

lobed body and bulging shoulder is also found among Qing ceramics on the Hon Cau wreck.

*Porcelain with twice-fired, overglaze polychrome enamels (blue, white, and red):*

They include the bowls, high-footed basins, and plates. Bowls have the same forms and sizes as those in blue-and-white ware. Plates are decorated with common motifs such as flowers and phoenix, two flying birds and flowers inserted with checkered bands (a Dutch textile ornamentation that appeared on early seventeenth-century ceramic wares). The plates with nine different motifs decorated with blue or other colors within nine panels are known to have appeared in the Ming dynasty.

*Blue-and-white porcelain:*

These consist of bowls, teacups, basins, plates (fig. 1), boxes, and bottles. Almost all came from the Zhangzhou kiln (Fujian), known by the presence of some sand scars as a "Zhangzhou mark" at their base. There are nine types of bowls decorated with fifteen designs, notably, two swimming ducks and two lotuses. All plates have curved, flared walls and the Zhangzhou mark.

*Brown and green ceramics:*

These products came from the Swatow kiln (Kuangtung) with several new and rare forms, as compared with those found on land. Importantly, they can be used as counterparts to those that are of Vietnamese origin.

As regards decorative motifs, human figures are found only on certain types of blue-and-white ware. One circular dish is decorated with men performing martial arts or riding horses; two octagonal plates show the God of Longevity in the central panel, and the Eight Immortals in the eight-panel surround. Animal motifs feature well-known Chinese symbols, such as the dragon, lion, horse, deer, phoenix, pheasant, peacock, fish, and others. Notably, the phoenix motif has the most versions. Floral and foliate motifs, emblematic and conventional Chinese characters (for happiness, longevity, and prosperity), and Chinese classical words are used frequently. Notably, the fish-scale-shaped motif inserted with thick points on some plates and pots is also found in the tombs of Muong and Ma ethnic minorities in the Hoa Binh and Lam Dong provinces of Viet Nam. Some motifs (toad, unicorn, snake, flowers, and birds) are not only painted but are also portrayed in relief on plates, boxes, and jars.

The cargo recovered from the Binh Thuan wreck has supplied more evidence on the distribution of Ming ceramics to Viet Nam and Southeast Asia. The fact that the same Zhuangzhou products were found on the Binh Thuan and Witte Leeuw shipwrecks suggest that the Binh Thuan ship may be one of the Chinese ships that served the East India Company of Holland.

## QING CERAMICS

### *On the Hon Cau shipwreck*

These ceramics were specifically manufactured for export to the European market; therefore, many types of these pots, cups, and plates have forms and decorations based on Western prototypes in silver, aluminum, and crystal. They were used by Europeans as exotic tableware or for decorating their walls, fireplaces, and windows.

On blue-and-white ceramics (fig. 3), traditional Chinese symbolic motifs are predominant: chrysanthemums, orchids, peonies, lotuses,