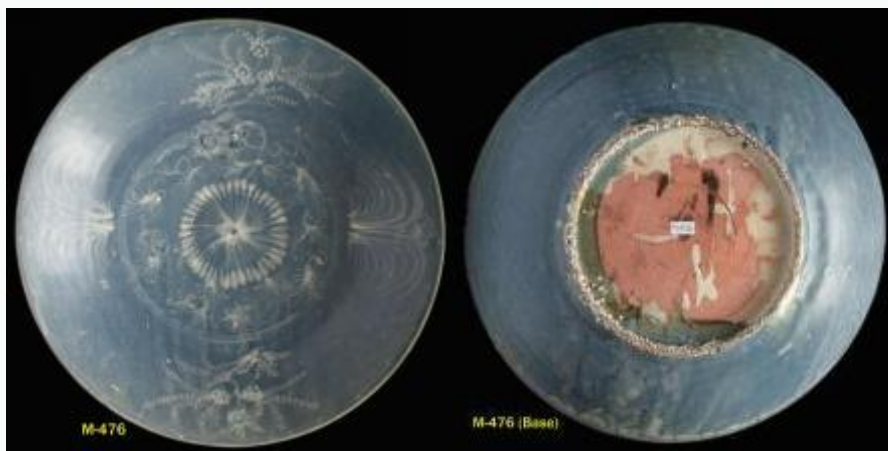
Wanli Shipwreck (1620 to 1625) - wrecksite is located in Malaysia's territorial waters near the coastal district of Dungun about six nautical miles outside Tanjong Jara off the Terengganu coast of north-east peninsular Malaysia at a depth of 40 meters. The actual location of the wrecksite was determined in 2003 with excavation conducted in 2004 and 2005. There was only one Swatow specimen recovered from the Wanli shipwreck, a blue and white dish fragment (confirmed to this writer personally by Sten Sjostrand, Director of Nanhai Marine Archeology). The cargo is said to contain a wide range of the export Chinese ceramics that were available during that period. Much of the ceramic cargo consisted of approximately 21,000 pieces of Kraak ware and primarily included plates, dishes, *klapmutsen*, wash basins, covered boxes, covered jars, kendis and gourd-shaped bottles. Jingdezhen Ming traditional blue and white porcelain was also recovered in considerable quantity and included numerous bowls in large, medium and small sizes. Less refined ware which was normally destined for the Southeast Asia market was also included in the cargo and recovered. Recovered ceramics totaled 37,300 items including 7,434 porcelains which were less than twenty-five percent damaged and were formally registered as Wanli artifacts. About 90 percent of the porcelain is broken, fragmented, or totally pulverized - the apparent result of an explosion onboard the ship. Only about 800 pieces of the registered artifacts were totally intact. Additionally ten tons of broken, fragmented, and pulverized porcelain pieces were also recovered.

São Gonçalo wreck (1630) – sank near Port Elizabeth in Plettenburg Bay near the tip of South Africa. Although the shipwreck itself has not been discovered and positively identified, shards from the cargo have been collected on the beach over many years by various individuals. Most importantly, the main deposit of porcelain shards was discovered in 1979 when the owners of land near the beach cleared the site to build a house. The São Gonçalo represents the only South Africa shipwreck which has yielded Swatow ware shards including a plate with phoenix, and a dish with chi dragon. Additionally, a considerable quantity of Kraak ware shards were also recovered from the cargo of the São Gonçalo.

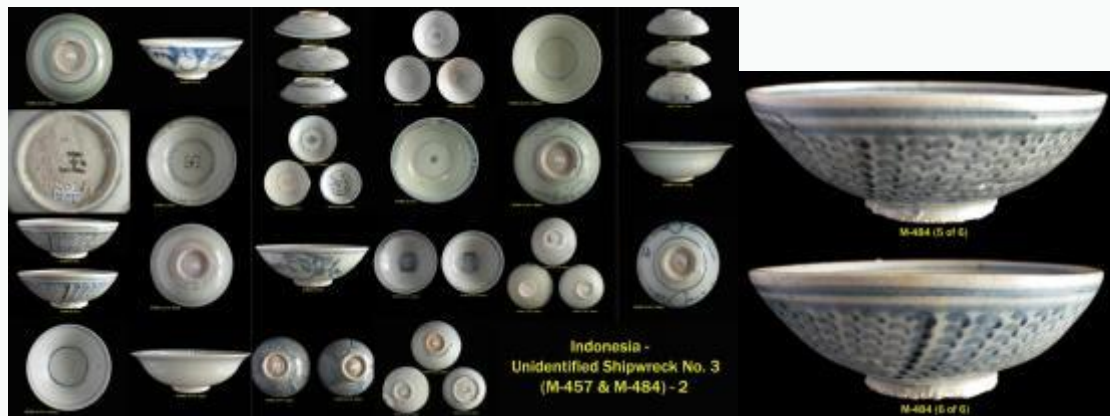
Nuestra Señora de la Concepción shipwreck (1638) - was shipwrecked in Agingan Bay at the southern tip of the island of Saipan in the Northern Mariana Islands north of Guam. The shipwreck was discovered in 1987 with excavation work continuing to 1988. A considerable portion of the ceramic cargo consisted of Kraak wares, which comprised over half the porcelain salvaged. Kraak recoveries were limited to shards, primarily from dishes and small bowls, but also including fragments of bottles, jars, covered bowls and wine pots. Additionally, further ceramic recoveries consisted of 156 intact storage jars almost exclusively of South China origin, but including nine specimens of Singburi storage jars from the Mae Nam Noi kilns in Thailand. Also recovered were four shards from the base of a Swatow dish (Rinaldi, 1990).

Hatcher Ming wreck (Hatcher Junk) (1643) – found in 1983 reportedly in international waters on a reef in the South China Sea, but 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. The bulk of the cargo was recovered in June 1983 and the great majority of the recovered ceramics were Jingdezhen blue and white wares in a very wide range of shapes and decorative motifs. This included over 2,600 *Kraak* items. Also included, as well, were some

celadon, *blanc-de-chine*, colored wares and provincial blue and white. Approximately 25,000 unbroken porcelains were salvaged initially and a further 2,000 at a later date. A number of Swatow wares were also recovered: blue and white bowls with floral motifs, 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. 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.



Indonesia Unidentified shipwreck No. 3 (mid 17th century) - 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.



Avondster shipwreck (1659) – a former British ship captured by the Dutch and in the service of the VOC, sank in Galle Harbor on the south-western coast of Sri Lanka, and was discovered in 1997. Excavations were conducted from 2001 to 2004 with recoveries including Swatow ware fragments from bowls of various sizes, porcelain shards from various provincial kiln in South China, and Jingdezhen ware fragments including Kraak ware. The limited number of ceramics recovered represent personal belongings.

Vung Tau shipwreck (1690) – was discovered in southern Vietnam in mid 1990. The cargo included Swatow bowls with overglaze polychrome enamel decoration, along with blue and white saucers (small and medium), and blue and white bowls which may be classified as Swatow on the basis of reports of the excavation of similar specimens from the Zhaoan kiln sites in the Zhangzhou District of Fujian Province. The Swatow bowls decorated in polychrome enamels and have steeply rounded sides and a straight mouthrim. The central medallion of the bowls is adorned with a floral spray surrounded by a single line border. Cavetto and exterior of these bowls are decorated en suite. Only remnants and fugitive outlines of the original polychrome enamel floral decoration typically now remain. Although substantially eroded, red, green and yellow enamels are visible on various areas of the bowls, predominantly the interior. The bowls are covered with the distinctively Swatow waxy textured glaze ranging in tone from milky white to light grayish blue.

Adherent kiln grit is found on the foot and continues onto the base. The diameter of the bowls ranges from approximately 11.9 cm. to 14.8 cm. Compare also to the Swatow bowls from the Binh Thuan shipwreck at M-305 which share characteristics with these bowls: waxy textured glaze, construction of foot and base, polychrome enamel décor, and composition of body material. The inclusion of these bowls and blue and white saucers, as well as large blue and white Swatow type bowls with dragon and phoenix, in the recoveries from the Vung Tau shipwreck clearly demonstrates that the production of mainstream Swatow ware continued up to approximately the year 1690 of the late 17th century and possibly even beyond. Jingdezhen blue and white porcelains comprised the bulk of the cargo, which included Dehua wares as well.



Additionally, three other unidentified shipwrecks with many Swatow wares have also been reported: one in Sulawesi strait, one near the island of Madura eastern Java, and one more recently found near Banten in West Java, Sumarah (Adhyatman, 1999).

There are numerous Swatow ceramics recovered from 12 of the above shipwrecks included in the **Ceramics Catalogue** and in the **Shipwrecks Section** for the corresponding wreck. These shipwrecks are the following:

San Isidro junk (mid 16th century)

Philippines Unidentified shipwreck No. 2 (mid to late 16th century)

Belanakan No. 2 shipwreck (late 16th century)

Binh Thuan shipwreck (late 16th/early 17th century)

Swatow Indonesia Wreck (late 16th/early 17th century)
 San Diego shipwreck (1600)
 Banda (& perhaps Geunieëerde Provinciën) (1615)
 Ternate - Tidore shipwreck (1610 to 1620)
 Vietnam Unidentified shipwreck No. 2 (early 17th century)
 Hatcher Ming wreck (1643)
 Indonesia Unidentified shipwreck No. 3 (mid 17th century)
 Vung Tau shipwreck (1690)

Examples of ceramics from these shipwrecks are also included in the **Swatow Ceramics Photos Folder - Swatow Shipwreck Ceramics in Collection..** See as well below:



Swatow Ceramics Included in Ceramics Catalogue - there are a total of 336 Swatow ceramics catalogued under 169 M (Ming) series numbers included in the collection; these are briefly described as follows (M-024 to M-522):

M-024 – blue and white jarlet with peony sprays and pendant lotus petals, H: 5.7 cm.

M-025 – celadon cover box of compressed globular form, the glaze very pale green with a fine, irregular all-over crackle; the roughly finished footring with adherent kiln grit, D: 8.8 cm.

M-026 – dish with phoenix and peony bush in iron red and green enamels, D: 22.2 cm.



M-049 – large plate with phoenix, peony, dragon and *lingzhi* in turquoise, iron red, black and green enamels, D: 38.1 cm.



M-056 – large blue and white plate with phoenix, peony, ornamental rock, bamboo and floral spray panels, D: 37.0 cm.

M-064 – blue and white jarlet with three galloping horses and lotus petal collar around the shoulder, H: 7.2 cm.

M-065 – blue and white jarlet with two deer reserved in white amid foliage, lotus petal collar around the shoulder, H: 5.7 cm.

M-067 – small blue and white jarlet with three floral spray medallions, stylized petals encircle the shoulder, H: 5.4 cm.

M-074 – large plate with phoenixes and peonies, landscape and floral spray medallions in the cavetto, all in turquoise, iron red and green enamels, D: 36.9 cm.



M-082 – blue and white *jadou* with three floral spray medallions, band of continuous keyfret encircles the rim, H: 7.1 cm.

M-117 – blue and white bowls (2) reserve décor of white cranes on a blue ground on exterior, floral décor in interior, D: 15.5 cm. and 15.2 cm.

M-118 – blue and white bowls (2) reserve décor of white cranes on a blue ground on exterior, floral décor in interior, D: 15.5 cm. and 14.7 cm.

M-135 – small blue and white jarlet with two medallions with carp, surrounded by a ground of overlapping waves, H: 4.2 cm.

M-140 – blue and white jarlet with four panels with deer reserved in white amid foliage, *ruyi* lappets around the shoulder, H: 8.0 cm.

M-148 – blue and white dish with a deer in rocky landscape with peach tree and bushes, bamboo overhead, D: 16.9 cm.



M-149 – blue and white dish with a floral roundel and leaf sprays surrounded by *ruyi* heads D: 16.9 cm.

M-154 – large blue and white plate with foliate rim and deer amid foliage, floral spray medallions on the rim, D: 33.0 cm.

M-155 – large plate with 3 chrysanthemums in white slip on a blue ground, flowerheads and six-point stars on the rim, D: 38.5 cm.



M-188 – small blue and white jarlet, with two floral spray medallions separated by concentric waves, petals on shoulder, H: 5.2 cm.

M-190 – small blue and white jarlet, rounded sides with two wide bands of tightly spaced vertical lines separated by a narrow undecorated band, H: 5.1 cm.

M-191 – blue and white jarlet with two floral sprays on the sides, collar of overlapping lotus petals encircling the shoulder, H: 5.1 cm.

M-207 – blue and white bowl reserve décor of white cranes on a blue ground on exterior, floral décor in interior, D: 14.9 cm.

M-216 – cover box with a rabbit reserved in white and surrounded by three horses on the domed cover, the sides encircled by three horses surrounded by foliage, D: 10.3 cm.



M-217 – cover boxes (3) cormorant swimming among lotus and other aquatic plants on cover, vegetal sprays on sides of the lower section, D: 6.3, 6.1 and 4.5 cm.

M-218 – cover box with rounded fluted sides on the lower section and the domed cover which contains the only decoration consisting of a floral spray, D: 7.3 cm.

M-222 – blue and white plate with phoenix, peony, bamboo and rocks; floral spray medallions on the rim, D: 28.6 cm.

M-230 – blue and white cover box with two medallions of leaping carp against a fish scale diaper ground on both the domed cover and lower section, H: 7.4 cm.

M-236 – large blue and white jar with two dragons separated by carp leaping from waves, lower body decorated with two broad leaf sprays above four detached spiral forms, H: 36.7 cm.



M-249 – blue and white plate with phoenix, peony, grasses and rocks; floral spray medallions on the rim, D: 17.3 cm.

M-250 – blue and white dish with three phoenix separated by floral sprays and extending to the rim, D: 18.3 cm.

M-260 – blue and white large bowls (4) with a heron or lion in center, exterior with ducks or floral décor, D: 20.5 cm.



M-264 – blue and white dish with three phoenix separated by floral sprays and extending to the rim, chocolate base, D: 18.1 cm.

M-265 – blue and white plates (2) with confronting phoenix in center, D: 27.3 cm.



M-266 – stemcups (3) with vestiges of polychrome enamel, H: 5.8 cm.

M-267 – spoons (3) monochrome white, L: 12 cm.

M-268 – blue and white square shaped dishes (3) with fish, D: 8.1 cm.

M-269 – jarlets (4) blue and white with deer (2) and monochrome white (2), H: 3.6 cm. to 5.4 cm.

M-270 – plates (2) polychrome enamel with confronting phoenix in center, D: 25.7 cm.

M-271 – jarlets (6) monochrome white, H: 3.7 cm.

M-272 – bowls (4) with underglaze blue *shou* character, D: 12 cm.

M-273 – cover boxes (4) in variety of shapes, decorative treatments and glaze colors, D: 6.1 cm. to 7.1 cm.

M-274 – blue and white jarlets (7) with deer, H: 4.7 cm. to 5.5 cm.



M-275 – sweetmeat dishes (9 - set) with traces of polychrome enamel, D: 10.9 cm. (No. 1 to No. 8) and 13.8 cm. (No. 9).

M-276 – stemcups (3) with vestiges of polychrome enamel, H: 5.2 cm. to 5.9 cm.

M-277 – blue and white square shaped dish with sage, D: 8.1 cm.

M-278 – blue and white dishes (6) with phoenix, D: 16.8 cm. to 17.3 cm.

M-279 – large monochrome white plate, D: 38.3 cm.

M-280 – blue and white sweetmeat dishes (9 - set) with floral sprays, D: 10.8 cm. (No. 1 to No. 8) and 13.7 cm. (No. 9).



M-281 – blue and white miniature cover box with alternating scallop and checker diaper patterns, flowerhead reserved in white on cover, D: 4 cm.

M-286 – cover box, overglaze enamel degraded, D: 9.1 cm.

M-288 – blue and white large bowl with ducks, D: 20.6 cm.

M-290 – blue and white bowls (2) with monkey, D: 10.9 cm.

M-291 – blue and white bowls (2) with floral scroll, D: 11.3 cm.

M-292 – cover box, with molded fish and green glaze, D: 5.2 cm.

M-293 – blue and white bowls (3) variously decorated, D: 10.9 cm. to 14.1 cm.



M-294 – jarlets (3) with lobed sides, green glaze or brown glaze, H: 5.2 cm. to 5.4 cm.

M-295 – cover box, high dome cover, polychrome enamel, H: 12.4 cm.

M-296 – blue and white dishes (2) with *chilong*, D: 16.9 cm.



M-297 – cover boxes (2), overglaze enamels degraded, D: 8.9 cm. and 11.7 cm.

M-298 – blue and white bowls (2 - pair) floral scroll, D: 11.3 cm.

M-299 – cover boxes (2), rabbit shape with green glaze, seal mark, L: 6.6 cm.

M-300 – large polychrome plates (2) with phoenix, decorated in red, green, black and turquoise enamels, D: 37.2 cm.

M-301 – cover boxes (2 - pair), retractable knob, caramel brown glaze and brown lacquer accents, D: 8.1 cm.

M-302 – blue and white bowls (3) with boys or monkey, D: 10.9 cm.

M-303 – cover boxes (2), brown lacquer, molded floral head, D: 4.7 cm. and 7.5 cm.

M-304 – monochrome brown jars (2), H: 11.8 cm.

M-305 – blue and white large bowls (3) lion in center, overglaze enamels degraded, D: 19.3 cm. to 20.2 cm.



M-306 – blue and white large bowl with ducks, D: 20.2 cm.

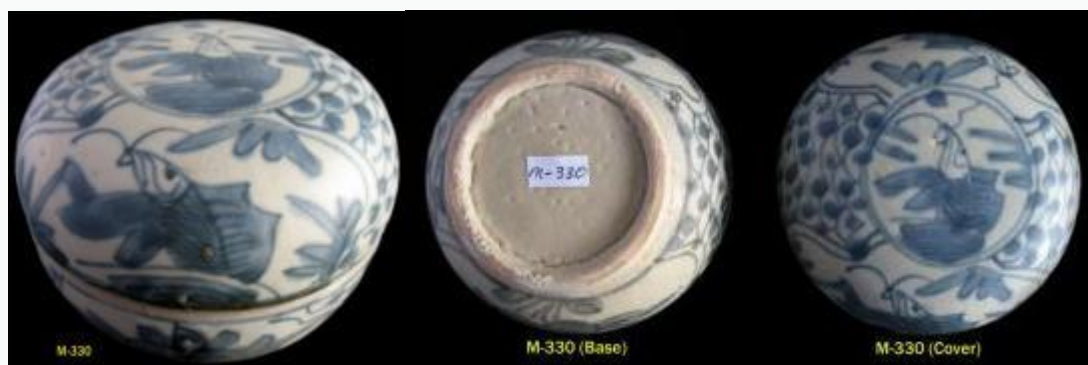
M-308 – blue and white bowl, roundels and petals, D: 14.1 cm.

M-309 – plate with light greenish tinged glaze; fluted cavetto and upright mouthrim with slightly thickened edge, D: 24.4 cm.

M-315 – blue and white bowl with two phoenix separated by peony sprays, mouthrim flared and with trellis/diamond diaper border, interior has a composite symbol with streamers, D: 11.4 cm.

M-317 – polychrome cover box decorated in red, green and black enamels, fish motif in center of cover, D: 12.2 cm.

M-330 – blue and white cover box with fish in oval panels surrounded by overlapping wave pattern, D: 9.3 cm.

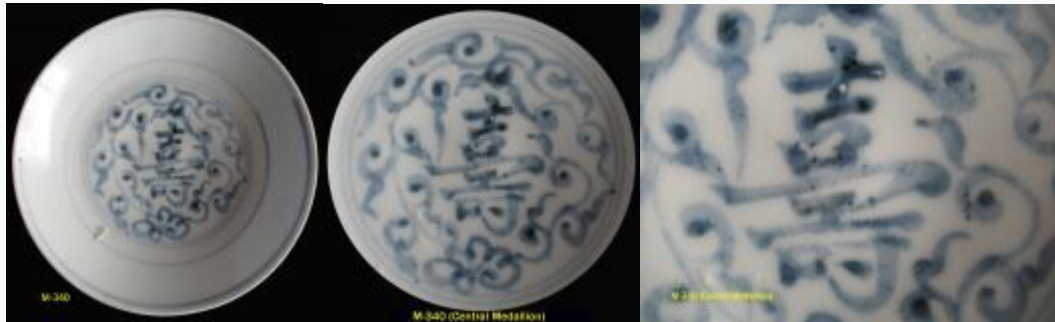


M-331 – blue and white bowls (2), central medallion of bowl No. 1 with the Chinese character *shou*, bowl No. 2 with a plain center, D: 13.4 and 12.5 cm.

M-335 – blue and white dishes (2) with an unglazed firing ring surrounding the central medallion, on dish No. 1 the central medallion with a lotus blossom in an aquatic scene, dish No. 2 with a five petal blossom in the center, D: 12.8 and 12.4 cm.

M-339 – cover box with a precisely executed peony spray with hatch lined center and surrounded by leaves, sides fluted, D:8.5 cm.

M-340 – blue and white dish in the center a large *shou* (longevity) character surrounded by foliate scrolls and leaf forms, the underside has a spiraled peony scroll, D: 17.6 cm.



M-341 – small blue and white jarlet with two medallions with leaping carp separated by diaper ground of overlapping waves, H: 5 cm.

M-342 – blue and white dish decorated with a leaping fish swimming among waves or water weeds, D: 13.5 cm.

M-343 – blue and white bowl, the sides decorated on the exterior with six lotus panels and leaf forms in arabesque motif, unglazed stacking ring around the center of interior, D: 17.8 cm.

M-344 – blue and white dish decorated with a long-tailed phoenix, peach spray and bamboo; five peach spray medallions, reserved against a fish scale diaper ground, on the wide rim, D: 18.0 cm.

M-350 – blue and white bowl, the sides decorated on the exterior with a scene depicting Su Dongpo sailing down the Yangtze River and a long fourteen line poem of the *Chi bi fu*, his second 'Prose poem on the Red Cliff,' D: 17.6 cm.



M-351 – blue and white bowl with three carp adorning the cavetto, three large peony blossoms on the exterior, D: 17.8 cm.

M-352 – blue and white bowl with two four claw dragons across the cavetto, a leaping carp in the central medallion, and on the exterior four underglaze blue Chinese characters, D: 18.5 cm.



M-353 – blue and white jarlets (3) decorated on the sides with two lions alternating with ribboned cash symbols, H: 6.8 cm. to 7.2 cm.

M-355 – blue and white dish, in the central medallion a conch with ribboned streamers surrounded by a band of lappets, sides adorned with four ribbon tied flutes, D: 11.5 cm.

M-356 – blue and white bowl decorated on the sides with two clusters of bamboo with floral sprays separated by a star form, in the central medallion a floral spray, D: 10.8 cm.

M-357 – blue and white jarlet decorated on the sides with two peach sprays, a collar of lotus petals on the shoulder, H: 7.2 cm.

M-358 – blue and white bowl decorated on the sides with two long tailed phoenix separated by cloud sprays, the central medallion with a fish leaping from waves, D: 16.0 cm.

M-359 – blue and white octagonal cover box with fish on cover, on sides panels with flaming pearl, birds, symbols and floral sprays, D: 9.2 cm.

M-360 – small blue and white jarlet, rounded sides with two wide bands of tightly spaced vertical lines separated by a narrow undecorated band, H: 5.5 cm.

M-361 – blue and white deep dish, central medallion with a double gourd bottle, tassel, and scroll amid streamers; cavetto adorned with four ogival medallions containing floral sprays, D: 21.0 cm.



M-366 – kendis (2) glazed brown with leaf spray accents applied in white slip on the neck and shoulders of both of the kendis; bulbous spout and body with fluting down the sides, H: 11.9 and 11.4 cm.



M-368 – blue and white jarlet with two oval panels containing a peach spray and separated by overlapping leaf forms, H: 7.3 cm.

M-369 – blue and white dish with an unglazed firing ring surrounding the center, which is decorated with a small blossom; a single line border encircles the central medallion and mouthrim, D: 11.5 cm.

M-370 – blue and white jarlet with two ogival panels containing deer reserved in white on a ground resembling cash symbols and separated by overlapping leaf forms, H: 7.6 cm.

M-371 – blue and white dish decorated with a six petal blossom in the center; leaf sprays on the exterior, D: 12.1 cm.

M-376 – blue and white bowl decorated on the exterior with roundels and sprays; interior center with a leaf roundel, and at midpoint on the cavetto, an underglaze blue potter's mark, D: 13.9 cm.

M-377 – bowl with the sole decoration on the central medallion and consisting of the large Chinese character *shou* in underglaze blue, D: 11.7 cm.

M-378 – blue and white bowls (2) a heron surrounded by waterweeds and lotus in the central medallion, the steep cavetto is plain; on the exterior an aquatic scene with two pairs of ducks separated by lotus sprays emerging from rushes, D: 18.6 cm. - No. 1; 16.9 cm. - No. 2.

M-381 – blue and white jarlet decorated on the globular sides with two galloping horses alternating with ribboned streamers, a collar of lotus petals on the shoulder, H: 7.5 cm.

M-382 – blue and white jar, on the ovoid sides two pierced ornamental rocks flanked by chrysanthemum bushes, the shoulders with three chrysanthemum sprays, H: 13.3 cm; D: 12.7 cm.

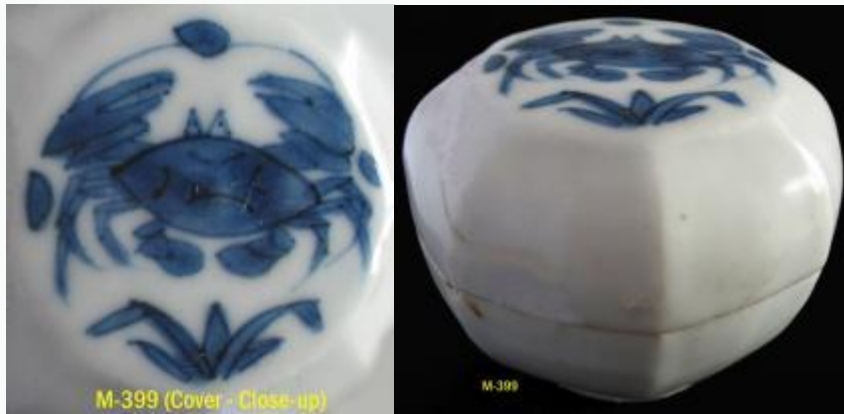
M-388 – Swatow type hole-bottom saucer dish decorated in the center with a floral spray surrounded by a single line border, exterior adorned with four leaf sprays, kiln grit on the base, D: 10.4 cm.

M-393 – blue and white plate, in the center 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, light areas of marine encrustation on underside, D: 20.8 cm.

M-396 – 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 the well is plain; covered with waxy textured bluish tinged glaze, D: 18.1 cm.

M-397 – 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.

M-399 – white glazed cover box with octagonal faceted cover and sides, and with a large underglaze blue crab on the flattened top of the cover, no further adornment; glaze is waxy textured, D: 9.5 cm.



M-401 – blue and white small dishes (2 - pair) with trellis/diamond diaper border at mouthrim, a lake side scene decorates the center, D: 9.9 cm. and 9.8 cm.

M-402 – polychrome plate with phoenix in center, steep wide cavetto has four green enamel symbols, D: 22.1 cm.

M-403 – polychrome plate with erect phoenix in center, cavetto has four floral spray medallions, D: 25.6 cm.

M-404 – blue and white small shallow bowls (2 - pair) decorated with an aquatic scene featuring ducks, lotus and waterweeds; D: 11.3 cm. and 11.1 cm.



M-405 – blue and white small shallow bowls (2 - pair) decorated with a landscape scene featuring lotus, birds and a distant mountain; D: 11.9 cm. and 11.8 cm.

M-406 – blue and white small jarlet decorated with a fisherman in a boat and a peacock in ogival-framed medallions; H: 5.3 cm.

M-413 – blue and white dishes (2 - pair) in the central medallion a conch with ribboned streamers and a band of lappets surrounding, sides with four ribbon tied flutes, D: 11.5 cm. and 11.3 cm.

M-420 – medium size monochrome brown jar with flared mouth, base inscribed with four Chinese characters, H: 15.0 cm.

M-421 – blue and white bowls (2 - pair) decorated with two phoenix separated by peony sprays, mouthrim adorned with a dissolved trellis/diamond diaper border on the interior; the central medallion inscribed with an underglaze blue stylized Chinese character *shuāngxǐ* (Double Happiness), D: 11.2 cm. and 11.4 cm.

M-423 – blue and white cover box of flattened globular form decorated overall with chrysanthemum blossoms reserved in white on a blue ground; base contains an underglaze blue base mark in the form of a large “X” with arabesque-like streamers, D: 7.1 cm.

M-430 – blue and white jarlets (2 - pair) with deer, H: 5.0 cm.

M-431 – blue and white jarlet decorated on the sides with two galloping horses alternating with ribboned streamers, H: 6.7 cm

M-436 – bowl with the decoration confined to underglaze blue double line borders around the central medallion, under the mouthrim, and immediately above the foot, D: 11.9 cm.

M-437 – blue and white dish with a rabbit silhouetted against a floral background in the central medallion and surrounded by an unglazed firing ring; mouthrim is surrounded on interior by a trellis/diamond diaper border D: 17.6 cm.

M-438 – blue and white dish with the central medallion surrounded by an unglazed firing ring and encircled by a double line border; a single line border encircles mouthrim, D: 18.0 cm.

M-451 – blue and white covered jar decorated with large spiraling blossoms and leaf sprays; lotus bud knob on domed cover, H (with cover): 7.6 cm.



M-452 – blue and white medium size jarlet decorated with chrysanthemum blossoms reserved in white on a blue, H: 8.3 cm.

M-453 – blue and white bowl decorated on the exterior sides with two sprawling chrysanthemum sprays; interior center with a floral spray in a double circle and a single line border at the mouthrim; covered with waxy textured bluish tinged glaze, D: 12.6 cm.

M-454 – small blue and white jarlet, with three floral spray medallions separated by overlapping waves, petals on shoulder, H: 5.6 cm.

M-455 – blue and white cover box decorated on the sides and cover with scrolling leaf sprays, flat top of cover with a leaf spray within a double circle, D: 7.1 cm.



M-456 – small blue and white jarlet with two medallions of leaping carp separated by diaper ground of overlapping waves, H: 4.9 cm.

M-457 – blue and white bowls and dishes (6), half are sparsely decorated, and the other half more elaborately adorned; footrim and base are partially glazed on three, the base unglazed on the other three. There are three specimens with an unglazed circular stacking ring around the central medallion, and on the remainder the interior is fully glazed; body material is compact and predominantly light beige colored. Decorated with a variety of motifs including floral, leaf, *shou* (longevity) character, and peach tree. D: 13.9 cm. to 12.2 cm.

M-458 – blue and white dish with two confronting dragons with flame-like tails and elongated claws, pearl in the center; D: 17.0 cm.

M-459 (2 of 22) – blue and white bowl, chrysanthemum sprays separated by small leaf sprays; unglazed stacking ring, unglazed base; D: 13.5 cm.

M-459 (3 of 22) – blue and white cover box bottom; sprawling sprays of rushes separated by small circular forms on the sides; D: 6.4 cm.

M-459 (4 of 22) – blue and white cover box bottom; lotus sprays alternating with spiky leaf sprays on the rectangular sides; L: 5.6 cm.

M-459 (5 of 22) – wine cup, white slip orchid sprays on caramel brown ground, white glazed interior; base glazed brown, D: 5.2 cm.



M-459 (6 of 22) – cover with apple green glaze, a distinctly molded large *shou* (longevity) character on the flat top, D: 7.3 cm.

M-459 (7 of 22) – cover with dark brown glaze, molded starburst on domed top, surrounded by a band of molded *ruyi*-heads, D: 5.7 cm.

M-459 (8 to 22 of 22) – blue and white covers (**15**) in a variety of shapes and sizes, decorated with various floral, avian and symbol motifs; D: 9.5 cm to 3.6 cm.

M-460 (11 of 12) – blue and white bowl shard with erect heron in center, exterior with an aquatic scene containing pairs of ducks, D: 17.2 cm.

M-460 (12 of 12) – blue and white bowl shard with flower in center, exterior with a lotus scroll; D: 10.0 cm.

M-461 – stemcups (**2 - pair**) with vestiges of polychrome enamel, H: 5.7 cm. and 5.6 cm.



M-462 – blue and white bowl on exterior two large chrysanthemum plants each with two blossoms separated by small leaf sprays;

unglazed stacking ring within single line borders around the center of the interior, D: 13.2 cm.

M-467 – blue and white squat globular jar with wide mouth and flattened rim and covered with light bluish-white waxy textured glaze; body adorned with three medallions and each containing a bird in flight amid foliage with a *lingzhi* (sacred fungus) spray below, medallions are separated by overlapping concentric waves. High on the shoulder is a narrow band of dissolved diamond/diaper pattern; on the tall gently inward curving neck two peach sprays alternating with lozenge forms. D: 11.8 cm.

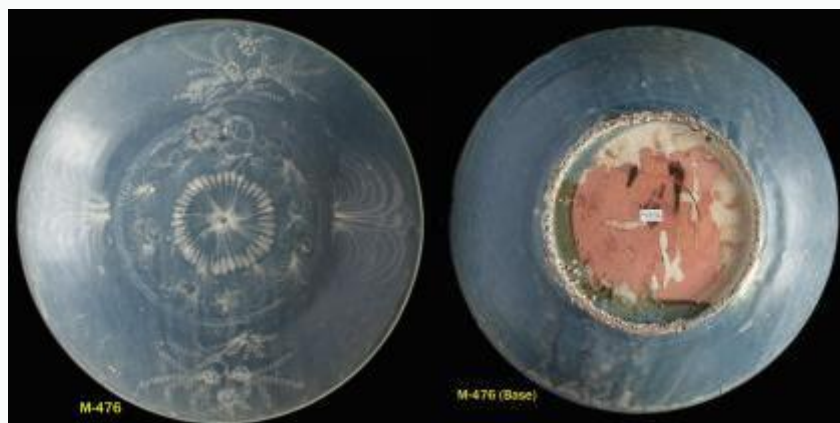
M-468 – blue and white dish with an anthropomorphic figure in act of kicking, dissolved trellis/diamond diaper at rim, D: 12.4 cm.

M-472 – blue and white jarlet decorated on the sides with two floral spray panels separated by overlapping fish scale filler; neck encircled by a collar of leaf tips, H: 4.6 cm.

M-475 (1 of 3) – blue and white cover with a duck in an aquatic scene among lotus and other water plants, D: 9.0 cm.

M-475 (2 of 3) – blue and white cover with a quail perched on top, a leaf scroll within double line borders on the sides, D: 8.8 cm.

M-476 – large dish painted in white slip on a blue ground with a chrysanthemum blossom in center surrounded by small blossoms and leaf sprays, cavetto with two chrysanthemum sprays and two large clumps of wispy grasses, D: 31.3 cm.



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

M-480 – blue and white *kuan* shape jarlets (2 – pair) decorated on the sides with the three friends of winter (pine, bamboo and prunus)

enclosed within line borders; a collar of five adjoined *ruyi* heads with tripartite leaf tip filler on flattened shoulder, H: 9.3 cm. and 9.0 cm.

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.

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.

M-483 – large blue and white cover, the domed sides encircled by a four blossom peony scroll; projecting knob handle with a two Chinese character underglaze blue *fu* mark (signifying good fortune, happiness) in the recessed nipples center, D: 20.4 cm.

M-484 – Swatow type blue and white wares (6 – 1 pair, 4 others) consisting of 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.

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.

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.

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.



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. D: 4.9 cm. to 6.5 cm.

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.

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.

M-491 – blue and white jarlets (4 – set) decorated around the globular body with two medallions each containing a deer reserved in white against a blue ground of leafy foliage resembling cash symbols, the medallions 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.

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.

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 against a scallop or fish scale diaper ground on the wide flattened rim, D: 26.8 cm. and 26.3 cm.

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 against a scallop or fish scale diaper ground on the wide flattened rim D: 27.7 cm. and 27.4 cm.



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.

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.

M-498 – blue and white bowl decorated on the exterior with roundels and sprays; interior center with a leaf roundel surrounded by a collar of petal forms, D: 14.2 cm.

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.

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.

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.



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.

M-503 (3 of 3) – blue and white covers (3) recovered from the Musi River, Palembang, Sumatra and decorated in a variety of motifs: egret reserved in white, flowerhead reserved in white with scallop and checker diaper patterns, duck in an aquatic scene, D: 10.4 cm., 7.4 cm. and 7.3 cm.

M-504 – large blue and white dish with *qilin* flanked by cloud scroll and flame elements with three spiraling circular forms below, 4 large floral sprays in cavetto, underglaze blue base mark, D: 31.2 cm.



M-506 – large blue and white dish with leaf scroll border under the mouthrim, three large chrysanthemum sprays within a triple circle border in the center, D: 23.1 cm.

M-516 – bowl decorated in underglaze blue along with polychrome enamel accents including yellow, iron-red, and turquoise; décor includes a lion with streamers, lotus sprays and phoenix, D: 20.6 cm.

M-518 – large blue and white bowl, exterior decorated with a rabbit crouched on one side and a phoenix in flight on the other, profusion of blossoms, stems, and leaf forms surrounding; a peach spray adorns the central medallion, scrolling elements at rim, D: 21.5 cm.

M-520 – blue and white dish with three phoenix separated by cloud forms and extending to the rim; in the center a large *shou* character mark encircled by a double line border D: 15.7 cm.

M-522 – blue and white dish with two confronting dragons with out-stretched tails and elongated claws, pearl in the center; D: 17.6 cm.

Additionally, there are a total of 14 Swatow type ceramics catalogued under 10 C (Qing) series numbers included in the collection as follows (C-060 to C-264):

C-060 – bowls (3) decorated in polychrome enamels with steep sides and straight mouthrim, central medallion with a floral spray, cavetto and exterior decorated en suite; only remnants of the original enamels now remain, D: 11.9 cm. to 12.3 cm.



C-061 – bowl decorated in polychrome enamels with steep sides and straight mouthrim, central medallion with a floral spray, cavetto and exterior decorated en suite; only remnants of the original enamels now remain, D: 14.8 cm.

C-068 – saucer with steep sides painted in underglaze blue with a riverine scene with a fisherman in a boat with a four Chinese character inscription above; a rocky promontory with a pavilion at the end surmounts the scene, to the right cloud forms and the rising sun, D: 12.2 cm.

C-071 – bowl decorated in polychrome enamels with steep sides and straight mouthrim, central medallion with a floral spray, cavetto and exterior decorated en suite; only remnants of the original enamels now remain, D: 12.0 cm.

C-095 – saucer with steep sides painted in underglaze blue with a riverine scene featuring a fisherman in a boat, a rocky promontory with a tree and clouds above surmounts the scene, to the right of the fisherman is a small hill with vegetation; underside is plain with a narrow base, D: 12.2 cm.

C-096 – blue and white dishes (2 - pair) with steep sides and decorated with a large Artemisia leaf filled with blue wash and with long curving tip, to the right three Chinese characters (two on dish No. 2) and one seal mark, upright mouthrim is edged with dark brown wash; underside is plain with a narrow base, D: 16.2 cm.

C-146 – saucer with steep sides painted in underglaze blue with a riverine scene of a fisherman in a boat, a rocky promontory with a tree and clouds above surmounts the scene, to the right of the boat is a small hill with vegetation; underside is plain with a narrow base, D: 12.5 cm.

C-152 – saucer with steep sides painted in underglaze blue with a riverine scene of a fisherman in a boat, a rocky promontory with a tree and clouds above surmounts the scene, to the right of the boat a small hill with vegetation; underside plain, narrow base, D: 12.1 cm.

C-262 – blue and white large bowl, dragon and phoenix, D: 20.3 cm.



C-264 – blue and white dishes (2 - pair) with steep sides and decorated with a large Artemisia leaf filled with blue wash and long curving tip, to the right a seal mark and then two columns of Chinese characters, upright mouthrim is edged with dark brown wash; underside is plain with a narrow base, D: 19.7 cm.

Further, Swatow study collection shards (80) from the Banten, West Java excavations in Indonesia are also included in the collection and are catalogued as follows:

- **M-424** - includes 37 Swatow (Zhangzhou) ware shards (35 Swatow shards with underglaze blue décor - No. 1 to No. 35; and 2 Swatow shards with white glaze in relief on a brown ground - No. 51 and No. 58), L: 3.1 cm. To 13.6 cm.



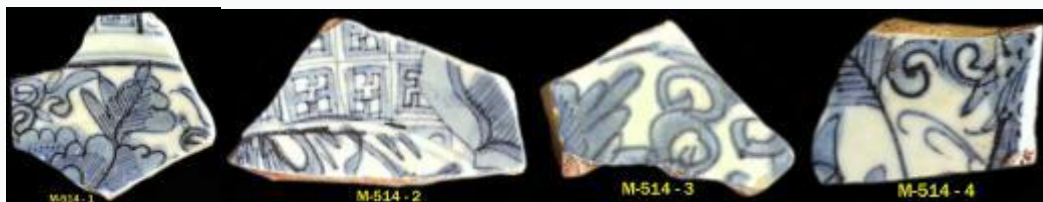
- **M-433** - includes 36 Swatow (Zhangzhou) ware shards (35 Swatow shards with underglaze blue décor - No. 1 to No. 15 and No. 17 to No. 36; and 1 Swatow shard with gold and iron-red overglaze décor – No. 16), D: 4.4 cm. to 26.8 cm.



- **M-509** - includes 7 Swatow (Zhangzhou) ware shards consisting of covers (6) and the rim and side of a large plate (1); covers No. 1 to No. 4 and the plate shard (No. 7) have underglaze blue décor; cover No. 5 is monochrome white; and No. 6 has green lead glaze on the sides and interior, light yellow glaze and aubergine glaze on the top.



Also included are Swatow study collection shards (15) from the Banda shipwreck: M-514 (1 to 15) - from a large heavily potted plate (Nos. 1 to 4) and the remainder (Nos. 5 to 15) from smaller and medium sized vessels of uncertain form, but probably including dishes and bowls.



Total Swatow ceramics in the Catalogue summarized as follows:

Ming series - 336
 Qing series - 14
 Banten shards - 80
 Banda shards - 15
Total - 445

GENERAL INFORMATION

Totals of the Swatow ceramics by form (exclusive of some of the shards) include the following: jarlets - 91, cover boxes - 52, covers only - 36, bowls - 96, plates and dishes - 125, stemcups - 7, spoons - 3, kendi - 2, *klapmutsen* - 2, spice dish sets of 8 - 2, hole-bottom saucer - 1, plate shard with gilt - 1, bowl polychrome with yellow enamel - 1.

Detailed Descriptions of each individual item are included in the **Ceramics Catalogue - Descriptions Section** organized by ceramic category (Ming or Qing). Similarly, **Photos** of each individual item (including base) are in the **Ceramics Catalogue - Photos Section** organized by ceramic category (Ming or Qing)

Additional information relating to Swatow wares is included in the following research papers which may also be referred to:

RESEARCH PAPERS - RELEVANT LIST

Swatow Indonesia Shipwreck

Banten Excavations

Musi River Excavations

Nan River Findings

Banda Shipwreck

This assemblage of nearly 450 Swatow wares put together over a period of 41 years (1977 to 2018) from a wide variety of sources in both Southeast Asia and the West is believed to be one of the largest and most comprehensive extant.



Swatow Ceramics - All



Swatow Ceramics - All (Addendum)



Swatow Ceramics - Bowls



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3. Zhangzhou (Swatow) wares (c. 1570 - c. 1660).

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NOTE: Specific references for each shipwreck are also included in the individual entry for each wreck in the corresponding **Shipwrecks Section**.



M-382 (Exterior & Interior)



M-277



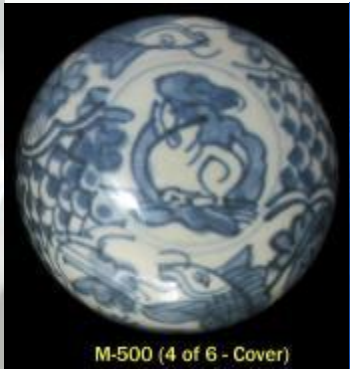
M-268 (1 of 3)

M-269 (2 of 3)

M-266 (3 of 3)



M-399 (Cover - Close-up)



M-500 (4 of 6 - Cover)



M-260 (3 of 5)