

K-040

Small brown glazed receptacle with the cylindrical sides sharply outward curving to a sharp edge just above mid-body. The steeply inward sloping shoulders incised with a continuous scalloped pattern enclosed within double line borders. Narrow mouthrim with rounded edge projects upward. The mouth is wide and the interior completely glazed. Dark brown variegated glaze ends on the two molded ridges above the base, the lower one projecting much further out. The sides slope inward just above the roughly finished base with rather coarse textured biscuit light beige in color.

H: 2 5/16 in. (5.9 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (June 2005 - \$20).

Compare with the similarly constructed brown glazed jars illustrated in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th– 14th Century*, page 90, no. 28 and no. 29; in William Willetts, *The Ceramic Art of Southeast Asia*, page 89, no. 7; in Roxanna Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia, Their Dating and Identification*, Plate XXI - c and also with the yellowish-green glazed jar in Plate 26 – b.

There is considerable speculation about the original use of these receptacles. For example, they are described in Brown (op. cit.) as “used for holding a perfume of crushed flower petals in bee’s wax.”

K-041

Green glazed small bird form jarlet with ovoid body and applied eyes, beak and tail. Positioned high around the body six pairs of evenly spaced incised vertical lines. A double line incised band at the top of the shoulders. Narrow neck spreads outward to the flared mouthrim with rounded edge. Mouth is very narrow, the interior unglazed. The glaze ends very unevenly at the upper portion of the sharp edged molded ridge above the slightly spreading base without footrim. Base is flat with semi-circular cord mark striations and rather coarse biscuit uniform textured and dirty beige colored.

H: 2 1/2 in. (6.2 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (July 2005 - \$45).

Although brown glazed jarlets and lime pots are encountered with some frequency, green glazed specimens are much rarer. Refer to K-060 for a larger green glazed bird form lime pot. For an example of a similar sized brown glazed bird form lime pot refer to K-044.



K-042

Jar ovoid in shape with dark brown crackled glaze. Around the body rather closely spaced incised vertical lines ending below at a wide carved border, which is recessed from the body and extends to the base. High on the shoulder a band of incised slanting lines enclosed within two incised lines below and four incised lines above. Very short neck with very narrow mouth; the mouthrim flattened, thickened and beveled. Interior is unglazed. The flat base with coarse textured beige colored biscuit is encircled by a raised ridge, which can not really be considered a "footrim" per se.

H: 4 in. (10.2 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: Cambodia excavations - acquired in Phnom Penh (January 2006 - \$20).

Refer to the contemporaneously dated comparable jar illustrated in Bhujjong Chandavij, *Yamamura Collection*, page 95, no. 184; and to another similar jar illustrated in Ang Choulean and Ashley Thompson, *UDAYA - Journal of Khmer Studies*, Number 1, April 2000, page 193 - upper right.

(REVISED - 18 October 2013)

K-043

Bird shaped lime pots (2 - pair) with molded eyes, beak and tail. Accented around the globular body with pairs of incised vertical lines. Rather narrow mouth with upward projecting rounded rim. Covered with dark brown slip variegated in color and texture, which ends unevenly on and above the base. A molded band encircled the flat base without footrim. Compact biscuit of unglazed base is orange colored on jarlet No. 1 and orange-russet on jarlet No. 2.

H: 3 5/16 in. (8.4 cm.) - No. 1,

H: 3 3/8 in. (8.7 cm.) - No. 2.

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.

Khmer: reproductions dateable to approximately late 20th century.

Provenance: acquired in Thailand (January 2006 - \$15).

(Revised - 23 October 2010)



K-044

Bird shaped lime pot covered with dark brown glaze pooling to even darker tones where more heavily applied. The molded eyes, beak and tail with incised accents are skillfully rendered. Unglazed interior with concretions of residual lime. Upward projecting mouth with rounded rim is encircled by a double incised line border. Slightly flattened globular body accented with four sets of three incised vertical lines. Another pair of incised lines extends from each eye to mid-body. Additionally, four incised lines extend in an inverted triangular shape from each side of the tail to just above the base. A molded ridge lies just above the beveled base, which is slightly concave and very lightly etched with semi-circular cord mark striations. The beige colored biscuit is rather coarse, but generally uniform in texture.

D: 2 13/16 in. (7.1 cm.); H: 2 1/8 in. (5.4 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (April 2006 - \$40).

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; on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 24 October 2013.

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K-044 (Continued)

Compare with the similar brown glazed lime pot in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th- 14th Century*, page 126, no. 79 b.

Refer also to the brown glazed bird shaped lime pots at K-007, K-011, and K-012 (glaze now eroded); as well as the green glazed lime pot in the same form at K-060.

(REVISED - 23 October 2010 & 25 October 2013)



K-045

Cover boxes (2) on box No. 1 decorated with a series of wheel turned ridges etched into the lower section and cover. Near the bottom of the cover a projecting flange with a series of six ridges immediately above. The domed cover is centered with a very slightly projecting knob surrounded by three rather deeply etched ridges. The angular shaped lower section accented with two carved ridges tapers to the base. The slightly convex base with a base mark consisting of two incised parallel lines positioned off-center. Relatively compact biscuit is light beige colored. Brown glaze is now eroded.

Box No. 2 is covered with crackled light green glaze and has high outward sloping sides. A series of stepped ridges surrounds the sides of the flat cover, which is encircled on the top by a deeply incised groove. The light green crackled glaze extends to the narrow base, which is offset by a sharply carved groove with a deeply incised band above. Base is concave, the beige colored biscuit compact and fine grained. The interior of both the cover and the lower section of the box are glazed.

D: 2 11/16 in. (6.9 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 2 1/8 in. (5.3 cm.) – No. 2.

Khmer: 11th to 12th century.

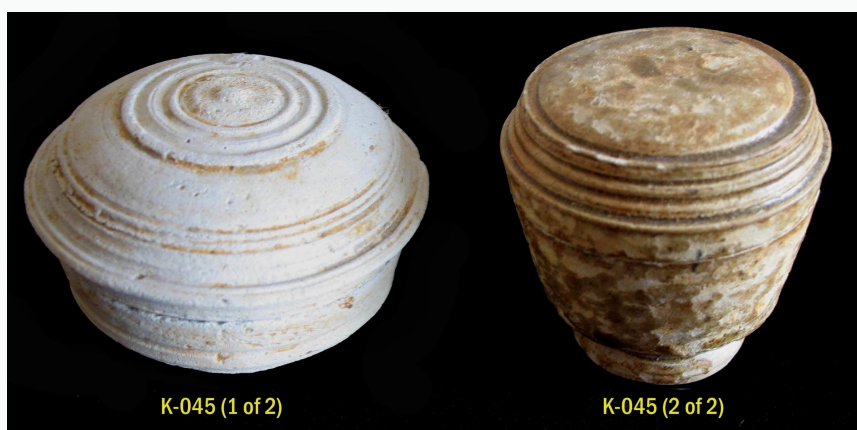
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K-045 (Continued)

Provenance: cover box No. 1 - acquired in Saigon; cover box No. 2 - entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (April 2006 - No.1 - \$20, No. 2 - \$25).

Refer to Tsugio Mikami, *Ceramic Art of the World, Volume 16, Southeast Asia*, page 59, Plate 44 for the illustration of a cover box executed in a style similar to that of box No. 1. Compare box No. 2 with the boxes similar in shape and size illustrated in Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay - Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 67, Plate 23; and Tsugio Mikami, *Ceramic Art of the World, Volume 16, Southeast Asia*, page 153, Plate 183 - right.

Refer also to K-035, K-046, K-069, K-073, and K-076 for additional Khmer cover boxes.



K-046

Cover box glazed brown in flatten ovoid shape with incised cross-hatching in two bands on the top of the slightly domed cover, which is centered with a projecting floral rosette and encircled by two deeply incised ridges. The dark brown glaze with soapy sheen ends unevenly just above the base, which is encircled by a deeply carved ridge. Slightly concave base with cord mark striations and beige colored, rather coarse textured biscuit. The interior of the cover is lightly glazed, and the interior of the lower section with glaze even more sparingly applied.

D: 3 3/16 in. (8.2 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: found in Buriram, Thailand - acquired in Thailand (June 2006 - \$58).

Compare with the dark brown glaze Khmer cover box illustrated in *Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, page 219, No. 238. Refer also to K-035, K-045, K-069, K-073, and K-076 for additional Khmer cover boxes.



K-047

Jarlet glazed brown with globular body, two incised ridges below the constricted neck which curves outward to the everted mouthrim with thickened, beveled edge. Interior is unglazed. The rather lightly applied brown glaze does have a visible crackle in those areas where more heavily applied. Glaze ends irregularly above the flat base with rough textured, beige colored biscuit. The base has no actual footrim, but is surrounded by a very lightly molded ridge.

H: 2 5/8 in. (6.5 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (July 2006 - \$16).

Compare with the brown glazed jarlet illustrated in Dick Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, page 180, Plate 105 – second from right.



K-048

Large stem bowl shaped receptacle glazed brown except for a 5.7 centimeter wide raised disc shaped platform projecting up from the center. High on the inward sloping sides an incised band of six wavy lines, and immediately above a band of seven lightly molded ridges extending to just under the mouthrim. The flanged mouthrim with rolled edge projecting outward from the body and encircled by a band of molded gouges at the slightly extended interior edge. The dark brown glaze with typical soapy sheen and fine network of crackle overall ends just above the base. Pedestal base encircled by prominently carved ridges with the flat bottom exposing a compact dark beige body with dark brown speckles. The unusually large size of this receptacle suggests it was intended for ceremonial use in a temple or the home of nobility. These receptacles are variously referred to as lamps, bowls, stem bowls, food steamers, and stands. Based on review of currently available research it would appear the most likely use would be as a stand.

D: 8 1/8 in. (20.7 cm.); H: 5 11/16 in. (14.4 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: found in Buriram, Thailand - acquired in Thailand (July 2006 - \$105).

Compare with the receptacle described as a bowl and illustrated as no. 82 on page 128 in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th – 14th Century*; and with Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 56, Plate 45, described as a stem bowl. For a similar receptacle, smaller in size, refer to K-015.

K-049

Jarlet glazed brown with globular body and flattened shoulders encircled by a single deeply incised band and surmounted by three more incised bands. Neck curves inward and then expands to the flange surrounding the brief, upright mouthrim. The dark caramel brown variegated glaze, finely crackled and with soapy sheen, extends to the narrow pedestal foot, which is surrounded by two carved bands. Base is slightly concave with rather coarse light beige biscuit and very lightly etched with semi-circular cord mark striations. The interior unglazed.

H: 3 5/8 in. (9.2 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (September 2006 - \$22).



K-050

Large brown glazed jar with ovoid body and tall, cylindrical neck, everted mouth with rolled mouthrim. High on the shoulder an incised band of combed arches and immediately above, at the juncture of shoulder and neck, a series of five molded ridges, the top two at the base of the neck more prominently molded. The dark brown variegated glaze is finely crackled with soapy sheen, and extends unevenly to the beveled base. Base accented by a carved band immediately above, and two carved ridges further up the side of the jar. The base without footrim is markedly concave with coarse yellowish-tinged light beige biscuit.

H: 9 7/8 in. (25.3 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: found in Buriram, Thailand - acquired in Thailand (September 2006 - \$68).

Compare to a very similar jar illustrated in Bhujjong Chandavij, *Yamamura Collection*, page 95, no. 182; compare also to the other very similar jars in Roxanna Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia, Their Dating and Identification*, Plate XXII – b, and in Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, page 223, No. 244; and compare as well with the similarly constructed brown glazed bottle with tubular neck in Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 68, Plate 68.

K-051

Elephant form lime pot covered with dark brown mottled glaze. Modeled features including eyes, ears, tusks and bumps on head all well defined. An arch of incised accents frames the modeled head, which has alertly poised ears with incised details. Rolled mouthrim is beveled. Unglazed interior has traces of residual lime remaining. Trunk dangles languidly downward, the tip curled to the right. Around the slightly flattened globular body eight closely spaced pairs of vertical lines with horizontal filler. The lines end unevenly near the base, except for the lines on each side of the tail, which terminate just above the broad upward sweep of the end portion of the tail. Glaze ends unevenly at the broad base with rather smooth textured dark brown biscuit. Base is partially covered in a large patch of cross-shaped iron-brown wash, forming a base mark for this lime pot.

H: 3 3/16 in. (8.0 cm.); W: 4 7/8 in. (12.3 cm.) .

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: found in Buriram, Thailand - acquired in Thailand (September 2006 - \$230).

Compare with the elephant shape lime pots illustrated in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th– 14th Century*, page 133, no. 88 and no. 90; and Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 80, Plate 44. Refer also to the larger elephant lime pot at K-055.

K-052

Green glazed jarlet in flattened globular form heavily potted with a very wide mouth. A band of three crisply carved ridges high on the shoulder just under the mouthrim without neck. Wide mouthrim inward slanting and completely glazed, the interior unglazed. The light green finely crackled celadon glaze ends unevenly well above the carefully finished vertical base, which is offset by a lightly etched molded ridge above. The base without footrim is slightly concave and deeply etched with semi-circular cord marks. Biscuit is fine grained and compact, light beige colored.

W: 3 3/8 in. (8.6 cm.); H: 2 1/2 in. (6.3 cm.).

Khmer: 11th to 12th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (September 2006 - \$54).

Compare with the green glazed jarlet illustrated in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th – 14th Century*, page 116, no. 65 c; and compare also to the smaller miniature jarlet illustrated in Roxanna Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia, Their Dating and Identification*, Plate 29 – d – left. May also be compared with the very similar Khmer jarlet at K-111.

(REVISED - 13 September 2013)

K-053

Jarlet with dark brown glaze covering the ovoid sides, which are accented with four sets of equidistantly spaced grooves: three sets with four grooves each, and one set with five grooves. The tall neck is encircled by a band of three very slightly projecting serrated ridges. Mouthrim is flared with a rolled thickened edge. Interior of the jarlet is unglazed. The jarlet is encircled just below mid-body by a lightly incised single line, repeated again – with more emphasis – above the base. The crackled brown glaze with typical soapy sheen ends unevenly above the base. Unglazed base without footrim is flat; the biscuit beige colored and coarse textured.

H: 3 7/8 in. (9.8 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (September 2006 - \$22).

Compare with the larger jarlet of similar shape and with similar decorative treatment at K-088.



K-054

Jarlet glazed light green with slightly elongated globular body, and high on the flattened shoulders two lightly incised bands. Neck curves inward and then expands to the flange surrounding the brief, upright mouthrim. The finely crackled glaze extends to the narrow pedestal foot, which is surmounted by a lightly carved ridge. Base is flat with cream colored biscuit fine in texture, but speckled by a few quartz particles. Distinctly etched semi-circular cord mark striations cover the entire base. The interior of the jarlet is unglazed.

H: 3 3/4 in. (9.5 cm.).

Khmer: 11th to 12th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (October 2006 - \$23).

In contrast to the much more plentiful jarlets with brown glaze, green glazed jarlets in this series are seldom encountered.

A comparable jarlet is illustrated in Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 75, Plate 36 (H: 12.8 cm, 11th - 12th century).

K-055

Elephant form lime pot with the dark brown crackled glaze now degraded. Modeled features including eyes, ears, tusks and bumps on head all well defined. An arch of incised accents frames the modeled head continuing around to the tail. Head has alertly poised ears with incised detailing. Rolled mouthrim is beveled, encircled by incised lines, and has broad handle-like attachments on each side. Traces of residual lime remain in the unglazed interior. Trunk dangles casually downward, the tip curled to the right. Each side of the globular body incised with two sets of vertical lines with inverted triangular shaped filler; the incised lines end at mid-body. The end portion of the tail sweeps broad upward. Glaze line ends unevenly at the broad base with compact gray colored biscuit. Partially glazed base has a base mark in the form of a single incised line on one side.

H: 5 in. (12.7 cm.), W: 5 1/2 in. (13.9 cm.) .

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (October 2006 - \$149).

Compare with elephant shape lime pots illustrated in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th – 14th Century*, page 133, no. 87; Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 87, Plate 92 (H: 14.2 cm, 12th to 13th century); and Christie's (Melbourne), *Catalogue of The Brake-Lau-Eckermann Collection of South East Asian Ceramics, Textiles and Works of Art*, September 3, 1990, lot 154. Refer also to the smaller elephant lime pot at K-051.

K-056

Large dark brown glazed urn vase with ovoid body, tall tubular neck, flared disk-shaped mouthrim and pedestal foot. Incised high on the flattened shoulders a wide band of combed double arches. Above, at the juncture of shoulder and neck, an incised band of narrow saw tooth pattern enclosed within two molded ridges below and three molded ridges above. Neck curves inward and then expands to the wide flange surrounding the mouthrim with upward projecting edge. The finely crackled glaze with soapy sheen ends unevenly just above narrow pedestal foot. The foot is surmounted by a series of four carved ridges immediately above and three more carved ridges a bit higher up at the bottom of the body. Flat base without footrim is unglazed with coarse textured beige colored biscuit. The base has a small rectangular shaped notch carved at the edge, perhaps representing a potter's base mark. This feature is shared with the comparable Khmer urn vase at K-075. The interior of the urn is unglazed.

H: 13 3/4 in. (35.0 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: found in Buriram, Thailand - acquired in Thailand
(December 2006 - \$81).

Compare with the urn vases illustrated in the following:

Dick Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, page 167, Plate 128 (H: 28 cm, 12th to 13th century); Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th – 14th Century*, page 129, no. 83 (H: 32 cm, late 12th to early 13th century);

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K-056 (Continued)

and Honda and Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 73, Plate 32 (H: 23.3 cm, 11th to 12th century).

For similar urns, smaller in size, refer to K-057, K-075 and K-084.
Compare also to the very similarly shaped small jarlets at K-049 and K-054.



K-057

Large dark brown glazed urn vase with ovoid body, tall tubular neck, flared disk-shaped mouthrim, and pedestal foot. Incised high on the flattened shoulders a wide band of combed arches enclosed within deeply incised line borders. Above, at the juncture of shoulder and neck two molded ridges with two incised lines encircling in between. Neck curves inward and then expands to the wide flange surrounding the mouthrim with upward projecting edge. The finely crackled glaze with soapy sheen ends unevenly just above and on the narrow pedestal foot. The foot is surmounted by a series of four carved ridges immediately above and four more lightly carved ridges a bit higher up at the bottom of the body. Concave base without footrim is unglazed with compact beige colored biscuit tinged russet in some areas. The interior of the urn is unglazed.

H: 12 in. (30.5 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: found in Buriram, Thailand - acquired in Thailand (December 2006 - \$73).

Compare with the urn vases illustrated in the following: Dick Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, page 167, Plate 128 (H: 28 cm, 12th to 13th century); Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th– 14th Century*, page 129, no. 83 (H: 32 cm, late 12th to early 13th century); and Honda and Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 73, Plate 32 (H: 23.3 cm, 11th to 12th century). For similar urns refer to K-056 (larger in size) and K-084 (smaller in size). Compare also to the very similarly shaped small jarlets at K-049 and K-054.

K-058

Medium sized urn vase with two color glaze, ovoid body, tubular neck, flanged mouthrim, and pedestal foot. The body and shoulders glazed dark brown; the neck and mouth with greenish tinged straw colored glaze. Incised high on the flattened shoulders a very wide band of combed arches enclosed within deeply incised line borders. Neck curves inward and then expands to the flange surrounding the mouthrim with upward projecting edge. The finely crackled brown glaze with soapy sheen ends unevenly above and on the narrow pedestal foot. The foot is surmounted by a series of five carved ridges immediately above. Flat base without footrim has a sunken portion in the center and is lightly coated with iron brown wash. Exposed biscuit is coarse textured and beige to light gray colored. Interior of the urn is unglazed.

H: 9 1/8 in. (23.1 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: found in Buriram, Thailand - acquired in Thailand (January 2007 - \$57).

For illustrations of comparable urn vases refer to Goto Museum, 1986, *South-East Asian Ceramics – Exhibition Catalogue*, page 13, Plate 20 (H: 27.5 cm, 11th century); Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 43, Plate 29 (H: 27.5 cm, 11th to 12th century); and Yamato Bunkakan/Nara Museum, 1983, *Special Exhibition: South-East Asian Ceramics*, page 37, No. 49 (H: 29 cm, 10th to 11th century). Compare also with the larger sized urns at K-056 and K-057. Refer as well to the similarly shaped small jarlets at K-049 and K-054.

K-059

Rabbit form lime pot with dark brown glaze in the form of a crouching rabbit sculpted in *Botero-esque* fashion with corpulent body and stubby legs, head poised to the left. Molded ears are upright and alert with applied eyes and incised mouth. Incised bands filled with short parallel lines surround the head and accent the amply rounded sides of the body and above the rear legs. Aperture is positioned in the middle of the back, concretions of residual lime visible in the interior. Paws are drawn under the body and form the “foot” of the vessel. Base is rounded with the exposed biscuit beige colored and coarse textured.

L: 3 5/8 in. (9.0 cm.); H: 2 3/4 in. (6.9 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: found in Buriram, Thailand - acquired in Thailand (February 2007 - \$143).

Compare with the rabbit form lime pots illustrated in D. F. Frasche, *Southeast Asian Ceramics*, page 38, No. 11; Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 82, Plate 53; Dawn F. Rooney, *Khmer Ceramics*, page 172, Plate 28; R. Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia*, Plate K, No. 4; Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, Plate 104; and V. Dofflemyer, *Southeast Asian Ceramics From the Collection of Margot and Hans Ries*, No. 101..

Refer also to the slightly smaller lime pot in the same form at K-010.

K-060

Green glazed owl form lime pot and cover; the crisply molded eyes, beak, and tail with incised accents. The ovoid shaped body highlighted with densely incised stippling on the folded wings. Short diagonal lines incised around the short upright mouthrim; the interior of the vessel lightly glazed. Small cover is conical shaped with stepped sides and lotus bud finial. The crackled light green mottled glaze extends to the base. Two deeply incised ridges encircling just above the beveled base. Flat base is unglazed and very lightly etched with semi-circular cord mark striations. The exposed biscuit is smooth and compact, light beige colored, tinged russet in areas.

H (including cover): 3 5/16 in. (8.5 cm.).

Khmer: 11th to 13th century.

Provenance: found in Buriram, Thailand - acquired in Thailand (February 2007 - \$143).

For the illustrations of comparable green glazed lime pots refer to Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th - 14th Century*, page 79, no. 11; Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 81, Plate 49; Goto Museum, 1986, *South-East Asian Ceramics – Exhibition Catalogue*, page 14, Plate 27; and D. F. Franche, *Southeast Asian Ceramics*, page 38, No. 13. For a smaller green glazed bird form jarlet Refer to K-041. Refer also to the brown glazed lime pots in the same form at K-007, K-011, K-012 (glaze now eroded), and K-044. While brown glazed owl form lime pots are encountered with some frequency, those with green glaze are much rarer.

K-061

Lime pot in avian form covered with mottled caramel brown glaze. Crisply molded upright head, beak, eyes, and tail with some incised accents. A band of five incised ridges extends from high on the shoulder to just below the rounded mouthrim. The ridges interrupted by the head and tail. The globular shaped body devoid of any further incised decoration. Concretions of residual lime visible in the interior. The finely crackled glaze with soapy sheen ends in an even line just above the base, which is surmounted by a two carved ridges. Slightly concave beveled base without footrim is unglazed, with the compact gray colored biscuit very lightly etched with semi-circular cord mark striations.

H: 2 13/16 in. (7.2 cm.); D: 3 5/16 in. (8.5 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: found in Buriram, Thailand - acquired in Thailand (February 2007 - \$120).

For the illustrations of similar avian form lime pots refer to Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th - 14th Century*, page 126, no. 78; Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 82, Plate 51 and Plate 52.

K-062

Khmer jarlet and cover with heavily applied dark brown mottled glaze, the broad angular body of the jarlet tapering sharply to a low pedestal foot. Cover has a lotus bud knob surrounded by three stepped ridges. The shoulders of the jarlet curve in sharply to the very short upright neck, which is encircled by a carved ridge. Wide mouth has an upright rounded mouthrim. The low pedestal foot is surmounted by a carved ridge, and the base is flat with thickened edge. The interior of the jarlet contains large concretions of lime.

H (including cover): 3 3/16 in. (8.2 cm.);

D: 3 5/8 in. (9.1 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: found in Buriram, Thailand - acquired in Thailand (February 2007 - \$21).

May be compared with the similar shaped larger jar, also with cover, at K-064.



K-063

Khmer lenticular shaped oil jarlet with dark brown crackled glaze with typical soapy sheen. Decorated high on the flattened shoulders with an incised quadruple line border, repeated just below the very short neck. The thickened mouthrim has a beveled edge and very narrow mouth. Lower body is unadorned, and the glaze ends unevenly just above the carved ridge around the base. Concave base without footrim is unglazed with beige colored, rather coarse textured body, and is lightly etched with semi-circular cord mark striations.

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

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: found in Buriram, Thailand - acquired in Thailand (March 2007 - \$22).

Compare with the lenticular shaped jarlets illustrated in Ang Choulean and Ashley Thompson, *UDAYA - Journal of Khmer Studies*, Number 1, April 2000, page 197 - upper left; and Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 61, Plate 54. The other lenticular shaped oil jarlets at K-023, K-030 and K-036, K-093 (2 of 2), and K-095 may also be referred to.

K-064

Khmer jar and cover with dark brown mottled glaze, the broad angular body of the jar tapering sharply to the stepped pedestal foot. Cover has a lotus bud knob surrounded by three stepped ridges decorated variously with incised vertical lines, a band of undulating lines, and chevrons. Immediately under the lotus bud knob of the cover a small aperture has been provided. The flanged shoulder of the jar has a flattened collar surmounted by a molded ridge with a band of incised undulating lines above. The shoulder then curves in sharply to the very short upright neck, which is encircled by a prominent flange. Wide mouth has an upright rounded mouthrim, beveled on the inner side. The pedestal foot is surmounted by a series of five stepped carved ridges, and the base is flat with thickened edge. The crackled glaze with typical soapy sheen extends to the base. Interior of the jar contains residual traces of lime.

H (including cover): 6 1/2 in. (16.5 cm.);

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

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: found in Buriram, Thailand - acquired in Thailand (March 2007 - \$71).

Comparable jars with covers are illustrated in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th - 14th Century*, page 83, no. 19 and no. 20; and in Hiroshi , *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 39, Plate 25. Refer also to the similar shaped smaller jar, also with cover, at K-062.

K-065

Khmer bottle with globular body and two molded tiers at the base of neck. The narrow flaring neck is surmounted by a wide flange accented with two carved ridges diminishing in size on up to the mouthrim. Diameter of upright mouthrim much greater than the small sized recessed aperture below. Flat base without footrim is unglazed, with the light beige colored body compact and smooth. The straw colored glaze is now eroded.

H: 2 5/16 in. (5.9 cm.).

Khmer: 10th to 12th century.

Provenance: acquired in Saigon (March 2007 - \$13).

Compare with the Khmer bottle illustrated in Roxanna Brown et. al., *Legend and Reality, Early Ceramics from South-East Asia*, Plate 65(?); and with the larger Khmer bottle illustrated in Goto Museum, 1986, *South-East Asian Ceramics – Exhibition Catalogue*, page 14, No. 25. The analogous larger sized Khmer bottles at K-071, K-003 and TH-214 may also be referred to.



K-066

Jarlet in ovoid shape covered with caramel brown glaze pooling to darker tones where more heavily applied. Rendered in bird form with molded eyes, beak and tail all with precisely executed incised accents. High on the shoulders, at the bottom of the constricted elongated neck, two lightly molded ridges, a double line of incised dashes encircling below. Flared mouthrim with rounded edge has a very narrow aperture. The body is accented with five sets of two incised vertical lines each. Two pairs of incised lines with filler accents extend in an inverted triangular shape from each side of the beak to mid-body, as well as from each side of the tail to the lower body. The finely crackled brown glaze with soapy sheen ends unevenly above the base. Base is slightly concave, devoid of footrim, and has a small circular depression in the center. Exposed biscuit is coarse textured and light beige colored. Interior of the jarlet is unglazed.

H: 3 5/8 in. (9.1 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: acquired in Thailand (May 2007 - \$44).

Compare with the bird-shaped jarlet with spherical body illustrated in Dawn F. Rooney, *Khmer Ceramics*, page 135, Plate 16. Refer also to the brown glazed bird shaped lime pots at K-007, K-011, K-012 (glaze now eroded), and K-044; as well as the green glazed lime pot in bird form at K-060. Jarlets with applied bird features are normally globular in shape with a large aperture for use as a lime pot. The shape of this jarlet is unusual.

K-067

Jarlet very lightly coated with green glaze and in flattened globular form with a very wide mouth. A band of two carved ridges high on the shoulder just under the mouthrim without neck. Inward slanting mouthrim is glazed, and the unglazed interior has concretions of residual lime. The very light green crackled celadon glaze extends to the slightly spreading base, which is offset above by a pair of crisply carved ridges. The base without footrim is slightly concave, lightly glazed and etched with semi-circular cord mark striations. Biscuit is compact and very light beige, almost cream colored.

W: 3 3/16 in. (8.1 cm.); H: 2 1/2 in. (6.4 cm.).

Khmer: 11th to 12th century.

Provenance: acquired in Thailand (May 2007 - \$18).

Compare with the green glazed jarlet illustrated in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th – 14th Century*, page 116, no. 65 c, and the clear glaze jarlet in D. Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, page 176, No. 140 - center; compare also to the smaller miniature jarlet illustrated in Roxanna Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia, Their Dating and Identification*, Plate 29 – d – left. May be compared as well with the similar jarlet at K-052.

K-068

Khmer globular shaped jarlet has a short neck with flared mouthrim and very narrow mouth with a band of three incised lines high on the shoulders - all covered with light greenish tinged glaze. Decorated with five sets of three lightly incised vertical lines equidistantly positioned around the body, which is covered in a caramel brown mottled glaze. The glaze ends in an even line, thickened at the edge, considerably above the base. The lowermost portion of the jarlet and the flat base with vestigial footrim lightly coated with a brownish tinged wash.

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

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: brought into Thailand from Cambodia at an undisclosed border crossing point - acquired in Thailand (July 2007 - \$45).

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 27 March 2014.

A similar jarlet is illustrated in Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 63, Plate 57; and compare also with the jarlets illustrated in Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 72, Plate 31; and John Shaw, *Introducing Thai Ceramics, also Burmese and Khmer*, page 20 – lower right. Refer also to the brown and greenish white glazed Khmer jarlet at TH-192 (No. 1 of 2).

K-069

Cover box with the light olive green glaze now substantially eroded. A small incised circle decorates the center of the dome shaped cover. The lower section of the box is surmounted by a very carefully finished vertical flange. This gently rounded lower section tapers gradually to the base without footrim. The unglazed convex base is nipped and has an incised "X" shaped base mark positioned off-center. Exposed biscuit is compact and light beige colored. The interior of both the cover and the lower section of the box lightly glazed.

D: 2 5/8 in. (6.6 cm.).

Khmer: 10h to 11h century.

Provenance: acquired in Thailand (August 2007 - \$14).

Compare with the Khmer cover boxes illustrated in Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 24, Plate 4 and page 25, Plate 5 (incised mark on base); Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 66, Plate 20; D. Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, page 178, No. 143 – center; and Tsugio Mikami, *Ceramic Art of the World, Volume 16, Southeast Asia*, page 157, Fig. 38.

Refer also to K-035, K-045, K-046 and K-073 for additional Khmer cover boxes.

K-070

Khmer miniature limepot in the form of a bird, the dark brown glaze now eroded and exposing the compact dark brown body. The molded beak with incised mouth is raised, the applied eyes with incised detailing alertly poised, and the short tail raised upright. The upright mouthrim with beveled edge is encircled by four lightly incised ridges. Two incised ridges encircle the rounded edge of the base without footrim. The base is very slightly concave and lightly etched with semi-circular cord mark striations. Interior is unglazed.

H: 1 5/16 in. (3.3 cm.);

D: 1 15/16 in. (4.9 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: acquired in Thailand (August 2007 - \$14).

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.

Compare with the Khmer bird shaped limepots illustrated in R. Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia*, Plate L, No. 3; D. Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, No. 134 – center; V. Dofflemyer, *Southeast Asian Ceramics From the Collection of Margot and Hans Ries*, No. 98; J. C. Shaw, *Introducing Thai Ceramics: also Burmese and Khmer*, page 21 – upper right; and Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the*

(Continued)

K-070 (Continued)

Kamratan Collection, Plate 74 – a green glazed limepot in the form of a bird, and Plate 77 – a larger brown glazed bird form limepot.

Refer also to the other Khmer miniature bird shaped limepot at K-011 and the other larger bird shaped limepots at K-007, K-012, K-033, K-043, K-044, K-060, and K-061.

(Revised - 23 October 2010)



K-071

Khmer bottle with flattened globular body and three molded tiers at the base of neck. Gently sloping upper shoulders accented with five sets of double lines incised vertically. The neck is surmounted by a wide flange accented with four carved ridges diminishing slightly in size on up to the mouthrim. Diameter of upright mouthrim is much greater than the small sized recessed aperture below. Flat base without footrim is unglazed, with the very light beige colored body compact and smooth. A base mark in the form of a single incised line transverses the base in an off-center position. The straw colored glaze is now eroded.

H: 2 7/8 in. (7.3 cm.).

Khmer: 10h to 12h century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (August 2007 - \$29).

A similar Khmer bottle is illustrated in Roxanna Brown et. al., *Legend and Reality, Early Ceramics from South-East Asia*, Plate 65. Compare also with the Khmer bottles illustrated in Dawn Rooney, *Khmer Ceramics: Beauty and Meaning*, page 45, Catalogue No. 34; Roxanna Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia*, Plate 20, No. 68; and Dawn Rooney, *Khmer Ceramics*, page 183, plate 41. Refer also to the analogous larger sized Khmer bottles at K-003 and TH-214 as well as the smaller one at K-065.

K-072

Jarlet in globular form with no neck, a narrow mouth, and a pedestal foot. A narrow band of tightly spaced chevron elements surmounted by two carved ridges high on the shoulder under the mouthrim. Mouthrim with beveled edge projects upward slightly, interior is unglazed. The flaring pedestal foot offset above by a crisply carved ridge with another carved ridge slightly below. The base without footrim is very slightly concave, unglazed and etched with semi-circular cord mark striations. The green glaze now substantially eroded with the biscuit compact, smooth and beige colored.

W: 3 1/8 in. (8.0 cm.); H: 3 in. (7.6 cm.).

Khmer: 11h to 12h century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (August 2007 - \$23).

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 27 March 2014.

For comparably shaped jars with brown glaze see Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th - 14th Century*, page 79, no. 12 and no. 13 a. May also be compared with the similar Khmer jarlets at K-052 and K-067.

K-073

Cover box with the light olive green glaze now substantially eroded. A small incised circle decorates the center of the dome shaped cover. The lower section of the box is surmounted by a very carefully finished vertical flange. This gently rounded lower section tapers gradually to the base without footrim. The base is glazed and slightly convex. Exposed biscuit is compact and light beige colored. The interior of both the cover and the lower section of the box lightly glazed.

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

Khmer: 10h to 11h century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (August 2007 - \$20).

Compare with the Khmer cover boxes illustrated in Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 24, Plate 4 and page 25, Plate 5 (incised mark on base); Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 66, Plate 20; D. Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, page 178, No. 143 – center; and Tsugio Mikami, *Ceramic Art of the World, Volume 16, Southeast Asia*, page 157, Fig. 38.

Refer also to K-035, K-045, K-046, K-069, and K-076 for additional Khmer cover boxes.

K-074

Khmer waster consisting of the remnants of three green glazed bowls fused together. The bowls with flared sides and upright mouthrim with rounded edge. The interior is covered with glaze, except for five small circular unglazed areas from the firing pads. The sides of the bowl fragments taper in steadily, narrowing considerably at the base. The light green glaze, transparent and crackled, extends to and covers the narrow base, which is nominally convex and slightly recessed with vestigial footrim. Exposed body at fractures is light gray colored and rather coarse textured. Immediately above the base are three small circular unglazed areas from the firing pads, encircled above by two lightly carved ridges. Another ridge, more deeply carved, is positioned a bit further up. D: 6 in. (15.3 cm.).

Khmer: 11th to 13th century.

Provenance: acquired in Thailand (September 2007 - \$2).

The side of the waster bears an inscription in black ink as reproduced to the right. This would appear to indicate the waster was found at the kiln site (or possibly other location) in the year 1984.

Br S '84 KYT

Comparable bowls are illustrated in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th - 14th Century*, page 81, no. 14 and No. 15; Dick Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, page 184, Plate 149 - right; Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 32, Plate 12; and D. F. Frasche, *Southeast Asian Ceramics*, page 34, No. 6.

K-075

Large dark brown glazed urn vase with ovoid body, tall tubular neck, flared disk-shaped mouthrim and pedestal foot. Incised high on the flattened shoulders a wide band of combed arches. Just below the juncture of shoulder and neck, a band of molded "eye" forms, which bear a strong resemblance to the eyes applied to bird form limepots and jarlets. This narrow decorative band is surmounted by three molded ridges. The neck curves inward and then expands to the wide flange surrounding the mouthrim with upward projecting edge.

The crackled glaze with soapy sheen ends at the narrow pedestal foot. The foot is surmounted by three carved ridges immediately above and a series of five more carved ridges higher up extending to the bottom of the body. Concave base without footrim is unglazed with coarse textured brown colored biscuit. The base has a small rectangular shaped notch carved at the edge, perhaps representing a potter's base mark. This feature is shared with the comparable Khmer urn vase at K-056. The interior of the urn is unglazed.

H: 12 13/16 in. (32.5 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: found in Buriram, Thailand - acquired in Thailand (September 2007 - \$87).

(Continued)

K-075 (Continued)

Compare with the very similar urn vase also with a band of applied “eye” forms or rosettes on the shoulder illustrated in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th – 14th Century*, page 129, no. 83 (H: 32 cm, late 12th to early 13th century). Additional similar urn vases are also illustrated in the following: Dick Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, page 167, Plate 128 (H: 28 cm, 12th to 13th century); and Honda and Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 73, Plate 32 (H: 23.3 cm, 11th to 12th century).

For similar urn vases refer to K-056 (larger in size) and K-057 (smaller in size). Compare also to the very similarly shaped small jarlets at K-049 and K-054. For molded “eye” forms similar to those high on the shoulder see the jarlet at K-066 and the limepot at K-070.



K-076

Large box with the sunken center of the flattened cover faintly nipped. The slightly rounded sides of the cover and the lower section are nearly upright and are accented with carved vertical lines. The lines carved down the cover end just above the middle of the cover, which has a slightly thickened plain band below. Similarly, the lines carved down the lower section end also - above the base, which is encircled by a slightly recessed plain band. The upward projecting flange of the lower section of the box is especially substantial in both height and thickness. Base is flat, slightly recessed and with a vestigial footrim. A large "X" shaped base mark is incised on the base, and an inscription in Khmer script is incised in one of the quadrants formed by the mark. The dark brown glaze originally covering the box is eroded exposing the fine grained compact body, which is light beige colored. The interior of the cover and the lower section is glazed.

D: 5 in. (12.7 cm.); H: 5 in. (12.7 cm.).

Khmer: 11th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (September 2007 - \$58).

A similarly shaped Vietnamese cover box, but without vertical lines carved down the sides, is at V-191. The base of this box, interestingly, also has an incised potter's mark in the form of a large "X". Refer also to K-035, K-045, K-046, K-069, K-073, and K-077 for additional Khmer cover boxes.

K-077

Cover boxes (3 - set) with the light olive green glaze now substantially eroded. A small incised circle decorates the center of the dome shaped covers. The lower section of the boxes is surmounted by a very carefully finished vertical flange. The gently rounded lower section tapers gradually to the base without footrim. Unglazed flat base of each of the cover boxes has an incised base mark positioned off-center. The base mark is “V” shaped with an appended horizontal line on box No. 1 and “X” shaped on box No. 2 and box No. 3. Exposed biscuit is compact and light beige colored on all the boxes. Interior of both the cover and the lower section of the boxes is lightly glazed.

D: 2 5/8 in. (6.6 cm.) – No. 1; D: 2 1/2 in. (6.5 cm.) – No. 2;

D: 2 7/16 in. (6.3 cm.) - No. 3.

Khmer: 10th to 11th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (September 2007 - \$26).

Compare with the Khmer cover boxes illustrated in Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 24, Plate 4 and page 25, Plate 5 (incised mark on base); Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 66, Plate 20; D. Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, page 178, No. 143 – center; and Tsugio Mikami, *Ceramic Art of the World, Volume 16, Southeast Asia*, page 157, Fig. 38. For similar cover boxes see K-069 and K-073; and refer also to K-035, K-045, K-046, and K-076 for additional Khmer cover boxes. Diagram of incised marks positioned off-center -

Box No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3:



K-078

Cover boxes (3 - set) with the lotus bud knob in the center of the dome shaped cover encircled by a series of three or four molded ridges. Covered with light olive green glaze, which is substantially eroded on Box No. 1. The lower section of the boxes is surmounted by a very carefully finished vertical flange. The gently rounded lower section tapers gradually to the base without footrim. Lightly glazed base is flat, concave or convex on Box No. 1, Box No. 2 and Box No. 3 respectively, with an incised base mark positioned off-center. On each box the base mark is a differently rendered combination of incised lines. Exposed biscuit is compact and light beige colored. Interior of both the cover and the lower section of the boxes is lightly glazed on Box No. 1, and liberally glazed on Box No. 2 and Box No. 3.

D: 2 3/16 in. (5.6 cm.) – No. 1; D: 2 3/16 in. (5.5 cm.) – No. 2;

D: 1 7/8 in. (4.9 cm.) - No. 3.

Khmer: 10th to 11th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (October 2007 - \$26).

A similar Khmer cover box is illustrated in Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 66, Plate 21. Refer also to K-035, K-045, K-046, K-069, K-073, K-076, and K-077 for additional Khmer cover boxes. Diagram of incised marks positioned off-center - Box No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3:



K-079

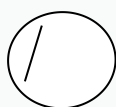
Cover box with the lotus bud knob in the center of the dome shaped cover encircled by a series of four molded ridges. Carved down the sides of the cover six pairs of equidistantly spaced lines. The box is covered with light olive green glaze, and the lower section is surmounted by a very carefully finished vertical flange. The gently rounded lower section tapers gradually to the base without footrim. Glazed base is concave with a base mark positioned off-center consisting of a single incised line. Exposed biscuit is compact and light beige colored. The interior of both the cover and the lower section of the box are liberally glazed.

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

Khmer: 10th to 11th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (October 2007 - \$9).

Refer to K-035, K-045, K-046, K-069, K-073, K-076, K-077 and K-078 for additional Khmer cover boxes. Diagram of incised mark positioned off-center:



K-080

Cover box with the lotus bud knob in the center of the dome shaped cover encircled by a series of three molded ridges. The box is covered with light olive green glaze, and the lower section is surmounted by a very carefully finished vertical flange. The steep sides of the lower section taper abruptly to the narrow base without footrim. Glazed base is concave with an incised base mark positioned off-center in the form of a double star. Exposed biscuit is compact and light beige colored. Interior of both the cover and the lower section of the box are liberally glazed, especially the former.

: 2 5/16 in. (5.9 cm.).

Khmer: 11th to 12th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (October 2007 - \$9).

A similar Khmer cover box is illustrated in Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 66, Plate 21 (D: 6.6 cm - similar size, shape and decorative treatment). Refer also to K-035, K-045, K-046, K-069, K-073, K-076, K-077, K-078 and K-079 for additional Khmer cover boxes.

Diagram of incised mark -



K-081

Cover box in the unusual form of two flattened hemispherical sections: the domed shaped cover and the domed shaped lower section without foot. The light olive green glaze which originally coated the box is now eroded. A small incised circle decorates the center of the cover. The lower section of the box is surmounted by a very carefully finished vertical flange and tapers gradually to the rounded base without foot. The unglazed base has an incised base mark positioned off-center in the form of two parallel lines connected by a diagonal line. Exposed biscuit is compact and light beige colored. The interior of both the cover and the lower section of the box lightly glazed.

D: 1 7/8 in. (4.9 cm.).

Khmer: 10th to 11th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (October 2007 - \$9).

Compare with the Khmer cover boxes illustrated in Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 24, Plate 4 and page 25, Plate 5 (incised mark on base); Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 66, Plate 20; D. Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, page 178, No. 143 – center; and Tsugio Mikami, *Ceramic Art of the World*, Volume 16, *Southeast Asia*, page 157, Fig. 38. For a cover box in the same form see K-105, and refer also to K-069, K-073, K-077 (3 of 3), K-082 (3 of 3) and K-083 (3 of 3) for additional similar Khmer cover boxes.

K-082

Cover boxes (3 - set) with the light olive green glaze now substantially eroded. A small incised circle decorates the center of the dome shaped covers. The lower section of the boxes is surmounted by a very carefully finished vertical flange. The gently rounded lower section tapers gradually to the base without footrim. Unglazed convex base is slightly nipped with an incised base mark positioned off-center in the form of two parallel lines connected by a diagonal line, except for Box No. 1 which is devoid of mark. On all of the boxes the exposed biscuit is compact and light beige colored. The interior of both the cover and the lower section of the boxes is lightly glazed.

D: 2 3/8 in. (6.0 cm.) – No. 1; D: 2 in. (5.0 cm.) – No. 2;

D: 1 7/8 in. (4.8 cm.) - No. 3.

Khmer: 10th to 11th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (October 2007 - \$26).

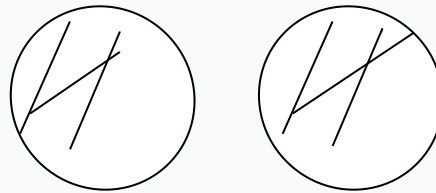
Compare with the Khmer cover boxes illustrated in Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 24, Plate 4 and page 25, Plate 5 (incised mark on base); Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 66, Plate 20; D. Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, page 178, No. 143 – center; and Tsugio Mikami, *Ceramic Art of the World*, Volume 16, *Southeast*

(Continued)

K-082 (Continued)

Asia, page 157, Fig. 38. For similar cover boxes see K-069, K-073 and K-077; and refer also to K-035, K-045, K-046, K-076, K-078, K-079, K-080 and K-081 for additional Khmer cover boxes.

Diagram of incised marks positioned off-center - Box No. 2 and No. 3:



K-083

Cover boxes (3 - set) with the light olive green glaze now substantially eroded. A small incised circle decorates the center of the dome shaped covers. The lower section of the boxes is surmounted by a very carefully finished vertical flange. The gently rounded lower section tapers gradually to the base without footrim. On all of the boxes the unglazed convex base is slightly nipped with an incised base mark positioned off-center in the form of two parallel lines connected by a diagonal line. Exposed biscuit is compact and light beige colored. The interior of both the cover and the lower section of the boxes is lightly glazed.

D: 2 in. (5.0 cm.) – No. 1; D: 1 7/8 in. (4.8 cm.) – No. 2;

D: 1 7/8 in. (4.9 cm.) - No. 3.

Khmer: 10th to 11th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet,

Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand

(October 2007 - \$26).

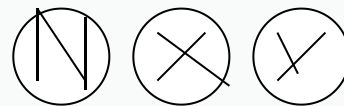
Compare with the Khmer cover boxes illustrated in Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 24, Plate 4 and page 25, Plate 5 (incised mark on base); Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 66, Plate 20; D. Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, page 178, No. 143 – center; and Tsugio Mikami, *Ceramic Art of the World*, Volume 16, *Southeast*

(Continued)

K-083 (Continued)

Asia, page 157, Fig. 38. For similar cover boxes see K-069, K-073, K-077 and K-082; and refer also to K-035, K-045, K-046, K-076, K-078, K-079, K-080 and K-081 for additional Khmer cover boxes.

Diagram of incised marks positioned off-center - Box No. 1, Box No. 2 and No. 3:



K-084

Urn vase glazed dark caramel brown with ovoid body, tall tubular neck, flared disk-shaped mouthrim, and pedestal foot. Incised high on the shoulders a wide band of combed arches enclosed within deeply incised line borders. Neck curves inward, is surmounted by two molded ridges, and then expands to the wide flange surrounding the mouthrim with upward projecting edge. The finely crackled glaze with soapy sheen ends unevenly just above and on the narrow pedestal foot. Immediately above the foot a series of three carved ridges, then two lightly incised bands, followed by three ridges articulated more strongly a bit higher up at the bottom of the body. Concave base without footrim has a depression in the center with some light traces of glaze in areas. Exposed biscuit is compact and ranges in color from beige to brown. The interior of the urn is unglazed.

H: 10 1/2 in. (26.6 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: found in Buriram, Thailand - acquired in Thailand (November 2007 - \$59).

Compare with the urn vases illustrated in the following:

Dick Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, page 167, Plate 128 (H: 28 cm, 12th to 13th century);

Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th – 14th Century*, page 129, no. 83 (H: 32 cm, late 12th to early 13th century); Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, page 223, No. 245 (H: 30.2 cm); (Continued)

K-084 (Continued)

and Honda and Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 73, Plate 32 (H: 23.3 cm, 11th to 12th century - very similar size, shape and decorative treatment as this example, K-084).

For similar urns, larger in size, refer to K-056 and K-057. Compare also to the very similarly shaped small jarlets at K-049 and K-054.



K-085

Diminutive sized urn vase with two color glaze, ovoid body, tubular neck, flared mouthrim, and pedestal foot. The body and shoulders glazed dark brown; the neck and mouth covered with greenish tinged straw colored glaze. The base of the inward curving neck is encircled by four carved ridges, the lowermost accented with incised vertical lines. After curving inward, the neck expands to the flared mouthrim with rounded edge. Incised down the ovoid body are five pairs of slightly curving lines. The finely crackled dark caramel brown glaze with soapy sheen ends unevenly above and on the narrow pedestal foot. The foot is surmounted by a series of three carved ridges immediately above. Base is devoid of footrim, flat and unglazed. Exposed beige colored biscuit is coarse textured and lightly etched with semi-circular cord mark striations. Interior of the urn vase is unglazed.

H: 4 5/8 in. (11.8 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (November 2007 - \$44).

Compare with the Khmer vase similar in shape and size illustrated in William Sorsby, *South-East Asian and Early Chinese Export Ceramics*, page 112, no. 208 (H: 10.8 cm); and refer also to Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, Page 72, Plate 30. Refer also to the similarly shaped larger urn vase with two color glaze K-058.

K-086

Khmer pedestal jar and cover with light bluish tinged crackled glaze, the broad angular body of the jar tapering sharply to the stepped pedestal foot. Cover has a lotus bud knob surrounded by a raised ridge with a rounded underside. The flanged shoulder of the jar is surmounted by three stepped molded ridges, with criss-crossed incised accents on the first. The short neck curves inward to the wide mouth with rounded rim beveled on the inner side. Pedestal foot is surmounted by a series of four stepped carved ridges. The bluish tinged mottled glaze is applied to just above the base. Thickened edge of the base is unglazed with the exposed body compact and light gray colored. Remnants of glaze lightly coat the flat base. Interior of the jar unglazed.

H (including cover): 3 5/8 in. (9.3 cm.);

D: 2 7/8 in. (7.3 cm.).

Khmer: 11th to 12th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (November 2007 - \$35).

Comparable jars are illustrated in Sok Keo Sovannara, *Rethinking Khmer Ceramics and Metal Vessels through Ancient Inscriptions and Bas-Reliefs: Khmer Ceramic Typology through Ancient Words*, *Scientific Research on Historic Asia Ceramics*, page 233, Figure 17; and Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th – 14th Century*, page 83, no. 18 (H: 8.5 cm). Refer also to the similar shaped larger brown glazed jar, also with cover, at K-064. (REVISED - 20 September 2013)

K-087

Jarlet in flattened globular shape with dark brown crackled glaze. Incised equidistantly down the body six clusters of triple lines enclosed within incised double line borders. High on the shoulder two narrow bands of incised dashes also enclosed within incised line borders. Very short neck and very narrow mouth with the rim thickened and beveled at the edge. The concave base without footrim is unglazed and lightly etched with semi-circular cord mark striations. Biscuit is coarse textured and dark beige colored with russet tinges. Interior is unglazed.

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

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (November 2007 - \$18).

Compare with the similar jarlet illustrated in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th - 14th Century*, page 121, no. 69 b.



K-088

Jar covered with dark brown glaze and globular in form. The robustly shaped body accented with seven sets of incised vertical grooves: six sets with four grooves each and one set with three grooves. High on the shoulders a narrow band of overlapping leaf tips double outlined and with rounded ends. The base of the neck is encircled by a band of three stepped ridges. Neck is relatively tall, curves inward and then expands to the flange surrounding the mouthrim with upward projecting edge and narrow aperture. The crackled brown glaze with typical soapy sheen ends fairly evenly at the two encircling lines incised above the base. Unglazed base without footrim is very slightly recessed and flat. Exposed biscuit is light brown colored and coarse textured. The interior of the jar is unglazed.

H: 4 3/4 in. (12.1 cm.); D: 4 3/8 in. (11.3 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (December 2007 - \$44).

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.

Compare with the smaller jarlet of similar shape and with similar decorative treatment at K-053.

(Revised - 23 October 2010)

K-089

Jarlet with *kuan* shaped body covered with dark olive green glaze. A carved ridge at the base of the neck, which curves inward and then expands to the flange surrounding the very brief, upright mouthrim. The mottled glaze ends unevenly on the spreading base, which is surmounted by two lightly carved ridges. Base is unglazed, devoid of footrim, sharply concave and transversed by a large incised “X” shaped base mark. Exposed beige colored biscuit is fairly compact, but speckled by a few darker impurities. The interior of the jarlet is unglazed.

H: 3 in. (7.5 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (December 2007 - \$16).

Compare with the similarly shaped green glazed jarlet illustrated in Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 75, Plate 36.



K-090

Jarlet glazed brown with surprisingly heavily potted squat globular body. Two incised ridges below the constricted neck, which curves outward to the everted mouthrim with thickened, beveled edge. The interior of this narrow mouthed jarlet is unglazed. The finely crackled dark brown glaze, with typical soapy sheen, ends unevenly just above and at the base. The broad base has no footrim and is slightly concave; the exposed biscuit is beige colored and medium textured.

H: 2 1/8 in. (5.3 cm.) and D: 2 5/8 in. (6.5 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (December 2007 - \$16).

A similarly shaped larger jarlet is illustrated in Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 64, Plate 62.



K-091

Cover boxes (2 - set) with the lotus bud knob in the center of the dome shaped cover surrounded by a series of three molded ridges. A single incised line encircles the cover at approximately midpoint, with the additional feature of eight pairs of slightly slanted incised lines on Box No. 1. These lines extend to the molded ridge high on the cover and are equidistantly spaced. The boxes are covered with light straw colored glaze, which is substantially eroded, especially on Box No. 1. The lower section of the boxes is surmounted by a very carefully finished vertical flange. The gently rounded lower section tapers gradually to the base without footrim. Lightly glazed base is very slightly concave. Exposed biscuit is somewhat coarse textured and light beige colored. The interior of both the cover and the lower section of the boxes is lightly glazed.

D: 2 3/4 in. (7.0 cm.) – No. 1; D: 2 7/8 in. (7.3 cm.) – No. 2.

Khmer: 10th to 11th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (August 2008 - \$30).

Compare with the Khmer cover box illustrated in Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 66, Plate 21. For additional Khmer cover boxes refer also to K-035, K-045, K-046, K-069, K-073, K-076, K-077, K-078, K-079, K-080, K-081, K-082 and K-083.

K-092

Khmer bottle with flattened globular body and three molded tiers at the base of neck. Gently sloping upper shoulders accented with tightly spaced grooves incised vertically. The neck is surmounted by a wide flange accented with four carved ridges diminishing slightly in size on up to the mouthrim. Diameter of upright mouthrim is much greater than the small sized recessed aperture below. Flat base without footrim is unglazed, with the very light beige colored body somewhat coarse textured. A base mark in the form of an incised "X" appended with two parallel lines at the extremes transverses the base. The straw colored glaze originally covering the vessel is now substantially eroded.

H: 2 7/8 in. (7.5 cm.).

Khmer: 10th to 12th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (August 2008 - \$15).

A similar Khmer bottle is illustrated in Roxanna Brown et. al., *Legend and Reality, Early Ceramics from South-East Asia*, Plate 65. Refer also to the analogous Khmer bottles at TH-214, K-003, K-065 and K-071. Diagram of Incised mark on the base -



K-093

Large lenticular shaped oil jarlets (2 - set) glazed brown and with incised décor. The dark brown glaze with typical soapy sheen and fine network of crackle overall ends just above the base. Specific details for each of the jarlets are as follows.

- Jarlet No. 1 - is decorated on the broad flattened shoulders with a band comprised of the following from top to bottom: one incised ridge, two incised ridges in dash form, two more incised ridges. Another band of incising is repeated just below the thickened mouthrim with beveled edge. Lower body is encircled by a very lightly carved groove, which is barely perceptible. Stoutly potted broad base with vestigial foot is concave and unglazed with compact light beige colored body.
- Jarlet No. 2 - the main decoration is similarly positioned low on the flattened shoulders and consists of a band of four crisply incised ridges, with one small section five centimeters in length interrupted by cross-hatching. Another band of incising is repeated just below the thickened mouthrim with beveled edge, and two more incised lines encircle the shoulders near mid-point. Lower body is encircled by a very prominent carved groove. Stoutly potted base with vestigial foot is slightly concave and very lightly glazed. This jarlet has an incised base mark in the form of two parallel lines, each intersected by a perpendicular line. Exposed body is a mottled dark beige in color and rather coarse textured.

(Continued)

K-093 (Continued)

D: 5 3/4 in. (14.5 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 5 5/8 in. (14.1 cm.) – No. 2

Khmer: 11th to 13th century.

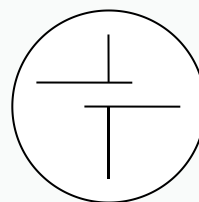
Provenance: Khmer excavations - acquired in Thailand

(February 2009 – No. 1 - \$29, No. 2 - \$86).

Compare with the lenticular shaped jarlets illustrated in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th – 14th Century*: page 105, no. 49 (similar to jarlet No. 1) and page 121, no. 71 (similar to jarlet No. 2). See also Roxanna Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia, Their Dating and Identification*, Second Edition, Plate XXIII - d, for another jarlet similar to jarlet No. 1.

The other lenticular shaped oil jarlets at K-023, K-030 and K-036, K-063, K-095, K-112 and K-113 may also be referred to.

Base mark diagram of K-093 (No. 2 of 2) -



K-094

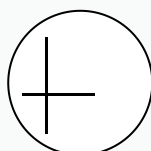
Jarlet with mottled light greenish tinged glaze and flattened globular body. The only adornment is an incised ridge below the constricted neck, which curves outward slightly to the mouthrim with rounded edge. Mouth is extremely narrow with unglazed Interior. Glaze extends to the slightly concave base with rough textured, gray colored biscuit. Base has no actual footrim, but projects outward very slightly from the lower body. In limited areas the base is very lightly glazed, and it has a base mark in the form of an “X” positioned off-center.

H: 2 in. (5.1 cm.); D: 2 11/16 in. (6.8 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (February 2009 - \$9).

Base mark diagram of K-094:



K-095

Lenticular shaped oil jarlet with dark brown mottled glaze; two lightly molded ridges encircle the lower body. Neck is very short and the mouthrim thickened with beveled edge and narrow mouth. Interior of the jarlet is unglazed. The glaze ends at the base or, in a couple of areas, just above it. A fracture located approximately 1 centimeter above the base completely surrounds it. Concave base without footrim is unglazed with beige colored, coarse textured body, which has a “wrinkled” appearance.

D: 3 11/16 in. (9.3 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: found in Buriram, Thailand - acquired in Thailand (March 2009 - \$14).

Compare with the lenticular shaped jarlet illustrated in Dawn F. Rooney, *Khmer Ceramics*, page 227, Plate 93.

The other lenticular shaped oil jarlets at K-023, K-030 and K-036, K-063, K-093 (2 of 2), K-112 and K-113 may also be referred to.

K-096

Large jar with elegantly shaped ovoid body covered with dark brown glaze and around the shoulders a band of four very lightly molded ridges. Neck curves outward to the flared mouthrim with thickened, rounded edge. The interior of the jar is unglazed. The crackled brown glaze with typical soapy sheen ends unevenly just above the base, with numerous glaze runs continuing lower down to the base. Unglazed base without footrim is flat, with the biscuit coarse textured and light russet in color. The unglazed portions of the sides of the jar are compact in texture and purplish hued russet in color.

H: 9 3/8 in. (2.8 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (June 2009 - \$85).



K-097

Cover box angular in shape with brown glaze, and on the top of the domed cover a slightly projecting knob handle and incised decor representing a flowerhead. Knob handle represents the central blossom, surrounded by radiating incised strokes representing the petals, and then by incised triangular elements representing the leaves. These two main decorative bands are enclosed within wheel turned double ridge borders. The angular shaped lower section of the box tapers rather sharply to the base. The slightly concave unglazed base without footrim is transversed by a base mark consisting of three incised lines intersecting in the form of a star. There is a slight trace of cord mark striations visible on the base. Biscuit is relatively compact and light beige colored. Interior of the lower section is lightly glazed, and the interior of the cover has the glaze even more sparingly applied. The dark brown glaze originally covering the box is now substantially eroded.

D: 2 13/16 in. (7.2 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (August 2009 - \$21).

Compare with the Khmer cover boxes at K-045, No. 1 of 2 (angular shape) and K-046 (flowerhead decorative motif). For additional Khmer cover boxes refer also to K-035, K-069, K-073, K-076, K-077, K-078, K-079, K-080, K-081, K-082, K-083, and K-091.

K-098

Urn vase glazed dark caramel brown with ovoid body, tall tubular neck, flared disk - shaped mouthrim, and pedestal foot. Incised high on the shoulders a wide band of combed arches enclosed within incised line and molded ridge borders. Above is a narrow band of deeply incised chevron or leaf tip forms, with another similar band below. Both bands are enclosed within incised line and molded ridge borders. Neck curves inward and then expands to the wide flange surrounding the mouthrim with upward projecting edge. The finely crackled lustrous glaze with soapy sheen ends unevenly just above the narrow pedestal foot.

Immediately above the foot a series of three carved ridges, and a bit higher up the very bottom of the body is encircled by two carved ridges. Concave base without footrim is unglazed with compact light russet colored biscuit. The base has a small rectangular shaped notch carved at the edge, perhaps representing a potter's base mark. This feature is shared with the comparable Khmer urn vases at K-056 and K-075. Exposed body at the unglazed foot is extremely compact, smooth and very light beige colored. The interior of the urn is unglazed.

H: 9 15/16 in. (25.2 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

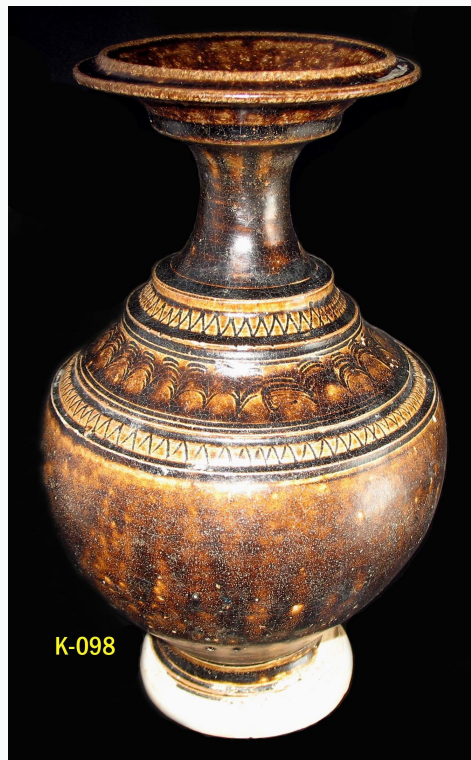
Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (January 2010 - \$75).

Urn vases are represented in the collection by the following: K-056, K-057, K-075, K-084, and K-098.

(Continued)

K-098 (Continued)

Compare with the urn vases illustrated in the following: Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 73, Plate 32 (very similar size and shape, height 23.3 centimeters, 11th to 12th century); Ang Choulean and Ashley Thompson, *UDAYA - Journal of Khmer Studies*, Number 1, April 2000, page 197 - center; and Dawn Rooney, *Khmer Ceramics: Beauty and Meaning*, page 109, Catalogue No. 109.



K-099

Covered jar or urn glazed brown with sharply tapering sides and domed cover. The sides of the cover are encircled by an incised double line border. The lotus bud knob is accented by a series of stepped ridges in the sunken center of the cover, and is surrounded by two molded ridges. The cover is perforated with a small aperture at the edge of the lotus bud knob. The tapering sides of the lower section are plain except for a single carved ridge just above the slightly projecting foot. The mottled dark brown glaze ends on and just above the foot extending onto the base in areas. Base without footrim is nominally concave, partially glazed, and the exposed biscuit compact and brown colored. A base mark rendered in ancient Khmer script is incised in an off-center position on the base. The interior of both cover and lower section of the urn are unglazed. H (including cover): 6 1/8 in. (15.5 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (January 2010 - \$60).

A very similar urn is illustrated in Roxanna Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia, Their Dating and Identification*, Second Edition, Plate 25 - c.

Microscopic analysis of the residue in the interior of the urn indicates the presence of bone ash indicating a funerary use of the vessel.

Base mark of K-099 -



K-100

Brown glazed receptacles with covers (2 - set) with the cylindrical sides curving sharply outward to a projecting edge at the upper body. Incised features encircling the flattened shoulders of pot No. 1 consist of a band of short vertical strokes enclosed within a double line border below and a four line border above. On pot No. 2 the flattened shoulders are encircled by two molded ridges. On both receptacles the mouthrim (proportionately much narrower on receptacle No. 2) with rounded thickened edge projects upward, and in the interior there are heavy concretions of lime.

The dark brown variegated glaze with crackle and soapy sheen extends to the base of pot No. 1 and ends on the ridge above the base on pot No. 2. Above the base of both receptacles there is a sharply molded projecting ridge, which is surmounted by a multiple incised line border. On both pots the sides slope inward just above the roughly finished, slightly recessed, flat base without actual footrim. Base of receptacle No. 1 is unglazed, very coarse textured and dark brown in color. On receptacle No. 2 the base is very lightly coated with transparent glaze; the underlying body coarse textured and light beige colored. The cover of receptacle No. 1 is in the form of a lotus bud knob surrounded by a series of molded ridges - all glazed green. The cover of receptacle No. 2 is in the form of a fruit stalk handle with four sepals - all glazed brown. Both covers represent "marriages" and are not original to the vessels.

H (without cover): 3 1/2 in. (8.8 cm.) - No. 1;

H (without cover): 2 3/4 in. (7.0 cm.) - No. 2.

(Continued)

K-100 (Continued)

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (January 2010 - \$90).

Compare with the similarly constructed brown glazed jars illustrated in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th – 14th Century*, page 90, no. 28 and no. 29; in William Willetts, *The Ceramic Art of Southeast Asia*, page 89, no. 7; in Roxanna Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia, Their Dating and Identification*, Plate XXI - c and also with the yellowish-green glazed jar in Plate 26 – b. Compare also with the similar smaller receptacle at K-040.

There is considerable speculation about the original use of these receptacles. For example, they are described in Brown (op. cit.) as “used for holding a perfume of crushed flower petals in bee’s wax.” However, the heavy concretion of lime in the interior of these two receptacles indicates, with certainty, extended use as a lime container accoutrement in betel chewing. This is true irrespective of the original intended use or any other uses that may have evolved over time.

K-101

Lenticular form jarlet covered with light sea-green mottled glaze and decorated high on the shoulders, just under the upright neck, with an incised band of three crisply etched ridges accented with closely spaced vertical stroke marks. The finely crackled lustrous celadon glaze extends to the partially glazed rounded base without footrim. The biscuit where exposed is compact and light grayish-beige colored. Base has six roughly circular shaped firing pad scars indicating the jarlet was fired on top of another pot presumably similar in size and shape. The interior of the jarlet is unglazed.

D: 4 1/4 in. (10.8 cm.).

Khmer: 11th to 12th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (July 2010 - \$28).

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.

Brown glazed lenticular shaped oil jarlets may be referred to at K-023, K-030, K-036, K-063, K-093 (2 of 2), K-095, K-102, K-095, K-112, and K-113. Green glazed lenticular form jarlets are encountered much less often than jarlets with brown glaze.

(Revised - 23 October 2010)

K-102

Khmer lenticular shaped oil jarlet, the dark brown crackled glaze with typical soapy sheen. Very brief neck is encircled by an incised line border; the mouthrim is beveled at the edge and the mouth narrow. Interior of the jarlet is unglazed. The mottled brown glaze ends unevenly at the base of the jarlet. Very nominally concave base without footrim is unglazed with dark beige colored coarse textured body, lightly blackened in areas.

D: 3 7/8 in. (9.8 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (July 2010 - \$19).

Compare with the lenticular shaped jarlets illustrated in Dawn F. Rooney, *Khmer Ceramics*, page 227, Plate 93; and D. Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, page 180, No. 145 – second from left. The other lenticular shaped oil jarlets at K-023, K-030, K-036, K-063, K-093 (2 of 2), K-095, K-101 (green glazed jarlet), K-112, and K-113 may also be referred to.



K-103

Small covered jar or urn type receptacle with domed cover and tapering sides covered with mottled dark straw colored glaze tingeing to a light greenish hue in areas. The lotus bud knob in the center of the cover is accented by a series of stepped ridges, with a molded ridge below. There is an incipient phosphorescent flash at the base of knob, a feature rarely encountered in Khmer ceramics, but found occasionally in Burmese wares. The upper sides of the cover are adorned with crisply carved oblique accents, and the lower sides are encircled by a protruding ridge. The tapering sides of the lower section are plain except for a single carved ridge just above the slightly projecting base. The glaze extends onto the lightly glazed base. Base without footrim is concave, partially glazed, and the body where visible is compact to medium textured and beige colored. A base mark in the form of two parallel lines connected by a diagonal line is incised in a slightly off-center position on the base. The interior of both the cover and the lower section of the receptacle are glazed.

H (including cover): 4 1/8 in. (10.5 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: Cambodia excavations - acquired in Thailand
(June 2011 - \$33).

A similarly shaped urn, larger in size, is illustrated in Roxanna Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia, Their Dating and Identification*, Second Edition, Plate 25 - d. Refer as well to K-114 for a similarly shaped vessel, also larger in size, and with an incised base mark.

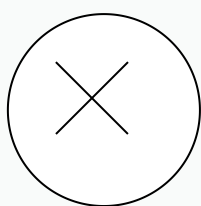
K-104

Jarlet with mottled dark straw colored glaze, flattened globular body, brief cylindrical neck (now reduced) and very narrow mouth. High on the shoulders are three crisply carved ridges. The glaze extends to the concave base with coarse textured, beige colored biscuit. Partially glazed base has no actual footrim, but projects outward very slightly from the lower body. A base mark in the form of an "X" is positioned off-center. The interior of the jarlet is lightly glazed.

H: 2 1/2 in. (6.3 cm.); D: 3 1/4 in. (8.2 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: Cambodia excavations - acquired in Phnom Penh (July 2011 - \$10).



(Base mark diagram of K-104)

K-105

Cover box in the unusual form of two flattened hemispherical sections: the domed shaped cover and the domed shaped lower section without foot. The straw colored glaze which originally coated the box is now substantially eroded, except for traces in the interior of the cover. A small lightly incised circle decorates the center of the cover. The lower section of the box is surmounted by a very carefully finished vertical flange and tapers gradually to the rounded base without foot. The unglazed base has an incised base mark positioned off-center in the form of two nearly parallel lines and one closely positioned diagonal line. Exposed biscuit is compact and light beige colored. The interior of both the cover and the lower section of the box originally lightly glazed.

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

Khmer: 10th to 11th century.

Provenance: Cambodia excavations - acquired in Phnom Penh (July 2011 - \$10).

Compare with the Khmer cover boxes illustrated in Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 24, Plate 4 and page 25, Plate 5 (incised mark on base); Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 66, Plate 20; D. Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, page 178, No. 143 – center; and Tsugio Mikami, *Ceramic Art of the World*, Volume 16, *Southeast Asia*, page 157, Fig. 38. For a cover box in the same form see K-081; and refer also to K-069, K-073, K-077 (3 of 3), K-082 (3 of 3), K-083 (3 of 3), and K-107 for similar cover boxes.

K-106

Domed cover flattened at the top and covered with very light straw colored cracked glaze. The cover surmounted by a stalk handle with attached seedpod perched atop a raised border. The molded disk raised border is surrounded by a wide band of crisply carved oblique accents with an incised triple line border below. Interior is glazed with the very compact light beige colored body exposed at the unglazed edge of the cover.

D: 3 5/8 in. (9.1 cm.).

Khmer: 10th to 12th century.

Provenance: Cambodia excavations - acquired in Phnom Penh (July 2011 - \$10).

A very similar cover is illustrated in Chhay Visoth et al., *Preliminary Results of the Anlong Thom Kiln Excavation on Phnom Kulen in Angkor: A Case Study of ALK01, Scientific Research on Historic Asia Ceramics*, page 223, Figure 11 (b). Compare also with the cover illustrated in Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay: Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand*, No. 22; and with and with the covers at K-014 (No. 1 and No. 2 of 2).



K107

Cover box with the light straw colored glaze which originally covered the box now substantially eroded. A small incised circle decorates the center of the dome shaped cover. The lower section of the box is surmounted by a carefully finished vertical flange. Gently rounded lower section tapers gradually to the base without footrim. Unglazed base is flat and exposed biscuit is compact and light beige colored. The interior of both the cover and the lower section of the box are lightly glazed.

D: 2 7/8 in. (7.4 cm.).

Khmer: 10th to 11th century.

Provenance: Cambodia excavations - acquired in Thailand
(February 2012 - \$20).

Compare with the Khmer cover boxes illustrated in Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 24, Plate 4 and page 25, Plate 5; Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 66, Plate 20; D. Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, page 178, No. 143 – center; and Tsugio Mikami, *Ceramic Art of the World, Volume 16, Southeast Asia*, page 157, Fig. 38. For similar cover boxes see K-069, K-073, K-077, K-082 and K-083; and refer also to K-035, K-045, K-046, K-076, K-078, K-079, K-080, K-081, K-091, K-097, and K-105 for additional Khmer cover boxes.

K-108

Oil jarlet in bulbous lenticular shape covered with mottled light green glaze. Just below the thickened mouthrim with beveled edge a band of three prominent raised ridges. The flattened globular body curves in sharply at the slightly projecting base without footrim. Solidly potted base is slightly concave and lightly glazed in areas. This jarlet has a base mark in the form of three approximately parallel incised lines, two of which are crossed by a diagonal line, and all of which transverse the base. Body where exposed is light beige in color, compact and medium textured. Interior of this stoutly potted jarlet with very narrow mouth is unglazed.

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

Khmer: 11th to 12th century.

Provenance: From the collection of Tim Hartill (Research Assistant to Sten Sjostrand for the book *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo*) - (March 2012 - \$159).

Compare with the lenticular pot with green glaze illustrated in Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 58, Plate 49. Refer also to K-101 for another lenticular form jarlet with green glaze, which are encountered much less often than lenticular jarlets with brown glaze. In this regard a variety of brown glazed lenticular shaped oil jarlets may be referred to at the following: K-023, K-030, K-036, K-063, K-093 (2 of 2), K-095, K-102, K-112, and K-113.

Base mark diagram of K-108 -



K-109

Rabbit form lime pot in the shape of a standing rabbit with elongated globular body, rudimentary paws, and upright head. The dark brown glaze originally covering the vessel now eroded. Molded ears are swept back and short loop form molded tail curls upward. Incised lines accent the eyes and mouth. Prominent bands filled with short oblique incised lines encircle the head and the aperture positioned in the middle of the back. The outline of each of the legs is incised, enclosing deeply incised oblique line filler. Base is rounded, and the biscuit buff colored with fine to medium texture. Interior is unglazed.

L: 4 3/8 in. (11.2 cm.); H: 3 1/8 in. (7.9 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (Jan 2013 - \$26).

Compare with the rabbit form lime pots illustrated in D. F. Frasche, *Southeast Asian Ceramics*, page 38, No. 11; Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 82, Plate 53; Dawn F. Rooney, *Khmer Ceramics*, page 172, Plate 28; R. Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia*, Plate K, No. 4; Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, Plate 104; and V. Dofflemyer, *Southeast Asian Ceramics From the Collection of Margot and Hans Ries*, No. 101. Refer also to the slightly smaller rabbit form lime pots at K-010 and K-059. Lime pots in avian and elephant form are much more frequently encountered than rabbit form specimens, which may be categorized as stubby, elongated globular and slender form examples.

K-110

Khmer base fragment medallions (4) from bowls covered with vitreous green crackled glaze (No. 4 with brown glaze on the underside). Base is glazed, flat or with a slight hint of concavity, and with a nominal footrim. All the medallions have circular scars from firing pads, and on medallion No. 1 firing pads are still attached. Exposed body at fractures is light gray colored and rather coarse textured. The matrix below further describes each of the medallions and indicates the diameter (D) in centimeters of each.

Khmer: 11th to 13th century.

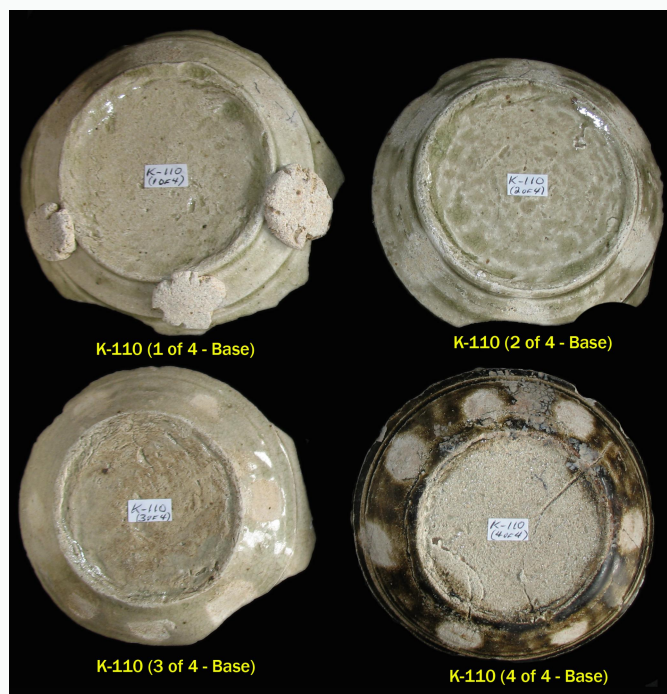
Provenance: Cambodia excavations - acquired in Thailand
(May 2013 - gift from Thai collector).

May be compared with the bowls illustrated in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th – 14th Century*, page 81, no. 14 and No. 15; Dick Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, page 184, Plate 149 – right; Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 32, Plate 12; and D. F. Frasche, *Southeast Asian Ceramics*, page 34, No. 6. Refer also to K-074 for a Khmer waster consisting of the remnants of three green glazed bowls fused together.

(Continued)

K-110 (Continued)

KHMER BASE FRAGMENT MEDALLIONS K-110 (1 of 4) to K-110 (4 of 4)		
CATALOGUE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	D CM
K-110 (1 of 4)	Light green glaze, clockwise potting spiral faintly etched in center; five firing pad scars and one adherent pad in the interior, three firing pad scars and three adherent pads on the exterior; immediately above the base a lightly carved ridge, another ridge, more deeply carved, is positioned further up the side.	D: 13.0
K-110 (2 of 4)	Olive green glaze, darker where pooled, prominent clockwise potting spiral in center; six firing pad scars on both interior and exterior; immediately above the base a lightly carved ridge, another a bit further up the side.	D: 11.9
K-110 (3 of 4)	Light green glaze, clockwise potting spiral lightly etched in center; seven firing pad scars on both interior and exterior; well above the base a deeply carved ridge.	D: 11.4
K-110 (4 of 4)	Light green glaze, clockwise potting spiral lightly etched in center; dark brown mottled glaze covers the exterior sides, seven firing pad scars on the exterior; well above the base two crisply carved ridges.	D: 11.7



K-111

Green glazed jarlet in slightly flattened globular form rather heavily potted with a very wide mouth and cover. A band of two carved ridges high on the shoulder just under the mouthrim without neck. Wide mouthrim inward slanting and completely glazed, the interior unglazed. The light green finely crackled celadon glaze ends unevenly at and above the carefully finished base, which is offset by a lightly molded ridge above. The base without footrim is slightly concave and deeply etched with semi-circular cord marks. Biscuit is rather fine grained and compact, very light beige colored. The cover centered with a lotus bud knob enclosed within an upward projecting ridge near the edge.

D: 3 3/16 in. (8.2 cm.); H: 2 1/2 in. (6.5 cm.).

Khmer: 11th to 12th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (August 2013 - \$40).

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 19 September 2013.

Compare with the green glazed jarlet illustrated in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th – 14th Century*, page 116, no. 65 c; and compare also to the smaller miniature jarlet illustrated in Roxanna Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia, Their Dating and Identification*, Plate 29 – d – left. May also be compared with the very similar Khmer jarlet at K-052.

K-112

Large lenticular shaped oil jarlet glazed brown and with incised décor. The mottled dark brown glaze with typical soapy sheen and fine network of crackle overall. The main decoration is positioned low on the flattened shoulders and consists of two pairs of crisply incised ridges with a small space between. There is a band of six tightly spaced ridges incised just below the thickened mouthrim with beveled edge. Lower body is encircled by a carved groove. The glaze terminates at this groove on one half of the jarlet and irregularly runs past on the other half accumulating in welts. Base with vestigial foot is slightly concave and partially glazed. Exposed body is a mottled light brown to gray to light russet in color and rather coarse textured. The light application of glaze in the interior is clearly visible at the narrow mouth.

D: 5 in. (12.7 cm.).

Khmer: 11th to 13th century.

Provenance: Khmer excavations - acquired in Siem Reap (November 2013 - \$15).

Compare with the similar lenticular shaped jarlet illustrated in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th – 14th Century*, page 121, no. 71.

The jarlet at K-093 (2 of 2) is also very similar to this jarlet. The other lenticular shaped oil jarlets at K-023, K-030, K-036, K-063, K-093 (1 of 2), K-095, and K-113 may be referred to as well.

K-113

Khmer small lenticular shaped oil jarlet with dark brown crackled glaze with typical soapy sheen. Decorated low on the flattened shoulders with a narrow band of slightly oblique incised lines enclosed within a sharply articulated ridge above and below. Each carved ridge with two accompanying lightly incised grooves - positioned above at the top ridge and below at the lower ridge. The jarlet has the rather unusual feature of a solitary distinctly carved double "V" shaped element with extending "tail" positioned just below this main decorative band. A band of four lightly incised ridges lies immediately below the thickened mouthrim with very narrow mouth beveled at the edge. Except for one gap above and a couple of glaze runs below, the glaze ends in a fairly even line just below the ridge lightly carved considerably above the base. Flat base with vestigial footrim is unglazed with beige colored, rather coarse textured body, which is sprinkled with darker inclusions. Interior of the jarlet is unglazed.

D: 3 11/16 in. (9.3 cm.).

Khmer: 11th to 13th century.

Provenance: Khmer excavations - acquired in Phnom Penh (November 2013 - \$20).

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 19 June 2014.

(Continued)

K-113 (Continued)

Compare with the lenticular shaped jarlet illustrated in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th - 14th Century*, page 105, no. 50. The other lenticular shaped oil jarlets at K-023, K-030, K-036, K-063, K-093 (1 and 2 of 2), K-095, and K-112 may also be referred to.



K-114

Covered jar or urn type receptacle with domed cover and tapering sides with mottled light green colored glaze. The lotus bud knob in the center of the cover is encircled by three stepped ridges with incised vertical line accents. The sides of the cover are plain. The tapering sides of the lower section are also unadorned except for a single carved ridge above the slightly projecting base. The glaze, enhanced in color, extends to the nominally concave base without footrim. The body is medium textured and light beige colored with dark russet tingeing. A base mark in the form of two parallel lines, transversed near one extremity by a diagonal line, is incised in an off-center position on the base. The interior of both the cover and the lower section of the receptacle have a few random splashes of glaze.

H (including cover): 6 5/16 in. (16.1 cm.).

Khmer: 11th to 12th century.

Provenance: Khmer excavations - acquired in Phnom Penh (November 2013 - \$50).

Refer to K-103 for a similarly shaped vessel, smaller in size, also with an incised base mark.

K-115

Green glazed jarlet in slightly flattened globular form rather heavily potted with a very wide mouth. A band of three crisply carved ridges high on the shoulder just under the mouthrim. Wide mouthrim is upright and unglazed, the interior partially glazed. The light sea green finely crackled celadon glaze extends to and lightly covers the base, which is offset by a faintly incised depression above. The extremely narrow "button" like base without footrim is flat. Body is light grayish beige colored and medium textured where exposed at the unglazed mouthrim.

D: 3 1/4 in. (8.3 cm.); H: 2 3/8 in. (6.1 cm.).

Khmer: 11th to 12th century.

Provenance: Khmer excavations - acquired in Phnom Penh (November 2013 - \$25).

A similar green glazed jarlet, with more ample base, is illustrated in *Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, page 217, No. 235. May also be compared with the similar Khmer jarlets at K-052 and K-111.

K-116

Jarlet with broad angular body and narrow flared base. The flattened shoulders of the jarlet curve in sharply to the narrow neck. There are two carved ridges at the base of the neck, which curves inward and then expands to the flange surrounding the upright mouthrim. This wide flange is encircled by two crisply carved ridges. The mouth of the jarlet has a very narrow aperture, and the interior is unglazed. At the juncture of the body and high shoulders there is a nominal sharp edged flange with an incised depression above. The lower body curves in rather sharply to the narrow flared base. Solidly potted unglazed base without footrim is slightly concave, roughly finished, and medium textured with mottled charcoal gray body. The dark straw colored glaze originally covering the jarlet is now substantially eroded. This has resulted in an interesting and pleasing contrast between the broad shoulders, which fired to a very light gray color, and the dark charcoal gray color of the lower body.

H: 3 11/16 in. (9.3 cm.);

D: 3 11/16 in. (9.3 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

**Provenance: Khmer excavations - acquired in Phnom Penh
(November 2013 - \$20).**

K-117

Lenticular shaped oil jars (3 - set) in graduated sizes and glazed brown with incised décor. Mouth is narrow with the flared thickened rim rounded at the edge. The dark brown glaze with typical soapy sheen has a fine network of crackle overall (less pronounced on Jar No. 2). Interior of the jars is partially to lightly glazed. Specific details for each of the jars are as follows.

- Jar No. 1 - incised on the broad flattened shoulders with a wide band of combed arches enclosed within narrow bands of tightly spaced carved oblique accents surrounded by deeply incised multiple line borders. Lower body is encircled by a very prominent carved groove, and the glaze ends in an irregular line just above the base. Stoutly potted base without foot is concave and unglazed with compact light beige colored body.
- Jar No. 2 - the main decoration is positioned in the middle of the flattened shoulders and consists of a narrow band of three lightly incised ridges. Another band of five lightly incised ridges immediately below the very brief, nominal neck. Lower body is encircled by a carved groove, and the glaze ends in an irregular line just above the base. Stoutly potted base with vestigial foot is slightly concave and has some slight traces of glaze. Exposed body is fairly compact and light beige colored with a small area of russet tingeing.
- Jar No. 3 - incised rather high on the shoulders with a wide band of combed arches with a lightly incised double line border encircling below. Another band of five prominent crisply carved ridges immediately below the very brief, nominal neck. Lower

(Continued)

K-117 (Continued)

body is encircled by a prominent carved groove, and the glaze partially extends to and covers part of the base. Stoutly potted base with vestigial foot is very slightly convex; exposed body is fairly compact and light beige colored.

D: 6 in. (15.3 cm.) – No. 1; D: 5 5/16 in. (13.6 cm.) – No. 2;

D: 5 in. (12.8 cm.) – No. 3.

Khmer: 11th to 13th century.

Provenance: Khmer excavations, purchased by the previous owner in Cambodia - acquired in Saigon (January 2014 - \$74).

Compare with the lenticular shaped jars illustrated in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th– 14th Century*: page 105, no. 49 and page 121, no. 71. See also Roxanna Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia, Their Dating and Identification*, Second Edition, Plate XXIII - d, for another jarlet similar to jarlet No. 2. The other lenticular shaped oil jarlets at K-023, K-030 and K-036, K-063, K-093 (2 of 2), K-095, K-112, and K-113 may also be referred to.



K-118

Khmer jarlets (2 - set) with broad angular body tapering sharply to the narrow base. Wide mouth with upright mouthrim is surrounded by a sharp edged, flaring flange. The light green mottled glaze substantially eroded in areas. Where exposed, the body is rather coarse textured and light gray colored. Jarlet No. 1 has a high pedestal foot and flat base with thickened edge. On Jarlet No. 2 the body is more gently rounded, the high foot lacks the pedestal feature, and the base is nominally concave. The interior of both jarlets is lightly glazed.

H: 2 1/2 in. (6.4 cm.) – No. 1; H: 2 1/8 in. (5.4 cm.) – No. 2.

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (April 2014 - \$49).

Compare with the clear glazed jarlets illustrated in Dick Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, page 176, Plate 140 - front. Compare also with the similar Khmer jarlets at K-005 and K-028.



K-119

Small jarlet in approximate lenticular shape, but with more angled profile. This rather unusually formed specimen, referred to by the Thais as “U F O” shaped, is covered with mottled dark brown crackled glaze with typical soapy sheen. The extremely brief neck is surrounded by an incised triple line border. The wide mouthrim is flared and beveled towards the very narrow aperture of the mouth. A single incised line border encircles the jarlet at the juncture of the steep angular shoulders and rounded body. The glaze ends unevenly just below the carved ridge above the base. Flat, roughly finished base is partially lightly glazed and has no actual footrim, but is nominally countersunk from the slightly protruding ridge at the perimeter. Body where exposed is compact and beige colored. The interior of the jarlet is glazed.

D: 2 7/8 in. (7.4 cm.).

Khmer: 12th to 13th century.

Provenance: entered Thailand at the Aranya Prathet - Poipet, Cambodia border crossing - acquired in Thailand (July 2014 - \$21).

Compare with the pot illustrated in Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 61, Plate 54; and with the jarlet in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th – 14th Century*, page 125, no. 75.

For a similarly shaped Vietnamese jarlet refer to the photo captioned “K-119 (Comparison - V-189).”

K-120**TAO NAI CHIAN, BURIRAM - SHARDS**

Tao Nai Chian, Buriram study collection shards (50) brown glazed and green glazed from jars, large storage jars, urn vases, vases, covered jars, bowls, lenticular jarlets, jarlets, and possibly a zoomorphic figure. The décor of the shards includes carved and incised ridges, incised combed arches, undulating wavy lines, incised cross-hatching, molded rosettes and leaf forms, incised cross-hatched diaper, combed undulating incised lines, incised lines, clusters of lightly incised vertical lines, carved grooves, bands of carved or incised “dashes,” and two-color glaze.

For the brown glazed wares (K-120 - 1 to 38 of 50) the body material at unglazed areas and fractures varies from light beige to brown to gray to blackish to russet to brick red colored; and the texture is generally medium to coarse, but more compact in the bowl fragment at K-120 (5 of 50). The glaze color spectrum of the brown wares is also considerable ranging from light brown to very dark brown and including tones of tan, beige, and olive. The bases of the brown wares are generally unglazed without footrim and flat or nominally concave. However, as is typical when attempting to generalize about ceramics, there are always exceptions including: the jar fragment at K-120 (3 of 50) with concave base with remnants of degraded glaze, and K-120 (7 of 50) a bowl fragment with nominally concave base with a small amount of glaze. The treatment of the interior with respect to glazing varies. The bowls, of course, are glazed on the interior, while the urn vases are typically unglazed, the covers are also unglazed, while the jars may be either glazed or unglazed on the interior.

(Continued)

K-120 (Continued)

In contrast, the green glaze wares (K-120 - 39 to 50 of 50, with the exception of K-120 - 48 of 50) exhibit much more uniformity in terms of body color and texture: generally beige to grayish beige in color and medium textured. The exception noted is distinguished by a very blackish dense body. The glaze color of the green wares is also more uniform being confined to a limited range of medium green tones, a few with yellowish tinge. The green glaze bowl shards are all glazed on the interior and on the base; on the two jar forms the interior is unglazed and the base on one unglazed and on the other partially glazed. The interior of the four green glaze covers varies from glazed to lightly glazed to unglazed.

The green glaze wares also exhibit a much more consistent and uniform crackle feature in the glaze than the brown glaze wares. In the latter, crackle in the glaze may or may not be evident and can vary from quite fine to broad, sometimes with the typical Khmer ceramics soapy sheen feature. Also of particular note is the thickness of the large jar fragment at K-120 (11 of 50), which is indeed substantial at 2.5 centimeters thick, and is representative of a very large storage jar. Additionally, the very interesting random distribution of dark iron spots on the cover at K-120 (47 of 50), presumably of serendipitous result, is reminiscent of the popular Yuan yingqing spotted wares. It is useful to refer to the corresponding yingqing fragments at Y-153 (1 and 4 of 7) in this regard - photo included below.

(Continued)

K-120 (Continued)

The matrix which follows below lists each of the shards in terms of the intact ceramic form, portions of the shard preserved, a brief description including characteristics of body material and extent of glazing, and diameter (D) or length (L) in centimeters of the individual item. For the size of the shards (D/L) measurement of the largest portion of the shard is indicated; for example, a base shard size includes the actual size of the base itself along with any of the portions of sides adhering.

Khmer: 11th to 13th century.

Provenance: Tao Nai Chian, Buriram, Thailand kiln site surface finds (found with assistance of Stanley Kassela) (April 2018).

On the basis of a solitary shard it is sometimes not possible to definitively identify the original intact ceramic form. Similarly, 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.

REFERENCES (Items in Collection of this writer are included in photo below)
K-120 (1 & 2 of 50) - corresponding urn vases are illustrated in the following: Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 73, Plate 32; Ang Choulean and Ashley Thompson, *UDAYA - Journal of Khmer Studies*, Number 1, April 2000, page 197 - center; and Dawn Rooney, *Khmer Ceramics: Beauty and Meaning*, page 109, Catalogue No. 109. Refer also to the urn vases in Collection (of this writer) at K-056, K-057, K-075, K-084, and K-098. (Continued)

K-120 (Continued)

K-120 (9 of 50) – lenticular jarlets for comparison are illustrated in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th– 14th Century*, page 105, no. 49 and page 121, no. 71; Roxanna Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia, Their Dating and Identification*, Second Edition, Plate XXIII – d; Dawn F. Rooney, *Khmer Ceramics*, page 219, Plate 84 and page 220, Plate 85; Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 59, Plate 50 and page 60, Plates 51 and 52. Refer also to the following six comparable lenticular jarlets: K-093 (2 of 2), K-112, K-113, and K-117 (3 of 3).

K-120 (11 of 50) – a large jar with comparable band of wave forms within incised lines is illustrated in Dawn Rooney, *Khmer Ceramics: Beauty and Meaning*, page 104, Catalogue No. 104.

K-120 (12 of 50) – refer to the zoomorphic figure of a large fish illustrated in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th – 14th Century*, page 137, no. 97, which displays features on its rounded body similar to the crisply carved wavy ridges on this strongly rounded fragment.

K-120 (13 of 50) - urn vases with comparable motif include those illustrated in: Dick Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, page 167, Plate 128; Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th – 14th Century*, page 129, no. 83; Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, page 223, No. 245. Refer also to the urn vases with incised combed arches at K-056, K-057, K-084, and K-098.

K-120 (14 of 50) – a comparable shard is illustrated on page 211, Figure 11 – lower right, in Ea Dirth, “New Data on the Distribution of Khmer Ceramic Kilns,” *Scientific Research on Historic Asian Ceramics: Proceedings of the Fourth Forbes Symposium at the Freer Gallery of Art*.

K-120 (16 to 18 of 50) – see Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th – 14th Century*, page 129, no. 83 for an urn vase with very similar rosettes; and refer to the urn vase at K-075 with comparable rosette décor.

K-120 (19 of 50) – various vessels which share a comparable two-color glaze feature include the following: Goto Museum, 1986,
(Continued)

K-120 (Continued)

South-East Asian Ceramics – Exhibition Catalogue, page 13, Plate 20; Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 43, Plate 29; Yamato Bunkakan/Nara Museum, 1983, *Special Exhibition: South-East Asian Ceramics*, page 37, No. 49; William Sorsby, *South-East Asian and Early Chinese Export Ceramics*, page 112, no. 208; and Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, Page 72, Plates 30 and 31. Refer also to the urn vases with two-color glaze at K-058 and K-085, and the jarlet at K-068.

K-120 (19 to 21 of 50) – compare with the incised cross-hatching features on the brown glaze ewer illustrated in Dawn Rooney, *Khmer Ceramics: Beauty and Meaning*, page 107, Catalogue No. 107.

K-120 (20 of 50) – a comparable shard is illustrated Ea Dirth, “New Data on the Distribution of Khmer Ceramic Kilns,” *Scientific Research on Historic Asian Ceramics: Proceedings of the Fourth Forbes Symposium at the Freer Gallery of Art*, page 211, Figure 12 – upper right.

K-120 (22 to 29 of 50) - corresponding urn vases are illustrated in the following: Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *The Beauty of Fired Clay – Ceramics from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand*, page 73, Plate 32; Ang Choulean and Ashley Thompson, *UDAYA - Journal of Khmer Studies*, Number 1, April 2000, page 197 - center; and Dawn Rooney, *Khmer Ceramics: Beauty and Meaning*, page 109, Catalogue No. 109. Refer also to the urn vases at K-056, K-057, K-075, K-084, and K-098.

K-120 (31 of 50) – compare with the shard illustrated on page 211, Figure 14 – lower row in center, in Ea Dirth, “New Data on the Distribution of Khmer Ceramic Kilns,” *Scientific Research on Historic Asian Ceramics: Proceedings of the Fourth Forbes Symposium at the Freer Gallery of Art*.

K-120 (34 of 50) – compare with the cover of the vessel illustrated in Roxanna Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia, Their Dating and Identification*, Plate 31 – a.

K-120 (35 of 50) – compare with the cover with flat knob illustrated in Dawn Rooney, *Khmer Ceramics: Beauty and Meaning*, page 109, Catalogue No. 109. (Continued)

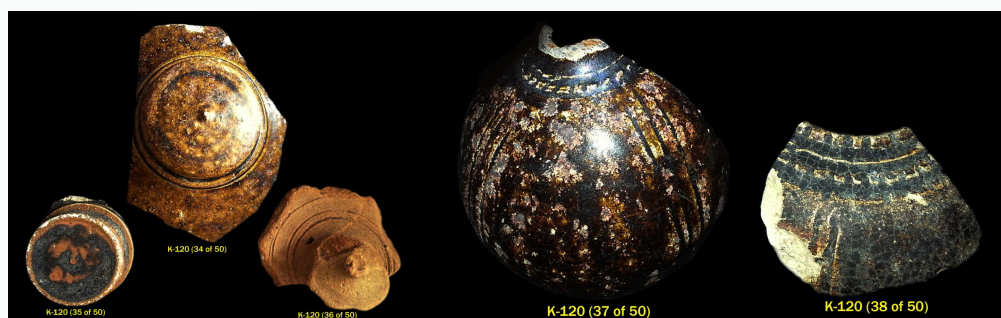
K-120 (Continued)

K-120 (37 of 50) – compare with the jarlets illustrated in Praya Nakon Prah Ram, “Tai Pottery”, *Thai Pottery and Ceramics: Collected Articles from the Journal of the Siam Society 1922 - 1980*, Plate LIC; D. Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, No. 145 - right; D. F. Frasche, *Southeast Asian Ceramics*, No. 8; W. Willets, *Ceramic Art of Southeast Asia*, No. 6; and Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 239. Refer also to the comparable Khmer jarlets at K-001 and TH-131 (1 and 2 of 3).

K-120 (41 of 50) – refer to Roxanna Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia, Their Dating and Identification*, Second Edition, Plate XVII – a, for illustration of a bowl with portion of firing pad adhering. Also see K-110 (1 of 4) for a green glaze bowl base fragment medallion with similar firing pads.

K-120 (44 to 46 of 50) – corresponding bowls are illustrated in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th – 14th Century*, page 81, no. 14 and No. 15; Dick Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, page 184, Plate 149 – right; Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 32, Plate 12; and D. F. Frasche, *Southeast Asian Ceramics*, page 34, No. 6. Refer also to K-074 for a Khmer kiln waster consisting of the remnants of three green glazed bowls fused together, and to K-121 (23 of 23) for a green glaze bowl fragment from the Sawai kilns in Buriram.

K-120 (49 of 50) – comparable covers are illustrated in following: covered jar in Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 36, Plate 19; and covered box in Roxanna Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia, Their Dating and Identification*, Second Edition, Plate XVII – c. See also the comparable cover on the covered jar at K-114.



(Continued)

K-120 (Continued)

TAO NAI CHIAN, BURIRAM - STUDY COLLECTION SHARDS K-120 (1 of 50) to K-120 (9 of 50) - BROWN GLAZE				
CATALOGUE NUMBER	FORM	SHARD	DESCRIPTION	D/L CM
K-120 (1 of 50)	Urn Vase	Base	Carved ridges (3) above flat base; coarse textured biscuit is russet colored with large black inclusions; small rectangular notch carved at edge of base.	11.5
K-120 (2 of 50)	Urn Vase	Base	Carved ridges (3) above flat base; medium textured biscuit is dark gray colored; narrow rectangular notch carved at edge of base.	10.2
K-120 (3 of 50)	Lime Pot or Jar	Base	Carved groove encircles base and another a bit further up on side; base is concave with coarse textured body and remnants of degraded glaze; interior unglazed.	7.2
K-120 (4 of 50)	Bowl or Vase	Base	Carved ridges (3) above flat base with medium textured biscuit light beige colored and prominent semi-circular cord mark striations. Heavy kiln debris on glazed interior.	7.1
K-120 (5 of 50)	Bowl	Base	Carved ridges (2) above nominally concave base with medium to fine textured biscuit brown colored and semi-circular cord mark striations. Lightly molded clockwise spiral on glazed interior.	6.7
K-120 (6 of 50)	Bowl	Base	Flat base with medium textured grayish beige colored body and semi-circular cord mark striations. Some kiln debris on glazed interior.	6.7
K-120 (7 of 50)	Bowl	Base	Lightly carved ridges (2) above nominally concave base with medium textured brown colored body and semi-circular cord mark striations; some glaze on base; molded clockwise spiral on glazed interior.	5.8
K-120 (8 of 50)	Bowl or Jarlet	Base	A lightly carved ridge above flat base with medium textured beige colored body with russet tinges and semi-circular cord mark striations; portion of incised base mark. On glazed interior circular depression with nipple.	6.3
K-120 (9 of 50)	Lenticular Jarlet	Base & Side	Prominent carved ridge well above recessed concave base with medium textured beige colored body. On lightly glazed interior semi-circular wreathing marks.	12.2

(Continued)

K-120 (Continued)

TAO NAI CHIAN, BURIRAM - STUDY COLLECTION SHARDS K-120 (10 of 50) to K-120 (19 of 50) - BROWN GLAZE				
CATALOGUE NUMBER	FORM	SHARD	DESCRIPTION	D/L CM
K-120 (10 of 50)	Jar	Base & Side	Series of lightly carved ridges well above flat base with medium textured gray body; unglazed interior with wreathing marks.	10.1
K-120 (11 of 50)	Very Large Jar	Side	Carved and incised horizontal ridges (7) and one vertical ridge, wide register of undulating incised wavy lines; dark brown to gray coarse body with black inclusions; interior glazed.	13.7
K-120 (12 of 50)	Animal Figure or Jar	Side	Registers of randomly positioned crisply carved wavy ridges filled with dark brown lustrous glaze, dark brown coarse body with black inclusions; dribbles of glaze on interior; possibly a zoomorphic figure.	14.1
K-120 (13 of 50)	Urn Vase	Side	Wide register of incised combed arches with a deeply incised line above, medium texture beige body with russet tingeing and small splashes of glaze on otherwise unglazed interior.	11.8
K-120 (14 of 50)	Jar	Side	Covered with series of carved ridges and shallow grooves, coarse textured grayish beige body; similarly adorned glazed interior.	9.4
K-120 (15 of 50)	Urn Vase	Side	Wide register with indistinct carved motif, incised cross-hatching below; dark brown coarse body; interior lightly glazed.	8.6
K-120 (16 of 50)	Urn Vase	Side	Register of molded leaf forms and rosettes, narrow band of carved diaper below; dark brown medium textured body; interior unglazed.	7.7
K-120 (17 of 50)	Urn Vase	Side	Band of molded rosettes, register of incised combed arches, band of incised cross-hatched diaper; medium textured brown body with russet tinges; interior unglazed.	7.7
K-120 (18 of 50)	Urn Vase	Side	Bands of molded rosettes and incised cross-hatched diaper; very dark brown coarse textured body; interior unglazed.	5.8
K-120 (19 of 50)	Vase/ Urn Vase	Side	Two-color glaze, the portion with white greenish tinged glaze above the brown glaze; band of incised cross-hatching within carved ridges; body is medium textured and beige to gray colored; interior unglazed.	8.1

(Continued)

K-120 (Continued)

TAO NAI CHIAN, BURIRAM - STUDY COLLECTION SHARDS K-120 (20 of 50) to K-120 (34 of 50) - BROWN GLAZE				
CATALOGUE NUMBER	FORM	SHARD	DESCRIPTION	D/L CM
K-120 (20 of 50)	Vase/ Urn Vase	Side	Band of incised cross-hatched diaper; carved ridges (3) above; coarse textured brown body with russet tingeing; interior unglazed.	7.2
K-120 (21 of 50)	Lime Pot or Jar	Side	Band of incised cross-hatched diaper; carved ridges (2) below; dark russet coarse textured body, blackened at fractures; interior unglazed.	6.4
K-120 (22 of 50)	Urn Vase	Rim	Fragment from very large urn vase, coarse textured blackish brown body.	11.2
K-120 (23 of 50)	Urn Vase	Rim	Fragment from large urn vase, coarse textured body color ranges from russet to dark brown.	8.8
K-120 (24 of 50)	Urn Vase	Rim	Grayish beige colored coarse textured body.	7.3
K-120 (25 of 50)	Urn Vase	Rim	Coarse textured blackish brown body with black inclusions.	6.2
K-120 (26 of 50)	Urn Vase	Rim	Coarse textured very dark blackish brown body.	6.6
K-120 (27 of 50)	Urn Vase	Rim	Coarse textured very dark blackish brown body.	6.2
K-120 (28 of 50)	Urn Vase	Rim	Coarse textured dark brown body, from smallest of urn vases represented.	6.1
K-120 (29 of 50)	Urn Vase	Rim	Coarse textured dark brown body with black inclusions.	5.6
K-120 (30 of 50)	Jar or Jarlet	Side	Distinctly carved ridges (2), medium to coarse textured dark beige body; interior partially glazed.	4.9
K-120 (31 of 50)	Jar	Rim & Side	Combed undulating incised lines between two carved ridges below and one above, medium to coarse textured dark beige body; interior glazed.	11.8
K-120 (32 of 50)	Bowl	Rim & Side	Kiln waster, everted rim, portion of rim of another bowl adhering to side; light brown coarse textured body; interior glazed.	9.2
K-120 (33 of 50)	Urn Vase	Rim	Unglazed fragment fired bright brick red, blackish medium to coarse textured body at fractures.	9.5
K-120 (34 of 50)	Jar with Cover	Cover	Flattened wide dome shaped knob with nipple surrounded by three stepped ridges, coarse textured beige body with black inclusions; interior unglazed.	9.7

(Continued)

K-120 (Continued)

TAO NAI CHIAN, BURIRAM - STUDY COLLECTION SHARDS K-120 (35 of 50) to K-120 (38 of 50) - BROWN GLAZE				
CATALOGUE NUMBER	FORM	SHARD	DESCRIPTION	D/L CM
K-120 (35 of 50)	Jar with Cover	Cover	Flat knob, prominent carved ridge below enclosed within very lightly defined ridges, medium to coarse textured light brown body; interior unglazed.	4.5
K-120 (36 of 50)	Jar with Cover	Cover	Unglazed fragment fired very light brick red, medium to coarse body; lotus bud knob with carved ridges (3) below, small aperture for release of heat and gasses.	5.8
K-120 (37 of 50)	Jarlet	Rim & Side	Below narrow mouth lightly carved ridge and band of "dashes," clusters of lightly incised vertical lines (3) extending down sides; dark gray coarse textured body, lightly glazed interior.	6.0
K-120 (38 of 50)	Jarlet	Rim & Side	Below wide mouth bands (3) of "dashes" with lightly carved ridges between, pairs of deeply incised vertical lines extending down sides; brown coarse textured body, lightly glazed interior.	4.6
K-120 (39 of 50) to K-120 (43 of 50) - GREEN GLAZE				
K-120 (39 of 50)	Jar	Base & Side	Carved ridges (2) well above partially glazed base - flat and slightly recessed; prominent wreathing marks in unglazed interior; medium to coarse textured beige colored body.	13.3
K-120 (40 of 50)	Bowl	Base & Side	Lightly carved ridges (2) above glazed base - flat and with incised base mark; lightly incised circular accents (2) in glazed interior; coarse light gray colored body.	11.3
K-120 (41 of 50)	Bowl	Base & Side	Prominent carved ridges (2) above flat glazed base with circular firing pad adhering above; prominent wreathing marks in glazed interior; coarse textured beige colored body.	11.0
K-120 (42 of 50)	Bowl	Base & Side	A carved ridge well above partially glazed base - flat and slightly recessed; prominent wreathing marks in glazed interior; coarse textured gray colored body.	7.1
K-120 (43 of 50)	Jar or Urn Vase	Base & Side	Carved ridges (2) above pedestal type flat, unglazed base with semi-circular cord mark striations; medium to coarse textured body beige with russet tingeing; interior unglazed.	6.5

(Continued)

K-120 (Continued)

TAO NAI CHIAN, BURIRAM - STUDY COLLECTION SHARDS K-120 (44 of 50) to K-120 (50 of 50) - GREEN GLAZE				
CATALOGUE NUMBER	FORM	SHARD	DESCRIPTION	D/L CM
K-120 (44 of 50)	Bowl	Rim & Side	Lightly carved groove under rim, lightly incised line below; prominent wreathing marks in glazed interior; coarse textured grayish beige colored body.	12.2
K-120 (45 of 50)	Bowl	Rim, Side & Base	Prominent carved ridges (2) above flat glazed base; prominent wreathing marks in glazed interior; coarse textured gray body.	11.1
K-120 (46 of 50)	Bowl	Side & Base	Glazed base is flat, slightly recessed; glazed interior with two gaps from firing pads; coarse textured grayish beige colored body.	9.2
K-120 (47 of 50)	Jar with Cover	Cover	Lotus bud knob with carved ridge below followed by incised grooves (3) at edge of cover with vertical flange, random iron black spotting; compact to medium textured grayish brown body, glazed interior.	9.2
K-120 (48 of 50)	Jar with Cover	Cover	Lotus bud knob with carved ridge below, small aperture for release of heat and gases; unglazed underside with compact to medium textured black body.	10.4
K-120 (49 of 50)	Jar with Cover	Cover	Lotus bud knob encircled by carved ridges (2), adjacent a small aperture for release of heat and gases; medium to coarse textured gray to beige colored body; lightly glazed underside.	6.4
K-120 (50 of 50)	Jar with Cover	Cover	Flattened lotus bud knob with flanged edge encircled by a carved ridge, small aperture for release of heat and gases; medium textured light beige colored body; unglazed underside with prominent wreathing marks.	8.9

K-120 (1 to 50 of 50)



(Continued)

K-120 (Continued)

References in Collection (K-001 to K-117 + TH-131 & TH-192)



References in Collection (K-001 to K-117 + TH)

K-120 (47 of 50) - Comparison with Yuan Yingqing Spotted Wares



Comparison - Yuan Yingqing Spotted Wares

K-121

TAO SAWAI, BURIRAM - SHARDS

Tao Sawai, Buriram study collection shards (23), all brown glazed except for one green glaze shard, from jars, large jars, urn vase, bowl, and jarlet. The décor of the shards is limited and includes carved ridges, incised combed lines and straight lines, and carved grooves. The body material at unglazed areas and fractures of the brown glazed wares (K-121 - 1 to 22 of 23) varies from reddish-brown to russet to brick red to *grayish and dark beige*, and *brown* to dark brown in color; and the body texture of the is medium to coarse. The glaze color spectrum of these brown wares is considerable ranging from light brown to beige to russet to very dark brown to blackish. The shards from the sides of eight jars (K-121 - 10 to 17 of 23 - pictured below) vividly illustrate the range of colors and tones in brown glaze.

The three base shards included in this sampling are all flat and partially glazed. The treatment of the interior with respect to glazing varies. The majority of the shards are unglazed on the interior except for the lightly glazed interior of Nos. 2, 3, 6, 12, 18 and 19. The green glaze bowl shard at No. 23 also has a glazed interior. For a brief discussion contrasting the characteristics of brown and green glaze Khmer wares the previous catalogue entry (K-120) may be referred to.

The matrix which follows below lists each of the shards in terms of the intact form, portions of the shard preserved, a brief description including characteristics of body material and extent of glazing, and

(Continued)

K-121 (Continued)

Diameter (D) or length (L) in centimeters of the individual item. For the size of the shards (D/L) measurement of the largest portion of the shard is indicated; for example, a base shard size includes the actual size of the base itself along with any of the portions of sides adhering.

Khmer: 11th to 13th century.

Provenance: Tao Sawai, Buriram, Thailand kiln site surface finds (found with assistance of Stanley Kassela) (April 2018).

On the basis of a solitary shard it is sometimes not possible to definitively identify the original intact ceramic form. Similarly, 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.

REFERENCES

K-121 (5 of 23) – a Khmer jar, dated to second half of 12th century, with comparably applied brown glaze is illustrated in Roxanna Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia, Their Dating and Identification*, Second Edition, Plate XXIV – c; see the large jar also with similar glaze effect illustrated in Dawn Rooney, *Khmer Ceramics: Beauty and Meaning*, page 103, Catalogue No. 103.

K-121 (8 of 23) – compare with the incised features on the brown glaze pot illustrated in Dawn Rooney, *Khmer Ceramics: Beauty and Meaning*, page 126, Catalogue No. 132.

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K-121 (Continued)

K-121 (10 of 23) – refer to Ea Dirth, “New Data on the Distribution of Khmer Ceramic Kilns,” *Scientific Research on Historic Asian Ceramics: Proceedings of the Fourth Forbes Symposium at the Freer Gallery of Art*, where a comparable shard is illustrated on page 211, Figure 9 – upper left.

K-121 (20 of 23) – compare with the shard illustrated in Mitch Hendrickson, “New Evidence of Brown Glaze Stoneware Kilns Along the East Road from Angkor,” *Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association Bulletin* 28, 2008, page 54, Figure 7 – second from upper right.

K-121 (21 of 23) – compare with the shard illustrated in Mitch Hendrickson, “New Evidence of Brown Glaze Stoneware Kilns Along the East Road from Angkor,” *Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association Bulletin* 28, 2008, page 55, Figure 8 – second down on extreme left.

K-121 (23 of 23) – corresponding bowls are illustrated in Diana Stock, *Khmer Ceramics: 9th – 14th Century*, page 81, no. 14 and No. 15; Dick Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, page 184, Plate 149 – right; Hiroshi Fujiwara, *Khmer Ceramics from the Kamratan Collection*, page 32, Plate 12; and D. F. Frasche, *Southeast Asian Ceramics*, page 34, No. 6. Refer also to K-074 for a Khmer kiln waster consisting of the remnants of three green glazed bowls fused together, and to K-120 (44 to 46 of 50) for green glaze bowl fragments from the Nai Chian kilns in Buriram.

K-121 (1 to 23 of 23)



(Continued)

K-121 (Continued)

TAO SAWAI, BURIRAM - STUDY COLLECTION SHARDS K-121 (1 of 23) to K-121 (12 of 23) – BROWN GLAZE				
CATALOGUE NUMBER	FORM	SHARD	DESCRIPTION	D/L CM
K-121 (1 of 23)	Large Jar	Base & Side	Carved groove encircles partially glazed flat base, medium to coarse textured light brick red body; unglazed interior.	8.6
K-121 (2 of 23)	Very Large Jar	Base & Side	Carved ridges (2) above partially glazed flat base, medium to coarse textured reddish-brown body darkened in areas; lightly glazed interior.	6.4
K-121 (3 of 23)	Large Jar	Base & Side	Prominent carved ridge above partially glazed flat base, coarse textured reddish-brown body blackened at fractures; lightly glazed interior.	6.5
K-121 (4 of 23)	Large Jar	Side	Misfired unadorned exterior with large areas of discolored glaze; coarse textured dark reddish-brown body; unglazed interior.	17.2
K-121 (5 of 23)	Jar	Side	Mottled dark brown glaze in “runs” down exterior; medium to coarse textured dark brown body; unglazed interior.	11.2
K-121 (6 of 23)	Jar	Side	Carved ridges (2), coarse textured blackish-brown body with deep russet tinges; lightly glazed interior.	10.5
K-121 (7 of 23)	Jar	Side	Crisply carved ridge, prominent wreathing marks on unglazed interior; coarse textured gray body.	8.3
K-121 (8 of 23)	Lime Pot or Jar	Side	Band of incised combed lines and band of carved ridges (2); dark russet to blackish brown coarse textured body; unglazed interior.	7.9
K-121 (9 of 23)	Lime Pot or Jar	Side	Unadorned exterior with mottled dark brown degraded glaze; deep russet colored coarse textured body with large black inclusions, blackened at fractures; unglazed interior.	7.0
K-121 (10 of 23)	Jar	Side	Carved ridges (2), blackish brown coarse textured body; unglazed interior.	5.2
K-121 (11 of 23)	Jar	Side	Unadorned exterior with finely crackled dark brown glaze with typical soapy sheen; coarse light brown to grayish beige body; splash of glaze on interior.	5.7
K-121 (12 of 23)	Lime Pot or Jar	Side	Very lightly incised line, blackened coarse textured body; lightly glazed interior.	5.3

(Continued)

K-121 (Continued)

TAO SAWAI, BURIRAM - STUDY COLLECTION SHARDS				
K-121 (13 of 23) to K-121 (22 of 23) – BROWN GLAZE				
CATALOGUE NUMBER	FORM	SHARD	DESCRIPTION	D/L CM
K-121 (13 of 23)	Jar	Side	Small indistinguishable molded feature; medium to coarse textured dark beige colored body; unglazed interior.	4.7
K-121 (14 of 23)	Jar	Side	Unadorned exterior with finely crackled very dark brown glaze with typical soapy sheen; coarse textured brown body; interior unglazed.	4.9
K-121 (15 of 23)	Lime Pot or Jar	Side	Very prominent carved ridge within incised lines; medium to coarse textured brown body; unglazed interior.	4.5
K-121 (16 of 23)	Jar	Side	Unadorned exterior with finely crackled dark brown glaze with soapy sheen; medium to coarse textured blackened brown body; unglazed interior.	3.8
K-121 (17 of 23)	Lime Pot or Jarlet	Side	Carved ridges (6) tightly spaced; medium textured dark beige body; unglazed interior.	3.2
K-121 (18 of 23)	Jar or Urn Vase	Side	Lightly carved groove, indistinct incised combed line accents; russet to very dark gray coarse textured body; partially glazed interior.	9.5
K-121 (19 of 23)	Large Jar	Side	Carved ridges (2) projecting considerably outwards and a carved groove; medium textured reddish-brown body; partially glazed interior.	7.6
K-121 (20 of 23)	Jar	Side	Carved grooves (3), glaze substantially eroded, medium to compact russet colored body darkened in areas; unglazed interior.	6.3
K-121 (21 of 23)	Jar	Side	Unadorned exterior with degraded glaze; medium textured black body; interior unglazed.	6.0
K-121 (22 of 23)	Lenticular Jarlet or Jar	Side	Wide carved groove, glaze eroded; medium textured light beige body; unglazed interior.	4.5
K-121 (23 of 23) – GREEN GLAZE				
K-121 (23 of 23)	Bowl	Rim & Side	An incised line under the rim with a crisply carved ridge below; prominent wreathing marks in glazed interior; medium to coarse textured gray colored body.	7.3

K-122 TANI KILN SITE SHARDS - TANI VILLAGE, SIEM REAP

Study collection shards (18) from the Tani kiln site located in Tani Village, Run Ta Ek Commune, Banteay Srei District, Siem Reap Province. Represented are surface finds consisting of shards with reddish to light or dark reddish brown medium textured body (3 shards), shards with blackened medium to coarser textured body (lighter colored on shard No. 9) (6 shards), shards with light beige finer textured body and vestiges of greenish or straw colored glaze (except for No. 13, which is devoid of glaze) (8 shards), and a cylindrical shaped kiln tool or potters' implement with light gray colored coarse textured body (1 shard). Further information and size of the shards is summarized below.

Reddish Colored Shards (K-122 - 1 to 3 of 18) - shard No. 2 is from a jar or pot of medium size with a series of 3 incised ridges, with remnants of a darkened glaze in between, under the thickened and flattened mouthrim; below are 3 molded ridges also with remnants of a darkened glaze; L: 7.5 cm. to 3.8 cm.

Shards with Blackened Body (K-122 - 4 to 9 of 18) - on shards No. 4 and No. 5 the body includes reddish tinges, and shard No. 9 is light gray colored; shard No. 6 has remnants of dark brown glaze and is noticeably thicker than all the other shards, it may, therefore, be a portion of an urn vase; shard No. 7 has 2 distinctly incised ridges under the thickened and flattened mouthrim; L: 6.2 cm. to 3.4 cm.

(Continued)

K-122 (Continued)

Greenish Glaze Shards (K-122 - 10 to 17 of 18) - shards No. 10 and No. 11 are portions of the base and sides of what appear to be the lower portion of cover boxes, each contains a portion of a base mark; shard No. 12 has a deeply incised ridge surmounted by a lightly incised ridge; D or L: 5.4 cm. to 2.0 cm.

Kiln Tool or Potters' Implement (K-122 - 18 of 18) - the light gray colored coarse textured body is heavy and dense; this shard was identified as a potters' tool by the Director of the Tani Museum; D: 2.8 cm. and L: 4.3 cm.

The Diameter (D) or length (L) in centimeters is expressed for the shards. For the size of the shards (D/L) measurement of the largest portion of the shard is indicated; for example, a base shard size includes the actual size of the base itself along with any of the portions of sides adhering.

The relatively small size of many of the shards makes identification of the original forms problematic and difficult; however, the forms represented would appear to include cover boxes, jarlets, a larger jar or pot, an urn vase, a potters' implement, and possibly others. On the basis of a solitary shard it is sometimes not possible to definitively identify the original intact ceramic form. Similarly, 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)

K-122 (Continued)

Khmer: 10th to 11th century.

Provenance: surface finds from the Tani kiln Site (found in the company of the Director of the Tani Museum) (December 2019). The Tani kiln site was identified by researchers in August of 1995 and was the first kiln in the Angkor area to be identified and formally excavated.

K-122 (1 to 18 of 18)



K-123 KORAT AREA (NAKHON RATCHASIMA) - SHARDS

Study collection shards (17) from the Korat Area (Nakhon Ratchasima) including field visits made to Prasat Meung Tam, Prasat Phanom Rung, Prasat Hin Phimai, Ban Prasat, and Wat Chulamini. Represented are surface finds consisting of shards with brown glaze (8), straw colored glaze (4), greenish glaze (2), and unglazed shards (3). Incised and molded features on 11 of the specimens include curved lines and depressions, outward projecting ridges, cross-hatched diaper, saw-tooth elements, and crisply incised circular forms (only the unglazed examples share the latter feature). Body material color, texture and size of the shards is summarized below.

Brown glazed shards (K-123 - 1 to 8 of 17) - the body material at unglazed areas and fractures varies in color from beige to darker brown (dark gray on shard No. 4); and the texture is generally medium with occasionally darker inclusions; D: 6.7 cm. to 4.2 cm.

Straw colored glaze shards (K-123 - 9 to 12 of 17); D: 5.8 cm. to 4.0 cm. Body material varies from gray to russet to blackish; texture is medium to more coarse.

Greenish glaze shards (K-123 - 13 and 14 of 17); D: 4.8 cm. and 4.6 cm. Body material is grayish colored; texture is compact on shard No. 13 and medium/coarse on shard No. 14.

Unglazed shards (K-123 - 15 to 17 of 17); D: 6.6 cm. to 4.1 cm. Body material is dark gray to blackish; texture is coarse.

(Continued)

K-123 (Continued)

The relatively small size of the shards makes identification of the original forms problematic and difficult; however, most would appear to be from urn vases, jarlets, and possibly a couple of cover boxes. An exception would be shard No. 14, the only one glazed on both sides, and which is probably from a bowl.

Khmer: 11th to 13th century.

Provenance: surface finds from the Korat Area (Nakhon Ratchasima), northeastern Thailand, including field visits made to Prasat Meung Tam, Prasat Phanom Rung, Prasat Hin Phimai, Ban Prasat, and Wat Chulamini (May1997).

K-123 (1 to 17 of 17)



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