

The background of the cover is an underwater scene. At the top, a flying fish is silhouetted against a bright light source, possibly the sun, creating a lens flare effect. Below it, a diver in a black wetsuit with 'SIGNEE' and 'TAHITI' logos is visible on the left, holding a small object. To the right, there is a large, vibrant coral reef. In the foreground, several ancient ceramic vessels are displayed, including a large green jar, a large bowl with a fish design, and several smaller bowls.

FLYING FISH

WRECK

NORTHERN SONG (960-1127)

北宋飞鱼沉船录

中英版序

MICHAEL FLECKER & TAI YEW SENG



FLYING FISH WRECK NORTHERN SONG (960-1127)

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The Flying Fish Wreck derives its name from the freely painted decoration in the centre of one of the first finds, a large stoneware basin. The graceful gliding flying fish design is known from the Cizao kilns of Fujian Province, China, but it has never been seen in a shipwreck cargo before.

Maritime archaeologist, Dr Michael Flecker, concludes that the Flying Fish Wreck is a Southeast Asian lashed-lug ship, following a shipbuilding tradition that lasted for over a thousand years. She has been dated to the first quarter of the 12th century, corresponding to the rule of Emperor Huizong during the late Northern Song dynasty. The ship followed the eastern route down the South China Sea bound for northwest Borneo. Most of the ceramic cargo was manufactured in Fujian province, suggesting that Quanzhou was the port of embarkation. Individual pieces were marked with surnames such as Chen, Lin, Huang, Xie, Wu, Yang, Guo, Zhang, Xu, Wang, Ma and Ye. Dr Tai Yew Seng, a Chinese ceramic specialist, contributes a comprehensive analysis of every ceramic type excavated from the wreck. Non-ceramic artefacts include wrought and cast iron, lead ingots and rings, ship's equipment, personal belongings, and one of the original voyagers whose bones survived deep inside the wreckage.



飞鱼沉船的名字来自最早出水的一件瓷盆内底中心的写意纹饰。这些优雅地翱翔着的飞鱼纹饰，源自中国福建的磁灶窑，在此之前没有在其他沉船上发现过。

水下考古学家麦克·弗莱克认为这艘船是东南亚绑系拼板船，这种造船法具超过一千年的历史。这艘船的断代是12世纪前25年，相当于北宋晚期的徽宗朝。这艘船沿着南海东部航线，抵达婆罗洲东北岸，船货主要是来自福建，说明其始发港是泉州。多件瓷器上有陈、林、黄、谢、吴、杨、郭、张、徐、王、马、叶等姓氏。陶瓷考古学家戴柔星博士对出水陶瓷进行了分析工作，其他非陶瓷出土物有生铁、熟铁、铅锭和铅环，以及船上用具、个人随身物品和船骸深处一具罹难者的骨架。