

**S-049**

Olive green glazed bowl (forms a pair with S-055) with steeply rounded conical sides incised on the interior well with overlapping leaves with combed edges. The central medallion unadorned. On the exterior ten clusters of incised multiple lines slanted slightly and extending from under the everted mouthrim to the foot. The crackled glaze extends to the vertical foot except for one small area where it ends above the foot, which slants outward on the interior. The narrow base is recessed slightly, convex and unglazed with light beige colored body.

D: 4 13/16 in. (12.1 cm.).

Northern Song (960 to 1127): early 11th century.

Provenance: Tanjung Simpang shipwreck (original Certificate of Authenticity is on file in the Collection Documentation, and artefact registration sticker number TS - 399 is affixed) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (September 2007 - \$59).

Compare with the contemporaneous example with similar decorative treatment from the Surigao del Sur excavations in the Philippines at S-044. Refer as well to S-055 for a very similar bowl and to S-050 for a dish, which are both also from the Tanjung Simpang shipwreck.

**S-050**

Dish covered with light olive green glaze and incised on the interior with a broad sweeping floral spray with stippled accents. The gently sloping sides incised with a single line border considerably under the flared mouthrim with rounded edge. The underside is plain except for a lightly molded ridge under the mouthrim. The crackled olive green glaze, which has retained much of its luster on the exterior, ends unevenly above the foot. Foot is vertical and slants outward on the interior. The narrow base is slightly convex and unglazed with the very light beige colored body rather coarse textured.

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

Northern Song (960 to 1127): early 11th century.

Provenance: Tanjung Simpang shipwreck (original Certificate of Authenticity is on file in the Collection Documentation, and artefact registration sticker number ST - 264 is affixed); obtained by previous owner from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia - acquired from a dealer in America (September 2007 - \$31).

Compare with the similar dish illustrated in Roxanna Brown, editor, *Guangdong Ceramics From Butuan and Other Philippine Sites*, page 120, No. 130. Refer as well to S-049 and S-055 for bowls which are also from the Tanjung Simpang shipwreck.

**S-051**

Jar in robust spherical shape incised around the sides with three tiers of lotus petals, the flat mouth encircled by a raised molded border. The olive-grey celadon glaze now eroded. Low foot is vertical on the exterior and outward sloping on the interior. Shallow unglazed base is concave; the biscuit medium textured and cream colored with russet tinges. A variety of marine encrustations adhere to the jar, especially in the interior.

D: 5 in. (12.7 cm.), H: 4 1/2 in. (11.4 cm.).

Five Dynasties (907 to 960): circa 968 - Yue yao ware.

Provenance: Cirebon shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired from Singapore shipwreck ceramics specialist dealer Dong-Hua-Zhais Coins and Antiques (November 2007 - \$60).

For illustrations of similar jars refer to the following: *Oriental Ceramics, The World's Great Collections*, Vol. 3, The Museum Pusat, Jakarta, Color Plate 73; John Guy, *Oriental Trade Ceramics in Southeast Asia*, page 34, no. 1; and Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, *Chinese Celadons and Other Related Wares in Southeast Asia*, page 118 - No. 22, Plate 22 and No. 23, Plate 23.

For another jar in this series, larger in size and also recovered from the Cirebon shipwreck, refer to S-092. For jarlets which were also recovered from the Cirebon shipwreck refer to S-075, S-076, S-077, and S-087.

S-052

Celadon dish thinly potted with upright rim, thickened at the rounded edge, and covered with evenly applied sea green glaze. The rather deep cavetto rises steeply to the rim of this finely potted, unembellished specimen. Plain underside has a stepped ridge above the foot. The foot is inward sloping on the exterior, with the interior upright. Compact gray colored body is visible at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Glazed base is convex and slightly nipped.

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

Song (960 to 1279): 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: Philippines excavations (National Museum of the Philippines artefact registration sticker number 0073389 affixed) - acquired in San Francisco (October 2007 - \$38).

Compare with the similar smaller dishes illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, Pl. 116; Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, page 54, No. 3 (D: 13.5 cm); and in Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, *Chinese Celadons and Other Related Wares in Southeast Asia*, page 148, Nos. 68 and 69, PL 59.

**S-053**

Longquan celadon saucer dishes (2) with steep sides and wide, flattened rim upturned at the edge. The finely crackled celadon glaze is very distinctly colored on each of the dishes: dish No. 1 – sea green glaze, and dish No. 2 - olive green colored glaze. The center of dish No. 1 is encircled by a lightly incised single line border. On both dishes the cavetto is molded with closely spaced fluting. The glaze on the plain underside of the dishes extends to the square-cut upright foot, nearly vertical on the interior.

Unglazed edge of the footrim exposes the beige colored compact body. The glazed base of the dishes is nearly flat on dish No. 1 and convex on dish No. 2. Heavy accumulations of marine encrustations cover the exterior of dish No. 2 and are present to a lesser extent on its interior and on dish No. 1.

D: 6 1/2 in. (16.5 cm.) – No. 1; D: 5 5/16 in. (13.4 cm.) – No. 2.

**Southern Song (1128 to 1279): 13th century.**

**Provenance: unidentified Philippines shipwreck No. 5 - recovered from an unidentified wrecksite reportedly in the Sulu Sea off of Mindanao (no further information available) - acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$74).**

Similar Song celadon dishes are illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 74, Pl. 56 (diameter 13 cm.); and Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, *Chinese Celadons and Other Related Wares in Southeast Asia*, page 171, No. 84 (diameter 13 cm.).

**S-054**

Black glazed temmoku type bowls (2 - pair), with conical body and thickened, upright mouthrim where the glaze has assumed a lighter brown hue. The lustrous blackish brown crackled glaze is rather generously applied and ends unevenly on the underside well above the base, except for a glaze run extending much lower on bowl No. 2. The shallow concave narrow base with vestigial foot and the unglazed lower portion of the bowls reveal the light grayish beige colored body, which is rather smooth but somewhat coarse textured. On bowl No. 1 the thinner layer of glaze or slip applied under the main layer of glaze is very readily apparent. Also on bowl No. 1 a recessed border has been carved in sharply just above the foot. There are accumulations of marine encrustations on the underside of both bowls, more extensive on bowl No. 1.

D: 4 in. (10.2 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 3 15/16 in. (10.0 cm.) – No. 2.

Southern Song: 1128 to 1279.

Provenance: Bai Jiao No. 1 shipwreck (located in coastal waters near the village of Dinghai, off the coast of Lianjiang county in Fujian Province, China) - acquired from Singapore shipwreck ceramics specialist dealer Koh – Antique (May 2008 - \$111).

For the illustration of others bowl in this series from the same shipwreck refer to *The University of Hong Kong Museum Journal* 3, “Chinese Trade Ceramics from the 13<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries: Marine

(Continued)

**S-054 (Continued)**

archaeological discoveries in China,” page 160, Fig. 1; and Jeremy Green (editor), *Maritime Archaeology in the People’s Republic of China*. Report: Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Museum, No. 237, Special Publication No. 1, Australian National Centre of Excellence for Maritime Archaeology, page 77, Figure 117. Refer also to S-056 for two additional bowls from the Bai Jiao No. 1 shipwreck.

**Recent reports** enable positive identification of these bowls as products of the Dong Zhang kiln in Fuqing county of Fujian province. The most famous temmoku bowls were those produced in the Jian kiln in Fujian Province. Due to the large demand for temmoku bowls, they were also produced in large quantities in other kilns in Fujian as well. The most obvious difference between Jian temmoku ware and those from the Dong Zhang kiln is the color of the biscuit. The biscuit of the Jian bowls is dark purplish in contrast to the varying tones of gray on the Dong Zhang kiln bowls. Additionally, the black glaze of Jian bowls is thicker and tends to congeal on cooling into a thick welt. This is in contrast to the glaze on most bowls from the Dong Zhang kiln, which does not terminate in a thick welt. In fact, usually there appears to be a second thinner layer of glaze or slip on the Dong Zhang kiln bowls. Additionally, the brown streaks on Dong Zhang bowls are not as well defined and clear compared to those from the Jian Kiln (Koh 2008).

**(REVISED - 29 September 2013 & 11 July 2017)**



## S-055

Olive green glazed bowl (forms a pair with S-049) with steeply rounded conical sides incised on the interior well with overlapping leaves with combed edges. The central medallion unadorned. On the exterior seven clusters of incised multiple lines slanted slightly and extending from under the everted mouthrim to the foot. The glaze extends to the vertical foot except for a small area on one side where it ends just above the foot, which slants outward on the interior. The narrow base is convex and unglazed with a nipples center; biscuit is compact and beige colored. Very light marine encrustation adheres to the base.

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

Northern Song (960 to 1127): early 11th century.

Provenance: Tanjung Simpang shipwreck, Malaysia - acquired from Singapore shipwreck ceramics specialist dealer Dong-Hua-Zhais Coins and Antiques (October 2008 - \$40).

Compare with the contemporaneous example with similar decorative treatment from the Surigao del Sur excavations in the Philippines at S-044. Refer as well to S-049 for a very similar bowl and to S-050 for a dish, which are both also from the Tanjung Simpang shipwreck.





**S-056**

Black glazed temmoku type bowls (2 - pair), with conical body and thickened, upright mouthrim where the glaze has assumed a lighter brown hue. The lustrous blackish brown crackled glaze is generously applied on the interior. On the underside the glaze ends unevenly well above the base, except for a few glaze runs extending much lower. The narrow unglazed base is shallow and flat with vestigial foot. The base and the unglazed lower portion of the bowls reveal the light grayish beige colored body, which is rather compact but somewhat coarse textured. On both bowls a recessed border has been carved in sharply just above the foot, more prominently so on bowl No. 2. Also on bowl No. 2 the thinner layer of glaze or slip applied under the main layer of glaze is very readily apparent. There are accumulations of marine encrustations on the underside of both bowls.

D: 4 1/16 in. (10.3 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 3 7/8 in. (9.9 cm.) – No. 2.

**Southern Song: 1128 to 1279.**

**Provenance: Bai Jiao No. 1 shipwreck (located in coastal waters near the village of Dinghai, off the coast of Lianjiang county in Fujian Province, China) - acquired from Singapore shipwreck ceramics specialist dealer Koh – Antique (December 2008 - \$60).**

For the illustration of others bowl in this series from the same shipwreck refer to *The University of Hong Kong Museum Journal 3*,

(Continued)

**S-056 (Continued)**

“Chinese Trade Ceramics from the 13<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries: Marine archaeological discoveries in China,” page 160, Fig. 1; and Jeremy Green (editor), *Maritime Archaeology in the People’s Republic of China*. Report: Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Museum, No. 237, Special Publication No. 1, Australian National Centre of Excellence for Maritime Archaeology, page 77, Figure 117. Refer also to S-054 for two additional bowls from the Bai Jiao No. 1 shipwreck and for further information on the origin and characteristics of these bowls as compared to the more famous temmoku bowls produced in the Jian kiln in Fujian Province.

**(REVISED - 29 September 2013 & 11 July 2017)**



## S-057

White glazed deep dishes (2 - pair) devoid of decoration with steep cavetto and upright mouthrim rounded at the edge. The slightly grayish tinged lustrous glaze ends in a fairly even line on the underside a short distance above the foot, except for one area of pooling on dish No. 2. The very edge of the glaze line assumes a distinctive yellowish-orange hue. This feature is more pronounced on dish No. 1. The shallow foot of the dishes is beveled and outward sloping on both the exterior and interior. The base of both dishes is slightly convex and unglazed with compact, extremely fine grained light cream colored biscuit. On dish No. 1 a series of three concentric circles is incised at the center of the base.

D: 5 5/8 in. (14.2 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 5 5/8 in. (14.3 cm.) – No. 2.

Five Dynasties (907 to 960): circa 968.

Provenance: Cirebon shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (dish No. 1), acquired in Jakarta (dish No. 2) - (April 2009 – No. 1 - \$132, No. 2 - \$35).

For very similar dishes, also from the Cirebon shipwreck, refer to the photos included as S-057 (Reference 1 - Cirebon DSC03549) and S-057 (Reference 2 - Cirebon DSC03548). These reference photos are from Roxanna Brown's Shipwreck Data Base at the SEACM - Bangkok University.

**S-058**

Celadon bowl with the steeply rounded conical sides carved and incised on the interior with leaf scrolls filled in with combed accents. The undecorated center of the bowl is encircled by a single incised line. On the exterior groups of incised lines in eleven clusters radiate from just above the base to just below the upright mouthrim. The olive green crackled glaze ends unevenly at and on the square-cut vertical foot, outward sloping on the interior. The narrow convex base is nipped and unglazed with very light beige colored compact body. The base is inscribed in black ink with an indecipherable Chinese character mark.

D: 6 3/4 in. (17.2 cm.).

Early Southern Song dynasty (1127 to 1279): 12th century.

Provenance: Jepara shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (April 2009 - \$16).

Compare with the similar bowl illustrated in Roxanna Brown, editor, *Guangdong Ceramics From Butuan and Other Philippine Sites*, page 120, No. 129 A & B. There is also a similar, slightly later dated Song dynasty bowl from the Surigao del Sur excavations, Philippines at S-044. Compare also with the contemporaneous examples with similar decorative treatment from the Tanjung Simpang shipwreck in Malaysia at S-049 and S-055. For the bowls from the Jepara shipwreck refer to S-058, S-062, S-063, S-078 (1 & 2 of 2), and S-079 (No. 2 of 2).

## 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. 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.

D: 4 11/16 in. (12.0 cm.) – No. 1 and No. 2.

Northern Song (960 to 1127): 11th to 12th century.

Provenance: Mandalika shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (April 2009 - \$70).

These delicately potted small bowls with very finely levigated body are representative of very early Jingdezhen production.



**S-060**

Small vase with ovoid body, tubular neck, flared mouthrim, very narrow mouth, and low foot. The lower portion of the inward curving neck is encircled by four carved ridges. After curving inward, the neck expands slightly to the flared mouthrim with rounded, down turned edge. The foot is surmounted by a lightly carved ridge, and it 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: 3 1/2 in. (8.9 cm.).

Northern Song (960 to 1127): 11th to 12th century.

Provenance: Pontianak Wreck Site (West Kalimantan, Borneo)

Indonesia -acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (April 2009 - \$35).

Compare with the similarly shaped small vase illustrated in Roxanna Brown, editor, *Guangdong Ceramics From Butuan and Other Philippine Sites*, page 91, No. 18.



**S-061**

Longquan celadon dish covered with light olive green glaze and fluidly carved with two large lotus sprays sweeping across the cavetto and center. The gently curving sides incised with a single line border just under the flared mouthrim with rounded edge. The underside is plain. Uniformly applied glaze ends unevenly on the square-cut vertical foot, which slants outward slightly on the interior. The narrow base is convex and unglazed with compact dark cream colored body.

D: 7 5/16 in. (18.6 cm.).

Early Southern Song dynasty (1127 to 1279): 12th century - Longquan kilns.

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

Compare with the celadon dishes illustrated in *Oriental Ceramics, The World's Great Collections*, Vol. 3, The Museum Pusat, Jakarta, Monochrome Plate No. 103, described as being from "Japara" Central Java; and in Roxanna Brown, editor, *Guangdong Ceramics From Butuan and Other Philippine Sites*, page 119, No. 128.

Compare also with the celadon dish with a "flying Mandarin teal" in the center illustrated in Southeast Asian Ceramics Society, *Chinese Celadons and Other Related Wares in Southeast Asia*, page 127, No. 34, PL. 34.

## S-062

Celadon bowl covered with dark olive green glaze and with the steeply rounded sides incised on the interior with three large scroll motifs in outline form. A single line border is incised under the everted mouthrim with rounded edge. The undecorated center of the bowl is encircled by a single incised line. On the exterior groups of incised lines in eight clusters radiate from above the base to just below the mouthrim. The crackled glaze ends in an even line well above the splayed foot, outward slanting on the interior. The narrow convex base is nipped and unglazed with very light beige colored compact body.

D: 6 7/8 in. (17.5 cm.).

Early Southern Song dynasty (1127 to 1279): 12th century.

Provenance: Jepara shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (April 2009 - \$15).

Compare with the celadon bowl illustrated in Southeast Asian Ceramics Society, *Chinese Celadons and Other Related Wares in Southeast Asia*, page 167, No. 93, PL. 78. For the bowls from the Jepara shipwreck refer to S-058, S-062, S-063, S-078 (1 & 2 of 2), and S-079 (No. 2 of 2).



### S-063

Celadon bowl with light olive green glaze and steeply rounded sides incised on the interior with three dissolved floral sprays. The floral sprays are accented with numerous small unglazed areas produced by the “wax resist” method. A single line border is incised under the everted mouthrim with rounded edge. The undecorated center of the bowl is also encircled by a single incised line. On the exterior groups of incised lines in six clusters radiate from above the base to just below the mouthrim. The clusters are heavily accented with “wax resist” markings. The crackled vitreous glaze ends unevenly considerably above the square-cut vertical foot, outward slanting on the interior. The roughly finished narrow base is convex and unglazed with light gray colored compact body.

D: 6 3/8 in. (16.2 cm.).

Early Southern Song dynasty (1127 to 1279): 12th century.

Provenance: Jepara shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (April 2009 - \$19).

Reportedly a very limited number of these “wax resist” bowls (totaling only a few hundred pieces) were recovered from the Jepara shipwreck. For bowls from the Jepara shipwreck refer to S-058, S-062, S-063, S-078 (1 & 2 of 2), and S-079 (No. 2 of 2).

## S-064

White glazed dish with everted rim notched with five foliations, a lightly incised border surrounding the central medallion. The slightly bluish tinged glaze ends unevenly on the underside a short distance above the foot. The very edge of the glaze line is tinged light apricot in some areas. Foot is strongly beveled on the upright exterior, and slants outward on the interior. A narrow stepped feature is carved immediately above the foot. The base is flat and unglazed with compact, extremely fine grained cream colored biscuit.

D: 8 3/16 in. (20.8 cm).

Early Southern Song dynasty (1127 to 1279): 12th century.

Provenance: Jepara shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (April 2009 - \$58).

Compare with the dish illustrated in Roxanna Brown, editor, *Guangdong Ceramics From Butuan and Other Philippine Sites*, page 94, No. 42. For an additional dish with bluish tinged *yingqing* type glaze from the Jepara shipwreck refer to S-065.



## S-065

Large deep dish covered with bluish tinged *yingqing* type glaze. A lightly incised circle in the center, and the central medallion surrounded by another incised circle and six oval shaped firing spur marks. Plain cavetto is steep and the mouthrim flattened. On the underside there is a rather wide incised band just under the mouthrim. The finely crackled glaze ends unevenly on the underside a short distance above the foot, except for one area where the unglazed portion is more extensive. Stoutly potted foot is slightly splayed and strongly outward sloping on the interior. The footrim is very wide and cut at a severe downward slant from center to outer edge. Narrow unglazed base is markedly convex with compact cream colored body. There is a three Chinese character inscription on the base rendered in black ink.

D: 10 1/2 in. (26.8 cm).

Early Southern Song dynasty (1127 to 1279): 12th century.

Provenance: Jepara shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (April 2009 - \$72).

For the illustration of a similar dish refer Peter Lam Y. K., et al., *A Ceramic Legacy of Asia's Maritime Trade, Song Guangdong Wares and other 11<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> Century Trade Ceramics found on Tioman Island, Malaysia.*, page 116, No. 245. For an additional dish with slightly bluish tinged white glaze from the Jepara shipwreck refer also to S-064.

## S-066

White glazed covered boxes (2 - set) very lightly potted and of compressed circular form with the rounded sides of the cover and lower section ribbed. The top of the slightly domed cover of the boxes is molded with a raised ridge at the perimeter. A circular form (larger in diameter on box No. 1) is also molded around the center of the cover. The rather lightly applied glaze (white in color on box No. 1 and lustrous cream colored on box No. 2) ends unevenly on the lower section, which angles in toward the base. The glaze covers most of the interior of the cover and interior of the lower section of the boxes. Wide base without foot is markedly concave and unglazed with compact, rather sugary textured cream colored body. The base of box No. 1 is transversed by a three character Chinese inscription rendered in black ink. On box No. 2 the base is lightly molded with a counter clock-wise swirl emanating from a quadruple outlined central circle.

D: 3 3/8 in. (8.6 cm.) – No. 1; 3 3/8 in. (8.7 cm.) – No. 2.

Early Southern Song dynasty (1127 to 1279): 12th century.

Provenance: Jepara shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (September 2009 - \$21).



**S-067**

Small ovoid shaped jarlet (forms a pair with S-074) covered with dark olive green crackled glaze, has two opposing horizontal loop handles affixed high on the steep shoulders. The elegantly shaped body is accented with horizontal wreathing marks from the potter's wheel. Main features include a very brief upright neck, lipped mouthrim flattened and wide at the top, and a very narrow aperture. Glaze terminates in an even line just above the base. Flat base without footrim is narrow and unglazed with light beige colored compact body. Interior of this diminutive specimen is unglazed.

H: 2 9/16 in. (6.5 cm.).

Northern Song (960 to 1127): 11th to 12th century.

Provenance: Indonesia unidentified shipwreck No. 1 - recovered from an unidentified wrecksite in Indonesia (no further information available) - acquired in Jakarta (September 2009 - \$21).

For another jarlet in this series recovered from the same shipwreck refer to S-074.



## S-068

Greenware bowls (2 - set) with flaring, bucket shaped thinly potted sides and upright mouthrim. The central medallion of both bowls surrounded by closely spaced “dash” shaped firing scars. On bowl No. 1 the center further encircled by an incised line, and on bowl No. 2 there is a lightly incised line under the mouthrim. The lightly applied dark green opaque glaze extends to the foot and continues onto the base. Upright glazed foot (wider on bowl No. 2) is slightly beveled on the footrim and marked with firing support scars. Glazed base is nominally convex and contains an incised mark in the form of an elongated “Y”. Body where exposed is fine grained, compact and light gray colored. The body material is high fired stoneware, very thinly potted, but extremely high in tensile strength. It bears a strong similarity in that regard to the much later brown glazed ceramics in the Tek Sing shipwreck (dated to the year 1822 of the Qing period Daoguan reign - 1820 to 1850).

D: 6 1/2 in. (16.5 cm.) – No. 1; D: 5 7/8 in. (15.0 cm.) – No. 2.

Five Dynasties (907 to 960): circa 968 - Yue yao ware.

Provenance: Cirebon shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (September 2009 - \$21).

For very similar bowls, also from the Cirebon shipwreck, refer to the photos included as S-068 (Reference - Cirebon DSC03502 & DSC03497). These reference photos are from Roxanna Brown's Shipwreck Data Base at the SEACM - Bangkok University. For other bowls also from the Cirebon shipwreck refer to S-069 and S-070.

## S-069

Greenware bowl with flaring thinly potted sides and upright mouthrim with five equidistantly spaced foliations or notches. On the exterior there are lightly incised vertical accents at mid-body under each of the foliations on the mouthrim. The very lightly applied glaze assumes a distinct grayish tone from the underlying body material. The glaze extends to the upright foot, which is slightly beveled and outward slanting on the interior. Very lightly glazed base is nominally convex and encircled by a lightly incised line. Body where exposed at the unglazed footrim is fine grained, compact and gray colored. The body material is high fired stoneware, very thinly potted, but extremely high in tensile strength. It bears a strong similarity in that regard to the much later brown glazed ceramics in the Tek Sing shipwreck (dated to the year 1822 of the Qing period Daoguan reign - 1820 to 1850).

D: 6 1/2 in. (16.4 cm.).

Five Dynasties (907 to 960): circa 968 - Yue yao ware.

Provenance: Cirebon shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (September 2009 - \$10).

For a very similar bowl, also from the Cirebon shipwreck, refer to the photo included as S-069 (Reference - Cirebon DSC03494). This reference photo is from Roxanna Brown's Shipwreck Data Base at the SEACM - Bangkok University. For another similar bowl also recovered from the Cirebon shipwreck refer to S-070.

## **S-070**

Large greenware bowl with flaring, bucket shaped thinly potted sides and everted mouthrim with five equidistantly spaced foliations or notches. The central medallion is surrounded by a narrow circular firing scar. The lightly applied dark green opaque glaze extends to the upright foot, which is slightly beveled on the footrim and shows light traces of firing support scars. Lightly glazed base is convex with a large circular depressed area carved in the center. Body where exposed is fine grained, compact and light gray colored. The body material is high fired stoneware, very thinly potted, but extremely high in tensile strength. It bears a strong similarity in that regard to the much later brown glazed ceramics in the Tek Sing shipwreck (dated to the year 1822 of the Qing period Daoguan reign - 1820 to 1850).

**D: 8 in. (20.2 cm.).**

**Five Dynasties (907 to 960): circa 968 - Yue yao ware.**

**Provenance: Cirebon shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (September 2009 - \$20).**

**For a very similar bowl, also from the Cirebon shipwreck, refer to the photo included as S-070 (Reference - Cirebon DSC03500). This reference photo is from Roxanna Brown's Shipwreck Data Base at the SEACM - Bangkok University. For another similar bowl also recovered from the Cirebon shipwreck refer to S-069.**



## S-071

White glazed bowls (2 - pair) with flared sides and upright mouthrim with an .8 centimeter wide unglazed border on the interior and unglazed at the beveled edge. 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, except for one area on bowl No. 1 where it extends to the base. The flat base with vestigial footrim is very slightly recessed and unglazed with compact, sugary textured light cream colored body.

D: 7 3/8 in. (18.9 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 7 3/8 in. (18.8 cm.) – No. 2.

Five Dynasties (907 to 960): circa 968 - Ding or Xing Yao type ware.

Provenance: Cirebon shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (September 2009 - \$100).



S-072

Globular *yingqing* brush washer covered with light turquoise blue glaze on the bulbous sides and flattened top. Top is strongly concave with the narrow recessed mouth surrounded by an upward projecting rolled rim. The glaze ends in a fairly even line just above the foot, with a couple of glaze runs continuing lower. Foot is square cut at the rim, spreads slightly and is outward slanting on the interior. Flat shallow base is unglazed with compact cream-colored body. The interior is also unglazed.

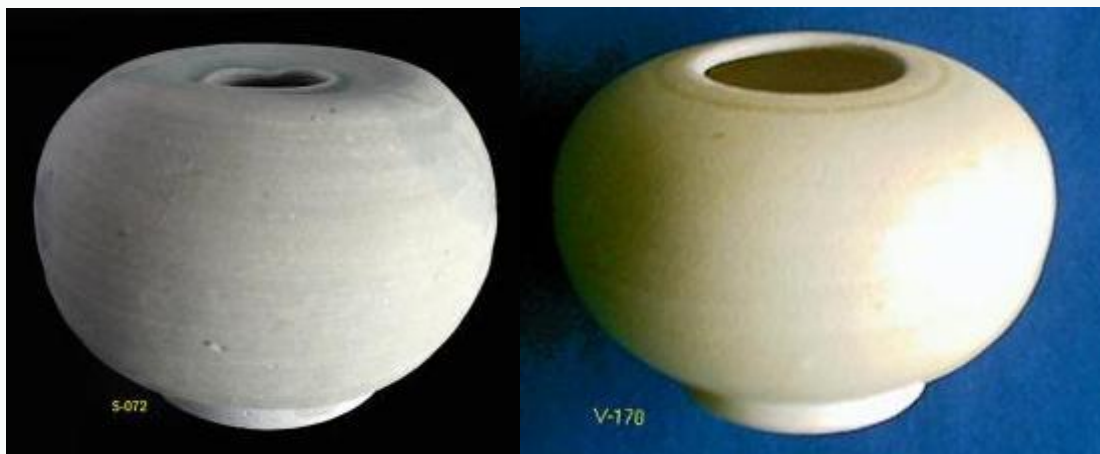
D: 4 5/16 in. (11.0 cm.);

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

Northern Song (960 to 1127): 11th to 12th century.

Provenance: Mandalika shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (September 2009 - \$40).

For a comparable contemporaneously dated Vietnamese brush washer see V-170.



**S-073**

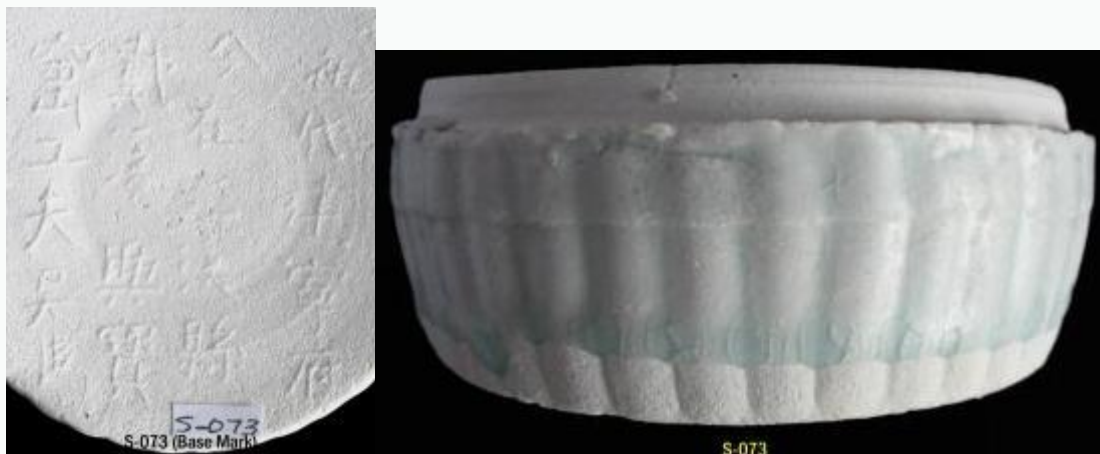
Lower section of a lightly potted *yingqing* cover box with the rounded sides ribbed and angling in slightly toward the base. The rather thinly applied light turquoise blue glaze ends in a fairly even line just above the base, with three glaze runs continuing lower. The crackled vitreous glaze covers most of the interior, except for the upward projecting unglazed flange. Wide base without foot is markedly concave and unglazed with compact, rather sugary textured, light cream colored body. The base contains a lengthy molded inscription consisting of four columns of Chinese characters, with five characters in each column.

D: 4 1/2 in. (11.4 cm.).

Northern Song (960 to 1127): 11th to 12th century.

Provenance: Mandalika shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (September 2009 - \$20).

Compare with contemporaneously dated *yingqing* cover box - S-031.



## S-074

Small ovoid shaped jarlet (forms a pair with S-067) covered with light green crackled glaze, has two opposing horizontal loop handles affixed high on the steep shoulders. The elegantly shaped body is accented with horizontal wreathing marks from the potter's wheel. Main features include a very brief upright neck, lipped mouthrim flattened and wide at the top, and a very narrow aperture. The glaze, which assumes a lighter hue in areas due to prolonged exposure to sea water, terminates in an even line just above the base. Flat base without footrim is narrow and unglazed with light beige colored compact body, russet tinged in areas. Interior of this diminutive specimen is unglazed.

H: 2 3/8 in. (6.0 cm.).

Northern Song (960 to 1127): 11th to 12th century.

Provenance: Indonesia unidentified shipwreck No. 1 - recovered from an unidentified wrecksite in Indonesia (no further information available) - acquired in Jakarta (December 2009 - \$6).

For another jarlet in this series recovered from the same shipwreck refer to S-067.



## S-075

Greenware vases (2 - pair) with ovoid body, elongated tubular neck, strongly flared mouthrim and very narrow mouth. The tall neck is encircled at the bottom by a raised ridge and constricts upward very slightly to the flattened mouthrim with rounded edge. High on the gently sloping shoulders a band of ten incised circle forms with two crisply incised ridges below on vase No. 1. On vase No. 2 the decor is confined to two more distantly spaced incised ridges high on the shoulders. The lightly applied dark green opaque glaze extends to the foot and continues onto the base (on vase No. 1 the glaze is now degraded and assumes a much lighter hue due to prolonged exposure to sea water). The slightly spreading low foot is surmounted by a lightly carved ridge, is slightly beveled on the footrim, and slants outward on the interior. Base is slightly recessed and convex; body where exposed is fine grained, compact and light beige colored.

H: 4 5/16 in. (11.0 cm.) – No. 1; H: 4 1/8 in. (10.5 cm.) – No. 2.

Five Dynasties (907 to 960): circa 968 - Yue yao ware.

Provenance: Cirebon shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (December 2009 - \$34).

Greenware vases from the Cirebon shipwreck consist of S-075, S-076 and S-077; for greenware bowls also recovered from the Cirebon shipwreck refer to S-068, S-069 S-070, S-080, and S-085.

## S-076

Greenware vases (2 - pair) with ovoid body, short neck, strongly flared mouthrim and very narrow mouth. The relatively short neck is encircled at the bottom by a raised ridge and expands upward to the flattened mouthrim with rounded edge. High on the gently sloping shoulders are two lightly incised ridges. The lightly applied dark green opaque glaze, which assumes a lighter hue in areas due to prolonged exposure to sea water, extends to the foot and continues onto the base. Upright foot is surmounted by a carved ridge on vase No. 2, and on both vases is beveled on the footrim and slants outward on the interior. Narrow base is slightly recessed and convex; body where exposed is fine grained, compact and light gray colored.

H: 2 13/16 in. (7.1 cm.) – No. 1; H: 2 11/16 in. (6.9 cm.) – No. 2.

Five Dynasties (907 to 960): circa 968 - Yue yao ware.

Provenance: Cirebon shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (December 2009 - \$34).

Greenware vases from the Cirebon shipwreck consist of S-075, S-076 and S-077; for greenware bowls also recovered from the Cirebon shipwreck refer to S-068, S-069 S-070, S-080, and S-085.



### S-077

Greenware vase with ovoid body, elongated tubular neck, strongly flared mouthrim and very narrow mouth. The tall neck is encircled at the bottom by a raised ridge and rises upward to the flattened mouthrim with rounded edge. High on the gently sloping shoulders are two crisply incised ridges. The lightly applied dark green opaque glaze, which assumes a lighter hue in areas due to prolonged exposure to sea water, extends to the foot and continues onto the base. Upright foot is surmounted by a carved ridge, is beveled on the footrim and slants outward on the interior. Narrow base is slightly convex; body where exposed is fine grained, compact and light gray colored.

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

Five Dynasties (907 to 960): circa 968 - Yue yao ware.

Provenance: Cirebon shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (December 2009 - \$17).

Greenware vases from the Cirebon shipwreck consist of S-075, S-076 and S-077; for greenware bowls also recovered from the Cirebon shipwreck refer to S-068, S-069 S-070, S-080, and S-085.



## S-078

Bowls (2 - pair) with light sea green grayish-tinged celadon glaze and steeply rounded conical sides Incised with four cursively rendered floral spray panels. There are small notches on the mouthrim, which is upright on bowl No. 1 and slightly everted on bowl No. 2. On both bowls the plain center is encircled by an incised line border. On the unadorned exterior the crackled glaze (crackle more pronounced on bowl No. 2) ends unevenly at or just above the vertical foot with square-cut rim (foot slants outward on the interior of bowl No. 2). The narrow, convex, unglazed base is roughly finished and nipped, and has a coarse textured light gray colored body. A variety of marine encrustations adhere to the exterior of bowl No. 2.

D: 6 13/16 in. (17.3 cm.) – No. 1; D: 6 3/8 in. (16.3 cm.) – No. 2.

Early Southern Song dynasty (1127 to 1279): 12th century.

Provenance: Jepara shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (December 2009 - \$21).

Compare with the bowl illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 159, Pl. 149.

For bowls from the Jepara shipwreck refer to S-058, S-062, S-063, S-078 (1 & 2 of 2), and S-079 (No. 2 of 2).



## S-079

Celadon deep dish and bowl (2 - set) covered with light turquoise green glaze (deep dish No. 1) and light olive green glaze (bowl No. 2) and both with fluidly carved décor. An artistically executed decorative scroll with four leaf sprays extends around the cavetto enclosed within a single line border above, a double line border below. A five petaled floral rosette with serrated leaves and small circular center - all enclosed within a double ring border - adorns the central medallion. Upright mouthrim is slightly thickened at the edge. The underside is plain. Except for continuing to limited areas of the base on bowl No. 2, the glaze ends unevenly on the square-cut vertical foot, which slants outward on the interior. Narrow unglazed base is roughly finished, convex, and with compact gray colored body on deep dish No. 1, and pale buff colored body on bowl No. 2.

D: 6 11/16 in. (17.1 cm.) – No. 1; D: 6 11/16 in. (16.9 cm.) – No. 2.

Early Southern Song dynasty (1127 to 1279): 12th century - Anfu village kilns, Longquan area, Zhejiang province.

Provenance: Jepara shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (deep dish No. 1), acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (bowl No. 2) - (December 2010 - No. 1 - \$11, No. 2 - \$40).

Compare dish No. 1 with the very similarly incised dish illustrated in the Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, *Chinese Celadons and Other Related Wares in Southeast Asia*, page 121, PL 26. For the bowls from the Jepara shipwreck refer to S-058, S-062, S-063, S-078 (1 & 2 of 2), and S-079 (No. 2 of 2).

## 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. The lightly applied dark green opaque glaze extends to the foot and continues onto the base. Upright glazed foot is slightly beveled on the exterior edge of the footrim and marked with firing support scars. Glazed base is flat. Body where exposed is fine grained, compact and light gray colored. The body material is high fired stoneware, very thinly potted, but extremely high in tensile strength. It bears a strong similarity in that regard to the much later brown glazed ceramics in the Tek Sing shipwreck (dated to the year 1822 of the Qing period Daoguan reign - 1820 to 1850).

D: 5 1/4 in. (13.4 cm.).

Five Dynasties (907 to 960): circa 968 - Yue yao ware.

Provenance: Cirebon shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (December 2010 - \$13).

For Yue yao greenware bowls also recovered from the Cirebon shipwreck refer to S-068, S-069, S-070 and S-085.



**S-081**

Lower section of a large *yingqing* cover box with the rounded sides ribbed and angling in toward the base. The rather thinly applied light blue glaze now substantially eroded after lengthy exposure to seawater. The upward projecting flange is slightly recessed from the mouthrim. Wide base without foot is dramatically concave and unglazed with compact, nominally sugary textured, dark cream colored body. There is a heavy accumulation of marine growth on the interior and exterior including several large seashells.

D: 5 1/2 in. (14.0 cm.).

Northern Song (960 to 1127): 11th to 12th century.

Provenance: Mandalika shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (December 2010 - \$6).

The *yingqing* cover at S-082, which is also from the Mandalika shipwreck, is a very close match to this lower section in terms of size, ribbed sides and potting.



S-082

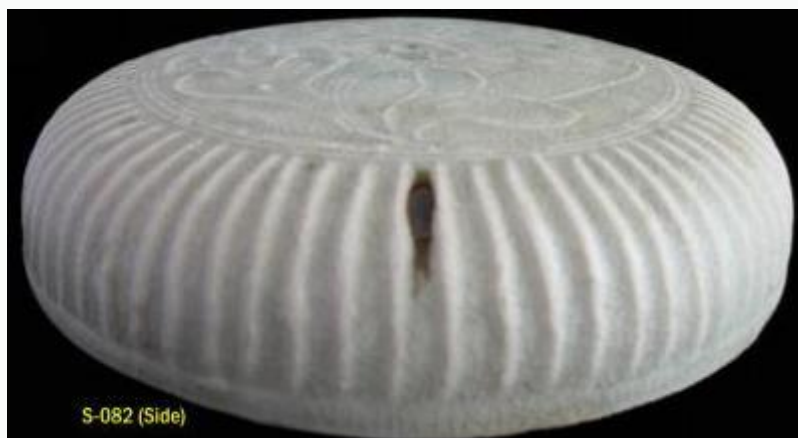
Cover of a large *yingqing* covered box with a molded peony spray on the domed top and the rounded sides ribbed. A very well rendered peony spray in molded outline form spreads across the top of the cover and is encircled by a molded triple line border. The rather thinly applied light turquoise blue crackled glaze ends evenly at the mouthrim with unglazed edge. Glaze covers most of the interior, except for portions of the interior sides. The body where exposed is compact, sugary textured, and light cream colored.

D: 5 3/8 in. (13.7 cm.).

Northern Song (960 to 1127): 11th to 12th century.

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

The *yingqing* cover box lower section at S-081, which is also from the Mandalika shipwreck, is a very close match to this cover in terms of size, ribbed sides and potting.



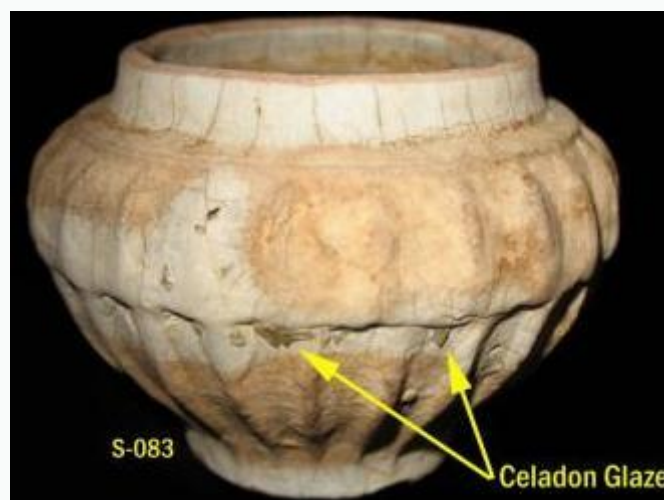
**S-083**

Small celadon *kuan* shaped jarlet with closely spaced, sharply articulated ribbing extending from immediately below the neck to the foot. The dark green glaze now eroded. A precisely molded ridge encircles the base of the slightly inward slanting brief neck with wide mouth. Upright foot is roughly finished at the rim, and the narrow unglazed base shallow and flat. Exposed body is compact and dark beige colored with grayish tingeing in areas. Constructed in molds, the join where the two sections of the jarlet are luted together is clearly discernable. The interior of this delicately potted vessel is partially glazed.

H: 2 11/16 in. (6.8 cm.).

Early Southern Song dynasty (1127 to 1279): 12th century.

Provenance: Jepara shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (December 2010 - \$10).



**S-084**

Small shallow bowl covered with very light olive green celadon glaze pooling to a darker hue on the conical shaped sides under the upright mouthrim. The central medallion incised with a well proportioned peony spray, with cross-hatched accents, enclosed within a single line border. The underside is plain with the mottled glaze pooling to a darker hue where accumulated. The glaze terminates unevenly on the small foot, which is vertical and slants outward on the interior. The very narrow base is slightly nipped and convex with the unglazed compact body dark cream colored with russet tinges.

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

Northern Song (960 to 1127): 11th century.

Provenance: Indonesia unidentified shipwreck No. 2 - recovered from an unidentified wrecksite in Indonesia (location reportedly a few kilometers from the Jepara shipwreck site - no further information available) - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (December 2011 - received as a gift from Willy Atmadjuana).



## S-085

Greenware large bowl with gently flaring sides and upright mouthrim thickened at the edge. The central medallion is encircled by an incised line, repeated under the mouthrim. The lightly applied sea green opaque glaze extends to the foot and continues onto the base in one small area. Slightly spreading foot is partially glazed and outward slanting on the interior. Footrim is beveled on the exterior edge, encircled by an incised ring, and marked with russet colored firing support scars. Flat shallow base is roughly finished especially in the center, and the body where exposed is compact and buff colored with some russet tingeing.

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

Five Dynasties (907 to 960): circa 968 - Yue yao ware.

Provenance: Cirebon shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (December 2011 - \$44).

For other Yue yao greenware bowls also recovered from the Cirebon shipwreck refer to S-068, S-069, S-070 and S-080.



**S-086 MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG, SUMATRA - SONG EXCAVATIONS**

Song ceramics (3) recovered from the Musi River, Palembang, Sumatra consisting of a shallow bowl (1) and two covers (2). The matrix below summarizes each of the ceramics in terms of form, general description, and diameter (D) in centimeters of each individual item.

Song: Five Dynasties (907 to 960) to Northern Song -10th century, No. 1 and No. 2; Northern Song (960 to 1127) - 11th to 12th century, No. 3.

Provenance: Musi River excavations, Palembang, Sumatra, Indonesia - acquired in Palembang (April 2013 - \$11).

For further information on the Musi River excavations in Palembang, Sumatra refer to catalogue entry M-459.

<b>SONG CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG S-086 (1 of 3) to S-086 (3 of 3)</b>			
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>D CM</b>
S-086 (1 of 3)	Shallow Bowl	Yue yao greenware shallow bowl with flared mouthrim, the central medallion is encircled by an incised line; the dark sea green opaque glaze extends to the footrim and continues onto the flat base, splayed foot is strongly outward slanting on the interior; the body where exposed at the unglazed footrim and at the fractures is compact and dark gray colored.	D: 13.1
S-086 (2 of 3)	Cover	Yue yao greenware cover with sea green opaque glaze and lotus bud knob encircled by a raised molded band; prominent incised line surrounding the rim with two small circular perforations above; interior unglazed with compact gray colored body with brownish tinge.	D: 7.7
S-086 (3 of 3)	Cover	White glazed cover with nominally faceted sides, a lightly molded blossom in the center encircled by a similarly molded ring; interior lightly glazed.	D: 8.1



**S-087**

Globular brush washer shaped small greenware receptacle. Thinly potted with the wide mouth surrounded by an incised ring. The finely crackled light olive green colored glaze extends to the unglazed edge of the slightly splayed foot, outward slanting on the interior. Body where exposed is compact and light gray colored with russet tingeing. Nominally convex base with nipped center is glazed. The interior is lightly glazed.

**D: 2 11/16 in. (6.9 cm.).**

**Five Dynasties (907 to 960): circa 968 - Yue yao ware.**

**Provenance: Cirebon shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (April 2013 - \$10).**

**Greenware vases from the Cirebon shipwreck consist of S-075, S-076 and S-077; for greenware bowls also recovered from the Cirebon shipwreck refer to S-068, S-069 S-070, S-080, and S-085.**



**S-088 MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG, SUMATRA - SONG EXCAVATIONS**

Song ceramics (10) recovered from the Musi River, Palembang, Sumatra consisting of five covers, two brush washer shaped receptacles, a small jarlet, a small dish, and a stemcup fragment. The matrix below summarizes each of the ceramics in terms of form, general description, and diameter (D) or height (H) in centimeters of each individual item.

Song: Five Dynasties (907 to 960) to Northern Song (10th century) - Yue yao ware.

Provenance: Musi River excavations, Palembang, Sumatra, Indonesia - acquired in Palembang (April 2014 - \$75).

For further information on the Musi River excavations in Palembang, Sumatra refer to catalogue entry M-459.

<b>SONG CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG S-088 (1 of 10) to S-088 (4 of 10)</b>			
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>D CM</b>
S-088 (1 of 10)	Cover	Large greenware cover with sea green opaque glaze, an incised band sets off the flattened top from the sides; interior glazed, compact gray colored body at the unglazed rim.	D: 9.2
S-088 (2 of 10)	Cover	Greenware cover with olive green opaque glaze, an incised band sets off the flattened top from the sides; interior glazed, compact gray colored body with russet tinges at the unglazed rim.	D: 7.1
S-088 (3 of 10)	Cover	Greenware cover with an incised band setting off the flattened top from the sides; compact gray colored body, sea green opaque glaze now eroded.	D: 7.1
S-088 (4 of 10)	Cover	Greenware cover with an incised band setting off the slightly domed top from the sides; compact gray colored body, sea green opaque glaze now eroded.	D: 6.9

(Continued)

**S-088 (Continued)**

<b>SONG CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG S-088 (5 of 10) to S-088 (10 of 10)</b>			
<b>S-088 (5 of 10)</b>	<b>Cover</b>	Greenware cover with an incised band setting off the slightly flattened top from the sides; compact gray colored body, olive green opaque glaze now eroded.	<b>D: 6.8</b>
<b>S-088 (6 of 10)</b>	<b>Brush Washer</b>	Greenware globular brush washer shaped receptacle with the wide mouth surrounded by an incised ring, the olive green colored glaze now degraded; dark putty colored compact body where exposed at upright foot with beveled edge and at the convex base, interior lightly glazed.	<b>D: 7.4</b>
<b>S-088 (7 of 10)</b>	<b>Brush Washer</b>	Greenware globular brush washer shaped small receptacle with finely crackled light olive green glaze and wide mouth with slightly upward projecting rim; body where exposed at inward slanting footrim is compact and light gray colored with russet tingeing, lightly glazed base is narrow and convex; interior of this thinly potted vessel is lightly glazed.	<b>D: 5.9</b>
<b>S-088 (8 of 10)</b>	<b>Small Vase</b>	Greenware vase with ovoid body, extended neck, strongly flared mouthrim and very narrow mouth; neck is encircled at the bottom by a raised ridge and expands upward to the flattened mouthrim with rounded edge, high on the shoulders are two incised ridges. The lightly applied sea green opaque glaze extends to the foot and continues onto the base; upright foot is surmounted by a lightly carved ridge, beveled at rim and slants outward on the interior; narrow base is concave, body where exposed is compact and gray colored.	<b>H: 7.1</b>
<b>S-088 (9 of 10)</b>	<b>Dish</b>	Greenware small dish with flaring thinly potted sides and upright mouthrim, the mottled dark green opaque glaze extends to the foot and continues onto the base. Flaring glazed foot with thin rim slightly beveled on the interior edge, glazed base is flat; body where exposed is fine grained, compact and light gray colored.	<b>D: 13.0</b>
<b>S-088 (10 of 10)</b>	<b>Stemcup</b>	Greenware stemcup fragment, the light sea green opaque glaze thinly applied; crisply carved with a band of double outlined lotus leaves on the sides, a double line border encircles the mouthrim. Foot surmounted by a brief flange and beveled at the rim, stem is hollow; the interior unglazed with very fine grained, compact light gray colored body.	<b>D: 11.3</b>

**S-089**

Large deep dish or shallow bowl covered with very light grayish-green glaze. A large underglaze iron-black peony blossom transverses the entire central medallion and continues on to areas of the steep cavetto. A lightly incised ring encircles the broad central medallion. Wide mouthrim is flattened and slightly downward turning at the edge. The evenly applied glaze ends just above the foot except for one small area where it continues briefly on to the footrim. Upright foot is beveled at the rim, and the flat base is extremely shallow. The unglazed area above the foot is dark cream colored with compact body, while the unglazed base has light grayish beige compact body.

D: 9 in. (22.9 cm.).

Northern Song (960 to 1127): late 10th century to early 11th century - Xicun ware.

Provenance: Riau Xicun shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (April 2014 - \$52).

Comparable Xicun ware deep dishes or shallow bowls with similarly rendered floral spray are illustrated in Peter Lam Y. K., *et al.*, *A Ceramic Legacy of Asia's Maritime Trade, Song Guangdong Wares and other 11<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> Century Trade Ceramics found on Tioman Island, Malaysia*, page 84, Nos. 105a & 105b; *Oriental Ceramics, The World's Great Collections*, Vol. 3, The Museum Pusat, Jakarta, Plate 106, No. 4032; Cheng Lammers and Abu Ridho, *Annamese Ceramics in the Museum Pusat Jakarta*, page 4, No. 2933; and  
(Continued)

**S-089** (Continued)

Monique Crick, *Chinese Trade Ceramics for South-East Asia from the 1st to the 17th Century: Collection of Ambassador and Mrs. Charles Muller*, page 137, No. 44 (larger in size with diameter of 34.7 centimeters).

Refer to S-091 for a pair of very similar dishes also from the Riau Xicun shipwreck.



**S-090**

**Greenware bowls (2) with flaring, bucket shaped thinly potted sides and upright mouthrim. Each bowl further described as follows:**

- **Bowl No. 1 - the central medallion surrounded by closely spaced “dash” shaped firing scars and further encircled by an incised line. The lightly applied sea green opaque glaze extends to the foot and continues onto the base, and is now substantially degraded from prolonged exposure to the sea water. Shallow foot is splayed and slants outward on the interior with the very lightly glazed base slightly convex. Body where exposed is very compact and light gray colored.**
- **Bowl No. 2 - the interior is plain, upright mouthrim has five equidistantly spaced foliations or notches. On the exterior there are lightly incised vertical accents at mid-body under each of the foliations on the mouthrim. Dark olive green opaque glaze is mottled, especially on the underside, extends to the upright foot with square-cut rim, and continues on to the liberally glazed base. Slightly convex base contains a base mark in the form of a single incised line transversing about one-third of the base.**

**D: 6 5/8 in. (16.9 cm.) – No. 1; 6 7/16 in. (16.4 cm.) – No. 2.**

**Five Dynasties (907 to 960): circa 968 - Yue yao ware.**

**Provenance: Cirebon shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (April 2014 - \$35).**

**(Continued)**

**S-090 (Continued)**

For bowls also from the Cirebon shipwreck and which are similar to bowl No. 1 and bowl No. 2, refer to the photos included as S-068 (Reference - Cirebon DSC03502 & DSC03497) and S-069 (Reference - Cirebon DSC03494), respectively. These reference photos are from Roxanna Brown's Shipwreck Data Base at the SEACM - Bangkok University. For other similar bowls also recovered from the Cirebon shipwreck refer to S-068 (1 & 2 of 2) and S-069.



## 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 areas of the steep cavetto. The broad central medallion is encircled by a lightly incised ring. Wide mouthrim is flattened and very slightly downward turning at the edge in areas.

The evenly applied glaze ends on the foot of dish No. 1, which has been severely trimmed resulting in an extremely shallow barely recessed base. This quite narrow base is unglazed with very light grayish beige compact body. On dish No. 2 the glaze extends to the foot in some areas, ends at the foot in others, and in one spot ends above the foot. Low foot is markedly undercut on the exterior, strongly beveled, and dramatically outward sloping (nearly flat) on the interior. The narrow base is shallow and unglazed with extremely light grayish beige compact body. Both dishes have a single Chinese character base mark rendered in black ink.

D: 8 13/16 in. (22.4 cm.)– No. 1;

D: 8 3/4 in. (22.2 cm.) – No. 2.

Northern Song (960 to 1127): late 10th century to early 11th century - Xicun ware.

Provenance: Riau Xicun shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$84).

(Continued)



**S-091 (Continued)**

Comparable Xicun ware deep dishes or shallow bowls with similarly rendered floral spray are illustrated in Peter Lam Y. K., et al., *A Ceramic Legacy of Asia's Maritime Trade, Song Guangdong Wares and other 11<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> Century Trade Ceramics found on Tioman Island, Malaysia*, page 84, Nos. 105a & 105b; *Oriental Ceramics, The World's Great Collections*, Vol. 3, The Museum Pusat, Jakarta, Plate 106, No. 4032; Cheng Lammers and Abu Ridho, *Annamese Ceramics in the Museum Pusat Jakarta*, page 4, No. 2933; and Monique Crick, *Chinese Trade Ceramics for South-East Asia from the 1st to the 17th Century: Collection of Ambassador and Mrs. Charles Muller*, page 137, No. 44 (larger in size with diameter of 34.7 centimeters).

Refer to S-089 for another very similar dish also from the Riau Xicun shipwreck.



## S-092

Jar in robust spherical shape crisply incised around the sides with three tiers of pleasingly proportioned lotus petals. The flat mouth is encircled by a raised molded border. The olive-grey celadon glaze originally covering the vessel now substantially eroded. Low foot is very slightly splayed and outward sloping on the interior. Shallow unglazed base is flat with a slightly recessed area in the center; the biscuit compact and cream colored with a large area shaded darker. The interior of the jar is devoid of glaze.

D: 5 1/2 in. (14.1 cm.), H: 5 3/16 in. (13.3 cm.).

Five Dynasties (907 to 960): circa 968 - Yue yao ware.

Provenance: Cirebon shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta Pusat (April 2015 - \$38).

For illustrations of similar jars refer to the following: *Oriental Ceramics, The World's Great Collections*, Vol. 3, The Museum Pusat, Jakarta, Color Plate 73; John Guy, *Oriental Trade Ceramics in Southeast Asia*, page 34, no. 1; and Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, *Chinese Celadons and Other Related Wares in Southeast Asia*, page 118 - No. 22, Plate 22 and No. 23, Plate 23.

For another jar in this series, smaller in size and also recovered from the Cirebon shipwreck, refer to S-051.



**S-093 MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG, SUMATRA - SONG EXCAVATIONS**

Song ceramic covers (5) recovered from the Musi River, Palembang, Sumatra. All are greenware covers variously molded and incised and with lotus bud knob (except cover No. 5). The exposed body on all is fine grained and ranging in color from gray to cream. The matrix below provides a description and the diameter (D) in centimeters of each.

Song: Five Dynasties (907 to 960) to Northern Song (10th century) - Yue yao ware.

Provenance: Musi River excavations, Palembang, Sumatra, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta Timur from itinerant vendors from Palembang (April 2016 - \$68).

For further information on the Musi River excavations in Palembang, Sumatra refer to catalogue entry M-459.



(Continued)

**S-093 (Continued)**

<b>SONG CERAMIC COVERS RECOVERED FROM MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG S-093 (1 of 5) to S-093 (5 of 5)</b>		
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>D CM</b>
S-093 (1 of 5)	Large greenware cover with sea green mottled glaze, lotus bud knob surrounded by a molded raised ridge; incised strokes radiating down slanted sides to band incised just above rim; interior glazed, exposed body at rim and flange light gray colored.	10.9
S-093 (2 of 5)	Lotus bud knob with two incised circles surrounding the very slightly domed cover, light olive hued glaze; interior unglazed, body cream colored.	7.5
S-093 (3 of 5)	Lotus bud knob with two raised ridges surrounding the very slightly domed cover, small twin circular apertures near edge of rim; interior unglazed, extremely light gray colored body; original sea green opaque glaze now eroded.	6.7
S-093 (4 of 5)	Lotus bud knob with three incised circles surrounding the slightly domed cover, small twin circular apertures near edge of rim; light olive hued mottled glaze; interior, flange, and underside of rim completely glazed.	6.5
S-093 (5 of 5)	Carved five petaled blossom extends across the slightly domed cover, an incised circle at the edge; sea green glaze now substantially eroded; slight traces of glaze on interior, body gray colored.	7.5

## S-094

Large greenware bowl with flaring, bucket shaped thinly potted sides and everted mouthrim with five equidistantly spaced foliations or notches. The central medallion is surrounded by a narrow firing scar. The rather lightly applied glaze (dark green, opaque and mottled) extends to the low upright foot, which is beveled on the footrim and slightly outward slanting on the interior. Glazed shallow base has a slightly concave large circular area in the center. Body where exposed at the partially glazed footrim is compact and light gray colored with russet tingeing. The body material is high fired stoneware, very thinly potted, but extremely high in tensile strength. It bears a strong similarity in that regard to the much later brown glazed ceramics in the Tek Sing shipwreck (dated to the year 1822 of the Qing period Daoguan reign - 1820 to 1850).

D: 8 in. (20.4 cm.).

Five Dynasties (907 to 960): circa 968 - Yue yao ware.

Provenance: Cirebon shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta Pusat (April 2016 - \$21).

For two very similar bowls, also from the Cirebon shipwreck, refer to the photo included as S-070 (Reference - Cirebon DSC03500). The reference photo portion is from Roxanna Brown's Shipwreck Data Base at the SEACM - Bangkok University. In addition to S-070 there is another similar bowl, also recovered from the Cirebon shipwreck, at S-090 (No. 2 of 2).

### S-095

Celadon vase with long constricted neck spreading to the flared mouthrim with upturned edge accented with five foliated notches. Very light mint green glaze, evenly applied, covers this elegantly shaped vessel with ten registers of crisply molded décor extending from the lower portion of the neck to the foot as follows: **band one** - short vertical line accents (repeated below in **band ten** encircling the foot), **band two** - upright leaf tips with vertical stroke filler and ground (repeated below in the wider **band nine** above the foot), **band three** - elongated vertical line accents (repeated in **bands six and seven**), **band four** - pendant leaf tips with vertical stroke filler and ground, and **band five** - rather wide band of scrolling peonies (repeated further down in **band eight**). Flared foot with square-cut rim is markedly outward slanting on interior. Nominally convex base is unglazed with very fine grained, smooth, light putty colored body.

H: 11 5/8 in. (29.5 cm.).

Early Southern Song dynasty (1127 to 1279): 12th century.

Provenance: Jepara shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta as a gift from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (May 2017).



## **SONG CERAMICS - REFERENCES (Partial Listing)**

Guy, John, 1980. *Oriental Trade Ceramics in Southeast Asia*.

Brown, Roxanna editor, 1989. *Guangdong Ceramics From Butuan and Other Philippine Sites*. Manila: The Oriental Ceramic Society of the Philippines. Distribution outside the Philippines by Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press.

Green, Jeremy (editor), 1997. *Maritime Archaeology in the People's Republic of China*. Report: Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Museum, No. 237, Special Publication No. 1, Australian National Centre of Excellence for Maritime Archaeology.

Lam, Peter Y. K., et al., 1985. *A Ceramic Legacy of Asia's Maritime Trade, Song Guangdong Wares and other 11<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> Century Trade Ceramics found on Tioman Island, Malaysia*. Kuala Lumpur and Singapore: Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, West Malaysia Chapter and Oxford University Press.

Li Jian'an, 2011. *The University of Hong Kong Museum Journal 3*, "Chinese Trade Ceramics from the 13<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries: Marine archaeological discoveries in China," page 83 and page 160. Hong Kong: University Museum and Art Gallery, The University of Hong Kong.

Locsin, Leandro and Cecilia, 1967. *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*. Rutland, Vermont & Tokyo: Charles E. Tuttle Co.

Ridho, Abu, 1977. *Oriental Ceramics: The World's Great Collections*, Vol. 3, Museum Pusat, Jakarta. Tokyo: Kodansha.

Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*,

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

Sorsby, William, 1974. *South-East Asian and Early Chinese Export Ceramics*. London: William Sorsby Ltd.

Van Orsoy de Flines, E. W., 1949. *Gids Voor de Keramische Verzameling*. Djakarta: Museum Pusat. Translated as *Guide to the*

***Ceramic Collection, Jakarta: Museum Pusat, 1969.***