

C-029

Blue and white cups and saucers (8): three pairs of saucers and one pair of cups very thinly potted and variously decorated. The first pair of saucers (No. 3 and No. 4) painted in graduated tones of blue in the center and on the curved cavetto. A lake side scene is featured with a fisherman on a promontory near a pavilion framed with rocky outcrops and trees. A boat moored nearby, two more boats in the distance on the lake. A narrow diaper border at the everted mouthrim. On the underside two spreading branches. The pair of cups (No. 1 and No. 2) adorned on the steep exterior wall and on the everted mouthrim en suite with the preceding saucers. In the interior of the cups a tiny floral spray in the center encircled by a single blue line border.

The second pair of saucers (No. 5 and No. 6) painted in an almost violet tone of blue in the center and on the angular cavetto. Two geese, one on a ledge and the other hovering above, flanked by a flowering chrysanthemum and *lingzhi* fungus sprays. Flared and flattened mouthrim adorned with a trellis like pattern with tiny floral bud filler. The underside is undecorated.

The third pair of saucers (No. 7 and No. 8) painted in graduated tones of blue in the center and on the sharply curved cavetto. The scene depicted is that of a sage, carrying an umbrella, and approaching a tree shaded pavilion. On the nearby lake two boats, and a pagoda on the hills in the distance. The upright mouthrim is surrounded by a band of stylized blossom roundels alternately reserved in white and filled with blue. The underside is glazed brown. (Continued)

**C-029 (Continued)**

The glazed bases of all of the cups and saucers are nearly flat with wedge shaped low foot. The unglazed footrim exposes the compact, fine textured, white colored biscuit.

D: 2 11/16 in. (6.9 cm.) – No. 1 and No. 2;

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

D: 4 3/16 in. (10.6 cm.) – No. 5 and No. 6;

D: 4 3/8 in. (11.1 cm.) – No. 7 and No. 8.

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2006 - \$150).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Nov. – Dec. 2006, “Ca Mau shipwreck,” illustrated on page 1 (saucers and cups - No. 1 to No. 8 of 8).

Corresponding items in the same series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007 as follows: page 117, lots 426 to 429 (saucers No. 5 and No. 6). For the illustration of additional items from the Ca Mau shipwreck in the same series as these cups and saucers refer also to Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 121, N.69 (cups No. 1 and No. 2); page 110, N.34

(Continued)

**C-029 (Continued)**

(saucers No. 3 and No. 4); and page 171, N.204 (saucers No. 7 and No. 8).

Blue and white saucers from the Ca Mau shipwreck consist of the following: C-029, C-087, C-097, C-098, C-099, C-100, C-101, C-102, C-103, C-104, C-105, C-106, C-107, C-124 C-125, C-126, C-158, and C-160.



### C-030

Cover boxes (3) decorated in underglaze blue with floral sprays.

Cover box No. 1 has three flowering blossoms emerging from rushes and surrounded by a double line border on the flat top of the cover.

Lotus leaf panels enclosed within single line borders are on the rounded sides of the cover, repeated on the lower section at the foot.

Cover box No. 2 (forms a pair with C-057) has two flowering blossoms emerging from rushes and surrounded by a double line border on the flat top of the cover. Lotus leaf panels enclosed within single line borders, much smaller sized than on box No. 1, are on the rounded sides of the cover, and repeated on the lower section at the foot.

Cover box No. 3 has a large flowering branch on a blue shaded base and surrounded by a narrow diaper border on the flat top of the cover. On the rounded sides of the cover three floral sprays enclosed within single line borders, repeated on the lower section. All of the boxes have a wedge shaped low foot and slightly convex glazed base. The unglazed footrim exposes the compact, fine textured, white colored biscuit. Marine encrustations at one side of the base of cover box No. 1.

D: 2 11/16 in. (6.9 cm.) – No. 1 and No. 2;

D: 4 in. (10.2 cm.) – No. 3.

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon

(April 2006 – No. 1 - \$15, No. 2 - \$15, No. 3 - \$30).

(Continued)

**C-030 (Continued)**

**Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*,  
Nov. – Dec. 2006, “Ca Mau shipwreck,” illustrated on page 1 (cover  
boxes No. 1 to No. 3 of 3).**

**Corresponding items in this series are illustrated in Sotheby’s  
(Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces  
of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*,  
January 29 - 31, 2007 as follows: pages 146 and 147, lots 520 to  
533 - small cover boxes (No. 1 and No. 2); pages 114 and 115, lots  
385 to 415 - large cover box (No. 3).**

**For the illustration of additional items from the Ca Mau shipwreck in  
the same series as these boxes refer also to Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau  
Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 165, N.188 (cover box No.  
1); page 165, N.186 - left (cover box No. 2); and page 165, N.186 -  
right (cover box No. 3).**

**Refer also to C-057 for an additional cover box in this series, which is  
also from the Ca Mau shipwreck.**



### C-031

Blue and white dishes (4) all closely similar in size, covered in a bluish tinged glaze, and decorated in a variety of motifs. Dish No. 1 has flared sides and is painted in the center with reeds emerging from a rock form, and flanked between bamboo and a flowering peony plant. The stylized rocks rest on a large inverted triangular blue ground. The everted mouthrim edged with a blue line border. The underside with three leaf sprays just under the mouthrim. Base has a two character Chinese mark in *kaishu* (cursive) script within a double circle. Dish No. 2 has flared sides and is painted in the center with reeds emerging from a stylized rock form, and flanked between leaf sprays. A double line border around the central medallion, single line border at the everted mouthrim. The underside with three leaf sprays just under the mouthrim and a double line border encircling the foot. Base has a two character Chinese mark in *kaishu* (cursive) script.

Dish No. 3 has flared sides and is painted in the center with a large floral spray, leaves and scrolling tendrils at the sides. A scalloped edged border surrounds the floral spray - all enclosed by a single line border, repeated at the upright mouthrim. The underside is plain.

Dish No. 4 has flared sides and is painted in the center with a large lively rendered fish surrounded by three aquatic sprays. A double line border surrounds the central medallion; a single line border at the upright mouthrim, repeated on the exterior. The underside with three floral sprays just under the mouthrim and a double line border encircling the foot. Base has a two character Chinese mark in *kaishu* (cursive) script.

(Continued)

**C-031 (Continued)**

The foot of all the dishes is wedge shaped with compact cream colored biscuit where exposed at the beveled rim; flat base is glazed.

D: 6 1/8 in. (15.4 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 5 13/16 in. (14.8 cm.) – No. 2;

D: 5 3/4 in. (14.6 cm.) – No. 3;

D: 5 3/4 in. (14.5 cm.) – No. 4.

Qing: early to mid 19th century.

Provenance: acquired in Thailand (December 2006 - \$27).

A dish very similar to dish No. 1 is illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, pages 153 and 155, No. TS 80 (from the Tek Sing shipwreck – dated to 1822). Also in the same reference compare dish No. 2 with the dish illustrated on page 125, column 4 – middle (also from the Tek Sing shipwreck – dated to 1822).



## C-032

Large cover decorated in a strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue with floral spray panels enclosed within double line borders. Around the domed sides eight leaf shaped panels containing alternately flowering chrysanthemums and peonies. The flattened, foliated edge of the cover with eight small floral spray panels decorated en suite. The large lotus bud finial is blue, except for the white lower most portion. The underside of the cover lightly glazed, except for the downward projecting flange and immediately surrounding area. Exposed biscuit is milky white, very fine textured, and smooth. Adhering to the underside small quantities of marine encrustations.

D: 5 1/2 in. (13.9 cm.); H: 4 1/8 in. (10.4 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (March 2007 - \$20).

A total of 3 large vases with covers were included in the auction and were illustrated in the catalogue. Refer to Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*: lot 549 – a vase 59 centimeters in height (with cover); lot 605 – a vase 49 centimeters in height (with cover); and lot 607 – a vase 41.5 centimeters in height (with cover). Extrapolation of the dimensions of this cover would result in a vase measuring an impressive 60 centimeters in approximate height (including the cover).



### C-033

Vung Tau shipwreck study collection shards (11), an assortment of rim shards and base fragment medallions decorated with floral motifs in a strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue. The base fragments (shards No. 1 to No. 9) also include varying portions of the corresponding cavettos and rims. They all have an underglaze blue mark within a double circle.

Shard No. 1 and No. 3 are base fragments from dishes with the cavetto and exterior molded into small polygon shaped panels and filled with floral and leaf sprays. The central medallions are adorned with a bird on branch surrounded by densely packed foliage. Shard No. 2, No. 6, and No. 9 are also base fragments from dishes and are decorated on the sides of the interior with polygon shaped panels containing cross hatched flowering bushes. The central medallions contain a cross-hatched spreading tree surrounded by foliage. Exterior is sparsely adorned with a spreading leaf spray.

Shard No. 4, No. 5, No. 7, and No. 8 are base fragments from cups with the sides also molded into small polygon shaped panels (large panels and no molding on No. 4) and filled with floral and leaf sprays. The central medallions are adorned with a blossom roundel. The fragments of the rim of a cup (shard No. 10 and No. 11) are molded with small polygon shaped panels filled with floral and leaf sprays on the exterior. At the everted mouthrim a narrow band of cross-hatched diaper, repeated on the interior, with the interior sides undecorated. (Continued)

**C-033 (Continued)**

The footrim on the dishes is wedge shaped; on the cups the foot is nearly vertical on the exterior and slightly outward sloping on the interior. Glazed base of the fragments is slightly convex, with the exposed biscuit at the unglazed footrim milky white, very fine textured, and smooth.

Cup fragment No. 4 is inscribed in black ink with “HC 90-S-1217,” which is the original artifact registration number assigned during the cataloging of the shipwreck recoveries. Base marks are inscribed in underglaze blue within a double circle on these shards as follows: *lingzhi* fungus - No. 1, No. 3, No. 5, No. 7 and No. 8; double circle only - No. 2; dragonfly - No. 4; and bee - No. 6 and No. 9.

D: 5 in. (12.6 cm.) - No. 1 to 2 5/16 in. (5.9 cm.) - No. 11.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (March 2007 - \$40).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume VIII Number 3, Feb - May 2015, “Vung Tau Shipwreck Porcelain Base Marks,” illustrated on pages 6, 7 and 8 - C-033 (No. 1 to No. 9).

Corresponding items in the same series are illustrated in Christie’s (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*: lot 794 (includes saucers No. 1 and No. 3); lot 831 (includes saucers No. 2, No. 6 and No. 9); lot 801 (includes cup No. 4); lot 793

(Continued)

**C-033 (Continued)**

(includes cups No. 5, No. 7, No. 8, No. 10 and No. 11). There are additional Vung Tau shards with underglaze blue base marks at C-065, C-093, C-129, C141, and C-157, along with a beaker vase with gilded base at C-128. Also, a summary and brief study of this subject is included as a separate Paper - Vung Tau Base Marks.



**C-034**

Cup and saucer (2 - set) decorated on the interior with overglaze enamels, the exterior side covered with dark brown glaze. The saucer has an iron red peony blossom in the center, surrounded by three flowering branches. The flowering branches variously with chrysanthemum, daisy, lotus, and peony painted in iron red, yellow and green enamel with black outlines. The interior of the cup is adorned en suite, with the iron red peony blossom in the center surrounded by two flowering branches on the well. The cup and saucer have a wedge shaped foot and slightly convex glazed base. The unglazed footrim exposes the compact white colored biscuit.

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

D: 2 11/16 in. (6.8 cm.) – cup (No. 2).

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (March 2007 - \$30).

Corresponding items in this series from the Ca Mau shipwreck are illustrated in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 206, N.301 (saucer - No. 1); and page 206, N.300 (cup - No. 2).

C-035

Cup very delicately potted and decorated in graduated tones of underglaze blue with a fisherman on a promontory casting his net. At the fisherman's side a basket for preserving the day's catch. Overhead two flights of birds, a spreading willow tree to the left. In the distance a lake and five peaked mountain. The interior of the cup adorned with a band of cross-hatched wave pattern just below the everted mouthrim; the well plain. In the center a tiny Indecipherable Chinese character. A single line border around the central medallion, repeated under the decorative band at the rim. Wedge shaped foot and slightly convex glazed base. The unglazed footrim exposes the compact white colored biscuit.

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

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (March 2007 - \$15).

A saucer from the Ca Mau shipwreck with comparable décor is illustrated in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 135, N.113.



## C-036

An assortment of covers (6) decorated in a strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue with a variety of motifs:

- Cover No. 1 – molded panels containing variously leaf sprays, floral sprays, and birds; lotus bud knob, foliated edged rim;
- Cover No. 2 – pentagon shaped panels containing cross-hatched flowering bushes, cross-hatched diaper at the plain rim; lotus bud knob;
- Cover No. 3 – foliate shaped panels containing cross-hatched leaf elements; cross-hatched center adorned en suite;
- Cover No. 4 – floral sprays amidst leafy foliage; lotus bud knob;
- Cover No. 5 – two large flowering bushes; fo - dog knob finial;
- Cover No. 6 – two Western royal personages in the center; ten surrounding panels of supplicants alternating with leaf sprays.

The rim of all the covers is plain, except cover No. 1 which has a foliated edge. The underside of all the covers is lightly glazed, except for the downward projecting flange and immediately surrounding edge. Exposed biscuit is compact, fine textured and white colored. Adherent marine encrustations on cover No. 1, No. 3, and No. 5.

D: 3 1/2 in. (8.8 cm.) – No. 1 to 3 in. (7.6 cm.) – No. 5;

D: 3 7/16 in. (8.8 cm.) – No. 6.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

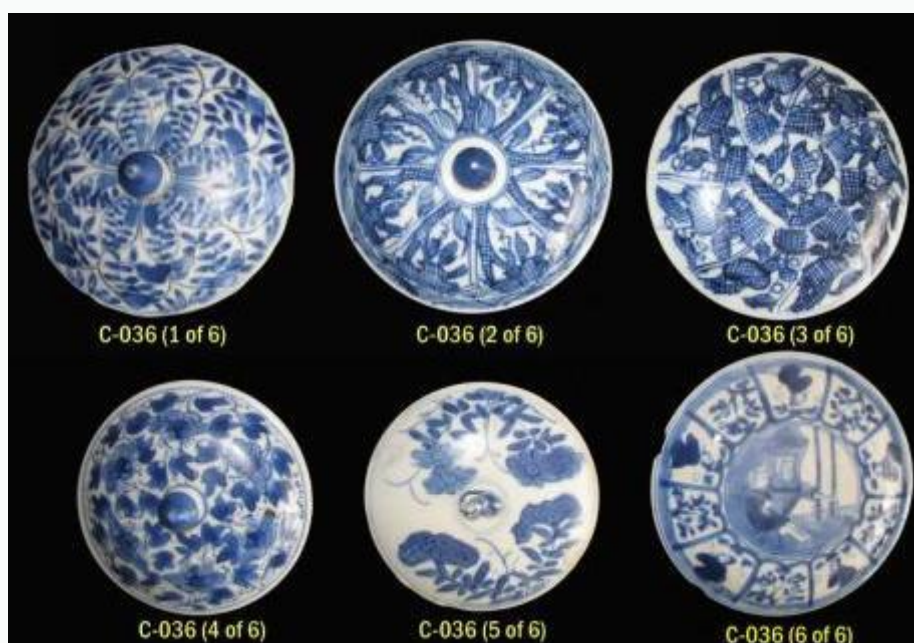
Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (March 2007 - \$120).

(Continued)

**C-036** (Continued)

Covers in the series of cover No. 6 are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*, lot 856 – 25 covers with the same motif (the only ones included in the auction); and in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*, page 60, Fig. 40. The sale price at auction for the 25 covers in lot 856 was Dfl. 24,150 (US\$13,197 or \$528 each). Refer also to Monique Crick, et. al., *L' Odyssee De La Porcelaine Chinoise – Exhibition Catalogue*, page 202, No. 153 (cover in the same series as cover No. 6 is illustrated along with accompanying cup and saucer).

Corresponding items in the same series as the other covers are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*: lot 793 (includes cover No. 1); lot 831 (includes cover No. 2); lot 799 (includes cover No. 4); lot 248 and lot 249 (includes cover No. 5). A total of only 4 of the latter covers with fo dog finial were included in the auction.



### C-037

Cover boxes (2) decorated in overglaze enamels with underglaze blue borders. Cover box No. 1 has a large iron red peony blossom, flanked by flowering stems, with foliage emerging from rocks below painted in green enamel with black outlines. This decoration on the top of the slightly domed cover is enclosed within a double line underglaze blue border. Lower section adorned en suite with two scrolling blossoms. Cover box No. 2 has an iron red rooster below an arching peony plant with leaves painted in green enamel with black outlines, below are similarly rendered rocks. This decoration on the top of the slightly domed cover is also enclosed within a double line underglaze blue border. Underglaze blue single line borders accent the edge of the cover, the edge of the lower section, and the footrim of both the boxes. The boxes have a wedge shaped low foot and broad, slightly convex glazed base. The unglazed footrim and unglazed flange projecting up from the lower section of the boxes expose the compact, fine textured, white colored biscuit. The interior of the boxes, cover and lower section, is glazed.

D: 4 1/8 in. (10.3 cm.) – No. 1; D: 4 1/8 in. (10.5 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (March 2007 - \$10).

Cover boxes in this series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, lots 833 to 835; and Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 197, N.278.



### C-038

Shards (3) were found on the beach on Pulau Besar near the southern most portion of the east coast of peninsular Malaysia in March 2007 by Sterling Kassela, age 7, of Singapore. The shards are from Chinese blue and white porcelains and can be dated firmly to the first half of the 19th century or approximately 1810 to 1850. The base of shard No. 1 has a two character Chinese mark within a double square rendered in underglaze blue. This mark is written in *zhuan*shu (seal form) script and means good fortune or good luck. On the interior of shard No. 1 is an underglaze blue floral or fruit element surrounded by a double line border. Shard No. 2 has a distinctive underglaze blue squiggly line motif on one side, the other side with a double line accent. Shards No. 1 and No. 2 are very similar to bowls and dishes found on the Desaru shipwreck. This shipwreck is located about 2 miles off the east coast of Johor near Desaru beach - actually not very far away from Pulau Besar where these shards were found. The Desaru shipwreck is dated to about 1830 and was excavated by Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia in October to November 2001.

Shard No. 3 is from a dish and is decorated in underglaze blue with the spiral lotus motif, the mouthrim edged in blue. It is very similar to dishes from the Tek Sing shipwreck which was found in Indonesia in 1999 and is dated to approximately 1822. The attribution of these shards was confirmed by the Editor of the *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter* in the reference cited below.

D: 2 3/16 in. (5.6 cm.) – No. 1; D: 1 5/8 in. (4.1 cm.) – No. 2;

D: 2 1/8 in. (5.3 cm.) – No. 3.

(Continued)

**C-038** (Continued)

**Qing:** first half of the 19th century (approximately 1810 to 1850).

**Provenance:** unidentified Malaysian shipwreck, found on the beach on Pulau Besar near the southern most portion of the east coast of peninsular Malaysia - acquired in Singapore (September 2007 – received as a gift from Sterling Kassela).

**Published:** *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume IV Number 3, May-June 2007, “Beachcomber,” illustrated on page 2.

A dish very similar to shard No. 2 is illustrated in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 90 (from the Desaru shipwreck – dated to 1821 - 1850). Dishes very similar to shard No. 3 are illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, page 112, No. TS 45 and No. TS 48 (from the Tek Sing shipwreck – dated to 1822). Refer also to C-049 and C-050 for two dishes from the Tek Sing shipwreck.



### C-039

Blue and white bowl (forms a pair with C-043) decorated around the steep sides of the exterior with a scroll consisting of four lotus blossoms joined by spiky leaves. Just above the foot a band of eight lotus panels with stylized trefoil filler. Vertical foot is surrounded by an underglaze blue double line border. On the interior of the bowl under the flared mouthrim a band of scroll with curiously rendered geometric and vegetal elements enclosed within double line borders. A sparsely executed leaf spray adorns the center with a double line border encircling the central medallion. The well is plain. Flat base is glazed and centered with a base mark in the form of a distinctly rendered underglaze blue six character seal mark. Exposed body at the unglazed edge of the footrim is very smooth textured and light cream colored.

D: 5 11/16 in. (14.5 cm.).

Qing: Daoguang period (1821 to 1850) - circa 1830.

Provenance: Desaru shipwreck (original Certificate of Authenticity is on file in the Collection Documentation, and artefact registration sticker number D - 55819 is affixed) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (September 2007 - \$29).

Similar bowls, also from the Desaru shipwreck, are illustrated in Brown and Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 94; Sjostrand, et. al., *Mysteries of Malaysian Shipwrecks*, page 100; and Fong Peng Khuan, "Shipwreck Treasures in Malaysia", *Arts of Asia*, Volume 37, Number 5, September - October 2007, page 105 - upper center. For another Desaru shipwreck bowl from this series see C-043.

**C-040**

Brown glazed basin shaped receptacle with a wide band of molded blossom roundels around the squat bulging body. A narrow band of keyfret under the everted mouthrim with rounded unglazed edge. The dark caramel brown mottled glaze ending unevenly just below mid body. Just above the base a band of molded crosshatch diaper. The wide unglazed base is devoid of footrim and markedly concave with fine grained light beige colored body. A very lightly potted delicate receptacle.

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

Qing: Daoguang period (1821 to 1850) - circa 1830.

Provenance: Desaru shipwreck (original Certificate of Authenticity is on file in the Collection Documentation, and artefact registration sticker number D - 4209 is affixed) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (December 2007 - \$45).

Similar pots, also from the Desaru shipwreck, are illustrated in Brown and Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 107 - left; and Fong Peng Khuan, "Shipwreck Treasures in Malaysia", *Arts of Asia*, Volume 37, Number 5, September - October 2007, page 105 - lower left.

**C-041**

Celadon bowl (forms a pair with C-083) covered around the steep sides of the exterior with an attractive mint green glaze, the interior with bluish tinged glaze. Foot is vertical and also upright on the interior; the glazed base is very slightly convex and centered with a base mark consisting of an underglaze blue Daoguang reign mark in six character seal mark form. Exposed body at the unglazed edge of the footrim is smooth textured and light cream colored.

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

Qing: Daoguang period (1821 to 1850) - circa 1830.

Provenance: Desaru shipwreck (original Certificate of Authenticity is on file in the Collection Documentation, and artefact registration sticker number D - 6388 is affixed) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (December 2007 - \$106).

Similar bowls, also from the Desaru shipwreck, are illustrated in Brown and Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 95; and Fong Peng Khuan, "Shipwreck Treasures in Malaysia", *Arts of Asia*, Volume 37, Number 5, September - October 2007, page 105 - lower center. For another Desaru shipwreck bowl from this series see C-083.

## C-042

Blue and white plate (forms a pair with C-145) decorated in the central medallion with the Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* character for *om* (sacred syllable) encircled by a double line border. Three tiers of a stylized version of the same *Lanca* character decorate the cavetto, with a double line border just below the upright mouthrim - repeated on the exterior. The exterior further embellished with two eccentrically positioned and sparsely rendered leaf or twig sprays. The glazed base is slightly convex and contains an underglaze blue potter's seal mark encircled by a double line border. A bluish tinged glaze covers the entire plate except for the unglazed footrim. The footrim has a small quantity of kiln grit adhering and reveals the compact fine grained cream colored body.

D: 7 3/8 in. (18.8 cm.).

Qing: Daoguang period (1821 to 1850) - circa 1830.

Provenance: Desaru shipwreck (original Certificate of Authenticity is on file in the Collection Documentation, and artefact registration sticker number DS - 746 is affixed) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (December 2007 - \$182).

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

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**C-042 (Continued)**

Similar plates, also from the Desaru shipwreck, are illustrated in Brown and Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 93. Refer also to C-145 for an additional Desaru shipwreck plate in this series. Refer as well to M-232 for a Ming hole-bottom saucer dish decorated in the center with four large Sanskrit characters encircled by a double ring of 12 and 18 repetitive Sanskrit characters of the simplified version for *om* (sacred syllable).

Refer to M-418 for a summary on the use of Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* characters on Chinese porcelain of the Ming and Qing dynasties, along with a list of those porcelains represented in the Collection.



**(REVISED - 6 January 2017)**

### C-043

Blue and white bowl (forms a pair with C-039) decorated around the steep sides of the exterior with a scroll consisting of four lotus blossoms joined by spiky leaves. Just above the foot a band of eight lotus panels with stylized trefoil filler. Vertical foot is surrounded by an underglaze blue double line border. On the interior of the bowl under the flared mouthrim a band of scroll with curiously rendered geometric and vegetal elements enclosed within double line borders. A sparsely executed leaf spray adorns the center with a double line border encircling the central medallion. The well is plain. Flat base is glazed and centered with a base mark in the form of a distinctly rendered underglaze blue seal mark. Exposed body at the unglazed edge of the footrim is very smooth textured and light cream colored. D: 5 13/16 in. (14.7 cm.).

Qing: Daoguang period (1821 to 1850) - circa 1830.

Provenance: Desaru shipwreck (original Certificate of Authenticity is on file in the Collection Documentation, and artefact registration sticker number D - 47222 is affixed) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (December 2007 - \$121).

Similar bowls, also from the Desaru shipwreck, are illustrated in Brown and Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 94; Sjostrand, et. al., *Mysteries of Malaysian Shipwrecks*, page 100; and Fong Peng Khuan, "Shipwreck Treasures in Malaysia", *Arts of Asia*, Volume 37, Number 5, September - October 2007, page 105 - upper center. For another Desaru shipwreck bowl from this series see C-039.



### C-044

White-glazed cover boxes (2 - set) the top of the domed cover molded with a flowering peony plant encircled by two ridges, and closely spaced vertical striations molded down the sides of the cover (box No. 1). The top of the domed cover of box No. 2 molded with a rabbit sitting on a leaf spray with ribboned streamers or tendrils and gazing at the moon overhead. The sides of the cover of box No. 2 are unadorned. On both boxes the lower section is plain and the thick, creamy glaze ends in an uneven line considerably above the base. Also on both boxes the flat base without footrim is unglazed, and the exposed biscuit is fine grained and tinged a very light grayish color with some faint russet areas. There is a distinctly molded four Chinese character mark in *kaishu* (cursive) script in the center of the base of box No. 2. The interior of the boxes is unglazed with light marine encrustation on box No. 2.

D: 3 3/16 in. (8.0 cm.) – No. 1; D: 2 3/16 in. (5.6 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - Nagel Auctions, Stuttgart (original Nagel Auctions sticker no. ..8683405/ .9441/ ..12 affixed to cover box No. 1) - acquired from a dealer in America (December 2007 - \$94).

Similar cover boxes are illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*: page 180, No. TS 127 (box No. 1) and page 180, No. TS 128 (box No. 2). Refer also to C-051 for another Tek Sing shipwreck cover box in the same series as box No. 2.

(Continued)

**C-044** (Continued)

The rabbit or hare, in addition to being one of the twelve animals of the zodiac, has special importance as a Daoist symbol associated with longevity and immortality. The hare is said to beget offspring by gazing at the moon, and this is a common decorative theme in Chinese arts including ceramics. For cover boxes with this motif in addition to C-044 (No. 2 of 2) refer to C-051. Additionally, the rabbit or hare is also represented in the Collection by the following: C- 064 (dish), C-157 (39 of 42 - bowl), C-209 (cup), M-028 (dish - base mark), M-035 (cover box - base mark), M-046 (cover box - base mark), M-095 (polychrome dish), M-099 (dish), M-151 (saucer dish), M-216 (cover box), M-257 (jarlet - base mark), M-299 (1 & 2 of 2 - cover boxes - rabbit shape), M-314 (jarlet - base mark), M-379 (cover box lower section - base mark), M-424 (33 of 69 - cover), M-424 (34 of 69 - cover), and M-437 (dish).



**C-045**

Blue and white dish (forms a pair with C-115) decorated in the center with a hanging basket containing a flowering plant, and tied at the top of the handle with a bow - all enclosed within a double line border. A wide band of mottled underglaze blue on the flattened portion around the mouthrim. Cavetto is plain except for a blue line encircling the uppermost limit. The underside decorated with three equidistantly spaced leaf sprays. Wedge shaped foot with fine grained cream colored biscuit where exposed at the beveled footrim; glazed base is nipped. Dish is covered in a bluish tinged glaze.

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

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - Nagel Auctions, Stuttgart ((original Nagel Auctions sticker registration number 20A3393426/ 5960/ 50 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in America (December 2007 - \$40).

A very similar dish is illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, page 213 - center, No. TS 154 (from the Tek Sing shipwreck - dated to 1822). Refer to C-115 for another dish in this series, which is also from the Tek Sing shipwreck.

**C-046**

Blue and white peony plate painted in the center with a beautiful flowering peony spray amongst prunus blossoms and other sprays. The central medallion encircled by a border of ovals and dots enclosed within double line borders. Cavetto is plain, and a band of trellis pattern enclosed within blue line borders encircles the flared rim. The underside is undecorated. Vertical foot slopes outward on the interior, and the base is slightly convex. Compact cream colored biscuit where exposed at the unglazed beveled footrim. This solidly potted plate is covered with bluish tinged glaze.

D: 8 1/2 in. (21.5 cm.).

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - Nagel Auctions, Stuttgart (original Nagel Auctions sticker registration number 20A3391645/ 12281/ 12 affixed) - acquired from a London dealer (December 2007 - \$110).

A very similar plate is illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, pages 164 and 165 - left, No. TS 94 (from the Tek Sing shipwreck – dated to 1822).



## C-047

Small bowls (2 - pair) covered with glaze of a decidedly grayish hue with the sole decoration confined to a band of alternating underglaze blue circle and dot forms under the upright unglazed mouthrim. Sides are rather shallow and gently curving. Vertical foot slopes outward on the interior, and the flat base - as well as the foot and footrim - are all glazed. Compact light gray colored biscuit where exposed at the unglazed mouthrim. Slight marine encrustation adhering to the mouthrim of both bowls. The combination of unglazed mouthrim and glazed footrim indicate firing upside down - a common production technique of the Fujian kilns.

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

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired from a Singapore dealer (December 2007 - \$17).

Very similar small bowls are illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, pages 226 and 229, No. TS 169 (from the Tek Sing shipwreck – dated to 1822).



## C-048

Bowl covered with grayish tinged glaze and decorated on one side with a landscape scene comprising a pavilion, river, mountains and trees all rendered in blackish toned underglaze blue. On the other side, just under the mouthrim, an undeciphered underglaze blue Chinese inscription in what appears to be *zhuanshu* (seal form) script. The slightly lipped upright mouthrim encircled by an underglaze blue line. The plain interior with gently flaring sides has an unglazed stacking ring encircling the central medallion. The foot is surrounded by an underglaze blue line, with another line near the lower most part of the side of the bowl. Vertical foot slopes outward slightly on the interior, and the convex base is rather deep set and unglazed with rather coarse textured light beige colored biscuit. Some kiln grit adhering to the edge of the footrim. The decoration on this bowl has been executed in the block print technique.

D: 5 5/8 in. (14.3 cm.).

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired from a Singapore dealer (December 2007 - \$32).

Very similar bowls are illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, page 219, No. TS 163 (from the Tek Sing shipwreck – dated to 1822).

**C-049**

Blue and white spiral lotus plate decorated with two concentric bands of interlocking lotus petal panels around a central spiral. The petals alternately containing *lingzhi* fungus and fruiting peach sprays. Exterior decorated en suite with a single band of petal panels filled with the same alternating motifs. Wedge shaped foot with compact cream colored biscuit where exposed at the beveled footrim, which contains adherent kiln grit. The glazed base very slightly convex and with an underglaze blue double circle in the center. Dish is covered with a generously applied bluish tinged glaze.

D: 7 5/16 in. (18.5 cm.).

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - Nagel Auctions, Stuttgart (original Nagel Auctions sticker registration number 20A2684642/7202/50 affixed) - acquired from a London dealer (December 2007 - \$93).

A very similar dish is illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, page 112, No. TS 45 (from the Tek Sing shipwreck – dated to 1822). Refer also to a similar slightly smaller dish, also from the Tek Sing shipwreck, at C-050.

**C-050**

Blue and white spiral lotus dish decorated with two concentric bands of interlocking lotus petal panels around a central spiral. The petals alternately containing *lingzhi* fungus and fruiting peach sprays. Exterior decorated en suite with a single band of petal panels filled with sprays. Wedge shaped foot with compact cream colored biscuit where exposed at the beveled footrim. The glazed base slightly convex and with an undeciphered underglaze blue three Chinese character mark rendered in *kaishu* (cursive) script within a double circle. Dish is covered with a bluish tinged glaze.

D: 6 1/8 in. (15.4 cm.).

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - Nagel Auctions, Stuttgart (original Nagel Auctions sticker affixed) - acquired from a London dealer (December 2007 - \$64).

A very similar dish is illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, page 112, No. TS 48 (from the Tek Sing shipwreck – dated to 1822). Refer also to a very similar slightly larger dish, also from the Tek Sing shipwreck, at C-049.





## C-051

White-glazed small cover box, the top of the domed cover molded with a rabbit sitting on a leaf spray with ribboned streamers or tendrils and gazing at the moon overhead. The sides of the cover are unadorned. The lower section is plain and the thick, creamy glaze ends in an uneven line considerably above the base. Flat base with vestigial footrim is unglazed, and the exposed biscuit is fine grained and tinged a very light grayish color. There is a small circular depression in the center of the base. The interior of the box is unglazed.

D: 2 1/4 in. (5.7 cm.).

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired from a Singapore dealer (December 2007 - \$30).

A similar cover box is illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*; page 180, No. TS 128. Refer also to C-044 (No. 2) for another Tek Sing shipwreck cover box in this series.

The rabbit or hare, in addition to being one of the twelve animals of the zodiac, has special importance as a Daoist symbol associated with longevity and immortality. The hare is said to beget offspring by gazing at the moon, and this is a common decorative theme in Chinese arts including ceramics. For cover boxes with this motif in addition to C-051 refer to C-044 (No. 2 of 2). Additionally, the rabbit

(Continued)

C-051 (Continued)

or hare is also represented in the Collection by the following: C- 064 (dish), C-157 (39 of 42 - bowl), C-209 (cup), M-028 (dish - base mark), M-035 (cover box - base mark), M-046 (cover box - base mark), M-095 (polychrome dish), M-099 (dish), M-151 (saucer dish), M-216 (cover box), M-257 (jarlet - base mark), M-299 (1 & 2 of 2 - cover boxes - rabbit shape), M-314 (jarlet - base mark), M-379 (cover box lower section - base mark), M-424 (33 of 69 - cover), M-424 (34 of 69 - cover), and M-437 (dish).



### C-052

Small bowls or cups (2 - pair) with underglaze blue décor in the interior and brown glazed exterior. The central medallion adorned with a sweeping willow tree flanked by a large chrysanthemum bush. These elements are emerging from ornamental rocks and a trellis fence incorporating a swastika form design. A double line border surrounds the central medallion, the steep well is plain, and a dissolved scroll motif encircles the everted mouthrim. The uniformly applied dark caramel brown glaze ends at the upright footrim, with compact cream colored biscuit exposed at the unglazed beveled edge. Slightly convex narrow base is covered with white glaze. In the reference cited below these bowls are described as “brown glazed blue and white Batavian Willow pattern coffee cup(s).”

D: 3 3/8 in. (8.6 cm.) - No. 1 and No. 2.

Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).

Provenance: Nanking cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - Christie's Amsterdam, *The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction Catalogue*, 28 April - 2 May 1986 (original Christie's sticker lot number 5281 affixed to each bowl) - acquired from a dealer in London (January 2008 - \$128).

A very similar cup, also from Nanking Cargo shipwreck, is illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 113, Pl. 150 - right. Refer also to C-069 and C-090 for similarly decorated dishes from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck.

**C-053**

Blue and white cup and saucer (2 - set) very thinly potted and both decorated in a vibrant tone of underglaze blue with a pagoda flanked by trees and outcropping rocks in a landscape setting. A band of trellis diaper encircles the upright rim of the interior of the cup and the saucer. The underside of the saucer is undecorated; the cup adorned with a leafy bush on the side opposite the pagoda. Foot of both the cup and saucer is wedge shaped with compact fine grained white colored biscuit where exposed at the beveled footrim. Glazed base of both cup and saucer is slightly convex. Cup and saucer are covered with a slightly bluish tinged glaze. In the reference cited below this cup and saucer are described to be of the "Blue and White Pagoda Riverscape pattern."

D: 3 in. (7.6 cm.) - cup; and D: 4 11/16 in. (11.9 cm.) - saucer.

Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).

Provenance: Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - Christie's Amsterdam, The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction, 28 April - 2 May 1986 (original Christie's sticker lot number 5066 affixed on both the cup and the saucer) - acquired from a dealer in London (January 2008 - \$239).

Very similar cups and saucers, also from Nanking Cargo shipwreck, are illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 103, Pl. 137 and page 106, Pl. 141. There is also another very similar cup and saucer from the Nanking Cargo Shipwreck in the collection of the British Museum (Registration number - 1986,0701.6.b).

### C-054

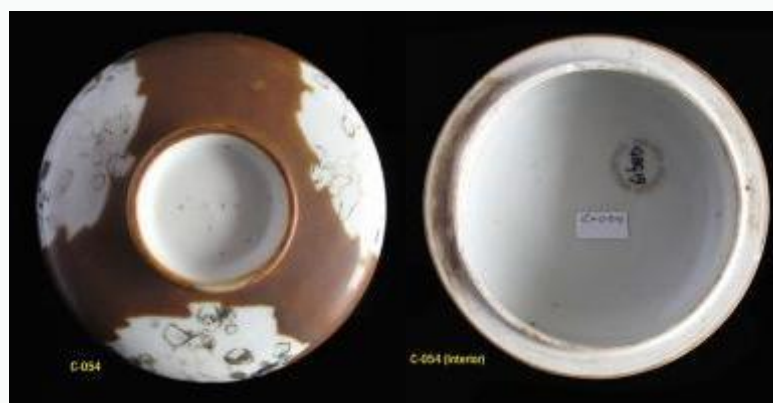
Cover glazed “Batavia” brown (forms a pair with C-067) and decorated with *famille rose* enamel leaf shaped reserved panels. The three panels reserved in white on the brown glazed ground and filled with a floral spray with leafy branches rendered in the *famille rose* palette. An upright knob with a recessed white glazed central portion surmounts the cover. The underside of the cover with unglazed flange and unglazed adjacent areas; the interior of the cover glazed. Exposed biscuit is compact and cream colored.

D: 3 11/16 in. (9.4 cm.).

Qing: 1745 of Qianlong period (1736 to 1795).

Provenance: Gotheborg shipwreck, Sweden - salvaged by James Keiller in 1905 - 1907 from the Swedish East Indiaman Gotheborg wreck, bought directly from the Keiller family by Jan-Erik Nilsson - acquired directly from Jan-Erik Nilsson ([www.gotheborg.com](http://www.gotheborg.com)); has original sticker affixed - “Jan-Erik Nilsson Collection - GBG 19” - (January 2008 - \$125).

Refer also to C-067 for a very similar cover from the Ca Mau shipwreck and dated to the Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735).



C-055

Blue and white bowl, the steep sides of the exterior with flowering peony and bamboo beside rockwork, along with vegetal sprays separated by a dot and leaf form. The décor all painted in an attractive hue of dark underglaze blue. The everted rim is encircled by a single line border, repeated on the interior. In the interior the well is plain with the central medallion surrounded by a double line border and centered with a small leaf spray. Rather high vertical foot is encircled by a double line accent. Exposed biscuit at unglazed edge of beveled footrim compact and apricot tinged. The deep-set glazed base slightly convex and with an undeciphered underglaze blue three Chinese character mark rendered in *kaishu* (cursive) script within a double circle. Bluish tinged white glaze covers the bowl.

D: 5 in. (12.7 cm.).

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - Nagel Auctions, Stuttgart (original Nagel Auctions sticker registration number 20A2686869/6273/12 affixed) - acquired from a London dealer (January 2008 - \$98).

Very similar bowls are illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, pages 152 and 155, No. TS 79 (from the Tek Sing shipwreck – dated to 1822).

## C-056

Base fragment medallions (4) decorated in a variety of motifs in attractively hued underglaze blue, all sparsely adorned on the underside and each containing an underglaze blue base mark within a double circle.

- Medallion No. 1 is adorned with a bird surrounded by four flowering chrysanthemums, gnarled branches below and all enclosed within multi-line borders; cavetto with blue wash, cross-hatched square base mark.
- Medallion No. 2 is decorated in the center with a flower vase flanked by and surrounded with various bannered symbols including: artemisia leaf, cash, bow, lozenge and vessel - and all enclosed within multi-line borders; cavetto with blue wash, floral form base mark.
- Medallion No. 3 is decorated in the center with two writhing opposed dragons in pursuit of a precious pearl and surrounded by stylized wave elements, a serrated edge blue band encircling the central medallion and all enclosed within multi-line borders; lotus leaf base mark.
- Medallion No. 4 is decorated ensuite with medallion No. 3 and has the intact portion of the cavetto covered with blue wash and overlapping blossom or leaf forms reserved in white; only a tiny portion of the base mark remains, precluding positive identification. However, the mark most assuredly was a lotus leaf as found on the fragment decorated ensuite - medallion No. 3, since all the other fragments examined each bore a distinct base mark consistent with their décor.

(Continued)

C-056 (Continued)

All of the medallions with fine grained compact body ranging in color from cream to very light buff at the unglazed footrim, which is inward sloping on the exterior and upright on the interior. All also with flat glazed base and with the underglaze blue double circle enclosing the mark unusually close to the foot. Marine encrustations adhere to each of the medallions.

D: 6 13/16 in. (17.4 cm.) – No. 1; D: 5 13/16 in. (14.7 cm.) – No. 2.  
D: 5 1/2 in. (13.9 cm.) – No. 3; D: 6 3/8 in. (16.2 cm.) – No. 4.

Qing: mid to late 17th century to early 18th century (estimated dating based on characteristics of the fragments and analogous material).

Provenance: recovered from a shipwreck discovered in February 2008 off of Santiago Island, near Bolinao, Pangasinan on the northwest coast of Luzon, Philippines - acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$49).

**Research Results**

Not able to identify any material which is really close in overall resemblance. The following examples illustrated in S.T. Yeo & Jean Martin, *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*, share some commonalities with these base fragment medallions from the Santiago Island shipwreck:

(Continued)



**C-056 (Continued)**

- page 249, PI 60 - right, dish with underglaze blue double circle unusually close to the foot (dated Kangxi period - 1662 to 1722);
- page 245, PI 155 - dish, jar and bowl (all three dated Kangxi period) each with overlapping blossom or leaf forms reserved in white on a blue ground; similar to the treatment on fragment No. 4;
- page 194, PI 106 - dish (Swatow ware dated 17th century) decorated in a manner very similar to the rendition of the dragons on fragment No. 3.

Another Swatow dish very similar to the reference immediately above is illustrated in Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics*, page 87, No. 85, and is described as probably post Wanli period (1573 to 1619). Additionally, the bases of at least two items from the Vung Tau shipwreck recoveries (dated to 1690 of the Kangxi period) have an underglaze blue double circle unusually close to the foot. Photographs of these two pieces are included as reference photo C-056 (Reference - Vung Tau Base Marks).

**References**

Adhyatman, Sumarah, 1999. *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*. Jakarta: Ceramic Society of Indonesia.

Christie's Amsterdam, 1992. *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*. Amsterdam: Christie's.

(Continued)

C-056 (Continued)

Delgado, Jimmy - March 2008. Personal discussion in Manila - Jimmy Delgado of Manila traveled to Santiago Island in February and March 2008 and accompanied the fisherman and divers on salvaging trips, witnessing ceramic recovery efforts and results.

Field Notes - Manila, March 2008.

Yeo, S.T. & Jean Martin, 1978. *Chinese Blue & White Ceramics*. Singapore: Arts Orientalis.



C-057

Cover box (forms a pair with C-030 - No. 2 of 3) decorated in underglaze blue with three flowering blossoms emerging from rushes and surrounded by a double line border on the flat top of the cover. Lotus leaf panels enclosed within single line borders are on the rounded sides of the cover, repeated on the lower section at the foot. Wedge shaped low foot and slightly convex glazed base. The unglazed footrim exposes the compact, fine textured, white colored biscuit. Interior is glazed and marine encrustations adhere to the flange of the lower section.

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

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$5).

Corresponding items in this series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 147 - upper right, lot 520. For the illustration of additional items from the Ca Mau shipwreck in the same series as these boxes refer also to Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 165, N.186 - left and N.188.

Refer also to C-030 (No. 1 and No. 2) for two additional cover boxes in this series, which are also from the Ca Mau shipwreck.

### C-058

Large domed covers (2 - pair) decorated in underglaze blue with three large peony blossoms with stippled accents. The blossoms alternating with foliage rendered in outline form, and all enclosed within a single line border below and a double line border above. Surmounting the cover a protruding ring knob with a recessed central portion and glazed white, except for the unglazed edge. The underside of the covers lightly glazed, except for the downward projecting flange and immediately surrounding area. Exposed biscuit is cream white and fine textured. Marine encrustations adhere to the flange and the interior of the covers.

D: 5 in. (12.7 cm.) - No. 1; D: 5 3/16 in. (13.1 cm.) - No. 2.

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$25).

Corresponding items in this series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 61, lot 133. Included in the auction were a total of 73 sets of three covers each (lot 133 to lot 152). Lot 133 contained two sets of three covers with a pre-sale estimate of Euros 400 to 600 (US \$512 to US \$768) and a realized price of Euros 2,160 (US \$2,765).

For the illustration of additional items from the Ca Mau shipwreck in the same series as these covers refer also to Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 163, N.184. These covers represent the largest size of the set of three.

**C-059**

Glazed earthenware dish decorated in the central medallion with a variety of incised floral sprays painted in various colors - including pink, aubergine, green, yellow and rust brown - and emerging from ornamental rockwork. The upward slanting cavetto incised with eight floral sprays light green and yellowish in tone on a rust brown ground. A stepped ridge elevates the cavetto from the central medallion. Near the upright edge of the rounded mouthrim a single incised line. Plain underside is glazed dark green and the slightly splayed foot strongly outward sloping on the interior. Broad base is convex and unglazed with fine textured warm beige colored body. Marine encrustation, including coral and small sea shells, adheres to the underside, especially the base and foot.

D: 8 1/2 in. (21.5 cm.).

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$55).

Corresponding items in this series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 28, lot 6 - upper (similar décor on cavetto), and lot 6 - lower left (similar décor in the central medallion). Only one lot of three dishes in this series was included in the auction: lot 6 with a pre-sale estimate of Euros 100 to 150 (US \$128 to US \$192) and a realized price of Euros 1,440 (US \$1,843). For the illustration of additional items from the Ca Mau shipwreck comparable to this dish refer also to Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 225, N.353 and page 223, N.346.

## C-060

Swatow bowls (3 - set) decorated in polychrome enamels with steeply rounded sides and straight mouthrim. The central medallion of the bowls adorned with a floral spray surrounded by a single line border. Cavetto and exterior decorated en suite. Only remnants and fugitive outlines of the original polychrome enamel floral decoration 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 (bowl No. 2) to light grayish blue (bowls No. 1 and No. 3). The glaze extends to the vertical foot, square-cut at the rim with adherent kiln grit, and continues onto the base. On bowl No. 1 the foot is actually markedly outward sloping on the interior. Lightly glazed base of the bowls is slightly convex, nipped and deep-set (more pronounced on bowl No. 1). Body where exposed is compact and light putty colored.

D: 4 13/16 in. (12.3 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 4 11/16 in. (12.0 cm.) - No. 2;

D: 4 11/16 in. (11.9 cm.) - No. 3.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

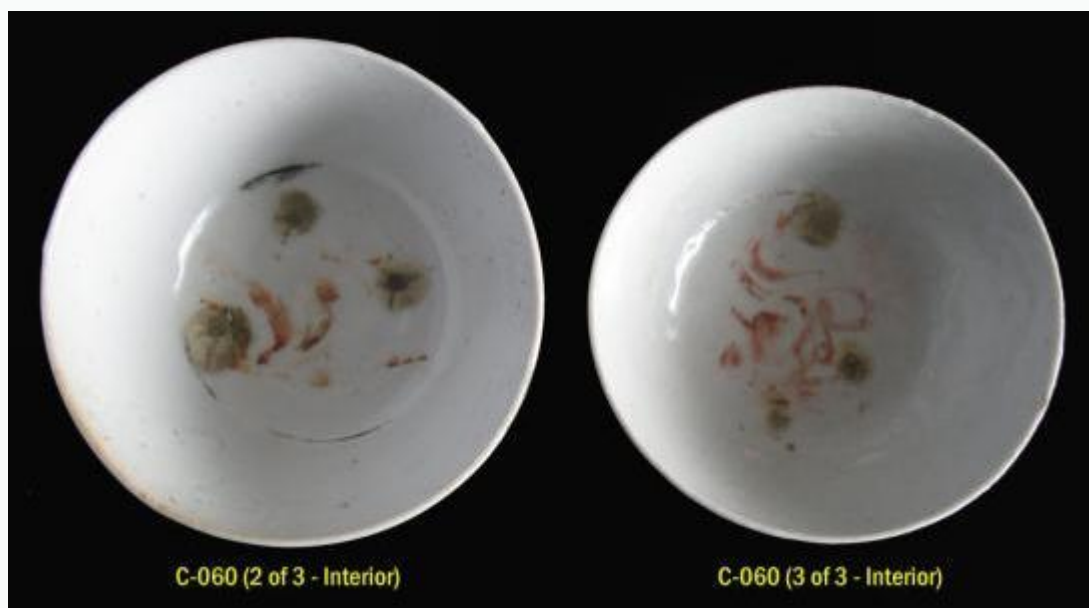
Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$90).

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**C-060 (Continued)**

Bowls in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*, page 132, lot 1000; and in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*, page 83, Fig. 82a - right and Fig. 82b - right. Additionally, two more bowls in this series from the same shipwreck are at C-061 and C-071.

Refer 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 the similar bowl at C-061) 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.



**C-061**

Swatow bowl decorated in polychrome enamels with steeply rounded sides and straight mouthrim. The central medallion adorned with a floral spray surrounded by a single line border. Cavetto and exterior decorated en suite. Only remnants and fugitive outlines of the original polychrome enamel floral decoration now remain. Although substantially eroded, red, green and yellow enamels are visible on various areas of the interior and exterior.

The bowl is covered with the distinctively Swatow waxy textured glaze, light grayish blue in tone and now degraded from exposure to salt water. The glaze extends to the foot and continues onto the base in areas. The foot is vertical on the outside, square-cut at the rim, and markedly outward sloping on the interior. Traces of kiln grit adhere to the footrim. Partially glazed base is slightly convex, nipped and deep-set; the exposed body is compact and light putty colored.

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

**Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.**

**Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$40).**

**Bowls in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*, page 132, lot 1000 (D: 12 cm.), and lot 1010 (D: 14 cm. - no illustration);**

**(Continued)**



**C-061** (Continued)

and in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*, page 83, Fig. 82a - right and Fig. 82b - right. Additional bowls in this series from the same shipwreck are at C-060 (three more bowls) and C-071.

Refer also to the Swatow bowls from the Binh Thuan shipwreck at M-305 which share characteristics with this bowl: waxy textured glaze, construction of foot and base, polychrome enamel décor, and composition of body material. The inclusion of this bowl (and the similar bowls at C-060) 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.



## C-062

Blue and white bowls (2) painted in a vigorous tone of underglaze blue on the flared sides with three roundels containing the Chinese character *shou* (longevity), an alertly poised deer, and a crane in flight (bowl No. 1); and on bowl No. 2 a lotus spray instead of the *shou* character. The roundels alternating with floral sprays and all enclosed within single line borders. The floral sprays and roundels rendered in a boldly executed forceful fashion. Interior is plain except for single blue line borders encircling the unglazed central medallion and the everted mouthrim. Exterior of the rather tall foot is inward sloping on bowl No. 1 and vertical on bowl No. 2. On both bowls the foot slants outward on the interior, more markedly so on bowl No. 2. The unglazed convex base of the bowls is deep-set with coarse textured light beige colored body.

D: 5 7/8 in. (15.0 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 5 13/16 in. (14.8 cm.) - No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$80).

Bowls in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*, page 125, lot 923; and in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*, page 84, Fig. 83 and Fig. 83a.

### C-063

Conical shape bowls (2 - pair) with flared, flattened mouthrim and covered with light bluish-gray glaze. Adorned on the exterior sides with four equidistantly spaced underglaze blue Chinese characters. Interior with single blue line borders encircling the edge of the flattened mouthrim and the central medallion, which contains a single underglaze blue Chinese character. The sides of the bowls turn in sharply at the upright foot, which slants outward on the interior. Glaze extends to the foot and continues briefly onto the base in areas. Narrow convex base is nipped with the exposed biscuit coarse textured and beige colored. Some kiln grit adheres to the area of the foot, particularly on bowl No. 1, which also has vestiges of marine encrustations remaining.

D: 4 13/16 in. (12.2 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 4 7/8 in. (12.5 cm.) - No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$60).

Bowls in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*, page 129, lot 960; and in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*, page 83, Fig. 81 - left. Refer as well to C-072 for an additional bowl in this series also recovered from the Vung Tau shipwreck.

C-064

Saucer painted in a subdued tone of underglaze blue with a landscape scene featuring a rabbit in outline form and above two long and narrow rocky promontories. A very faintly painted indecipherable three Chinese character inscription surmounts the scene. To the right of the seated rabbit an ornamental rock with bamboo above. Thinly potted upright mouthrim is surrounded by a double line border. Underside is plain with a narrow base. The very smooth light cream colored glaze extends to the beveled edge of the upright foot, which has kiln grit adhering. Exposed biscuit is compact and cream colored. Base is slightly convex and carefully glazed.

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

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$40).

There were no similar saucers included in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*; however, a saucer in this series is illustrated in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*, page 79, Fig. 73 - right.



## C-065

Vung Tau shipwreck study collection shards (3), decorated in a strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue with an assortment of motifs.

They each have an underglaze blue base mark.

- **Shard No. 1** - fragment from a hexagonal sided small vase with stepped foot and deep-set base with the underglaze blue Chinese character *wan* (ten thousand). The sides are decorated with panels alternately depicting a riverine landscape scene and containing floral jardinières; above the foot is a band of outlined chevron diaper.
- **Shard No. 2** - fragment from a cup with the exterior sides adorned with panels containing cross-hatched flowering bushes. The central medallion contains a cross-hatched leaf form surrounded by foliage. The sides of the interior are plain except for a narrow band of cross-hatched diaper at the everted mouthrim. Base mark of a crouching mouse within a double circle is inscribed in underglaze blue.
- **Shard No. 3** - fragment from a small saucer with the exterior sides adorned with panels containing floral sprays. The central medallion has a lotus spray surrounded by leaves - all within a double circle. Base mark of a lotus in outline form is inscribed in underglaze blue.

The footrim on the cup and saucer is nearly vertical on the exterior and slightly outward sloping on the interior, and the glazed base is slightly convex. On all of the fragments the exposed biscuit at the unglazed footrim is milky white, very fine textured, and smooth.

(Continued)

**C-065 (Continued)**

**L: 3 5/8 in. (9.0 cm.) – No. 1;**

**H: 2 1/4 in. (5.8 cm.) – No. 2;**

**D: 2 3/16 in. (5.5 cm.) – No. 3.**

**Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.**

**Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$40).**

**Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume VIII Number 3, Feb - May 2015, “Vung Tau Shipwreck Porcelain Base Marks,” illustrated on pages 6, 7 and 8 – C-065 (No. 1 to No. 3).**

**Similar items are illustrated in Christie’s (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*: page 33, lot 149 and page 105, lot 773 (vases in same series as shard No. 1); and page 113, lot 831 (taller cup with decoration very similar to shard No. 2).**

**Refer also to the following illustrations in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*: page 43, Fig. 6 - left (vase in same series as shard No. 1); and page 57, Fig. 32 - left (octagonal cup with scalloped mouthrim cup with decoration very similar to shard No. 2).**

**There are additional Vung Tau shards with underglaze blue base marks at C-033, C-093, C-129, C-141 and C-157, along with a beaker vase with gilded base at C-128. Also, a summary and brief study of this subject is included as a separate Paper - Vung Tau Base Marks.**

C-066

Blue and white dish painted in a mottled dark blue tone with a lake side scene of a sage sitting on a promontory next to a tree with spreading branches. A small pavilion is at hand next to sharply upward projecting rock formations. The nearby lake is accented with circular and fine parallel line wave forms, and in the distance mountains loom above the scene. This lake side scene is surrounded by a double line border. Cavetto of the dish is plain and the everted mouthrim with rounded edge is encircled by a single line border, repeated on the underside.

Also on the underside, equidistantly positioned just under the mouthrim, the Chinese character *wan* (ten thousand) is inscribed in underglaze blue in four places. A single line border encircles the low foot, vertical on the exterior and sharply outward slanting on the inside. Flat base is just slightly recessed and has a mark in the center consisting of two underglaze blue Chinese characters surrounded by a double circle positioned at the extreme edge of the base. Exposed biscuit is fine grained and light grayish white in color. Marine encrustations adhere to the dish on both the front and back.

D: 6 1/8 in. (15.6 cm.).

Qing: 18th to early 19th century.

Provenance: Vung Tau No. 2 wrecksite, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$80).

(Continued)

**C-066 (Continued)**

Reportedly in approximately early 2001 a fisherman recovered a small quantity of blue and white Chinese ceramics from deep water drag nets off of Vung Tau City in Ba Ria - Vung Tau Province, southern Vietnam. The material, consisting of small landscape motif dishes approximately 15 cm. to 16 cm. in diameter and small cups with a fish motif, was found in the nets after an entire day of fishing at a depth of approximately 100 meters, therefore the wrecksite location was not pinpointed. Subsequent efforts to find more of the material proved to be unsuccessful and nothing further was ever found.





**C-067**

Cover glazed “Batavia” brown (forms a pair with C-054) and decorated with *famille rose* enamel leaf shaped reserved panels. The three panels reserved in white on the brown glazed ground and filled with a floral spray with leafy branches rendered in the *famille rose* palette. An upright knob with a recessed white glazed central portion containing an iron-red floret surmounts the cover. The underside of the cover with unglazed flange and unglazed adjacent areas; the interior of the cover glazed. Exposed biscuit is compact and cream colored.

D: 3 13/16 in. (9.7 cm.).

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$10).

A similar cover with lotus bud knob is illustrated in Sotheby’s (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 125, lot 436 - left. For the illustration of additional items from the Ca Mau shipwreck in the same series as this cover refer also to Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 207, N.302 and N.303. For the illustration of another very similarly decorated cover refer to Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelains*: page 1286, Catalogue No. 3326 (also has an iron-red floret within the recessed knob).

Refer also to C-054 for a very similar cover from the Gotheborg shipwreck dated to 1745 of the Qianlong period (1736 to 1795).

### C-068

Swatow type saucer with deep steep sides painted in a light shade of underglaze blue with a riverine scene featuring 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 of the fisherman are cloud forms and the rising sun. Upright mouthrim is surrounded by a double line border, repeated at the bottom of the steep cavetto. Underside is plain with a narrow base. The waxy textured bluish tinged glaze extends to the square-cut edge of the upright foot, which has kiln grit adhering. Partially glazed base is slightly convex and nipped. Exposed biscuit is rather coarse textured and light gray colored. A considerable quantity of marine encrustations adheres to the interior of the foot.

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

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$25).

Saucers in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*, page 123, lot 894; and in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*, page 79, Fig. 73 - left. Neither of the saucers referenced here include a four Chinese character inscription in the riverine scene. Additionally, a very similar saucer is illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 47, No. 18a.

Classification of this saucer as Swatow is also supported by reports of the excavation of similar specimens from the Zhaoan kiln sites in the Zhangzhou District of Fujian Province. The Vung Tau shipwreck saucers from this series consist of C-068, C-095, C-146 and C-152.

**C-069**

Dish with underglaze blue décor on the interior and brown glazed exterior (forms a pair with C-090). The central medallion adorned with two tall bamboo stalks flanked by a large peony bush emerging from ornamental rocks. The steep well is plain, and a diaper motif encircles the slightly everted mouthrim. On the underside the uniformly applied dark caramel brown glaze ends in a very precise line on the wedge shaped footrim, with compact, fine grained light cream colored biscuit exposed at the unglazed beveled edge. Slightly convex base is covered with white glaze. In the reference cited below this dish is described as “brown glazed blue and white Batavian Bamboo and Peony pattern.”

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

Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).

Provenance: Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - Christie's Amsterdam, *The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction, 28 April - 2 May 1986* (original Christie's sticker lot number 5256 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in Amsterdam (July 2008 - \$81).

A very similar dish, also from Nanking Cargo shipwreck, is illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 113, Pl. 151. Refer as well to C-090 for another dish in this series also from Nanking Cargo shipwreck, and to C-052 for a pair of similarly decorated small bowls from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck.

C-070

White ware small bowl (forms a pair with C-094 - No. 2 of 2) covered with even toned creamy white glaze with a fine network of crackle overall. Steep sides curve upward sharply to the everted mouthrim with flared edge. On the interior the central medallion is encircled by a lightly incised single line border. The uniformly applied glaze extends to the upright foot and continues onto the base in areas. Foot is strongly outward slanting on the interior with beveled edge. Narrow base is flat with the exposed biscuit light cream colored and sugary textured.

D: 3 in. (7.6 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) circa 1690 - Dehua kilns.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - Christie's (Amsterdam) , *The Vung Tau Cargo Auction, April 7 & 8, 1992* (original Christie's sticker lot number 510 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in London (August 2008 - \$25).

Bowls in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*, page 65, lots 510 to 514 (diameter 7.5 cm.); and in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*, page 90, Fig. 92 - left (diameter 6 cm.). For another Vung Tau shipwreck small bowl from this series see C-094 (No. 2 of 2).

**C-071**

Swatow bowl decorated in polychrome enamels with steeply rounded sides and straight mouthrim. The central medallion adorned with a floral spray surrounded by a single line border. Cavetto and exterior decorated en suite. Only remnants and fugitive outlines of the original polychrome enamel floral decoration now remain. Although substantially eroded, red and green enamels are visible on areas of the interior and exterior.

The bowl is covered with the distinctively Swatow waxy textured glaze, light grayish blue in tone and now degraded from exposure to salt water. The glaze extends to the foot and continues onto the base. The foot is vertical on the outside, square-cut at the rim, and markedly outward sloping on the interior. It has been inscribed by the shipwreck excavators in black ink with artifact registration number "HC90 - 6m 901 6m 901". Traces of kiln grit adhere to the footrim. Partially glazed base is convex, slightly nipped and rather deep-set; the exposed body is compact and light putty colored.

D: 4 3/4 in. (12.0 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo Auction, April 7 & 8, 1992* (original Christie's sticker lot number 1005 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in London (August 2008 - \$55).

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**C-071** (Continued)

Bowls in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue*, April 7 & 8, 1992, page 132, lot 1000 (D: 12 cm.), and lot 1010 (D: 14 cm. - no illustration); and in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*, page 83, Fig. 82a - right and Fig. 82b - right. Refer as well to C-060 and C-061 for a total of four additional bowls in this series also recovered from the Vung Tau shipwreck.

See also the Swatow bowls from the Binh Thuan shipwreck at M-305 which share characteristics with this bowl: waxy textured glaze, construction of foot and base, polychrome enamel décor, and composition of body material. The inclusion of this bowl (and the similar bowls at C-060 and C-061) 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.



### C-072

Conical shape bowl with flared, flattened mouthrim and covered with light bluish-gray glaze. Adorned on the exterior sides with four equidistantly spaced underglaze blue Chinese characters. Interior with single blue line borders encircling the edge of the flattened mouthrim and the central medallion, which contains a single underglaze blue Chinese character. The sides of the bowls turn in sharply at the upright foot, which slants outward on the interior. Glaze extends to the foot and continues briefly onto the base in areas. Narrow convex base is nipped with the exposed biscuit coarse textured and russet colored. Some kiln grit adheres to areas of the foot. The foot is inscribed by the shipwreck excavators in black ink with artifact registration number "HC 90 LJ44 247Gm 247".

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

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo Auction, April 7 & 8, 1992* (original Christie's sticker lot number 968 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in London (August 2008 - \$65).

Bowls in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*, page 129, lot 960; and in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*, page 83, Fig. 81 - left. Refer as well to C-063 for two additional bowls in this series also recovered from the Vung Tau shipwreck.

### C-073

Chinese Imari cup (small bowl) and saucer (2 - set) very thinly potted and decorated in a vibrant tone of underglaze blue with a pagoda flanked by trees and outcropping rocks in a landscape setting. The saucer further adorned with a rock formation across from the pagoda, and the cup adorned with a leafy bush on the side opposite the pagoda. Encircling the upright rim of the saucer a rather widely spaced double line border, a single line border on the cup. The underside of the saucer is undecorated as is the interior of the cup, except for a triple line border under the upright mouthrim. Foot of the saucer is wedge shaped, and on the cup the upright foot is vertical on the exterior and interior.

Both the cup and saucer with compact fine grained white colored biscuit where exposed at the beveled footrim. Glazed base of both cup and saucer is convex. Cup and saucer are covered with a slightly bluish tinged glaze. Some traces of the polychrome enamels and gilt originally accenting the central motifs remain on both the cup and saucer. However, most of the enameling is substantially eroded due to the prolonged immersion in seawater. In the reference cited below this cup and saucer are described to be of the "Blue and enameled Imari Pavilion pattern."

D: 3 in. (7.7 cm.) - cup; and D: 4 5/8 in. (11.6 cm.) - saucer.

Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).

Provenance: Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia -

(Continued)



**C-073 (Continued)**

acquired from Singapore shipwreck ceramics specialist dealer Koh - Antique (original Koh Antique sticker number 960 affixed to the cup and sticker number 954 affixed to the saucer) – (August 2008 - \$103).

For a cup and saucer in this series see Christie's Amsterdam, *The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction Catalogue*, 28 April - 2 May 1986 (lot number 5189). Very similar cups and saucers, also from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck, are illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 107, Pl. 142.

A description of Chinese Imari porcelain produced during the Qing dynasty, which includes origin, characteristics and targeted markets follows below, along with a list of those porcelains represented in the Collection.



## **CHINESE IMARI PORCELAIN**

Chinese Imari porcelain is adorned in a combination of underglaze blue, overglaze iron-red enamel, and gold. It was manufactured at Jingdezhen from the early to mid 18th century during the latter part of the reign of the Kangxi emperor (1662 to 1722) to the earlier part of emperor Qianlong's reign (1735 to 1796). Chinese Imari porcelain was produced in response to the popularity of Japanese Imari wares in Europe, emulating and intending to compete with them. The Chinese version is more thinly potted, has thinner and more uniform glaze, and the underglaze blue is of much finer quality than the Japanese counterparts. The decorative motifs of Chinese Imari are sometimes a copy of the Japanese wares, but usually are based on the typical Chinese underglaze blue motifs of the period including landscapes, flowering plants, birds, various diaper patterns, symbols, sometimes human figures, and occasionally mythical creatures. The shapes produced were of the standard export variety including bowls, cups, plates, saucer dishes, teapots, and jars. In limited instances green glaze (and sometimes black) was added to the palette, and the resultant wares are referred to as "Verte-Imari."

In addition to Europe, market demand for Chinese Imari porcelain was also strong in Southeast Asia, India, and the Ottoman Empire. In fact, the collection of the Topkapi Saray Museum contains an extensive array of Chinese Imari porcelains produced from the early 18th century to the early to mid 18th century as illustrated in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelains*, pages 1197 to 1253.

The largest quantity of Chinese Imari ware recovered from a shipwreck context was found on the Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck dated to 1751 of the Qianlong period and discovered in Indonesia. The Ca Mau shipwreck, dated to 1725 of the Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) and found in Vietnam, yielded a much more limited amount of Chinese Imari wares, but did include complete tea sets. The galleons of the 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet (sunk 31 July 1715 on the reefs off the Florida coast between Melbourne in the north to Fort Pierce to the south) also transported some Chinese Imari wares, very limited quantities of which (almost exclusively

(Continued)

## Chinese Imari Porcelain (Continued)

shards) have been recovered. Other shipwrecks with Chinese Imari wares in the cargo include the following:

- **Beeswax Shipwreck** (dated late 17th century - 1693) and found on the Pacific coast of the USA in northwest Oregon, with 2 shards out of 1,577 recovered shards identified as Chinese Imari ware (displaying gold gilt pine branches with red overglaze and underglaze blue).
- **Pingtán No. 1 Shipwreck** (dated to circa 1700) and found on Wanjiao Reef near Pingtán Island in Fujian Province, China may possibly have contained some Chinese Imari wares, but this has not yet been confirmed.
- **Göteborg** (dated 1745) and found in Sweden had a limited quantity of Chinese Imari wares confined apparently to “lidded sugar bowls” and some plates.
- **Sadana Island Shipwreck** (dated 1765) and found off the Red Sea Coast of Egypt with an excess of a quarter of the excavated porcelain consisting of Chinese Imari wares.

Chinese Imari wares in the Collection are represented by the Nanking Cargo (11), Ca Mau (3), the 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet (1), and the Göteborg shipwreck (1) as follows:

**Nanking Cargo:** **C-073** - cup and saucer (set) with pagoda, trees, and rocks in landscape setting; **C-074** - plate with pagoda, rocks, and fishing boat; **C-109** - cup and saucer (set) with ornamental rock and peony bushes; **C-138** - saucer with pagoda, trees, and rocks in landscape setting; **C-154** - cup and saucer (set) with pine trees and grasses on terrace, trellis diaper; **C-155** - cup and saucer (set) with pine trees and grasses on terrace, trellis diaper; **C-239** - globular teapot with pavilion, terrace, and trees in landscape scene.

**Ca Mau:** **C-160** - small chrysanthemum form shallow bowl with floral sprays and fluted sides; **C-244 (5 of 8)** - tray hexagonal shaped (fragment), interior pavilion setting; **C-244 (6 of 8)** - tray elongated oval shaped (fragment), interior pavilion setting.

**1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet:** **C-258 (3 of 4)** - side of vase (fragment) with leaf sprays, chrysanthemum and lotus blossoms.

**Göteborg shipwreck:** **C-076 (5 of 11)** - plate with overglaze décor including red enamel blossoms along with underglaze blue accents.

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## Chinese Imari Porcelain (Continued)

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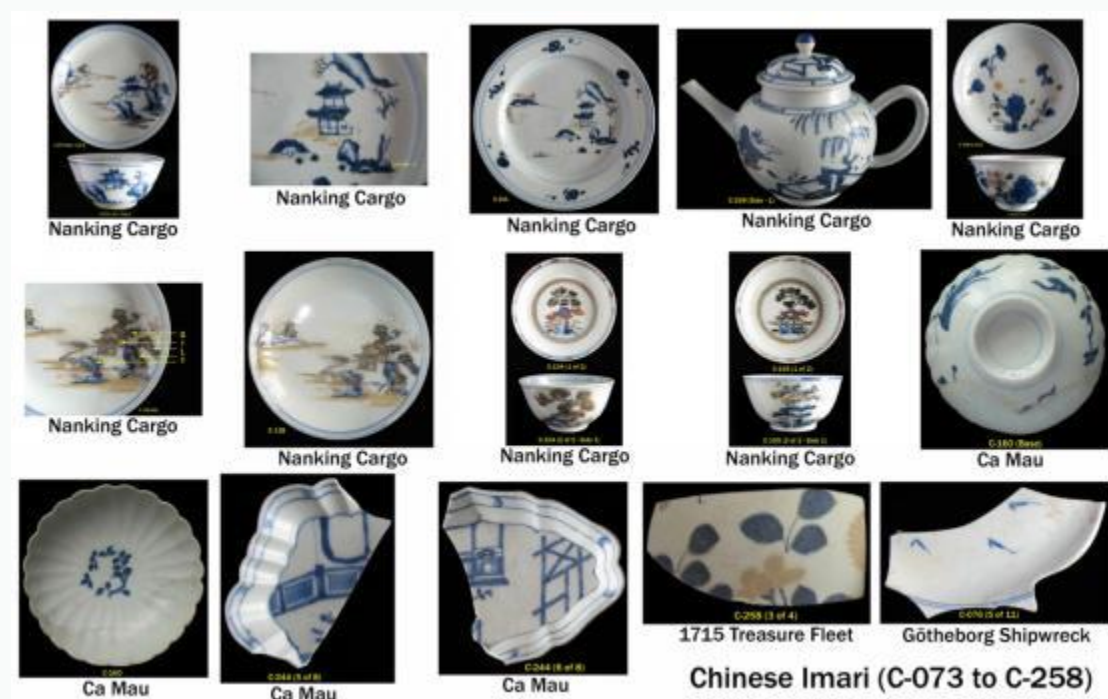
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## C-074

Chinese Imari plate decorated in a vibrant tone of underglaze blue with a riverine setting featuring a pagoda flanked by rock forms with vegetation, outcropping rocks above. The plate adorned further with a rock formation on the side opposite the pagoda and with a small fishing boat in the foreground. A narrow band of overglaze fleuron tips encircles the shallow cavetto. The wide flattened rim adorned with a total of six fruit, floral and leaf sprays enclosed within double line borders. The fruit sprays include pomegranate and peach. Encircling the rounded rim near the edge a single line border and a narrow band of overglaze trellis diaper immediately below.

The underside of the plate is undecorated. Foot is wedge shaped with compact and fine grained cream colored biscuit where exposed at the unglazed beveled footrim. Base is flat and covered with lustrous slightly bluish tinged white glaze. Some traces of the polychrome enamels and gilt originally accenting the central motifs and borders remain. However, most of the enameling is substantially eroded due to the prolonged immersion in sea water. In the reference cited below on page 173 this plate is described to be of the "Boatman and Six - Flower Border pattern, blue and enamels."

D: 9 in. (22.8. cm.).

Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).

(Continued)

**C-074** (Continued)

**Provenance:** Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - Christie's Amsterdam, *The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction, 28 April - 2 May 1986* (original Christie's sticker lot number 2023 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in America (August 2008 - \$132).

“Blue and white Boatman and Six - Flower Border pattern” plates from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck, are illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 120, Pl. 160.



### C-075

Brown glaze saucers (2 - pair) with upright mouthrim and a single incised line defining the central medallion. The hastily applied caramel brown glaze ends unevenly on the interior under the rim and is darker toned where accumulated in the center. Unglazed exterior with concave base without footrim is fine grained and light gray in color with russet tinges, which are much more extensive on saucer No. 1. The russet tinges are actually surface stains, apparently the result of proximity to metallic objects during the prolonged immersion in seawater. Very light marine encrustation on the underside of both saucers.

D: 3 5/8 in. (9.2 cm.) - No. 1 and No. 2.

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired from Singapore dealer South East Asia Antiques (original SEA Antique Tek Sing sticker affixed to saucer No. 1) - (September 2008 - \$35).

Very similar saucers are illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, page 246, No. TS 205 (from the Tek Sing shipwreck – dated to 1822). Refer also to C-079 for four additional saucers in this series also from the Tek Sing shipwreck. For a pair of green glazed saucers, for a pair of polychrome enamel saucers, for a pair of brown glazed saucers with molded décor, for two underglaze blue decorated saucers, and for a pair of monochrome brown saucers refer to C-130, C-121, C-120, C-112 and C-075 respectively. These diverse saucers, all from the Tek Sing shipwreck, illustrate the great variety of ceramics included in the large cargo.



## C-076

Göteborg shipwreck shards (11), base and rim fragments variously decorated in a vibrant tone of underglaze blue, brown glaze and overglaze enamel.

- Shards No. 1 to No. 4 - base fragments of bowls decorated in underglaze blue with floral motifs; fragment No. 4 with caramel brown glazed underside. The large peony spray adorning fragment No. 2 is particularly well executed with fine line detailing and softly shaded tones of blue wash. All of the fragments with high vertical upright foot, the unglazed beveled edge fine textured and cream colored; flat base is glazed.
- Shards No. 5 and No. 6 - base fragments of plates decorated in underglaze blue with floral and rooster motifs; fragment No. 5 also has overglaze decor including red enamel blossoms (Chinese Imari type). Fragment No. 6 is a portion of the well known Göteborg rooster plate with lustrous glaze, the ornamental rock and flowers in vivid blue tones and subtly shaded. Both fragments have an unusually constructed base without actual foot; base is very slightly recessed, flat and glazed except for the unglazed edge with fine textured and dark cream colored biscuit.
- Shards No. 7 and No. 8 - base fragments of small bowls or cups decorated in underglaze blue; fragment No. 7 with very delicately drawn arabesque like volutes, and fragment No. 8 with floral motifs. The vertical upright foot of fragment base No. 7 is high, glazed base is flat and centered with an

(Continued)

**C-076 (Continued)**

underglaze blue base mark. Base fragment No. 8 has a much lower upright foot and a glazed convex base. On both base fragments the unglazed beveled edge of the footrim is fine textured and white colored.

- Shards No. 9 to No. 11 - rim fragments of bowls and a plate decorated in underglaze blue with floral motifs; fragment No. 9 with caramel brown glazed underside. The rim of bowl fragment No. 9 with a later variant of the trellis/diamond diaper border and with floral sprays in the well. On plate fragment No. 10 there is an interlocking diaper pattern in the well along with floral sprays, which are also found in the center. Fragment No. 10 also includes a portion of the base which has a shallow foot, strongly inward slanting on the exterior and vertical on the interior. All of the fragments with fine textured grayish white body at the fractures.

D: 9.8 cm. - No. 1; 8.5 cm. - No. 2; 8.6 cm. - No. 3; 11.0 cm. - No. 4;

D: 11.5 cm. - No. 5; 10.3 cm. - No. 6; 6.2 cm. - No. 7; 6.1 cm. - No. 8;

L: 11.7 cm. - No. 9; 7.7 cm. - No. 10; 6.4 cm. - No. 11.

Qing: 1745 of Qianlong period (1736 to 1795).

Provenance: Götheborg shipwreck, Sweden - salvaged by James Keiller in 1905 - 1907 from the Swedish East Indiaman Götheborg wreck, bought directly from the Keiller family by highly respected Götheborg antique dealer Antik West - acquired directly from Antik West; fragment No. 1 of 11 has original Antik West sticker affixed - "Porcelain from the Swedish ship Götheborg..." - (September 2008 - \$250).

**C-077**

Blue and white bowl decorated around the steep sides of the exterior with four large stylized chrysanthemum blossoms alternating with volutes in arabesque form. Everted mouthrim is encircled by an underglaze blue double line border and the interior of the bowl is plain. A triple line border encircles the vertical foot. Very nominally convex base is glazed and contains a base mark in the form of an underglaze blue seal mark in the center. Exposed body at the unglazed edge of the footrim is very smooth textured and cream colored.

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

Qing: Daoguang period (1821 to 1850) - circa 1830.

Provenance: Desaru shipwreck (original artefact registration sticker number 55752 affixed); obtained by previous owner from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia - acquired from a dealer in America (September 2008 - \$53).

Similar bowls, also from the Desaru shipwreck, are illustrated in Brown and Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 95; and Sjostrand, et. al., *Mysteries of Malaysian Shipwrecks*, page 106, Plate No. 4 - upper left. For other blue and white bowls from the Desaru shipwreck see C-039 and C-043.

## C-078

Cup with handle and saucer (2 - set) thinly potted and painted with overglaze enamels and gilt on white glazed ground. The saucer decorated with floral sprays including chrysanthemum and lotus, along with *lingzhi* fungus, emerging from ornamental rocks. The upright rim of the saucer encircled by a saw tooth pattern. Cup with everted mouthrim and with the tall sides curving in gently to the foot also decorated with a floral motif. The underside of the saucer is undecorated as is the interior of the cup. Foot of the saucer is wedge shaped, and on the cup the foot is splayed and outward slanting on the interior.

Both cup and saucer with compact fine grained cream colored biscuit where exposed at the beveled footrim, which has traces of adherent kiln grit. Glazed base of both cup and saucer is slightly convex. Cup and saucer are covered with a very slightly bluish tinged white glaze. A very large amount of the polychrome enamels and gilt originally adorning the saucer remain. However, most of the enameling on the cup is substantially eroded due to the prolonged immersion in sea water. In the references cited below this “chocolate” cup is described to be of the “Enameled Daisy Fence pattern” and the saucer of the “enameled Chrysanthemum Rock pattern.”

D: 2 11/16 in. (6.9 cm.) and H: 2 5/8 in. (6.6 cm.) - cup;

D: 5 1/8 in. (12.9 cm.) - saucer.

Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).

(Continued)

**C-078 (Continued)**

**Provenance: Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - Christie's Amsterdam, *The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware*, Auction, 28 April - 2 May 1986 (original Christie's sticker lot number 5170 affixed to the cup); and the Geneva auction house Habsburg Feldman, November 1987 (original Habsburg Feldman sticker lot number Lot 226 - 34 affixed to the saucer) - acquired from a dealer in London (September 2008 - \$75).**

**For a cup in this series see Christie's Amsterdam, *The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction Catalogue*, 28 April - 2 May 1986 (lot number 5170). Very similar cups and saucers, also from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck, are illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 109, Pl. 144 (cup) and page 110, Pl. 147 (saucer). The cup forms a pair with another cup in this series, also from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck, at C-150. The cup C-078 (No. 1 of 2), Enameled Daisy Fence pattern, forms a proper set with the saucer in the same series at C-271. The saucer C-078 (No. 2 of 2), Enameled Chrysanthemum Rock pattern, forms a proper set with the cup in the same series at C-270.**

**The primary venue for the sale of the Nanking Cargo was Christie's Amsterdam, 28 April - 2 May 1986. However, approximately 8,000 pieces of the Nanking Cargo shipwreck ceramics were acquired by some of the members of Captain Michael Hatcher's salvage crew and auctioned in November 1987 by the Geneva auction house Habsburg Feldman.**

**(Revised - 23 January 2012)**

**C-079**

Brown glaze saucers (4 - set) with upright mouthrim and a single incised line defining the central medallion. The hastily applied caramel brown glaze ends unevenly on the interior under the rim and is darker toned where accumulated in the center. Unglazed exterior with concave base without footrim is fine grained and light gray in color with slight russet tinges on saucers No. 1 and No. 4. The russet tinges are actually surface stains, apparently the result of proximity to metallic objects during the prolonged immersion in seawater. On the underside of saucers No. 2 and No. 3 very light marine encrustation.

D: 3 5/8 in. (9.2 cm.) - No. 1; D: 3 11/16 in. (9.4 cm.) - No. 2;  
D: 5 11/16 in. (9.3 cm.) - No. 3; D: 3 5/8 in. (9.1 cm.) - No. 4.

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired from Singapore dealer South East Asia Antiques (September 2008 - \$25).

Very similar saucers are illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, page 246, No. TS 205 (from the Tek Sing shipwreck – dated to 1822). Refer also to C-075 for two additional saucers in this series also from the Tek Sing shipwreck.

## C-080

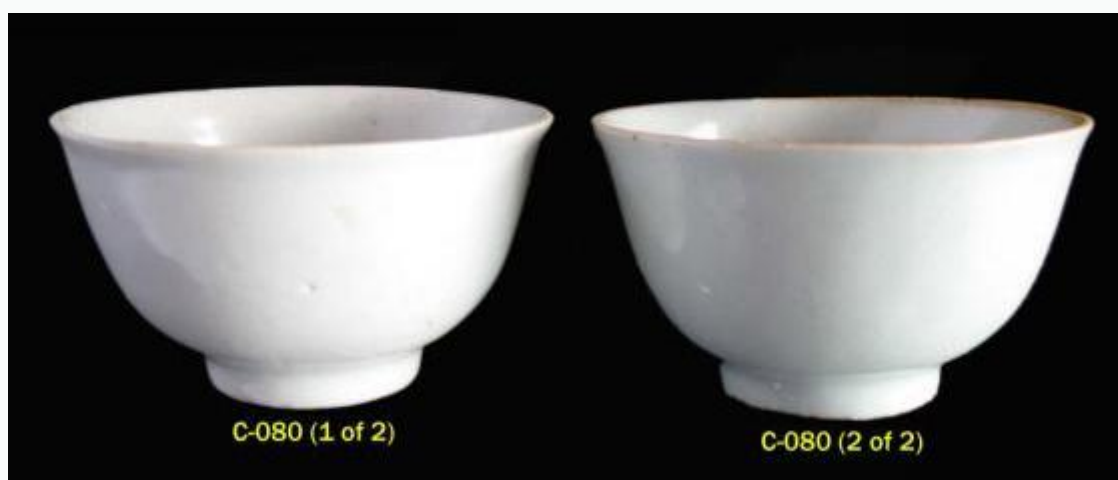
White glaze small bowls or cups (2 - pair) with unglazed, everted mouthrim. The uniformly applied white glaze is lustrous and has a slight blue-gray tint. The glaze completely covers the footrim on bowl No. 1, and on bowl No. 2 the footrim is partially glazed. On both bowls the glazed base is narrow and flat. There is a trace of marine encrustation on bowl No. 1. The combination of unglazed mouthrim and glazed footrim indicates that the bowls were probably fired upside down (resting on the mouthrim).

D: 2 7/8 in. (7.3 cm.) - No. 1 and No. 2.

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired from Singapore dealer South East Asia Antiques (September 2008 - \$55).

Very similar bowls are illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, page 210, No. TS 152 (from the Tek Sing shipwreck - dated to 1822).



## C-081

Blue and white saucers (2 - pair) decorated in the central medallion with a floral spray surrounded by cursively rendered stems and leaves enclosed within a double line border. A broad band of dissolved classic scroll shaded in blue with darker detailing at the flared upright rim. This decorative band is enclosed within blue line borders. On the underside are two leaf sprays trailed by long meandering stems. The mouthrim is edged in blue and a single line border encircles the inward slanting foot, slightly undercut on the interior. Slightly convex base is glazed and centered with an underglaze blue seal mark. Exposed body at the unglazed edge of the footrim is smooth textured and light cream colored. A small quantity of marine encrustations on saucer No. 1.

D: 4 1/4 in. (10.8 cm.) - No. 1; D: 4 5/16 in. (10.9 cm.) - No. 2.

Qing: Daoguang period (1821 to 1850) - circa 1830.

Provenance: Desaru shipwreck (original Certificates of Authenticity are on file in the Collection Documentation; artefact registration number of saucer No. 1 is D - 60215 and of saucer No. 2 is D - 9129 - original stickers affixed to both) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (September 2008 - \$30).

Similar saucers, also from the Desaru shipwreck, are illustrated in Brown and Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 99; and Sjostrand, et. al., *Mysteries of Malaysian Shipwrecks*, page 102 - left center.



## C-082

Blue and white bowls (2 - pair) decorated around the steep sides of the exterior with a chrysanthemum scroll consisting of five large blossoms joined by arabesque like spiky leaves and stems.

Just above the foot a narrow band of hastily executed leaf or panel forms. On the interior of the bowl, under the everted mouthrim, a band of dissolved leaf tips enclosed within double line borders. A large chrysanthemum blossom rendered en suite with the exterior décor adorns the central medallion, which is encircled by a double line border. The steep well is plain. Vertical foot is outward sloping on the interior with small quantities of kiln grit adhering to the unglazed beveled edge. Exposed body at the edge of the footrim is very light gray (with beige tinges on bowl No. 1) and fine to medium textured. An indecipherable underglaze blue seal mark within a double circle is positioned in the center of the markedly convex glazed base. The bowls covered with glaze of a distinctly bluish hue. D: 5 11/16 in. (14.4 cm.) - No. 1; D: 5 13/16 in. (14.7 cm.) - No. 2.

**Qing:** Transitional period (1620 to 1683) - 2nd half of 17th century.

**Provenance:** Transitional wrecksite (original Certificates of Authenticity are on file in the Collection Documentation; artefact registration number of bowl No. 1 is TR - 588 and bowl No. 2 is TR - 302 - original stickers affixed to both) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (September 2008 - \$90).

For additional bowls from the Transitional wreck site (from which only bowls were recovered) refer to C-084 and C-086.

**C-083**

Celadon bowl (forms a pair with C-041) covered around the steep sides of the exterior with an attractive mint green glaze, the interior with bluish tinged white glaze. Foot is vertical and also upright on the interior. The glazed base is very slightly convex and centered with a base mark consisting of an underglaze blue Daoguang reign mark in six character seal mark form. Exposed body at the unglazed edge of the footrim is smooth textured and light cream colored.

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

Qing: Daoguang period (1821 to 1850) - circa 1830.

Provenance: Desaru shipwreck (original Certificate of Authenticity is on file in the Collection Documentation, and artefact registration sticker number DS - 1303 is affixed) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (September 2008 - \$121).

Similar bowls, also from the Desaru shipwreck, are illustrated in Brown and Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 95; and Fong Peng Khuan, "Shipwreck Treasures in Malaysia", *Arts of Asia*, Volume 37, Number 5, September - October 2007, page 105 - lower center. For another Desaru shipwreck bowl from this series see C-041.

## C-084

Large blue and white bowl (forms a pair with C-140) painted on the steep sides in a subdued tone of underglaze blue with five cranes in flight alternating with peach sprays. Beneath the main décor an unusual register of rock forms joined with a shaded undulating line, a narrow band of crosshatching immediately below. The upright mouthrim is encircled by a double line border repeated around the foot. The interior also decorated with a double line border edging the mouthrim. The central medallion is similarly outlined and contains a large peach spray; cavetto is plain.

Tall foot is vertical on the exterior and interior. The flat glazed base is deep-set and contains a large underglaze blue *lingzhi* (fungus of immortality) spray within a double circle, which has been executed with consummate artistry. This precisely rendered base mark is in a dark tone of underglaze blue. Exposed biscuit at the unglazed edge of the footrim is fine grained and cream colored. This stoutly potted specimen is covered with a bluish tinged glaze. Incorporating three motifs symbolic of immortality - crane, peach and *lingzhi* - this fine bowl would have been especially appropriate as a birthday gift.

D: 6 3/4 in. (17.1 cm.).

Qing: Transitional period (1620 to 1683) - 2nd half of 17th century.

Provenance: Transitional wreck site (original Certificate of

Authenticity is on file in the Collection Documentation, and artefact registration sticker no. TR - 697 is affixed) - acquired directly from the

(Continued)

**C-084** (Continued)

shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (September 2008 - \$90).

For additional bowls from the Transitional wreck site (from which only bowls were recovered) refer to C-082 and C-086. Refer also to the very similar bowl recovered from the Maspere wrecksite in Indonesia at C-140.



### C-085

Blue and white plate decorated in the central medallion with a stylized chrysanthemum encircled by a further four truncated half chrysanthemum blossoms and all surrounded by pairs of devolved conch shells. Around the perimeter of the central medallion a narrow plain band enclosed within blue line borders. The cavetto decorated en suite with five chrysanthemums separated by sets of devolved conch shells. A double line border just below the upright mouthrim - repeated on the thickened exterior. The underside further embellished with three equidistantly positioned and sparsely rendered leaf or twig sprays. The unglazed base is strongly convex with compact cream colored body. Very small quantities of kiln grit adhere to limited areas of the footrim and base. Bluish tinged white glaze covers the plate except for the unglazed footrim and base.

D: 9 9/16 in. (24.3 cm.).

Qing: Daoguang period (1821 to 1850) - circa 1830.

Provenance: Desaru shipwreck (original Certificate of Authenticity is on file in the Collection Documentation, and artefact registration sticker number DS - 862 is affixed) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (September 2008 - \$150).

Similar plates, also from the Desaru shipwreck, are illustrated in Brown and Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 90; Sjostrand, et. al., *Mysteries of Malaysian Shipwrecks*, page 59 - second plate illustrated at right, and page 107, No. 6 - upper right; and Fong Peng Khuan, "Shipwreck Treasures in Malaysia", *Arts of Asia*, Volume 37, Number 5, September - October 2007, page 105 - bottom center.

### C-086

Blue and white bowl (forms a pair with C-144) painted in a muted tone of underglaze blue, the steep sides with four roundels each containing an alertly poised little boy alternating with floral sprays. The floral sprays rendered in an unusual manner with long bifurcated stems, encircling tendrils and curlicue tips at the lower extremes. The everted mouthrim is encircled by a double line border repeated around the foot. The interior also decorated with a double line border edging the mouthrim. The central medallion is similarly outlined and contains another "boys" roundel; cavetto is plain. Tall foot is vertical on the exterior and slightly outward sloping on the interior. The glazed convex base is deep-set and contains an underglaze blue seal mark within a double circle. This stoutly potted specimen is covered with a bluish tinged glaze. The unglazed edge of the footrim contains adherent kiln grit with the exposed biscuit compact and grayish cream colored.

D: 5 7/8 in. (14.9 cm.).

Qing: Transitional period (1620 to 1683) - 2nd half of 17th century.

Provenance: Transitional wreck site (original Certificate of Authenticity is on file in the Collection Documentation, and artefact registration sticker no. TR - 275 is affixed) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (December 2007 - \$67).

For additional bowls from the Transitional wreck site (from which only bowls were recovered) refer to C-082 and C-084. Refer also to the very similar bowl recovered from the Maspare wrecksite in Indonesia at C-144.

**C-087**

Blue and white saucer depicting two figures engaged in conversation on a low bridge flanked by a tall pine tree. This lakeside scene is painted in graduated tones of vibrant blue in the center of the saucer and on the curved cavetto. To the far left of the figures a large rocky outcropping with a two storied structure, and just above them a pavilion framed with trees and rocks. In the distance high hills with a five tiered pagoda and trees. A narrow diaper border enclosed within single line borders encircles the slightly everted mouthrim. The underside is undecorated. The glazed base is convex with wedge shaped foot and unglazed footrim exposing the compact, fine textured, white colored biscuit. The base is inscribed by the shipwreck excavators in black ink with artifact registration number "C MI - 10315". In the first reference cited below this saucer is described to be of the "Pencilled [sic] Bridge Landscape" pattern.

D: 4 5/8 in. (11.6 cm.).

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - Sotheby's (Amsterdam), Made in Imperial China - 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725, Auction, January 29 - 31, 2007 (original Sotheby's sticker number 29449 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in London (October 2008 - \$64).

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 13 March 2014.

(Continued)

**C-087** (Continued)

Corresponding items in this series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, pages 232 and 233, lots 1027 to 1041. For the illustration of additional items from the Ca Mau shipwreck with decoration similar to this saucer refer also to Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 117, N.57 and N.58 (two small tea bowls or cups).

Blue and white saucers from the Ca Mau shipwreck consist of the following: C-029, C-087, C-097, C-098, C-099, C-100, C-101, C-102, C-103, C-104, C-105, C-106, C-107, C-124 C-125, C-126, C-158, and C-160.





## C-088

Blue and white plate (forms a pair with C-092) decorated in the central medallion with a large underglaze blue seal script *shou* (longevity) character with detailing reserved in white. The *shou* character is surrounded by 12 *ruyi* lappets rendered in outline form - all enclosed within a double line border. On the gently curving cavetto four tiers of stylized Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca om* (sacred symbol) characters extending to just below the edge of the upright mouthrim. On the underside, below the thickened mouthrim, are four evenly spaced ribboned Buddhist emblems, with a double line border above and a single line border below. The solidly constructed vertical foot is encircled by an underglaze blue triple line border. Base is markedly convex and unglazed revealing the compact, smooth textured cream colored biscuit.

D: 10 13/16 in. (27.5 cm.).

Qing: 1817 of Jiaqing period (1796 to 1820).

Provenance: Diana Cargo shipwreck, Malaysia - Christie's (Amsterdam), The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts Auction, March 6 & 7, 1995 (original Christie's sticker lot number 396/26 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in London (November 2008 - \$250).

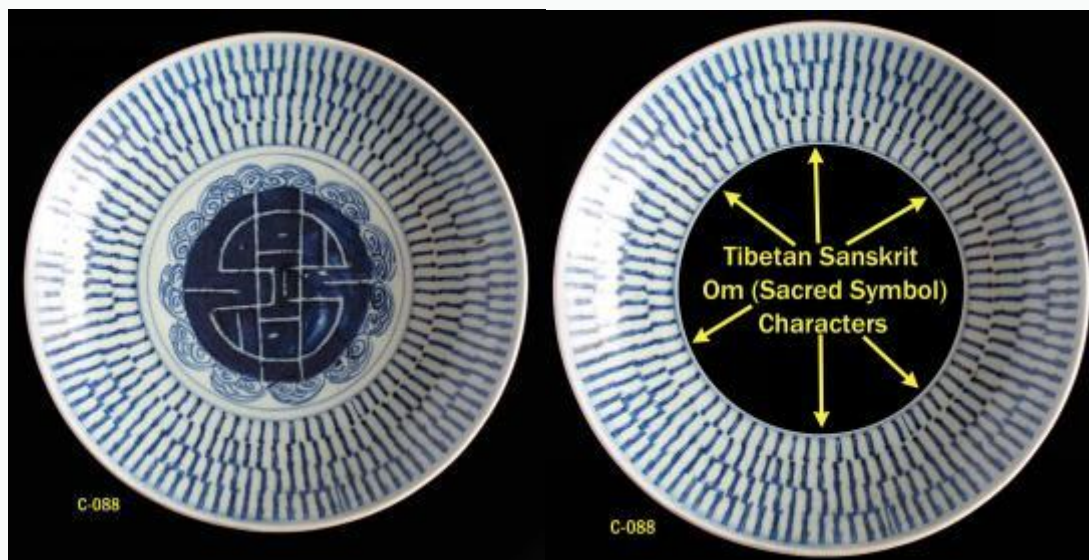
Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume X, Number 1, June - September 2016, "Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* Characters – Chinese Porcelain," illustrated on page 6.

(Continued)

**C-088** (Continued)

Plates in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts*, Auction Catalogue, March 6 & 7, 1995, page 137, lots 1199 to 1209 and lots 1224 to 1235. For another plate in this series, also from the Diana shipwreck, refer to C-092.

Refer to M-418 for a summary on the use of Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* characters on Chinese porcelain of the Ming and Qing dynasties, along with a list of those porcelains represented in the Collection.



**(REVISED - 6 January 2017)**

**C-089**

Blue and white bowl decorated on the exterior with two bands of interlocking lotus petal panels alternately containing *lingzhi* fungus and fruiting peach sprays. On the interior a single peach spray in the center surrounded by a double line border at the edge of the central medallion. The steep cavetto is plain, and the everted mouthrim is edged with a single blue line border. A double line accent encircles the vertical foot, which slants outward on the interior. Compact light gray colored biscuit with apricot tingeing where exposed at the beveled footrim, which has with kiln grit adhering. The glazed base is very slightly convex and contains an underglaze blue seal mark in a double circle. The bowl is covered with a bluish tinged white glaze.

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

Qing: 1817 of Jiaqing period (1796 to 1820).

Provenance: Diana Cargo shipwreck, Malaysia - Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts Auction*, March 6 & 7, 1995 (original Christie's sticker lot number 1058/36 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in London (November 2008 - \$115).

Bowls in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts, Auction Catalogue*, March 6 & 7, 1995, page 123, lots 1042 to 1060 (the diameter of the bowls in these lots includes three sizes - 17.5 cm., 16.5 cm., 14.5 cm. - with only a total of 24 bowls in the latter size).

Refer to C-088 and C-092 for 2 plates from the Diana shipwreck.

## C-090

Dish with underglaze blue décor on the interior and brown glazed exterior (forms a pair with C-069). The central medallion adorned with two tall bamboo stalks flanked by a large chrysanthemum bush emerging from ornamental rocks. The steep well is plain, and a diaper motif encircles the slightly everted mouthrim. On the underside the uniformly applied dark caramel brown glaze ends in a very precise line on the wedge shaped footrim, with compact cream colored biscuit exposed at the unglazed beveled edge. Slightly convex base is covered with white glaze. In the reference cited below this dish is described as “brown glazed blue and white Batavian Bamboo and Peony pattern.”

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

Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).

Provenance: Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - Christie's Amsterdam, *The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction, 28 April - 2 May 1986* (original Christie's sticker lot number 5258 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in London (November 2008 - \$78).

A very similar dish, also from Nanking Cargo shipwreck, is illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 113, Pl. 151. Refer as well to C-069 for another dish in this series also from Nanking Cargo shipwreck, and to C-052 for a pair of similarly decorated small bowls from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck.

**C-091**

Blue and white floral motif shard from a large vase recovered from the Spanish treasure fleet of 1715. Decorated in a vibrant tone of underglaze blue with a five petaled blossom, leaf tips and lattice form overlapping nodular stems. The shard is covered with liberally applied crackled glaze light bluish white in color. The underside of this solidly potted fragment is plain and partially glazed. Compact, cream colored body is exposed at the fractures.

L: 8 1/8 in. (20.6 cm.); W: 3 5/8 in. (9.1 cm.).

Qing: 1715 of the Kangxi period (1662 to 1722).

Provenance: 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet - sunk July 31, 1715 on the reefs off the Florida coast between Melbourne in the north to Fort Pierce to the south; salvaged by Mel Fisher's organization, Mel Fisher Center, Inc. (Fisher original artefact registration photo-certificate Tag No. 46502, hologram No. 100478 on file in the Collection Documentation) - sold on behalf of the salvors by the Florida shipwreck specialist dealer Daniel Sedwick and acquired directly from him (Daniel Frank Sedwick LLC, Treasure Auction #4, November 6, 2008, lot 937), details on file in the Collection Documentation (November 2008 - \$150).

**The Spanish Treasure Fleet of 1715** consisted of **11** ships and left Havana on July 27, 1715 bound for Spain. On the night of July 30 the fleet encountered a fierce hurricane, and a total of **10** of the **11**

(Continued)

**C-091 (Continued)**

ships were dashed upon the reefs off the Florida coast between Melbourne in the north to Fort Pierce to the south. The fleet was made up of the Armada de Tierra Firma (6 vessels), which served South American trade routes out of Cartagena, and of the Flota de Nueva España (5 vessels) which served the trade of Mexico and the Manila Galleons out of Vera Cruz, on the southeastern coast of present-day Mexico. The Tierra Firma Armada was under the command of Captain-General Don Antonio de Echevera y Zubiza, and the Nueva España Flota was under the general command of Captain-General Don Juan Esteban de Ubilla.

Since the Flota de Nueva España served the trade of the Manila Galleons out of Vera Cruz, Chinese porcelain was known to be included as part of the cargo of the ships. The Capitana (Flagship) of General Ubilla's Nueva España Flota, Nuestra Señora de la Regla (known as "The Cabin Wreck") was discovered at Latitude 27° 49.48' N and Longitude 80° 25.48' W; and the manifest included the following registered treasure: 4 chests of Chinese porcelain. The Almiranta (Admiral's Flagship) of General Ubilla's Fleet, the San Roman (known as " Corrigans Wreck ") was discovered at Latitude 27° 43.7' N and Longitude 80° 22.65' W; and the manifest included the following registered treasure: 14 chests of Chinese porcelain.

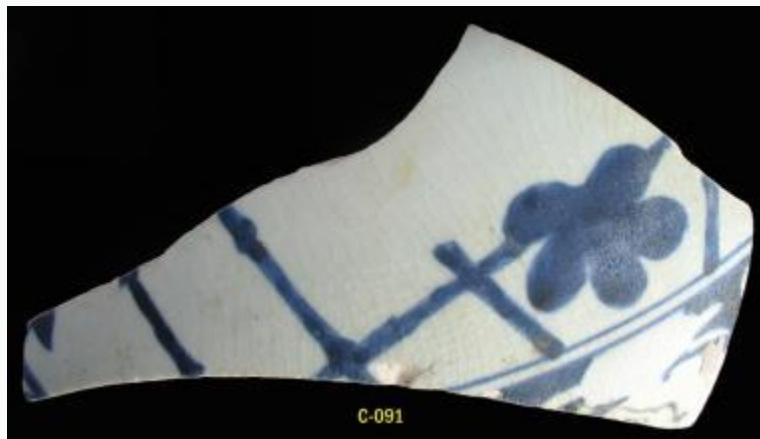
This blue and white floral motif shard may have been recovered from the wreckage of one of these two vessels or from the Nuestra Señora de las Nieves, Urca de Lima, or Maria Galante which all also

(Continued)

**C-091 (Continued)**

included Chinese porcelain as part of the cargo.

Ceramics recovered from the 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet included in the Collection are the following: C-091 - blue and white Kangxi shard from a large vase, O-011 - Spanish olive jar neck, and O-012 Spanish olive jar shards (2). Refer to C-137 for a blue and white floral motif Yong Zheng period shard from a dish or bowl recovered from the San José y Las Animas shipwreck of the 1733 Spanish Treasure Fleet.



**C-092**

Blue and white plate (forms a pair with C-088) decorated in the central medallion with a large underglaze blue seal script *shou* (longevity) character with detailing reserved in white. The *shou* character is surrounded by 11 *ruyi* lappets rendered in outline form - all enclosed within a triple line border. On the gently curving cavetto four tiers of stylized Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca om* (sacred symbol) characters extending to the double line border at the edge of the upright mouthrim. On the underside, below the thickened mouthrim, are four evenly spaced ribboned Buddhist emblems, with a double line border above and a single line border below. The solidly constructed vertical foot is encircled by an underglaze blue triple line border. Base is markedly convex and unglazed revealing the compact, smooth textured cream colored biscuit.

D: 10 7/8 in. (27.6 cm.).

Qing: 1817 of Jiaqing period (1796 to 1820).

Provenance: Diana Cargo shipwreck, Malaysia - Christie's (Amsterdam), The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts Auction, March 6 & 7, 1995 (original Christie's sticker lot number 390/26 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in London (January 2009 - \$157).

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

(Continued)



**C-092** (Continued)

Plates in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts, Auction Catalogue*, March 6 & 7, 1995, page 137, lots 1199 to 1209 and lots 1224 to 1235. For another plate in this series also from the Diana shipwreck refer to C-088.

Refer to M-418 for a summary on the use of Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* characters on Chinese porcelain of the Ming and Qing dynasties, along with a list of those porcelains represented in the Collection.



**(REVISED - 6 January 2017)**

## C-093

Vung Tau shipwreck study collection shards (27), an assortment of base fragment medallions from dishes, cups, bowls and vases decorated in a strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue with a variety of motifs. They each have an underglaze blue base mark. Details for each of the shards are as follows:

<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>BASE MARK</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>PRIMARY DECORATIVE MOTIF</b>	<b>D/H: CM</b>
C-093 (1 of 27)	<i>Ding</i> (vessel) with 4 legs in double circle	Dish	Floral sprays in radiating molded panels, large spray in center.	D: 15.8
C-093 (2 of 27)	<i>Ding</i> (vessel) with 4 legs in double circle	Dish	Floral sprays in radiating molded panels, large spray in center.	D: 15.8
C-093 (3 of 27)	Lozenge with ribbons & streamers in double circle	Vase	Skewed panels with cross-hatched leaf sprays and trailing tendrils.	H: 13.0
C-093 (4 of 27)	Cross-hatched square in double circle	Dish	In the center two Western royal personages; ten surrounding panels of supplicants alternating with leaf sprays.	D: 13.4
C-093 (5 of 27)	Cross-hatched square in double circle	Cup	Floral sprays with trailing tendrils, shaded leaf tip border.	D: 5.1
C-093 (6 of 27)	Cross-hatched square in double circle	Cup	Leaf sprays with cross-hatching on octagon sides, cross-hatched floral spray in center.	D: 5.5
C-093 (7 of 27)	Conch with streamers in double circle	Dish	Two phoenix amid large floral sprays - chrysanthemum & peony	D: 11.8
C-093 (8 of 27)	Conch with streamers in double circle	Bowl	Floral sprays with trailing tendrils on sides, floral spray in double circle in center.	D: 7.7
C-093 (9 of 27)	Conch with streamers in double circle	Cup	Floral sprays in molded panels on sides, floral spray in center.	D: 5.6
C-093 (10 of 27)	Gourd with streamers in double circle	Dish	Phoenix flanked by large floral sprays - chrysanthemum & peony.	D: 11.7
C-093 (11 of 27)	Precious jewel or pearl with ribbons & streamers in double circle	Vase	Floral sprays in molded panels emerging from ornamental rocks.	D: 7.4
C-093 (12 of 27)	Commendation mark in double circle, six character (Variant No. 1)	Dish	Buddha reserved in white sitting under an umbrella surrounded by four similar Buddha figures.	D: 11.7
C-093 (13 of 27)	Cross-hatched lozenge with ribbons & streamers in double circle	Bowl	Leaf sprays with cross-hatching on sides, similarly accented floral spray in double circle in center.	D: 8.6

(Continued)

**C-093 (Continued)**

<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>BASE MARK</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>PRIMARY DECORATIVE MOTIF</b>	<b>D/H: CM</b>
C-093 (14 of 27)	Cross-hatched lozenge with ribbons & streamers in double circle	Bowl	Leaf sprays with cross-hatching on sides, similarly accented floral spray in double circle in center.	D: 8.0
C-093 (15 of 27)	Twin fish in double circle (Variant No. 1)	Cup	Floral sprays with trailing tendrils on sides, floral spray in center.	D: 6.1
C-093 (16 of 27)	Twin fish in double circle (Variant No. 1)	Cup	Floral sprays & shaded leaf tip border on sides, floral spray in center	D: 5.2
C-093 (17 of 27)	Double circle only	Cup	Panels of floral sprays alternating with leaf sprays on octagon sides, floral spray enclosed by double line border in center.	D: 6.4
C-093 (18 of 27)	Double circle only	Cup	Panels of floral sprays alternating with leaf sprays on octagon sides, floral spray enclosed by double line border in center.	D: 5.3
C-093 (19 of 27)	Lotus in outline form	Dish	Floral spray surrounded by eight panels with similar floral sprays.	D: 11.4
C-093 (20 of 27)	Lotus in outline form	Dish	Floral spray surrounded by eight panels with similar floral sprays.	D: 10.6
C-093 (21 of 27)	Lotus in outline form	Cup	Panels of floral sprays on the sides, floral spray enclosed in double circle in center.	D: 6.6
C-093 (22 of 27)	<i>Lingzhi</i> fungus	Vase	Floral spray panels, band of blossoms and tendrils at base.	H: 6.7
C-093 (23 of 27)	Artemisia leaf with cross-hatching	Vase	Ornamental rock with floral sprays, band of blossoms at base.	D: 5.3
C-093 (24 of 27)	Artemisia leaf with cross-hatching	Vase	Panels of floral sprays.	D: 4.4
C-093 (25 of 27)	Artemisia leaf with cross-hatching	Vase	Skewed panels with cross-hatched leaf sprays.	D: 4.1
C-093 (26 of 27)	Swastika <i>or wan</i> character (representing ten thousand)	Vase	Panels with riverine landscape scenes alternating with floral sprays; a band of outlined chevron diaper at base.	H: 5.7
C-093 (27 of 27)	Swastika <i>or wan</i> character (representing ten thousand)	Vase	Panels with riverine landscape scenes alternating with floral jardinières; a band of outlined chevron diaper at base.	H: 6.2

(Continued)

**C-093 (Continued)**

The footrim on five of the dishes (No. 1, No. 2, No. 4, No. 19 and No. 20) is wedge shaped and the base slightly convex. On three of the dishes (No. 7, No. 10 and No. 12) the foot slants nominally inward on the exterior and the slightly convex base is much more deep-set. On six of the cups (No. 6, No. 9, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17 and No. 21) and two of the bowls (No. 8 and No. 14) the foot is nearly vertical on the exterior and slightly outward sloping on the interior with the base slightly convex. On cup No. 5 the foot slants outward on the exterior; and on bowl No. 13 and bowl No. 14 the foot is inward sloping on the exterior.

On seven of all eight of the vase forms (the exception being vase No. 25) the footrim is slightly recessed from the lowermost portion of the vase. On four of the vases (No. 3, No. 11, No. 24 and No. 25) the base is flat; and on No. 22 the center with the base mark is markedly recessed. The recessed base is very deep-set on three of the vases (No. 23, No. 26 and No. 27). There is slight marine encrustation on vase No. 11. On all of the Vung Tau shipwreck study collection shards the exposed biscuit at the unglazed footrim is milky white, very fine textured, and smooth.

**D/H:** indicated on the matrix above.

**Qing:** Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

**Provenance:** Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$345).

(Continued)

**C-093 (Continued)**

**Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume VIII Number 3, Feb - May 2015, "Vung Tau Shipwreck Porcelain Base Marks," illustrated on pages 5, 6, 7 and 8 – C-093 (No. 1 to No. 27).**

**There were no saucers comparable to No. 4 in the auction; however, refer to Monique Crick, et. al., *L' Odysee De La Porcelaine Chinoise* – Exhibition Catalogue, page 202, No. 153 (saucer in the same series as saucer No. 4 is illustrated with accompanying cup and cover). The auction did include covers in this series as illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*, lot 856 – 25 covers with same motif as saucer No. 4 (the only ones included in the auction). A cover in this same series is also illustrated in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*, page 60, Fig. 40. The sale price at auction for the 25 covers in lot 856 was Dfl. 24,150 (US\$13,197 or \$528 each). Refer as well to C-036 (No. 6 of 6) for another cover from this series, which was also recovered from the Vung Tau shipwreck.**

**Corresponding items in the same series as these shards are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992* as follows: page 115, lot 844 (shard No. 1 and shard No. 2); page 119, lot 875 (shard No. 10); page 119, lot 874 (shard No. 12); and page 33, lot 149 and page 105, lot 773 (vases in same series as shard No. 27). Refer also to the following illustrations in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*: page 43, Fig. 6 - left (vase in same series**

**(Continued)**

**C-093 (Continued)**

as shard No. 27); and page 59, Fig. 38 - right (saucer with scalloped mouthrim with decoration very similar to shard No. 2).

There are additional Vung Tau shards with underglaze blue base marks at C-033, C-065, C-129, C-141 and C-157, along with a beaker vase with gilded base at C-128. Also, a summary and brief study of this subject is included as a separate paper - Vung Tau Base Marks.



#### C-094

White ware saucer dish (No. 1) and small bowl (No. 2 - forms a pair with C-070) covered with even toned creamy white glaze with a fine network of crackle overall. Saucer dish has steep sides and upright mouthrim with unglazed edge. The footrim of the saucer is also unglazed; the nominally convex base partially glazed. Steep sides of the small bowl curve upward sharply to the everted mouthrim with flared edge. On the interior the central medallion is encircled by a lightly incised single line border. In one small area the uniformly applied glaze extends to the footrim and continues onto the base. Upright foot is strongly outward slanting on the interior with beveled edge. Narrow base is flat with the exposed biscuit light cream colored and sugary textured.

D: 3 3/4 in. (9.5 cm.) – No. 1; D: 3 in. (7.6 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) circa 1690 - Dehua kilns.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$50).

Saucer dishes and bowls in the same series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*, as follows: small dish - page 65, lot 484; and small bowl - page 67, lot 510 (diameter 7.5 cm.). Refer also to the following illustrations in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*: page 89, Fig. 90 - lower center (saucer in this series); and page 90, Fig. 92 - left (similar small bowl - diameter 6 cm.). For another bowl from the Vung Tau shipwreck in the same series as No. 2 refer also to C-070 (original Christie's sticker for lot number 510 affixed).

### C-095

Swatow type saucer (forms a pair with C-146 and C-152) with deep steep sides painted in a light shade of 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. Upright mouthrim is surrounded by a single line border, a double line border at the bottom of the steep cavetto. Underside is plain with a narrow base. In some areas the waxy textured bluish tinged glaze continues onto the beveled edge of the upright foot, which has kiln grit adhering. Glazed base is slightly convex and nipped. Exposed biscuit is rather coarse textured and light gray colored. A considerable quantity of marine encrustation adheres to the underside and the interior of the foot, and a small quantity to the interior of the saucer.

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

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$50).

Saucers in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*, page 123, lot 894; and in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*, page 79, Fig. 73 - left. Additionally, a very similar saucer is illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 47, No. 18a. Classification of this saucer as Swatow is also supported by reports of the excavation of similar specimens from the Zhaoan kiln sites in the Zhangzhou District of Fujian Province. The Vung Tau shipwreck saucers from this series consist of C-068, C-095, C-146 and C-152.



C-096

Swatow type blue and white dishes (2 - pair) with steep sides and decorated with a large Artemisia leaf filled with variegated blue wash and with long, thin, curving tip. To the right of the leaf three Chinese characters in *caoshu* (cursive) script (two on dish No. 2) and one seal mark. Upright mouthrim is edged with dark brown wash.

Underside is plain with a narrow base. The waxy textured bluish tinged glaze extends to the foot and continues onto the base. Foot slants inward very slightly and is strongly outward sloping on the interior. The square-cut edge of the foot has kiln grit adhering. Base of both dishes is convex and nipped. On dish No. 1, except for one small portion, the base is completely glazed, while on dish No. 2 only about one-half of the base is glazed. Exposed biscuit is rather coarse textured and light gray colored on both dishes.

D: 6 5/16 in. (16.1 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 6 3/8 in. (16.2 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

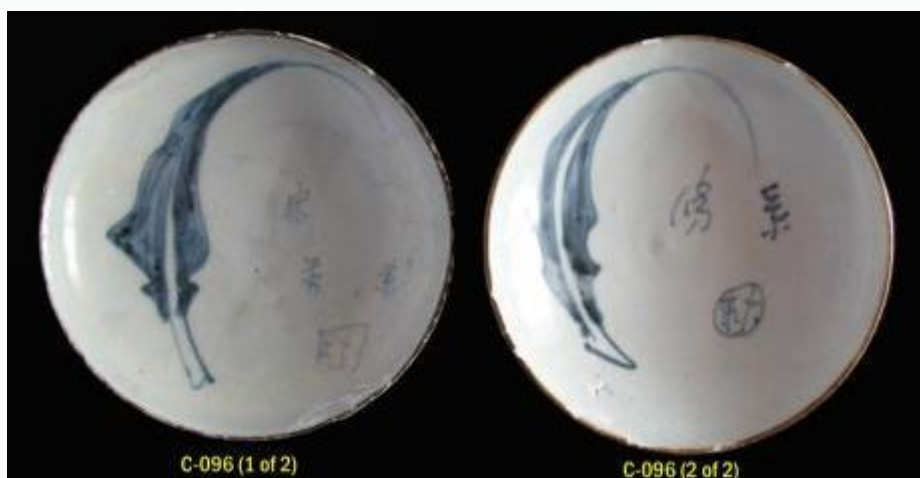
Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$100).

Saucers in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*, page 121, lots 883 to 886 (larger version); and Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*, page 80, Fig. 75 - right.

(Continued)

C-096 (Continued)

A very similar saucer is also illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 47, pl. 18a (includes reference “Identical saucer dishes were found in the Zhangzhou kilns, see *Zhangzhou Kilns*, 1997, color pl. 5, page 16.”). Classification of these dishes as Swatow is supported by various reports, such as the foregoing, of the excavation of similar specimens from the Pinghe kiln sites in the Zhangzhou District of Fujian Province. There is a larger pair of comparable dishes, also from Vung Tau shipwreck, at C-264; and for two other similarly potted Vung Tau shipwreck Swatow type saucers see C-068 and C-095.



### C-097

Blue and white saucers (2 - pair) very thinly potted and painted in graduated tones of underglaze blue in the center and on the curved cavetto. The floral spray within a double circle in the center is surrounded by two floral sprays with trailing leaf forms alternating with two butterflies. A narrow band of cross-hatched diaper encircles the upright mouthrim with thickened edge. The underside is plain. The glazed base is very slightly convex with wedge shaped low foot. Compact, fine textured, cream-white colored biscuit is exposed at the edge of the unglazed footrim. Slight traces of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of saucer No. 1. In the first reference cited below these saucers are described to be of the blue and white "Butterfly Pattern."

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

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$24).

Corresponding items in this series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, pages 41 and 42, lot 67. For the illustration of an additional saucer in this same series from the Ca Mau shipwreck see Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 130, N.97.

Blue and white saucers from the Ca Mau shipwreck consist of: C-029, C-087, C-097, C-098, C-099, C-100, C-101, C-102, C-103, C-104, C-105, C-106, C-107, C-124 C-125, C-126, C-158, and C-160.

C-098

Blue and white saucers (2 - pair) thinly potted and painted in graduated tones of underglaze blue in the center and on the curved cavetto. Adorned in the lower portion with a fence in trellis form, with prunus blossoms and flowering chrysanthemums to the sides; overhead a dragonfly hovering. A narrow band of cross-hatched diaper encircles the upright mouthrim with thickened edge. The underside of saucer No. 1 covered with dull, dark brown glaze, lustrous caramel brown glaze on the underside of saucer No. 2. The glazed base is convex with wedge shaped low foot. Compact, fine textured, cream-white colored biscuit is exposed at the edge of the unglazed footrim. Slight traces of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of saucer No. 2. In the first reference cited below these saucers are described to be of the blue and white "Fence Pattern."

D: 4 1/4 in. (10.8 cm.) – No. 1; 4 1/4 in. (10.8 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$24).

Corresponding items in this series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 55, lot 125. For the illustration of an additional saucer in this same series from the Ca Mau shipwreck see Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 179, N.230.

**C-099**

Blue and white saucers (2 - pair) painted in graduated tones of underglaze blue in the center and on the sharply curved cavetto. A lake side scene is featured with a sage on a promontory near a low bridge amid bushes and with a spreading tree to the right. On the nearby lake two boats, and a pagoda on the hills in the distance. The upright mouthrim is surrounded by a band of stylized blossom forms reserved in white on a variegated blue wash ground. The underside is glazed dark caramel brown on saucer No. 1 with a much lighter hued glaze on No. 2. The glazed base is convex with wedge shaped low foot. Compact, fine textured, cream-white colored biscuit is exposed at the edge of the unglazed footrim. Slight traces of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of saucer No. 2. In the first reference cited below these saucers are described to be of the "Boy on a Promontory Pattern."

D: 4 3/8 in. (11.1 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 4 5/16 in. (11.0 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon  
(February 2009 - \$24).

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid (No. 1 of 2) at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 13 March 2014.

(Continued)

**C-099** (Continued)

Corresponding items in this series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 209, lot 929. For the illustration of an additional saucer in this same series from the Ca Mau shipwreck see Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 171, N.203.

Blue and white saucers from the Ca Mau shipwreck consist of the following: C-029, C-087, C-097, C-098, C-099, C-100, C-101, C-102, C-103, C-104, C-105, C-106, C-107, C-124 C-125, C-126, C-158, and C-160.



### C-100

Blue and white saucers (2 - pair) and accompanying cup (1) decorated in the center with an aquatic spray featuring lotus, rushes and mallow; overhead two dragonflies hovering. The sharply curved cavetto of the saucers is plain as is the well of the cup. A band of diamond shaped cross-hatched diaper interrupted by four panels of floral sprays encircles the upright mouthrim with thickened edge. The underside of all three pieces is glazed caramel brown. Base is glazed white and slightly convex with wedge shaped low foot (slightly higher foot on the cup). Compact, fine textured, cream-white colored biscuit is exposed at the edge of the unglazed footrim. Slight traces of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of saucer No. 2 and to the footrim of the cup. There is slight marine encrustation on and near the base of the saucers. In the first reference cited below these saucers are described to be of the "Lotus and Insect Pattern."

D: 4 3/16 in. (10.6 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 4 1/8 in. (10.5 cm.) – No. 2;

D: 2 5/8 in. (6.6 cm.) – No. 3.

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$34).

Exhibited: on temporary display (saucer No. 1) at the Ariyasomvilla Hotel, Bangkok for a presentation to the National Museum Volunteers on South East Asian "Ceramic Reproduction, Repair & Acquisition," 19 October 2010.

(Continued)

**C-100 (Continued)**

Corresponding items in this series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 97, lot 355. For the illustration of additional items from the Ca Mau shipwreck in the same series as this cup and saucers see Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 173, N.209 (cup) and page 173, N.210 (saucer).

**(Revised - 23 October 2010)**





### C-101

Blue and white saucers (2 - pair) painted in graduated tones of underglaze blue in the center with an ornamental rock flanked by bushes of flowering peony and prunus, with a butterfly floating above. The sharply curved cavetto is plain. The upright mouthrim is surrounded by a wide band of stylized blossom forms reserved in white on a variegated blue wash ground. The underside is glazed dark caramel brown on saucer No. 1 with a somewhat lighter hued brown glaze on saucer No. 2. The glazed base is convex with wedge shaped low foot. Compact, fine textured, cream-white colored biscuit is exposed at the edge of the unglazed footrim. In the first reference cited below these saucers are described to be of the "Peony and Insect Pattern."

D: 4 5/16 in. (11.0 cm.) – No. 1; 4 5/16 in. (10.9 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$24).

Corresponding items in this series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 122, lot 452. For the illustration of a saucer from the Ca Mau shipwreck very similarly decorated in the center, but with a different rim treatment, see Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 176, N.223.

Blue and white saucers from the Ca Mau shipwreck consist of: C-029, C-087, C-097, C-098, C-099, C-100, C-101, C-102, C-103, C-104, C-105, C-106, C-107, C-124 C-125, C-126, C-158, and C-160.

## C-102

Blue and white saucers (2 - pair) painted in graduated tones of underglaze blue in the center and on the sharply curved cavetto. A lake side scene is featured with a sage on a promontory under a spreading tree amid bushes and with a small hut to the right. On the nearby lake two boats, and a pagoda on the hills in the distance with a flock of birds overhead. The upright mouthrim with thickened edge is encircled by a band of cross-hatched diaper. The underside of the saucers is adorned with two spreading branches. The glazed base is convex with wedge shaped low foot. Compact, fine textured, cream-white colored biscuit is exposed at the edge of the unglazed footrim. There is a very small trace of marine encrustation on the foot of saucer No. 1. In the first reference cited below very similar saucers are described to be of the "Passing Boats Pattern."

D: 4 in. (10.3 cm.) – No. 1; 4 in. (10.2 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$24).

Very similarly decorated saucers, but with a brown glazed underside, are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 255, lot 1145. A very similarly decorated saucer, also with a brown glazed underside, is illustrated in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 172, N.205.

### C-103

Blue and white saucers (2 - pair) painted in graduated tones of underglaze blue in the center and on the sharply curved cavetto. The main décor consists of three arabesque-like volutes alternating with floral sprays issuing from rock forms. The center is decorated with a small floral spray within a double circle surrounded by small blue globular accents. Upright mouthrim with thickened edge is encircled by a narrow band of cross-hatched diaper. The treatment of the underside departs from the norm in that saucer No. 1 is adorned with two spreading branches, while saucer No. 2 is glazed light brown. The glazed base is convex with wedge shaped low foot. Compact, fine textured, cream-white colored biscuit is exposed at the edge of the unglazed footrim. There are quantities of marine encrustation on the underside of saucer No. 1. In the first reference cited below these saucers are described to be of the "Foliate Knot I Pattern."  
D: 4 5/16 in. (10.9 cm.) – No. 1; 4 5/16 in. (10.8 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$24).

Corresponding items in this series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 96, lot 344 (saucer with brown glazed underside). For the illustration of an additional saucer in this same series from the Ca Mau shipwreck see Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 174, N.213 (also saucer with brown glazed underside).

## C-104

Blue and white saucers (3 - set) painted in graduated tones of underglaze blue in the center; the sharply curved cavetto plain. The main decorative motif of the saucers is similar and all three have a caramel brown glazed underside, but there are differing rim treatments on each. A lake side scene is featured on each of the saucers with a solitary figure variously on a promontory, bridge or hillock amid bushes and with a spreading tree and a hut to the right. On the nearby lake two boats (one boat on saucer No. 3), and a pagoda on the hills in the distance. The upright mouthrim with thickened edge is decorated as follows: saucer No. 1 - encircled by a band of tightly spaced sawtooth or tiny leaf tip elements, saucer No. 2 - encircled by a band of stylized blossom forms reserved in white on a very light blue wash ground, saucer No. 3 - encircled by a band of stylized blossom forms reserved in white on a variegated blue wash ground.

The underside of each of the saucers is glazed caramel brown. On saucer No. 3 the additional very unusual feature of an underglaze mark in the form of a "+" representing the Chinese character signifying the number ten. The mark is inscribed in blue, but has assumed a distinct blackish hue under the brown glaze. Glazed base of all the saucers is convex with wedge shaped low foot. Compact, fine textured, cream-white colored biscuit is exposed at the edge of the unglazed footrim. Slight traces of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of saucer No. 2. In the first reference cited below these saucers are described as follows: No. 1 - "Passing Boats I Pattern",

(Continued)

**C-104 (Continued)**

**No. 2 - “Passing Boats and Bridge II Pattern”, and No. 3 - “Passing Boats II Pattern.”**

**D: 4 3/8 in. (11.1 cm.) – No. 1; D: 4 1/4 in. (10.8 cm.) – No. 2;  
D: 4 in. (10.1 cm.) – No. 3.**

**Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.**

**Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon  
(February 2009 - \$36).**

**Published (C-104 - No. 3 of 3): *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum  
Newsletter*, Volume IX Number 2, October 2015 - January 2016,  
“Unique Bowl – Ca Mau Shipwreck” illustrated on page 3.**

**Corresponding items in this series are illustrated in Sotheby’s  
(Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces  
of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*,  
January 29 - 31, 2007 as follows: page 141, lot 500 (similar to  
saucer No. 1, but with different rim décor); page 84, lot 259 (saucer  
No. 2); and page 54, lot 114 (saucer No. 3). For the illustration of  
additional saucers from the Ca Mau shipwreck in the same series as  
these saucers see Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau  
Shipwreck)*: page 172, N.205 (similar to saucer No. 1, but also with  
different rim décor); page 172, N.207 (same series as saucer No. 2);  
and page 172, N.206 (same series as saucer No. 3). Blue and white  
saucers from the Ca Mau shipwreck consist of: C-029, C-087, C-097,  
C-098, C-099, C-100, C-101, C-102, C-103, C-104, C-105, C-106,  
C-107, C-124 C-125, C-126, C-158, and C-160.**

**C-105**

Blue and white saucer painted in a dark tone of underglaze blue in the center and on the curved cavetto. The main motif is an ornamental rock flanked by bushes of flowering chrysanthemum and peony, with a butterfly floating above. A band of diamond shaped cross-hatched diaper interrupted by four panels of floral sprays encircles the upright mouthrim with thickened edge. The underside is glazed dark caramel brown. Glazed base is convex with wedge shaped low foot. Compact, fine textured, cream-white colored biscuit is exposed at the edge of the unglazed footrim.

D: 4 5/16 in. (10.9 cm.).

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$12).

There do not appear to have been any items corresponding to this series included in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007. For the illustration of a blue and white saucer similarly decorated in the center, and also from the Ca Mau shipwreck, see Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 112, N.40.

Blue and white saucers from the Ca Mau shipwreck consist of: C-029, C-087, C-097, C-098, C-099, C-100, C-101, C-102, C-103, C-104, C-105, C-106, C-107, C-124 C-125, C-126, C-158, and C-160.

**C-106**

Blue and white saucer thinly potted and painted in graduated tones of underglaze blue in the center and on the curved cavetto. The floral spray within a circle in the center is surrounded by two floral spray clusters with a trailing branch alternating with pairs of birds in flight. Each floral cluster contains bushes of flowering chrysanthemum and peony as well as a trailing branch with leaves and a chrysanthemum blossom. A narrow band of cross-hatched diaper encircles the upright mouthrim with thickened edge. The underside is plain. The glazed base is convex with wedge shaped low foot. Compact, fine textured, cream-white colored biscuit is exposed at the edge of the unglazed footrim.

D: 4 3/8 in. (11.1 cm.).

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$12).

There do not appear to have been any items corresponding to this series included in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007. A similarly decorated saucer from the Ca Mau shipwreck, but with a brown glazed underside, is illustrated in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 174, N.214.

Blue and white saucers from the Ca Mau shipwreck consist of: C-029, C-087, C-097, C-098, C-099, C-100, C-101, C-102, C-103, C-104, C-105, C-106, C-107, C-124 C-125, C-126, C-158, and C-160.

### C-107

Blue and white saucer painted in soft graduated tones of underglaze blue in the center and on the molded curved cavetto. In the center a peacock alertly perched on an ornamental rock, flanked by flowering bushes and encircled by a double line border. Cavetto is molded with four ogival shaped panels with landscape scenes alternating with floral sprays. The decorative treatment of each of the eight panels is distinctly rendered with precise detailing. A band of diamond shaped cross-hatched diaper interrupted by four panels of floral sprays encircles the upright mouthrim with foliated, thickened edge. The underside of the saucer is adorned with two spreading branches. The glazed base is convex with wedge shaped low foot. Compact, fine textured, cream-white colored biscuit is exposed at the edge of the unglazed footrim. In the first reference cited below very similar saucers are described to be of the "Peacock Pattern."

D: 5 in. (12.7 cm.).

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$12).

Corresponding items in this series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 252, lot 1126. For the illustration of an additional saucer in this same series from the Ca Mau shipwreck see Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 116, N.55.



## C-108

Blue and white cups (4 - set) painted in graduated tones of underglaze blue in the center; the steep well plain. The decorative treatment in the center of each of the cups is distinctly rendered, but all include a landscape scene with hills, a pagoda and trees in the background. The main décor is as follows: cup No. 1 - a solitary figure under a large spreading tree; cup No. 2 - a fisherman flanked by trees with two boats in the distance; cup No. 3 - a sage on a low bridge near a tree with a small hut to the right; cup No. 4 - a large spreading tree flanked by bushes and a small pagoda to the right.

On each of the cups the upright mouthrim with thickened edge is encircled by a band of cross-hatched diaper. The underside of the cups is glazed dark caramel brown, except for the much lighter hued brown glaze on cup No. 2. On all of the cups the white glazed base is slightly convex with wedge shaped foot. Compact, fine textured, cream-white colored biscuit is exposed at the edge of the unglazed footrim. In the first reference cited below two of the cups are described as follows: No. 2 - "Fisherman and Boats Passing Pattern", and No. 3 - "Passing Boats and Bridge I Pattern."

D: 2 5/8 in. (6.7 cm.) – No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3;

D: 2 1/2 in. (6.4 cm.) – No. 4.

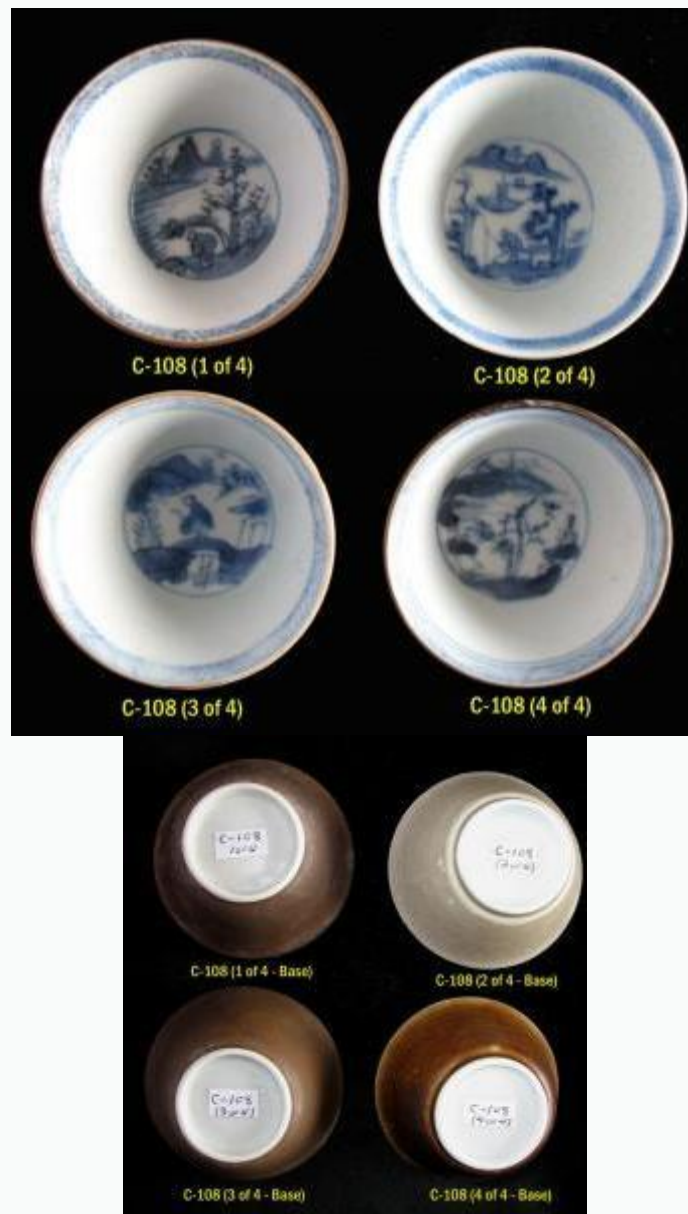
Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$40).

(Continued)

**C-108 (Continued)**

Corresponding items in this series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007 as follows: page 30, lot 8 (cup No. 2); and page 255, lot 1145 (cup No. 3). For the illustration of a saucer from the Ca Mau shipwreck decorated similarly to cup No. 2 see Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 172, N.206.



## C-109

Chinese Imari cup (small bowl) and saucer (2 - set) thinly potted and decorated in a vibrant tone of underglaze blue, along with overglaze enamels and gilt, with an ornamental rock flanked by flowering peony bushes. The saucer further adorned with a gilt blossom hovering overhead, and the cup similarly adorned on the side opposite the ornamental rock. Encircling the everted rim of the saucer an overglaze enamel narrow band of cross-hatch diaper enclosed within underglaze blue line borders. The cup decorated en suite on the everted mouthrim of the interior. Center of the cup is decorated with a small floral spray, the sides plain. On the saucer the underside is undecorated.

Both cup and saucer with upright foot, vertical on the exterior and interior, and with compact fine grained white colored biscuit where exposed at the beveled footrim. Glazed base of both cup and saucer is convex. Cup and saucer are covered with a lustrous slightly bluish tinged white glaze. Considerable remnants of the polychrome enamels and gilt originally accenting the underglaze blue motifs remain, especially on the saucer. In the reference cited below cups and saucers of this series are described to be of the "Blue and enamelled Chrysanthemum Rock pattern."

D: 5 5/16 in. (13.4 cm.) - saucer; and D: 3 3/8 in. (8.6 cm.) - cup.

Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).

Provenance: Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia -

(Continued)

**C-109 (Continued)**

**Christie's Amsterdam, The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction, 28 April - 2 May 1986 (original Christie's sticker lot number 5708 affixed to the saucer) - acquired from a dealer in Scotland (March 2009 - \$121)**

**A very similar saucer and cup (with handle), also from Nanking Cargo shipwreck, are illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 110, Pl. 146.**



### C-110

Brown glazed cover box, the domed cover applied with a molded gecko with body and legs distinctly rendered; the sides of the cover plain and unglazed. The lower section of the box has an upright rim surrounded by a downward slanting flange deeply incised around the lower edge. On the squat barrel shaped sides the mottled dark caramel-brown glaze ends unevenly on and above the stepped feature constricting the base. Broad base without footrim is concave and unglazed; body is fine grained, compact and light brown colored. Interior of the cover is unglazed; the lower section glazed on the interior. Body material is high fired stoneware, very thinly potted, but extremely high in tensile strength.

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

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (April 2009 - \$53).

A cover box in this series is illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*; page 253, No. TS 218. Refer also to C-044, C-051 and C-111 for additional Tek Sing shipwreck cover boxes.

### C-111

Brown glazed cover boxes (2 - pair), the domed cover flattened at the edge and with a flattened top applied with a molded tab type handle. The lower section has a flared rim with serrated edge encircled by a series of incised lines below. On the bucket shaped sides the mottled light caramel-brown glaze (olive toned on box No. 2) ends unevenly on and above the incised border immediately above the base. Base without footrim is concave and unglazed; body is compact and light brown colored on box No. 1 and grayish hued on box No. 2. Interior of the cover is unglazed; the lower section glazed on the interior. Body material is high fired stoneware, very thinly potted, but extremely high in tensile strength.

D: 2 13/16 in. (7.2 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 3 in. (7.5 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (April 2009 - \$17).

A pair of cover boxes in this series is illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*; page 253, No. TS 217. Refer also to C-044, C-051 and C-110 for additional Tek Sing shipwreck cover boxes.



### C-112

Small saucer dishes (2) with upright mouthrim and hastily applied underglaze blue décor across the center and extending briefly to the steep sides. Saucer dish No. 1 is decorated with an abstractly rendered floral or leaf spray in blackish toned blue. On saucer dish No. 2 what appears to represent the Chinese character *fu* is painted across the center in a lighter tone of underglaze blue. On saucer dish No. 1 the glaze ends in an even line at the wedge shaped foot with beveled edge, and the slightly convex base is unglazed. For saucer dish No. 2 the glaze covers the wedge shaped foot with beveled edge and extends to and covers the slightly convex base. On both saucer dishes the exposed body is fine grained, compact and cream colored. D: 3 3/8 in. (8.6 cm.) - No. 1; 3 5/16 in. (8.4 cm.) No. 2.

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (April 2009 - \$17).

Refer to saucers illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, page 215 - bottom left, No. TS 155 to 160 (very similar to saucer No. 1); and page 214 - bottom, third from left and page 215 - center right, No. TS 155 to 160 (very similar to saucer No. 2).

For a pair of green glazed saucers, for a pair of polychrome enamel saucers, for a pair of brown glazed saucers with molded décor, for two underglaze blue decorated saucers, and for a pair of monochrome brown saucers refer to C-130, C-121, C-120, C-112 and C-075 respectively. These diverse saucers, all from the Tek Sing, illustrate the great variety of ceramics included in the large cargo.

### C-113

Brown glazed cover flattened at the edge and with the domed top applied with a molded fish handle. The writhing carp with mouth agape has very precisely rendered scales, fins and tail. Below the handle the cover is encircled by a pair of incised lines. The underside of the cover is unglazed and with a downward projecting flange set in from the edge of the rim. Exposed biscuit is fine grained, compact and light beige colored. Body material is high fired stoneware, very thinly potted, but extremely high in tensile strength.

D: 5 13/16 in. (14.7 cm.).

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (April 2009 - \$25).

A cover box in this series is illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*; page 249, No. TS 209. Refer as well to C-110 and C-111 for other brown glazed cover boxes also from Tek Sing shipwreck.





## C-114

Brown glazed jarlets (2 - pair), with elongated body, gently sloping shoulders and high slightly flaring neck. Jarlet No. 1 is encircled at mid-body by a band of lightly molded vertical line accents. The thinly applied light brown mottled glaze ends at the unglazed base of the jarlets. Base without footrim is flat on jarlet No. 1 and slightly concave on jarlet No. 2. Exposed biscuit is compact and light brown colored. The jarlets are unglazed on the interior. Body material is high fired stoneware, very thinly potted, but extremely high in tensile strength.

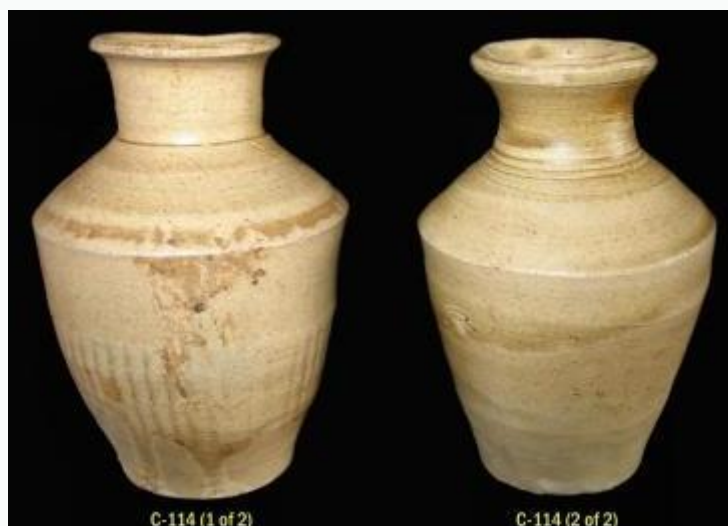
H: 3 3/8 in. (8.7 cm.) - No. 1;

H: 3 3/8 in. (8.6 cm.) - No. 2.

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (April 2009 - \$35).

A jarlet in this series is illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*; page 249, No. TS 210 - center.



### C-115

Blue and white dish (forms a pair with C-045) decorated in the center with a hanging basket containing a flowering plant, and tied at the top of the handle with a bow - all enclosed within a double line border. A wide band of mottled dark toned underglaze blue on the flattened portion around the mouthrim. Cavetto is plain except for a blue line encircling the uppermost limit. The underside decorated with three equidistantly spaced leaf sprays. Wedge shaped foot with fine grained cream colored biscuit, tinged apricot in some areas, where exposed at the beveled footrim. Small quantity of kiln grit on the inner side of the foot just above the glazed convex base. Dish is covered in a bluish tinged white glaze.

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

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (April 2009 - \$7).

A very similar dish is illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, page 213 - center, No. TS 154 (from the Tek Sing shipwreck - dated to 1822). Refer to C-045 for another dish in this series with original Nagel Auctions sticker registration number 20A3393426/ 5960/ 50, which is also from the Tek Sing shipwreck.

**C-116**

Base fragment medallion from a small blue and white dish decorated in the center with an anthropomorphic figure with long squiggly tail and leonine head. The dynamically rendered figure, enclosed within a double line border, has a foot raised as in the act of kicking. Underside is plain with the bluish tinged white glaze covering the wedge shaped foot and continuing on to the base. Base is convex with the biscuit compact and light grayish tinged where exposed. Kiln grit adheres to the footrim.

D: 4 in. (10.2 cm.).

Qing: Transitional period (1620 to 1683) - 17th century.

Provenance: Banten, West Java excavations, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (April 2009 - \$9).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, January – February 2006, “The North Star,” illustrated on page 2.

In the above reference this figure is described as the *kuei* (devil) kicking the North Star, which symbolizes the first successful candidate in the Chinese Imperial service examinations.

**C-117**

Saucer with underglaze blue décor on the interior and brown glazed exterior. The central medallion and well adorned with a pavilion and with a hut amid rocks and trees. To the left of the structures a tall deciduous tree accompanied by a shorter pine tree, both emerging from an ornamental rock, with a heavily spotted bush at the far left. A narrow band of diaper motif encircles the slightly everted mouthrim. On the underside the uniformly applied dark caramel brown lustrous glaze ends in a very precise line on the wedge shaped foot. Compact cream colored biscuit is exposed at the unglazed beveled edge of the footrim, which has kiln grit adhering to one area. The convex base is covered with bluish tinged white glaze. In the reference cited below this saucer is described to be of the “Batavian Pavilion pattern.”

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

Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).

Provenance: Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - Christie's Amsterdam, *The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction, 28 April - 2 May 1986* (original Christie's sticker lot number 5622 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in New York (June 2009 - \$41).

A saucer in this series, also from Nanking Cargo shipwreck, is illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 114, Pl. 153. For other “Batavian” ware specimens from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck refer as well to the saucers at C-069 and C-090 and to C-052 for a pair of small bowls.

## C-118

Blue and white “private cargo” scalloped rim saucers (2 - pair) with a lake side scene in the central medallion, the cavetto and rim paneled. The central medallion features a large spreading tree flanked by bushes and a small hut to the right, on the nearby lake a boat, and a pagoda on the hills in the distance with a flock of birds overhead. The faceted panels contain landscape scenes each featuring a solitary figure either fishing or sedately seated, alternating with much smaller panels filled with various treatments of geometric cross-hatched diaper. The scalloped rim is slightly flattened and edged with a single blue line border. Underside is unadorned and the compact, fine textured, cream-white colored biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the rim of the wedge shaped low foot. The glazed base is slightly convex and has a mark in the form of an underglaze blue two Chinese character inscription in cursive script, which has been translated as “precious jade.” There are a variety of marine encrustations on the underside of saucer No. 1 and a very small trace of encrustation on the base of saucer No. 2.

D: 4 5/16 in. (10.9 cm.) - No. 1 and No. 2.

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735).

Provenance: Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - Christie’s Amsterdam, The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction, 28 April - 2 May 1986 (original Christie’s stickers lot number 2244 affixed to each of the saucers) - acquired from a dealer in London (July 2009 - \$55).

(Continued)

**C-118** (Continued)

Compare with the similarly decorated scalloped rim saucers, dated to the early to mid 18th century (1725 - 1745), illustrated in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelain*, page 1104, Catalogue No. 2563a.

**Private Cargo** - these saucers were part of the “private cargo” of the Geldermalsen and described as such in the Nanking Cargo auction catalogue. The members of the crew were permitted to purchase small amounts of porcelain to sell on their return to Europe and were allocated spaces on board relative to their rank and status. For example, a common seaman was simply allowed his ship’s chest, the captain was allocated three large chests, and an Inspector General was permitted eighteen large chests. These porcelains were referred to as “private cargo” items. Such purchases were subject to the restriction that the porcelains could not be of the same patterns as the main cargo of the ship. Typically purchased after the main cargo was acquired and stowed deep in the hold, the private cargo wares were usually stored high up in the hold. As a result they were more susceptible to the ravages of the sea as vividly illustrated by the large quantity of marine encrustation on these examples.

These saucers, in fact, would appear to be of earlier date than the porcelains of the main cargo, probably dating to the Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735). In this regard they are specifically referred to in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 150, “saucers with faceted sides and

(Continued)

C-118 (Continued)

scalloped rims ... more characteristic of a date twenty years earlier.” It has been speculated that they were either “old stock” or perhaps secondhand when purchased, thus probably making them somewhat more affordable than the latest fashion. This dating is further supported on the basis of strong similarities in motif with the Ca Mau shipwreck saucers at C-102 and C-104 as well as the Ca Mau cups at C-108. Additionally, there are underglaze blue base marks on these specimens, which are never encountered on the Geldermalsen main cargo material. The Ca Mau shipwreck was discovered in Vietnam in 1998 and is dated to circa 1725 of the Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735).



**C-119**

Blue and white “private cargo” covers (2) decorated in a strong and vivid tone of blue under bluish tinged white glaze.

- **Cover No. 1** - oval shaped with closely spaced lobes radiating down the sides of the top, which is surmounted by a blue glazed lotus bud handle. Decorated with eight equidistantly positioned underglaze blue designs including butterflies, floral sprays and caterpillars.
- **Cover No. 2** - round with knob handle with flanged edge and flattened on top. Adorned on upper portion and sides of the cover with overlapping circular motifs edged in white and with darkened underglaze blue accents in the center. Top of the knob handle has chrysanthemum petals reserved in white on a blue ground and edged in white. Handle is encircled by a blue line border and surrounded at the bottom by triangular elements alternating with circular forms.

Both covers are glazed on the interior, except for the unglazed rim and flange with fine textured, cream-white colored body. Also on both covers there is a heavy accumulation of marine encrustations on the underside.

**D: 5 5/16 in. (13.4 cm.) - No. 1;**

**D: 4 5/16 in. (10.9 cm.) - No. 2.**

**Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735).**

**(Continued)**



**C-119** (Continued)

**Provenance:** Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - Christie's Amsterdam, The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction, 28 April - 2 May 1986 (original Christie's sticker lot number 2237 affixed to each of the covers) - acquired from a dealer in London (July 2009 - \$55).

**Private Cargo** - these covers were part of the "private cargo" of the Geldermalsen and described as such in the Nanking Cargo auction catalogue. The members of the crew were permitted to purchase small amounts of porcelain to sell on their return to Europe and were allocated spaces on board relative to their rank and status. For example, a common seaman was simply allowed his ship's chest, the captain was allocated three large chests, and an Inspector General was permitted eighteen large chests. These porcelains were referred to as "private cargo" items. Such purchases were subject to the restriction that the porcelains could not be of the same patterns as the main cargo of the ship. Typically purchased after the main cargo was acquired and stowed deep in the hold, the private cargo wares were usually stored high up in the hold. As a result they were more susceptible to the ravages of the sea as vividly illustrated by the large quantity of marine encrustation on these examples.

These covers, in fact, would appear to be of earlier date than the porcelains of the main cargo, probably dating to the Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735). It has been speculated that they were either "old stock" or perhaps secondhand when purchased, thus probably making them somewhat more affordable than the latest fashion.

## C-120

Brown glazed saucers (2 - pair), with the flattened rim foliated, thickened at the edge, and slightly upward slanting. The rim is molded with cross-hatching in triangular form. In the center of the saucers a molded chrysanthemum flowerhead surrounded by molded *guri* form meander. The meander extends up the cavetto and is interrupted by two opposing pairs of cloud scroll elements. On the plain underside the light brown mottled glaze extends to the upright foot, slightly outward slanting on the interior. Unglazed base is slightly convex with very compact cream colored body.

D: 4 3/16 in. (10.6 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 4 1/8 in. (10.5 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

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

Saucers in this series are illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, page 297, No. TS 265.

For a pair of green glazed saucers, for a pair of polychrome enamel saucers, for a pair of brown glazed saucers with molded décor, for two underglaze blue decorated saucers, and for a pair of monochrome brown saucers refer to C-130, C-121, C-120, C-112 and C-075 respectively. These diverse saucers, all from the Tek Sing shipwreck, illustrate the great variety of ceramics included in the large cargo.

### C-121

Polychrome lotus petal and pod décor saucers (2 - pair) with upright unglazed mouthrim revealing the fine grained cream colored body. A lotus pod surrounded by leaf tips with vertical hatched accents in the central medallion. In the cavetto inverted triangular shaped leaf tips with vertical hatching below. The original yellow, green and iron-red polychrome enamel décor now substantially eroded, but with some pigment as well as fugitive traces remaining. Underside is plain, and the liberally applied bluish tinged white glaze extends to the foot and continues onto the base. Glazed foot is wedge shaped with adherent kiln grit on saucer No. 2. Base is flat and glazed with marine incrustations prominent on saucer No. 1.

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

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (September 2009 - \$5).

Compare with the larger saucers (D: 19.5 cm.) also with polychrome lotus petal and pod décor illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, page 265, No. TS 229.

For a pair of green glazed saucers, for a pair of polychrome enamel saucers, for a pair of brown glazed saucers with molded décor, for two underglaze blue decorated saucers, and for a pair of monochrome brown saucers refer to C-130, C-121, C-120, C-112 and C-075 respectively. These diverse saucers, all from the Tek Sing shipwreck, illustrate the great variety of ceramics included in the large cargo.

### C-122

Blue and white bowl (forms a pair with C-143) painted in a vibrant tone of underglaze blue, the steep sides with four roundels each containing a galloping horse alternating with leaf sprays. Above the foot a narrow band of overlapping semicircular wave-like elements with a single line border above. The everted mouthrim is encircled by a double line border, repeated around the foot. Interior is decorated with a band of blue wash interrupted by dashes reserved in white under the mouthrim. The central medallion contains another “horse and rider” roundel encircled by a double line border; cavetto is plain. Tall foot is vertical on the exterior and slightly outward sloping on the interior. The glazed convex base is deep-set and contains an underglaze blue seal mark within a double circle. This stoutly potted specimen is covered with a bluish tinged glaze. The unglazed edge of the footrim with adherent kiln grit, and the exposed biscuit compact and dark cream colored.

D: 5 3/4 in. (14.6 cm.).

Qing: Transitional period (1620 to 1683) - 2nd half of 17th century.

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

See another bowl in this series, which is also from the Maspere wrecksite, at C-143. Compare also with C-086 a contemporaneously dated bowl from the Transitional Wreck Site in Malaysia (acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator - Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia).

### C-123

Blue and white cup and saucer (2 - set) very thinly potted and both decorated in underglaze blue with two intertwining leafy pine trees surrounded by sprawling grasses on a terrace. A band of trellis diaper encircles the mouthrim on the interior of both the cup and the saucer, and is repeated around the central medallion of both. On the cup the mouthrim is slightly everted, and on the saucer it's upright. The central medallion of the cup is unadorned. The underside of the saucer is undecorated; the cup adorned on the exterior with a small leafy bush on the side opposite the pine trees. Foot of both the cup and saucer is wedge shaped with compact fine grained white colored biscuit where exposed at the beveled footrim, which has slight traces of adherent kiln grit. Glazed base of both cup and saucer is very slightly convex. Cup and saucer are covered with a slightly bluish tinged white glaze. In the reference cited below this cup and saucer are described to be of the “Blue and White Blue Pine pattern.”

D: 3 in. (7.7 cm.) - cup; and

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

Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).

Provenance: Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - Christie's Amsterdam, The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction, 28 April - 2 May 1986 (original Christie's sticker lot number 5529 affixed to both the cup and the saucer); purchased by the previous owner directly from the Christie's auction - acquired from a dealer in London (October 2009 - \$140).

(Continued)

**C-123** (Continued)

A very similar cup and saucer in this series, also from Nanking Cargo shipwreck, is illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 106, Pl. 140.

For other matching cup and saucer sets from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck refer to C-053 (Blue and White Pagoda Riverscape pattern), C-073 (Blue and Enameled Imari Pavilion pattern), C-078 (Enameled Daisy Fence pattern - cup and Enameled Chrysanthemum Rock pattern - saucer), C-109 (Chinese Imari Peony Rock pattern), and C-153 (Blue and White Blue Pine pattern) – forms a pair with this set, C-123. Refer also to the matched pairs at C-052 (Brown glazed Blue and White Batavian Willow pattern), and C-069 along with C-090, which constitute a pair (Brown glazed Blue and White Batavian Bamboo and Peony pattern).



**C-124**

Blue and white saucer painted in graduated tones of underglaze blue in the center and sharply curved cavetto with two carp and two catfish languidly swimming amid waterweeds. The upright mouthrim is surrounded by a wide band of stylized blossom forms reserved in white on a variegated blue wash ground. The underside is glazed dark caramel brown. The glazed base is convex with wedge shaped low foot. Compact, fine textured, cream-white colored biscuit is exposed at the edge of the unglazed footrim. In the first reference cited below these saucers are described to be of the blue and white "Fish and Water weed Pattern."

D: 4 3/8 in. (11.3 cm.).

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 - \$15).

Corresponding items in this series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 151, lot 546. For the illustration of an additional saucer in this same series from the Ca Mau shipwreck see Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 173, N.212.

Blue and white saucers from the Ca Mau shipwreck include: C-029, C-087, C-097, C-098, C-099, C-100, C-101, C-102, C-103, C-104, C-105, C-106, C-107, C-124 C-125, C-126, C-158, and C-160.

**C-125**

Blue and white saucer very thinly potted and painted in graduated tones of underglaze blue in the center and on the curved cavetto. The interior adorned with two pheasants, one on a rocky ledge and the other hovering above, flanked by flowering prunus and bamboo. A narrow band of cross-hatched diaper encircles the everted mouthrim with slightly thickened edge. The underside is decorated with four sketchily rendered leaf sprays. The glazed base is slightly convex with wedge shaped low foot. Compact, fine textured, cream-white colored biscuit is exposed at the edge of the unglazed footrim. In the first reference cited below this saucer is described to be of the blue and white "Two Pheasant Pattern."

D: 4 5/16 in. (10.9 cm.).

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 - \$15).

Corresponding items in this series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 168, lot 688. For the illustration of an additional saucer in this same series from the Ca Mau shipwreck see Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 126, N.86.

(Continued)



**C-125 (Continued)**

The pheasant represents beauty, good fortune, and literary refinement in China as well as being strongly associated with women. Pheasants with five tail feathers, such as these examples, were used on rank badges to represent fifth rank civil servants in the later Qing period.

Blue and white saucers from the Ca Mau shipwreck include the following: C-029, C-087, C-097, C-098, C-099, C-100, C-101, C-102, C-103, C-104, C-105, C-106, C-107, C-124 C-125, C-126, C-158, and C-160.



C-126

Small blue and white saucer painted in graduated tones of underglaze blue. In the center a lake side scene is featured with a sage on a promontory under a tall spreading tree with a large ornamental rock to the right. On the nearby lake a boat, and a pagoda on the hills in the distance with a flock of birds overhead. The sharply curved cavetto is plain. The upright mouthrim with thickened edge is encircled by a wide band of stylized blossom forms reserved in white on a variegated blue wash ground. Underside is glazed dark caramel brown. The glazed base is convex with wedge shaped low foot. Compact, fine textured, cream-white colored biscuit is exposed at the edge of the unglazed footrim. In the first reference cited below similar saucers are described to be of the blue and white "Passing Boats II Pattern."

D: 4 in. (10.1 cm.).

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 - \$15).

Corresponding items in this series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 54, lot 114. A very similarly decorated saucer is illustrated in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 172, N.206.

(Continued)

**C-126 (Continued)**

For other saucers from this shipwreck with similar decoration refer to C-029 (No. 7 and No. 8 of 8), C-099, C-102 and C-104 (No. 3 of 3).

Blue and white saucers from the Ca Mau shipwreck include the following: C-029, C-087, C-097, C-098, C-099, C-100, C-101, C-102, C-103, C-104, C-105, C-106, C-107, C-124 C-125, C-126, C-158, and C-160.



**C-127**

Blue and white cup painted in graduated tones of underglaze blue in the center; the steep well plain. The decorative treatment in the center of the cup is a fence in trellis form, with prunus blossoms and flowering chrysanthemums to the sides; overhead a dragonfly hovering. The upright mouthrim with thickened edge is encircled by a band of cross-hatched diaper. Underside of the cup is glazed very dark brown. The white glazed base is convex with wedge shaped foot. Compact, fine textured, cream-white colored biscuit is exposed at the edge of the unglazed footrim. In the first reference cited below this cup is described to be of the blue and white "Fence Pattern."

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

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 - \$15).

Corresponding items in this series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 55, lot 125. For the illustration of an additional saucer in this same series from the Ca Mau shipwreck see Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 179, N.232.

Refer to C-098 for a pair of saucers from the Ca Mau shipwreck decorated en suite to this cup.

**C-128**

Tall beaker vase decorated in underglaze blue with a variety of blossoms with long curving stems extending from below the slightly flared mouth to just above the foot. Rendered in outline form with hatched line filler the blossoms include broad, spreading peonies with serrated edge petals, chrysanthemum and lotus. Tightly spaced curling leaves extend from all the stems resulting in a densely packed decoration overall.

The stepped foot is surmounted by a narrow flange and encircled by two sprawling leaf sprays enclosed within double line borders. Channeled unglazed footrim projects slightly from the narrow deep-set glazed base. Significant portions of the gilding originally covering the base remain intact. Also visible on the base inscribed in black ink are traces of the original artifact registration number assigned during the cataloging of the shipwreck recoveries.

H: 6 7/8 in. (17.4 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - from an old Vietnamese collection formed at the time of the shipwreck discovery - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 - \$50).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume VIII Number 3, Feb - May 2015, "Vung Tau Shipwreck Porcelain Base Marks," illustrated on pages 6, 7 and 8 – C-128.

(Continued)

**C-128** (Continued)

Vases in same series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*, page 23, lot 57 to lot 63; and in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*, page 69, Fig. 57

There are various Vung Tau shards with underglaze blue base marks at C-033, C-065, C-093, C-129, C-141 and C-157. Also, a summary and brief study of this subject is included as a separate Paper - Vung Tau Base Marks.

This beaker vase represents the only known example of the use of gilding on the base of ceramics recovered from the Vung Tau shipwreck.



## C-129

Vung Tau shipwreck study collection shards (3), decorated in a strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue with an assortment of motifs.

They each have an underglaze blue base mark.

- **Shard No. 1** - fragment from a small vase with lightly molded paneling on the sides, stepped foot and deep-set base with a mark consisting of an underglaze blue *lingzhi* (fungus of immortality). The sides are decorated with leaves containing hatched line filler and stems. The stepped foot is surmounted by a narrow flange and encircled by five blossom sprays enclosed within double line borders. Channeled footrim is unglazed, projects upward slightly, and extends in a wide curved manner from the narrow deep-set glazed base.
- **Shard No. 2** - fragment from a cup with the sides molded into small polygon shaped panels and filled with floral sprays with leafy stems on the exterior. The sides of the interior are plain with a small floral spray in the central medallion. Base mark of a *lingzhi* (fungus of immortality) within a double circle is inscribed in underglaze blue.
- **Shard No. 3** - fragment from a small bowl with the exterior sides adorned with leaf sprays, double line border under the upright mouthrim, repeated on the interior. The interior further adorned with a leaf spray and ornamental rock in the central medallion encircled by a double line border. Tall foot is slightly spreading and surrounded by a double line border. Base mark may be best described as a variant of a *ding* (four legged vessel) within a double circle inscribed in underglaze blue.

(Continued)

**C-129 (Continued)**

On all of the fragments the exposed biscuit at the unglazed footrim and fractures is milky white, very fine textured, and smooth. Also on all the fragments the base is glazed and flat.

H: 2 in. (5.1 cm.) – No. 1;

H: 2 3/8 in. (6.2 cm.) – No. 2;

H: 2 3/8 in. (6.1 cm.) – No. 3.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 - \$30).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume VIII Number 3, Feb - May 2015, "Vung Tau Shipwreck Porcelain Base Marks," illustrated on pages 6, 7 and 8 – C-129 (No. 1 to No. 3).

A cup in the same series as shard No. 2 is illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*, lot 793.

There are additional Vung Tau shards with underglaze blue base marks at C-033, C-065, C-093, C-141 and C157, along with a beaker vase with gilded base at C-128. Also, a summary and brief study of this subject is included as a separate Paper - Vung Tau Base Marks.





### C-130

Green glazed saucers (2 - pair) with the flattened mouthrim foliated, thickened at the edge, and slightly upward slanting. The rim is molded with cross-hatching in triangular form. In the center of the saucers a molded chrysanthemum flowerhead surrounded by molded *guri* form meander. The meander extends up the cavetto and is interrupted by two opposing pairs of cloud scroll elements. On the plain underside the emerald green glaze (substantially eroded on saucer No. 2) extends to the upright foot with beveled edge, slightly outward slanting on the interior. Base is flat with the compact dark cream colored body exposed on saucer No. 2, and completely covered with glaze on saucer No. 1.

D: 3 7/8 in. (10.0 cm.) – No. 1; 4 in. (10.3 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (December 2009 - \$11).

Saucers in this series are illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, page 297, No. TS 265.

For a pair of green glazed saucers, for a pair of polychrome enamel saucers, for a pair of brown glazed saucers with molded décor, for two underglaze blue decorated saucers, and for a pair of monochrome brown saucers refer to C-130, C-121, C-120, C-112 and C-075 respectively. These diverse saucers, all from the Tek Sing shipwreck, illustrate the great variety of ceramics included in the large cargo.

### C-131

Blue and white dish decorated in a rich, deep tone of underglaze blue with a landscape setting featuring a pagoda flanked by trees with three mountain peaks in the distance and birds in flight overhead. To the side of the pagoda a fence with swastika form trellis and at the front a small hut. Heavily applied blue wash frames the front and one side of the landscape scene. At mid cavetto there is a band of small trefoils alternating with double dot forms. Dark blue wash - applied over cross-hatch diaper - covers the remainder of the cavetto up to the upright mouthrim. The undecorated underside is covered with evenly applied bluish white glaze, except for the edge of the wedge shaped footrim. Exposed body is compact, smooth textured and light cream colored. Carefully glazed base is convex. In the reference cited below this dish is described to be of the "Flying - Geese" pattern.

D: 6 in. (15.1 cm.).

Qing: 1817 of Jiaqing period (1796 to 1820).

Provenance: Diana Cargo shipwreck, Malaysia - Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts Auction*, March 6 & 7, 1995 (original Christie's sticker lot number 596/24 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in London (February 2010 - \$132).

Dishes in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts, Auction Catalogue*, March 6 & 7, 1995, page 79, lots 581 to 612. For additional porcelains from the Diana shipwreck refer to the plates at C-088 and C-092, the bowls at C-089 and C-133, as well as the other dishes at C-132 and C-161.

C-132

Blue and white dish decorated with attractively graduated tones of vibrant underglaze blue. The broad central medallion with a landscape setting featuring a temple surmounting a cluster of buildings flanked by trees and trellis diaper form fences. At the front stand two people engaged in conversation. Rocky mountain peaks with trees above lie in the distance. To the side of the buildings a bridge flanked with foliage, then above an outcropping rock with two seated scholars engaging in a leisurely pursuit, and all surmounted by a small pagoda. Mottled blue wash frames the front and one side of the landscape scene, which is surrounded by a double line border.

At mid cavetto a narrow band of diaper with in filled dots and vertical strokes, then a wide band of cross hatch diaper with in filled dots, followed by light blue wash accented with cross hatching covering the remainder of the cavetto up to the mouthrim. This border motif is meticulously rendered with great precision. The upright mouthrim is edged with lightly applied brown wash. The undecorated underside covered with evenly applied bluish white glaze, except for the edge of the wedge shaped footrim. Exposed body is compact, smooth textured and light cream colored. Carefully glazed base is convex. In the reference cited below this dish is described to be of the "Chess - Players" pattern.

D: 6 1/4 in. (15.8 cm.).

Qing: 1817 of Jiaqing period (1796 to 1820).

(Continued)

**C-132** (Continued)

**Provenance:** Diana Cargo shipwreck, Malaysia - Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts Auction*, March 6 & 7, 1995 (original Christie's sticker lot number 529/24 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in London (February 2010 - \$108).

Dishes in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts, Auction Catalogue*, March 6 & 7, 1995, page 70, lot 500; page 71, lots 503 and 504; and page 73, lots 503 to 537. For additional porcelains from the Diana shipwreck refer to the plates at C-088 and C-092, the bowls at C-089 and C-133, as well as the other dishes at C-131 and C-161.



### C-133

Blue and white bowls (2 - pair) decorated in graduated tones of underglaze blue with three large clusters of fruit sprays on the steep exterior sides. In the center of each individual tripartite cluster are three apricots or loquats surrounded by curving stems with spiky leaves. A single blue line border just under the everted mouthrim, which is edged with a very light application of brown wash. On the interior a single fruit spray in the center surrounded by a double line border at the edge of the central medallion. The steep cavetto is plain, and the everted mouthrim is encircled a single blue line border.

A double line accent encircles the nearly vertical foot, which slants outward on the interior. Compact, fine grained, cream colored biscuit with apricot tingeing where exposed at the beveled footrim. The rather deep-set glazed base is slightly convex and contains an underglaze blue seal mark enclosed within a double circle. The seal mark consists of diagonal cross hatching transversed by what would appear to be a variant of a cash symbol, and all enclosed within a double outlined square border. The bowls are covered with a bluish tinged white glaze. In the reference below these bowls are described as having "fruiting loquat branches."

D: 5 3/4 in. (14.5 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 5 3/4 in. (14.6 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: 1817 of Jiaqing period (1796 to 1820).

(Continued)

**C-133** (Continued)

**Provenance:** Diana Cargo shipwreck, Malaysia - Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts Auction*, March 6 & 7, 1995 (original Christie's sticker lot number 1094/15 affixed to bowl No. 1) - acquired from a dealer in Singapore (March 2010 - \$135).

Bowls in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts, Auction Catalogue*, March 6 & 7, 1995, page 127, lots 1090 and 1093 (a total of only 23 bowls in this series were included in the auction). For additional porcelains from the Diana shipwreck refer to the plates at C-088 and C-092, the dishes at C-131 and C-132, as well as the other bowl at C-089.



### C-134

Conical shape bowl with flared, flattened mouthrim and covered with white glaze. The sides of the bowl turn in sharply at the slightly splayed foot, which slants outward on the interior. Glaze extends to the edge of the square-cut footrim, and the narrow convex base is nipped and also glazed. The biscuit where exposed is rather coarse textured and ranges in color from light gray to russet. Some kiln grit adheres to areas of the foot. Bowls of this shape and size from the Vung Tau shipwreck normally have accents and Chinese characters rendered in underglaze blue, are covered in light bluish-gray glaze, and have an unglazed base. This white glazed example is quite unusual.

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

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo Auction, April 7 & 8, 1992* (original Christie's sticker lot number 960 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in London (May 2010 - \$42).

Bowls in this shape and size are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*, page 129, lot 960; and in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*, page 83, Fig. 81 - left. Refer to C-063 and C-072 for three bowls very similar in shape and size and also recovered from the Vung Tau shipwreck.

**C-135**

Small Dehua dish with steep unadorned well, the center painted in a vivid tone of underglaze blue with a lakeside scene. In the near distance there is a boat with three birds flying overhead, and in the foreground a lattice work fence with a pier or bridge structure above and to the right - all enclosed by a double line border. The flattened mouthrim is also encircled by a double line border. The underside is undecorated with the sides curving in sharply above the foot. The upright foot with kiln grit adhering and the convex, narrow base are glazed.

D: 3 5/16 in. (8.4 cm.).

Qing: 18th century - Dehua kilns.

Provenance: excavated near Dalat in Lam Dong Province, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (June 2010 - \$10).





**C-136**

Blue and white saucer decorated in a vivid tone of underglaze blue featuring a tall spreading pine tree in the center with cranes in flight on each side. Another crane is alertly poised at the base of the tree flanked by clumps of grasses - and all enclosed within a single line border. The sharply curved cavetto is plain and a band of diamond shaped cross-hatched diaper interrupted by four panels of floral sprays encircles the upright mouthrim. The underside is glazed caramel brown. Base is glazed and slightly convex with wedge shaped low foot. Compact, fine textured, cream colored biscuit is exposed at the edge of the unglazed footrim. There is heavy marine encrustation on the underside and some also on the interior. In the reference cited below this saucer is described to be of the "Crane and Pine" pattern.

D: 4 5/16 in. (10.8 cm.).

Vietnamese: modern reproduction replicating the early 18th century Chinese ceramics recovered from the Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam.

Provenance: acquired in Saigon (June 2010 - \$10).

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

An original saucer with this décor is illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces*

(Continued)

**C-136** (Continued)

*of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 85, lot 268. For the illustration of an additional original saucer in this series from the Ca Mau shipwreck see Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 180, N.235. Refer also to the Ca Mau shipwreck saucers at C-100, which have a mouthrim border and brown glazed underside very similar to this specimen. Photo C-136 (Reference - Reproduction & Actual Dish) provides a comparison with the original saucer.*

This is only one example of the many Ca Mau fakes which abound. As in the cases of other shipwrecks - including Vung Tau, Hoi An, and Binh Thuan - clever and enterprising Vietnamese entrepreneurs soon begin commissioning replicas of shipwreck material for fun and profit. The Ca Mau fakes were reportedly produced somewhere near Hanoi with materials, including kaolin, imported from China. See also V-238 for a pair of Vietnamese ceramic fakes in the style of the late 15th century Hoi An Cargo recoveries.

**(REVISED - 23 October 2010)**



### C-137

Chinese blue and white floral motif shard recovered from the San José y Las Animas shipwreck of the 1733 Spanish Treasure Fleet. This fragment is from a dish or bowl and is decorated in a vivid tone of underglaze blue with a variety of leaf forms and linear accents. A considerable accumulation of marine encrustation adheres, including a large piece of coral on the face of the shard. The underside of this well potted fragment is glazed and devoid of decoration. Fine grained cream colored body is exposed at the fractures.

L: 2 1/8 in. (5.3 cm.); W: 1 11/16 in. (4.2 cm.).

**Qing: 1733 of the Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735).**

**Provenance: San José y Las Animas shipwreck (1733 Spanish Treasure Fleet) - sunk July 14, 1733 in the middle Florida Keys off Cayo Tavanos (Tavernier Key) about one mile east of Little Conch Reef in the sand flats that stretch toward Hawk Channel (the ship sank in 30 feet of water at latitude N 24° 56.919' and longitude W 80° 29.334'); recovered on 2 June 2004 by the shipwreck excavator Ron Molinari of Reef Rat Salvage, LLC, Key Largo, Florida (original artefact registration color photo Certificate of Authenticity, Artifact #: SJ - 6.2.04.64 signed by Ron Molinari is on file in the Collection Documentation) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Ron Molinari (June 2010 - \$65).**

For two additional Chinese porcelain shards with floral motif also recovered from the San José y Las Animas shipwreck see C-147.

(Continued)

### C-137 (Continued)

Refer also to C-091 for a blue and white floral motif Kangxi period shard from a large vase recovered from the Spanish fleet of 1715.

**San José y Las Animas (1733 Spanish Treasure Fleet)** - was a 326 ton Spanish Galleon armed with forty cannon. Under the command of Captain Cristobal Fernandez Franco, it sailed from Havana in the vanguard of the 1733 Treasure Fleet near Capitana El Rubí. When the fierce hurricane of 14 July 1733 drove the ships shoreward, San José cleared the reefs but ran aground in the middle Florida Keys off *Cayo Tavanos* (Tavernier Key) about one mile east of Little Conch Reef in the sand flats that stretch toward Hawk Channel. The ship sank in 30 feet of water at latitude N 24° 56.919' and longitude W 80° 29.334'. All the crew, soldiers, and passengers survived the storm and managed to reach shore on improvised rafts. San José y Las Animas carried a cargo of porcelain, a treasure of silver coins, general cargo and other goods. Because San José sank in 30 feet of water, little of her general cargo was salvaged in the efforts of divers over the following days and weeks to recover the silver coinage on board. The wreckage of San José eventually became totally buried under the sand.

In 1968 treasure hunters with a magnetometer located some large magnetic anomalies in 35 feet of water off Tavernier Key. At first, no evidence of a ship was visible on the bottom, but excavation through grass and sand turned up ballast and timbers. For several years the salvors worked on the wreck, exposing a ballast pile 135 feet long, 40 feet wide, and six feet high in some places. At least 23 cannons were discovered scattered all around the pile of ballast stones. Two anchors were also found on the eastern edge of the wreckage. Some 200 yards to the south, where San José must have originally struck the bottom, the salvors discovered the ship's 25 foot long rudder. In 1973 a new part of the ship was discovered 150 feet away from the main wreck, and on the first day of salvaging \$30,000 in gold and silver coins was recovered.

Modern salvage of the wreck from 1980 up to the present day has produced a variety of interesting artifacts, along with inevitable legal disputes. Now the wrecksite of the San José has once again become buried, but coral encrusted silver coins are still being found. At a depth of about 30 feet of water, the site is covered by coarse, white Baroness Dudevant littered with pieces of ship timbers from several excavation holes. Very few ballast stones are any longer visible, but it is rumored that considerable treasure still remains buried in the sand.

**C-138**

Chinese Imari saucer very thinly potted and decorated in underglaze blue, enamels and gilt with a pagoda flanked by trees and outcropping rocks in a landscape setting. A rock formation across from the pagoda completes the main decoration of the saucer. An underglaze blue line border enclosing a narrow band of enameled cross-hatch diaper encircles the upright mouthrim. The underside is undecorated and the foot is wedge shaped with compact fine grained white colored biscuit where exposed at the beveled footrim. Glazed base is convex. A lustrous lightly bluish tinged white glaze covers the saucer. Some traces of the polychrome enamels and a very considerable amount of the gilt originally accenting the central motifs remain on this saucer. In the reference cited below this saucer is described to be of the "Blue and enameled Imari Pavilion pattern."

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

Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).

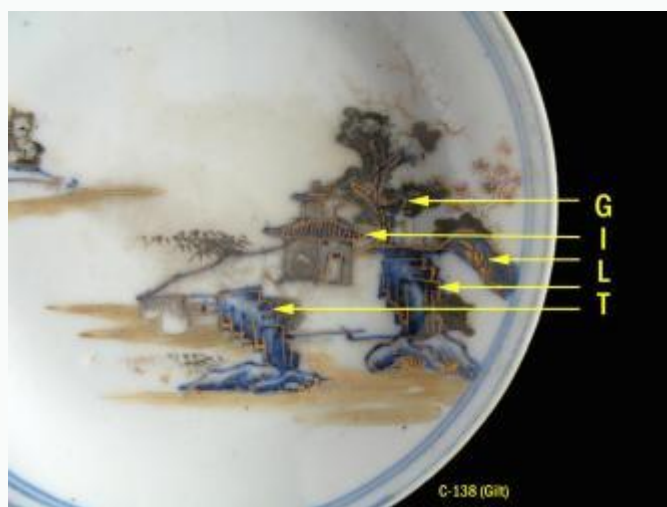
Provenance: Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired from Connie Aeschbach, St. Augustine, Florida (former owner of the Shipwreck Treasure Museum, 62 Spanish Street, St. Augustine, Florida, 32084, which closed in the early 1990's) - appraisal dated July 29, 1988 and certificate of authenticity signed by Captain Carl Fismer III for this acquisition is on file in the Collection Documentation (July 2010 - \$56).

(Continued)

**C-138** (Continued)

Exhibited: Shipwreck Treasure Museum, 62 Spanish Street,  
St. Augustine, Florida in the early 1990's.

For a cup and saucer in this series see Christie's Amsterdam, *The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction Catalogue*, 28 April - 2 May 1986 (lot number 5189). Very similar cups and saucers, also from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck, are illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 107, Pl. 142. Refer as well to the cup (small bowl) and saucer in this series and also from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck at C-073.



### C-139

Blue and white bowls (2 - pair) decorated around the steep sides of the exterior with four flower heads alternating with small "T" shaped elements. Under the upright mouthrim a band of sparsely rendered leaf scroll enclosed within a single line border above, a double line below. At the interior center a floral spray encircled by a double line border around the central medallion. The cavetto is plain and just below the mouthrim a single line border. An underglaze blue double line border surrounds the very slightly inward sloping tall foot, which is vertical on the interior. Base is rather narrow, convex and glazed. Exposed body at the unglazed edge and interior portions of the footrim is fine grained and cream colored. The edges of the unglazed areas with apricot tingeing, which is especially prominent on bowl No. 1. Bluish hued white glaze covers these small bowls, which have very slight traces of marine encrustation.

D: 3 3/4 in. (9.5 cm.) – No. 1; D: 3 13/16 in. (9.7 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: Transitional period (1620 to 1683) - mid 17th century.

Provenance: Vietnam unidentified shipwreck No. 1 - recovered from an unidentified wrecksite in Vietnam (no further specific information available) - acquired in Saigon (November 2010 - \$45).

Compare with the pair of bowls at M-316 from the Wanli shipwreck in Malaysia dated to the late Ming dynasty (early 17th century - circa 1625); these bowls are very similar in terms of the potting, treatment of the foot and base, design concept and features including the decorative band at the mouthrim.

### C-140

Large blue and white bowl (forms a pair with C-084) painted on the steep sides in a vibrant tone of underglaze blue with five cranes in flight alternating with peach sprays. Beneath the main décor an unusual register of rock forms joined with a shaded undulating line, a narrow band of crosshatching immediately below. The upright mouthrim is encircled by a double line border repeated around the foot. The interior also decorated with a double line border edging the mouthrim. The central medallion is similarly outlined and contains a large peach spray; cavetto is plain. Tall foot is vertical on the exterior and interior. The flat glazed base is deep-set and contains a large underglaze blue *lingzhi* (fungus of immortality) spray within a double circle. This precisely rendered base mark is in a dark tone of underglaze blue. Exposed biscuit at the unglazed edge of the footrim is fine grained and cream colored. This stoutly potted specimen is covered with a bluish tinged glaze. Incorporating three motifs symbolic of immortality - crane, peach and *lingzhi* - this fine bowl would have been especially appropriate as a birthday gift.

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

Qing: Transitional period (1620 to 1683) - 2nd half of 17th century.

Provenance: Maspere wrecksite, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (December 2010 - \$80).

For additional bowls from the Maspere wreck site refer to C-122, C-143 and C-144. Refer also to the very similar bowl recovered from the Transitional wreck site in Malaysia at C-084 (acquired directly from the excavator - Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia).



## C-141

Vung Tau shipwreck study collection shards (3), decorated in a strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue with an assortment of motifs.

They each have an underglaze blue base mark.

- **Shard No. 1** - base fragment medallion and sides of a dish decorated with five roundels each with two birds and two blossoms reserved in white on a blue ground; the roundels separated by small blossoms and by large leaf forms pendant from an arabesque-like scroll just under the upright rim. Underside is plain and the deep-set base has an underglaze blue six Chinese character commendation mark in a double circle.
- **Shard No. 2** - fragment from a dish adorned with vignettes variously containing a musician playing a stringed instrument, a row of European style houses, a ship's officer peering from the stern of a ship, and a smaller row of buildings. The vignettes are interspersed with stylized cloud scrolls and surround the central medallion containing a broad floral spray. Exterior is unadorned with wedge shaped foot and a base mark in the form of a small cross-hatched square within a double circle inscribed in underglaze blue.
- **Shard No. 3** - fragment from a small saucer adorned with song birds perched among tightly spaced leaf sprays with tendrils emerging. Plain underside with wedge shaped foot and underglaze blue base mark of twin fish in a double circle small in diameter.

(Continued)

**C-141 (Continued)**

On all of the fragments the exposed biscuit at the unglazed footrim and fractures is milky white, very fine textured, and smooth.

D: 4 7/8 in. (12.5 cm.) – No. 1; D: 4 1/16 in. (10.3 cm.) – No. 2;  
D: 3 3/4 in. (9.5 cm.) – No. 3.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2010 - \$60).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume VIII Number 3, Feb - May 2015, "Vung Tau Shipwreck Porcelain Base Marks," illustrated on pages 5, 7 and 8 – C-141 (No. 1 to No. 3).

Similar items are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*: lot 877 (dish in same series as shard No. 1), and lot 799 (dish in same series as shard No. 3). Refer also to the following illustration in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*: page 59, Fig. 37 (dish in same series as shard No. 3). There were only 20 dishes included in the Christie's auction with the motif of shard No. 1, attesting to its rarity. With respect to shard No. 2, there were no items included in the Christie's auction with its motif. In fact, this shard is the only known representation of the motif on porcelains recovered from the Vung Tau shipwreck. There are additional Vung Tau shards with underglaze blue base marks at C-033, C-065, C-093, C-129 and C-157, plus a beaker vase with gilded base at C-128.

### C-142

Blue and white saucer dishes (2 - pair) with high steep sides and painted in a dark shade of underglaze blue with three cranes in flight in the central medallion. The cranes are on a ground of small floating cloud elements with a floral spray at the center and a lotus plant at the feet of each crane - all enclosed within a double ring border. There is a wide band of inverted "T" shaped elements reserved in white on a blue ground at the upright mouthrim. On the underside the mouthrim is surrounded by a double line border with four equidistantly spaced auspicious symbols with emerging streamers immediately below. Vertical foot with strongly beveled unglazed rim is encircled by a double border with a single line encircling just above. Convex glazed base has an underglaze blue seal mark within a broad double circle. Body where exposed at the footrim is fine grained and cream colored. There are minute traces of marine encrustation on the underside on and near the base of the dishes.

D: 5 3/16 in. (13.3 cm.) – No. 1 and No. 2.

Qing: Transitional period (1620 to 1683) - 2nd half of 17th century.

Provenance: Maspere wrecksite, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (December 2010 - \$60).

A very similar saucer, dated to the mid to late 17th century, is illustrated in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelain*, page 975, Catalogue No. 2042. (Revised - 21 June 2014)

### C-143

Blue and white bowl (forms a pair with C-122) painted in a vibrant tone of underglaze blue, the steep sides with four roundels each containing a galloping horse alternating with leaf sprays. Above the foot a narrow band of overlapping semicircular wave-like elements with a single line border above. The everted mouthrim is encircled by a double line border, repeated around the foot. Interior is decorated with a band of blue wash interrupted by dashes reserved in white under the mouthrim. The central medallion contains another “horse and rider” roundel encircled by a double line border; cavetto is plain. Tall foot is vertical on the exterior and slightly outward sloping on the interior. The nominally convex glazed base is deep-set and contains an underglaze blue double circle base mark. This stoutly potted specimen is covered with a bluish tinged glaze. The footrim has adherent kiln grit, and the exposed biscuit at the unglazed edge is compact and dark cream colored with areas of apricot tingeing.

D: 5 13/16 in. (14.7 cm.).

Qing: Transitional period (1620 to 1683) - 2nd half of 17th century.

Provenance: Maspere wrecksite, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (December 2010 - \$30).

See another bowl in this series, which is also from the Maspere wrecksite, at C-122. Compare also with C-086 a contemporaneously dated bowl from the Transitional Wreck Site in Malaysia (acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator - Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia).

### C-144

Blue and white bowl (forms a pair with C-086) painted in a strong tone of underglaze blue, the steep sides with four roundels each containing an alertly poised little boy alternating with floral sprays. The floral sprays rendered in an unusual manner with long bifurcated stems, encircling tendrils and curlicue tips at the lower extremes. The everted mouthrim is encircled by a double line border repeated around the foot. The interior also decorated with a double line border edging the mouthrim. The central medallion is similarly outlined and contains another "boys" roundel; cavetto is plain. Tall foot is vertical on the exterior and slightly outward sloping on the interior. The glazed convex base is deep-set and contains an underglaze blue seal mark within a double circle. This stoutly potted specimen is covered with a bluish tinged glaze. The unglazed edge of the footrim contains adherent kiln grit with the exposed biscuit compact and dark cream colored, apricot tinged in areas.

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

Qing: Transitional period (1620 to 1683) - 2nd half of 17th century.

Provenance: Maspere wrecksite, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (December 2010 - \$30).

For additional bowls from the Maspere wreck site refer to C-122, C-140 and C-143. Refer also to the very similar bowl recovered from the Transitional wreck site in Malaysia at C-086 (acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator - Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia).

**C-145**

Blue and white plate (forms a pair with C-042) decorated in the central medallion with the Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* character for *om* (sacred syllable) encircled by a double line border. Three tiers of a stylized version of the same *Lanca* character decorate the cavetto, with a double line border just below the upright mouthrim - repeated on the exterior. The exterior further embellished with two and sparsely rendered leaf or twig sprays. The glazed base is convex and contains an underglaze blue potter's seal mark encircled by a double line border. A bluish tinged white glaze covers the entire plate except for the unglazed footrim. The footrim has a small quantity of kiln grit adhering and reveals the compact cream colored body.

D: 7 3/8 in. (18.9 cm.).

Qing: Daoguang period (1821 to 1850) - circa 1830.

Provenance: Desaru shipwreck (original Certificate of Authenticity is on file in the Collection Documentation, and artefact registration sticker number D - 8311 is affixed) - obtained by previous owner from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia - acquired from a dealer in America (January 2011 - \$67).

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

(Continued)

**C-145** (Continued)

Similar plates, also from the Desaru shipwreck, are illustrated in Brown and Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 93. Refer also to C-042 for another Desaru shipwreck plate in this series. Refer as well to M-232 for a Ming hole-bottom saucer dish decorated in the center with four large Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* characters encircled by a double ring of 12 and 18 repetitive *Lanca* characters of the simplified version for *om*. (sacred syllable).

Refer to M-418 for a summary on the use of Tibetan Sanskrit *Lanca* characters on Chinese porcelain of the Ming and Qing dynasties, along with a list of those porcelains represented in the Collection.



**(REVISED - 6 January 2017)**

## C-146

Swatow type saucer (forms a pair with C-095 and with C-152) with deep steep sides painted in a light shade of 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 boat is a small hill with vegetation. Upright mouthrim is surrounded by a single line border, a double line border at the bottom of the steep cavetto. Underside is plain with a narrow base. The waxy textured bluish tinged glaze continues onto the upright foot with beveled edge, which has kiln grit adhering. Glazed base is convex and slightly nipped. Biscuit where exposed is rather coarse textured and light gray colored. A slight trace of marine encrustation adheres to the underside of the saucer.

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

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo Auction, April 7 & 8, 1992* (original Christie's sticker lot number 896 affixed) - acquired from Terry J. Hiron of shipwreck specialist dealer Awerty, Isles of Scilly, Cornwall, U. K. (February 2011 - \$54).

Saucers in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*, page 123, lot 894; and in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*, page 79, Fig. 73 - left. Additionally, a very

(Continued)



**C-146 (Continued)**

similar saucer is illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 47, No. 18a. Classification of this saucer as Swatow is also supported by reports of the excavation of similar specimens from the Zhaoan kiln sites, Zhangzhou District, Fujian Province. The Vung Tau shipwreck saucers from this series consist of C-068, C-095, C-146 and C-152.



**C-147**

Chinese blue and white floral motif shards (2) recovered from the San José y Las Animas shipwreck of the 1733 Spanish Treasure Fleet. Fragment No. 1 is from a small delicately potted dish and is decorated in underglaze blue with a leaf spray. Foot is wedge shaped with fine grained cream colored body exposed at the unglazed edge. Fragment No. 2 is decorated in a vivid tone of underglaze blue with a portion of a stem or leaf form. The glazed underside of this fragment is devoid of decoration. Fine grained cream colored body is exposed at the fractures of both of the fragments. There are traces of marine encrustation adhering to fragment No. 2.

L: 1 7/8 in. (4.8 cm.) - No. 1; L: 1 1/8 in. (2.7 cm.) - No. 2.

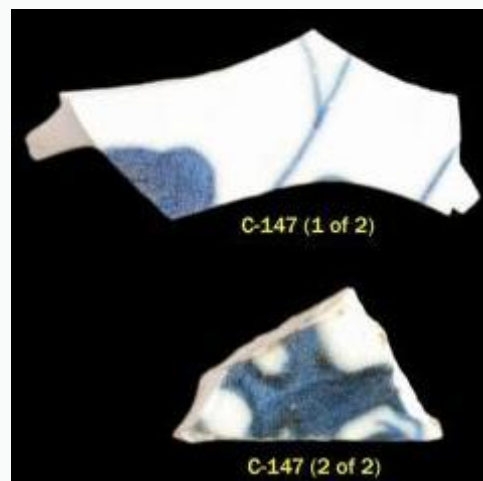
Qing: 1733 of the Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735).

Provenance: San José y Las Animas shipwreck (1733 Spanish Treasure Fleet) - sunk July 14, 1733 in the middle Florida Keys off *Cayo Tavanos* (Tavernier Key) about one mile east of Little Conch Reef in the sand flats that stretch toward Hawk Channel (the ship sank in 30 feet of water at latitude N 24° 56.919' and longitude W 80° 29.334'); recovered on 6 October 2000 by the shipwreck excavator Ron Molinari of Reef Rat Salvage, LLC, Key Largo, Florida (Excavation #N130 original Letter of Authenticity signed by Ron Molinari and a copy of the Day's Log of the actual day the items were found are on file in the Collection Documentation: Fragment No. 1 –  
(Continued)

**C-147 (Continued)**

**Artifact List Item # 10. 6. 00. C15; Fragment No. 2 – Artifact List Item # 10. 6. 00. C14) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Ron Molinari (April 2011 - \$6).**

**For another Chinese blue and white shard with floral motif also recovered from the San José y Las Animas shipwreck see C-137. Also at C-137 may be found details on the shipwreck. Refer as well to C-091 for a blue and white floral motif Kangxi period shard from a large vase recovered from the Spanish treasure fleet of 1715.**



**C-148**

White ware small bowl covered with even toned creamy white glaze with a fine network of crackle overall. Steep sides of the small bowl curve sharply upward to the upright mouthrim. The interior is unadorned. The uniformly applied lustrous glaze extends to the upright foot and continues onto approximately half of the base. Foot is strongly outward slanting on the interior with beveled edge, and it has been inscribed by the shipwreck excavators in black ink with artifact registration number "MC90 - S.407 S.407". Narrow base is flat with the exposed biscuit sugary textured and cream colored with russet tingeing.

D: 3 1/8 in. (7.8 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) circa 1690 - Dehua kilns.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo Auction, April 7 & 8, 1992* (original Christie's sticker lot number 475 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in London (June 2011 - \$55).

Bowls in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*, page 67, lots 506 and 507 (diameter 7.8 cm.); and in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*, page 90, Fig. 92 - right. For small white bowls with everted mouthrim from the Vung Tau shipwreck see C-070 and C-094 (No. 2 of 2).

**C-149**

Brown glazed small bowls (6 - set) with upright mouthrim. The caramel brown glaze (slightly lighter in tone on bowl No. 4) applied evenly to the exterior and interior of the bowls, but with tendencies to accumulate in some areas just under the mouthrim. Foot is upright with compact, fine textured, cream-white colored biscuit exposed at the beveled edge of the unglazed footrim. Base is slightly convex and covered with lustrous white glaze. There is considerable marine encrustation just above the foot of bowl No. 4, and slight traces also on the other bowls, except for bowl No. 5. The base of each bowl has been inscribed by the shipwreck excavators in black ink with an artifact registration number as detailed below. In the first reference below these bowls are described to be of the "Cafe-Au-Lait Pattern."  
D: 3 5/16 in. (8.5 cm.) – No. 1 to 3 3/8 in. (8.6 cm.) – No. 6.

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

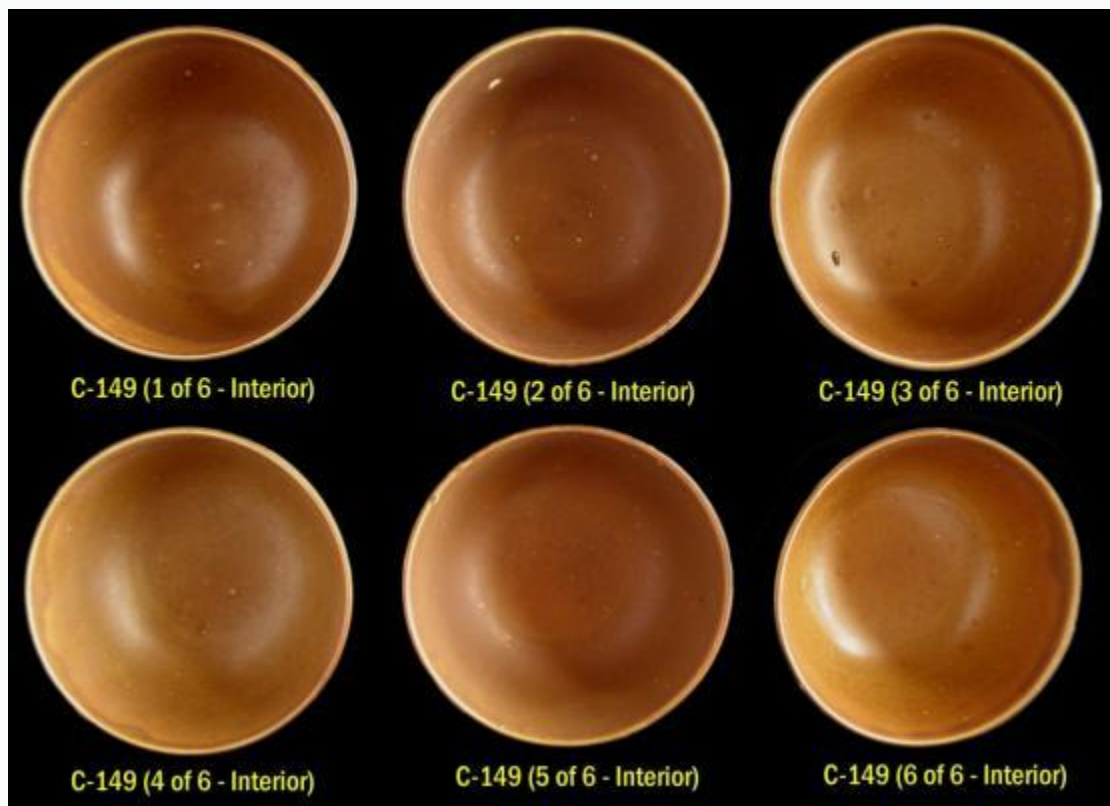
Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - Sotheby's (Amsterdam),  
Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain  
from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725, Auction, January 29 - 31,  
2007 (original Sotheby's sticker affixed to each of the bowls as  
detailed below) - acquired from a collector in America  
(June 2011 - \$102).

Bowl No.	Sotheby's Sticker No.	Artifact Registration No.
No. 1	52752	CM4 - 11838
No. 2	52753	CM3 . 50 . 052
No. 3	52989	CM3 - 9794
No. 4	53227	CM3 - 29607
No. 5	53228	CM3 . 50 . 074
No. 6	53243	CM4 - 11856

(Continued)

**C-149 (Continued)**

Corresponding items in this series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, pages 196 and 197, lots 848 to 860; and in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 209, N.308.



## C-150

Cup with handle (forms a pair with C-078 - No. 1 of 2) is thinly potted and painted with overglaze enamels and gilt on white glazed ground. Exterior decorated with floral sprays including lotus and peony, along with *lingzhi* fungus, emerging from ornamental rocks; the interior undecorated. The everted mouthrim of the cup is encircled by a saw tooth pattern, with the tall sides curving in gently to the foot. Foot is splayed and outward slanting on the interior with compact fine grained cream colored biscuit where exposed at the beveled footrim, which has slight traces of adherent kiln grit. Glazed base is slightly convex. The cup is covered with a very slightly bluish tinged white glaze. A nominal amount of the polychrome enamels and gilt originally adorning the cup remain. However, some of the enameling is eroded due to the prolonged immersion in sea water. In the references cited below this “chocolate” cup is described to be of the “enameled Daisy Fence pattern.”

D: 2 11/16 in. (6.8 cm.);

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

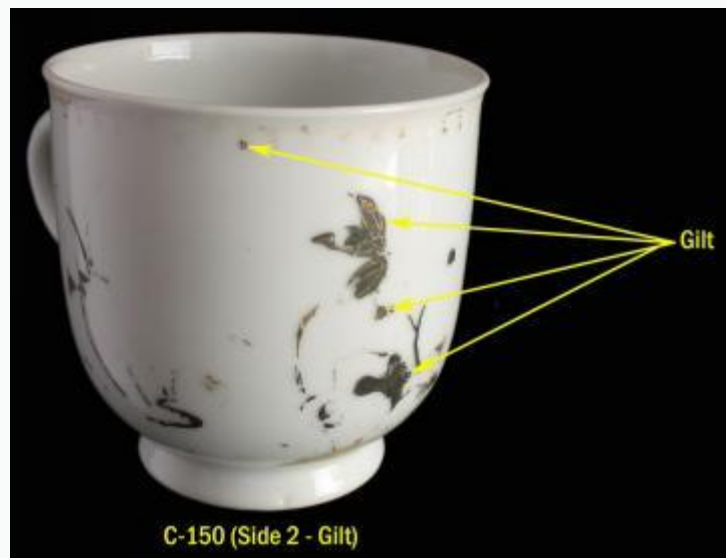
Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).

Provenance: Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - Christie's Amsterdam, The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction, 28 April - 2 May 1986 (original Christie's sticker lot number 5171 affixed); acquired from a dealer in London (October 2011 - \$64).

(Continued)

**C-150 (Continued)**

For a cup in this series see Christie's Amsterdam, *The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction Catalogue*, 28 April - 2 May 1986 (lot number 5170). Very similar cups, also from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck, are illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 109, Pl. 144. This cup forms a pair with C-078 (No. 1 of 2), which is also from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck.





**C-151**

Saucer with underglaze blue décor on the interior and brown glazed exterior. The central medallion adorned with a leafy bamboo stalk behind a lattice work fence on a terrace, a pierced ornamental rock in the center, and at the right a cluster of chrysanthemum with two large flowers and smaller blossoms - all encircled by a double line border. The steep well is plain, and a diaper motif encircles the slightly everted mouthrim. On the underside the uniformly applied dark caramel brown glaze ends in a precise line on the wedge shaped footrim, with compact cream colored biscuit exposed at the unglazed beveled edge. The very slightly convex base is covered with white glaze. In the references cited below this saucer is described to be of the "Batavian Bamboo and Chrysanthemum pattern."

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

**Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).**

**Provenance: Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - Christie's Amsterdam, *The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction, 28 April - 2 May 1986* (original Christie's sticker lot number 5275 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in New York (October 2011 - \$61).**

**For a saucer in this series see Christie's Amsterdam, *The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction Catalogue, 28 April - 2 May 1986* (lot number 5275).**

**(Continued)**

**C-151** (Continued)

A very similar saucer, also from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck, is illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 114, Pl. 152. There is also another very similar saucer from the Nanking Cargo Shipwreck in the collection of the British Museum in London (Registration number 1986,0701.8.a).

This saucer was acquired by the previous owner from Bloomingdale's in New York (original Bloomingdale's signed certificate for Christie's lot number 5275 on file in the Collection Documentation). Buyers at the Christie's Nanking Cargo auction included Bloomingdale's department store of New York (purchased over 3,000 pieces of the porcelain to be later advertised and sold to its clients), Harrods department store of London, and David S. Howard, a prominent London dealer, who paid \$261,475 for a single dinner service. Also, the Ritz Hotel in London bought a Nanking cargo porcelain dinner service for 24 at the Christie's auction and charges a premium when it is used for special dinners.



### C-152

Swatow type saucer (forms a pair with C-095 and with C-146) with deep steep sides painted in a light shade of 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. Upright mouthrim is surrounded by a single line border, a double line border at the bottom of the steep narrow cavetto. Underside is plain with a narrow base. The waxy textured bluish tinged glaze continues onto the beveled edge of the upright foot, which has some adherent kiln grit. Partially glazed base is slightly convex and nipped. Exposed biscuit is rather coarse textured and light beige colored. A quantity of marine encrustation, including a large sea shell, adheres to the base. D: 4 13/16 in. (12.1 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck - acquired in Saigon (November 2011 - \$5).

Saucers in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*, page 123, lot 894; and in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*, page 79, Fig. 73 - left. Additionally, a very similar saucer is illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 47, No. 18a. Classification of this saucer as Swatow is also supported by reports of the excavation of similar specimens from the Zhaoan kiln sites in the Zhangzhou District of Fujian Province. The Vung Tau shipwreck saucers from this series consist of C-068, C-095, C-146 and C-152.

**C-153**

Blue and white cup and saucer (2 - set) very thinly potted and both decorated in underglaze blue with two intertwining leafy pine trees surrounded by sprawling grasses on a terrace. A band of trellis diaper encircles the mouthrim on the interior of both the cup and the saucer, and is repeated around the central medallion of both. On the cup the mouthrim is slightly everted, and on the saucer it's upright. The central medallion of the cup is unadorned. The underside of the saucer is undecorated; the cup adorned on the exterior with a small leafy bush on the side opposite the pine trees. Foot of both the cup and saucer is wedge shaped with compact fine grained white colored biscuit where exposed at the beveled footrim, which has very slight traces of adherent kiln grit. Glazed base of both cup and saucer is slightly convex. Cup and saucer are covered with a slightly bluish tinged white glaze. In the reference cited below this cup and saucer are described to be of the "Blue and White Blue Pine pattern."

D: 3 in. (7.7 cm.) - cup; and

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

Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).

Provenance: Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - Christie's Amsterdam, The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction, 28 April - 2 May 1986 (original Christie's sticker lot number 5530 affixed to both the cup and the saucer); acquired from a dealer in London (January 2012 - \$97).

(Continued)

**C-153 (Continued)**

A very similar cup and saucer in this series, also from Nanking Cargo shipwreck, is illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 106, Pl. 140.

For other matching cup and saucer sets from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck refer to C-053 (Blue and White Pagoda Riverscape pattern), C-073 (Blue and Enamelled Imari Pavilion pattern), C-078 (Enamelled Daisy Fence pattern - cup and Enamelled Chrysanthemum Rock pattern - saucer), C-109 (Chinese Imari Peony Rock pattern), C-123 (Blue and White Blue Pine pattern) – forms a pair with this set, C-153, C-154 (Blue and enamelled Bamboo and Pine pattern), and C-155 (Blue and enamelled Bamboo and Pine pattern) – forms a pair with the previous set, C-154. Refer also to the matched pairs at C-052 (Brown glazed Blue and White Batavian Willow pattern), and C-069 along with C-090, which constitute a pair (Brown glazed Blue and White Batavian Bamboo and Peony pattern).



**C-154**

Chinese Imari cup (small bowl) and saucer (2 - set) very thinly potted and both decorated in a subdued tone of underglaze blue, along with overglaze enamel and gilt, with two intertwining leafy pine trees surrounded by sprawling grasses on a terrace. A band of trellis diaper encircles the mouthrim on the interior of both the cup and the saucer. The diaper at the rim of both the saucer and the cup has primarily red cross-hatching interrupted by small red blossom sprays. At the central medallion of both the cup and saucer the band of diaper consists of small curlicue gilt elements. On the cup the mouthrim is slightly everted, and on the saucer it's upright. The central medallion of the cup is unadorned.

The underside of the saucer is undecorated; the cup is adorned on the exterior with a small leafy bush on the side opposite the pine trees. Foot of both the cup and saucer is wedge shaped with compact fine grained white colored biscuit where exposed at the beveled footrim, which has very slight traces of adherent kiln grit. Glazed base of both cup and saucer is slightly convex. Cup and saucer are covered with a slightly bluish tinged white glaze. Considerable remnants of the polychrome red enamels as well as the gilt originally complementing the underglaze blue decor remain. In the reference cited below this cup and saucer are described to be of the "Blue and enameled Bamboo and Pine pattern."

D: 3 in. (7.5 cm.) - cup; and D: 4 1/2 in. (11.5 cm.) - saucer.

Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).

(Continued)

**C-154 (Continued)**

**Provenance: Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired from a dealer in London (June 2012 - \$99).**

**For a cup and saucer in this series see Christie's Amsterdam, *The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction Catalogue, 28 April - 2 May 1986* (lot numbers 5727 and 5729). A very similar cup and saucer in this series, also from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck, is illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 108, Pl. 143. There is also another very similar cup and saucer from the Nanking Cargo Shipwreck in the collection of the British Museum in London (Registration number - 1986,0701.9.b).**

**For other matching cup and saucer sets from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck refer to C-053 (Blue and White Pagoda Riverscape pattern), C-073 (Blue and Enameled Imari Pavilion pattern), C-078 (Enameled Daisy Fence pattern - cup, and Enameled Chrysanthemum Rock pattern - saucer), C-109 (Chinese Imari Peony Rock pattern), C-123 (Blue and White Blue Pine pattern), C-153 (Blue and White Blue Pine pattern), and C-155 (Blue and enameled Bamboo and Pine pattern) - forms a pair with this set, C-154.**

**C-155**

Chinese Imari cup (small bowl) and saucer (2 - set) very thinly potted and both decorated in a subdued tone of underglaze blue, along with overglaze enamel and gilt, with two intertwining leafy pine trees surrounded by sprawling grasses on a terrace. A band of trellis diaper encircles the mouthrim on the interior of both the cup and the saucer. The diaper at the rim of both the saucer and the cup has primarily red cross-hatching interrupted by small red blossom sprays. At the central medallion of both the cup and saucer the band of diaper consists of small curlicue gilt elements. On the cup the mouthrim is slightly everted, and on the saucer it's upright. The central medallion of the cup is unadorned.

The underside of the saucer is undecorated; the cup is adorned on the exterior with a small leafy bush on the side opposite the pine trees. Foot of both the cup and saucer is wedge shaped with compact fine grained white colored biscuit where exposed at the beveled footrim, which has very slight traces of adherent kiln grit. Glazed base of both cup and saucer is slightly convex. Cup and saucer are covered with a slightly bluish tinged white glaze. Considerable remnants of the polychrome red enamels as well as the gilt originally complementing the underglaze blue decor remain. In the reference cited below this cup and saucer are described to be of the "Blue and enameled Bamboo and Pine pattern."

D: 3 in. (7.5 cm.) - cup; and D: 4 5/8 in. (11.6 cm.) - saucer.

(Continued)



**C-155 (Continued)**

**Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).**

**Provenance: Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired from a dealer in London (June 2012 - \$99).**

**For a cup and saucer in this series see Christie's Amsterdam, *The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction Catalogue*, 28 April - 2 May 1986 (lot numbers 5727 and 5729). A very similar cup and saucer in this series, also from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck, is illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 108, Pl. 143. There is also another very similar cup and saucer from the Nanking Cargo Shipwreck in the collection of the British Museum in London (Registration number - 1986,0701.9.b).**

**For other matching cup and saucer sets from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck refer to C-053 (Blue and White Pagoda Riverscape pattern), C-073 (Blue and Enameled Imari Pavilion pattern), C-078 (Enameled Daisy Fence pattern – cup, and Enameled Chrysanthemum Rock pattern - saucer), C-109 (Chinese Imari Peony Rock pattern), C-123 (Blue and White Blue Pine pattern), C-153 (Blue and White Blue Pine pattern), and C-154 (Blue and enameled Bamboo and Pine pattern) – forms a pair with this set, C-155.**

C-156

Yixing covered jar with the mint green opaque glaze originally covering it now substantially eroded. Cover is domed with small circular knob handle and a circular alignment tab on the side for positioning it with the lower section. Lower section has an upward projecting unglazed flange, four molded ear-like handles applied in two pairs just below the shoulder, with an alignment tab between one of the pairs. Interior of the lower section is glazed, and the cover is unglazed on the interior. The glaze ends in a fairly even line approximately 1.5 centimeters above the base. Unglazed base without footrim is markedly concave with fine grained light beige colored body. This distinctive covered jar is a rather lightly potted receptacle.

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

Qing: Daoguang period (1821 to 1850) circa 1830 - Yixing kilns.

Provenance: Desaru shipwreck (original Certificate of Authenticity is on file in the Collection Documentation, and artifact registration sticker number D - 2125 is affixed) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (August 2012 - \$32).

Additional covered jars in this series, also from the Desaru shipwreck, are illustrated in Sjostrand, et. al., *Mysteries of Malaysian Shipwrecks*, Color Plate 103; and in Fong Peng Khuan, "Shipwreck Treasures in Malaysia", *Arts of Asia*, Volume 37, Number 5, September - October 2007, page 105 - left center.

## C-157

Vung Tau shipwreck study collection shards (42), an assortment of base fragment medallions from dishes, cups, bowls and vases decorated in a strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue with a variety of motifs. They each have an underglaze blue base mark. Glazed bases are flat on nearly all the shards except for the very slightly convex bases on the dishes at No. 14, No. 15, No. 17 and No. 18 as well as the bowl at No. 23. The exposed biscuit on the shards at the unglazed footrim and fractures is milky white, very fine textured, and smooth (the bowls at No. 37, No. 38 and No. 39 have a somewhat less refined body). Foot, footrim and base are all very carefully finished with consummate skill and precision. On all the shards the foot is vertical on the interior and exterior, except for the wedge shaped foot on the dishes at No. 1, No. 2 and No. 25.

The fragments do exhibit considerable variety in the construction and profile of foot and base: high foot with deeply recessed base on vases (No. 7, No. 12, No. 29 to No. 31 and No. 40), moderately high foot with somewhat deep-set base on bowls (No. 21 to No. 23, No. 37 and No. 38), wedge shape foot with shallow base on dishes (No. 1, No. 2 and No. 25), and stepped type footrim with a variety of bases as follows -

- Stepped footrim with shallow base - No. 27, No. 28 and No. 36.
- Stepped footrim with deep-set base - No. 7, No. 12, No. 29 to No. 31 and No. 40.
- Stepped footrim with the base sunken in center - No. 34 and No. 35.

(Continued)

**C-157 (Continued)**

The very deep-set bases on vases No. 7, No. 12 and No. 30 provide an interesting contrast with the very shallow base on the dish at No. 25. Many of the fragments have marine encrustation to some extent ranging from considerable (No. 33, No. 37 and No. 42) to minimal (No. 2 and No. 10).

The table which follows below describes each base fragment medallion in terms of base mark, form, primary decorative motif, and Diameter (D) or Length (L) of the individual shard.

**Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.**

**Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2012 - \$95).**

**Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume VIII Number 3, Feb - May 2015, "Vung Tau Shipwreck Porcelain Base Marks," illustrated on pages 5, 6, 7 and 8 – C-157 (No. 1 to No. 42).**

**Corresponding items in the same series as these shards are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992* as follows: page 115, lot 844 (shards No. 1 and No. 2); page 28, lot 98 (shard No. 7); page 119, lot 874 (shards No. 13, No. 15 and No. 18); page 119, lot 877 (shard No. 16); page 33, lot 149 and page 105, lot 773 (shards No. 30 and No. 31 with Chinese character *wan* - ten thousand); page 119, lot 879 (shards No. 37 and No. 38); and page 119, lot 879 - second stack of**

**(Continued)**

**C-157 (Continued)**

bowls from left, fourth bowl in stack (shard No. 39). Refer also to the following illustrations in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*: page 79, Fig. 71 a. (dish in same series as shard No. 16); page 43, Fig. 6 - left (vase in same series as shards No. 30 and No. 31); and page 81, Fig. 76 - second stack of bowls from left, fourth bowl in stack (bowl in same series as shard No. 39).

There are additional Vung Tau shards with underglaze blue base marks at C-033, C-065, C-093, C-129 and C-141, along with a beaker vase with gilded base at C-128. Also, a summary and brief study of this subject is included as a separate paper - Vung Tau Base Marks.



(Continued)

**C-157 (Continued)**

<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>BASE MARK</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>PRIMARY DECORATIVE MOTIF</b>	<b>D/H: CM</b>
C-157 (1 of 42)	<i>Ding</i> (vessel) with 4 legs in double circle	Dish	Large spray in center - blossoms alternating with butterflies.	D: 11.2
C-157 (2 of 42)	<i>Ding</i> (vessel) with 4 legs in double circle	Dish	Floral sprays in radiating panels, large spray in center - blossoms alternating with butterflies.	D: 11.3
C-157 (3 of 42)	<i>Ding</i> (vessel) with streamers in double circle	Dish	Roundel with two birds and blossoms reserved in white on a blue ground surrounded by four similar roundels; all separated by blossoms and large leaf forms.	D: 10.6
C-157 (4 of 42)	<i>Ding</i> (vessel) with streamers in double circle	Bowl	Leaf sprays and ornamental rock, trellis flanking.	D: 7.5
C-157 (5 of 42)	Lozenge with ribbons & streamers in double circle	Vase	Skewed panels with cross-hatched leaf sprays and trailing tendrils.	D: 7.8
C-157 (6 of 42)	Lozenge with ribbons & streamers in double circle	Vase	Skewed panels with cross-hatched leaf sprays and trailing tendrils.	D: 7.5
C-157 (7 of 42)	Lozenge with ribbons & streamers in double circle	Vase	Blossom sprays with adjoined leaf sprays.	D: 6.4
C-157 (8 of 42)	Cross-hatched square in double circle	Cup	Leaf sprays with cross-hatching on octagon sides, cross-hatched floral spray in center.	D: 5.3
C-157 (9 of 42)	Conch with streamers in double circle	Bowl	Floral sprays with trailing tendrils on sides, floral spray in double circle in center.	D: 7.5
C-157 (10 of 42)	Gourd with streamers in double circle	Dish	Large pine and prunus trees flanked by ornamental rock and bushes.	D: 11.3
C-157 (11 of 42)	Gourd with streamers in double circle	Dish	Large pine and prunus trees flanked by ornamental rock and bushes.	D: 7.8
C-157 (12 of 42)	Precious jewel or pearl with ribbons & streamers	Vase	Floral sprays in molded panels, blossom sprays with adjoined leaf sprays encircling foot.	D: 6.2
C-157 (13 of 42)	Commendation mark in double circle, six character (Variant No. 1)	Dish	Buddha reserved in white sitting under an umbrella surrounded by four similar Buddha figures.	D: 12.5
C-157 (14 of 42)	Commendation mark in double circle, six character (Variant No. 1)	Dish	Phoenix with outstretched wings in roundel form surrounded by four similar Phoenix and four blossom sprays.	D: 12.2
C-157 (15 of 42)	Commendation mark in double circle, six character (Variant No. 1)	Dish	Buddha reserved in white sitting under an umbrella surrounded by four similar Buddha figures.	D: 12.2

(Continued)

**C-157 (Continued)**

<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>BASE MARK</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>PRIMARY DECORATIVE MOTIF</b>	<b>D/H: CM</b>
C-157 (16 of 42)	Commendation mark in double circle, six character (Variant No. 1)	Dish	Roundel with two birds and blossoms reserved in white on a blue ground surrounded by four similar roundels; all separated by blossoms and large leaf forms.	D: 12.1
C-157 (17 of 42)	Commendation mark in double circle, six character (Variant No. 1)	Dish	Phoenix with outstretched wings in roundel form surrounded by four similar Phoenix and four blossom sprays.	D: 11.9
C-157 (18 of 42)	Commendation mark in double circle, six character (Variant No. 1)	Dish	Buddha reserved in white sitting under an umbrella surrounded by four similar Buddha figures.	D: 11.4
C-157 (19 of 42)	Cross-hatched lozenge with ribbons & streamers in double circle	Bowl	Leaf sprays with cross-hatching on sides, similarly accented floral spray in double circle in center.	D: 8.6
C-157 (20 of 42)	Cross-hatched lozenge with ribbons & streamers in double circle	Bowl	Leaf sprays with cross-hatching on sides, similarly accented floral spray in double circle in center.	D: 7.5
C-157 (21 of 42)	Twin fish in double circle (Variant No. 2)	Bowl	Large chrysanthemum spray in center; overlapping leaf panels above foot.	D: 9.5
C-157 (22 of 42)	Twin fish in double circle (Variant No. 2)	Bowl	Large chrysanthemum spray in center; overlapping leaf panels above foot.	D: 9.3
C-157 (23 of 42)	Twin fish in double circle (Variant No. 2)	Bowl	Large chrysanthemum spray in center; overlapping leaf panels above foot.	D: 8.9
C-157 (24 of 42)	Double circle only	Cup	Panels of floral sprays alternate with leaf sprays on octagon sides; floral spray in center.	D: 5.1
C-157 (25 of 42)	Lotus in outline form	Dish	Floral spray surrounded by eight panels with similar floral sprays.	D: 9.4
C-157 (26 of 42)	Lotus in outline form	Cup	Panels of floral sprays on sides, floral spray in center.	D: 5.8
C-157 (27 of 42)	Artemisia leaf with cross-hatching	Vase	Floral sprays and leaf sprays.	D: 4.7
C-157 (28 of 42)	Artemisia leaf without cross-hatching	Vase	Floral sprays and leaf sprays; double outlined vertical stalks.	D: 4.8
C-157 (29 of 42)	Swastika <i>or wan</i> character (representing ten thousand)	Vase	Band of overlapping leaf tips at base, and a band of outlined chevron diaper above.	D: 6.2
C-157 (30 of 42)	Swastika <i>or wan</i> character (representing ten thousand)	Vase	Panels with riverine landscape scenes alternating with floral sprays; a band of outlined chevron diaper at base.	H: 6.1

(Continued)

**C-157 (Continued)**

CATALOGUE NUMBER	BASE MARK	FORM	PRIMARY DECORATIVE MOTIF	D/H: CM
C-157 (31 of 42)	Swastika or wan character (representing ten thousand)	Vase	Panels with riverine landscape scenes alternating with floral jardinières; a band of outlined chevron diaper at base.	D: 4.8
C-157 (32 of 42)	Lingzhi fungus in double circle	Dish	Large pine and prunus trees flanked by ornamental rock and bushes.	D: 11.8
C-157 (33 of 42)	Lingzhi fungus in double circle	Cup	Landscape roundel with mountains and pavilion on the interior center, repeated on the exterior sides.	D: 7.7
C-157 (34 of 42)	Lingzhi fungus	Vase	Floral spray panels, band of leaf sprays at base.	D: 5.4
C-157 (35 of 42)	Lingzhi fungus	Vase	Floral spray panels, band of leaf sprays at base.	D: 5.1
C-157 (36 of 42)	Lingzhi fungus	Vase	Floral spray panels.	D: 4.9
C-157 (37 of 42)	Four character hall mark in double circle - (Variant No. 1)	Bowl	Large peony spray in center; peony scroll on exterior, band of dissolved leaf tips above foot.	D: 13.6
C-157 (38 of 42)	Four character hall mark in double circle - (Variant No. 1)	Bowl	Large peony spray in center; peony scroll on exterior, band of dissolved leaf tips above foot.	D: 13.8
C-157 (39 of 42)	Four character hall mark in double circle - (Variant No. 2)	Bowl	Rabbit amid clumps of grass in the center; seated lions at trellis fence on the exterior sides.	D: 15.2
C-157 (40 of 42)	Cash symbol with ribbons & streamers in double circle	Vase	Floral spray panels; band of leaf sprays at base, outlined overlapping leaf tips above.	H: 11.9
C-157 (41 of 42)	Plum (prunus) blossom in double circle	Cup	Monochrome white.	D: 6.1
C-157 (42 of 42)	Rhinoceros horn with streamers in double circle	Dish	Roundel with two birds and blossoms reserved in white on a blue ground surrounded by four similar roundels; all separated by large blossoms.	D: 11.1





## C-158

Blue and white medallions (3) painted with precision in graduated tones of underglaze blue with figural representations. Bowl medallion No. 1 is decorated on the underside ensuite with the interior, while the underside of saucer medallions No. 2 and No. 3 is plain. Medallions No. 2 and No. 3 are very thinly potted, and No. 1 is more solidly potted. All the fragments have a slightly convex glazed base, with a high vertical foot on medallion No. 1, and a wedge-shaped low foot on medallions No. 2 and No. 3. Compact, fine textured, cream-white colored biscuit is exposed at the edge of the unglazed footrim and at the fractures of each. Slight traces of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of medallion No. 1. All three medallions have varying, but limited, amounts of marine encrustation. Each is further described as follows:

- Medallion No. 1 - pair of animatedly engaged aristocratic ladies seated in a garden setting with trellis fence in background, clumps of grasses in the foreground, and billowing clouds overhead.
- Medallion No. 2 - depicts a scholar astride a donkey and his attendant following behind on foot carrying a plum branch; framed by plum blossoms on the right, a pavilion in the distance at the left; three mountain peaks in the distance.
- Medallion No. 3 - a boy riding a buffalo and gesturing vigorously, with another buffalo trailing immediately behind; a large spreading willow branch overhead, blossoming branches to the left.

(Continued)

**C-158 (Continued)**

In the first reference cited below bowl medallion No. 1 is described to be of the “Over the Wall” pattern, saucer medallion No. 2 is described to be of the “Search for Plum-Blossom” pattern, and saucer medallion No. 3 is described to be of the “Boy on a Buffalo” pattern.

D: 3 7/8 in. (9.9 cm.) - No. 1; D: 3 3/4 in. (9.5 cm.) - No. 2;

D: 3 3/8 in. (8.8 cm.) - No. 3.

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2012 - \$5).

Corresponding items in the same series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007 as follows: bowl No. 1 - page 174 to 176, lots 733 to 754 (same décor); saucer No. 2 - page 70, lots 183 to 195; and saucer No. 3 - page 106, lots 371 to 375. For the illustration of additional items from the Ca Mau shipwreck in the same series as the saucers refer also to Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 139, N.124 (saucer No. 2); and page 170, N.199 (saucer No. 3).



## **C-159 MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG, SUMATRA - QING EXCAVATIONS**

Qing ceramics (8) recovered from the Musi River, Palembang, Sumatra consisting of covers (5) and the lower section of cover boxes (3). The covers in a variety of treatments: underglaze blue, enamels reserved in white panels on a brown glazed ground, and underglaze blue combined with green enamel and iron-brown wash accents. The lower sections of the cover boxes include two with underglaze blue base marks, and with closely spaced vertical accents lightly molded or incised on the sides. The third cover box bottom is decorated with three brilliant underglaze blue floral panels and has a disproportionately narrow base.

The matrix below summarizes each of the ceramics in terms of form, general description, and diameter (D) of each individual item.

Qing: late 17th century to mid 18th century.

Provenance: Musi River excavations, Palembang, Sumatra, Indonesia - acquired in Palembang (April 2013 - \$30).

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

### **REFERENCES**

**C-159 (1 of 8)** - a similar cover with lotus bud knob is illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China - 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 125, lot 436 - left. For the illustration of additional items from the Ca Mau

(Continued)

**C-159** (Continued)

shipwreck in the same series as this cover refer also to Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 207, N.302 and N.303. For the illustration of another very similarly decorated cover refer to Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelains*: page 1286, Catalogue No. 3326 (also has an iron-red floret within the recessed knob). See also the very similar covers at C-054 from the Gotheborg shipwreck, Sweden and dated to 1745 of Qianlong period (1736 to 1795); and at C-067 from the Ca Mau shipwreck in Vietnam and dated to the Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735).

**C-159 (4 of 8)** - similarly decorated cover boxes are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China - 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 147 - upper right, lot 520. For the illustration of additional items from the Ca Mau shipwreck in the same series as these boxes refer also to Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 165, N.186 - left and N.188. Refer as well to C-030 (No. 1 and No. 2) and C-057 for additional cover boxes in this series, which are also from the Ca Mau shipwreck in Vietnam and dated to the Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735).

**C-159 (7 of 8)** - corresponding items in this series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China - 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, on pages 114 and 115, lots 385 to 415. For the illustration of additional items from the Ca Mau shipwreck in the same series refer also to Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 165, N.186 - right. Refer as well to C-030 (No. 3) for an additional cover box in this series, which is also from the Ca Mau shipwreck in Vietnam and dated to the Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735).

(Continued)

**C-159 (Continued)**

<b>QING CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM THE MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG C-159 (1 of 8) to C-159 (8 of 8)</b>			
<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>D CM</b>
C-159 (1 of 8)	Cover	Decorated with three <i>famille rose</i> enamel leaf shaped panels filled with a floral spray with leafy branches reserved in white on a brown glazed ground; upright knob with a recessed white glaze central portion originally containing an iron-red floret surmounts the cover.	D: 8.7
C-159 (2 of 8)	Cover	Molded in three tiers, each with alternating large and small triangular shaped underglaze blue leaf tips; lotus bud knob.	D: 5.0
C-159 (3 of 8)	Cover	Underglaze blue floral scroll with green enamel accents; edge of rim and upright knob covered with iron-brown wash.	D: 5.0
C-159 (4 of 8)	Cover	Decorated in underglaze blue with two flowering blossoms emerging from rushes on the slightly domed top; lotus leaf tips enclosed within single line borders on the rounded sides.	D: 4.3
C-159 (5 of 8)	Cover Box - bottom	Closely spaced vertical accents faintly incised on the light mint green glazed sides; interior and flat base glazed white, underglaze blue base mark is a swastika enclosed within a quadrangle with small circle forms at each corner.	D: 7.0
C-159 (6 of 8)	Cover Box - bottom	Closely spaced vertical accents lightly molded on the white glazed sides; interior and flat base also glazed white, underglaze blue base mark is a double circle.	D: 6.3
C-159 (7 of 8)	Cover	A large flowering branch emerging from a blue shaded leafy base and surrounded by a narrow diaper border on the flat top, on the rounded sides three floral sprays enclosed within single line borders; unglazed rim with compact, fine textured, white colored biscuit.	D: 10.1
C-159 (8 of 8)	Cover Box - bottom	Decorated with three brilliant underglaze blue densely packed floral panels; interior and convex narrow base glazed white.	D: 7.4

## C-160

Chinese Imari small chrysanthemum form shallow bowl with fluted sides and foliated mouthrim. Decorated on the exterior with three floral sprays with underglaze blue stems and leaves accented with overglaze enamel blossoms. The interior center decorated en suite with a single floral spray. Top of the splayed foot is encircled by a double line border with a single line border slightly above. Unglazed edge of footrim has extremely fine grained white colored body. Foot is slightly outward slanting on the interior, and the flat glazed base has a base mark consisting of an overglaze enamel floral blossom within a single underglaze blue circle. The fugitive traces of the iron-red overglaze enamel detailing on the bowl are only visible in reflected light. They are extremely difficult to see, especially on the sides and interior, and if were pointed not out by a prominent Vietnamese collector of shipwreck ceramics they most certainly would have been overlooked. Gilt accents are now eroded and no longer visible.

D: 4 3/4 in. (12.0 cm.).

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (August 2013 - \$17).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume IX Number 2, October 2015 - January 2016, "Unique Bowl – Ca Mau Shipwreck" illustrated on page 1.

(Continued)

**C-160 (Continued)**

**Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 22 August 2013.**

**Corresponding items in this series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 222, lot 978. A bowl in the series is also illustrated in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 186, N.252. The Ca Mau sale included only one lot of these small bowls consisting of three items, which sold for \$1,092 (including the 23.8 percent buyer's premium).**

**Of the 76,000 pieces in the Ca Mau auction there were 46 items included with base marks indicated and consisting of the following:**

- lots 109 to 111, 9 cups with four character Yong Zheng mark.**
- Lot 112, 9 cups with four character Ruo Shen mark.**
- lots 359 to 360, 14 cups with four character Ruo Shen mark.**
- Lot 361, 10 cups with four character Ruo Shen mark, and 1 bowl with six character Yong Zheng mark.**
- Lot 978, 3 bowls with overglaze enamel floral blossom within a single underglaze blue circle.**

**Additionally, although not specifically indicated in the catalogue, there were more items in the sale which may have had base marks. These items are lots 104 to 108, consisting of a total of forty-eight “Chrysanthemum Pattern” bowls, and are the same series of bowls**

**(Continued)**

**C-160 (Continued)**

as those with twin fish base mark illustrated in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 145, N.141.

Also to be noted is that three items with base marks in *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)* were not included in the auction: page 119, N.61, cup with six character Ruo Shen mark; page 121, N.68, cup with four character Ruo Shen mark with figure on horseback under a parasol; and page 145, N.140, bowl with floral sprays and stylized Chinese character with twin fish base mark.

The only other known piece with a mark from the Ca Mau shipwreck is the saucer at C-104 (No. 3 of 3). This saucer has the very unusual feature of an underglaze mark in the form of a “+” representing the Chinese character signifying the number ten. The mark is inscribed in blue, but has assumed a distinct blackish hue under the brown glaze of the exterior side of the saucer.

The base mark on this small bowl (C-160), consisting of an overglaze enamel floral blossom within a single underglaze blue circle, is extremely unusual. There is no evidence, neither published nor anecdotal, of a Chinese ceramic base mark with a combination of overglaze enamel along with underglaze blue.

Wanaporn Khambut, Assistant Curator, Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University, made the line drawing of the base mark (included in the reference photos) and assisted in the research and preparation of this catalogue entry.



### C-161

Diana cargo deep saucer decorated with a landscape depicting a pavilion on a promontory flanked by a willow tree and a smaller structure on a triple arch platform, with a small junk below. In the foreground a triple arch bridge leading to a rocky island with both conifer and deciduous trees. In the background smaller islands with dwellings and pavilions, a mountain peak in the distance. At the upright rim a wide band of mottled blue wash with a narrow band of diagonal line accents below. The underside is plain and covered with evenly applied bluish white glaze. Foot is wedge shaped with compact, smooth textured, light cream colored body at the unglazed footrim. Carefully glazed wide base is convex. In the reference cited below this saucer is described to be of the "Triple - Arch" pattern.

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

Qing: 1817 of Jiaqing period (1796 to 1820).

Provenance: Diana Cargo shipwreck, Malaysia - Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts Auction*, March 6 & 7, 1995 (original Christie's sticker lot number 617/49 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in London (December 2013 - \$76).

Saucers in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts, Auction Catalogue*, March 6 & 7, 1995, page 45, lots 274 to 290 (conical shaped saucer), and page 49, lots 291 to 311 ("rounded" saucer). Refer to C-131 and C-132 for 2 dishes and to C-088 and C-092 for 2 plates, which are all from the Diana shipwreck.

## C-162

Dark brown glazed cover boxes (2 - set) in cylindrical form with very slightly domed cover. Interior of lower section fully glazed, upward projecting flange unglazed on the exterior, and surrounding recessed edge similarly unglazed. Unglazed interior of the covers displays clearly the fine grained, light beige colored body. There are areas of brown glaze on the base (more extensive on box No. 1), and a molded two Chinese character base mark in center of the concave base of each box. The mark has been translated to include the indication "Fujian."

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

H (including cover): 1 11/16 in. (4.2 cm.) - No. 2.

Qing: 18th century - Fujian kilns.

Provenance: central Vietnam excavations - acquired in Saigon (January 2014 - \$40).



**C-163**

Dish adorned with a complex medley of underglaze blue, underglaze red and celadon, along with lightly carved and incised accenting. Across the dish is a lake side scene with three scholars conversing atop a hillock under a spreading pine tree. Two of the scholars are rendered in dark blue, the other in brilliant red. The pine tree with brilliant red trunk and dark blue needles; a blossoming bush in vibrant red to the right. On the lake light blue ripple accents and a fisherman in a sampan rendered in dark blue. Lightly carved and incised detailing includes the outline of the tree trunk, the three figures, outline of the hillock, and the ripples in the lake. The unadorned underside covered in light mint green celadon glaze. Broad glazed base is convex; foot is wedge shaped with extremely fine grained white body exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim.

D: 8 1/4 in. (21.1 cm.).

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (January 2014 - \$9).

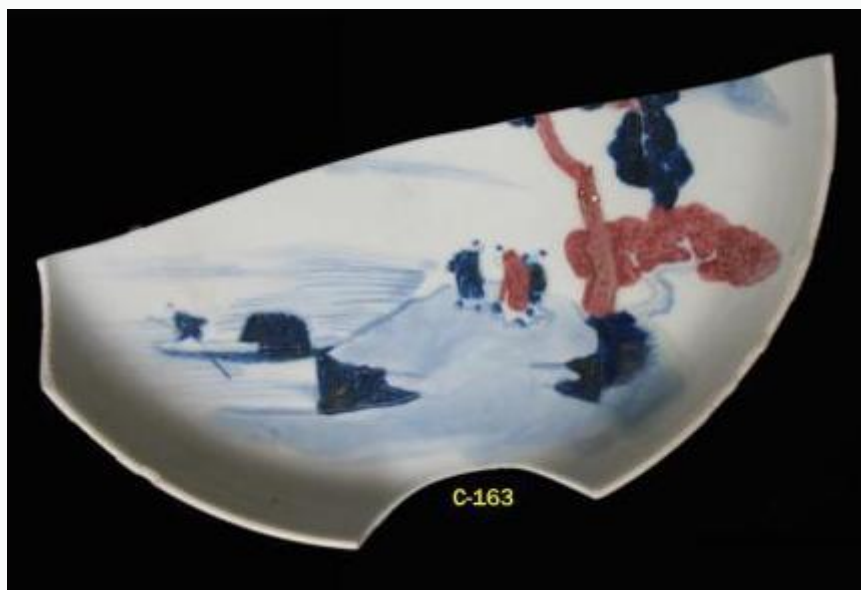
There are two corresponding dishes in this series illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 138, lot 495. The Ca Mau sale included only one lot of these dishes consisting of the two items in lot 495 with an estimate of EUR 800 to EUR1,200

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**C-163** (Continued)

(\$1,040 to \$1,560), and which sold for \$13,260 (EUR 10,200) - including the 23.8 percent buyer's premium). Although there were no dishes in the series illustrated in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, there were other correspondingly decorated items including the bowl and incense burner on page 192, N.266 and N.267, respectively.

Porcelains adorned in the complex variety of underglaze blue, underglaze red, and celadon, along with carved and incised accents are seldom encountered because of the difficulty, cost and uncertainties of manufacturing. The period of production for these works was confined to the early Qing dynasty, primarily the Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) and continuing to the Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) and on up to the Qianlong period (1735 to 1796). These were the glory years of Qing dynasty porcelain production in terms of innovation, workmanship, and quality. Among the innovations of this era were porcelains successfully adorned with this complex variety of techniques.



## C-164

Blue and white cups (2 - pair) hexagonal shaped with a molded vertical column bisecting each of the six sides. Decorated on the slightly flaring exterior sides with a variety of motifs including a landscape scene with a fisherman, a pavilion by a lake, a duck in an aquatic setting, birds in flight amid foliage, and floral sprays. The everted mouthrim edged with a single line border, repeated on the interior. High on the interior sides, just below the mouthrim, small sprawling floral sprays on three sides alternating with the unadorned sides. In the hexagonal shaped center a landscape scene featuring a pavilion with mountains in the distance. Upright foot with fine textured white biscuit exposed at the edge of the unglazed footrim. The nominally convex base is glazed, and the base mark is an underglaze blue *lingzhi* fungus spray within a double circle. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying underglaze blue.

D: 2 13/16 in. (7.2 cm.) - No. 1; 2 13/16 in. (7.1 cm.) - No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

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

A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 070. Also, a similarly decorated hexagonal saucer, dated to the late 17th to early 18th century, is illustrated in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelain*, page 1057, Catalogue No. 2337. Refer as well to  
(Continued)

C-163 (Continued)

two other very similar saucers (with *lingzhi* base mark illustrated) in Liu Liang-yu, editor, *Selected Pieces from the Collections of the ROC Society of Art Collectors*, page 126, No. 110.



### C-165

Blue and white cover boxes (2 - pair); a lotus blossom with three cross-hatched leaves surrounded by tightly packed scrolling stems, all enclosed within double line borders, adorns the flattened cover. The rounded sides of the cover and the lower section decorated ensuite with three half lotus blossoms, also surrounded by tightly packed scrolling stems, enclosed within single line borders. Carefully finished low foot is wedge shaped with precisely beveled unglazed rim, and the slightly convex wide base is glazed. The rim and edge of the interior of cover is unglazed, as well as the rim and upward projecting flange of the lower section; body where exposed is very fine textured and light cream-white colored. Interior of both cover and lower section is carefully glazed. There is a small quantity of marine encrustation on the lower section of cover box No. 2.

D: 4 3/16 in. (10.6 cm.) – No. 1; 4 1/8 in. (10.3 cm.) - No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (April 2014 - \$130).

Exhibited: on temporary display (cover box No. 2) as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 8 May 2014.

For the illustration of six cover boxes in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 078. Cover boxes from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck consist of C-165, C-166, C-167, C-168, and C-213.

**C-166**

Blue and white cover boxes (2 - pair); a chrysanthemum spray with four blossoms, emerging from a light blue shaded rock and enclosed within a narrow diaper border, adorns the slightly domed cover. The rounded sides of the cover and the lower section of both boxes decorated with eight and seven ribboned *babao* (precious treasures), respectively, and including the jewel or pearl, pair of books, musical jade stone , lozenge, and artemisia leaf - all enclosed within single line borders. Carefully finished low foot is wedge shaped with precisely beveled unglazed rim, and the nominally convex base is glazed. The rim and edge of the interior of cover is unglazed, as well as the rim and upward projecting flange of the lower section; body where exposed is very fine textured and light cream-white colored. Interior of both cover and lower section is carefully glazed. There is a small quantity of marine encrustation on the lower section of cover box No. 1.

D: 3 7/8 in. (10.0 cm.) – No. 1;

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

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (April 2014 - \$130).

Exhibited: on temporary display (cover box No. 1) as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 8 May 2014.

(Continued)



**C-166 (Continued)**

For the illustration of two cover boxes in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Ceramics and Artwork, Auction Catalogue*, 1 December 2013, lot 149; and to *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 081 (ten boxes illustrated).

Cover boxes from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck include C-165, C-166, C-167, C-168, and C-213.



### C-167

Blue and white cover boxes (2 - pair); a lotus blossom with four heavily shaded leaves surrounded by tightly packed scrolling stems and leaves, all enclosed within double line borders, adorns the slightly domed cover. The rounded sides of the cover and the lower section decorated ensuite with three half lotus blossoms, also surrounded by tightly packed scrolling stems and leaves, enclosed within single line borders. Carefully finished low foot is wedge shaped with precisely beveled unglazed rim, and the base (slightly convex on box No. 1 and nearly flat on box No. 2) is glazed. The rim and edge of the interior of cover is unglazed, as well as the rim and upward projecting flange of the lower section; body where exposed is very fine textured and light cream-white colored. Interior of both cover and lower section of both boxes is lightly glazed.

D: 4 in. (10.1 cm.) - No. 1; 4 in. (10.2 cm.) - No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (April 2014 - \$130).

Exhibited: on temporary display (cover box No. 1) as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 8 May 2014.

Cover boxes in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 10 - 12 October 2014*, lot 091 (ten boxes). Cover boxes from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck include C-165, C-166, C-167, C-168, and C-213.

**C-168**

Blue and white cover boxes (2 - pair); a prunus spray with a profusion of blossoms, emerging from a light blue shaded rock and enclosed within a narrow diaper border, adorns the slightly domed cover. Both the rounded sides of the cover and the lower section of each box decorated with three sprawling prunus sprays - all enclosed within single line borders. Carefully finished low foot is wedge shaped with precisely beveled unglazed rim, and the nearly flat base is glazed. The rim and edge of the interior of cover is unglazed, as well as the rim and upward projecting flange of the lower section; body where exposed is very fine textured and light cream-white colored. Interior of both cover and lower section is carefully glazed. There is a small quantity of marine encrustation on the cover of box No. 1.

D: 3 7/8 in. (9.9 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 3 7/8 in. (9.8 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (April 2014 - \$130).

Exhibited: on temporary display (cover box No. 2) as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 8 May 2014.

For the illustration of a cover box in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Ceramics and Artwork, Auction Catalogue*, 1 December

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**C-168 (Continued)**

2013, lot 149; and for six more see Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 20 - 22 June 2014*, lot 077. Compare also with the similarly decorated cover boxes illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China - 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, pages 114 and 115, lot 385.

Cover boxes from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck include C-165, C-166, C-167, C-168, and C-213.



C-168 (2 of 2 - Cover)

## C-169

Blue and white medium size bowls (3 - set) distinctly molded on the sides with a tier of lotus petal panels and another tier of lotus leaf panels above. Decoration on the exterior consists of floral sprays (possibly peony) in each of the molded panels with a band of diaper encircling the everted and foliated mouthrim. The diaper consists of cross-hatching interspersed with demi-blossoms. The sparsely decorated interior sides are plain except for three narrow, elongated floral sprays emanating from the double line border encircling the everted mouthrim. An artistically rendered sprawling floral spray enclosed within a double line border adorns the central medallion. A double line border also encircles the upright foot with very fine textured white biscuit exposed at the edge of the unglazed footrim. Nominally concave base (very slightly convex on bowl No. 3) is glazed, and the base mark is an underglaze blue *lingzhi* fungus spray within a double circle. Slightly bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying brilliant and rich tone of underglaze blue.

D: 6 in. (15.1 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 6 in. (15.2 cm.) - No. 2;

D: 6 in. (15.1 cm.) - No. 3.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (April 2014 - \$302).

(Continued)

**C-169 (Continued)**

A very similar bowl dated to the late 17th to early 18th century is illustrated in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelains*, page 1054, Catalogue No. 2320.

For the illustration of six additional bowls in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 092.



## C-170

Blue and white medium size bowls (2 - pair) distinctly molded down the sides with closely spaced vertical fluting. Decoration on the exterior consists of two flowering prunus trees alternating with two flowering bushes (possibly peony and hibiscus) each emanating from an ornamental rock. A single line border encircles the upright mouthrim. The ribbed interior sides are plain with a band of diaper encircling the mouthrim. The diaper consists of demi-blossom petals, alternately upright and pendant, reserved in white on a blue ground and separated by a similarly reserved undulating double line border. An artistically rendered sprawling tripartite floral spray enclosed within a double line border adorns the central medallion. A double line border also encircles the upright foot with very fine textured white biscuit exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Nominally convex base is glazed, and the base mark is an underglaze blue *lingzhi* fungus spray within a double circle. Slightly bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying brilliant and rich tone of underglaze blue.

D: 6 in. (15.2 cm.) - No. 1 and No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (April 2014 - \$259).

For the illustration of six bowls in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 076.

## C-171

Blue and white saucer dishes and accompanying cups (6 - 3 sets) each decorated in the center with the squirrel and grapes motif. The sharply curved cavetto of the saucers is also decorated with two clusters of squirrels and grapes, separated by three clusters of grapes, and by one arabesque-like leaf spray. The underside of the saucers is plain. The cups are decorated on the exterior en suite with two clusters of squirrels and grapes, separated by one cluster of grapes, and by one arabesque-like leaf spray. The interior sides of the cups are plain. Mouthrim of both the cups and saucers is everted and encircled by a double line border and a single line border, respectively.

Base of both the cups and saucers is glazed white and moderately convex with wedge shaped foot. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Slight traces of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of cup No. 4. The base mark on each of the cups and saucers is an underglaze blue three character seal mark within a double circle. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying strong and rich tone of underglaze blue.

D (Saucers): 4  $11/16$  in. (11.9 cm.) - No. 1 to 4  $5/8$  in. (11.7 cm.) - No. 3;

D (Cups): 2  $7/8$  in. (7.3 cm.) - No. 4 to 2  $13/16$  in. (7.2 cm.) - No. 6.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

(Continued)



**C-171** (Continued)

**Provenance:** Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (April 2014 - \$156).

**Exhibited:** on temporary display (cup No. 4) as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 1 May 2014.

For the illustration of cups and saucers in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 20 - 22 June 2014*, lot 082; and *Denindo Decorated [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 5 & 6 December 2015*, lot 211 (five sets). See also the Batavia cups (tea bowls) and saucers, with the same theme and described as the "Squirrel and Vine" pattern, illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China - 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 132, lot 490. Refer as well to C-178 for additional cups and saucers from the Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck, also adorned with the squirrel and grapes motif.

The squirrel and grapes motif in Chinese decorative arts implies a wish for ceaseless generations of sons and grandsons. The great reproductive power of the squirrel combined with grapes, which grow in large clusters on the vines, is the evocative imagery. The motif was popular on Chinese ceramics of the Ming dynasty (1368 to 1644) and Qing dynasty (1644 to 1911), and is also found on the back of ancient bronze mirrors.

## C-172

Blue and white saucer dishes and accompanying cups (6 - 3 sets) each decorated in the center with a pair of birds perched (or in flight) on a blossoming prunus issuing from an ornamental rock. The cavetto of the saucers is decorated with two tiers of molded lotus petal panels filled as follows: first tier with butterflies alternating with floral sprays, second tier with birds in flight. At the upright foliated rim there is a band of larger lotus petal panels filled with floral sprays. The underside of the saucers is adorned with two elongated floral sprays. The cups are decorated on the exterior en suite with a band of molded lotus petal panels filled with butterflies and a band with birds in flight. At the everted foliated mouthrim there is a band of larger lotus petal panels filled with floral sprays. On the interior of the cups there is also a band of lotus petal panels, filled with floral sprays, under the mouthrim.

Base of both the cups and saucers is glazed white and slightly convex with wedge shaped foot on the saucers and upright foot on the cups. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Slight traces of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of saucer No. 2. The base mark on each of the cups and saucers is an underglaze blue *lingzhi* fungus spray within a double circle. Slightly bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying strong and rich tone of underglaze blue.

D (Saucers): 4 5/8 in. (11.8 cm.) - No. 1 to 4 5/8 in. (11.6 cm.) - No. 3;

(Continued)

**C-172 (Continued)**

**D (Cups): 3 in. (7.6 cm.) - No. 4 to 3 in. (7.5 cm.) - No. 6.**

**Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.**

**Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (April 2014 - \$156).**

**Exhibited: on temporary display (cup No. 4) as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 1 May 2014.**

**A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 065. See also the Batavia cups (tea bowls) and saucers, with commonalities in décor and described as the “Peony Bush” pattern, illustrated in Sotheby’s (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 140, lot 497.**

**Saucer No. 3 and cup No. 5 have been donated to a British collection.**



### C-173

Blue and white cups (3 - set) with the primary decoration on the exterior an ornamental rock flanked by flowering bushes including chrysanthemum and peonies, along with butterflies in flight and small circular elements. At the everted mouthrim a double line border, repeated in the interior. The interior sides are plain, and in the center a peony spray enclosed within a double line border. A double line border also encircles the foot, inward slanting on the exterior and upright on the interior. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Slight traces of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of cup No. 2. Slightly convex base is glazed and the base mark is an underglaze blue three legged *ding* (ancient vessel) within a double circle. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying underglaze blue in various shades ranging from light and subtle to strong and dark.

D: 3 in. (7.7 cm.) - No. 1 to 3 in. (7.6 cm.) - No. 3.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (April 2014 - \$78).

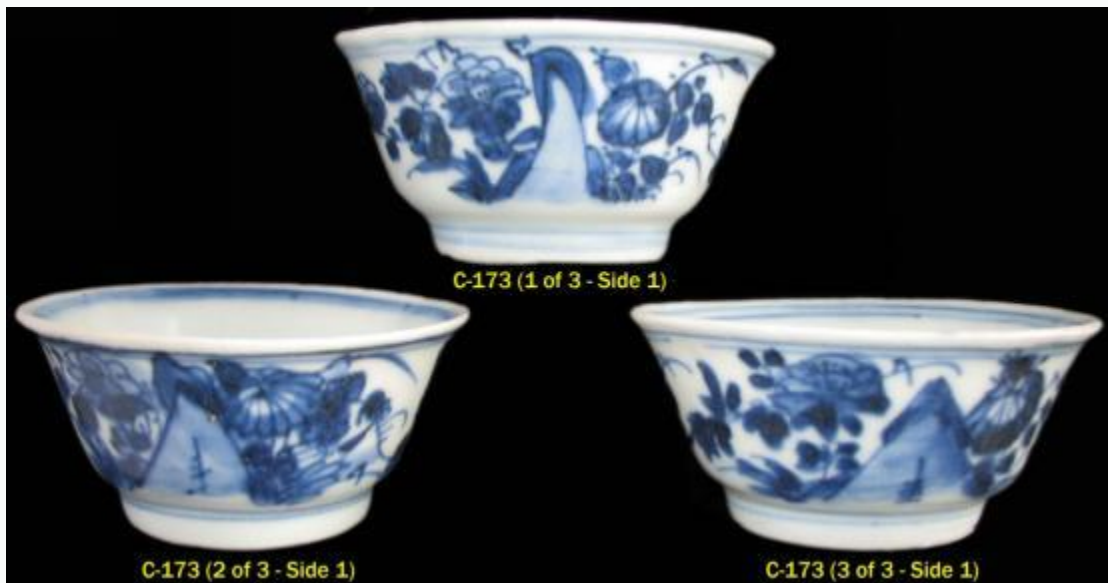
Exhibited: on temporary display (cup No. 2) as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 1 May 2014.

For the illustration of cups (and saucers) in this series refer to

(Continued)

**C-173** (Continued)

Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 081. Compare also with the cup from the Pingtan No. 1 Shipwreck (dated to circa 1700) which is illustrated in *Donghai Pingtan Wanjiao Yihao Chushui Ciqi (Ceramics Recovered from the No. 1 Wreck on Wanjiao Reef Near Pingtan on the East China Sea)*, page 193, No. 111.



## C-174

Blue and white cups (2 - pair) decorated on the exterior with three long, undulating floral sprays including Chinese rose and possibly peony. At the everted mouthrim a double line border, repeated on the interior. The interior sides adorned with three small inverted "U" shaped leaf sprays, and in the center a peony spray enclosed within a double line border. A single line border encircles the upright foot. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. The nominally convex base is glazed, and the base mark on each is an underglaze blue seal mark within a double circle representing *fu* (good fortune or happiness). Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying brilliant tone of underglaze blue.

D: 2 7/8 in. (7.5 cm.) - No. 1; 2 7/8 in. (7.4 cm.) - No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

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

These cups form sets with the matching pair of Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck saucer dishes at C-195.

For the illustration of saucers and cups in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 104; *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 057; and *Denindo Decoratived [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 212 (five sets).

**C-175**

Blue and white cup with the primary decoration on the flaring sides of the exterior a large ornamental rock flanked by bamboo and sprawling prunus within a trellis fence, along with two birds in flight. At the everted mouthrim a double line border; a band of cross-hatch diaper encircles the mouthrim on the interior. The interior sides are plain, and in the center a prunus spray enclosed within a double line border. A single line border encircles the foot, inward slanting on the exterior and upright on the interior. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Slightly convex narrow base is glazed, and the base mark is an underglaze blue four legged *ding* (ancient vessel) in a double circle. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying brilliant underglaze blue in delicately shaded tones. D: 3 in. (7.6 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (April 2014 - \$26).

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 1 May 2014.

For the illustration of saucers and cups in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 099; and to *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 054. This cup forms a set with the corresponding saucer dish at C-206, and for another set refer to C-183.

## C-176

Blue and white cups (4 - set), four distinct floral sprays - including daisy, peony, and prunus - decorate the exterior; a single floral spray, enclosed within a double line border, adorns the central medallion on the interior. The Interior sides are plain with a band of cross-hatch diaper encircling the upright mouthrim. Foot is upright with fine textured white biscuit exposed at the unglazed edge of the beveled footrim. Nominally convex narrow base is glazed. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying brilliantly hued underglaze blue.

D: 2 13/16 in. (7.1 cm.) - No. 1 to 2 13/16 in. (7.0 cm.) - No. 4.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired from a dealer in Jakarta Barat (May 2014 - \$42).

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid (No. 2 of 4) at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 26 June 2014.





**C-177**

Cups (6 - set) decorated in underglaze blue with polychrome enamel accents (now eroded). Four floral sprays reserved in white on a mottled blue ground alternating with four floral sprays with underglaze blue leaves and stems (original enamel blossoms now eroded) decorate the exterior. On the interior a narrow band of leaf sprays at the upright mouthrim enclosed within a single line border above and a double line border below. Sides of interior are unadorned, and at the center a floral spray with underglaze blue leaves and stems (original enamel blossom is now eroded) enclosed within a double line border. Foot is upright with extremely fine textured white biscuit exposed at the unglazed edge of the beveled footrim. Very nominally convex narrow base is glazed. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying brilliantly hued underglaze blue.

**D: 3 in. (7.5 cm.) - No. 1 to 2 7/8 in. (7.4 cm.) - No. 6.**

**Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.**

**Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired from a dealer in Jakarta Barat (May 2014 - \$116).**

**Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid (No. 6 of 6) at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 26 June 2014.**

**Compare with the cup with similar design concept of white on blue reserved décor with polychrome enamel accents illustrated in Regina**

**(Continued)**

**C-177** (Continued)

***Krahl, Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelains, page 1340, Catalogue No. 3532 (dated circa 1730 - 1760).***

**These cups form sets with the corresponding saucer dishes from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck at C-212.**



## C-178

Blue and white saucer dishes and accompanying cups (4 - 2 sets) each decorated in the center with a pagoda surmounting overlapping shaded hillocks and enclosed within a double ring border. The sharply curved cavetto of the saucers is decorated with four clusters of squirrels and grapes, and is lightly molded with floral elements. At the foliated and very slightly everted rim a band of four panels with leaves in outline form alternating with four panels of heavily shaded leaves. Three tiny blossoms decorate the otherwise plain underside of the saucers.

The cups are decorated on the exterior en suite with four clusters of squirrels and grapes. At the foliated and very slightly everted rim a rather wide band of four panels with leaves in outline form alternating with four panels of heavily shaded leaves. The interior sides of the cups are lightly molded with floral elements and are otherwise plain except for three tiny blossoms. Mouthrim of the interior of the cups is encircled by single line border.

Base of both the saucers and cups is glazed and nominally convex with wedge shaped foot on the saucers and upright foot on the cups. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Slight traces of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of saucer No. 1 and cup No. 3. The base mark on each of the cups and saucers is an underglaze blue seal mark representing *fu* (good fortune or happiness). Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue.

(Continued)

**C-178 (Continued)**

**D (Saucers): 4 in. (10.2 cm.) - No. 1 and No. 2;**

**D (Cups): 2 5/8 in. (6.6 cm.) – No. 3 and No. 4**

**Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.**

**Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired from a dealer in Jakarta Barat (May 2014 - \$217).**

**A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 048; and *Denindo Decoratived [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 214 (five sets). See C-171 for additional cups and saucers from the Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck also adorned with the squirrel and grapes motif.**

**The squirrel and grapes motif in Chinese decorative arts implies a wish for ceaseless generations of sons and grandsons. The great reproductive power of the squirrel combined with grapes, which grow in large clusters on the vines, is the evocative imagery. The motif was popular on Chinese ceramics of the Ming dynasty (1368 to 1644) and Qing dynasty (1644 to 1911), and is also found on the back of ancient bronze mirrors.**



### C-179

Cups (5 - set) sparsely decorated in underglaze blue with polychrome enamel accents (now eroded). Two floral sprays with underglaze blue leaves and stems decorate the exterior (the blossoms as well as the portions of the leaves and stems originally rendered in polychrome enamels are now eroded, except for portions still remaining on cup No. 3). Mouthrim is upright and sides of interior are unadorned. At the interior center a blossom spray with underglaze blue leaves enclosed within a single line border (original enamel blossom is now eroded). Foot is upright with fine textured white biscuit exposed at the unglazed edge of the beveled footrim. Glazed base is very nominally convex and markedly narrow. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying dark toned underglaze blue.

D: 2 11/16 in. (6.8 cm.) - No. 1 to 2 5/8 in. (6.6 cm.) - No. 5.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired from a dealer in Jakarta Barat (May 2014 - \$91).

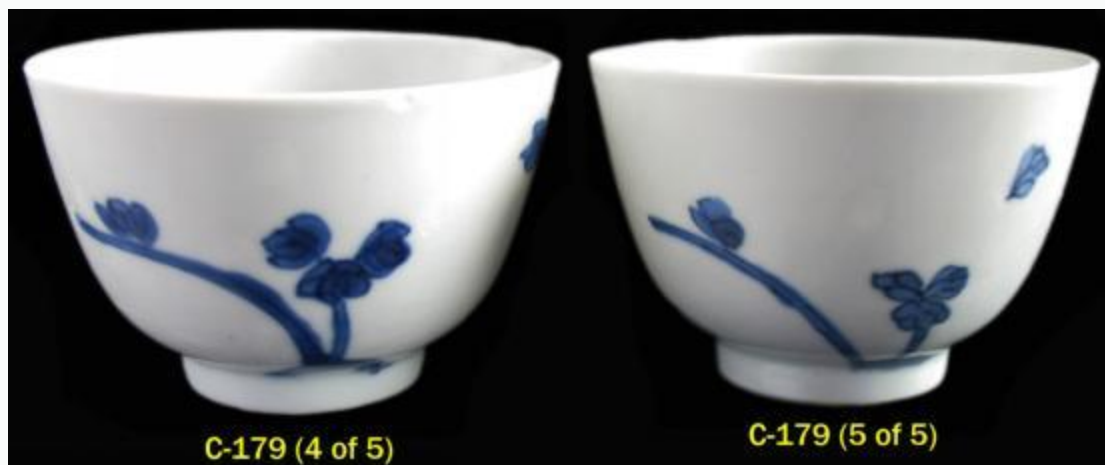
Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid (No. 4 of 5) at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 26 June 2014.

The sparse décor of the cups or tea bowls at C-179 and C-180 would have appealed strongly to the Japanese esthetic and been eminently suitable for the drinking of tea and possible use in the *chanoyu*

(Continued)

**C-179 (Continued)**

(Japanese tea ceremony). The absence of corresponding saucer dishes, which would not have been required in the tea ceremony, further supports this observation. This suggests that at least part of the cargo may have originally been destined for Japan. The VOC entrepot (trading post) at Deshima (Decima) Island in Japan was active during the relevant period. Deshima was used by the Dutch as a trading post from 1641 until 1853, and from 1671 to 1715 about 5 Dutch ships were allowed to visit Deshima every year. This period coincides with the probable dating of the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck.



## C-180

Cups (3 - set) sparsely decorated in underglaze blue with polychrome enamel accents (now eroded). Three slender floral sprays with underglaze blue leaves and stems decorate the exterior (the blossoms as well as the portions of the leaves and stems originally rendered in polychrome enamels are now eroded). Mouthrim is upright and sides of interior are unadorned. At the interior center a blossom spray with underglaze blue leaves enclosed within a widely spaced double circle (original enamel blossom is now eroded). Rather high foot is upright with fine textured white biscuit exposed at the unglazed edge of the beveled footrim. Very slightly convex and markedly narrow base is glazed. Bluish tinged glaze covers the subtle toned underlying underglaze blue (darker toned on cup No. 3).

D: 2 5/8 in. (6.7 cm.) - No. 1 to 2 5/8 in. (6.6 cm.) - No. 3.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired from a dealer in Jakarta Barat (May 2014 - \$54).

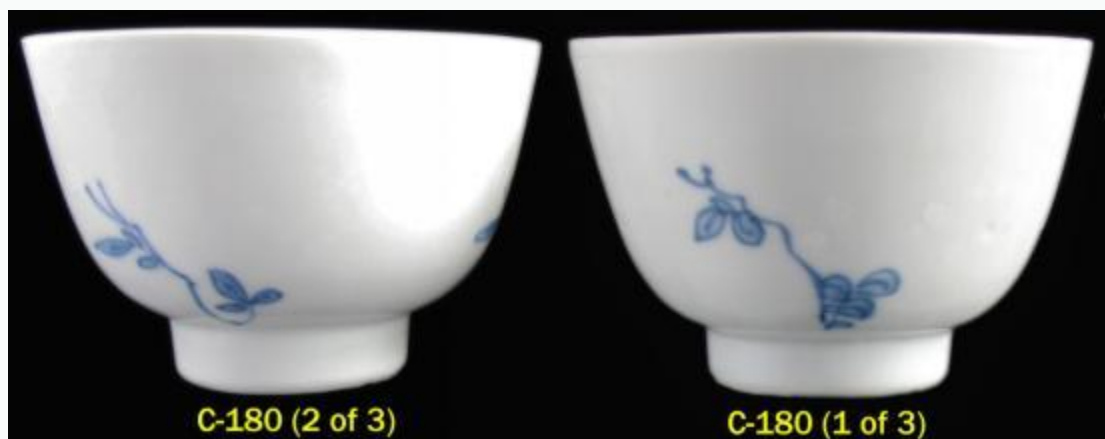
Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid (No. 3 of 3) at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 26 June 2014.

The sparse décor of the cups or tea bowls at C-179 and C-180 would have appealed strongly to the Japanese esthetic and been eminently suitable for the drinking of tea and possible use *in the chanoyu*

(Continued)

**C-180 (Continued)**

(Japanese tea ceremony). The absence of corresponding saucer dishes, which would not have been required in the tea ceremony, further supports this observation. This suggests that at least part of the cargo may have originally been destined for Japan. The VOC entrepot (trading post) at Deshima (Decima) Island in Japan was active during the relevant period. Deshima was used by the Dutch as a trading post from 1641 until 1853, and from 1671 to 1715 about 5 Dutch ships were allowed to visit Deshima every year. This period coincides with the probable dating of the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck.





**C-181**

Blue and white floral motif shard recovered from the Colossus shipwreck. The small fragment is decorated in a deep tone of lustrous underglaze blue with portions of a floral spray. The glazed underside of this fragment is devoid of decoration. Compact dark cream colored body is exposed at the fractures. The small size precludes precise identification of the original form of the intact item, but the slight curvature suggests the possibility of a cup shape.

**L: 1 1/8 in. (2.7 cm.)**

**Qing: late 18th century Jiaqing period (1796 to 1820) - 1798.**

**Provenance: HMS Colossus - salvaged by Terry J. Hiron, Dive Supervisor (original artefact registration certificate with his signature is on file in Collection Documentation) - acquired from Terry J. Hiron of shipwreck specialist dealer Awerty, Isles of Scilly, Cornwall, United Kingdom (May 2014 - \$3).**

Refer to O-030 for five English ceramic fragments also recovered from the Colossus shipwreck.

**HMS Colossus** - a 74 gun ship of the line, was launched on 4 April 1787 and was considered among the best and fastest warships in the British Navy. At the end of September 1798 at Naples the Colossus took on a collection of precious and extremely valuable Etruscan, Greek, and Roman antiquities totalling 1,200 vases for transport to England. The Colossus reached the Isles of Scilly at the beginning of December 1798, and on 10 December gale force winds resulted in the decision to evacuate the ship. Salvage, both legal and illicit, continued for more than a year as the sea slowly destroyed the hull. For almost two centuries the Colossus was left to the sea until 1974 when 30,000 pottery fragments from the collection of antiquities were recovered. Salvaging of the wrecksite by local divers continued in the 1980's and 1990's with recoveries including fragments of English ceramics and Chinese blue and white porcelain.

### C-182

Large bowls (2 - pair) with Batavia type underglaze dark brown exterior, including the base, and decorated in underglaze blue on the interior. The center adorned with a large blossoming peony bush growing from a rocky ledge and flanked by smaller flowering plants - all enclosed within a double circle. Four panels of hexagonal diaper, the sides edged with hash mark accents, alternate with floral spray cartouches within line borders at the everted mouthrim. The steep cavetto is plain. The foot is upright with fine textured white biscuit exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. The evenly applied rich toned Batavia type dark brown glaze completely covers the narrow nominally convex base.

D: 7 1/4 in. (18.4 cm.) - No. 1 and No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired from a dealer in Jakarta Barat (July 2014 - \$182).

The Batavia type cup at C-211 (No. 2) represents the smallest of the Batavia wares recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck as opposed to these two bowls, which represent the largest. The Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck Batavia wares in the Collection consist of the following: C-182 (No. 1 & 2), C-197 (No. 1 & 2), C-198 (No. 1 to 4), C-199 (No. 1 to 3), C-211 (No. 1 & 2), C-225 (No. 9), and C-225 (No. 13).

### **Batavia Wares**

In contrast to the plentiful quantity of blue and white bowls and

(Continued)

## **C-182 (Continued)**

dishes recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck, bowls and dishes with Batavia type brown glaze were dramatically fewer in number. Underglaze brown wares, typically combined with underglaze blue and white or enamels, were very popular with the Dutch in the 18th century and great quantities were shipped from their large trading center at Batavia (present day Jakarta), consequently the name “Batavia wares” originated.

The seven known and documented wrecks which included Batavia type brown glaze wares in the cargo are the following:

- Wanli shipwreck (dated to circa 1625) and found in Malaysia, only two Batavia type wares recovered, and both were miniature kendis.
- Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck (dated to circa 1710) - represents the only Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) wreck, also the earliest of the six wrecks containing Batavia bowls, cups and dishes.
- Ca Mau (dated to circa 1725) and found in Vietnam - the saucers which are catalogued as C-104 in this writer’s Collection of 127 Ca Mau wreck items are an example of the Batavia type wares.
- Götheborg (dated 1745) and found in Sweden - the bowl fragment which is catalogued as C-076 (9 of 11) in this writer’s Collection of 12 Götheborg wreck items is an example of the Batavia type wares.
- Diemermeer (The Cannon Wreck) (dated 1747) and found in the Banana Islands, Sierra Leone – contained only a very limited number of Batavia ware fragments (2), those of a tea bowl and a saucer.

(Continued)

**C-182 (Continued)**

- **Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) (dated to 1752) and found in Indonesia - the small bowls or cups which are catalogued as C-052 in this writer's Collection of 31 Nanking Cargo wreck items are an example of the Batavia type wares.**
- **Sadana Island Shipwreck (dated 1765) and found off the Red Sea Coast of Egypt - contained only a limited quantity of Batavia type wares.**



### C-183

Blue and white saucer dish and accompanying cup (2 - set), the saucer decorated with a large ornamental rock amidst sprawling prunus and bamboo within a trellis fence, along with two birds in flight overhead. A band of cross-hatch diaper encircles the slightly everted mouthrim. The underside is adorned with two undulating blossom sprays.

The exterior of the cup is decorated en suite and with a double line border at the everted mouthrim. A band of cross-hatch diaper encircles the mouthrim on the interior. The interior sides are plain, and in the center a prunus spray enclosed within a double line border. A single line border encircles the foot, slightly inward slanting on the exterior and upright on the interior.

Foot of the saucer is wedge shaped, and on both cup and saucer fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Also on both the slightly convex glazed base is rather narrow, and the base mark is an underglaze blue four legged *ding* (ancient vessel) within a double circle. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying vibrantly shaded tones of underglaze blue.

D (Saucer): 4 1/2 in. (11.5 cm.), D (Cup): 3 in. (7.7 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired from a dealer in Florida (August 2014 - \$58).

(Continued)

**C-183 (Continued)**

For the illustration of saucers and cups in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 099; and to *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 054. Compare also with the saucer illustrated in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 112, N.40.

For another set in this series from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck refer to the cup at C-175 and the corresponding saucer dish at C-206.



## C-184

Small blue and white saucer dishes (2 - set) on each are four figures carrying the attribute or talisman with which they are associated and collectively representing the Eight Immortals. The equidistantly spaced figures radiate across the cavetto from the small central medallion to the single line border just under the slightly everted mouthrim. In the center a blossom spray is surrounded by a double ring border. The underside is plain. Narrow base is slightly convex with wedge shaped foot and fine textured, cream colored biscuit exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Slight traces of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of dish No. 2. Each of the dishes has a base mark consisting of an underglaze blue seal mark representing *fu* (good fortune or happiness). Slightly bluish tinged glaze covers these diminutive specimens. There is a minute quantity of marine encrustation on the base of each.

D: 3 3/16 in. (8.2 cm.) – No. 1; 3 3/16 in. (8.1 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - received as a gift from a fellow collector (August 2014).

A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 10 - 12 October 2014*, lot 062; and *Denindo Decoratived [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 5 & 6 December 2015*, lot 219 (two sets).

(Continued)

## **C-184 (Continued)**

Forming sets with the corresponding cups at C-251, these diminutive specimens, of which very few were found, represent the smallest of the saucers or dishes recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck. The diameters of the great majority of the saucers recovered were in the 11 centimeter to 12 centimeter range (primarily 11.5 to 11.7 centimeters), a limited number were in the 10 to 10.2 centimeter range, and a very few were in the 8 to 8.2 centimeter range. The diameters of the accompanying cups are scaled proportionately, viz.: 7.2 to 7.6 centimeters, 6.5 to 6.6 centimeters, and 4.7 to 4.9 centimeters.

### **Eight Immortals**

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

The Eight Immortals are occasionally found represented on ceramics particularly in the Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties. Late Ming representations of the Eight Immortals are found in the Collection on M-318 and M-319 from the Wanli shipwreck in Malaysia - dated to 1625, and on M-355 and M-413 from the Binh Thuan shipwreck in Vietnam - dated late 16th to early 17th century. The latter representation consists of a ribbon tied flute of Han Xiangzi who, as one of the Eight Immortals, was renowned for playing his flute and making the most profound observations. He is also the patron of the middle classes.



## C-185

Blue and white saucer dishes and accompanying cups (4 - 2 sets) each decorated in the center with a double outlined eight petaled blossom enclosed within a double ring border. On the saucers a trellis fence abuts the center on one side with a shaded rock form opposite. The cavetto of the saucers is molded with two tiers of lotus petals and decorated with two floral sprays, also emerging from the center, along with a pavilion behind a crenulated fence with clumps of grasses opposite. At the upright rim there is a narrow band of cross-hatched diaper. A pair of sprawling blossom and leaf sprays decorates the underside of the saucers. The cups are decorated on the molded exterior sides en suite with floral sprays, pavilion, and rock forms. The interior sides of the cups are adorned with three delicately rendered small blossom sprays. The everted mouthrim of the interior of the cups is encircled by narrow band of cross-hatched diaper.

Base of both the saucers and cups is glazed and nominally convex with wedge shaped foot on the saucers and upright foot on the cups. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. There is a slight trace of adherent kiln grit at the edge of the footrim of cup No. 4. The base mark on each of the cups and saucers is an underglaze blue seal mark representing *fu* (good fortune or happiness). Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue (slightly lighter toned on cup No. 3).

(Continued)

**C-185 (Continued)**

**D (Saucers): 4 5/8 in. (11.6 cm.) - No. 1, and**

**4 5/8 in. (11.7 cm.) No. 2;**

**D (Cups): 2 7/8 in. (7.3 cm.) – No. 3, and 2 7/8 in. (7.4 cm.) No. 4.**

**Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.**

**Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta  
(September 2014 - \$96).**

**A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta),  
*Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 10 - 12 October 2014,*  
lot 064.**



## C-186

Blue and white saucer dishes and accompanying cups (4 - 2 sets) each decorated in the center with a blossom spray enclosed within a double ring border. The gently curving cavetto of the saucers is decorated with three floral sprays, and the very slightly everted mouthrim is encircled by a double line border. A pair of small elongated blossom and leaf sprays decorates the underside of the saucers. The cups are decorated on the exterior sides en suite with three floral sprays. The interior sides of the cups are adorned with three small blossom sprays, and the everted mouthrim is encircled by a double line border.

Base of both the saucers and cups is glazed and nominally convex with wedge shaped foot on the saucers and upright foot on the cups. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Very slight traces of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of saucer No. 1 and cup No. 4. The base mark on each of the cups and saucers is an underglaze blue three character seal mark within a double circle. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue.

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

4 3/8 in. (11.2 cm.) No. 2;

D (Cups): 2 13/16 in. (7.2 cm.) - No. 3 and No. 4.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta

(September 2014 - \$96).

(Continued)

**C-186** (Continued)

For the illustration of cups and saucers in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 103. Also compare the cups with the cup from the Pingtan No. 1 Shipwreck (dated to circa 1700) which is illustrated in *Donghai Pingtan Wanjiao Yihao Chushui Ciqi (Ceramics Recovered from the No. 1 Wreck on Wanjiao Reef Near Pingtan on the East China Sea)*, page 191, No. 108. The pair of saucers at C-224 are also from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck and are similar to these saucers, except for the unadorned underside and different variation of a seal mark, which is not enclosed within a double circle.



## C-187

Blue and white saucer dish and cup (2 - set), the saucer decorated with a pair of quail perched below and another hovering overhead - all amid millet, flowering hibiscus, and other plants. At the slightly everted mouthrim a narrow band of cross-hatch diaper. The underside of the saucer is adorned with two cursively executed floral sprays. Cup is decorated ensuite with quail and flowering plants on the exterior, and a single line border at the everted mouthrim. In the center of the interior of the cup there is a small blossom spray within a double circle, the wall is plain, and the mouthrim is encircled by narrow band of cross-hatched diaper. Base of both the saucer and cup is glazed and slightly convex with wedge shaped foot on the saucer and upright foot on the cup. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Slight traces of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of the cup. The base mark on each is an underglaze lotus in outline form. Bluish tinged glaze covers both the cup and saucer.

D (Saucer): 4 1/2 in. (11.3 cm.);

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

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$48).

C-187 (1 of 2) forms a set with C-225 (No. 3 and No. 4), and C-187 (2 of 2) is a matching cup with C-225 (No. 3 and No. 4).

(Continued)

**C-187 (Continued)**

The quail is admired in China for its fighting spirit and courage, and is most commonly used in Chinese art as a homonym (a word pronounced the same as another but differing in meaning) to represent peace. Quail together with standing grain provide a rebus (use of pictures of objects to represent words - a picture pun) which may be interpreted as peace and harmony.



## C-188

Blue and white saucer dish and cup (2 - set), the cavetto of the saucer is molded with two tiers of lotus petals and decorated with a two blossom chrysanthemum spray along with a similarly rendered peony spray - separated by a butterfly and small blossom. In the central medallion there is a small floral spray within a double circle. At the everted mouthrim a narrow band of cross-hatch diaper. The underside of the saucer is adorned with two small blossom sprays. Cup is decorated ensuite with chrysanthemum and peony sprays on the molded sides of the exterior, and a single line border at the everted mouthrim. In the center of the interior of the cup there is a small blossom spray within a double circle, and the everted mouthrim is encircled by narrow band of cross-hatched diaper. The distinctly molded interior sides of the cup are undecorated. Base of both the saucer and cup is glazed and nominally convex with wedge shaped foot on the saucer and upright foot on the cup. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Very slight traces of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of the saucer. The base mark on each is an underglaze blue seal mark within a double circle. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue.

D (Saucer): 4 1/2 in. (11.5 cm.); D (Cup): 2 13/16 in. (7.1 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$48).

(Continued)

**C-188 (Continued)**

A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 10 - 12 October 2014*, lot 058.





**C-189**

Blue and white saucer dish and cup (2 - set) with a molded band of lotus petals encircling the cavetto of the saucer. The cavetto is further decorated with a band of lotus petal panels filled with butterflies alternating with blossoms with curlicue appendages, surmounted by a narrower band of blossom panels at the foliated mouthrim. A flowering prunus flanked by leafy plants and with two butterflies overhead - all enclosed by a double circle border - adorns the central medallion. The underside of the saucer is adorned with two arching blossom sprays. Cup is decorated ensuite with butterfly and blossom panels on the molded sides of the exterior, and a band of blossom panels at the foliated mouthrim. In the center of the interior of the cup there is a small blossom spray within a double circle. The everted mouthrim with foliated edge is encircled by a rather wide band of blossom panels distinctively scalloped at the bottom. Base of both the saucer and cup is glazed and nominally convex with wedge shaped foot on the saucer and upright foot on the cup. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. A minute quantity of kiln grit adheres to the edge of the footrim of the saucer. The base mark on each is an underglaze blue seal mark within a double circle. Bluish tinged glaze covers both the cup and saucer.

D (Saucer): 4 5/16 in. (11.0 cm.); D (Cup): 2 5/8 in. (6.6 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta

(September 2014 - \$48).

(Continued)

**C-189** (Continued)

A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 050; and six cups in *Denindo Decorated [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 226. Compare also with the cup and saucer illustrated in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 124, N.77 and N.78.



## C-190

Blue and white saucer dish and cup (2 - set), the cavetto of the saucer with a molded band of unadorned double outlined and rather large lotus petal panels, surmounted by a narrower band of diamond/trellis diaper at the foliated mouthrim. A flowering peony paired with a chrysanthemum bush enclosed within a double circle border adorns the central medallion. The underside of the saucer is adorned with floral sprays filling the large lotus petal panels and a repetition of the diamond/trellis diaper at the foliated mouthrim.

Cup is correspondingly decorated with floral spray panels on the molded sides of the exterior and a band of diamond/trellis diaper at the foliated and everted mouthrim, repeated on the interior. The cup's interior is further decorated with flowering peony and chrysanthemum within a single circle in the center, and unadorned molded lotus petal panels on the sides. Base of both the saucer and cup is glazed and slightly convex with wedge shaped foot on the saucer and upright foot on the cup. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. A very slight trace of kiln grit at the edge of the footrim of the saucer. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue.

D (Saucer): 4 5/16 in. (11.0 cm.); D (Cup): 2 5/8 in. (6.7 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$48).

(Continued)

**C-190 (Continued)**

A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 10 - 12 October 2014*, lot 051.



## C-191

Blue and white saucer dishes and accompanying cups (4 - 2 sets), the saucers decorated with a contemplative scholar in a landscape scene crossing a bridge to a small pavilion flanked by trees, with a pagoda and another pavilion in the distance and swirling clouds overhead. At the slightly foliated and very nominally everted mouthrim a band of four panels with leaves in outline form alternating with four panels of heavily shaded leaves. Molded floral elements decorate the otherwise plain underside of the saucers.

The cups are decorated on the exterior en suite with a scholar in a landscape scene, a single line border around the mouthrim. At the slightly foliated and nominally everted rim of the interior of the cups a rather wide band of four panels with leaves in outline form alternating with four panels of heavily shaded leaves. The interior sides of the cups are very lightly molded with floral elements and otherwise plain. At the center of the interior of the cups is a scholar seated on a hillock encircled by double line border.

Base of both the saucers and cups is glazed and nearly flat with wedge shaped foot on the saucers and upright foot on the cups. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Slight traces of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of saucer No. 1, and on the foot of saucer No. 2 there is a minute quantity of marine encrustation. The base mark on each is an underglaze blue seal mark representing *fu* (good fortune or happiness). Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying underglaze blue décor.

(Continued)

**C-191** (Continued)

D (Saucers): 4 in. (10.1 cm.) - No. 1 and No. 2;

D (Cups): 2 5/8 in. (6.5 cm.) – No. 3 and No. 4.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta  
(September 2014 - \$96).

A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta),  
*Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 10 - 12 October 2014,*  
lot 056.



## C-192

Blue and white saucer dish and cup (2 - set), the saucer decorated with a flowering prunus, large and sprawling, and bamboo stalks - separated by an ornamental rock and within a trellis fence. At the slightly everted mouthrim a band of cross-hatch diaper. On the underside of the saucer two cursively rendered and elongated blossom sprays. The exterior sides of the cup decorated ensuite; and the interior adorned with a blossom spray in the center within a double circle border, plain sides, and a band of cross-hatch diaper encircling the everted mouthrim. On the cup a single line border encircles the foot, upright on the exterior and very nominally outward slanting on the interior; foot on the saucer is wedge shaped. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. At the edge of the footrim of the saucer there is a very slight trace of kiln grit. Base of both the saucer and cup is glazed and nearly flat with the base mark an underglaze blue lozenge with streamers. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying brilliant underglaze blue in delicately shaded tones.

D (Saucer): 4 3/8 in. (11.3 cm.); D (Cup): 2 13/16 in. (7.1 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$48).

A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 10 - 12 October 2014*, lot 066.

**C-193**

Blue and white saucer dish and cup (2 - set), the saucer decorated with several lotus and other aquatic plants including water weeds and mallow, with an ornamental rock in the foreground. At the slightly everted mouthrim a band of cross-hatch diaper. On the underside of the saucer two cursively rendered and elongated blossom sprays. The exterior sides of the cup decorated ensuite; and the interior adorned with a blossom spray in the center within a double circle border, plain sides, and a narrow band of cross-hatch diaper encircling the everted mouthrim. On the cup a single line border encircles the upright foot; foot on the saucer is wedge shaped. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Base of both the saucer and cup is glazed and nominally convex with the base mark an underglaze blue lozenge with streamers. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue.

D (Saucer): 4 3/8 in. (11.2 cm.); D (Cup): 2 3/4 in. (7.0 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$48).

For the illustration of cups and saucers in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 100; and to *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 074.



## C-194

Blue and white saucer dishes and accompanying cup (3 - 1 set and 1 pair), the saucers decorated with a scholar or other personage in a lakeside scene standing on a rocky promontory with an abundance of pine and other trees, a sampan offshore, flock of birds overhead, and in the distance stylized hillock forms surmounted by a pagoda and pavilions. A single line border around the slightly everted mouthrim. The underside of the saucers decorated with a pair of sprawling branches.

The cup is decorated on the exterior en suite with a scholar in a lakeside scene, and a single line border around the everted mouthrim. Just below the everted rim of the interior of the cup a single line border and three small blossom sprays. The interior sides of the cup are plain. At the center of the interior a landscape vignette including a scholar seated on a hillock under a willow tree next to a pavilion - and all encircled by single line border.

Base of both the saucers and cup is glazed and nominally convex with wedge shaped foot on the saucers and upright foot on the cup. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. The base mark on each is an underglaze blue butterfly. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying vibrant and strong tone of underglaze blue.

D (Saucers): 4 1/2 in. (11.3 cm.) - No. 1, and  
4 3/8 in. (11.2 cm.) - No. 2;

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

(Continued)

**C-194** (Continued)

**Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.**

**Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$72).**

**The saucer dish at C-205 has markedly similar décor, except for the underside and different base mark - a seal mark.**



### C-195

Blue and white saucer dishes (2 - pair) decorated in the center with a flowering chrysanthemum bush flanked by tall grasses and enclosed within a double ring border. The gently curving cavetto of the saucers is decorated with three long, undulating floral sprays including Chinese rose and possibly peony, and the everted mouthrim is encircled by a single line border. The underside of the saucers is plain. Foot is upright on the exterior and outward slanting on the interior with fine textured white biscuit exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. At the edge of the footrim of saucer No. 1 there is a very small amount of kiln grit. The narrow convex base is glazed, and the base mark on each is an underglaze blue seal mark within a double circle representing *fu* (good fortune or happiness). Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying strong tone of underglaze blue of these stoutly potted dishes.

D: 4 5/8 in. (11.7 cm.) - No. 1 and No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$24).

These saucer dishes form sets with the matching pair of Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck cups at C-174. For the illustration of saucers and cups in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 104; *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 057; and *Denindo Decoratived [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 212 (five sets).

## C-196

Blue and white saucer dishes and accompanying cup (3 - 1 set and 1 pair), the pair of saucers decorated in the foreground with a dignitary crossing a small bridge to a pavilion flanked by tall trees and with a bird cage on a long pole to the left, birds fluttering overhead; a small boat drifting nearby. In the distance a crenulated wall surmounting stylized hillocks and behind a pagoda, a pavilion, and a long staff with banner. Gently curving cavetto is molded with two tiers of leaf tip forms, the everted mouthrim encircled by a double line border. On the underside there are distinctive blossom sprays with squiggly appendages (three sprays on saucer No. 1; four sprays on saucer No. 2).

The cup is decorated on the exterior en suite with a dignitary and prominent pavilions, pagoda, and bird cage on a long pole; a double line border around the mouthrim. Just below the everted rim of the interior of the cup a double line border and three small blossom sprays. The interior sides of the cup are molded with two tiers of leaf tip forms and otherwise plain. At the center of the interior of the cup is a landscape vignette including leafy trees on a hillside with birds overhead - all encircled by a double line border.

Base of both the saucers and cup is glazed and nominally convex with wedge shaped foot on the saucers and upright foot on the cup. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. The base mark on each is an underglaze blue lotus in outline form. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying shaded tones of underglaze blue. (Continued)

**C-196 (Continued)**

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

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

**Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.**

**Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$72).**

**A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 061. C-196 (2 of 3) forms a set with the corresponding cup at C-225 (11 of 13).**



## C-197

Saucer dish and cup (2 - 1 set) with Batavia type underglaze brown exterior and decorated in underglaze blue on the interior. A large underglaze blue prunus tree with a profusion of blossoms in outlined and shaded form spreads across the saucer; the everted mouthrim is encircled by a single line border. The center of the cup is decorated ensuite, the walls are plain, and a double line border surrounds the everted mouthrim. The underside of the saucer is glazed dark caramel brown; there is a much lighter shade of brown glaze, commonly referred to as *Café au lait*, on the cup. The foot of the saucer is upright on the exterior and strongly outward slanting on the interior; foot on the cup is upright. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Considerable quantities of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of the saucer. The narrow base of the saucer and rather deep-set base of the cup are glazed white and slightly convex. The base mark on both the cup and saucer is an underglaze blue three legged *ding* (ancient vessel) within a double circle. Cup and saucer dish are both stoutly potted.

D (Saucer): 4 5/8 in. (11.7 cm.); D (Cup): 3 in. (7.7 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$24).

For the illustration of cups and saucers in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 20 - 22 June 2014*, lot 087.

### C-198

Saucer dishes and accompanying cups (4 - 2 sets) with Batavia type underglaze brown exterior and decorated in underglaze blue on the interior. A large underglaze blue lotus leaf with smaller blossoms in outlined and shaded form sprawls across the saucers; the everted mouthrim is encircled by a single line border. The center of the cups is decorated ensuite, the walls are plain, and a double line border surrounds the everted mouthrim. The underside of saucer No. 1 and cup No. 3 is glazed dark caramel brown; there is a lighter shade of brown on saucer No. 2 and cup No. 4. The foot of the saucers is upright on the exterior and strongly outward slanting on the interior; foot on the cups is upright. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Considerable quantities of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of the saucers - especially saucer No. 1. The narrow base of the saucers and rather deep-set base of the cups (less pronounced on cup No. 3) are glazed white and slightly convex. The base mark on both the cups and saucers is an underglaze blue three legged *ding* (ancient vessel) within a double circle. Cups and saucer dishes are all stoutly potted.

D (Saucers): 4 5/8 in. (11.7 cm.) - No. 1, and

4 5/8 in. (11.6 cm.) - No. 2;

D (Cups): 3 1/8 in. (7.8 cm.) - No. 3, and 3 1/8 in. (7.9 cm.) - No. 4.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$48).

For the illustration of cups and saucers in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 20 - 22 June 2014*, lot 086.

## C-199

Saucer dishes and accompanying cup (3 - 1 set and 1 pair) with Batavia type underglaze brown exterior and decorated in underglaze blue on the interior. The pair of saucers is decorated in underglaze blue with a willow and possibly poplar tree on a shaded promontory in the foreground. There is small boat nearby and a long series of heavily shaded mountain peaks in the distance. The everted mouthrim is encircled by a single line border. The center of the cup is decorated ensuite, the walls are plain, and a double line border surrounds the everted mouthrim.

The underside of saucer No. 1 is glazed dark caramel brown; both saucer No. 2 and the cup have a considerably lighter shade of brown, commonly referred to as *Café au lait*, on the underside. The foot of the saucers is upright on the exterior and strongly outward slanting on the interior; foot on the cup is upright. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Considerable quantities of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of saucer No. 1, with a lesser amount on saucer No. 2. The narrow base of the saucers and the base of the cup are glazed white and very slightly convex. The base mark on the cup and saucers is an underglaze blue three legged *ding* (ancient vessel) within a double circle. Cup and pair of saucer dishes are all stoutly potted.

D (Saucers): 4 5/8 in. (11.6 cm.) - No. 1 and No. 2;

D (Cup): 3 in. (7.5 cm.).

(Continued)



**C-199** (Continued)

**Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.**

**Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$36).**

The saucer dish at C-204 is similarly decorated on the obverse; however, the underside is glazed white and the base mark is different - a seal mark. Additionally, the saucer dish (fragment) at C-157 (10 of 42), with the underside also glazed white, is similar in various respects including the shaded foreground, trees, and small boat; it is from the Vung Tau wreck in Vietnam and dated to 1690 of the Kangxi period. Compare also with another dish similarly adorned on the front from the Pingtan No. 1 Shipwreck (dated to circa 1700) and illustrated in *Donghai Pingtan Wanjiao Yihao Chushui Ciqi* (*Ceramics Recovered from the No. 1 Wreck on Wanjiao Reef Near Pingtan on the East China Sea*), page 186, No. 102.

In contrast to the plentiful quantity of blue and white bowls and dishes recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck, bowls and dishes with Batavia type brown glaze were dramatically fewer in number. Underglaze brown wares, typically combined with underglaze blue and white or enamels, were very popular with the Dutch in the 18th century and great quantities were shipped from their large trading center at Batavia (present day Jakarta), consequently the name “Batavia wares” originated. Refer to Catalogue entry C-182 for further details on this subject.



## C-200

Blue and white saucer dishes (2 - pair) decorated in the center with a landscape roundel enclosed within a double ring border. A pagoda abuts the center on one side with a pavilion opposite. The cavetto of the saucers is molded with two tiers of lotus petals and decorated with two landscape vignettes, also emerging from the center. One vignette features scholars conversing on a rocky ledge under spreading willow trees; the other includes a small hut under a pine tree with mountain peaks in the distance. At the slightly everted mouthrim there is a band of clumps of grasses interspersed with four small panels of leaf forms. Twin leaf sprays with spiky tips decorate the underside. The base of the saucers is glazed and convex with wedge shaped foot. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Slight traces of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of saucer No. 2 and a lesser amount to saucer No. 1. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying delicately shaded tones of vibrant underglaze blue.

D: 4 5/8 in. (11.8 cm.) – No. 1; 4 11/16 in. (11.9 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$48).

This pair of saucers is virtually identical to the pair at C-201, the only difference being the lack of molded features on C-201.

## C-201

Blue and white saucer dishes (2 - pair) decorated in the center with a landscape roundel enclosed within a double ring border. A pagoda abuts the center on one side with a pavilion opposite. The unmolded cavetto of the saucers is decorated with two landscape vignettes, also emerging from the center. One vignette features scholars conversing on a rocky ledge under spreading willow trees; the other includes a small hut under a pine tree with mountain peaks in the distance. At the slightly everted mouthrim there is a band of clumps of grasses interspersed with four small panels of leaf forms. Twin leaf sprays with spiky tips decorate the underside. The base of the saucers is glazed and convex with wedge shaped foot. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying delicately shaded tones of vibrant underglaze blue.

D: 4 11/16 in. (11.9 cm.) – No. 1; 4 5/8 in. (11.8 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$48).

This pair of saucers is virtually identical to the pair at C-200, the only difference being the molded features on C-200.

A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 10 - 12 October 2014*, lot 063.

## C-202

Blue and white saucer dishes and accompanying cup (3 - 1 set and 1 pair), the pair of saucers decorated with blossoming peony, other flowering plants, bushes, and grasses - all flanking a large ornamental rock; a butterfly floating overhead. At the everted mouthrim a single line border. The underside is plain. The cup is decorated on the exterior en suite with flowering bushes and ornamental rock; a single line border around the everted mouthrim. In the center of the interior of the cup there is a small blossom spray within a double circle, the wall is plain, and the mouthrim is encircled by a double line border. Glazed base of the saucers is convex and that of the cup nearly flat, with wedge shaped foot on the saucers and upright foot on the cup. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Slight traces of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of saucer No. 1. The base mark on each of the three is an underglaze blue dragonfly within a double circle. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying strong and variegated tone of underglaze blue of these stoutly potted specimens.

D (Saucers): 4 3/4 in. (12.1 cm.) - No. 1,  
4 11/16 in. (11.9 cm.) - No. 2; D (Cup): 2 13/16 in. (7.2 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$36).

A very similar cup and saucer are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 10 - 12 October 2014*, lot 055.

### C-203

Blue and white saucer dishes (2 - pair) decorated on the center and the leaf tip form molded cavetto with flowering chrysanthemum, peony and lily, along with grasses, emerging from an ornamental rock; a butterfly floating overhead. The slightly everted mouthrim bordered with a narrow band of cross-hatch diaper. On the underside two long, undulating blossom sprays. Base of both saucers is glazed and nominally convex, with wedge shaped foot. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. There is a small amount of kiln grit on the footrim of saucer No. 2. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying vibrant tones of shaded underglaze blue.

D (Saucers): 4 5/8 in. (11.6 cm.) - No. 1 and No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$48).



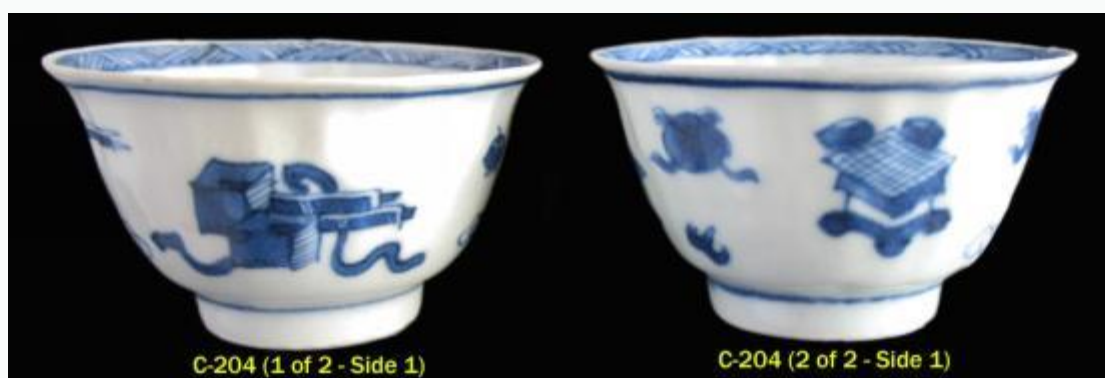
## C-204

Blue and white cups (2 - pair) molded on the sides with two tiers of lotus petals and decorated on the exterior with a variety of symbols representing antiquities and other objects. Included among the symbols are a ribboned pair of books, lozenge with streamers, gaming table, and a bannered zither. The symbols are interspersed with various filler elements including small interlocking circles, ribboned balls, and tiny scrolling cloud forms. At the everted mouthrim a single line border, repeated above the foot. The interior sides are plain, and in the center a ribboned ball is enclosed within a double line border. A band of cross-hatch diaper encircles the everted mouthrim. Foot is upright with fine textured white biscuit exposed at the unglazed edge. The flat base is glazed, and the base mark is an underglaze blue *lingzhi* fungus spray. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying brilliant tone of underglaze blue.

D: 3 in. (7.5 cm.) - No. 1; 2 7/8 in. (7.4 cm.) - No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$48).



## C-205

Blue and white saucer dish decorated with a scholar or other personage in a lakeside scene standing on a rocky promontory or ledge with an abundance of pine and other trees, a small boat offshore, flock of birds overhead, and in the distance stylized hillock forms surmounted by a pagoda and pavilions. A double line border around the slightly everted mouthrim. The underside of the saucer adorned with four small blossom sprays. Base of the saucer is glazed and convex with wedge shaped foot. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim, which has kiln grit adhering to it. The base mark is an underglaze blue seal mark. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying vibrant and strong tone of underglaze blue.

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

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$13).

The saucer dishes at C-194 have markedly similar décor, except for the underside and different base mark - a blossom spray.



**C-206**

Blue and white saucer dish decorated with a large ornamental rock amidst sprawling prunus and bamboo within a trellis fence, along with two birds in flight overhead. A band of cross-hatch diaper encircles the slightly everted mouthrim. The underside is adorned with two undulating blossom sprays. Foot is wedge shaped with fine textured white biscuit exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Slightly convex narrow base is glazed, and the base mark is an underglaze blue four legged *ding* (ancient vessel) within a double circle. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying delicately shaded tones underglaze blue.

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

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$13).

For the illustration of saucers and cups in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 099; and to *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 054. Compare also with the saucer illustrated in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 112, N.40.

This saucer forms a set with the corresponding cup at C-175, and for another set refer to C-183.



**C-207**

Saucer dish decorated in underglaze blue with a pine and possibly poplar tree along with a hut on a heavily shaded promontory in the foreground. There is a small boat nearby and a long series of heavily shaded mountain peaks in the distance. The very slightly everted mouthrim is encircled by a single line border. The underside is unadorned. Narrow flat base is glazed, and foot is wedge shaped. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. The base mark is an underglaze blue seal mark within a very wide double circle, which extends almost all the way to the foot. The rather stout potting of this specimen is reminiscent of the comparable Batavia type ware referenced below. Decidedly bluish tinged glaze covers this dish.

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

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

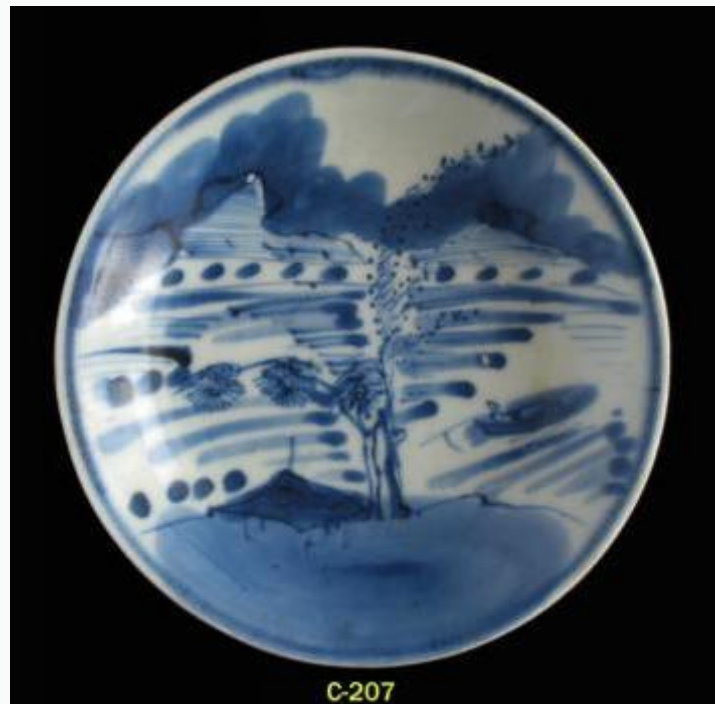
Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$12).

The Batavia ware saucer dishes at C-199 are similarly decorated on the obverse; however, the underside has Batavia brown glaze and the base mark is different - a three legged *ding* (ancient vessel). A very similar saucer dish dated mid 17th century is illustrated in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelains*, page 963, Catalogue No. 1981. Compare also with the similar dish from the Pingtan No. 1 Shipwreck

(Continued)

**C-207 (Continued)**

(dated to circa 1700) and illustrated in *Donghai Pingtan Wanjiao Yihao Chushui Ciqi (Ceramics Recovered from the No. 1 Wreck on Wanjiao Reef Near Pingtan on the East China Sea)*, page 186, No. 102.



## C-208

Swimming languidly around the exterior of this blue and white cup are three fish separated by curiously rendered “bulls-eye-form” blossom sprays and water weeds. The strongly everted mouthrim is encircled by a double line border, repeated above the foot. An alertly poised crab surrounded by a double circle border adorns the center of the interior. The interior walls are plain, and just under the mouthrim is a double line border. Glazed base is very slightly convex with upright foot. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. The base mark is an underglaze blue three legged *ding* (ancient vessel) within a double circle.

D: 3 in. (7.6 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$13).

This cup forms a pair with C-225 (10 of 13) and forms a set with the corresponding saucer C-226 (1 of 4). A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 047; and in *Denindo Decoratived [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 209 (five sets).



## C-209

Small blue and white cup decorated around the exterior sides with two seated rabbits with a floral spray above and separated by a picket fence. Panels variously decorated with floral sprays, curlicue elements, and landscape scenes - separated by double line borders - are under the gently foliated mouthrim. A seated rabbit surrounded by a double circle border adorns the center of the interior. The interior walls are molded with floral elements, and just under the upright mouthrim is a single line border with three small blossom sprays immediately below. Glazed base is flat with upright foot, and fine textured white biscuit is revealed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. The base mark is an underglaze blue seal mark representing *fu* (good fortune or happiness). A very small amount of marine encrustation is attached to the base and interior of the cup.

D: 3 in. (7.6 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$13).

There were only a very limited number of cups (and saucer dishes) with rabbit motif recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck. A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 10 - 12 October 2014*, lot 072. Compare also with the Batavia cup (tea bowl) with a rabbit in the center of the interior illustrated in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 180, N.236. (Continued)

## C-209 (Continued)

### **Rabbit or Hare Motif**

The rabbit or hare, in addition to being one of the twelve animals of the zodiac, has special importance as a Daoist symbol associated with longevity and immortality. The hare is said to beget offspring by gazing at the moon, and this is a common decorative theme in Chinese arts including ceramics.

The rabbit or hare is represented in the Collection by the following twenty-three (23) items:

C-044 (No. 2 of 2 cover box), C-051 (cover box), C-064 (dish), C-157 (39 of 42 - bowl), C-209 (cup), M-028 (dish - base mark), M-035 (cover box - base mark), M-046 (cover box - base mark), M-095 (polychrome dish), M-099 (dish), M-151 (saucer dish), M-216 (cover box), M-257 (jarlet - base mark), M-299 (1 & 2 of 2 - cover boxes - rabbit shape), M-314 (jarlet - base mark), M-379 (cover box lower section - base mark), M-424 (33 of 69 - cover), M-424 (34 of 69 - cover), and M-437 (dish), M-490 (No. 4 of 4 - cover box), M-500 (No. 4 of 6 - cover box), and M-509 (No. 2 of 7 - cover).



## C-210

Blue and white cup, the exterior decorated with a continuous landscape scene incorporating a variety of trees, a hut, rocky outcrop, and a fisherman in a boat - with hilly terrain in the background.

Everted mouthrim is surrounded by a double circle, a single line border above the foot. A landscape medallion with heavily shaded rocky ledge and distant mountains, surrounded by a double circle border, adorns the center of the interior. The flared interior walls are plain, and just under the mouthrim is a double line border. Glazed base is very nominally convex with upright foot; fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. The base mark is a slightly off-center underglaze blue seal mark within a double circle. Underlying strong toned blue is covered with rather substantially shaded bluish tinged glaze.

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

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$13).



C-210 (Side 1)

## C-211

Small cups (2 - set) with Batavia type underglaze brown exterior and interior. The sides are steep and rather high, and the mouthrim is upright. The foot of both cups is upright with fine textured white biscuit exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. On cup No. 1 there is a small amount of kiln grit adhering to the footrim. The evenly applied rich toned Batavia type dark brown glaze completely covers the rather narrow and very slightly convex base of cup No. 1. On cup No. 2 the flat narrow base is glazed white and has an underglaze blue butterfly base mark. These diminutive exemplars are very delicately potted and pleasingly shaped.

D: 2 11/16 in. (6.9 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 2 5/8 in. (6.7 cm.) - No. 2.

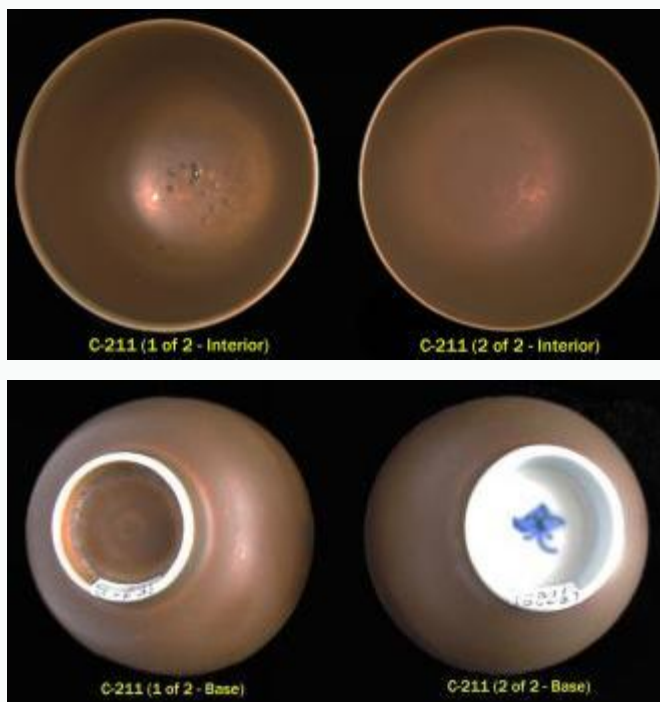
Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$40).

Compare with the Batavia cups (tea bowls) with white glazed base illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China - 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, pages 196 and 197, lots 848 to 860; and in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 209, No.308. Refer also to C-149 for a set of six corresponding Batavia cups from the Cau Mau shipwreck. Cup No. 2 forms a pair with C-225 (No. 13), which is also from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck. (Continued)

## C-211 (Continued)

The pair of Batavia type bowls at C-182 represents the largest of the Batavia wares recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck as opposed to these two cups, which represent the smallest. In contrast to the plentiful quantity of blue and white bowls and dishes recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck, bowls and dishes with Batavia type brown glaze were dramatically fewer in number. Underglaze brown wares, typically combined with underglaze blue and white or enamels, were very popular with the Dutch in the 18th century and great quantities were shipped from their large trading center at Batavia (present day Jakarta), consequently the name “Batavia wares” originated. Refer to Catalogue entry C-182 for further details on this subject.





## C-212

Blue and white saucer dishes (2 - pair) decorated in underglaze blue with polychrome enamel accents (now eroded). Four panels of floral sprays reserved in white on a mottled blue ground alternating with four panels of floral sprays with underglaze blue leaves and stems (original enamel blossoms now eroded) decorate the cavetto. In the center a similarly rendered floral spray surrounded by a single line border. At the upright mouthrim a narrow band of leaf sprays enclosed within single line borders. On the underside are three floral sprays with spiky underglaze blue stems (original enamels for the leaves and blossoms now eroded) with a single line border below. The base of the saucers is glazed and slightly convex with wedge shaped foot. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Slight traces of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of saucer No. 1. Slightly bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying underglaze blue décor of the saucers. On saucer No. 2 there are very slight remnants of the original enamel accents.

D: 5 1/4 in. (13.3 cm.) – No. 1; 5 3/16 in. (13.2 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$37).

These two saucer dishes form sets with the corresponding cups from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck at C-177. At a diameter of 5 1/4 inches (13.3 centimeters) they are among the largest of the saucer dishes recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck.

### C-213

Blue and white cover box with tightly space molded fluting down the sides of the cover and lower section. A peony blossom and leaves reserved in white on a blue ground surrounded by three larger flowering peonies and leaves, some portions of which are similarly reserved in white, decorates the slightly domed cover. The rounded sides of the cover are adorned with a narrow band of overlapping *ruyi* heads also partially reserved in white on a blue ground. The lower section is decorated with three sprawling floral sprays with diminutive blossoms and small leaves, enclosed within single line borders. Carefully finished low foot is upright with precisely beveled unglazed rim, and the slightly convex base is very lightly glazed. The rim and edge of the interior of cover is unglazed, as well as the rim and upward projecting flange of the lower section; body where exposed is very fine textured and light cream-white colored. Interior of both cover and lower section of the box is liberally glazed.

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

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$60).

Denindo (Jakarta), *Ceramic and Furnitures, Auction Catalogue*, 10 March 2013, lot 075, illustrates two cover boxes in this series. Cover boxes from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck consist of C-165, C-166, C-167, C-168, and C-213.

## C-214

Kraak style blue and white plates (2 - pair) decorated with a profusion of symbols, panels, and diaper elements in a dark and luminous tone of underglaze blue. Eight panels each containing one of the eight trigrams (*Bagua*) set alternately within overlapping tiny circular diaper motif or with swastika symbols reserved in white on a blue ground extend from the steep cavetto to the upward slanting area at the rim. The trigram panels are separated by panels of tall sunflower sprays alternating with panels of ribboned double gourds. The central medallion contains a flowering carnation bush with two blossoms surrounded by a darkly shaded scalloped border, and further encircled by demi-panels of diaper pattern filler in overlapping tiny circular motifs covered in blue wash alternating with swastika symbols reserved in white on a blue ground. The underside is encircled by an undulating floral scroll containing six blossoms and small leaves within single line borders at the upright mouthrim and around the foot. The low foot is inward sloping on the exterior and upright on the interior with fine textured white biscuit exposed at the unglazed beveled edge of the footrim. The base of the plates is glazed and nearly flat with the base mark an underglaze blue lozenge with streamers within a double circle.

D: 8 3/8 in. (21.4 cm.) – No. 1 and No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$256).

(Continued)

## C-214 (Continued)

Compare with the Kraak style plates illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 173, lot 703, which are decorated with the first of the eight trigrams (different treatment of the central medallion); and with another similar plate illustrated in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 104, N.16. Compare also with the Kraak style plate dated late 17th/early 18th century illustrated in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelains*, page 1051, Catalogue No. 2308 (includes the notation "An unusual type of ware which revives an export style of the late Ming dynasty..."). See as well the Kraak style fragments from the Ca Mau shipwreck at C-221 which display a similar treatment of the central medallion.

### **Bagua (Eight Trigrams)**

The *Bagua* (eight trigrams) are used in Daoism to represent the fundamental principles of reality, seen as a range of eight interrelated concepts. Each trigram consists of three lines, each line is either broken or continuous, representing yin or yang, respectively. The eight trigrams are: *Qian* (heaven), *Kun* (earth), *Kan* (water), *Zhen* (thunder), *Xun* (wind), *Dui* (lake/marsh), *Gen* (mountain), and *Li* (fire). They collectively represent the primal energies of the universe. The trigrams are essentially codifications of naturally occurring processes. By combining symbols that reflect dynamic elements in nature and the human process, the Chinese have sought to understand and predict patterns, cycles, and polarities which are present in nature and human development. The ancient Chinese classic *Yi Jing* (Book of Changes) consists of the 64 possible pairs of trigrams (hexagrams) and commentary on them. Each has a list of various meanings and/or attributes attached to it. These meanings and attributes are then used in the *Yi Jing* as metaphors to explain the character and meaning of the hexagrams they constitute.

### C-215

Kraak style blue and white plates (2 - pair) decorated with a profusion of symbols, panels, and diaper elements in a dark and luminous tone of underglaze blue. Eight panels each containing the symbol for *Qian* (Heaven), one of the eight trigrams, set alternately within overlapping tiny circular diaper motif or with swastika symbols reserved in white on a blue ground extend from the steep cavetto to the upward slanting area at the rim. The trigram panels are separated by panels of tall sunflower sprays alternating with panels of ribboned gourds.

The plates are decorated in the center with a cricket or grasshopper in a garden setting amidst a large flowering peony bush and tall leafy plants emerging from ornamental rocks, with rippling water in the background, swirling clouds above, and hills in the distance. The center is surrounded by a darkly shaded scalloped border echoed by a border reserved in white. The central medallion is further encircled by demi-panels of diaper pattern filler in overlapping tiny circular motifs covered in blue wash alternating with swastika symbols reserved in white on a blue ground.

The underside is encircled by an undulating floral scroll containing six tiny blossoms and small leaves within single line borders at the upright mouthrim and around the foot. The low foot is inward sloping on the exterior and upright on the interior with fine textured white biscuit exposed at the unglazed beveled edge of the footrim. The base of the plates is glazed and slightly convex with the base mark an underglaze blue artemisia leaf within a double circle.

(Continued)

**C-215** (Continued)

D: 8 9/16 in. (21.8 cm.) – No. 1; 8 7/16 in. (21.5 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$256).

Kraak style plates illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 173, lot 703 are also decorated with the first of the eight trigrams (different treatment of the central medallion); and another similar plate is illustrated in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 104, N.16. Compare also with the Kraak style plate dated late 17th/early 18th century illustrated in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelains*, page 1051, Catalogue No. 2308 (includes the notation “An unusual type of ware which revives an export style of the late Ming dynasty...”). See as well the Kraak plate very similar in size and décor from the Wanli shipwreck in Malaysia and illustrated in Sjostrand and Idrus, *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*, page 196, Serial No. 5750.

For an explanation of the *Bagua* (eight trigrams) refer to the preceding catalogue entry C-214.



## C-216

Kraak style blue and white plates (2 - pair) decorated with a profusion of symbols, panels, and diaper elements in an attractive and luminous tone of underglaze blue. The sixteen panels extending from the steep cavetto to the upward slanting area at the rim alternately contain the following: swastika symbols reserved in white on a blue ground separated by ribboned lozenges, tall sunflower sprays, overlapping tiny circular diaper motif bisected by ribboned balls, and a hanging gourd form with streamers.

The plates are decorated in the center with a cricket or grasshopper in a garden setting amidst a large flowering peony bush and blossoming carnations emerging from an ornamental rock, with rippling water in the background and scrolling clouds above. The center is surrounded by a narrow darkly shaded scalloped border echoed by a border reserved in white. The central medallion is further encircled by demi-panels of diaper pattern filler in overlapping tiny circular motifs covered in blue wash alternating with swastika symbols reserved in white on a blue ground.

On the underside are three elongated floral sprays immediately below the upright mouthrim. The low foot is inward sloping on the exterior and upright on the interior with fine textured white biscuit exposed at the unglazed beveled edge of the footrim. The base of the plates is glazed and moderately convex with the base mark an underglaze blue three legged *ding* (ancient vessel) within a double circle.

(Continued)

**C-216 (Continued)**

**D: 8 5/16 in. (21.1 cm.) – No. 1; 8 1/4 in. (21.0 cm.) – No. 2.**

**Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.**

**Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$256).**

**A very similar Kraak style plate dated late 17th/early 18th century is illustrated in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelains*, page 1051, Catalogue No. 2308 (includes the notation “An unusual type of ware which revives an export style of the late Ming dynasty...”). Another very similar Kraak style plate dated circa 1680 is illustrated in Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 232, Pl. 293. For the illustration of six more plates in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 068. An additional very similar plate is illustrated in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 104, N.17.**

**Compare also with the Kraak style plates illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 173, lot 703, which are decorated with the first of the eight trigrams (different treatment of the central medallion). See as well the Kraak plate very similar in size and décor from the Wanli shipwreck in Malaysia and illustrated in Sjostrand and Idrus, *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*, page 196, Serial No. 5750.**



## C-217

Blue and white large dishes (2 - pair) decorated with four lotus blossoms with outlined petals and shaded filler: one in the center, and three across the cavetto. The blossoms interspersed with darkly shaded arabesque-like knobby stems and lotus leaves. At the upright mouthrim a rather narrow band of panels with diamond/trellis diaper alternating with panels of floral sprays. On underside are three sparsely rendered blossom sprays with spiky stems just under the upright mouthrim. The low foot is inward sloping on the exterior and upright on the interior with fine textured white biscuit exposed at the unglazed beveled edge of the footrim. The base of the dishes is glazed and convex with the base mark an underglaze blue artemisia leaf within a double circle.

D: 8 3/4 in. (22.3 cm.) – No. 1; 8 5/8 in. (21.9 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$256).

Dishes in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 092 (six dishes). Further, a bowl with very similar decorative motif in the interior and dated mid to late 17th century is illustrated in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelains*, page 974, Catalogue No. 2034. Compare also with the larger dish sharing similarities in décor and

(Continued)

**C-217 (Continued)**

design concept from the Pingtan No. 1 Shipwreck (dated to circa 1700) and illustrated in *Donghai Pingtan Wanjiao Yihao Chushui Ciqi* (*Ceramics Recovered from the No. 1 Wreck on Wanjiao Reef Near Pingtan on the East China Sea*), pages 122 and 123, No. 52.



## C-218

Blue and white plate decorated in the central medallion with a large flowering peony bush flanked by clumps of grasses and smaller bushes - all enclosed within a double circle. The cavetto and flattened area near the rim are adorned with a peony scroll with four large flowers and four smaller blossoms. A single line border edges the upright foliated mouthrim. Three small leaf sprays positioned just under the upright mouthrim decorate the underside. The low foot is inward sloping on the exterior and nearly upright on the interior with fine textured white biscuit exposed at the unglazed beveled edge of the footrim. The base of the plate is glazed and convex with the base mark an underglaze blue lozenge with streamers within a double circle. Slightly bluish tinged glaze covers the strong and luminous tone of underglaze blue adorning this attractively decorated plate.

D: 9 in. (22.8 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$128).

For the illustration of six plates in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 069. This plate forms a pair with plate C-229, which is also from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck.

**C-219**

Blue and white medium size bowl with the decoration on the exterior consisting of two large floral sprays with arching snake-like stems: one with three carnation blossoms, the other with two magnolia blossoms, and with small floral sprays separating them. Portions of the large floral sprays are rendered in a particularly dark tone of underglaze blue, and they emanate from the single line border encircling the upright foliated mouthrim. Three small carnation blossom roundels are positioned low on the steep interior sides with a carnation blossom within a double circle in the center. A double line border frames the mouthrim. The very slightly inward slanting foot is encircled by a triple line border and is vertical on the interior with the unglazed beveled edge revealing the creamy white fine grained body. Rather deep-set narrow base is convex, glazed, and has a base mark in the form of an endless knot symbol within a double circle, which is quite wide and extremely close to the foot.

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

**Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.**

**Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta (September 2014 - \$76).**

**For the illustration of six bowls in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 096.**

**(Continued)**

## **Endless Knot**

The endless knot or eternal knot is one of the Eight Auspicious Symbols. It overlaps without a beginning or an end, symbolizing the Buddha's endless wisdom and compassion. It indicates continuity as the underlying reality of existence. The endless knot may be described as an ancient symbol representing the interweaving of the spiritual path, and the flowing of time and movement within that which is eternal. The latter aspect signifies the interplay and interaction of the opposing forces in the dualistic world of manifestation, leading to their union, and ultimately to harmony in the universe. This fact is amply reflected in the symmetrical and regular form of the endless knot. The intertwining of the lines of the endless knot represents how all phenomena are conjoined and linked together as a closed cycle of cause and effect. The entire composition is a pattern that is closed upon itself with no gaps, leading to a representational form of great simplicity and fully balanced harmony.

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## C-220

Blue and white plate decorated in the central medallion with a stylized blossom encircled by a further four truncated half blossoms and all surrounded by pairs of devolved conch shells. Around the perimeter of the central medallion a narrow plain band enclosed within blue line borders. The cavetto decorated en suite with six stylized blossoms separated by sets of devolved conch shells. A double line border just below the upright mouthrim - repeated on the thickened exterior. The underside further embellished with four equidistantly positioned and sparsely rendered leaf or twig sprays. Encircled by a triple line border with a single line above, the foot slants in slightly on the exterior and is upright on the interior. The deep-set unglazed base is convex with rather fine grained compact cream colored body. Bluish tinged white glaze covers the plate except for the unglazed edge and interior of the foot and the base. In the first reference cited below this plate is described to be of the "Starburst" pattern.

D: 10 15/16 in. (27.8 cm.).

Qing: 1817 of Jiaqing period (1796 to 1820).

Provenance: Diana Cargo shipwreck, Malaysia - Christie's (Amsterdam), The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts Auction, March 6 & 7, 1995 (original Christie's sticker lot number 1243/36 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in Massachusetts (October 2014 - \$135).

(Continued)

C-220 (Continued)

Plates in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts, Auction Catalogue*, March 6 & 7, 1995, pages 135 and 139, lots 1188 to 1198 along with other lots. Similar plates, from the Desaru shipwreck, are illustrated in Brown and Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 90; Sjostrand, et. al., *Mysteries of Malaysian Shipwrecks*, page 59 - second plate illustrated at right, and page 107, No. 6 - upper right; and Fong Peng Khuan, "Shipwreck Treasures in Malaysia", *Arts of Asia*, Volume 37, Number 5, September - October 2007, page 105 - bottom center.

Refer to C-085 for a very similarly decorated plate, slightly smaller in size, from Desaru shipwreck in Malaysia and dated to circa 1830. See also C-088 and C-092 for two additional plates, also from the Diana Cargo shipwreck, and both decorated with a large underglaze blue seal script *shou* (longevity) character.



Diana Cargo

Desaru

## C-221

Kraak style blue and white medallions (2 - set) decorated in the center with two flowering bushes emerging from a rocky base against a background of horizontal line accents, and further surrounded by a darkly shaded scalloped border. The center then encircled by panels of diaper pattern filler in overlapping small circular motifs alternating with panels of swastika symbols reserved in white on a mottled blue ground (eight panels on medallion No. 1; six panels on medallion No. 2). On the underside the foot slants inward on the exterior and is upright on the interior, the exposed body at the unglazed rim and fractures is fine grained and white colored. On both medallions the glazed base is convex with a small amount of marine encrustation on the base of medallion No. 2.

D: 4 13/16 in. (12.2 cm.) - No. 1; D: 3 3/4 in. (9.5 cm.) - No. 2.

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired from an itinerant vendor on Le Cong Kieu Street in Saigon (November 2014 - \$5).

Corresponding items in the same series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 128, lots 464 to 479 (medallion No. 1). For the illustration of additional items from the Ca Mau shipwreck in the same series refer also to Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 104, N.18 (medallion No. 1); and page 230, N.368 (medallion No. 2). (Continued)



## C-221 (Continued)

Compare also with the Kraak style plate dated late 17th/early 18th century illustrated in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelains*, page 1051, Catalogue No. 2308 (includes the notation “An unusual type of ware which revives an export style of the late Ming dynasty...”).

See as well the Kraak style plates from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck at C-214 which display a similar treatment of the central medallion. There are also three more medallions from the Ca Mau shipwreck in the same series as medallion No. 1 at C-223 (2 of 2).

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



## C-222

Blue and white saucer dish and cup (2 - set), the cavetto of the saucer is molded with two tiers of lotus petals and decorated with four phoenix alternately in flight and standing erect. In the central medallion there is a floral spray within a double circle. At the everted mouthrim a narrow band of cross-hatch diaper. The underside of the saucer is adorned with two elongated blossom sprays. Cup is decorated ensuite with four phoenix on the molded sides of the exterior, and a single line border under the everted mouthrim. In the center of the interior of the cup there is a blossom spray within a double circle, and the everted mouthrim is encircled by a narrow band of cross-hatched diaper. The distinctly molded interior sides of the cup are undecorated. Base of both the saucer and cup is glazed and nominally convex with wedge shaped foot on the saucer and upright foot on the cup. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue.

D (Saucer): 4 5/8 in. (11.6 cm.); D (Cup): 2 13/16 in. (7.1 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck – acquired in Saigon (November 2014 - \$100).

A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 10 - 12 October 2014*, lot 046.

(Continued)

## C-222 (Continued)

### **Vietnam Connection**

Several of the shops on Le Cong Kieu Street in Saigon had limited quantities of Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck wares available at rather inflated prices. One dealer, however, had reportedly acquired some 2,000 items of which approximately half had been sold, with the remainder being kept in reserve. It was further reported that fishermen from Ly Son Island in Quang Ngai Province in central Vietnam, about 30 kilometers from the mainland, had brought back quantities of Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck material to Vietnam, and had also participated in the salvaging efforts during which two fishermen perished along with eighteen of their Indonesian counterparts.



## C-223

Kraak style blue and white medallions (2 - set) decorated in the center with two flowering bushes emerging from a rocky base against a background of horizontal and diagonal line accents. Each bush contains two blossoms. The center is surrounded by a darkly shaded scalloped border (narrow border on medallion No. 1, and much wider border on medallion No. 2). The center then further encircled by four panels of diaper pattern filler in overlapping small circular motifs alternating with four panels of swastika symbols reserved in white on a mottled blue ground. On the underside of each of the medallions the foot slants inward on the exterior and is upright on the interior, and the exposed body at the unglazed rim and fractures is fine grained and light cream colored. On both medallions the glazed base is convex.

D: 5 5/16 in. (13.4 cm.) - No. 1 and No. 2.

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (March 2015 - \$40).

Corresponding items in the same series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 128, lots 464 to 479. For the illustration of additional items from the Ca Mau shipwreck in the same series refer also to Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca*

(Continued)

**C-223** (Continued)

*Mau Shipwreck*): page 104, N.18. There is also another medallion from the Ca Mau shipwreck in this series at C-221 (No. 1 of 2).

Compare also with the Kraak style plate dated late 17th/early 18th century illustrated in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelains*, page 1051, Catalogue No. 2308 (includes the notation “An unusual type of ware which revives an export style of the late Ming dynasty...”).

See as well the Kraak style plates from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck at C-214 which display a similar treatment of the central medallion.

Kraak ware in the Collection is represented by M-029, M-047, M-061, M-069, M-221, M-361 (Swatow *klapmutsen* dish emulating the Kraak genre), M-362 (3 Kraak medallions), M-424 (36 and 60 of 69 - two shards), M-433 (37 of 46 - one shard), M-439 (6 medallions), M-445, and M-496 (another Swatow *klapmutsen* form deep dish in Kraak style). Qing dynasty Kraak style items are also included as follows: Kangxi period ware from the Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck – C-214 (2 of 2), C-215 (2 of 2), C-216 (2 of 2); and Yong Zheng period ware from the Ca Mau shipwreck in Vietnam - C-221 (2 Kraak medallions), C-223 (2 Kraak medallions), C-241 (23 Kraak medallions), and C-246 (5 Kraak fragments).



### C-224

Blue and white saucer dishes (2 - pair) decorated in the center with a blossom spray enclosed within a double ring border. The gently curving cavetto of the saucers is decorated with three floral sprays emanating from the border of the center. A single line border encircles the very slightly everted mouthrim. The underside of the saucers is plain. Base of the saucers is glazed and nominally convex with wedge shaped foot. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim, which has traces of kiln grit adhering (considerably greater quantity on saucer No. 1).

The base mark on each saucer is an underglaze blue seal mark representing *fu* (good fortune or happiness). Bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue.

D: 4 5/8 in. (11.7 cm.) - No. 1 and No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Saigon (March 2015 - \$80).

For the illustration of similar saucers (and accompanying cups) refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 103; and to *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 071. The pair of saucers at C-186 are also from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck and are similar to these as well, except for the adorned underside and different variation of a seal mark, which is enclosed within a double circle. For further information on the presence of Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck wares in Vietnam refer to Catalogue entry C-222.

## C-225

Cups (13 – 4 pairs, 5 others) decorated in a variety of motifs and consisting of nine blue and white wares, two Batavia type cups, and a pair of unusual cups with very light mint green glaze. The cups all have an upright foot with unglazed beveled rim with fine grained white biscuit, slightly convex glazed base, along with an underglaze blue base mark on six of them.

The matrix below lists all of the cups providing details on the décor, base mark information, and the diameter (D) in centimeters (CM) of each.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta Pusat (April 2015 - \$350).

CATALOGUE NUMBER	DÉCOR	BASE MARK	D CM
C-225 (1 & 2) (pair)	Extremely light mint green glaze covers the exterior; a five-petaled outlined blue blossom in the center of the interior enclosed in a circle border, just under the slightly everted mouthrim a blue double line border.	None	8.5 8.3
C-225 (3 & 4) (pair)	On the exterior a pair of quail under a flowering bush with sprawling leafy stems, another bird in flight near a floral spray; in the center of the interior a blossom spray enclosed in a double circle border, just under the everted mouthrim a narrow band of cross-hatch diaper.	Lotus in outline form	7.2 7.3
C-225 (5 & 6) (pair)	Floral scroll comprised of three pairs of chrysanthemum blossoms joined by undulating leafy stems interspersed with smaller blossoms on the sides of the exterior molded with vertical fluting, single line border at the upright scalloped rim, repeated on the interior; only other interior décor in the center a blossom roundel with darkly shaded petals.	None	7.1 7.2

(Continued)

**C-225 (Continued)**

CATALOGUE NUMBER	DÉCOR	BASE MARK	D CM
C-225 (7 & 8) (pair)	On the exterior four blossom sprays, including prunus and chrysanthemum pendant from the single line border around the upright mouthrim; at the center of the interior a blossom roundel with darkly shaded petals, just under the upright mouthrim a narrow band of cross-hatch diaper.	None	6.6 6.6
C-225 (9)	Dark brown Batavia type glaze on the exterior; a leaping carp amidst water weeds within a double circle at the interior center, strongly everted mouthrim encircled by a double line border.	Three legged <i>ding</i> in double circle	7.7
C-225 (10)	On the exterior three leaping fish separated by water weeds and curiously rendered crustaceans, a double line border around the everted mouthrim, repeated on the interior; a large stalking crab in the center of the interior within a double circle border, the well plain.	Three legged <i>ding</i> in double circle	7.6
C-225 (11)	Decorated on the exterior with a dignitary and prominent pavilions, pagoda, and bird cage on a long pole; a double line border around the everted mouthrim, repeated on the interior; the sides of the cup are molded with two tiers of leaf tip forms and have three small blossom sprays on the interior, at the center of the interior is a landscape vignette including leafy trees on a hillside with birds overhead - all encircled by a double line border.	Lotus in outline form	7.0
C-225 (12)	On the exterior three large prunus sprays; in the center of the interior a blossom spray enclosed in a double circle border, plain well and upright mouthrim.	None	6.6
C-225 (13)	Very dark brown Batavia type glaze covers both the exterior and interior.	Butterfly	6.9

**REFERENCES**

**C-225 (No. 3 & No. 4)** – form a set with C-187 (1 of 2) and are matching cups with C-187 (2 of 2).

**C-225 (No. 5 & No. 6)** - the scalloped rim of these cups is a very unusual feature among the cups recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck. Only one other series of cups observed shared this feature.

(Continued)



**C-225 (Continued)**

**C-225 (No. 10)** - forms a pair with C-208 and a set with the corresponding saucer C-226 (2 of 4). A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 047; and in *Denindo Decorated [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 209 (five sets).

**C-225 (No. 11)** - forms a set with C-196 (2 of 3) and a pair with C-196 (3 of 3). A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 061.

**C-225 (No. 12)** - six cups in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Decorated [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 234.

**C-225 (No. 13)** - compare with the Batavia cups (tea bowls) with white glazed base illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China - 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, pages 196 and 197, lots 848 to 860; and in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 209, No.308. Refer also to C-149 for a set of six corresponding Batavia cups from the Cau Mau shipwreck. This cup forms a pair with C-211 (No. 2), which is also from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck.



**C-226**

Dishes (4 – 1 pair, 2 others) decorated in different motifs and consisting of three blue and white wares and one Batavia dish. The dishes all have an upright foot (higher foot on No. 3 and No. 4) with unglazed beveled rim and fine grained white biscuit, glazed base is convex (more pronounced on No. 3 and No. 4), along with an underglaze blue base mark within a double circle on each.

The matrix below lists the dishes providing details on the décor, base mark information, and the diameter (D) in centimeters (CM) of each.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta Pusat (April 2015 - \$123).

CATALOGUE NUMBER	DÉCOR	BASE MARK	D CM
C-226 (1 & 2) (pair)	A large stalking crab in the center surrounded by three leaping fish separated by water weeds and curiously rendered crustaceans, a single line border around the everted mouthrim; the underside is plain.	Three legged <i>ding</i>	11.7 11.5
C-226 (3)	A peony bush with two blossoms surrounded by a double circle in the center, the cavetto plain, and spreading around the slightly flattened rim four blossom sprays within single line borders; faded brown Batavia type glaze covers the exterior.	Artemisia leaf	11.6
C-226 (4)	Décor consists of three fisherman in and near a boat, a broad shaded foreground and shaded hills in the distance, horizontal parallel line accents to the left; suspended from a pole attached to the boat is what appears to be a shirt – laundry day perhaps? A single line border around the everted mouthrim; underside is plain.	Seal Mark	12.1

(Continued)

**C-226** (Continued)

**REFERENCES**

**C-226 (1 of 4)** - forms a set with the corresponding cup C-208. A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 047; and in *Denindo Decoratived [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 209 (five sets).

**C-226 (2 of 4)** - forms a set with the corresponding cup C-225 (No. 10). A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 047; and in *Denindo Decoratived [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 209 (five sets).

**C-226 (3 of 4)** - a cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 068.

**C-226 (4 of 4)** - several dishes from the Pingtan No. 1 Shipwreck (dated to circa 1700) share distinct commonalities with this dish and are illustrated in *Donghai Pingtan Wanjiao Yihao Chushui Ciqi (Ceramics Recovered from the No. 1 Wreck on Wanjiao Reef Near Pingtan on the East China Sea)*, pages 158 to 160 - Nos. 78 to 81, and page 189, No. 105; the most similar of these dishes is No. 81. Forms a pair with C-252 (No. 3 of 3).



## C-227

Saucer dishes and accompanying cups (4 - 2 sets), the original polychrome enamel décor is now eroded, but fugitive outlines of the original décor are still visible. Most prominently on the saucers the outlines of a blossom are apparent in the center and those of a floral scroll on the gently curving cavetto with upright rim. The saucers are unadorned on the underside. The cups are decorated ensuite. Base of both the saucers and cups is glazed and nominally convex with wedge shaped foot on the saucers and upright foot on the cups. Fine textured white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. A small amount of kiln grit adheres to the edge of the footrim of saucer No. 2. A slightly bluish tinged white glaze covers the cups and saucers.

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

D (Cups): 3 1/8 in. (7.8 cm.) - No. 3 and No. 4.

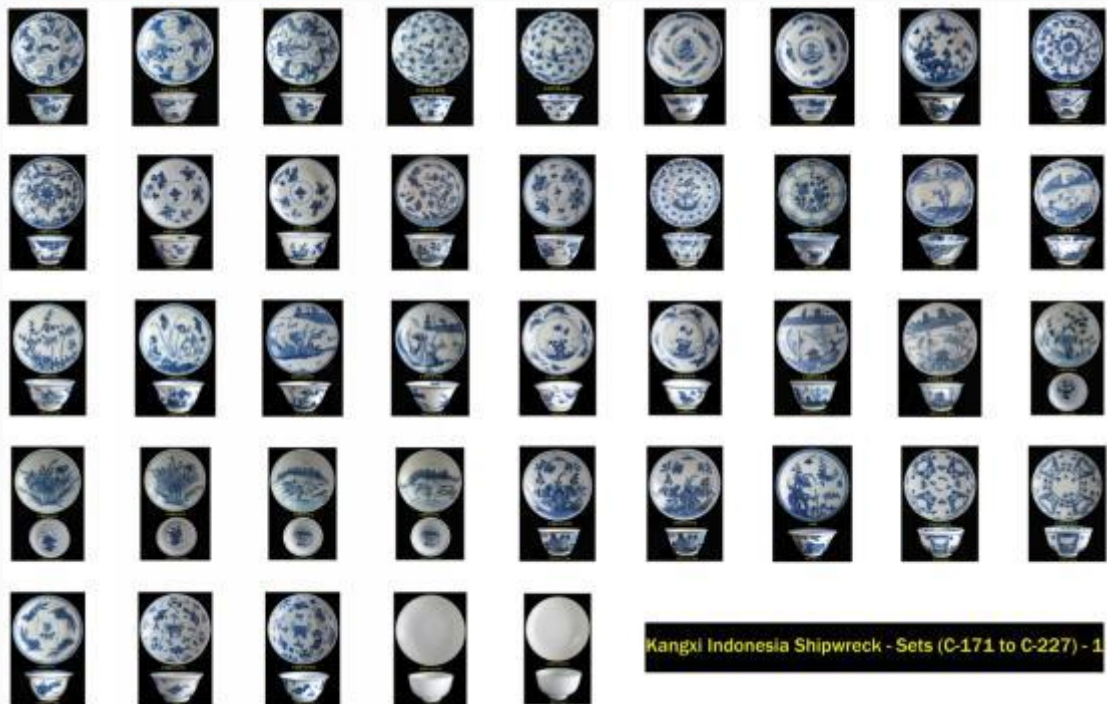
Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta Pusat (April 2015 - \$77).

Of the many hundreds of cups and saucers examined from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck these are the only ones encountered with exclusively polychrome décor. It is most likely the salvagers avoided recovery of this class of wares due to the perceived limited marketability and lesser value.

C-171 to C-227

**KANGXI INDONESIA SHIPWRECK –  
CUP & SAUCER SETS (C-171 TO C-227)**



## C-228

Blue and white dishes (13 – 6 pairs, 1 other) decorated in a variety of motifs. The dishes all have an everted mouthrim surrounded by a single line border, plain underside (except for dishes No. 5 and No. 6), a high upright foot with unglazed beveled rim with fine grained white biscuit, slightly convex glazed base, and underglaze blue base mark within a double circle. The matrix below lists all of the dishes providing details on the décor, base mark, and the diameter (D) in centimeters (CM) of each.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta Pusat and Jakarta Timur (April 2015 - \$501).

### **REFERENCES**

**C-228 (1 & 2)** - for the illustration of ten dishes in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 075; and see five more in *Denindo Decorated [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 217. Also, a very similar dish from the Pingtan No. 1 Shipwreck (dated to circa 1700) is illustrated in *Donghai Pingtan Wanjjiao Yihao Chushui Ciqi (Ceramics Recovered from the No. 1 Wreck on Wanjjiao Reef Near Pingtan on the East China Sea)*, page 187, No. 103. These attractive dishes with phoenix motif are also very similar to the dish at C-093 (7 of 27) from the Vung Tau shipwreck in Vietnam.

**C-228 (3 & 4)** – there are ten dishes in this series illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 066; and five in *Denindo Decorated [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 215. Also, a very similar dish from the Pingtan No. 1 Shipwreck (dated to circa 1700) is illustrated in *Donghai Pingtan Wanjjiao Yihao Chushui Ciqi (Ceramics Recovered from the No. 1 Wreck on Wanjjiao Reef Near Pingtan on the East China Sea)*, page 156, No. 75.

(Continued)

**C-228** (Continued)

**C-228 (5 & 6)** – compare with the larger dish with similar main motif dish from the Pingtan No. 1 Shipwreck (dated to circa 1700) and illustrated in *Donghai Pingtan Wanjiao Yihao Chushui Ciqi (Ceramics Recovered from the No. 1 Wreck on Wanjiao Reef Near Pingtan on the East China Sea)*, pages 122 and 123, No. 52.

**C-228 (7 & 8)** – a very similar dish from the Pingtan No. 1 Shipwreck (dated to circa 1700) is illustrated in *Donghai Pingtan Wanjiao Yihao Chushui Ciqi (Ceramics Recovered from the No. 1 Wreck on Wanjiao Reef Near Pingtan on the East China Sea)*, page 188, No. 104.

**C-228 (9 & 10)** - for the illustration of ten dishes in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 072; and see five more in *Denindo Decoratived [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 218. For a smaller version of this series of dishes, also from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck, refer to C-233.

**C-228 (11 & 12)** – a very similar dish from the Pingtan No. 1 Shipwreck (dated to circa 1700) is illustrated in *Donghai Pingtan Wanjiao Yihao Chushui Ciqi (Ceramics Recovered from the No. 1 Wreck on Wanjiao Reef Near Pingtan on the East China Sea)*, page 155, No. 74.

**C-228 (13)** – for the illustration of five dishes in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Decoratived [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 220. Also, compare with the dish sharing some similarities in design concept from the Pingtan No. 1 Shipwreck (dated to circa 1700) and illustrated in *Donghai Pingtan Wanjiao Yihao Chushui Ciqi (Ceramics Recovered from the No. 1 Wreck on Wanjiao Reef Near Pingtan on the East China Sea)*, page 188, No. 104.

(Continued)

**C-228 (Continued)**

<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>DÉCOR</b>	<b>BASE MARK</b>	<b>D CM</b>
<b>C-228 (1 &amp; 2) (pair)</b>	Two phoenix amid large flowering bushes - peony and chrysanthemum, one phoenix perched on a light blue shaded rocky crest, the other soaring overhead.	Seal Mark	14.1 14.2
<b>C-228 (3 &amp; 4) (pair)</b>	Two flowering chrysanthemum bushes emerging from a rocky ledge perched on an ornamental rock, at each side clusters of rushes; overhead a butterfly fluttering.	Conch	14.1 14.2
<b>C-228 (5 &amp; 6) (pair)</b>	Decorated with four carnation blossoms with outlined petals and shaded filler: one in the center, and three across the lower cavetto, the blossoms interspersed with darkly shaded arabesque-like knobby stems and leaves; on the underside are four auspicious symbols with streamers (jewel or pearl - 2, lozenge, book or scroll), a double line border under the upright mouthrim and repeated around the foot.	Seal Mark	14.1 14.2
<b>C-228 (7 &amp; 8) (pair)</b>	Stylized carnation blossom with outlined shaded peals at the center; four arabesque-like brackets linked around the cavetto with an auspicious symbol suspended from each - lozenge, jewel or pearl, book or scroll, cash symbol; and suspended from each link a flowerhead.	Seal Mark	14.2 14.1
<b>C-228 (9 &amp; 10) (pair)</b>	Decorated with a carnation spray with outlined petals and veined shaded filler in the center, and surrounded by three smaller blossoms - all interspersed with darkly shaded arabesque-like knobby leaves; a narrow band containing demi-blossoms, leaf tips and semicircular dividers with a double line border below under the everted mouthrim; the cavetto is plain.	Seal Mark	14.4 14.2
<b>C-228 (11 &amp; 12) (pair)</b>	Two flowering chrysanthemum bushes emerging from a rocky ledge perched on an ornamental rock, at each side clusters of rushes (very similar to No. 3 and No. 4, except the treatment of the chrysanthemums and rocky ledge is more exaggerated, and the overhead butterfly is omitted).	Conch	14.4 14.2
<b>C-228 (13)</b>	Decorated with four scrolling chrysanthemum blossoms with lightly shaded outlined petals: one in the center, and three across the cavetto; the blossoms joined by stems with darkly shaded knobby pointed leaves.	Artemisia Leaf	14.1



## C-229

Blue and white plate decorated in the central medallion with a large flowering peony bush flanked by clumps of grasses - all enclosed within a double circle. The cavetto and flattened area near the rim are adorned with a peony scroll with four large flowers and four smaller blossoms. A single line border edges the upright foliated mouthrim. Three small leaf sprays positioned just under the upright mouthrim decorate the underside. The low foot is inward sloping on the exterior and slants slightly outward on the interior, with fine textured white biscuit exposed at the unglazed beveled edge of the footrim. The base of the plate is glazed and convex with the base mark an underglaze blue lozenge with streamers within a double circle. Slightly bluish tinged glaze covers the strong and luminous tone of underglaze blue adorning this attractively decorated plate.

D: 8 7/8 in. (22.5 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta Pusat (April 2015 - \$116).

For the illustration of six plates in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 069. This plate forms a pair with plate C-218, which is also from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck.

### C-230

Blue and white plates (2 - pair) decorated with eight lotus petal shaped panels extending from the steep cavetto to the upward slanting area at the rim, each containing a floral spray. The panels are reserved on a mottled dark blue cracked-ice ground along with eight demi-blossoms pendant from the upright mouthrim. The plates are adorned in the center with a floral spray surrounded by six smaller floral sprays with diminutive irregularly shaped leaves and all enclosed within a double circle border. On the underside are three elongated floral sprays immediately below the upright mouthrim. The low foot is inward sloping on the exterior and slants outward on the interior with fine textured white biscuit exposed at the unglazed beveled edge of the footrim. The base of the plates is glazed and moderately convex with the base mark an underglaze blue artemisia leaf within a double circle.

D: 8 1/2 in. (21.5 cm.) – No. 1; 8 5/16 in. (21.1 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2015 - \$276).

Plates in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 098 (six plates). Also, very similar plates from the Pingtan No. 1 Shipwreck (dated to circa 1700) are illustrated in *Donghai Pingtan Wanjiao Yihao Chushui Ciqi (Ceramics Recovered from the No. 1 Wreck on Wanjiao Reef Near Pingtan on the East China Sea)*, pages 126 and 127, No. 55, and page 129, No. 57.

## C-231

Small blue and white bowls (2 - pair) featuring three *ruyi* head sprays scrolling around the steep sides of the exterior. The distinctively rendered *ruyi* heads are thickly outlined in a dark shade of blue enclosing a smaller version similarly outlined and set apart by a white border. Undulating stems and sketchily drawn leaves link the *ruyi* heads. A band of outlined leaf tips containing blue dot accents encircles the bottom of the sides, with double line borders around the foot and the everted mouthrim, which is edged with brown glaze. The complementary décor of the interior consists of a *ruyi* head spray executed ensuite filling the center and surrounded by a double line border, repeated at the mouthrim. The steep cavetto is plain. High foot is nearly vertical with fine textured white biscuit exposed at the unglazed beveled edge of the footrim. The base of the bowls is glazed and slightly convex with the base mark a three legged *ding* (ancient vessel) within a double circle. There are two rather large sea shells adhering to the interior of the foot of bowl No. 1.

D: 4 1/2 in. (11.5 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 4 5/8 in. (11.6 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2015 - \$77).

For the illustration of ten bowls in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 20 - 22 June*

(Continued)

**C-231** (Continued)

2014, lot 101. See also the bowl with very similar decoration on the exterior in N. Chandarij, *Chinese Ceramics from Archaeological Sites in Thailand*, page 259, Fig. 3.179 - left.

These bowls represent the only series of wares with brown glaze edged rim among the recovered material observed from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck.



## C-232

Blue and white cups (2 - pair) decorated on the central area of the sides with a wide band of interlocking arabesque-like elements in outline form. Larger elements with coiling appendages are linked below by similar smaller ones. This results in a rather sparse, but striking décor. On the interior there is a band of diamond/starburst diaper under the upright mouthrim; the steep sides are unadorned. A starburst with four trefoil elements attached and all enclosed within a double circle adorns the center. Foot is upright with fine textured white biscuit at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Base is glazed and convex. Light bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying vibrant tone of underglaze blue.

D: 2 13/16 in. (7.1 cm.) – No. 1 and No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2015 - \$46).

A cup in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 073.



### C-233

Small blue and white dishes (2 - pair) decorated with a carnation spray with outlined petals and veined shaded filler in the center, and surrounded by three smaller blossoms - all interspersed with darkly shaded arabesque-like knobby leaves; a narrow band containing demi-blossoms, leaf tips and semicircular dividers with a double line border below under the everted mouthrim. The cavetto is plain as is the underside. Foot is upright with unglazed beveled rim with fine grained white biscuit. Slightly convex glazed base is deep-set with an underglaze blue seal mark within a double circle.

D: 4 5/8 in. (11.8 cm.) – No. 1 and No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2015 - \$46).

For the illustration of ten dishes in this series refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 065. For a larger version of this series of dishes, also from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck, refer to C-228 (9 & 10 of 13).



## C-234

Cover boxes (5 – 3 complete boxes, 2 covers only), common characteristics include the following: carefully finished foot is wedge shaped with beveled unglazed rim, and slightly convex base is glazed. The rim and edge of the interior of cover is unglazed, as well as the rim and upward projecting flange of the lower section; body where exposed is very fine textured and light cream-white colored. Interior of both cover and lower section is lightly glazed.

The matrix below lists the cover boxes and solitary covers providing details on the décor and the diameter (D) in centimeters (CM) of each.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2015 - \$192).

Cover boxes (10) in the series of C-234 (No. 1) are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 082.



(Continued)

**C-234 (Continued)**

CATALOGUE NUMBER	DÉCOR	D CM
C-234 (1)	A lotus plant with prominent blossoms and leaves, emerging from a light blue shaded small rock and enclosed within a double circle border, adorns the top of the slightly domed cover; both the rounded sides of the cover and the lower section of the box decorated with two sprawling lotus sprays - all enclosed within single line borders.	9.8
C-234 (2)	Tightly space molded fluting extends down the sides of the cover and lower section; flowering bushes, including peony and chrysanthemum, in varying light shades of blue, decorate the slightly elevated top of the domed cover; the rounded sides of the cover are adorned with two long sprawling floral sprays with diminutive blossoms and small leaves, repeated on the lower section; this box is sealed.	9.8
C-234 (3)	Décor of this small box consists of a lotus spray on the flattened top of the cover; the lotus spray is flanked by an alertly poised egret and a pair of dragonflies – all within a double circle; the rounded sides of the cover and lower section are adorned with a pair of extended lotus sprays within single line borders - slightly differently rendered on each surface.	7.2
C-234 (4)	Décor of this small cover also consists of a lotus spray on the flattened top; the lotus spray is flanked by an egret in flight and a solitary dragonfly – all within a double circle; the rounded sides of the cover are adorned with a pair of extended lotus sprays within single line borders.	7.2
C-234 (5)	Miniature cover decorated with a lotus spray within a double circle on the flattened top; the rounded sides of the cover are adorned with a pair of extended lotus sprays within single line borders.	5.1





## C-235

Blue and white small plates (2 - pair) decorated with six large panels each containing two floral sprays and extending from the steep cavetto to the upward slanting area at the rim. These large panels are separated by small ones containing demi-blossoms reserved in white on a dark blue ground. The central medallion contains three birds in flight amid blossoms, small leaves and stems all encircled by a single line border and further surrounded by a narrow crenulated band. Under the flared mouthrim a band of cross-hatch diaper. The underside is adorned with two leaf sprays. The low foot is wedge shaped with fine textured white biscuit exposed at the unglazed beveled edge of the footrim. The base of the plates is glazed and very slightly convex with the base mark an underglaze blue lozenge with streamers within a double circle.

D: 6 1/4 in. (15.9 cm.) – No. 1 and No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2015 - \$115).

A larger version of this series of plates is illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 095 (two plates – diameter 21.5 centimeters).



## C-236

Medium size beaker shape vase with slender cylindrical body flaring at the neck to the wide mouthrim rounded at the flattened edge. Under the mouthrim two ogival shaped panels each containing a chrysanthemum blossom spray reserved in white on a mottled dark blue ground. Pendant from the panels a cash symbol, similarly reserved in white on a mottled dark blue ground, a double tassel attached below and a streamer attached at each side. Also below each panel, attached at each side, a vertically oriented arabesque-like element. Above the foot a narrow undulating band within single line borders. Footrim is of the channel type with the in-set rounded edge unglazed and displaying the very fine grained white body. Narrow base is glazed and slightly convex. The interior is glazed.

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

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2015 - \$154).

Ten vases in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 096.*



### C-237

Mini vases (4 – 2 pairs) decorated in floral motifs with bulbous body, tall neck and very narrow mouth. Narrow base without footrim is concave and unglazed with fine grained light cream colored body. The matrix below lists the mini vases providing details on the décor and the height (H) in centimeters (CM) of each.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2015 - \$92).

CATALOGUE NUMBER	DÉCOR	H CM
C-237 (1 & 2) (pair)	Globular body adorned with two prunus sprays, the outlined petals and leaves with dark blue shading; stems of the spray continue up the slender, slightly tapering tall neck; a double line border under the narrow mouth.	5.9 5.9
C-237 (3 & 4) (pair)	Four blossoms with outlined petals and blue filler surround the slightly oval shaped body; below the neck a blue shaded band of chevron diaper, repeated above the base. On the slightly tapering tall neck three more similar narrow bands of chevron diaper; a single line border under the narrow mouth.	6.1 5.9

Ten vases in the series of Nos. 1 and 2 are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 086. For the illustration of ten vases in the series of Nos. 3 and 4 refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 079; and to *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 087 (also ten vases). For six additional mini vases with the same provenance refer also to C-253 (6 of 6). Similar mini vases were also recovered from the Vung Tau shipwreck (1690) and the Ca Mau wreck (1725) - both in Vietnam.

## C-238

Blue and white spiral lotus dishes and accompanying bowls (4 - 2 sets) each are decorated with two concentric bands of interlocking lotus petal panels around a central spiral. The petals alternately containing *lingzhi* fungus and fruiting peach sprays. Exterior decorated en suite with a single band of petal panels filled with the same alternating motifs (two bands of lotus petal panels on bowl No. 3). The foot on the dishes is low and wedge shaped with compact cream colored biscuit where exposed at the beveled footrim, which contains considerable kiln grit on dish No. 1. The glazed base of the dishes is flat with an underglaze blue base mark.

On the bowls the foot is high and vertical with compact cream colored biscuit (darker hued on bowl No. 4) where exposed at the beveled footrim, which contains adherent kiln grit (more prominent on bowl No. 3). The glazed base of bowl No. 3 is flat and bowl No. 4 has a slightly convex base, both with an underglaze blue base mark. The base marks are in the form of an undeciphered underglaze blue three Chinese character mark rendered in *caoshu* (cursive) script within a double circle, or a double circle only - as detailed in the matrix which follows. The dishes and bowls are covered with a generously applied bluish tinged glaze.

The matrix below lists the dishes and bowls providing specific details on the décor, base mark information, and the diameter (D) in centimeters (CM) of each.

(Continued)

## C-238 (Continued)

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta

Barat from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector

(April 2015 – received as a gift from Willy Atmadjuana).

CATALOGUE NUMBER	DÉCOR SPECIFICS	BASE MARK	D CM
C-238 (1)	Dish with band of 6 lotus petal panels surmounted by a band of 10 lotus petal panels; on exterior a band of 10 lotus petal panels.	Double Circle only	18.0
C-238 (2)	Dish with band of 4 lotus petal panels surmounted by a band of 6 lotus petal panels; on exterior a band of 6 lotus petal panels.	Three Character Mark	15.4
C-238 (3)	Bowl interior with band of 6 lotus petal panels surmounted by a band of 8 lotus petal panels; on exterior a band of 8 lotus petal panels surmounted by another band of 8 lotus petal panels.	Double Circle only	15.6
C-238 (4)	Bowl interior with band of 4 lotus petal panels surmounted by a band of 6 lotus petal panels; on exterior a single band of 6 lotus petal panels.	Three Character Mark	13.3

### REFERENCES

**C-238 (1)** – a very similar dish is illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, page 112, No. TS 45; refer also to another very similar dish, also from the Tek Sing shipwreck, at C-049.

**C-238 (2)** – a very similar dish is illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, page 112, No. TS 48; refer also to another very similar dish, also from the Tek Sing shipwreck, at C-050.

**C-238 (3)** – a very similar bowl is illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, page 112, No. TS 46. Compare also with the very similarly decorated bowl illustrated in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelains*: page 1101, Catalogue No. 2543 and described as “Mid 18th century.”

**C-238 (4)** – a very similar bowl is illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, page 112, No. TS 47.

C-239

Chinese Imari globular teapot with loop handle and straight spout, along with cover, decorated with a landscape scene in underglaze blue, overglaze iron-red enamel and gold (“Chinese Imari”). Enameling is discolored and especially the gilt now substantially eroded. A fenced terrace with a peony bush to the left and a spreading willow tree overhead, as well as in the distance to the far left a small pavilion among hills and vegetation, adorns each side of the teapot. A narrow band of trellis diaper encircles the prominent upright plain neck and is repeated at the edge of the domed cover with dark blue shaded lotus bud finial. The cover is further embellished on one side with a fenced terrace with willow tree overhead. The upright nominally beveled mouthrim and edge of the interior is unglazed as is the flange of the cover; the interior of both pot and cover is glazed. Foot is slightly spreading with the unglazed beveled rim fine grained and cream colored; the flat base is glazed.

H (including cover): 5 5/8 in. (14.4 cm.).

Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).

Provenance: Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - Christie’s Amsterdam, The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction, 28 April - 2 May 1986 (original Christie’s sticker lot number 2196 affixed to the base); acquired from a dealer in the United States (November 2015 - \$225).

(Continued)

**C-239 (Continued)**

A similar teapot in the underglaze blue only version of this series, also from Nanking Cargo shipwreck, is illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 143, Pl. 185.

Teapots (Tea pots) in the Christie's auction consisted of the following seven varieties in the quantities indicated: Bullet-shaped, blue – 200; Bullet-shaped, enamels – 74; Globular, blue – 46; Globular, blue and enamels – 78; Globular, enamels – 93; White only – 4; and Yixing brown stoneware – 13. Blue in this context refers to underglaze blue décor; the grand total of teapots consists of 508 out of a total of approximately 160,000 items included in the sale.

Refer to C-073 for a description of Chinese Imari porcelain produced during the Qing dynasty, which includes origin, characteristics and targeted markets, along with a list of those porcelains represented in the Collection.



## C-240

Dish with underglaze blue décor on the interior and brown glazed exterior (forms a pair with C-069 and with C-090). The central medallion adorned with two tall bamboo stalks flanked by a large chrysanthemum bush emerging from ornamental rocks. The steep well is plain, and a diaper motif encircles the slightly everted mouthrim. On the underside the uniformly applied dark caramel brown glaze ends in a very precise line on the wedge shaped footrim, with compact cream colored biscuit exposed at the unglazed beveled edge. Slightly convex base is covered with white glaze. In the reference cited below this dish is described as “brown glazed blue and white Batavian Bamboo and Peony pattern.”

D: 4 11/16 in. ( 11.8 cm.).

Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).

Provenance: Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - Christie's Amsterdam, *The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction, 28 April - 2 May 1986* (original Christie's sticker lot number 5243 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in Brisbane, Australia (December 2015 - \$54).

A very similar dish, also from Nanking Cargo shipwreck, is illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 113, Pl. 151. Refer as well to C-069 and C-090 for additional dishes in this series also from Nanking Cargo shipwreck, and to C-052 for a pair of similarly decorated small bowls from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck.



## C-241

Kraak style blue and white medallions (23 - set) decorated in the center with two flowering bushes (typically a daisy or sunflower on the left and peony on the right) emerging from a rocky base against a varying background including horizontal and diagonal line accents. The bushes on the larger medallions each contain one or two blossoms, while the smaller medallions contain one blossom only except for No. 9, which has two blossoms on the bush to the right. Décor of center of the medallions is further described as follows:  
C-241 (1 to 6) – beetle amid petals of upper blossom on left,  
C-241 (7 to 9) - cricket emerging from blossom on left, C-241 (10) - butterfly alighted on small blossom to the left, C-241 (11) - bee alighted on small blossom to the left, C-241 (12 to 23) - central medallion does not contain any insect.

The center of the medallions is surrounded by a darkly shaded scalloped border outlined in white (ranging from a narrow border on medallions No. 12 and No. 13, to a much wider and prominent border on medallions No. 15 and No. 5). The center then further encircled by panels of diaper pattern filler in overlapping small circular motifs alternating with panels of swastika symbols reserved in white on a mottled blue ground (eight panels on the larger medallions; six panels on the smaller and intermediate medallions).

The underside of all of the medallions exhibits a very uniform treatment of the foot and base: the foot slants inward on the exterior and is upright on the interior, the exposed body at the unglazed

(Continued)

**C-241 (Continued)**

footrim and fractures is compact, fine textured, and light cream colored, and the glazed base is slightly convex. During the cleaning and conservation process varying quantities of marine encrustation were removed ranging from small amounts on several of the medallions to the completely encrusted base of medallion No. 15.

D (larger medallions): 5 3/8 in. (13.8 cm.) to 4 5/8 in. (11.7 cm.) - No. 1 to No. 16 (except for No. 9);

D (intermediate medallions): 4 5/16 in. (11.0 cm.) No. 17 to No. 19;

D (smaller medallions): 3 11/16 in. (9.4 cm.) to 3 1/2 in. (9.0 cm.) - No. 9 and No. 20 to No. 23.

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (January 2016 - \$127).

Corresponding items in the same series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, pages 128 and 129, lots 464 to 479 (includes larger and smaller medallions). For the illustration of additional items from the Ca Mau shipwreck in the same series refer also to Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*: page 104, N.18 (the larger medallions); and page 230, N.368 (the smaller and intermediate medallions). There are also additional medallions in this series from the Ca Mau shipwreck at C-221 (2 of 2) and C-223 (2 of 2). (Continued)

**C-241 (Continued)**

Compare also with the Kraak style plate dated late 17th/early 18th century illustrated in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelains*, page 1051, Catalogue No. 2308 (includes the notation “An unusual type of ware which revives an export style of the late Ming dynasty...”); and with another similar Kraak style plate dated circa 1680 illustrated in Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 232, Pl. 293. See as well the Kraak style plates from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck at C-215 and C-216 which display a similar treatment of the central medallion.

Wanaporn Khambut, Assistant Curator, Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University, assisted in the research and preparation of this catalogue entry.

Kraak ware in the Collection is represented by M-029, M-047, M-061, M-069, M-221, M-361 (Swatow *klapmutsen* dish emulating the Kraak genre), M-362 (3 Kraak medallions), M-424 (36 and 60 of 69 - two shards), M-433 (37 of 46 - one shard), M-439 (6 medallions), M-445, M-496 (another Swatow *klapmutsen* form deep dish in Kraak style), and M-497 (plate fragment from a previously unrecorded wrecksite). Qing dynasty Kraak style items are also included as follows: Kangxi period ware from the Kangxi Indonesia Shipwreck - C-214 (2 of 2), C-215 (2 of 2), C-216 (2 of 2); and Yong Zheng period ware from the Ca Mau shipwreck in Vietnam - C-221 (2 Kraak medallions), C-223 (2 Kraak medallions), C-241 (23 Kraak medallions), and C-246 (5 Kraak plate fragments).



## C-242

Small medallions (11 – 5 pairs and 1 other), Ca Mau shipwreck study collection, with various décor in underglaze blue including endless knot, falcon, pair of chickens, scholar with fan, and horse with rider. On all the medallions the foot slants inward on the exterior and is upright on the interior, and the glazed base is slightly convex. The exposed body at the unglazed footrim and fractures is compact, fine textured, and light cream colored. A small amount of marine encrustation remains visible on medallion No. 9.

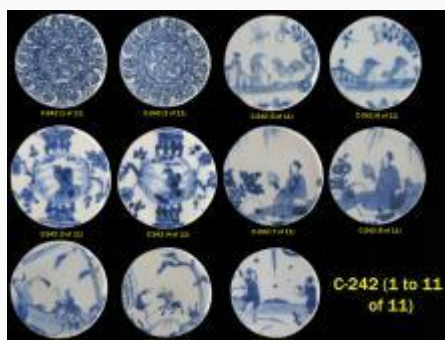
Indicated in the chart below are the following: the décor of each medallion; corresponding items in the same series of the medallions as illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007; and in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*; and the diameter in centimeters of each medallion. Also indicated is the name of the pattern (motif) as referred to in the Sotheby's Auction Catalogue.

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon

(January 2016 - \$22).

(Continued)



**C-242 (Continued)**

<b>CA MAU SHIPWRECK STUDY COLLECTION MEDALLIONS C-242 (1 OF 11) TO C-242 (11 OF 11)</b>				
<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>DÉCOR OF MEDALLIONS</b>	<b>REFERENCE Sotheby's Auction Catalogue</b>	<b>REFERENCE <i>Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)</i></b>	<b>D: cm</b>
<b>C-242 (1 &amp; 2)</b>	Endless knot in center encircled by scrolling form endless knot motif, stippled accents.	Pages 26 and 27, lots 1 to 5, "Endless Knot"	Page 128, N.91	6.5 6.3
<b>C-242 (3 &amp; 4)</b>	Falcon or hawk perched on rocky ledge with pavilions above and below, flowering bushes at each side.	Page 33, lots 26 to 34, "Hawk"	Page 127, N.88 Page 229, N.365 – upper right	7.1 6.9
<b>C-242 (5 &amp; 6)</b>	Pair of chickens, terrace fence to left, butterfly and flowering peony bush above.	Page 92, lots 308 to 313, "Chicken"	Page 117, N.56, associated cup for comparison	6.5 6.2
<b>C-242 (7 &amp; 8)</b>	Seated scholar holding fan, blossoming daisies to the left, willow branches pendant overhead.	Page 118, lot 432 – third from lower left, "scholar seated in a landscape" (only 1 dish included in Auction)	None	6.8 6.6
<b>C-242 (9 &amp; 10)</b>	Horse with rider crossing a bridge on a rocky terrace, large pine tree with overhanging branches to the right.	Page 198, lot 865 – second from lower right, "scholar on horseback crossing a bridge" (only 1 dish included in Auction)	None	6.8 6.3
<b>C-242 (11)</b>	Woman and man engaged in discourse or recreation amid a landscape or outdoors scene.	Pages 66 and 67, lots 159 to 179, "Dancers"	Page 140, N.128	6.3

## **C-243**

**Ca Mau shipwreck study collection fragments (13) in various forms: plate, dish, cup, cover, jar, ewer, and earthenware plate.**

**Represented are blue and white, Batavia type (includes brown glaze), and polychrome enamel wares. Decorative motifs include dignitary with horse, buffalo, scholars, aristocratic ladies, and various floral and vegetal treatments. Varying amounts of marine encrustation remain on fragments No. 4 – small dish, No. 12 – ewer, and No. 13 - earthenware plate.**

**Indicated in the chart below are the following: the décor of each fragment; original intact form of fragment; corresponding items in the same series of the fragments as illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007; and in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*; and the diameter (D) or length (L) in centimeters of each fragment. Also indicated is the name of the décor as referred to in the Sotheby's Auction Catalogue.**

**Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.**

**Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (January 2016 - \$80).**

**(Continued)**

**C-243 (Continued)**

<b>CA MAU SHIPWRECK STUDY COLLECTION FRAGMENTS C-243 (1 OF 13) TO C-243 (8 OF 13)</b>				
<b>NUMBER, FRAGMENT, (INTACT FORM)</b>	<b>DÉCOR OF FRAGMENTS</b>	<b>REFERENCE Sotheby's Auction Catalogue</b>	<b>REFERENCE <i>Tau Co Ca Mau</i></b>	<b>D/L CM</b>
C-243 (1) Rim, cavetto, center, base (Large Plate)	Dignitary carrying a banner and mounting a horse, trellis fence above; lotus petal panels with floral sprays on cavetto, fish scale filler alternating with square-form diaper under scalloped rim.	Page 111, lot 382 - upper right, "Scholars in Conversation" (D: 21.5 cm., only 1 plate included in Auction)	Page 101, N.9	D: 21.9
C-243 (2) Rim, cavetto, center, base (Medium Dish)	Buffalo (2) under a spreading willow tree, large rock outcropping to right; diamond/ trellis diaper at everted rim.	Pages 103 to 105, lots 366 to 370, "Boy on a Buffalo"	Page 167, N.191	D: 9.2
C-243 (3) Center, base (Medium Dish)	Buffalo (2) under a spreading willow tree, amid flowering bushes.	Pages 103 to 105, lots 366 to 370, "Boy on a Buffalo"	Page 167, N.192	D: 10.5
C-243 (4) Center, base (Small Dish)	Buffalo (2) under a spreading willow tree, large flowering bush.	Page 106, lots 371 to 375, "Boy on a Buffalo"	Page 170, N.199	D: 8.9
C-243 (5 & 6) center, (Large Plate)	Aristocratic ladies and dignitaries in pavilion with lattice work fence and willow tree above.	None	Page 100, N.6 (D: 38.3 cm.)	L: 14.0 12.0
C-243 (7 & 8) Rim, sides, center, base (Cup)	Stylized blossom with four projecting curlicue accents in center, trellis diaper alternating with floral sprays at everted rim.	Page 35, lot 35, "Lotus and Flowerhead" (D: 8.4 cm.)	None	D: 8.5 7.8

(Continued)

**C-243 (Continued)**

<b>CA MAU SHIPWRECK STUDY COLLECTION FRAGMENTS C-243 (9 OF 13) TO C-243 (13 OF 13)</b>				
<b>NUMBER, FRAGMENT, (INTACT FORM)</b>	<b>DÉCOR OF FRAGMENTS</b>	<b>REFERENCE Sotheby's Auction Catalogue</b>	<b>REFERENCE <i>Tau Co Ca Mau</i></b>	<b>D/L CM</b>
C-243 (9 & 10 - pair) Intact (Cover)	Domed center with lotus bud knob, flattened edge; two leaf shaped panels reserved in white on dark brown ground, traces of original enamel décor.	Page 125, lot 463	Page 231, N. 370, associated vases for comparison	D: 6.7 6.7
C-243 (11) Rim, body (Large Jar)	Lotus blossoms and stylized Chinese characters on body, upper border containing <i>ruyi</i> heads, lower border with lotus petal panels.	Page 144, lot 517 (only one lot of 3 jars included in Auction and sold for \$15,600 (EUR 12,000) including the 23.8 percent buyer's premium.	Page 156, N. 167 and page 157, N. 169	L: 18.5
C-243 (12) Rim, neck, upper body (Ewer)	Upright rim with rolled edge, neck with 14 molded panels containing alternately underglaze blue and enamel scroll filler; bulb shaped section below is unadorned.	Page 189, lot 795, includes "ewer of Middle Eastern ... form" (only one in Auction and lot sold for \$4,212 (EUR 3,240) including the 23.8 percent buyer's premium.	Page 185, N. 250, described as a "wineot"	L: 7.8
C-243 (13) Rim, cavetto, center, base (Earthen- ware Plate)	Center with molded and incised floral sprays in various colors (pink, aubergine, green, yellow, rust brown) emerging from an ornamental rock; cavetto has molded and incised light green and yellowish floral sprays on a rust brown ground, mouthrim is foliated with upward projecting edge.	Page 28, lot 6, associated plates for comparison	Page 223, N. 346, associated plate for comparison	D: 20.7

(Continued)



**C-243 (Continued)**

**REFERENCES - Additional**

**C-243 (11 of 13)** - for the illustration of another very similar jar refer to Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelains*: page 1068, Catalogue No. 2388 (dated c. 1720 – 1740).

**C-243 (13 of 13)** - for an associated intact example with plain rim, also from the Ca Mau shipwreck, refer to C-059 (Reference Photo included: C-243 (13 of 13) & C-059 – Comparison).



## C-244

Ca Mau shipwreck study collection stand and tray fragments (8) from tea sets and related sets consisting of blue and white, Chinese Imari (underglaze blue, with the iron-red and gilt now eroded), polychrome enamel, and monochrome-white pierced examples. Decorative motifs include female figures in a garden setting, floral and leaf sprays, interior scenes, and pierced blossoms. The trays are in a variety of shapes and with various rim treatments. All of the fragments have a flat unglazed base with compact, fine textured and light cream colored body (russet tingeing on fragment No. 7). There is a moderate amount of marine encrustation on the interior of fragment No. 2. On the four blue and white examples (No. 1 to No. 4) there are similarly rendered leaf spray accents on the sides; the sides on the two Chinese Imari examples (No. 5 and No. 6) are plain. Although no trays comparable to fragment No. 7 (originally with polychrome enamel floral décor) are illustrated, associated cups and saucers and teapots were included in *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)* as referenced below.

Six of the fragments (Nos. 1 to 4, No. 7 and No. 8) represent examples which were not included in the Auction, and with four of the six (No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 and No. 7) also not included in *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)* as detailed in the chart below.

Considering the foregoing, it may be inferred there were significantly more tea sets and related sets included in the original cargo, in terms of variety and quantity, than previously documented and published.

(Continued)

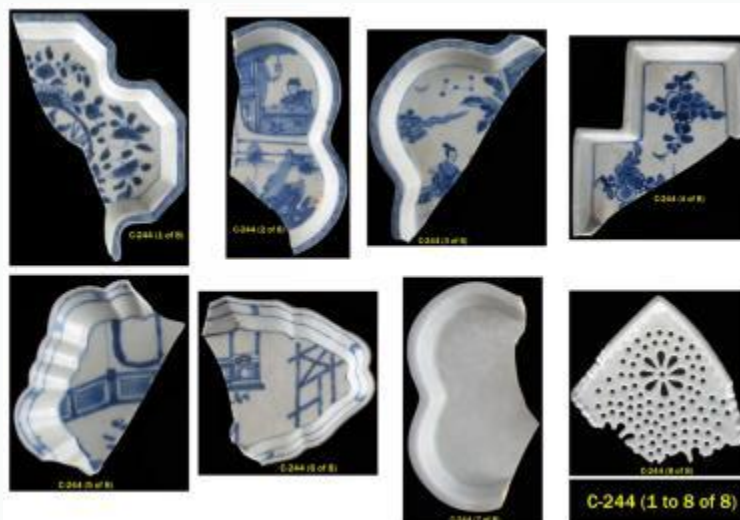
**C-244 (Continued)**

Indicated in the chart below are the following: the shape and décor of each fragment; corresponding items in the same series of the fragments as illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007; and in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*; and the diameter (D) or length (L) in centimeters of each fragment. Also indicated is the name of the décor as referred to in the Sotheby's Auction Catalogue (fragments No. 5 and No. 6).

**Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.**

**Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (January 2016 - \$40).**

**Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume X Number 3, Feb – May 2017, “Ca Mau Shipwreck – New Discoveries (Part II),” illustrated on page 1 - C-244 (No. 1 to No. 8), and page 3 – C-244 (No. 3).**



(Continued)

**C-244 (Continued)**

<b>CA MAU SHIPWRECK STUDY COLLECTION STANDS &amp; TRAYS C-244 (1 OF 8) TO C-244 (8 OF 8)</b>				
<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>SHAPE &amp; DÉCOR</b>	<b>REFERENCE Sotheby's Auction Catalogue</b>	<b>REFERENCE <i>Tau Co Ca Mau</i></b>	<b>D/L CM</b>
C-244 (1)	Quatrefoil shape, flattened rim with cross-hatch diaper; floral sprays, with leafy stems.	None	Page 107, N. 24 and page 227, N. 360, "Dish"	D: 15.7
C-244 (2)	Lobed quatrefoil shape, flattened rim with cross-hatch diaper; aristocratic lady at desk in garden setting.	None	None	D: 15.9
C-244 (3)	Lobed shape, flattened rim with cross-hatch diaper; aristocratic lady standing in garden setting; Constellation Orion above.	None	None	L: 14.9
C-244 (4)	"T" shape, narrow flattened plain rim; three floral sprays.	None	Page 107, N. 25, "Dish"	L: 14.2
C-244 (5)	Hexagonal shape, upright rim with floral panel band below, slanted fluted sides; interior pavilion setting (Chinese Imari).	Page 238, lot 1071; pages 240 to 242, lots 1073 to 1094, "Chinese Imari Pavilion," stand	None	L: 8.9
C-244 (6)	Elongated oval shape, upright rim with floral panel band below, slanted fluted sides; interior pavilion setting (Chinese Imari).	Page 238, lot 1071 and pages 240 to 241, lots 1073 to 1086, "Chinese Imari Pavilion," spoon tray	Page 183, N. 243, "Dish"	L: 8.5
C-244 (7)	Lobed quatrefoil shape, flattened rim; traces of original polychrome enamel décor remain visible in reflected light including floral sprays, blossoms and leaves.	None	None - Page 196, N. 277, cup and saucer; page 198, N. 282, teapot (for comparison)	D: 15.9
C-244 (8)	Indeterminate shape, band of pierced circles under upright rim; pierced blossoms on pierced circle ground.	None - Page 187, lot 791, associated "pierced strainer" for comparison (only one in Auction)	None	L: 10.6

(Continued)

## C-244 (Continued)

The representation of a stellar body, as in the example of the Constellation Orion, which is clearly depicted on tray fragment No. 3, is quite unusual to encounter on Chinese ceramics. Based on preliminary research and review, the extremely few recorded examples identified with constellations appear to be confined to the first half of the 18th century. Further research will likely add to these preliminary findings. Also of note, for example, is that out of the several hundred Chinese ceramics in the Collection this is the only one so adorned.

Ancient Chinese astronomers knew Orion as Shen (参宿) - a great hunter or warrior. According to traditional Chinese astronomy, the sky was divided into four quadrants, each quadrant representing a season of the year. The constellation Orion lies across two of the quadrants, symbolized by the White Tiger of the West - Xī Fāng Bái Hǔ (西方白虎) and the Vermilion Bird of the South - Nán Fāng Zhū Què (南方朱雀). The name of the Orion constellation in modern Chinese is Liè Hù Zuò (猎户座), meaning the hunter constellation.



C-245

Vung Tau shipwreck study collection cover fragments (2) from two monochrome white *blanc-de-chine* type cover boxes. Flattened domed cover is decorated with a molded peony spray with twisting stem, tightly spaced vertical ribbing on the sides. Interior of both covers is lightly glazed. This series of cover boxes from the Vung Tau shipwreck consists of boxes in four sizes with the diameter of each expressed in centimeters as follows: 13 cm, 9.5 cm, 7 cm, and 5.5 cm. The two fragments represent the two intermediate sizes: cover fragment No. 1 – 7 cm size and cover fragment No. 2 – 9.5 cm size.

D: 2 7/8 in. (7.2 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 2 7/16 in. (6.2 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690 – Dehua Kilns.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck - acquired in Saigon

(January 2016 - \$4).

Corresponding items in the same series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*: page 61, lot 432 – cover fragment No. 1; and page 61, lot 448 – cover fragment No. 2. Refer also to the following illustrations in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*: page 87, Fig. 87, right – cover fragment No. 1; and page 87, Fig. 87, left and page 88, Fig. 88, center – cover fragment No. 2. See as well the comparable cover box in Rose Kerr and John Ayers, *Blanc de Chine: Porcelain from Dehua, No. 151* (dated late 17th century onward, diameter 14 centimeters).

## C-246

Ca Mau shipwreck study collection Kraak fragments (5 - set) from plates of the same series in five different sizes. The border pattern surrounding the central medallion on all the plates represented by the five fragments consists of the following: a darkly shaded scalloped border outlined in white, and the center then further encircled by panels of diaper pattern filler in overlapping small circular motifs alternating with panels of swastika symbols reserved in white on a mottled blue ground. The number of panels is dependent upon the size of the plate as described in the chart below.

The central medallion of the fragments is decorated with two flowering bushes (typically a daisy or sunflower on the left and peony on the right) emerging from a rocky base against a varying background including horizontal and diagonal line accents along with swirls. The bushes on the three larger medallions would each contain two blossoms, while the bushes on the smaller medallions contain either one or two blossoms. On the three larger plates and a few of the two smaller plates there is an insect (cricket, beetle, bee or butterfly) amid the petals of the upper blossom on the left. Additional detailing is also included depending on size and décor.

The steep cavetto and upward slanting flatted rim of the fragments is adorned with a four panel series in various combinations filled alternately with daisies, two swastika symbols reserved in white on a mottled blue ground with a bannered symbol (trigram on fragment No. 3) in-between, a parasol, and diaper pattern filler in overlapping

(Continued)

**C-246 (Continued)**

small circular motifs with a bannered symbol (trigram on fragment No. 3) in the middle.

The underside of the fragments (except the medallion at No. 4) is adorned with a long, sweeping leaf and blossom spray (more elaborately rendered on the larger fragments); the intact plates would have included two such sprays. The foot of the fragments slants inward on the exterior and is upright on the interior with the exposed body at the unglazed footrim and fractures compact, fine textured, and light cream colored. The base on all the fragments is glazed and slightly convex.

Further details concerning the portions of the intact plate represented by each fragment and notes on décor of the central medallion and of the cavetto and rim of each plate, to the extent discernable from the fragments, are included in the chart below along with the diameter (D) or length (L) in centimeters of each fragment and the estimated diameter of the intact plates. On the basis of a solitary shard it is sometimes not possible to definitively identify the size of the original intact ceramic form. Similarly, all details of the original décor of the intact ceramic form may not be completely and conclusively revealed from a single shard. In these instances carefully considered judgments have been arrived at based on detailed examination of the characteristics of the individual shard, as well as comparison with similar material.

(Continued)



## C-246 (Continued)

It has now been determined that complete sets of plates in this series, consisting of five plates in graduated sizes comparable to the Deshima Island (Scheveningen) series of five plates, were included in the original cargo in response to European market demands. Further information on the latter series of plates is included under the references below. The Auction and *Tau Co Ca Mau* only included the two smallest plates in this series, the three largest plates were not included. However, there were other Kraak style related plates included as is also detailed in the references below. Considering the foregoing, it may be inferred there were significantly more Kraak style plates and related sets included in the original cargo than previously documented and published.

**Qing:** Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

**Provenance:** Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (January 2016 - \$50).

**Published:** *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume X Number 2, Oct 2016 – Jan 2017, “Ca Mau Shipwreck – New Discoveries (Part I),” illustrated on page 3 - C-246 (No. 1 to No. 5).

### **REFERENCES**

**C-246 (1 to 5 of 5)** – compare with the Kraak style plate dated late 17th/early 18th century illustrated in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelains*, page 1051, Catalogue No. 2308 (includes the notation “An unusual type of ware which revives an export style of the late Ming dynasty...”); compare also with another similar Kraak style plate dated circa 1680 illustrated in Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak*

(Continued)

**C-246 (Continued)**

*Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 232, Pl. 293. See as well the Kraak style plates from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck (dated to circa 1710) at C-214, C-215 and C-216 which display similarities in treatment of central medallion, cavetto and rim.

**C-246 (4 of 5)** – plates in the same series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 128, lots 464 to 479; and in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 104, N.17 and N.18. Refer also to additional similar medallions from the Ca Mau wreck at C-221 (No. 1), C-223 (1 and 2), and C-241 (1 to 8 and 10 to 16).

**C-246 (5 of 5)** – plates in the same series are illustrated in Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 128, lots 464 to 479; and in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 230, N.368. Refer also to additional similar medallions from the Ca Mau wreck at C-221 (No. 2) and C-241 (9 and 17 to 23).

**Other Kraak style related plates** – all with no border around central medallion, cavetto and rim with panel décor, are illustrated as follows: Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, page 173, lots 703 to 717; and page 179, lot 757 (five large plates only); and in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 104, N.16.

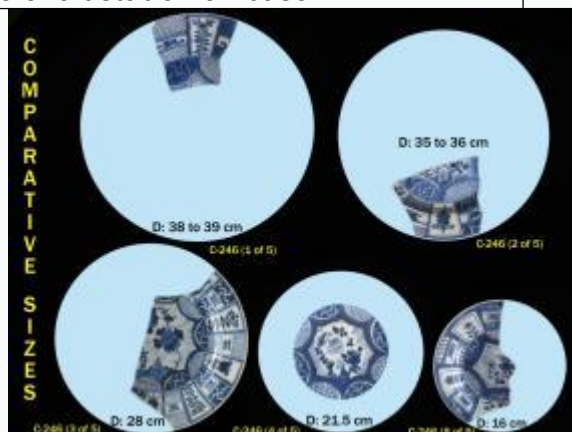
**Deshima Island (Scheveningen) plates** – are illustrated as follows: Sotheby's (Amsterdam), *Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725*, January 29 - 31, 2007, pages 74 and 75, lots 223 to 233; and in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 108, N.27; and page 109, N.28, N.29 and N.30 (the latter with complete set of five plates in diameters of 20 cm., 21.9 cm., 24.4 cm., 26.7 cm. and 29.2 cm.).

(Continued)



**C-246 (Continued)**

<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF FRAGMENTS</b>	<b>Fragment D/L: CM</b>	<b>Intact Plate D: CM</b>
C-246 (1)	Rim, cavetto, and small portion of center and base; largest plate in series; border pattern around center contains approximately 12 panels, cavetto and rim have approximately 24 panels, actual number of panels is indeterminate.	L: 14.7	38 to 39 (Estimated)
C-246 (2)	Rim, cavetto, and small portion of center and base; border pattern around center contains approximately 12 panels, cavetto and rim have approximately 24 panels, actual number of panels is indeterminate.	L: 18.7	35 to 36 (Estimated)
C-246 (3)	Rim, cavetto, center and base; border pattern around center contains 12 panels; cavetto and rim have 24 panels, the panels with two swastika symbols reserved in white on a mottled blue ground contain exceptionally a trigram in-between, and similarly the panels with diaper pattern filler in overlapping small circular motifs also have a trigram in the middle.	L: 24.6	28
C-246 (4)	Center and base only; border pattern around center contains 8 panels; (on an intact plate cavetto and rim have 16 panels); bush on right has one blossom, and bush on left two blossoms with beetle amid petals of upper blossom.	D: 13.1	21.5
C-246 (5)	Rim, cavetto, center and base; smallest plate in series; border pattern around center contains 6 panels, cavetto and rim have 12 panels, both bushes in center have one blossom; moderate amounts of marine encrustation on base.	L: 15.6	16



### C-247

Blue and white saucer dishes (2 - pair) decorated with eight alertly poised horses: one in the center enclosed within a double ring border, and seven more horses on the gently curving cavetto. The horses are rendered in a strong tone of mottled blue, except for one spotted horse on the cavetto. Everted mouthrim is encircled by a narrow band of cross-hatch diaper. The underside of the saucers is adorned with three equidistantly positioned small blossom sprays just under the rim. Foot is wedge shaped with fine textured white biscuit exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. At the edge of the footrim of saucer No. 1 there is a minute amount of kiln grit. The relatively narrow convex base is glazed and devoid of base mark. The saucers are covered with very slightly bluish tinged glaze.

D: 4 5/8 in. (11.6 cm.) - No. 1 and No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Saigon where they were reportedly brought by Indonesian fishermen (January 2016 - \$100).

A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 10 - 12 October 2014*, lot 059.

These saucer dishes were among the most coveted from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck, being keenly sought after by the Chinese, who associate the number eight with good luck and associate horses with representing power, speed, and endurance along with other positive attributes.

**C-248**

Bowl with rather steep flaring sides decorated with iron-red enamel under the everted, flared mouthrim with a band of leaf spray panels alternating with panels of cross-hatch diaper. Below is a narrow undecorated band, and then a band of rather widely spaced triple vertical line accents just above the foot. All the bands are enclosed within double line borders. The center of the interior is surrounded by a wide unglazed ring edged with iron-red and covered with bluish-green hued wash. Interior sides are plain. The foot is high and upright with beveled unglazed rim; deep-set glazed base is rather narrow and slightly convex.

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

Qing: Daoguang period (1821 to 1850) – circa 1820 to 1825.

Provenance: Quang Ngai (Binh Chau) - Qing Shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired from an itinerant vendor on Le Cong Kieu Street in Saigon (January 2016 - \$9).

Refer to the comparable bowls illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, page 264, No. TS 227 (from the Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia – dated to 1822); and in *The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts, Auction Catalogue*, March 6 & 7, 1995, page 100, lots 829 to 831, the diameter of the bowls in these lots is 15.5 cm. (from the Diana Cargo shipwreck, Malaysia – dated to 1817). The Tek Sing wreck also included blue and white “spiral lotus” bowls and dishes, and very similar examples were found on this Vietnam wreck as well. For examples from the Tek Sing wreck see C-238 (2 sets of spiral lotus dishes and accompanying bowls) and the individual dishes at C-049 and C-050.

## C-249

Blue and white base fragment medallion from a dish adorned with various personages in an outdoor setting. There are two ladies: one clutching a scepter-like object in the right hand, and one holding a tray with various objects for serving tea, or perhaps refreshments, to an aristocrat. They are flanked by two male attendants. Above is a spreading willow tree, and to the left a horse (only a portion visible). The foot slants inward on the exterior and is upright on the interior, and the glazed base is slightly convex. The exposed body at the unglazed footrim and fractures is compact, fine textured, and light cream colored (areas of russet tingeing). On the base is an underglaze blue base mark consisting of a four character commendation mark within a double circle, which has been translated as “precious treasure from the collection of Ruo Shen” or “precious collection of the seemingly old” (若深珍臟).

D: 4 1/8 in. (10.3 cm.); the approximate diameter of an intact dish would be 15.7 centimeters.

Qing: Yong Zheng period (1723 to 1735) - circa 1725.

Provenance: Ca Mau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (January 2016 - \$5).

This fragment was acquired along with numerous other fragments all recovered from the Ca Mau wrecksite. Included among the fragments was one additional fragment from this same series and with the same base mark (it was examined, but not acquired).

(Continued)

## C-249 (Continued)

The other fragments acquired are included at C-241 (1 to 23), C-242 (1 to 11), C-243 (1 to 13), C-244 (1 to 8), and C-246 (1 to 5). This fragment may be compared with the items cited below from the Ca Mau wreck wherein various commonalities are identified including ladies attire and hair style, treatment of tree trunk and branches, object held in the hand, tray with similar objects, and presence of a horse. Additionally, a four character Ruo Shen mark was also found on a limited number of items recovered from the Ca Mau wreck. The treatment of the mark on this example varies somewhat from those marks.

### **Ca Mau Wreck Items For Comparison**

#### ***Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)***

Page 100, N.6 – dish with similar grouping of figures with horse in background, includes a lady holding a tray with similar objects; tree branches rendered in comparable fashion.

Page 101, N.8 – dish with pair of ladies in very similar attire and hair style.

Page 143, N.135 – saucer with two ladies in very similar attire and hair style, one is clutching a very similar scepter-like object in left hand; tree trunk and branches rendered in like fashion.

#### ***Sotheby's (Amsterdam), Catalogue for Made in Imperial China – 76,000 Pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Ca Mau Shipwreck, circa 1725, January 29 - 31, 2007***

Page 93, lot 314 – plate with lady to left in very similar attire and hair style, clutching a very similar scepter-like object in right hand.

Pages 130 and 131, lot 480 and others – dish with pair of ladies in very similar attire and hair style.

(Continued)

## C-249 (Continued)

Page 177, lot 718 and others – saucer with two ladies in very similar attire and hair style, one clutching a very similar scepter-like object in left hand; tree trunk and branches rendered in like fashion.

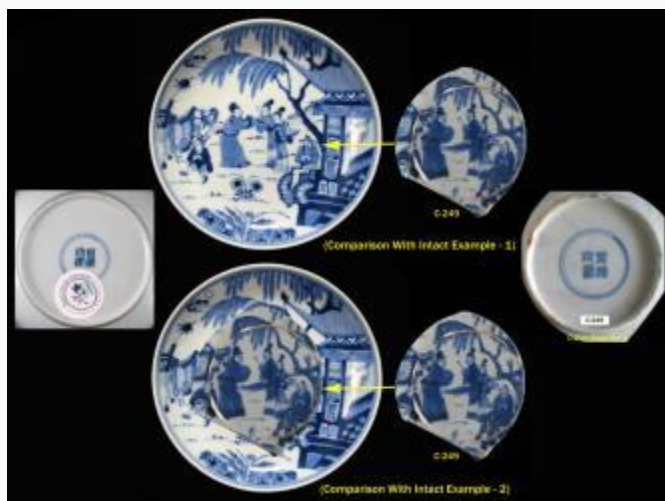
### **Collection of Writer**

C-243 (6 of 13) – plate fragment with similar appearing ladies, tree branches rendered in like fashion.

C-244 (3 of 8) – tray fragment with lady with very similar attire and hair style.

Although this series of dish has not been previously recorded or reported as an example from the Ca Mau wreck, on the basis of the foregoing (circumstances of acquisition, commonalities in décor with various Ca Mau wreck items, base mark, characteristics of underglaze blue pigment and body material), such attribution may now be accorded.

Photographs of an intact dish from this series (with the same base mark) are included as Reference Photos C-249 (Comparison With Intact Example). Translation of Chinese inscription kindly completed by Pariwat Thammapreechakorn, Ph.D., Museum Director, Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University.





## C-250

Blue and white covers (6) in various sizes with common characteristics including the following: the carefully finished rim and edge of the interior is unglazed, body where exposed is very fine textured and light cream-white colored, interior is rather lightly glazed.

The matrix below lists each of the covers providing details on the décor, treatment of knob where applicable, and the diameter (D) in centimeters (CM) of each.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2016 - \$430).

Cover boxes very similar to No. 1, No.2, and Nos. 3 and 4 are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lots 107, 108 - right and 105 respectively.



(Continued)

**C-250 (Continued)**

<b>CATALOGUE NUMBER</b>	<b>DÉCOR</b>	<b>D CM</b>
C-250 (1)	Large cover adorned with four arabesque-like lotus blossoms and tightly packed sprawling stems each surmounted by a swastika element enclosed within a diamond shaped border; these interspersed with five-petalled blossoms with clearly defined pistils and stamen. Domed cover has a lotus bud shaped knob with molded petals accented with fine blue strokes. Interior with a downward projecting unglazed flange slightly recessed from edge of rim. Décor rendered in a strong and brilliant tone of blue.	13.6
C-250 (2)	Domed top of large cover with four sets of twin blossoms with serrated edges encircled by arabesque-like stems; motif is repeated on the sides in a five set format. An upright knob with a recessed white glazed central portion containing an underglaze blue Artemisia leaf surmounts the cover. The underside of the cover with downward projecting unglazed flange and unglazed adjacent areas.	13.3
C-250 (3)	Décor of this flattened dome shaped large cover consists of two large lotus sprays surmounted by a pair of cranes in flight – all within a double circle; the rounded sides of the cover are adorned with a pair of sprawling, extended lotus sprays within single line borders.	12.6
C-250 (4)	Décor of this flattened dome shaped large cover is quite similar to the preceding (No. 3) and also consists of two large lotus sprays (separated by a small lotus spray) and surmounted by a slightly differently rendered pair of cranes in flight – all within a double circle; the rounded sides of the cover are also adorned with a pair of sprawling, extended lotus sprays within single line borders.	12.6
C-250 (5)	Décor of this flattened dome shaped cover consists of a single large lotus spray surmounted by a pair of egrets in flight – all within a double circle; the rounded sides of the cover are adorned with a pair of sprawling, extended lotus sprays within single line borders.	9.5
C-250 (6)	Small cover with tightly spaced leaves and stems scrolling around the domed top and sides; an upright knob with a recessed white glazed central portion containing an underglaze blue Artemisia leaf surmounts the cover. The underside of the cover with downward projecting unglazed flange and unglazed adjacent areas.	6.5

## C-251

Small blue and white cups (2 - set) on each are four figures carrying the attribute or talisman with which they are associated and collectively representing the Eight Immortals. The equidistantly spaced figures are positioned around the exterior of the cups between the single line borders above the foot and just under the everted mouthrim. In the center of the interior a small blossom is surrounded by a single ring border, repeated just under the everted mouthrim. The interior sides are plain. Narrow base is nominally convex with upright foot and fine textured, cream colored biscuit exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. Slight traces of kiln grit adhere to the edge of the footrim of cup No. 2. Each of the cups has a base mark consisting of an underglaze blue seal mark representing *fu* (good fortune or happiness). Slightly bluish tinged glaze covers these diminutive specimens.

D: 1 7/8 in. (4.8 cm.) – No. 1; 1 7/8 in. (4.9 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2016 - \$68).

A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 10 - 12 October 2014*, lot 062; and *Denindo Decoratived [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 5 & 6 December 2015*, lot 219 (two sets).

(Continued)

## C-251 (Continued)

Forming sets with the corresponding saucers at C-184, these diminutive specimens, of which very few were found, represent the smallest of the cups recovered from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck. The diameters of the majority of the cups recovered were in the 7.2 centimeter to 7.6 centimeter range, a limited number were in the 6.5 to 6.6 centimeter range, and a very few were in the 4.7 to 4.9 centimeter range. The diameters of the accompanying saucers are scaled proportionately, viz.: 11 to 12 centimeter range (primarily 11.5 to 11.7 centimeters), a limited number in the 10 to 10.2 centimeter range, and a very few in the 8 to 8.2 centimeter range.

### **Eight Immortals**

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

The Eight Immortals are occasionally found represented on ceramics particularly in the Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties. Late Ming representations of the Eight Immortals are found in the Collection on M-318 and M-319 from the Wanli shipwreck in Malaysia - dated to 1625, and on M-355 and M-413 from the Binh Thuan shipwreck in Vietnam - dated late 16th to early 17th century. The latter representation consists of a ribbon tied flute of Han Xiangzi who, as one of the Eight Immortals, was renowned for playing his flute and making the most profound observations. He is also the patron of the middle classes.

## C-252

Blue and white dishes (3 – 1 pair, 1 other) with a rather high upright foot (rather roughly finished and with adherent kiln grit on dish No. 3) with unglazed beveled rim and fine grained white biscuit; glazed base is convex on dishes No. 1 and No. 2 and flat on dish No. 3. Each dish has an underglaze blue base mark within a double circle. All are covered with a decidedly bluish tinged white glaze.

The matrix below lists the dishes providing details on the décor, base mark particulars, and the diameter (D) in centimeters (CM) of each.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2016 - \$66).

CATALOGUE NUMBER	DÉCOR	BASE MARK	D CM
C-252 (1 & 2) (pair)	Decorated with a willow and possibly poplar tree on a shaded promontory in the foreground, there is small boat nearby and a long series of heavily shaded mountain peaks in the distance; this central décor all enclosed within a double circle border. Cavetto is adorned with four blossom sprays, the everted mouthrim encircled by a single line border. The underside is plain.	Artemisia leaf	11.4 11.3
C-252 (3)	Décor consists of three fisherman in and near a boat, a broad shaded foreground and shaded hills in the distance, horizontal parallel line accents to the left; suspended from a pole attached to the boat is what appears to be a shirt – laundry day perhaps? A single line border around the everted mouthrim; underside is plain.	Seal Mark	12.2

(Continued)

**C-252** (Continued)

**REFERENCES**

**C-252 (1 & 2 of 3)** – share close similarities in décor of central medallion with C-199 (1 & 2 of 3).

**C-252 (3 of 3)** - several dishes from the Pingtan No. 1 Shipwreck (dated to circa 1700) share distinct commonalities with this dish and are illustrated in *Donghai Pingtan Wanjiao Yihao Chushui Ciqi* (*Ceramics Recovered from the No. 1 Wreck on Wanjiao Reef Near Pingtan on the East China Sea*), pages 158 to 160 - Nos. 78 to 81, and page 189, No. 105; the most similar of these dishes is No. 81. Forms a pair with C-226 (No. 4 of 4).



## C-253

Mini vases (6 – 2 pairs and 2 associated examples) decorated in floral motifs with double gourd body, elongated neck, and very narrow mouth. Narrow base without footrim is concave and unglazed with fine grained light cream colored body. Underglaze blue detailing is precisely rendered in a rich and luminous tone.

The matrix below lists the mini vases providing details on the décor and the height (H) in centimeters (CM) of each.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2016 - \$200).

CATALOGUE NUMBER	DÉCOR	H CM
<b>C-253 (1 &amp; 2) (pair)</b>	On one side both sections of the double gourd body adorned with a floral spray; on the other side a ribboned tassel with a diamond shaped symbol with streamers underneath decorates the lower section, with only a diamond shaped symbol with streamers on the upper section. A single blue line accent encircles the base and lower portion of the neck, a double blue line at the join of the double gourd body.	5.4 5.3
<b>C-253 (3 &amp; 4) (pair)</b>	This pair decorated en suite with the preceding (Nos. 1 & 2) and illustrating the differences in sizes (representing a slightly larger version).	4.8 4.7
<b>C-253 (5)</b>	Lower section decorated with floral spray panels (2) alternating with panels (2) of tightly coiled scrolling stems with spiky accents. Upper section similarly adorned but with the stem panels much narrower. A single blue line accent encircles the base and just under the mouthrim, a double blue line at the join of the double gourd body.	6.2
<b>C-253 (6)</b>	Décor is quite similar to the preceding (No. 5) with the principal differences including the rendering of the floral sprays on the lower section of the gourd and the detailing of the spiky stem panels on the upper portion.	5.9

(Continued)

**C-253 (Continued)**

Ten vases in the series of Nos. 1 and 2 are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 088. For the illustration of nine vases in the series of Nos. 3 and 4 refer to Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 080; and *Denindo Decorated [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 222 (10 vases). For ten vases with the same provenance and very similar to Nos. 5 and 6 see Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 20 - 22 June 2014, lot 091; and *Denindo Decorated [sic] Object Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue*, 5 & 6 December 2015, lot 221 (10 vases). For four additional mini vases with the same provenance refer also to C-237 (4 of 4). Similar mini vases were also recovered from the Vung Tau shipwreck (1690) and the Ca Mau wreck (1725) - both in Vietnam.





## C-254

Seated lion figurine with small affixed joss stick holder has molded and carved detailing. The diminutive beast, seated on its haunches, is alertly poised with bulging eyes and mouth agape. The tightly coiled spiral elements extending down the spine of the back along with the top of head, ears, and tail are all covered with emerald green glaze. The gilt covering portions of the body is now substantially eroded, but slight traces still remain. Pedestal type base is flat with fine grained compact body darkish cream in color.

H: 2 3/8 in. (6.2 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - around 1710 – Dehua kilns.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2016 - \$34).

Figurines in this series, also from the Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck, are illustrated in TimeLine Auctions (London), Antiquities & Coin Auction (“Blue Chrysanthemum Wreck”), 25 February 2016 – lots 0632, 0670 and 0709 (H: 6.1 cm. to 6.3 cm.).



## C-255

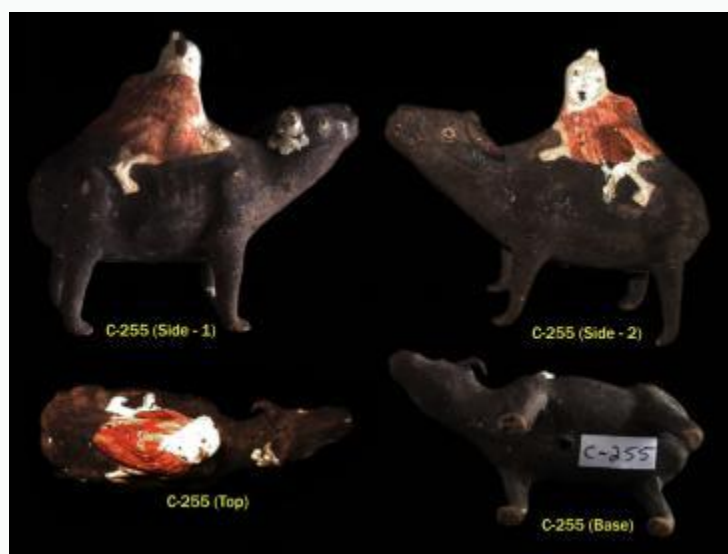
Boy on buffalo figurine with the tiny bovine covered in very dark blackish-brown glaze and standing four-square, head raised and facing slightly to the left. The boy - with light brown glazed straw cloak, detailing of eyes and top knot picked out in blackish glaze, and head, hands, and feet in unglazed biscuit - is mounted on the back of the buffalo in a sprawling, relaxed manner. There is a very small aperture on the underside to permit release of gases and heat during firing.

L: 2 5/8 in. (6.5 cm.); H: 2 1/8 in. (5.3 cm.).

Qing: 1822 of Daoguang period (1821 to 1850).

Provenance: Tek Sing shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta Pusat (April 2016 - \$75).

Figurines in this series are illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, pages 286 and 287, No. TS 249 (from the Tek Sing shipwreck, dated to 1822 – total of 53 buffalos illustrated).



## C-256

Decorated around the exterior with a landscape scene including a dignitary and prominent pavilions, pagoda, and bird cage on a long pole. The double line border around the everted mouthrim is repeated on the interior. The sides of the cup are molded with two tiers of leaf tip forms and have three small blossom sprays on the interior. At the center of the interior is a landscape vignette including leafy trees on a hillside with birds overhead - all encircled by a double line border. Base is glazed and nominally convex with upright foot and fine textured white biscuit exposed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. The base mark is an underglaze blue lotus in outline form. Slightly bluish tinged white glaze covers the underlying attractively shaded tones of underglaze blue.

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

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - approximately 1710.

Provenance: Kangxi Indonesia shipwreck - acquired in Jakarta Timur (April 2016 - \$23).

Forms a pair with C-196 (No. 3 of 3) and with C-225 (11 of 13), and forms a set with C-196 (1 & 2 of 3). A cup and saucer in this series are illustrated in Denindo (Jakarta), *Denindo Exhibition & Sale, Auction Catalogue, 10 - 12 October 2014, lot 061.*



## C-257

Siamese porcelain gambling tokens (21) in a variety of shapes, issuing entities, denominations, and décor. Shapes include circle, rosette, hexagon, octagon, triangle, oval, and rectangle; denominations are *fuang*, *salung*, *pai*, *song pai*, and other.

Indicated in the chart below are the following: item number, image of front of token illustrating name of issuing *Hong* (Chinese gambling establishment) or other identifier, description including the denomination on the reverse of the token, the shape, and the diameter (D) in centimeters of each token.

Qing: mid 19th century - Dehua kilns in Fujian Province, China.








Provenance: acquired from dealers in America - C-257 (1 to 5) (March 2016 - \$13); C-257 (6 to 15) (June 2016 - \$52); C-257 (16 to 21) (July 2016 - \$21).

The gambling tokens at C-257 - 6 to 15 of 21 were acquired by the previous owner from L. Kim Guan, 917 Silom Road, Bangkok one of the oldest and most reputable Stamp and Coin Dealers in Bangkok.

A summary of the history of Siamese porcelain gambling tokens (also called *pee*) is also provided below and includes origin, usage, characteristics, and museum holdings.








(Continued)

**C-257 (Continued)**

<b>C-257 (1 of 21) to C-257 (7 of 21)</b>				
<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>NAME OF HONG OR IDENTIFIER</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>SHAPE</b>	<b>D: CM</b>
C-257 (1)		Chinese character <i>Yu</i> (Jade) incised in underglaze blue, red shaded fluted sides; on reverse denomination incised in red glaze - one <i>phai</i> (1/32 baht).	Rosette	1.5
C-257 (2)		Chinese characters (4) molded on green glazed ground - includes <i>Sheng Fang</i> (Abundant - way, region); molded rosettes around perimeter; on reverse 2 molded birds and remnants of red glaze.	Circle	2.2
C-257 (3)		Chinese characters (2) molded - translated as "Jointly Prosperous," groove at perimeter also molded; on reverse denomination incised in underglaze blue - <i>fuang</i> (1/8 baht).	Circle	1.9
C-257 (4)		Portrait of Chulalongkorn molded, plain fluted sides; on reverse denomination incised in underglaze blue - one <i>phai</i> (1/32 baht).	Rosette	1.6
C-257 (5)		Chinese character <i>Yu</i> (Jade) molded, red edged molded groove at perimeter; on reverse denomination in underglaze blue - <i>song phai</i> (1/16 baht).	Circle	1.7
C-257 (6)		Chinese characters (2) in underglaze blue on plain ground - translated as "Suitable Harmony;" denomination not indicated, reverse plain.	Circle	1.9
C-257 (7)		Chinese characters (4) molded and glazed red on green glazed ground - <i>He Yuan Gong Si</i> (Harmonious Source Company), red filled groove at perimeter; on reverse denomination in underglaze blue - <i>salung</i> (1/4 baht).	Hexagon	2.2








(Continued)

**C-257 (Continued)**

<b>C-257 (8 of 21) to C-257 (14 of 21)</b>				
<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>NAME OF HONG OR IDENTIFIER</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>SHAPE</b>	<b>D: CM</b>
C-257 (8)		Chinese character (1) molded on plain ground – <i>Chun</i> (Spring, Life), molded groove at perimeter; on reverse denomination incised in underglaze blue – <i>fuang</i> (1/8 baht).	Triangle	2.0
C-257 (9)		Chinese characters (2) molded – <i>Tian Fa</i> (Growing Increase [of profit]), blue edged molded groove at perimeter; on reverse denomination in underglaze blue – <i>fuang</i> (1/8 baht).	Circle	1.9
C-257 (10)		Chinese characters (2) molded - translated as “Prosperous,” green glazed molded groove at perimeter; on reverse denomination incised in underglaze blue – <i>salung</i> (1/4 baht).	Circle	2.2
C-257 (11)		Chinese characters (4) in underglaze blue on plain ground; on reverse denomination in underglaze blue – <i>salung</i> (1/4 baht).	Circle	2.3
C-257 (12)		Chinese characters (4) molded and glazed pink on green glazed ground - <i>He Yuan Gong Si</i> (Harmonious Source Company), pink filled groove at perimeter; on reverse denomination in underglaze blue – <i>fuang</i> (1/8 baht).	Hexagon	2.0
C-257 (13)		Chinese characters (2) incised in underglaze blue on plain ground – <i>Hecai</i> (Together Wealth); on reverse denomination incised in underglaze blue – <i>salung</i> (1/4 baht).	Hexagon	2.1
C-257 (14)		Chinese characters (4) molded and glazed green on plain ground – <i>Shiheyitian</i> (History of one day); red filled molded groove at perimeter; on reverse two Chinese characters in red glaze.	Octagon	2.2

(Continued)

C-257 (Continued)

C-257 (15 of 21) to C-257 (21 of 21)				
NUMBER	NAME OF HONG OR IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	SHAPE	D: CM
C-257 (15)		Chinese characters (2) incised in underglaze blue – <i>Leili</i> (Plough profit); blue edged molded perimeter; on reverse denomination in underglaze blue – <i>fuang</i> (1/8 baht).	Octagon	1.7
C-257 (16)		Chinese character (1) molded on plain ground – <i>Xing</i> (Progress), molded groove at perimeter; on reverse denomination incised in underglaze blue – one <i>phai</i> (1/32 baht).	Rectangle	1.6
C-257 (17)		Chinese characters (2 in blue - indecipherable, molded rosettes around center, fluted sides; on reverse denomination in underglaze blue – <i>song phai</i> (1/16 baht).	Rosette	2.4
C-257 (18)		Chinese characters (4) molded and glazed black – <i>He Cai Bi Qian</i> (Peaceful Riches and Secret Money), black edged molded groove at perimeter; on reverse molded character and jarlet.	Circle	2.1
C-257 (19)		Chinese characters (2) large in underglaze blue on plain ground – translated as “Suitable Harmony;” on reverse denomination in underglaze blue – <i>fuang</i> (1/8 baht).	Octagon	2.3
C-257 (20)		Chinese character (1) molded on plain ground – <i>Qian</i> (Money and indicative of a denomination of 1 <i>salung</i> (1/4 baht), molded groove at perimeter; on reverse Chinese characters (2) molded white and underglaze blue.	Circle	2.4
C-257 (21)		Chinese characters (2) large in underglaze blue on plain ground – translated as “Suitable Harmony;” on reverse denomination in underglaze blue – <i>salung</i> (1/4 baht).	Oval	2.5

(Continued)

C-257 (Continued)



(Continued)



## C-257 (Continued)

### **Siamese Porcelain Gambling Tokens**

Porcelain gambling tokens were used in Thailand in the 19th century and early 20th century in the official licensed gambling establishments owned by Chinese. Chinese businessmen had set up gambling houses in Bangkok and Ayutthaya as well as the border areas between Burma, Laos and Thailand, where gambling was as popular as it was in China. Porcelain tokens of various denominations were issued for use as gambling chips by the individual gambling houses. The tokens (also called *pee*) were made in the Dehua kilns in the Fujian Province of China and brought to Siam for use as gambling chips. Later, due to the scarcity of small denomination coinage, they were widely accepted as small currency exchange within their respective districts. The main period of their use was between 1821 and 1875, although they are said by some sources to have first appeared as early as 1760. Most of the tokens have Chinese characters on the obverse indicating the name or brand name of the issuing establishments (referred to as *Hongs*) and on the reverse the denomination of the token expressed in Chinese characters, and/or the name of the *Hong*.

The tokens come in many designs, colors and shapes as well as a variety of denominations. Round tokens predominated, but shapes also included square, pentagon, hexagon, octagon, "coin" shape, oval, rectangular, triangle, rhombus shape, fruit shapes, star shape, lozenge shape, fish shapes, and animal shapes. All the tokens are flat with the average size varying between 1.3 centimeters to 2.5 centimeters, and with the width between 3 and 7 millimeters. Embellishment on the obverse included Chinese characters, animals, fish, fruits, symbols, portraits, and Thai script. They were issued in Siamese monetary denominations expressed in Chinese characters and ranging from one *solot* (1/112 of one baht/*tical*) to one *chang* (80 baht/*ticals*). Other denominations issued were: 1 *att* (1/64 baht), 1 *phai/sieuw* (1/32 baht), 1 *song phai/siek* (1/16 baht), 1 *fuang* (1/8 baht), 1 *salung* (1/4 baht), 1 baht/*tical* (4 *salung*), and 1 *tamlung* (4 baht/*ticals*). The majority of the tokens were issued in the lower denominations.

The wide variety of different designs issued is estimated to number between 8,000 to 10,000. To counteract forgeries the designs were changed periodically by the gambling houses. Although porcelain was chosen for the tokens because it was not produced in Thailand,

(Continued)

C-257 (Continued)

It was not long before counterfeits were ordered directly from the kilns in China. In an attempt to overcome this problem the *Hongs* frequently withdrew their tokens and exchanged them for new issues.

In addition to porcelain, gambling tokens were also made of other materials including clay, earthenware, glass, tin, lead, brass, bronze, copper, silver, and mother of pearl. Fake porcelain tokens have also been produced for the tourist market in Thailand. One way to detect fakes is to check for the absence of glaze on the reverse. Genuine porcelain tokens are glazed on all sides, while some (but not all) of the fakes are glazed on one side only.

In 1875 the government prohibited the circulation of the gambling tokens to facilitate introduction of the government's flat metallic coinage. However, their use was not banned in the gambling houses. In 1907 the government prohibited gambling everywhere except in Bangkok. In 1917 gambling was prohibited in Bangkok as well, bringing to an effective end the use of tokens as a medium of exchange. Consequently, porcelain gambling tokens were in use primarily during the period between the early 1800's through 1917. However, they actually remained in circulation for a longer period of time and were reportedly still used well into the 20th century. While clandestine gambling dens continue to operate in the environs of Bangkok up to the present day, porcelain gambling tokens are no longer in use in them.

The following museums have significant holdings of Siamese porcelain gambling tokens in their collections: The National Museum, Bangkok; Bank of Thailand Museum, Bangkok; American Numismatic Society Collection, New York (acquired the Ramsden Collection of Siamese porcelain tokens); The National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden, Netherlands; The Kultur- und Stadthistorisches Museum, Duisburg, Germany; and The British Museum. The tokens (real and fake) can also still be found in the antique shops and stalls of Bangkok's Chatuchak Market.

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C-257 (Continued)

A special thanks to Pariwat Thammapreechakorn, Ph.D., Museum Director, Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University for translation of the Chinese inscriptions on tokens No. 2, No. 8, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15 and No. 20.

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## C-258

This assemblage of porcelain shards (4) from the 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet is believed to be unique in terms of the variety represented: mottled blue glazed, black glazed, Chinese Imari, and blue and white. This is a vivid illustration of the great variety of porcelain carried on the Manila galleons to meet the market demands in the New World and Spain. Each shard is further described as follows:

- **No. 1** - Fragment from the side of a bowl with mottled dark blue glazed exterior, white glazed interior, and in roughly pentagonal shape. Fine grained white colored body is exposed at the fractures. L: 7.3 cm.; W: 5.8 cm.
- **No. 2** - Fragment from the side of a bowl or vase with black glazed exterior, white glazed interior, and in roughly rectangular shape. Fine grained white colored body is exposed at the fractures. L: 12.2 cm.; W: 7.8 cm.
- **No. 3** - Fragment from the side of a vase with underglaze blue and enamel exterior, white glazed interior, and in roughly elongated rectangular shape. Fine grained cream-white colored body is exposed at the fractures. Décor includes underglaze blue tripartite leaf sprays, along with iron-red enamel chrysanthemum and lotus blossoms. Gilt accents are now eroded and no longer visible. This Kangxi Chinese Imari porcelain fragment is among the very few known to have been recovered from the Spanish galleons of the 1715 Treasure Fleet. L: 13.2 cm.; W: 7.1 cm.

(Continued)

**C-258 (Continued)**

- **No. 4 – Blue and white floral motif fragment from a large vase decorated in a dark and rich tone of underglaze blue with a leafy bamboo stalk on one half, the other half adorned with a hydra-headed like element with adjacent leaf forms vividly reserved in white on the dark blue ground. The shard is covered with light bluish white glaze with areas of crackle or fracturing. The underside of this solidly potted thick fragment is plain and glazed. Compact, light grayish cream colored body is exposed at the fractures. L: 11.2 cm.; W: 9.5 cm.**

**Qing: 1715 of the Kangxi period (1662 to 1722).**

**Provenance: Nuestra Señora de Las Nieves (1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet) - sunk July 31, 1715 on the reefs off the Florida coast south of the Fort Pierce Inlet at a location known as the North Colored Beach (Douglas Beach) Wreck site.**

**These Kangxi porcelain fragments are among the very few known to have been recovered from the Spanish galleon Nuestra Señora de Las Nieves (also known as the Colored Beach Wreck, Douglas Beach Wreck, Gold Wreck) of the 1715 Treasure Fleet. They were recovered in 1989 to 1991 by Salvors, Inc. and Cobb Coin Company, Inc. and original artefact registration color photo Certificates of Authenticity with embossed Company Seal, signed by Melvin Fisher, President, are on file in the Collection Documentation (Fragment No. 1 – Certificate for Artifact Number 20207, Fragment No. 2 – Certificate for Artifact Number 20203, Fragment No. 3 – Certificate for Artifact**

**(Continued)**

## **C-258 (Continued)**

Number NCB89 – 2807, and Fragment No. 4 – Certificate for Artifact Number NCB89 – 2909 along with original copy of the Log Sheet, number 9663, from the day of find on 19 July 1989 [encrustation cleaned subsequent to COA photograph]).

All four fragments were acquired directly from Captain Bonnie Schubert of Vero Beach, Florida (June 2016: Fragment No. 1 - \$52, No. 2 - \$48, No. 3 - \$69, and No. 4 - \$71). Captain Bonnie Schubert is an historic shipwreck explorer. Her company is Gold Hawg Treasure, LLC based in Vero Beach, Florida. The company salvage vessel operated by Captain Bonnie is the Gold Quest, a 45 foot Hatteras with twin prop wash deflectors. Captain Bonnie was the object of considerable attention and fame for her 2010 recovery from the 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet of a unique “bird” (pelican) statue in 22 carat gold, 5.5 inches high, weighing 77 grams, and valued at US\$885,000.

For additional ceramic recoveries from the Nuestra Señora de Las Nieves wrecksite refer to the Spanish olive jar shards at O-013, O-016 (3 shards), and O-017 (3 shards); see also the large Kangxi blue and white porcelain shard at C-091, which is also from the 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet.

### **REFERENCES**

**C-258 (1 of 4) - Photo C-258 (1 of 4) - (Reference – Comparable 1715 Fleet Recoveries)** includes an intact blue glazed Kangxi bowl, which is also a 1715 Fleet recovery. This photo was taken by Dr. John de Bry, an historical archaeologist and the director of the Center for Historical Archaeology in Melbourne, Florida. Dr. de Bry has

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**C-258 (Continued)**

extensive experience in the research and photographing of artifacts recovered from Spanish shipwrecks. Compare also with the cup with blue glazed exterior and white interior, dated to the early 18th century, illustrated in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelains*, page 1151, Catalogue No. 2767. See as well the bowl recovered from the Ca Mau shipwreck, also with blue glazed exterior and white interior, illustrated in Nguyen Dinh Chien, *Tau Co Ca Mau (The Ca Mau Shipwreck)*, page 189, N.260.



**C-258 (2 of 4)** - Photo C-258 (2 of 4) (Reference - Comparable 1715 Fleet Recoveries) includes an intact black glazed Kangxi bowl, which is also a 1715 Fleet recovery. This photo was included in the “1715 Treasure Fleet Exhibit” at the Museum of Florida History in Tallahassee, Florida in October 2011 (and beyond). Compare also with the bowl with black glazed exterior and white interior, dated to the early 18th century - Qianlong period, illustrated in Christie’s (Hong Kong), *The Imperial Sale & Important Chinese Ceramics and Works of Art, Auction Catalogue*, 3 June 2015, lot 3239.

(Continued)

**C-258 (Continued)**



**C-258 (3 of 4) - Photo C-258 (3 of 4) - (Reference - 1715 Fleet Artifact Display)** includes a photo of this Chinese Imari fragment as well as photos of the blue and white fragments at C-091 and C-258 (No. 4 of 4). This photo of 1715 Spanish Treasure Fleet Artifact Recoveries of unspecified origin was posted to the “treasurenet.com” website on 24 October 2012 by “Au\_Dreamers.” Refer also to the Chinese Imari beaker, dated to the early 18th century, illustrated in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelains*, page 1208, Catalogue No. 2979, which shares commonalities in décor (underglaze blue tripartite leaf sprays, iron-red enamel chrysanthemum blossoms) with this fragment.

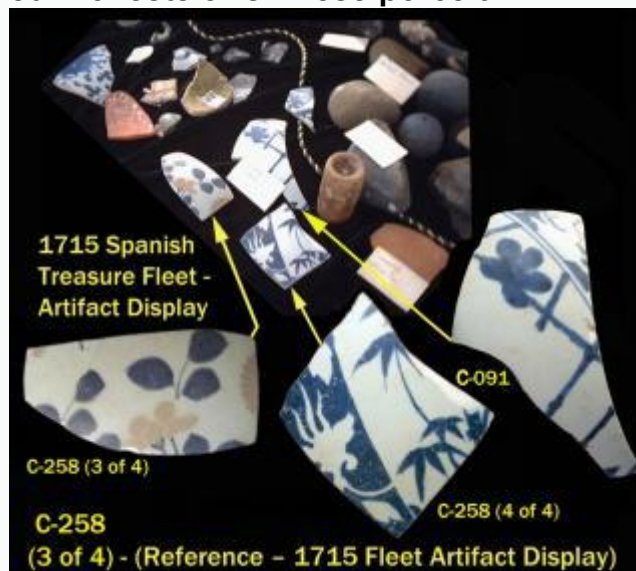
This fragment represents a very unusual recovery from the Nuestra Señora de Las Nieves wrecksite. Chinese Imari wares have typically only been recovered from the Cannon Wreck (Cannon Pile) wrecksite of the 1715 Treasure Fleet, which lies in the waters near the shore just off of Treasure Shores Park, Vero Beach, Florida. This has reportedly been the only 1715 Fleet site at which such wares have been recovered in the past. It is further speculated that this wrecksite may actually be the location of the Maria Galante, which has never been formally identified. The Maria Galante was a

(Continued)



## C-258 (Continued)

*balandrita* (small one masted ship) used to support the rest of the 1715 Spanish Treasure fleet, and whose cargo manifest is reported to have included 7 chests of Chinese porcelain.



**The Spanish Treasure Fleet of 1715** consisted of 11 ships and left Havana on July 27, 1715 bound for Spain. On the night of July 30 the fleet encountered a fierce hurricane, and a total of 10 of the 11 ships were dashed upon the reefs off the Florida coast between Melbourne in the north to Fort Pierce to the south. The fleet was made up of the Armada de Tierra Firma (6 vessels), which served South American trade routes out of Cartagena, and of the Flota de Nueva España (5 vessels) which served the trade of Mexico and the Manila Galleons out of Vera Cruz, on the southeastern coast of present-day Mexico. The Tierra Firma Armada was under the command of Captain-General Don Antonio de Echevera y Zubiza, and the Nueva España Flota was under the general command of Captain-General Don Juan Esteban de Ubilla. Since the Flota de Nueva España served the trade of the Manila Galleons out of Vera Cruz, Chinese porcelain was known to be included as part of the cargo of the ships.

## C-259

Teapot in compressed globular form, with upward projecting curved spout, decorated around the sides with plum blossoms reserved in white on a blue crackled ice ground. Under the neck and above the foot a blue band with outlined ruyi heads and with leaf tip accents respectively. On the neck two stem sprays within single line borders. The upright square-cut mouthrim and the interior edge is unglazed; the interior is glazed. Foot is wedge shaped with the unglazed beveled rim fine grained and light cream colored; the slightly convex base is glazed. Affixed on the shoulders in front of the spout and opposite at the rear are two curved brackets, each with two circular apertures. These would have served for the attachment of a “handle” of rattan or similar material.

H: 4 3/16 in. (10.7 cm.).

Qing: Daoguang period (1821 to 1850) - circa 1830.

Provenance: Desaru shipwreck (original artefact registration sticker number 59896 affixed); obtained by previous owner from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia - acquired from a dealer in London (August 2016 - \$111).

Compare with the differently decorated blue and white teapot, also from the Desaru shipwreck, illustrated in Sjostrand, et. al., *Mysteries of Malaysian Shipwrecks*, page 100 – upper center and page 107 - center. For other blue and white porcelains from the Desaru shipwreck see C-039, C-042, C-043, C-077, C-081 (1 & 2), C-085, C-145, and C-260. (Continued)

**C-259 (Continued)**

The Desaru shipwreck yielded two varieties of teapots consisting of Yixing stoneware teapots totaling 769 intact wares and 26 Jingdezhen blue and white intact teapots. This amounts to 795 teapots out of the total of 63,341 intact wares recovered from the shipwreck (50,078 of which were blue and white spoons).



## C-260

Covered bowl (wine bowl) adorned in delicately hued underglaze blue with chrysanthemum blossoms surrounded by scrolling leaves and stems. On the body three precisely rendered blossoms amid a ground of carefully delineated scrolling leaves and stems. Just under the mouthrim a narrow band of dissolved key fret diaper. The domed cover decorated in suite with the band of diaper at the flanged lower portion. A knob handle surrounded by a single line border, a wide plain band, and a double line border surmounts the cover. The knob handle is rather high with upward projecting flared sides and recessed center. Fine grained white body is exposed at the unglazed flange of the cover, the unglazed interior of the edge of the mouthrim, and the edge of the brief upright footrim. The flat base is glazed, as is the interior of the cover and the interior of the body.

H (including cover): 4 3/4 in. (12.1 cm.).

Qing: Daoguang period (1821 to 1850) - circa 1830.

Provenance: Desaru shipwreck (original artefact registration sticker number 55286 affixed); obtained by previous owner from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia - acquired from a dealer in London (August 2016 - \$181).

The blue and white covered bowls (wine bowls) salvaged from the Desaru shipwreck consisted of one series decorated with four double-happiness characters, alternating with geometric motifs, equally spaced around the exterior of both the body and cover; and another

(Continued)

**C-260 (Continued)**

series adorned with chrysanthemum blossoms surrounded by scrolling leaves and stems (represented by C-260). A total of 271 intact blue and white covered bowls (wine bowls) were recovered from the Desaru shipwreck.

The double happiness version is illustrated in Brown and Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 100; and in Sjostrand, et. al., *Mysteries of Malaysian Shipwrecks*, page 106 – lower right.



## C-261

Blue and white saucer very thinly potted and decorated in a vibrant tone of underglaze blue with a pagoda flanked by trees and outcropping rocks in a landscape setting. In the distance to the left a rocky outcrop with vegetation. A band of trellis diaper encircles the upright rim. The underside of the saucer is undecorated. Foot is wedge shaped with compact fine grained white colored biscuit where exposed at the beveled footrim. Convex glazed base and the saucer covered with a slightly bluish tinged glaze. In the reference cited below this saucer is described to be of the “Blue and White Pagoda Riverscape pattern.”

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

Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).

Provenance: Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - Christie's Amsterdam, *The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction, 28 April - 2 May 1986* (original Christie's sticker lot number 5060 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in London (October 2016 - \$62).

Very similar saucers (and cups), also from Nanking Cargo shipwreck, are illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 103, Pl. 137 and page 106, Pl. 141. There is also another very similar cup and saucer from the Nanking Cargo Shipwreck in the collection of the British Museum (Registration number - 1986,0701.6.b). This example (C-261) forms a pair with C-053 (1 of 2).

**C-262**

Large blue and white bowl, Swatow type, with a large dragon and a large phoenix dynamically depicted in a subdued tone of underglaze blue and undulating around the gently curving sides. At the upright mouthrim and above the foot a single line border. The interior centered with a large abstractly rendered floral spray within a single line border, the cavetto plain, and another single line border at the upright rim. Double line accents encircle the upright foot, strongly outward slanting on the interior. A considerable amount of adherent kiln grit on and near the partially glazed square-cut footrim with dark cream colored compact body where exposed. Narrow base is markedly convex, deep-set, and glazed. This impressive size bowl is covered with milky textured slightly bluish tinged white glaze.

D: 8 in. (20.3 cm.).

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2016 - \$125).

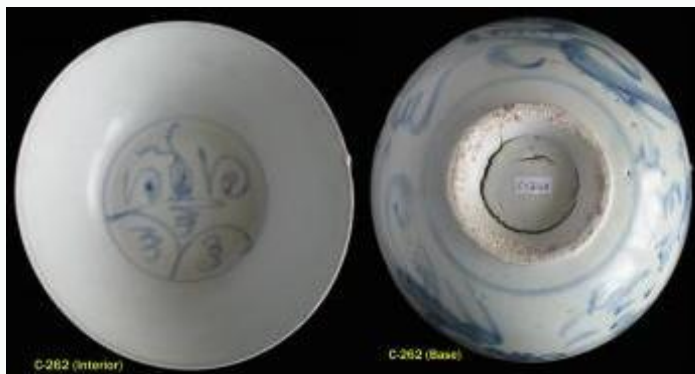
Corresponding bowls are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*, page 125, lot 935 (total of 52 of these bowls included in the Auction). For another example refer to the illustration in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*, page 84, Fig. 84.

Another corresponding bowl was included in the Museum of

(Continued)

**C-262 (Continued)**

**Vietnamese History, Saigon, 2011 exhibition “Chinese ceramics – 17<sup>th</sup> century, Found in Cau Island – Ba Ria – Vung Tau – 1990,” Exhibit No. 1. These bowls represent the only depiction of a dragon among the ceramics recovered from the Vung Tau shipwreck.**





### C-263

Earthenware oil lamps (2 - pair) shallow form with flaring sides and small tab handle with molded *ruyi*-head and covered in dark brown glaze (assuming a distinct grayish hue on lamp No. 2). Upright mouthrim is unglazed; underside on both lamps has a few errant glaze runs. Exposed compact body at mouthrim and on underside light beige colored on lamp No. 1, light gray with darkened areas on lamp No. 2. Narrow base without footrim is concave and is marked with concentric striations from the potter's wheel. Marine encrustation adhering to the base and interior of both lamps.

D: 3 9/16 in. (9.0 cm.) – No. 1; 3 1/2 in. (8.9 cm.) – No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2016 - \$25).

Corresponding oil lamps are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992, page 131, lot 983*. Refer also to the illustration in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation, page 91, Fig. 95 – left*. Further, a Ming blue and white version of an oil lamp is represented in the Collection by M-131 and a Yuan yingqing version by Y-032 as included in photo "C-263, M-131 & Y-032 (Oil Lamps)."



## C-264

Swatow type blue and white large dishes (2 - pair) with steep sides and decorated with a large Artemisia leaf filled with variegated blue wash and with long, thin, curving tip. Adjoining the leaf is a branch of blossoming magnolia with three stems containing small leaf forms and blossoms. To the right of the Artemisia leaf a seal mark and then two rows of Chinese characters in *caoshu* (cursive) script which includes *yi ye chuan fang* (one leaf spreads the fragrance). Upright mouthrim is edged with dark brown wash. Underside is plain with a narrow base. The waxy textured bluish tinged crackled glaze extends to the foot and continues onto the base. Upright foot is strongly outward sloping on the interior. Partially glazed square-cut edge of the foot has kiln grit adhering. Base of both dishes is convex and nipped. On dish No. 1 the base is about two-thirds glazed, while on dish No. 2 the base is completely glazed. Exposed biscuit is rather coarse textured and dark cream colored on both dishes.

D: 7 13/16 in. (19.7 cm.) – No. 1 and No. 2.

Qing: Kangxi period (1662 to 1722) - circa 1690.

Provenance: Vung Tau shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2016 - \$225).

Dishes in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Vung Tau Cargo, Auction Catalogue, April 7 & 8, 1992*, page 121, lots 883 to 886 (total of 59 of these dishes included in the Auction); and in Jorg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the Vung Tau Wreck: the Hallstrom Excavation*, page 80, Fig. 75 - left. (Continued)

**C-264 (Continued)**

A comparable saucer (smaller and less elaborate) is illustrated in Sumarah Adhyatman, *Zhangzhou (Swatow) Ceramics: Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries Found in Indonesia*, page 47, pl. 18a (includes reference “Identical saucer dishes were found in the Zhangzhou kilns, see *Zhangzhou Kilns*, 1997, color pl. 5, page 16.”). Classification of these dishes as Swatow is supported by various reports, such as the foregoing, of the excavation of similar specimens from the Pinghe kiln sites in the Zhangzhou District of Fujian Province. See C-096 for two comparable Vung Tau shipwreck Swatow type saucers which are smaller and with simplified décor.

A corresponding saucer was included in the Museum of Vietnamese History, Saigon, 2011 exhibition “Chinese ceramics – 17<sup>th</sup> century, Found in Cau Island – Ba Ria – Vung Tau – 1990,” (Exhibit Number not available at this writing).



## C-265

Diminutive blue and white spiral lotus bowl decorated on the interior with two concentric bands of interlocking lotus petal panels around a central spiral. The petals alternately containing *lingzhi* fungus and fruiting peach sprays. There is one band of 6 lotus petal panels surmounted by the other band containing 8 lotus petal panels. The everted mouthrim is edged with dark blue glaze. Exterior is decorated en suite with the same number of lotus petal panels filled with the same alternating motifs. The foot is vertical with compact cream colored biscuit where exposed at the unglazed beveled footrim. There is small amount of marine encrustation on the footrim and a large quantity on the interior of the foot. The narrow glazed base is slightly convex and devoid of base mark. The bowl is covered with an evenly applied slightly bluish tinged white glaze.

D: 3 1/8 in. (7.8 cm.).

Qing: Daoguang period (1821 to 1850) – circa 1820 to 1825.

Provenance: Quang Ngai (Binh Chau) - Qing Shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2016 - \$10).

The Tek Sing wreck (found in Indonesia and dated to 1822) also included blue and white “spiral lotus” bowls and dishes very similar to those found on this Vietnam wreck. For examples in the Collection from the Tek Sing wreck see C-238 (2 sets of spiral lotus dishes and accompanying bowls) and the individual dishes at C-049 and C-050. Additionally, the Diana Cargo (found in Malaysia and dated to

(Continued)

**C-265** (Continued)

1817) also included comparable “spiral lotus” bowls with more simple décor in the interior, see C-089 for an example.

Compare also with the bowls illustrated in Nagel Auctions, *Tek Sing Treasures*, page 112, No. TS 46 and No. TS 47; and Christie’s (Amsterdam), *The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts, Auction Catalogue*, March 6 & 7, 1995, page 123, lots 1042 to 1060 (the diameter of the bowls in these lots includes three sizes - 17.5 cm., 16.5 cm., 14.5 cm.); and page 132, lot 1157, includes one “petal panel” (spiral lotus) bowl 8.5 centimeters in diameter (lot description only, no illustration). This is the only diminutive sized bowl in this series included in the Auction. Additionally, compare as well with the very similarly decorated bowl illustrated in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume III - Qing Dynasty Porcelains*: page 1101, Catalogue No. 2543 and described as “Mid 18th century.”



**C-266**

Two large scrolling *chilong* (hornless dragons) are sprawled across the rather steep exterior sides of this bowl and separated by pairs of flame-like elements. On the sparsely decorated interior the small blossom spray in the center is enclosed within the double line border encircling the central medallion. The plain sides are accented with another double line border immediately under the slightly everted mouthrim, this feature repeated on the exterior. A double line border also encircles the nearly vertical foot, which slants outward on the interior. Compact, fine grained, cream colored biscuit is exposed at the unglazed beveled footrim. The rather deep-set glazed base is slightly convex and contains an underglaze blue seal mark enclosed within a double circle. The seal mark consists of diagonal cross hatching transversed by what would appear to be a variant of a cash symbol, and all enclosed within a double outlined square border. The bowls are covered with a bluish tinged white glaze. In the reference below this bowl is described as a “Dragon” bowl.

**D: 5 3/4 in. (14.6 cm.).**

**Qing: 1817 of Jiaqing period (1796 to 1820).**

**Provenance: Diana Cargo shipwreck, Malaysia - Christie's (Amsterdam), The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts Auction, March 6 & 7, 1995 (original Christie's sticker lot number 1025/36 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in London (March 2017 - \$132).**

**(Continued)**

C-266 (Continued)

Bowls in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts, Auction Catalogue*, March 6 & 7, 1995, page 121, lots 1014 to 1041. For the porcelains from the Diana shipwreck refer to the plates at C-088, C-092, and C-220; the bowls at C-089, C-133, and C-266 (latter two share the same base mark); as well as the dishes at C-131, C-132, C-161, and C-268.

Included in the auction were bowls in this series in three different sizes, with the diameters as follows: 17.5 cm., 16.5 cm., and 14.5 cm. This bowl (C-266) represent the latter, smallest size, of which there were significantly fewer recovered from the shipwreck than the other sized bowls.



**C-267**

Large blue and white bowl decorated in a strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue on slightly bluish tinged white glaze. The main décor, on the gently curving exterior sides, consists of a scholar on a bridge, with a large spreading pine tree to the left, approaching a pavilion with a similarly rendered pine tree to the right. The opposite side of the bowl features an arboreal spray emerging from an outlined rock formation. The interior of the bowl is unadorned except for a band of trellis diaper encircling the upright mouthrim. Upright foot is slightly outward slanting on the interior with compact fine grained white colored biscuit where exposed at the beveled footrim. Glazed base is slightly convex. In the reference cited below this bowl is described to be of the “Scholar on Bridge” pattern.

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

Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).

Provenance: Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - Christie's Amsterdam, *The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction, 28 April - 2 May 1986* (original Christie's sticker lot number 3108 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in Fort Lee, Virginia (August 2017 - \$46).

Bowls in this series from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck are illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 144, Pl. 187.

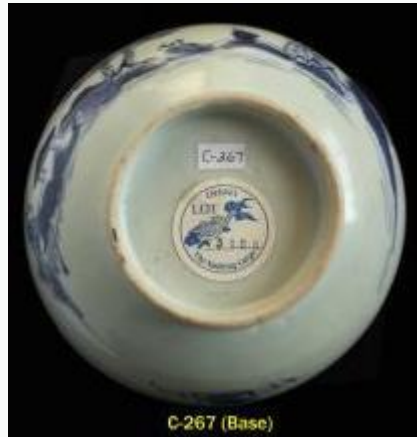
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C-267 (Continued)



C-267 (Side - 2)



C-267 (Base)

**C-268**

Blue and white dish decorated with attractively graduated tones of vibrant underglaze blue. The broad central medallion with a landscape setting featuring a pavilion on a promontory flanked by trees including pine and willow; a small pagoda to the left. Overhead are two birds in flight, and in the distance a sampan and an island with a pagoda surrounded by stylized clouds. The foreground darkly shaded with mottled blue wash and containing tree trunks, flowering bushes, and rock formations. At mid cavetto a narrow band of alternating cross-shaped and double circular form geometric elements, then a wide band of lattice diaper. The diaper is outlined in dark blue on a blue ground and covers the remainder of the cavetto up to the mouthrim. The upright mouthrim is edged with lightly applied brown wash. The undecorated underside covered with evenly applied bluish white glaze, except for the edge of the wedge shaped footrim. Exposed body is compact, smooth textured and light cream colored. Carefully glazed base is convex. In the reference cited below this dish is described to be of the "Diving - Birds" pattern.

**D: 6 1/4 in. (15.8 cm.).**

**Qing: 1817 of Jiaqing period (1796 to 1820).**

**Provenance: Diana Cargo shipwreck, Malaysia - Christie's (Amsterdam), The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts Auction, March 6 & 7, 1995 (original Christie's sticker lot number 565/24 affixed) - acquired from a dealer in Gloucester, Massachusetts (October 2017 - \$129).**

**(Continued)**

**C-268** (Continued)

Dishes in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts, Auction Catalogue*, March 6 & 7, 1995, page 71, lots 538 to 580. For the porcelains from the Diana shipwreck refer to the plates at C-088, C-092, and C-220; the bowls at C-089, C-133, and C-266 (latter two share the same base mark); as well as the dishes at C-131, C-132, C-161, and C-268.



## C-269

Blue and white saucer dishes and accompanying cups (4 - 2 sets). The dishes decorated with attractively graduated tones of vibrant underglaze blue. The broad central medallion with a landscape setting featuring a temple surmounting a cluster of buildings flanked by trees and trellis diaper form fences. At the front stand two people engaged in conversation. Rocky mountain peaks with trees above lie in the distance. To the side of the buildings a bridge flanked with foliage, then above an outcropping rock with two seated scholars engaging in a leisurely pursuit, and all surmounted by a small pagoda. Mottled blue wash frames the front and one side of the landscape scene, which is surrounded by a double line border.

At mid cavetto a narrow band of diaper with in filled dots and vertical strokes, then a wide band of cross hatch diaper with in filled dots, followed by light blue wash accented with cross hatching covering the remainder of the cavetto up to the mouthrim. This border motif is meticulously rendered. The upright mouthrim is edged with lightly applied brown wash. The undecorated underside covered with evenly applied light bluish white glaze, except for the edge of the wedge shaped footrim. Exposed body is compact, smooth textured and light cream colored. Carefully glazed base is convex. In the reference cited below these dishes are described to be of the "Chess - Players" pattern.

The cups are decorated en suite with the same landscape setting over the entire nearly vertical sided exterior. Similarly, the same

(Continued)

**C-269 (Continued)**

three decorative bands border motif are repeated on the interior of the cups under the upright mouthrim. The bottom of the cups is centered with a leaf spray with clusters of horizontal line accents. The large loop shaped handle of the cups is accented with an elongated stem floral spray. Footrim and base of the cups share the same characteristics as the saucer dishes. Light bluish tinged glaze covers the underlying strong and vibrant tone of underglaze blue on both the cups and dishes.

D (Saucers): 5 1/2 in. (13.9 cm.) - No. 1 and No. 2;

H (Cups): 2 1/2 in. (6.5 cm.) - No. 3 and No. 4.

Qing: 1817 of Jiaqing period (1796 to 1820).

Provenance: Diana Cargo shipwreck, Malaysia - Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts Auction*, March 6 & 7, 1995 (original Christie's sticker lot number 232/20 affixed to the base of each dish and cup) - acquired from a dealer in London (August 2018 - \$290).

Dishes and cups in this series are illustrated in Christie's (Amsterdam), *The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artefacts, Auction Catalogue*, March 6 & 7, 1995, page 70, lot 500; page 71, lots 503 and 504; and page 73, lots 503 to 537. Additional porcelains from the Diana shipwreck include the plates at C-088 and C-092, the bowls at C-089 and C-133, as well as the other dishes at C-131, C-132 (same series as C-269), and C-161.

C-270

Cup with loop handle is thinly potted and painted with overglaze enamels and gilt on white glazed ground. Exterior decorated with a floral motif featuring large chrysanthemum sprays emerging from ornamental rocks; the interior undecorated. The mouthrim of the cup is slightly everted with the tall sides curving in gently to the foot. Foot is splayed and outward slanting on the interior with compact fine grained cream colored biscuit where exposed at the beveled footrim, which has very slight traces of adherent kiln grit. Glazed base is slightly convex. The cup is covered with a very slightly bluish tinged white glaze. A considerable amount of the polychrome enamels and gilt originally adorning the cup remain. However, some of the enameling is eroded due to the prolonged immersion in sea water. In the references cited below this “chocolate” cup is described to be of the “Enameled Chrysanthemum Rock pattern.”

D: 2 3/4 in. (6.9cm.);

H: 2 5/8 in. (6.8 cm.).

Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).

Provenance: Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - Christie's Amsterdam, *The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction, 28 April - 2 May 1986* (original Christie's sticker lot number 5156 affixed); acquired from a dealer in California (August 2018 - \$44).

For a cup in this series see Christie's Amsterdam, *The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware*,

(Continued)

C-270 (Continued)

*Auction Catalogue*, 28 April - 2 May 1986 (lot number 5156). A cup in this series from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck is also illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 110, Pl. 147. Additional enameled cups from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck are C-078 (No. 1 of 2) and C-150. This cup C-270, Enameled Chrysanthemum Rock pattern, forms a proper set with the saucer in the same series at C-078 (No. 2 of 2).



C-271

Saucer painted with overglaze enamels and gilt on white glazed ground. Decorated with a floral motif including lotus and peony, along with *lingzhi* fungus, emerging from ornamental rocks. The upright mouthrim is encircled by a saw tooth pattern. The exterior of the saucer is undecorated. Foot is upright on exterior and outward slanting on the interior with compact fine grained cream colored biscuit where exposed at the beveled footrim, which has slight traces of adherent kiln grit. Glazed base is slightly convex. The thinly potted saucer is covered with a very slightly bluish tinged white glaze. A nominal amount of the polychrome enamels and gilt originally adorning the saucer remain. However, much of the enameling is eroded due to the prolonged immersion in sea water. In the references cited below this saucer is described to be of the "Enameled Daisy Fence pattern."

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

Qing: 1751 of Qianlong period (1735 to 1796).

Provenance: Nanking Cargo (Geldermalsen) shipwreck, Indonesia - Christie's Amsterdam, *The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction, 28 April - 2 May 1986* (original Christie's sticker lot number 5168 affixed); acquired from a dealer in California (August 2018 - \$55).

For a saucer in this series see Christie's Amsterdam, *The Nanking Cargo: Chinese Export Porcelain and Gold, European Glass and Stoneware, Auction Catalogue, 28 April - 2 May 1986* (lot number

(Continued)



**C-271** (Continued)

5170). A cup in this series from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck is illustrated in Colin Sheaf and Richard Kilburn, *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes, The Complete Record*, page 109, Pl. 144 (only cup is illustrated). It is interesting to note that while there were 1,996 cups in this series included in the Christie's auction the quantity of saucers was limited to 396. Another enameled saucer from the Nanking Cargo shipwreck is C-078 (No. 2 of 2). This saucer C-271, Enameled Daisy Fence pattern, forms a proper set with the cup in the same series at C-078 (No. 1 of 2).



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