

Furthermore, overglaze enamel colors (white, mossy green, yellow, and brown) are used for the leaf-shaped spoons, dragon-shaped boats, storied boats, lidded vases, plates, and statuettes. These statuettes depict a boy riding a buffalo, two men riding horses, the "Three Friends" (pine, bamboo, and plum), and a parrot. The plates are inlaid and incised with common motifs such as flowers and leaves, flowers and birds, a lion and a ball, a flying phoenix, and a carp ascending a stream.

The cargo's blue-and-white porcelain of the best quality have 17 different forms, including 199 large and medium plates, 181 cups, 73 lids, 25 teapots, 25 statuettes, 3 gourd-shaped bottles, and 2 storied boats.⁸

Many types of blue-and-white, brown and white, and white porcelain are additionally decorated with polychrome overglaze enamels. They include hexagonal or circular bowls and plates, pots, and statuettes.

Some types of porcelain are rare and probably unique, such as a blue-and-white incense burner, vases, boxes, *kendi* painted with landscapes and human figures, celadon incense burners and statuettes, and blue-and-white jars with underglaze enamels.

Decorative motifs on ceramics of the Ca Mau wreck are very abundant and exhibit different techniques. Numerous traditional and classical Chinese motifs appear, mostly depicting men and landscape, men in normal life, sacred animals, emblematic plants, and floral and foliate patterns, and others.

European motifs are found mainly on a set of plates in five different sizes (20.5–29.2 cm in diameter), showing a fishing village on Deshima Island (Netherlands), a man leading a cow, two walking men, a lighthouse, a church, some Dutch houses, and fishing boats (figs. 4–5).⁹

Some vessels decorated with Chinese motifs have handles (a Western element). Possibly, they were used by Europeans for drinking beer.

Archaeologists have found the Chinese characters meaning "Made in the Reign of Yongzheng" and "Made in the Reign of Yongzheng, Great Qing" on the backs of more than twenty cups and bowls in blue-and-white and celadon. Therefore Ca Mau wreck ceramics are dated to the Yongzheng period (1723–35).

THAI CERAMICS

Up to now, Thai ceramics have been found on the wrecks of Hon Dam (1991), Cu Lao Cham (1997–2000), and Phu Quoc (2004).

On the Hon Dam shipwreck

In a 1994 paper, Warren Blake and Michael Flecker reported 1,248 ceramic artifacts on Phu Quoc, i.e., the Hon Dam wreck, including 706 jarlets and 345 small bowls divided into 13 types of various sizes. They were identified as Sawankhalok and Sukhothai ceramics (northern Thailand).

According to Pham Quoc Quan and Nguyen Quoc Hung, sixteen thousand pieces have been found, recovered by Visal in recent years. As defined, they are Thai ceramics, mostly in celadon and brown.

Of Thai celadon ware, some have forms and glazes similar to those of Yuan. Typical is a large plate (38 cm in diameter, 3 kg in weight) with the interior having four lotuses incised beneath the glaze and the exterior wall with vertical striation, in relief or bas relief (fig. 6).

The clay body of Thai celadon is brick red or grayish white, with a circular support scar. The interior is decorated with geometric designs (scrolls, V shapes, triangles) or waves inserted with pergularia, cotton rose, hibiscus, and lotus.