

V-233

Turtle shaped water droppers (2 - pair) covered with a lustrous greenish tinged straw colored glaze. A small aperture positioned at the top center of the body. The modeled features - head, feet, and tail - distinctly rendered on these flattened globular shaped diminutive vessels. Crackled glaze ends evenly at the nearly flat base with fine grained very light beige colored body. The interior is unglazed.

D: 2 3/16 in. (5.5 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 1 7/8 in. (4.7 cm.) – No. 2.

Vietnamese: late 15th century.

Provenance: Hoi An shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (June 2004 - \$53).

Very similar water droppers are illustrated in Butterfields (San Francisco), *Catalogue of Treasures from the Hoi An Hoard - Important Vietnamese Ceramics from a Late 15th/Early 16th Century Cargo*, October 11 - 13, 2000, lot 1770 - right.

Refer to V-236 for a polychrome decorated turtle shaped water dropper from the same shipwreck.

V-234

Small blue and white jarlets (6) variously decorated. Jarlet No.1 with a languishing aristocrat amid clumps of bamboo and waterweeds, around the narrow mouth a band of small veined leaf forms. On jarlets No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4 there are two birds with folded wings separated by clumps of bamboo or waterweeds. Around the narrow mouth a band of overlapping lotus leaves with veined filler (No.2), a band of trefoils with single dot filler alternating with dots (No. 3), and a band of small veined leaf forms (No.4). Jarlets No. 5 and No. 6 have a lobed body, high on the shoulders a band of trefoils alternating with leaf form filler, and around the narrow mouth a band of overlapping lotus leaves with veined filler.

The jarlets have a short upright neck, except for jarlets No.3 and No.4, which are devoid of a neck. Near the base of each jarlet a single or double blue line border. Jarlets No. 1, No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6 have a concave unglazed base without footrim. Biscuit on all the jarlets is fine grained and ranges in color from light gray to beige. Jarlet No. 3 also has no foot, but the narrow base is recessed from the body and slightly convex. Jarlet No. 2 does have a foot with slightly convex base.

H: 1 5/8 in. (4.2 cm.) - No. 6; to H: 2 1/8 in. (5.3 cm.) - No. 2.

Vietnamese: late 15th century.

Provenance: Hoi An shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon
(June 2004 - \$93).

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V-234 (Continued)

Exhibited: V-234 (1 and 5 of 6) on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 3 October 2013; and V-234 (2 of 6) on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 3 April 2014.

Similar jarlets are illustrated in Butterfields (San Francisco), *Catalogue of Treasures from the Hoi An Hoard - Important Vietnamese Ceramics from a Late 15th/Early 16th Century Cargo*, October 11 - 13, 2000: lot 574, middle - compare with jarlet No. 2, lot 464, right - compare with jarlet No. 4, and lot 496 - compare with jarlets No. 5 and No. 6. Also compare jarlets No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 with the similarly decorated jarlet in The Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, page 185, No. 186. For additional jarlets with bird decoration from the same shipwreck refer to V-042 (three jarlets) and V-244 (jarlet No. 2).

Prior to the excavation of the Hoi An shipwreck, which contained numerous examples, Vietnamese jarlets with a lobed body were very infrequently encountered. There were a total of 550 jarlets with lobed body included in the main Hoi An sale: lot 463 - 30 jarlets, lots 496 to 504 - 330 jarlets, lots 508 to 510 - 70 jarlets, lot 550 - 30 jarlets, and lots 564 to 566 - 90 jarlets. These 550 jarlets with lobed body represent about 2 per cent of the approximately 25,000 items included in the main Hoi An sale. The Vietnamese jarlet with lobed

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V- 234 (Continued)

body at M-251 from the South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia is a particularly fine example and very superior in quality to those from the Hoi An wreck, most of which were quite similar and sparsely decorated with a band of petals at the neck and modest accents on the body, as in the case of these two examples - V-234 (5 & 6 of 6).

Jarlet No. 4 has been donated to a Thai collection.



(REVISED - 4 October 2013 & 2 December 2013)

V-235

Blue and white bowls (3 - set) decorated with a lotus scroll, the blossoms joined by a leafy stem and all enclosed within blue line borders, encircling the exterior. A wide band of jeweled lotus petal lappets above the upright footrim. The interior of the flared rim (unglazed edge on bowl No. 3) displays a dissolved classic scroll band enclosed within blue line borders, cavetto is plain. Central medallion of bowls No. 1 and No. 2 decorated with the Chinese character *fu* (good fortune) surrounded by an unglazed stacking ring - and all enclosed within a single blue line border. Bowl No. 3 has a floral spray in the central medallion enclosed within a single blue line border. On all of the bowls the base is nearly flat and unglazed, footrim slopes outward on the interior. Light beige colored body exposed on bowls No. 1 and No. 2; chocolate wash generously applied to the base of bowl No. 3.

D: 6 5/16 in. (16.0 cm.) – No. 1; D: 5 1/2 in. (14.0 cm.) – No. 2;
D: 5 3/8 in. (13.8 cm.) – No. 3.

Vietnamese: late 15th century.

Provenance: Hoi An shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon
(June 2004 - \$50).

Exhibited: on temporary display (bowl No. 3) at the Ariyasomvilla
Hotel, Bangkok for a presentation to the National Museum
Volunteers on South East Asian “Ceramic Reproduction, Repair &
Acquisition,” 19 October 2010; on temporary display (bowl No. 2) as

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V-235 (Continued)

a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 3 April 2014.

Very similar bowls are illustrated in Butterfields (San Francisco), *Catalogue of Treasures from the Hoi An Hoard - Important Vietnamese Ceramics from a Late 15th/Early 16th Century Cargo*, October 11 - 13, 2000: lot 1445 – similar to bowls No. 1 and No. 2, lot 1377 - similar to bowl No. 3. For the illustration of another bowl comparable to bowl No. 3 refer also to C. M. Young, *Vietnamese Ceramics*, page 173, No. 220. Bowls very similarly decorated on the exterior also include the pair of bowls at V-135 from the same shipwreck. Refer as well to the similarly decorated bowls at V-001 and V-006 both from the Pandanan shipwreck, located off of Balabac Island, southern Palawan, Philippines.

FEATURES OF BOWLS - COMPARISON

It is instructive to compare the differences in features on these bowls, all from the same shipwreck and all produced contemporaneously. Salient features of the bowls are summarized as follows:

- 1) No. 1 and No. 2 unglazed stacking ring; No. 3 unglazed edge of mouthrim.
- 2) No. 1 lotus scroll with 4 blossoms and No.2 lotus scroll with 3 blossoms, on bowl No. 3 lotus scroll with 3 blossoms .
- 3) No. 1 with 6 lotus petal lappets and No.2 with 4 lotus petal lappets, on bowl No. 3 there are 5 lotus petal lappets .
- 4) No. 1 and No. 2 unglazed base, bowl No. 3 chocolate wash generously applied to the base.

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V-235 (Continued)

5) No. 1 and No. 2 have a Chinese character in the central medallion, bowl No. 3 has a floral spray in the central medallion.

Salient features of bowls summarized in chart form:

Features of Bowls	Bowl No. 1	Bowl No. 2	Bowl No. 3
1) Unglazed stacking ring Unglazed mouthrim edge	X	X	X
2) Lotus scroll blossoms - total number	4	3	3
3) Lotus petal lappets - total number	6	4	5
4) Unglazed base Chocolate wash	X	X	X
5) Chinese character Floral spray	X	X	X

(Revised - 23 October 2010 and 3 April 2014)



V-236

Turtle shaped water dropper decorated with overglaze enamels including green and black. A small aperture positioned at the top center of the body. The green enamel embellishing the carapace heavily applied. The modeled features - head, feet, and tail - distinctly rendered on this flattened globular shaped diminutive vessel. Glaze ends evenly at the nearly flat base with fine grained beige colored body. The interior is unglazed.

D: 2 3/16 in. (5.5 cm.).

Vietnamese: late 15th century.

Provenance: Hoi An shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (June 2004 - \$20).

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 17 October 2013.

Very similar water droppers are illustrated in Butterfields (San Francisco), *Catalogue of Treasures from the Hoi An Hoard - Important Vietnamese Ceramics from a Late 15th/Early 16th Century Cargo*, October 11 - 13, 2000, lot 1770 - left.

Refer to V-233 for two turtle shaped water droppers with straw colored glaze from the same shipwreck.

(REVISED - 23 October 2013)

V-237

Small lime pots (2 - pair) with arching handle modeled in the form of a tripartite areca vine and covered with creamy white glaze. Body is globular in shape with the glaze ending at the vertical foot covered with an application of chocolate wash. An aperture, 1.7 centimeters in diameter, is positioned at mid-body between the ends of the handle. Footrim slopes outward on the interior. The base is flat and unglazed with compact, fine grained, putty colored biscuit. Interior of the lime pots is unglazed.

H (including handle): 2 3/4 in. (7.0 cm.) – No. 1;

H (including handle): 2 13/16 in. (7.1 cm.) – No. 2.

Vietnamese: late 15th century.

Provenance: Hoi An shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (June 2004 - \$40).

Exhibited: V-237 (1 of 2) on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 3 October 2013.

Very similar lime pots are illustrated in Butterfields (San Francisco), *Catalogue of Treasures from the Hoi An Hoard – Important Vietnamese Ceramics from a Late 15th/Early 16th Century Cargo*, October 11 - 13, 2000, lot 712 - bottom. Refer also to the other Vietnamese lime pots at V-023, V-146, V-156, V-158, V-163 and V-180.

(REVISED - 8 October 2013)

V-238

Blue and white bowls (2 - pair) decorated with a band of trellis diaper, enclosed within double line borders, encircling the upright mouthrim and repeated on the interior. Center of the interior with a prunus spray encircled by a blue line border. On the exterior a wide band of lotus petal panels, enclosed within double line borders, surrounds the bottom half of the bowls. Each panel with four spiral element fillers enclosed within an outlined petal form. High vertical foot with putty colored biscuit exposed at rim; flat base coated with chocolate wash.

D: 5 1/8 in. (12.9 cm.) – No. 1; D: 5 in. (12.6 cm.) – No. 2.

Vietnamese: modern reproductions replicating ceramics excavated from the Hoi An shipwreck, Vietnam.

Provenance: produced in the vicinity of Hanoi - acquired in Saigon (June 2004 - \$32).

Exhibited: on temporary display (bowl No. 2) at the Ariyasomvilla Hotel, Bangkok for a presentation to the National Museum Volunteers on South East Asian “Ceramic Reproduction, Repair & Acquisition,” 19 October 2010.

Very similar original bowls are illustrated in Butterfields (San Francisco), *Catalogue of Treasures from the Hoi An Hoard - Important Vietnamese Ceramics from a Late 15th/Early 16th Century Cargo*, October 11 - 13, 2000, lot 1568.

This is only one example of the many Hoi An fakes which abound. As in the cases of other shipwrecks - including Vung Tau, Ca Mau, and Binh Thuan - clever and enterprising Vietnamese entrepreneurs soon begin commissioning replicas of shipwreck material for fun and profit. See C-136 for a blue and white porcelain fake in the style of the Ca Mau shipwreck recoveries.

(REVISED - 23 October 2010)

V-239

Blue and white cover boxes (2) decorated in the following motifs. Box No. 1 is decorated on the cover with a flower head reserved in white and surrounded by trefoils, each within a similarly shaped single line border. The cover is also lightly molded vertically into sections. The sides of cover and the lower section of the box are decorated with panels of plant sprays alternating with overlapping wave diaper. Narrow concave base without foot is unglazed. Exposed biscuit is compact, fine grained, and putty colored. The underside of the cover and the interior of the box are lightly coated with a transparent glaze.

Cover box No. 2 is adorned with geometrically rendered petal and leaf forms in the center of the cover surrounded by detached petal forms. The sides of the cover are decorated with a lotus scroll continued on and integrated with the lower section of the box. Vestigial foot, with the very narrow flat base unglazed. Exposed biscuit is compact, fine grained, and putty colored. The underside of the cover and the interior of the box are lightly coated with a transparent glaze.

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

D: 1 3/8 in. (3.6 cm.) - No. 2.

Vietnamese: late 15th century.

Provenance: Hoi An shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2005 - \$41).

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V-239 (Continued)

Very similar cover boxes are illustrated in Butterfields (San Francisco), *Catalogue of Treasures from the Hoi An Hoard - Important Vietnamese Ceramics from a Late 15th/Early 16th Century Cargo*, October 11 - 13, 2000: lot 1929, right and lot 1966 – similar to box No. 1; lot 2111, left - similar to box No. 2. The decoration of the cover of box No. 2 is very similar to V-242 (No. 5 of 8), which is also from the Hoi An shipwreck.

Cover box No. 1 has been donated to a Thai collection.



V-240

White celadon bowl with sharply inverted mouthrim, high bulging shoulders and fluted sides covered with finely crackled, greenish toned glaze. Mouthrim is encircled by a border of three delicately incised lines interrupted at seven regular intervals with incised diagonal lines in sets of three. Interior bottom has four triangular shaped spur marks surrounding the lightly incised ring in the center. The uniform fluting on the sides extends from the triple incised line border at the bottom of the shoulders to the base. The sides taper in steadily and narrow towards the base. Base with vestigial footrim is flat, slightly recessed and covered with a chocolate wash; exposed body is compact and cream colored.

D: 6 7/8 in. (17.6 cm.).

Vietnamese: late 13th to 14th century.

Provenance: acquired in Saigon (November 2005 - \$213).

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 15 May 2006.

Compare with the similarly shaped bowl illustrated in *Le Trung, Vietnamese Ceramics in the Museum of Vietnamese History - Ho Chi Minh City*, Figure 102 - described as an *au* (food/drink container). Refer also to the bowl with sharply inverted mouthrim illustrated in J. Stevenson and J. Guy, *Vietnamese Ceramics - A Separate Tradition*, No. 127. Compare also to the similarly shaped vessels at V-083 and V-112.

V-241

Blue and white crucible form bowl diminutive sized with shallow bucket-shaped sides and rather narrow flat base without footrim. Decorated in underglaze blue with a flaming pearl in the central medallion encircled by a single line border interrupted by four spur marks. The interior sides are plain and around the upright mouthrim is a double line border. On the exterior a band of carefully executed classic scroll is enclosed within a double line border above and a single line border below. The transparent light bluish tinged crackled glaze ends at the base. Flat base without footrim has lightly applied chocolate wash.

D: 3 7/16 in. (8.8 cm.).

Vietnamese: late 14th century - circa 1375 to 1400.

Provenance: Song Doc shipwreck (excavations in the Doc river near Ca Mau town, Ca Mau Province, Southern Vietnam) - acquired in Saigon (June 2004 – received as a gift from Nguyen Van Hoa).

Similar bowls are illustrated in W. Willets, *Ceramic Art of Southeast Asia*, No. 89 a and No. 89 b; and compare also with the bowl illustrated in R. Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia*, Plate 7, No. 23. Another bowl in this series with the flaming pearl motif from the same shipwreck is at V-226. Refer as well to the other crucible form bowls with the same provenance at V-209.

This crucible form bowl has been donated to the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum – Bangkok, University, where it is currently on display.

V-242

Cover boxes (8) in a variety of shapes and sizes decorated in blue and white in various motifs. Boxes No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 are decorated with a large *ling chi* (fungus of immortality) spray on the top of the octagon shaped cover; trellis with crosses or overlapping waves alternating with vegetal spray panels on the sides.

Cover boxes No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6 have geometrically rendered petal and leaf forms on the top of the cover (octagon shaped on No. 4 and No. 6), surrounded respectively by trefoils, detached petal forms, and a band of lotus leaf tips. Additionally, the cover of box No. 5 is perforated with four tiny holes. The sides are decorated as follows: overlapping waves alternating with vegetal spray panels (No. 4), trellis with crosses alternating with vegetal spray panels (No. 5), and trefoils (No. 6). The cover of box No. 7 is molded with fluted sides and has a flower head surrounded by trefoils. A fish adorns the top of the cover of box No. 8, with detached petal forms on the sides.

The bottom sections of boxes No. 1 to No. 6 decorated en suite with the sides of the covers. On box No. 7 the bottom section is adorned with overlapping leaf tips, and on No. 8 a lotus scroll. All of the cover boxes, except box No. 7, have a low foot. Base is variously flat to slightly nipped and unglazed with compact, fine grained, putty colored biscuit. Box No. 7 has a concave base without foot. The underside of all the covers and the interior of all the boxes are lightly coated with a transparent glaze.

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V-242 (Continued)

D: 1 5/8 in. (4.0 cm.) - No. 8; to

D: 2 in. (5.2 cm.) - No. 1.

Vietnamese: late 15th century.

Provenance: Hoi An shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon

(June 2004 - \$27).

Similar cover boxes are illustrated in Butterfields (San Francisco), *Catalogue of Treasures from the Hoi An Hoard - Important Vietnamese Ceramics from a Late 15th/Early 16th Century Cargo*, October 11 - 13, 2000: lot 1912 – very similar to boxes No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3; lot 1899, lower right – compare with box No. 5; lot 1899, upper middle and lot 1901, left – compare with box No. 6; lot 2007 – compare with box No. 7; and 2059, right – compare with box No. 8. The decoration of the cover of box No. 5 is very similar to V-239 (No. 2), which is also from the Hoi An shipwreck.



V-243

Large blue and white plate decorated in underglaze blue with a chrysanthemum spray in the central medallion interrupted by six triangular shaped spur marks and the depressed outline of a circle. The chrysanthemum spray is surrounded by a double line border with the gently sloping cavetto plain. Flat rim, with thickened edge, is adorned with underglaze blue classic scroll enclosed within single line borders. Underside is plain, and the very light bluish-tinged glaze ends at the footrim. Unglazed footrim has a beveled edge, the smooth and fine grained body cream colored. Foot is inward sloping on the interior and the exterior. Flat base slightly recessed and lightly coated with chocolate wash.

D: 11 3/16 in. (28.4 cm.).

Vietnamese: late 14th century - circa 1375 to 1400.

Provenance: Song Doc shipwreck (excavations in the Doc river near Ca Mau town, Ca Mau Province, Southern Vietnam) - acquired in Thailand (June 2005 - \$175).

Exhibited: on temporary display at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 15 May 2006.

Compare with the similarly decorated plates illustrated in A. M. Joseph, *Chinese and Annamese Ceramics Found in the Philippines and Indonesia*, No. 81; D. F. Frasche, *Southeast Asian Ceramics*, No. 71; Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 179; and Christie's (London), *Catalogue of Important Annamese Ceramics - The Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Piccus Collection*, December 7, 1984, lot 57. For the underglaze iron-brown version of a plate in this series refer to V-082. Another plate in this series from the same shipwreck is at V-205.

V-244

Blue and white jarlets (2) decorated in the following motifs. Jarlet No. 1 adorned with three sprays of rushes or water weeds, and enclosed within a single line border below, a double line border above. Around the short inward slanting neck a band of individual leaves with veined filler. Interior of the low foot slopes outward. The slightly convex base is unglazed, the biscuit fine grained, compact and light gray colored. Jarlet No. 2 decorated with two birds with wings folded separated by clumps of waterweeds, and enclosed within double line borders. Around the short upright neck a band of overlapping lotus leaves with veined filler. Interior of the low foot slopes outward. Slightly convex base is unglazed, the biscuit fine grained, compact and cream colored. Jarlet No. 2 lightly glazed on the interior, jarlet No. 1 unglazed.

H: 2 in. (5.0 cm.) - No. 1; H: 2 1/8 in. (5.3 cm.) - No. 2.

Vietnamese: late 15th century.

Provenance: Hoi An shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2005 - \$21).

Similar jarlets are illustrated in Butterfields (San Francisco), *Catalogue of Treasures from the Hoi An Hoard - Important Vietnamese Ceramics from a Late 15th/Early 16th Century Cargo*, October 11 - 13, 2000: lot 490, left and middle - compare with jarlet No. 1; lot 471, right - compare with jarlet No. 2. For additional jarlets with bird decoration from the same shipwreck refer to V-042 (three jarlets) and V-234 (jarlets No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4). Jarlet No. 2 has been donated to a Thai collection. Compare with the similarly decorated jarlet in The Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, page 185, No. 186.

V-245

Wine pot with squat globular body covered with light straw colored glaze, darker where accumulated. Salient features are rolled mouthrim without neck, short upright spout and opposing nub handle. The glaze, with a fine network of crackle overall, ends unevenly above the slightly spreading foot, which slants outward on the interior. Unglazed base is stoutly potted and slightly nipped, with very smooth and compact cream-colored body.

H: 2 3/8 in. (6.1 cm.);

D: 3 5/16 in. (8.5 cm.).

Vietnamese: 12th century.

Provenance: acquired in Saigon (November 2005 - \$80).

Compare with the pots illustrated in Le Trung, *Vietnamese Ceramics in the Museum of Vietnamese History - Ho Chi Minh City*, Figure 36a; and R. Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia*, Plate 3, No. 10 - right. May also be compared to the other wine pot at V-217.

These vessels are variously referred to as tea pots, pouring vessels, ewers, and wine pots. The latter terminology has been selected, rather arbitrarily perhaps, for use in this catalogue.

V-246

Celadon bowl covered in a very attractive light sea-green crackled glaze, with closely spaced foliations on the flared mouthrim. The interior lightly incised with floral petals radiating from the center; the steep sides incised with leaf sprays or thin branch-like swirls. Down the exterior sides faintly etched, rather widely separated diagonal strokes. The glaze ends evenly at the wedge-shaped beveled footrim with compact putty-colored biscuit. Narrow base is slightly convex and covered with a chocolate wash.

D: 6 5/8 in. (16.7 cm.).

Vietnamese: 14th century.

Provenance: acquired in Saigon (November 2005 - \$100).

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 15 May 2006.

Similarly shaped and decorated bowls (with unglazed stacking rings) are illustrated in R. Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia*, Plate 5, No. 18; Le Trung, *Vietnamese Ceramics in the Museum of Vietnamese History - Ho Chi Minh City*, No. 67; and Tsugio Mikami, *Ceramic Art of the World, Volume 16, Southeast Asia*, page 23, Plate 14. A very similar bowl, smaller in size, is catalogued as V-041.

V-247

Very light sea green glazed bowl with the molded design on the cavetto consisting of two rows of spheres filled with geometric, floral or aquatic decor. The top row of spheres alternates with smaller spheres containing geometric filler. In the central medallion a crisply molded floral spray is enclosed within an incised double line border and surrounded by five triangular shaped spur marks. Mouthrim is upright and the translucent glaze covers the plain exterior wall and ends unevenly on and above the slightly spreading footrim, which is outward sloping on the interior. Convex base is unglazed with compact light cream-colored body.

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

Vietnamese: late 14th century - circa 1375 to 1400.

Provenance: Song Doc shipwreck (excavations in the Doc river near Ca Mau town, Ca Mau Province, Southern Vietnam) - acquired in Saigon (March 2007 - \$20).

Compare with the similarly decorated bowls illustrated in Honda and Shimazu, *Vietnamese and Chinese Ceramics Used in the Japanese Tea Ceremony*, page 119, Plate 104; Goto Museum, 1986, *South-East Asian Ceramics - Exhibition Catalogue*, page 19, No. 41; C. M. Young, *Vietnamese Ceramics*, page 61, No. 11; and Tsugio Mikami, *Ceramic Art of the World, Volume 16, Southeast Asia*, page 20, Plate 11 and page 132, Plate 108. Forms a pair with V-270, which was also recovered from the Song Doc shipwreck.

V-248

White celadon bowl with everted mouthrim, covered with straw colored translucent glaze on the plain exterior and interior. Plain central medallion is surrounded by five triangular shaped spur marks. The lustrous finely crackled glaze shades to darker tones where accumulated and ends unevenly on and above the footrim. Square-cut foot is outward sloping on the exterior and the interior. The convex base is unglazed with compact, fine grained cream-colored body.

D: 6 1/2 in. (16.5 cm.).

Vietnamese: late 14th century - circa 1375 to 1400.

Provenance: Song Doc shipwreck (excavations in the Doc river near Ca Mau town, Ca Mau Province, Southern Vietnam) - acquired in Saigon (March 2007 - \$20).

For the illustrations of similar bowls refer to R. C. Tan, *Chinese and South-East Asian White Ware Found in the Philippines*, Plate 135 - left; C. M. Young, *Vietnamese Ceramics*, No. 65; and Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *Vietnamese and Chinese Ceramics Used in the Japanese Tea Ceremony*, No. 87. A very similar bowl, though smaller in size, is at V-203. Refer also to the *white celadon* bowls at V-153, V-202 and V-222 - all also from the Song Doc shipwreck.

The term *white celadon* has been adopted to refer to this clearly identifiable category of stoneware which displays all the properties and attributes of celadon (greenware) with the exception of the color.

V-249

Bowl with light olive green crackled glaze; sides are steep and the rolled rim slightly flared. A wide unglazed stacking ring containing lightly etched concentric striations around the interior center. The glaze ends in an even line just above the mid-way point on the exterior sides. Spreading foot with beveled rim is strongly outward sloping on the interior. Narrow convex unglazed base is deep-set and centered with a carved depression. The light beige biscuit is compact and fine grained.

D: 6 5/16 in. (16.0 cm.).

Vietnamese: Cham - 14th century.

Provenance: unidentified origin, possibly from marine excavations in Vietnam or Philippines - acquired in Thailand (November 2007 - \$23).

Refer to the Cham dishes illustrated in R. Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia*, Plate H, No.1; and C. M. Young, *Vietnamese Ceramics*, No. 16; and Christie's (London), *Catalogue of Important Annamese Ceramics - The Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Piccus Collection*, December 7, 1984, lot 24. Compare as well with V-002, V-007 and V-011, which are similar Cham wares with more shallow sides from the Pandanan, South Palawan marine excavations in the Philippines. A variety of Chinese brown glazed wares were also recovered from the same shipwreck and are catalogued as follows: cover boxes (Y-053, Y-054 and Y-055), cups (Y-056, Y-061 and Y-066), jarlets (Y-057, Y-059, Y-062, Y-063, Y-064 and Y-065), and a bowl (Y-060).

V-250

Bowl with flared mouthrim with rounded thickened edge, covered with light greenish tinged straw colored mottled glaze on the plain exterior and interior. Plain central medallion is surrounded by five triangular shaped spur marks. The crackled glaze extends to the very slightly splayed foot with beveled rim, outward sloping on the interior. Where exposed at the unglazed footrim, the body is fine grained, compact, and cream colored. The slightly convex base is covered with a liberal application of chocolate wash. It is to be noted, that out of the total of 24 Vietnamese bowls recovered from the Turiang shipwreck, the chocolate base feature was limited to only 7 bowls.

D: 6 1/2 in. (16.6 cm.).

Vietnamese: late 14th century.

Provenance: Turiang shipwreck (original Certificate of Authenticity is on file in the Collection Documentation, and artefact registration sticker number T - 179 is affixed) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (January 2008 - \$95).

Compare with the similar bowls illustrated in R. C. Tan, *Chinese and South-East Asian White Ware Found in the Philippines*, Plate 135 - left; C. M. Young, *Vietnamese Ceramics*, No. 65; and Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *Vietnamese and Chinese Ceramics Used in the Japanese Tea Ceremony*, No. 87. Refer also to another similar bowl at V-222, which is from the Song Doc shipwreck in Vietnam and dated to the late 14th century - circa 1375 to 1400.

V-251

Blue and white plate decorated in the center with a chrysanthemum spray containing the Chinese character *yu* (jade) enclosed within a double circle and surrounded with outlined leaf tips encircled by six leaf sprays. At the edge of the central medallion a double line border. The steep cavetto adorned with a lotus scroll with five blossoms alternating with double sprays of spiky leaves - all enclosed within a single line border below and a double line border above. Unglazed mouthrim is upward projecting with a beveled edge. On the underside eight large lotus panels with wavy horizontal line filler. The foot is wedge shaped and beveled on the interior. Compact cream colored body is revealed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. The broad convex base is lightly covered with a chocolate wash.

D: 8 15/16 in. (22.7 cm.).

Vietnamese: late 15th century.

Provenance: Hoi An shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Thailand (November 2008 - \$135).

Plates with a Chinese character in the center of the chrysanthemum spray in the central medallion are unusual among the many plates recovered from the Hoi An shipwreck. Just ten similar plates were included in the auction, as illustrated in Butterfields (San Francisco), *Catalogue of Treasures from the Hoi An Hoard - Important Vietnamese Ceramics from a Late 15th/Early 16th Century Cargo*, October 11 - 13, 2000, page 109, lot 1111.

V-252

Blue and white plate with fluted cavetto and decorated in the center with a large whorl, clearly representative of the *yin-yang* symbol, with the outward projecting tips shaded solidly on one side. At the edge of the central medallion a single line border. The carefully executed fluting on the steep cavetto extends to the wide single line border just under the mouthrim. Unglazed mouthrim is upward projecting with a beveled edge. The plain underside displays clearly the uniformly crackled bluish tinged glaze. Beveled foot is carefully finished and wedge shaped. Compact cream colored body is revealed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. The broad slightly convex base is liberally covered with a chocolate wash.

D: 8 15/16 in. (22.7 cm.).

Vietnamese: late 15th century.

Provenance: Hoi An shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Thailand (November 2008 - \$135).

Plates with fluting on the cavetto are very unusual among the many plates recovered from the Hoi An shipwreck. Just nine similar plates were included in the auction, only one of which had a *yin-yang* symbol, as illustrated in Butterfields (San Francisco), *Catalogue of Treasures from the Hoi An Hoard - Important Vietnamese Ceramics from a Late 15th/Early 16th Century Cargo*, October 11 - 13, 2000, page 126, lot 1211 - right. There do not appear to be any other published examples of plates with the central medallion inscribed with a *yin-yang* symbol, nor any anecdotal evidence of such plates.

V-253

Roof tile fragment of light brick-red colored terra cotta in circular form with molded features within the upward projecting edge of the tile. The decoration consists of a lotus with molded double outlined leaves and central seedpod within an upward projecting molded border. Rather coarse textured body is clearly visible at the fractures.

D: 6 in. (15.3 cm.).

Vietnamese: 13th to 14th century.

Provenance: Central Vietnam excavations - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 – received as a gift).

Very similar tiles are illustrated in Nguyen Dinh Chien and Pham Quoc Quan, *2000 Years of Vietnamese Ceramics*, page 276, Plate No. 355.



V-254

Plate decorated with an underglaze blue chrysanthemum spray in the center and a single underglaze blue line encircling the bottom of the cavetto. The remainder of the decoration is rendered in polychrome enamels including green, red and yellow (the latter now deteriorated). Polychrome leaf spray accents enclosed within a narrow band of vegetal sprays, alternating with small circles, complete the décor of the central medallion. A band of chrysanthemum meander adorns the steep cavetto. Unglazed mouthrim is upward projecting with a beveled edge. Encircling the sides of the exterior are a band of eight large upright lotus panels with stylized floral filler. The foot is upright with beveled edges. Compact cream colored body is revealed at the unglazed edge of the footrim. The broad convex base is covered with chocolate wash. There is considerable accumulation of marine encrustations on the underside.

D: 8 7/8 in. (22.6 cm.).

Vietnamese: late 15th century.

Provenance: Hoi An shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$11).

There were no similar polychrome enamel decorated plates included in the Hoi An auction; however, a larger plate decorated similarly in underglaze blue is illustrated in Butterfields (San Francisco), *Catalogue of Treasures from the Hoi An Hoard - Important Vietnamese Ceramics from a Late 15th/Early 16th Century Cargo*, October 11 - 13, 2000, page 107, lot 1099.

V-255

Shallow bowl covered with vitreous light grassy green glaze. Broad central medallion with uneven accumulations of crackled glaze is encircled by a lightly incised border. The sides are steep with upright mouthrim. Glaze ends unevenly well above the narrow base of this stoutly potted bowl. The concave base without foot is unglazed. Exposed body is beige colored and coarse textured.

D: 5 7/8 in. (15.1 cm.).

Vietnamese: late 19th to early 20th century.

Provenance: Riverine finding, Southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 – received as a gift from Nguyen Van Hoa).

Very large quantities of these utilitarian bowls, numbering up to several thousand, were recovered from an undisclosed river location in Southern Vietnam.



V-256

Bowl covered with straw colored glaze with attractive areas of light blue mottling. Molded on the inside of the bowl is a band of tightly spaced chrysanthemum petals. The petals radiate from the unglazed stacking ring surrounding the central medallion and extend to approximately the mid-point of the cavetto. Mouthrim is everted with rolled, thickened edge. The underside is plain. The glaze ends unevenly above the foot - vertical on the outside and strongly outward sloping on the interior. Convex base is unglazed with compact cream colored body. Marine encrustations in several large clusters adhere to the interior and exterior of the bowl.

D: 6 3/16 in. (15.7 cm.).

Vietnamese: second half of 15th century - circa 1480.

Provenance: Belanakan shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (April 2009 - \$9).

Exhibited: on temporary display at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University - June 2010.

A very similar bowl, also from the Belanakan shipwreck, is illustrated in Roxanna Brown, *The Ming Gap and Shipwreck Ceramics in Southeast Asia: Towards a Chronology of Thai Trade Ware*, page 142, Pate 58 - No. 5. Compare also with the cream-white bowls with molded petals and unglazed stacking ring illustrated in C. Young, *Vietnamese Ceramics*, No. 44; Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *Vietnamese and Chinese Ceramics Used in the Japanese Tea*

(Continued)

V-256 (Continued)

Ceremony, No. 91; and R. C. Tan, *Chinese and South-East Asian White Ware Found in the Philippines*, page 119, Plate 141 - right.
Compare as well with the contemporaneous bowl at V-078 from the Palawan excavations in the Philippines which shares strong similarities in potting and adornment.

For other Belanakan shipwreck material refer to the brown glazed Chinese cover box at M-387, the Thai celadon bowl at TH-467, the cover box at TH-474, and the other Vietnamese bowls at V-257, V-258 and V-259.



V-257

Bowl covered with straw colored glaze with the cavetto very lightly molded with a floral scroll. An unglazed stacking ring surrounds the plain central medallion. Mouthrim is everted with rolled, thickened edge. On the exterior a motif of tightly spaced lotus leaves is carved from just below the mouthrim to the foot. The straw colored lustrous glaze is finely crackled and extends to the foot or immediately above. Foot is outward sloping on the exterior and the interior. The slightly convex base is unglazed with the exposed compact body light putty-colored.

D: 5 7/8 in. (15.0 cm.).

Vietnamese: second half of 15th century - circa 1480.

Provenance: Belanakan shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (September 2009 – \$15).

For the illustration of similar bowl refer to Oriental Ceramic Society of the Philippines, *Chinese and South-East Asian White Ware Found in the Philippines*, page 118, Plate 140.

For other Belanakan shipwreck material refer to the brown glazed Chinese cover box at M-387, the Thai celadon bowl at TH-467, the cover box at TH-474, and the other Vietnamese bowls at V-256, V-258 and V-259.

V-258

Bowls (3 - set) covered with straw colored glaze on the plain exterior and interior. Mouthrim is flared with rolled, thickened edge. The fairly lustrous glaze shades to slightly darker tones where accumulated and ends unevenly just above the foot. Upright foot with beveled rim is slightly outward sloping on the interior. The convex base is unglazed with compact, fairly fine grained light putty-colored body. On bowl No. 3 two concentric circles are carved at the center of the base.

D: 4 5/8 in. (11.7 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 4 1/2 in. (11.5 cm.) – No. 2;

D: 4 1/2 in. (11.3 cm.) – No. 3.

Vietnamese: second half of 15th century - circa 1480.

Provenance: Belanakan shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (September 2009 – \$31).

Exhibited: V-258 (3 of 3) on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 6 March 2014.

For other Belanakan shipwreck material refer to the brown glazed Chinese cover box at M-387, the Thai celadon bowl at TH-467, the cover box at TH-474, and the other Vietnamese bowls at V-256, V-257 and V-259.

V-259

Dish covered on the interior with straw colored crackled glaze, except for an unglazed stacking ring and firing scar around the central medallion. Mouthrim is flared with thickened edge. On the underside the lustrous glaze shades to slightly darker tones where accumulated and ends unevenly just above the foot. Upright foot with beveled rim is outward sloping on the interior. The convex base is unglazed with compact, fairly fine grained light putty-colored body

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

Vietnamese: second half of 15th century - circa 1480.

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

For other Belanakan shipwreck material refer to the brown glazed Chinese cover box at M-387, the Thai celadon bowl at TH-467, the cover box at TH-474, and the Vietnamese bowls at V-256, V-257 and V-258.



V-260

Dish covered with a dark brown mottled glaze, which is darker toned on one area of the cavetto and at the glaze runs on the underside. The mouthrim is flared with thickened edge. Central medallion is surrounded by a one centimeter wide unglazed stacking ring. On the underside the glaze ends unevenly considerable above the foot, except for a couple of glaze runs which continue lower. The upright foot with beveled edge is outward sloping on the interior. Convex base is unglazed with compact light putty-colored body.

D: 5 1/2 in. (13.9 cm.).

Vietnamese: second half of 15th century - circa 1480.

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

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 15 June 2010.

Compare with the similar contemporaneous brown glazed dishes at V-059, V-159 and V-164 which were all acquired in Saigon. For other Belanakan shipwreck material refer to the brown glazed Chinese cover box at M-387; the Thai celadon bowl at TH-467, the cover box at TH-474; the Vietnamese bowls at V-256, V-257 and V-258; and the Vietnamese dish at V-259.

V-261

Polychrome jarlets (2 - pair) each decorated in overglaze enamels with two iron-red flower sprays joined by green glazed leafy stems. High on the shoulders overlapping iron-red leaf tips surmounted at intervals by circular green accents. The enamels are applied over a light straw colored finely crackled glaze and are now degraded from prolonged exposure to sea water. Neck is very short and upright, and the aperture of the mouth is narrow. The glaze ends precisely at the beveled edge of the low upright foot, which slopes outward on the interior. The nominally recessed flat base is slightly nipped and unglazed, with the biscuit compact and light putty colored. The interior of the jarlets is unglazed. There is a very small amount of marine encrustation on the exterior of both jarlets.

H: 2 1/2 in. (6.4 cm.) - No. 1;

H: 2 3/8 in. (6.2 cm.) - No. 2.

Vietnamese: second half of 15th century.

Provenance: Tet shipwreck - discovered in Vietnam somewhere between Phu Quoc Island and mainland Cambodia just before Tet in 2009 (lunar New Year - late January 2009) - acquired in Saigon (June 2010 - \$20).

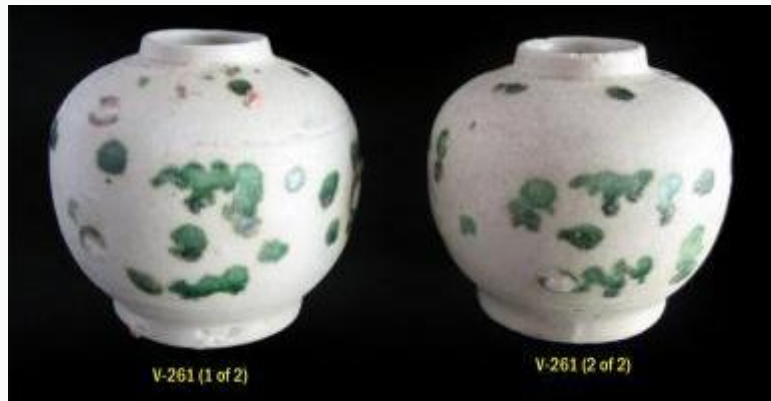
Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume VII Number 3, February - May 2014, "Preliminary Report - Tet Shipwreck, Vietnam," illustrated on page 3.

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V-261 (Continued)

Similar jarlets are illustrated in Butterfields (San Francisco), *Catalogue of Treasures from the Hoi An Hoard - Important Vietnamese Ceramics from a Late 15th/Early 16th Century Cargo*, October 11 - 13, 2000, page 183, lot 422.

(REVISED - 22 June 2014)



V-262

Basin shaped shallow bowl decorated in underglaze blue with two confronting dragons chasing a flaming pearl. The four clawed dragons with sketchily rendered scaling on th sinuous bodies extend around the steep sides and end just below the wide flattened mouthrim. Interior of the bowl is unglazed and the compact body beige colored with areas of russet tingeing. The bluish tinged white glaze end in a precise line immediately above the low beveled wedge shaped foot. Base is flat with light touches of glaze and the compact body beige colored with extensive russet tingeing. A black ink two Chinese character inscription signifying “year of the snake” is on the center of the base.

D: 5 5/16 in. (13.6 cm.).

Vietnamese: 19th century.

Provenance: Quang Ngai No. 2 shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2010 – \$15).

A very limited amount of information is available about this shipwreck. It was reportedly discovered by local fishermen in approximately mid 2010 off of Quang Ngai Province in south central Vietnam and is dated to the 19th century. The recovered ceramics consisted of various blue and white bowls. Only ceramics of Vietnamese origin were reportedly recovered from the wrecksite.

V-263

Blue and white jarlet of globular shape, the body decorated with four chrysanthemum sprays with scrolling leafy stems enclosed within double line borders. A collar of overlapping lotus petals encircles the very short flared neck. The lower body is undecorated. Vestigial wedge shaped foot, with the flat recessed base unglazed and revealing a light beige colored fine grained biscuit. The jarlet has a considerable quantity of marine encrustation including a large sea shell, with the glaze and underglaze pigment now considerably degraded due to prolonged exposure to sea water.

H: 2 3/4 in. (7.0 cm.).

Vietnamese: second half of 15th century - circa 1480.

Provenance: Belanakan shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (December 2010 - \$6).

Compare with the Vietnamese jarlets illustrated by W. Willets, *Ceramic Art of Southeast Asia*, No. 76; and G. Lee, *Selected Far Eastern Art in the Yale University Art Gallery*, No. 393.



V-264

Bowls (2 - set) with dark caramel brown mottled glaze, gently rounded sides, and everted mouthrim with rounded edge. On bowl No. 1 a stylized chrysanthemum petal motif is molded on the interior sides around a plain central medallion. Bowl No. 2 has a molded band of floral sprays surmounting the chrysanthemum petal motif, which surrounds the central medallion with molded floral rosette. On both bowls with central medallion is encircled by an unglazed stacking ring. Prominent wreathing marks encircle the plain exterior wall, with the glaze ending unevenly above the upright foot with beveled rim. The foot is outward sloping on the interior and the convex base is dimpled on bowl No. 1 and nipped on bowl No. 2. The medium grained compact body is light beige colored where exposed.

D: 6 3/8 in. (16.3 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 6 1/8 in. (15.5 cm.) - No. 2.

Vietnamese: second half of 15th century - circa 1480.

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

Compare with the brown glazed bowl illustrated in Hiromu Honda and Noriki Shimazu, *Vietnamese and Chinese Ceramics Used in the Japanese Tea Ceremony*, No. 65; and also compare with the similarly constructed 14th to 15th century bowl at V-179 from the Hoa Binh Province excavations, Vietnam.

V-265 MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG, SUMATRA - VIET EXCAVATIONS

Vietnamese (Annamese) ceramics (4) recovered from the Musi River, Palembang, Sumatra consisting of two celadon jarlets (2), a shard from a celadon dish (1), and a blue and white cover (1). The matrix below summarizes each of the ceramics in terms of form, general description, and diameter (D) in centimeters of each individual item.

Vietnamese: 14th to 16th century.

Provenance: Musi River excavations, Palembang, Sumatra, Indonesia - acquired in Palembang (April 2013 - \$15).

Palembang, Sumatra is located 90 kilometers up the Musi River and is one of the oldest cities in Indonesia, continuously inhabited since the seventh century. From the seventh to eleventh centuries it was the site of the capital of the Sriwijaya empire. The Musi River has been a major commercial route for 2,000 years, and habitation sites and dwellings in ancient Palembang were located on the river as well as above it.

Ceramics recovered from the Musi River include Chinese export wares dating from the Tang period to the Qing dynasty and featuring most prominently Five Dynasties Yue yao greenware, Longquan Yuan celadons, and Ming Swatow wares. Vietnamese wares, dating from the 14th to 16th century have also been recovered, including celadons as well as blue and white wares. Thai ceramics have been recovered as well, including Sisatchanalai 15th to 16th century

(Continued)

V-265 (Continued)

underglaze black decorated wares, wares with cream and brown glaze and incised décor, and celadons. Ceramics from the Musi River are represented in the collection by the following: C-159 (1 to 8 of 8), M-459 (1A to 22 of 22), Y-134 (1 to 3 of 3), S-086 (1 to 3 of 3), TH-549 (1 to 10 of 10), and V-265 (1 to 4 of 4).

REFERENCES

V-265 (1 & 2 of 4) - compare with the jarlets illustrated in D. Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, Plate 100 – center; C. M. Young, *Vietnamese Ceramics*, No. 18; R. Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia*, Plate 8, No. 26 and Plate 9, No. 30; and Christie's (London), *Catalogue of Important Annamese Ceramics - The Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Piccus Collection*, December 7, 1984, lot 20. Refer also to the other similar green glazed jarlets at V-173 from the Pankep, South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia; and at V-210 (No. 1 and No. 2 of 2) from the Song Doc shipwreck in Vietnam and dated to the late 14th century - circa 1375 to 1400.

V-265 (4 of 4) - cover boxes with similar design concept are illustrated in the following: U. Wiesner, *Chinesische Keramik Auf Den Philippinen*, No. 168; *Oriental Ceramics, The World's Great Collections*, Vol. 3, The Museum Pusat, Jakarta, No. 301; Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 203; R. Moes, *Southeast Asian Ceramics* (Brooklyn Museum Exhibition Catalogue), Catalogue number 49; W. Willetts, *Ceramic Art of Southeast Asia*, No. 53; Christie, Manson & Woods (London) *Catalogue of Important Annamese Ceramics - The Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Piccus Collection*, December 7, 1984, lot 74; and Sotheby Parke Bernet (New York) *Catalogue of South-East Asian and Early Chinese Export Ceramics*, October 4, 1974, lot 9 and lot 12. Refer also to the Vietnamese cover with very similar design concept at M-179 from the South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia.

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V-265 (Continued)

VIET CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM THE MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG V-265 (1 of 4) to V-265 (4 of 4)			
CATALOGUE NUMBER	FORM	DESCRIPTION	D CM
V-265 (1 of 4)	Jarlet	Flattened globular form covered with mottled apple green crackled glaze, broad shoulders curve in very sharply to the rolled lip of the mouth; glaze with a fine network of crackle ends evenly just above the base; the broad flat base is unglazed, and the beige-colored body with russet tingeing is compact with larger inclusions.	D: 6.4
V-265 (2 of 4)	Jarlet	Flattened globular form covered with light sea green crackled glaze, broad shoulders curve in very sharply to the rolled lip of the mouth; glaze with a fine network of crackle ends in an uneven line just above the base; the broad flat base is covered with a heavy application of chocolate wash, body where exposed is compact and light beige colored.	D: 5.7
V-265 (3 of 4)	Shard - base and rim of dish	The flattened mouthrim with foliated edge has a lightly molded band of key fret, repeated in the cavetto; molded peony blossom with incised accents in the central medallion; the lustrous light sea green celadon glaze ends in an even line at the wedge-shaped carefully beveled footrim with light grayish beige-colored compact body; the flat base coated with a chocolate wash.	D: 5.7
V-265 (4 of 4)	Cover	Blue and white octagonal shape cover, the flattened top decorated with a chrysanthemum spray with double-outlined petals framed in a scrolling leafy stem, and encircled by a border of leaf spray panels alternating with cross-hatched diaper. The faceted sides of the cover with four leaf sprays in panels alternating with panels of trefoils in reserve on a cross-hatched ground; interior of the cover partially glazed, with the light buff-colored compact biscuit revealed at the unglazed rim.	D: 6.8

V-266

TROWULAN, EAST JAVA - ANNAMESE EXCAVATIONS

Vietnamese blue and white shards (3) with the forms consisting of a wall tile, portion of a stem-cup, and base of a cup. Wall tiles appear to have been especially and exclusively produced for the Majapahit empire with the only known examples having been found in Java. The matrix below lists each of the shards in terms of the intact ceramic form, type of shard, description, and diameter (D) in centimeters of the individual item.

Vietnamese: 15th to early 16th century.

Provenance: Trowulan excavations, East Java, Indonesia - acquired in Indonesia (April 2013 - \$7).

For further information refer to the following catalogue entries:

Trowulan, East Java excavations - Y-135; Annamese Tiles – V-271.

REFERENCES

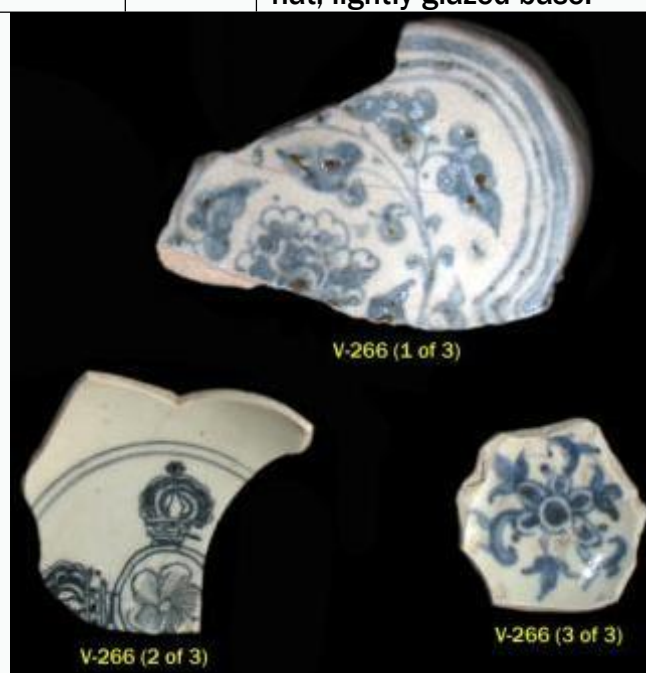
V-266 (1 of 3) - compare with the Vietnamese wall tiles illustrated in Marie-France Dupoizat, *Catalogue of the Chinese Style Ceramics of Majapahit*, page 100, No. 64 (intact tile), and page 103, No. 78 (shard with chrysanthemum spray) - both found in Trowulan, East Java; C. M. Young, *Vietnamese Ceramics*, page 31, fig. c (found in Trowulan, East Java) and fig. d (Demak mosque, Central Java); J. Stevenson and J. Guy, *Vietnamese Ceramics – A Separate Tradition*, pages 346 and 347, No. 311 to No. 315 (variously described as found in Indonesia, East Java, or Trowulan); and Bui Minh Tri and Kerry Nguyen-Long, *Vietnamese Blue & White Ceramics*, page 110, Fig. 10 (found in Trowulan, East Java), page 362, Plates 192 and 193 (found at Demak mosque, Central Java), and page 363, Plate 195 (found in Trowulan, East Java).

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V-266 (Continued)

V-266 (3 of 3) - rather surprisingly, despite extensive research, no published examples of comparable *octagonal* shaped cups or bowls have been found.

TROWULAN SHARDS - VIETNAMESE BLUE & WHITE WARE				
V-266 (1 of 3) to V-266 (3 of 3)				
CATALOGUE NUMBER	FORM	SHARD	DESCRIPTION	D CM
V-266 (1 of 3)	Wall Tile	Face & Side	Peony spray with spiky leaves overhead enclosed within a triple line border on the face, sides are plain, oval shape; deeply recessed underside lightly glazed, body is compact and putty colored.	D: 8.9
V-266 (2 of 3)	Stem-cup	Center & Side	Plum blossom with lined petals in the center within a double ring border; extending outward elaborate vajra form projections also enclosed within a double circle; leaf or floral décor with cross-hatching in lined borders on underside below rim.	D: 6.3
V-266 (3 of 3)	Cup	Base	Octagonal shaped cup with chrysanthemum spray in center; band of lotus petals with lined borders above the faceted foot with flat, lightly glazed base.	D: 4.5



V-267

Brown glazed cover with small loop handle and molded decoration of a sinuous dragon with scaly body, prominent horns, and erect head. The four clawed mythical beast is pursuing a flaming pearl. Small molded petal forms radiate outward from the loop handle and are encircled by a double ring border. Above the edge of the mouthrim a band of small molded double circles within line borders. The dark caramel brown glaze is thicker where it pools away from the raised molded decoration and accumulates. Underside of the cover has an applied flange and beige colored compact body, with a raised trellis surface texture, and a small daub of chocolate wash (possibly a potter's mark).

D: 7 in. (17.8 cm.).

Vietnamese: late 15th to 16th century.

Provenance: Phitsanulok, Thailand excavations - acquired in Thailand (May 2013 - \$6).

Compare with the covered jar illustrated in E. Zetterquist, *Vietnamese Ceramics*, No. 8; and with the Vietnamese brown glazed covers with molded décor in Sato Art Museum Toyama, *Special Exhibition from the Kamratan Collection*, Vol. 7, 2000, page 26, No. 73 and page 27, Nos. 74 and 75. Compare as well with the other Vietnamese brown glazed covers also with molded décor at V-016 and V-018, both from the Sisatchanalai district excavations in Thailand.

V-268

Celadon jarlets (2 - set) of flattened globular form covered with green crackled glaze. The glaze is very dark green on jarlet No. 1 and mottled apple green on jarlet No. 2. Broad shoulders of the jarlets curve in sharply to the rolled lip of the narrow mouth. On both jarlets the glaze ends evenly just above the base. On jarlet No. 1 the broad slightly concave base is unglazed with the medium textured body of a distinct russet hue. The broad flat base on jarlet No. 2 is also unglazed, and the compact dark cream colored body has a couple of russet spots and some very faint black tingeing. Jarlet No. 1 contains several rather large shells and has traces of marine growth predominantly at the mouthrim. Both jarlets are unglazed in the interior.

H: 1 13/16 in. (4.6 cm.); D: 2 11/16 in. (6.8 cm.) - No. 1;

H: 1 5/8 in. (4.1 cm.); D: 2 5/8 in. (6.6 cm.) - No. 2.

Vietnamese: late 14th century.

Provenance: Quang Nam Province riverine finding from Thu Bon River near Quang Ngai Province - acquired in Saigon (January 2014 - \$40).

Compare with the jarlets illustrated in D. Richards, *South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer*, Plate 100 – center; C. M. Young, *Vietnamese Ceramics*, No. 18; R. Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia*, Plate 8, No. 26 and Plate 9, No. 30; and Christie's (London), *Catalogue of Important Annamese Ceramics - The Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Piccus Collection*, December 7, 1984, lot 20.

(Continued)

V-268 (Continued)

Refer also to the other similar green glazed jarlets at V-173 from the Pankep, South Sulawesi excavations in Indonesia; at V-210 (No. 1 & No. 2 of 2) from the Song Doc shipwreck in Vietnam and dated to the late 14th century - circa 1375 to 1400; and at V-265 (1 & 2 of 4) recovered from the Musi River in Palembang, Sumatra, Indonesia.



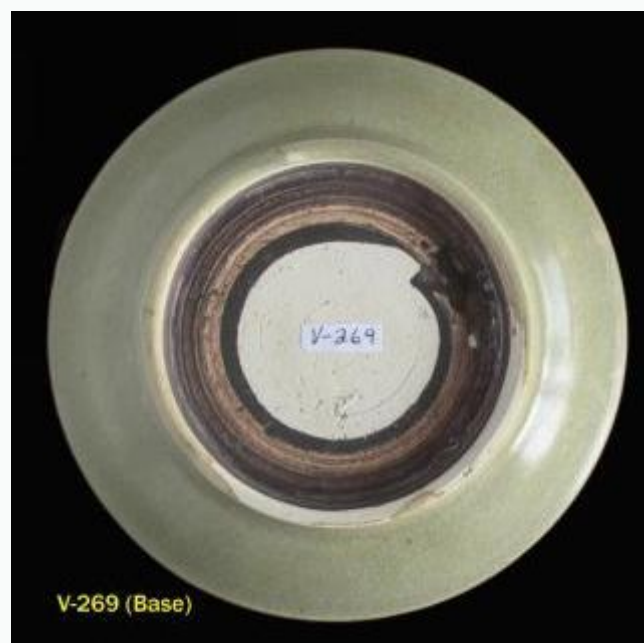
V-269

Celadon shallow dish with very slightly everted rim covered with sea green crackled glaze; the gently flaring cavetto and central portion are unadorned. Underside is also plain with a barely discernable stepped ridge encircling the rounded glaze covered footrim (one portion not fully glazed). The very carefully finished foot is slightly inward sloping on the exterior and upright on the interior. The perimeter of the flat base is coated with a 1.5 centimeter wide band of dark chocolate wash, and the unglazed central portion reveals the putty colored compact body. There are minute traces of marine encrustation at the edge of the base.

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

Vietnamese: 15th century.

Provenance: Unidentified wrecksite No. 3, reportedly located in the vicinity of Phu Quoc Island, southern Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (January 2014 - \$30).



V-269 (Base)

V-270

Very light sea green glazed bowl with the molded design on the cavetto consisting of two rows of spheres filled with geometric, floral or aquatic decor. The top row of spheres alternates with smaller spheres containing geometric filler. In the central medallion a crisply molded floral spray is enclosed within an incised double line border and surrounded by five triangular shaped spur marks. Mouthrim is upright and the translucent glaze (partially degraded) covers the plain exterior wall and extends in areas to the slightly spreading footrim, which is outward sloping on the interior. Very slightly convex base is unglazed with medium textured cream-colored body.

D: 6 1/4 in. (15.9 cm.).

Vietnamese: late 14th century - circa 1375 to 1400.

Provenance: Song Doc shipwreck (excavations in the Doc river near Ca Mau town, Ca Mau Province, Southern Vietnam) - acquired in Saigon (January 2014 - \$25).

Compare with the similarly decorated bowls illustrated in Honda and Shimazu, *Vietnamese and Chinese Ceramics Used in the Japanese Tea Ceremony*, page 119, Plate 104; Goto Museum, 1986, *South-East Asian Ceramics - Exhibition Catalogue*, page 19, No. 41; C. M. Young, *Vietnamese Ceramics*, page 61, No. 11; and Tsugio Mikami, *Ceramic Art of the World, Volume 16, Southeast Asia*, page 20, Plate 11 and page 132, Plate 108. Forms a pair with V-247, which was also recovered from the Song Doc shipwreck.



Vietnamese wall tiles (25), fragments of underglaze blue decorated tiles (23) along with two (2) underglaze iron-brown decorated fragments. The tiles represented consist of the following shapes: rectangular, square, cruciform, lobed, polygonal, quatrefoil, oval, circular, polygonal lobed, and octagonal. The tiles are adorned primarily with floral motifs, but fauna and geometric motifs are also represented. Floral motifs include peony blossoms along with sprays and scrolls, lotus leaf and tendrils, various leaf and floral elements, *lingzhi* fungus, leaf sprays, blossom elements in outline form reserved in white on blue ground, peony sprays in outline form reserved in white on a lightly shaded blue ground, chrysanthemum blossoms, and peony blossoms with leaf sprays reserved in cream-white on a dark iron-brown ground. Fauna represented consist of qilin, phoenix (head, tail, wing), qilin or avian (tail), and bird head amid disparate elements. Representation of geometric motifs consist of triangular shaped elements, interlocking volutes, radiating panels with triangular shape filler separated by chain-like elements, molded divider elements filled with classic scroll, key fret border, and diamond shape border elements reserved in cream-white on a dark iron-brown ground.

The tone of underglaze blue of the tiles varies from luminous and brilliant blue (No. 1) to light blue (No. 18) to dark, nearly blackish blue (Nos. 2 and 9). Body of the fragments visible at the unglazed high foot is compact and putty colored. The glaze applied to the recessed underside ranges from only a minute trace of glaze

(Continued)

V-271 (Continued)

(fragment No. 23) to a very liberal application of glaze (fragment No. 15). However, the recessed underside of both the iron-brown decorated specimens (No. 24 and No. 25) is unglazed. The glazed sides of all the fragments are plain, except for the small circular perforation in the side of fragment No. 12. The crossbar brackets designed to act as braces for support are clearly visible on fragments No. 16 and No. 21.

The Annamese wall tiles were especially and exclusively produced for the Majapahit empire with the only known examples having been found in Java, Indonesia. The matrix which follows lists each of the wall tile fragments in terms of the intact tile shape, portions of the shard preserved, a brief description, and diameter (D) or length (L) in centimeters of the individual item.

Vietnamese: 15th century.

Provenance: Trowulan excavations, East Java, Indonesia - acquired in Indonesia (April 2014 - \$175).

For additional information on the Trowulan, East Java excavations refer to catalogue entry Y-135.

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

(Continued)

V-271 (Continued)

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.

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V-271 (1 of 25) - compare with the tile with a qilin illustrated in Marie-France Dupoizat, *Catalogue of the Chinese Style Ceramics of Majapahit*, page 99, No. 55.

V-271 (3 of 25) - compare with the tile with a qilin (especially the tail) illustrated in Marie-France Dupoizat, *Catalogue of the Chinese Style Ceramics of Majapahit*, page 99, No. 56.

V-271 (4 of 25) - compare with the tile with a phoenix illustrated in John Guy, *Ceramic Traditions of South-East Asia*, Color Plate 22; and illustrated again in J. Stevenson and J. Guy, *Vietnamese Ceramics – A Separate Tradition*, page 347, No. 313 (described as a crane).

V-271 (5 of 25) - for a tile with various commonalities in décor see Marie-France Dupoizat, *Catalogue of the Chinese Style Ceramics of Majapahit*, page 100, No. 63.

V-271 (6 of 25) - a tile with similar phoenix head flanked by peonies is illustrated in Marie-France Dupoizat, *Catalogue of the Chinese Style Ceramics of Majapahit*, page 100, No. 63.

V-271 (7 of 25) - similar tiles are illustrated in J. Stevenson and J. Guy, *Vietnamese Ceramics – A Separate Tradition*, page 346, No. 311 and No. 312.

V-271 (8 of 25) - compare with the tile illustrated in Marie-France Dupoizat, *Catalogue of the Chinese Style Ceramics of Majapahit*, page 100, No. 63.

V-271 (11 of 25) - compare with the tiles with a *lingzhi* with similar shape border pattern illustrated in Marie-France Dupoizat, *Catalogue of the Chinese Style Ceramics of Majapahit*, page 99, No. 55 and No. 56. (Continued)

V-271 (Continued)

V-271 (13 of 25) - compare with the tile fragment illustrated in Marie-France Dupoizat, *Catalogue of the Chinese Style Ceramics of Majapahit*, page 102, No. 70 - upper right.

V-271 (15 of 25) - a similar tile fragment is illustrated in Cheng Lammers and Abu Ridho, *Annamese Ceramics in the Museum Pusat Jakarta*, page 26, No. 5A0/O - second from lower left.

V-271 (16 of 25) - a similar tile fragment is illustrated in Cheng Lammers and Abu Ridho, *Annamese Ceramics in the Museum Pusat Jakarta*, page 26, No. 5A0/O - far right; illustrated again in John Guy, *Oriental Trade Ceramics in South-East Asia: Ninth to Sixteenth Centuries*, page 61, Fig. 12 - far right; and illustrated yet again in Abu Ridho, *Oriental Ceramics: The World's Great Collections*, Vol. 3, Museum Pusat, Jakarta, No. 94 - lower left. See also another very similar fragment in John Miksic, *Southeast Asian Ceramics: New Light on Old Pottery*, page 87, illustration e.

V-271 (17 of 25) - compare with the tile fragment illustrated in Cheng Lammers and Abu Ridho, *Annamese Ceramics in the Museum Pusat Jakarta*, page 26, No. 5A0/O - second from lower left.

V-271 (19 of 25) - a very similar hexagonal tile is illustrated in C. M. Young, *Vietnamese Ceramics*, page 44, fig. k.

V-271 (22 of 25) - compare with the central peony of the tile illustrated in J. Stevenson and J. Guy, *Vietnamese Ceramics – A Separate Tradition*, page 346, No. 312.

V-271 (24 of 25) - compare with the keyfret variant on the tile fragment illustrated in Marie-France Dupoizat, *Catalogue of the Chinese Style Ceramics of Majapahit*, page 102, No. 68.

V-271 (25 of 25) - see the very similar border on the tile fragment in Marie-France Dupoizat, *Catalogue of the Chinese Style Ceramics of Majapahit*, page 102, No. 69; see also Bui Minh Tri and Kerry Nguyen-Long, *Vietnamese Blue & White Ceramics*, page 178, Fig. K (tile fragment with a similar diamond border pattern, but reserved in brown on a white ground).

(Continued)

V-271 (Continued)

TROWULAN SHARDS - ANNAMENSE WALL TILES			
V-271 (1 of 25) to V-271 (13 of 25) - All Underglaze Blue Décor			
CATALOGUE NUMBER	SHAPE & PORTIONS	DESCRIPTION	D/L CM
V-271 (1 of 25)	Rectangular Face & Side	Qilin with head turned to rear, upright tripartite tail with outward projecting streamers - all within a double line border.	L: 8.2
V-271 (2 of 25)	Rectangular Face & Side	Peony spray enclosed within a multi-line border.	L: 8.1
V-271 (3 of 25)	Rectangular Face & Side	Qilin or avian (tail) with circular element enclosed within a triple line border.	L: 6.3
V-271 (4 of 25)	Rectangular Face & Side	Phoenix (tail) with enclosed within a double line border.	L: 4.6
V-271 (5 of 25)	Cruciform or Polygonal Face & Side	Portions of a phoenix wing within double line borders; triangular shaped double line border outlined elements.	L: 6.9
V-271 (6 of 25)	Cruciform or Lobed Face & Side	Alert phoenix with mouth agape amid peony blossoms enclosed within a double line border; above are inverted triangular shaped double line outlined elements.	L: 8.1
V-271 (7 of 25)	Polygonal Face & Side	Lotus leaf and tendrils enclosed within a double line border.	L: 6.5
V-271 (8 of 25)	Cruciform or Quatrefoil Face & Side	Triangular shaped element within a double line outlined border.	L: 5.1
V-271 (9 of 25)	Polygonal Face & Side	Scrolling double outlined leaf or floral elements within a double line border.	L: 5.9
V-271 (10 of 25)	Oval or Lobed Face & Side	Large fragment with peony scroll - blossoms in outline form and leaves heavily shaded - all enclosed within multi-line borders.	D: 17.1
V-271 (11 of 25)	Lobed or Cruciform Face & Side	<i>Lingzhi</i> fungus in outline form enclosed within a triple line border.	L: 11.0
V-271 (12 of 25)	Oval Face & Side	Scrolling outlined leaf or floral elements within a triple line border; small circular perforation in the side.	L: 8.9
V-271 (13 of 25)	Oval Face & Side	Scrolling outlined leaf or floral elements within a triple line border; small circular perforation in the side.	D: 5.7

(Continued)

V-271 (Continued)

TROWULAN SHARDS - ANNAMESE WALL TILES			
V-271 (14 of 25) to V-271 (25 of 25) - Underglaze Blue Décor			
(except No. 24 & No. 25)			
CATALOGUE NUMBER	SHAPE & PORTIONS	DESCRIPTION	D/L CM
V-271 (14 of 25)	Polygonal Lobed Face & Side	Leaf sprays in outline form within a multi-line border and a chain-like element.	L: 11.6
V-271 (15 of 25)	Polygonal Lobed Face & Side	Interlocking volutes in outline form, lightly shaded blossoms, some with tightly lobed edge; thick glaze on recessed underside.	D: 8.6
V-271 (16 of 25)	Circular Face	Border of radiating panels with triangular shape filler separated by chain-like elements; outlined leaf forms below within multi-line borders.	D: 8.3
V-271 (17 of 25)	Polygonal Lobed Face	Interlocking volutes in outline form, lightly shaded blossoms.	D: 4.5
V-271 (18 of 25)	Polygonal Lobed Face & Side	Blossom element in outline form reserved in white on blue ground.	D: 4.1
V-271 (19 of 25)	Octagonal Face & Side	Peony spray in outline form reserved in white on a lightly shaded blue ground.	D: 4.9
V-271 (20 of 25)	Lobed Face & Side	Molded divider elements filled with classic scroll within single line borders.	L: 6.5
V-271 (21 of 25)	Square or Rectangular Face	Bird head is outlined amid a profusion of outlined and shaded volutes, swirls, and seemingly indiscriminate elements.	L: 8.5
V-271 (22 of 25)	Indeterminate Face	Peony blossom in outline form, heavily shaded leaf attached.	L: 7.0
V-271 (23 of 25)	Indeterminate Face	Outlined chrysanthemum blossom, recessed underside with only minute trace of glaze.	L: 4.1
V-271 (24 of 25)	Rectangular Face & Side	Key fret border and floral spray in lobed panel - all in dark iron-brown and enclosed within line borders; underside unglazed.	L: 14.9
V-271 (25 of 25)	Rectangular Face & Side	Diamond shape border elements and peony blossoms with leaf sprays - all reserved in cream-white on dark iron-brown ground and enclosed within line borders; underside unglazed.	L: 12.9

(Continued)

ANNAMESE WALL TILES

Annamese wall tiles were produced specifically and exclusively for the East Java, Indonesia market centered at Trowulan. The period of manufacture was confined to the 15th century, and although a specific kiln site has not yet been identified they were probably made in Hai Duong Province in the vicinity of Chu Dao in northern Vietnam. Used in mosques, temples, royal palaces and tombs, the tiles are still visible in situ up to the present day at the Great Mosque at Demak - the Masjid Agung (variously reported to contain 56, 60, or 65 tiles), the Menara Kudus Mosque near Demak (one tile over gateway), and the tomb of Sunan Bonang in Tuban (one tile mounted on wall).

The tiles were predominately decorated in underglaze blue, as well as underglaze blue with enamels, polychrome enamels (red, green, yellow), along with limited quantities in molded relief with white glaze. They were produced in a variety of shapes including rectangular, square, oval, circular, trefoil, quatrefoil, octagon, hexagon, cruciform, lobed, and cartouche. The tiles were adorned primarily with floral motifs such as chrysanthemum, lotus, and peony. Crane, phoenix and other birds, as well as animals including *qilin* and other mythical creatures were also used as decorative motifs. Geometric motifs, including cloud forms, were also utilized. Tiles with other décor were also produced including an unusual specimen with a Javanese *kala* monster mask, which is now in a London private collection.

The tiles were of slab construction, with high foot in the form of thick projections along the rim for insertion into the wall, the recessed underside generally lightly glazed, typically with crossbar brackets as braces for support, and containing perforations for inserting fasteners. The average diameter of the tiles was 18 centimeters to 25 centimeters (with a range of 15 centimeters to 30 centimeters).

The tiles are an interesting example of the specialized nature of trade, during the period of the 15th century, with specific orders

(Continued)

V-271 (Continued)

produced in Vietnam, in rather limited quantities, for a unique market demand in East Java. Examples have not been found in Vietnam or anywhere else. Approximately 300 kilograms of tile fragments were collected during early excavations at Trowulan and additional amounts at subsequent dates. The tiles, consisting primarily of shards, are found in various private and public collections including the Princesshof Museum in Leeuwarden, the Freer Gallery of Art, Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York (one tile - Accession Number 1996.453), AP Rajah Collection at the Asian Civilizations Museum and the National University of Singapore, Machida City Museum in Tokyo, the Art Gallery of South Australia at Adelaide, Museum Pusat Jakarta, and the Trowulan Archeological Museum.

Wall tiles rather similar in some respects were also produced in China in the 14th century at the Cizhou kilns, Hebei Province and have also been found in limited numbers at Trowulan. These also appear to be unique to East Java, have not been found elsewhere, and may possibly represent forerunners of the Vietnamese tiles.

Annamese wall tiles (26 fragments) are represented in the Collection of this writer by the following:

V-266 (1 of 3) - wall tile fragment decorated on the face in underglaze blue with a peony spray with spiky leaves overhead enclosed within a triple line border, sides are plain, oval shape; deeply recessed underside lightly glazed, body is compact and putty colored, D: 8.9 centimeters.

V-271 (25 of 25) - fragments of underglaze blue decorated tiles (23) along with two (2) underglaze iron-brown decorated fragments.

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V-272

Hoi An shipwreck study collection fragments (3) from two vases and one dish. Represented is underglaze blue décor, overglaze polychrome enamels, and molded panels with incised accents. Each fragment is further described below.

- **Fragment No. 1** - mouthrim, neck, and upper body of a large *yuhuchunping* pear shape blue and white vase; band of shaded plantain leaves around the flared neck, cloud scrolls on interior of flared mouthrim with down turned edge; upper body encircled by three lotus petal shaped panels, each with five stacked spiral elements within multi-line borders; below is the hint of the wing tip of one of the two birds which would have adorned the intact vase; compact, fine grained putty-colored body is exposed at the unglazed interior and fractures.
- **Fragment No. 2** - neck and upper body of a *yuhuchunping* pear shape hexagonal faceted vase with relief medallions and blue and white décor; a band of elongated leaf tips encircling the flared neck; on the upper body a ground of overlapping shaded waves and three ogival shape relief panels with molded décor, traces of the original iron-red enamel along with marine encrustation adhering to the molded blossoms with incised accents; the intact vase would have included a total of nine such panels (some reticulated) in various sizes, shapes, and décor; compact, fine grained putty-colored body is exposed at the unglazed interior and fractures.

(Continued)

V-272 (Continued)

- **Fragment No. 3** – interior, sides, base, and rim of a small dish; in the central medallion an iron-red enamel floral spray with green enamel leaf accents – all surrounded by a red enamel line border; under the upright mouthrim, with unglazed thickened edge, a band of enameled diaper; a band of leaf tips outlined in green and red enamels just above the high, upright foot with beveled rim; flat deep-set base covered with chocolate wash, except for a small circular area at the very center; compact putty-colored body at unglazed areas and fractures.

H: 6 3/8 in. (16.3 cm.) – No. 1;

H: 3 5/16 in. (8.4 cm.) – No. 2.

D: 5 5/16 in. (13.6 cm.) – No. 3.

Vietnamese: late 15th century.

Provenance: Hoi An shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (January 2016 - \$20).

Corresponding items in the same series as the fragments are illustrated in Butterfields (San Francisco), *Catalogue of Treasures from the Hoi An Hoard - Important Vietnamese Ceramics from a Late 15th/Early 16th Century Cargo*, October 11 - 13, 2000, Part 1: **Fragment No. 1** - pages 134 to 139, lots 289 to 313 (except lot 295, which is smaller at the height of 24.8 centimeters, and lots 299 and 300, which have different décor on the neck);

(Continued)

V-272 (Continued)

Fragment No. 2 - page 104, lot 207; and pages 106 and 107, lots 211 to 213 (height of 22.9 to 25.1 centimeters). There were only five examples of vases representing this fragment included in the Auction.

Fragment No. 3 - the Auction did not include any small dishes comparable to fragment No. 3.



V-273

Urn and cover with the wide mouth of the urn unglazed and the rim inward slanting. A beveled groove below the mouth is set off by a sharply molded ridge below. Domed cover has a flattened center surmounted by a very slightly projecting vestigial knob. The unglazed underside of the cover has a nominal flange at the juncture of the domed interior and the one and one-half centimeter wide flattened edge. The urn and cover with finely crackled light straw colored glaze, light greenish hued in areas. The interior of the urn is unglazed. The nearly cylindrical sides of the urn taper in slightly towards the base. The glaze of the urn terminates in irregular fashion at the broad flat base without footrim. Exposed body of the partially glazed base and the interior of the urn, as well as the underside of the cover, is compact and putty-colored.

H (including cover): 7 3/16 in. (18.3 cm.); D: 7 5/16 in. (18.6 cm.).

Vietnamese: 11th to 13th century.

Provenance: acquired in Saigon (November 2016 - \$70).

Refer to V-177 and V-195 for two additional urns with cover of comparable date, but smaller in size. See also V-113 for a similar sized contemporaneous urn, but without cover.

Similar pots with corresponding cover are illustrated R. Brown, *The Ceramics of South-East Asia* (Second Edition), page 14, Fig. 9; and J. Stevenson and J. Guy, *Vietnamese Ceramics - A Separate Tradition*, page 204, No. 60.

(Continued)

V-273 (Continued)

Urn vessels comparison:



V-274

Tao Nai Chian, Buriram study collection shards (2) consisting of Vietnamese blue and white cover box fragments. Cover fragment No. 1 is decorated with a flower head outlined in underglaze blue and surrounded by trefoils, each within a *ruyi*-head shaped single line border. The sides of the cover are decorated with panels of plant sprays alternating with overlapping wave diaper. The cover is also lightly molded vertically into sections. Exposed body at rim and fractures is compact, fine grained, and putty colored. The underside of the cover is lightly coated with a transparent glaze.

On fragment No. 2 overlapping lotus leaves with veined filler and a double line border below surround the top of the diminutive domed cover with lotus bud handle encircled by a molded ridge. On the sides are a portion of what appears to be an indistinguishable avian. Exposed body at rim and fractures is compact, fine grained, and putty colored. The underside is very lightly coated with a transparent glaze and has broad areas tinged russet.

D: 2 7/16 in. (6.1 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 1 7/16 in. (3.5 cm.) – No. 2.

Vietnamese: late 15th century.

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

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V-274 (Continued)

Cover boxes very similar to fragment No. 1 are illustrated in Butterfields (San Francisco), *Catalogue of Treasures from the Hoi An Hoard - Important Vietnamese Ceramics from a Late 15th/Early 16th Century Cargo*, October 11 - 13, 2000: lot 1929 - right and lot 1966. Refer also to additional very similar covers at V-084 (4 and 5 of 6) and V-239 (1 of 2). The latter is also from the Hoi An shipwreck in Vietnam.

Annamese ceramics are, on occasion, recovered from ancient Thai kiln sites; for another example refer to V-047 (No. 2 of 2), a base fragment medallion with underglaze blue chrysanthemum spray and chocolate base, dated 14th century and recovered from a Sisatchanalai kiln site.



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