

Y-045

Small jarlet glazed brown with globular body and narrow base without footrim. The rather high neck constricts slightly and then curves outward to the everted mouthrim. Glaze ends irregularly above the slightly concave base with coarse textured, beige colored biscuit. Except for a solitary glaze run which does continue to the base. Interior of the jarlet is unglazed.

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

Yuan: 1271 to 1368.

Provenance: Quang Ngai shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2006 - \$13).

Very little information is available about this shipwreck. It was reportedly discovered by local fishermen in approximately 1996 near Cham Island, central Vietnam and is dated to the Yuan Dynasty (1271 to 1378). The recovered ceramics included various blue and white wares, small monochrome white bowls, small and medium sized brown jars, and small celadon dishes. Only ceramics of Chinese origin were reportedly recovered from the wrecksite.

Other Quang Ngai ceramics included in the collection are as follows:
Y-046 - Longquan celadon shallow bowls (2 - pair) with bucket-shaped sides and recessed base without footrim, unglazed stacking ring in the central medallion, D: 11.8 cm.

Y-046

Longquan celadon shallow bowls (2 - pair) with bucket-shaped sides and recessed base without footrim. A very lightly incised single line border at the bottom of the cavetto; the upright mouthrim with thickened edge on the underside. Light turquoise blue glaze covers the interior, except for an unglazed stacking ring in the central medallion. On the exterior the glaze extends very briefly to the base area. Recessed base is convex and unglazed, with the very light gray colored compact body scored with concentric striations from the potter's wheel.

D: 4 11/16 in. (11.8 cm.) – No. 1 and No. 2.

Yuan: 1271 to 1368 - Longquan kilns.

Provenance: Quang Ngai shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (March 2007–\$90).

Very little information is available about this shipwreck. It was reportedly discovered by local fishermen in approximately 1996 near Cham Island, central Vietnam and is dated to the Yuan Dynasty (1271 to 1378). The recovered ceramics included various blue and white wares, small monochrome white bowls, small and medium sized brown jars, and small celadon dishes. Only ceramics of Chinese origin were reportedly recovered from the wrecksite.

The other Quang Ngai ceramic in the collection is the following:

Y-045 – small jarlet glazed brown with globular body and narrow unglazed base without footrim, H: 5.5 cm.

Y-047

Longquan celadon saucer dishes (3 - set) with steep sides and wide, flattened rim. The celadon glaze is very distinctly colored on each of the dishes: dish No. 1 – dark sea green glaze, dish No. 2 - olive green colored glaze, and dish No. 3 - turquoise blue glaze. The glaze of dish No. 2 is further distinguished with a fine network of crackle overall. On dish No. 1 and dish No. 3 the steep sides of the interior are molded with fluting. At the center of the dishes a lightly incised floral spray, except for dish No. 3 which is plain. There are incised petal form accents and very subtle notches on the flattened rim, except for dish No. 2 which has a plain rim. On dish No. 2 the underside is carved with lotus leaves radiating from the top of the foot to just below the rim (plain underside on dish No. 1 and dish No. 3). The glaze on the dishes extends to the square-cut upright footrim, nearly vertical on the interior, except for dish No. 1, on which it slants outward slightly. Base of the dishes is convex and unglazed with light gray colored medium textured body (light russet colored body on dish No. 3). On dish No. 3 the glaze continues very briefly onto the base area.

D: 4 13/16 in. (12.3 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 4 11/16 in. (11.9 cm.) – No. 2;

D: 4 7/8 in. (12.5 cm.) – No. 3.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century - Longquan kilns.

Provenance: Phu Yen shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon
(March 2007 – \$125).

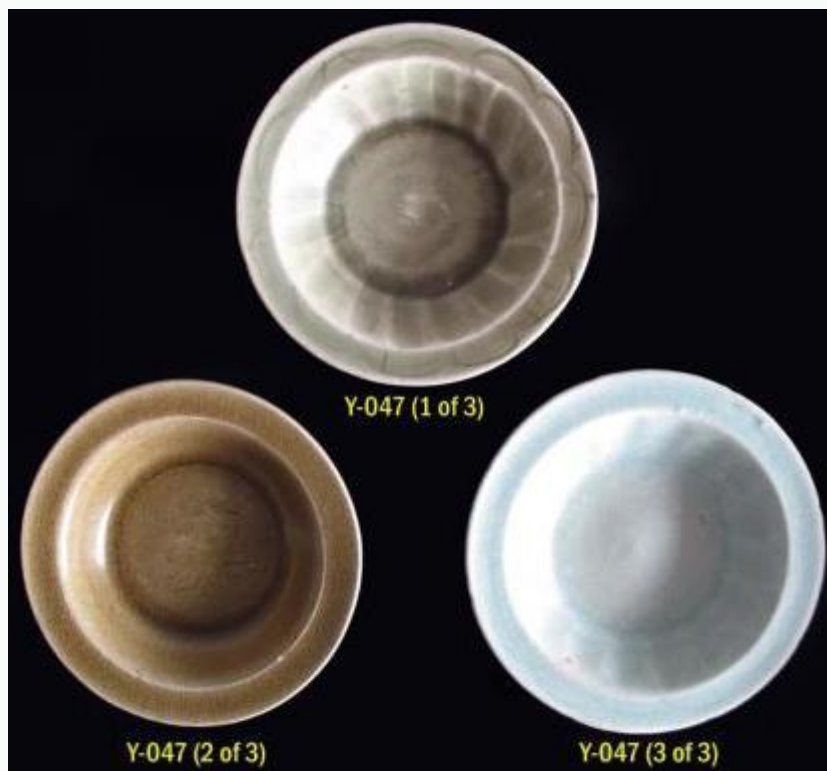
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Y-047 (Continued)

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume IV Number 3, May - June 2007, "Two ships both circa AD 1300 found, 2 different fates," illustrated on page 5.

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid (dish No. 3 of 3) at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 15 June 2010.

Very similar celadon dishes are illustrated in Bureau of Cultural Properties, Ministry of Culture and Information, *Relics Salvaged from the Seabed off Sinan*, page 60, Plate 48, No. 70 – dish with flattened rim with incising; and No. 71 - dish with plain flattened rim. Refer also to the other similar sized, but distinctively shaped and glazed, dishes from the Phu Yen shipwreck at Y-048 and Y-049.



Y-048

Longquan celadon deep dish with bucket-shaped sides molded with fluting, the underside incised with vertical line accents bisected by a single incised line. Sea green crackled glaze, variegated in hue, extends to and covers one edge of the base. Footrim of this stoutly potted specimen is wide and shallow. Slightly recessed base is convex, the light gray colored compact body scored with concentric striations from the potter's wheel.

D: 4 11/16 in. (11.8 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century - Longquan kilns.

Provenance: Phu Yen shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (March 2007 - \$35).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume IV Number 3, May - June 2007, "Two ships both circa AD 1300 found, 2 different fates," illustrated on page 1.

Very similar dishes are illustrated in Bureau of Cultural Properties, Ministry of Culture and Information, *Relics Salvaged from the Seabed off Sinan*, page 60, Plate 48, No. 72; and in Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, *Chinese Celadons and Other Related Wares in Southeast Asia*, page 199, No. 165, PL 125. Refer also to the other similar sized, but distinctively shaped and glazed, celadon dishes from the Phu Yen shipwreck at Y-047 and Y-049.

Y-049

Longquan celadon saucer dish with steep sides and upright rim covered with an attractive turquoise blue colored glaze. At the center of the dish a very lightly impressed floral spray. The glaze extends to the square-cut upright footrim, nearly vertical on the interior. Base of the dish is convex and unglazed, with the brick-red colored compact body scored with concentric striations from the potter's wheel. A minuscule marine concretion remains adhering to the base.

D: 4 13/16 in. (12.3 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century - Longquan kilns.

Provenance: Phu Yen shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (March 2007 - \$30).

Compare also with the other similar sized, but distinctively shaped and glazed, celadon dishes from the Phu Yen shipwreck at Y-047 and Y-048.



Y-050

Longquan celadon jarlets (2 - pair) with rounded globular body and short upright neck with two small loop handles applied vertically. Mouthrim is upright with rounded edge and narrow aperture. Covered with a very smooth pale green glaze, rather darker on jarlet No. 2. Around the shoulders and upper body a molded floral scroll: two peony blossoms, a lotus blossom, and a chrysanthemum blossom. An elaborately rendered molded classic scroll encircles the lower body. The glaze ends just above the narrow concave base without footrim. Exposed compact biscuit is light beige colored on jarlet No. 1 and light gray colored on jarlet No. 2. The jarlets were constructed in molds, and the join where the two sections of the jarlet were luted together is clearly discernable in the lightly glazed interior.

D: 2 5/8 in. (6.5 cm.) and H: 1 7/8 in. (4.9 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 2 5/8 in. (6.5 cm.) and H: 1 15/16 in. (5.0 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century - Longquan kilns.

Provenance: Phu Yen shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (March 2007 – \$60).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume IV Number 3, May - June 2007, "Two ships both circa AD 1300 found, 2 different fates," illustrated on page 1.

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid (jarlet No. 1 of 2) at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 15 June 2010. (Continued)

Y-050 (Continued)

A very similar celadon jarlet is illustrated in Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, *Chinese Celadons and Other Related Wares in Southeast Asia*, page 173, No. 101, PL 87. Compare with the similar, but larger, jarlet from the Mindoro excavations, Philippines at Y-026. Refer also to the other celadon jarlets without molded décor and without loop handles from the Phu Yen shipwreck at Y-051 and Y-052.



Y-051

Longquan celadon jarlets (2 - pair) with globular body and short upright neck. Flattened mouthrim is thickened at the rounded edge and the aperture is rather narrow. Covered with a turquoise blue glaze, which has a fine network of crackle overall on jarlet No. 1. The glaze ends just above the very narrow concave base without footrim. Exposed compact biscuit is light russet colored on jarlet No. 1 and light gray colored on jarlet No. 2. The jarlets were constructed in molds, and the join where the two sections of the jarlet were luted together is discernable in the lightly glazed interior.

D: 2 11/16 in. (6.9 cm.) and H: 2 3/16 in. (5.6 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 2 1/2 in. (6.3 cm.) and H: 2 3/16 in. (5.5 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century - Longquan kilns.

Provenance: Phu Yen shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (March 2007 – \$60).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume IV Number 3, May - June 2007, "Two ships both circa AD 1300 found, 2 different fates," illustrated on page 1.

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid (jarlet No. 1 of 2) at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 15 June 2010.

Similar jarlets are illustrated in Ulrich Wiesner, *Seladon Swatow Blauweiss*, No. 11; K. Aga-Oglu, *The Williams Collection of Far*

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Y-051 (Continued)

Eastern Ceramics, No. 47 – left; Ulrich Wiesner, *Chinesische Keramik Auf Den Philippinen*, No. 67; Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, *Chinese Celadons and Other Related Wares in Southeast Asia*, page 173, No. 108 and 110, PL 89; and Sotheby's (New York), *Catalogue of South-East Asian and Early Chinese Export Ceramics*, October 4, 1974, lot 62. Compare as well with the similar jarlet from the Laguna de Bay excavations, Philippines at Y-023. Refer also to the other celadon jarlets from the Phu Yen shipwreck at Y-050 (jarlets with molded décor and with loop handles) and Y-052.



Y-052

Longquan celadon jarlets (2 - pair) with globular body and very brief upright neck. Mouthrim slants inward slightly with rounded edge and rather narrow aperture. Covered with a light sea green glaze, which is evenly applied and uniform in hue. The glaze ends at a carved ridge just above the very narrow concave base without footrim.

Exposed compact biscuit is light brown colored on jarlet No. 1 and light gray colored on jarlet No. 2. At the base and on one side of jarlet No. 2 there is a considerable quantity of marine encrustations including coral and sea shells. The jarlets were constructed in molds, and the join where the two sections of the jarlet were luted together is discernable in the lightly glazed interior.

D: 2 1/8 in. (5.4 cm.) and H: 1 5/8 in. (4.1 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 2 3/16 in. (5.5 cm.) and H: 1 5/8 in. (4.1 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century - Longquan kilns.

Provenance: Phu Yen shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon

(March 2007 – \$50).

Compare with the larger sized similar jarlet from the Laguna de Bay excavations, Philippines at Y-023. Refer also to the other celadon jarlets from the Phu Yen shipwreck at Y-050 (jarlets with molded décor and with loop handles) and Y-051.

Y-053

Brown glazed covered boxes (3 - set) of compressed circular form with flattened cover and rounded sides curving in sharply to the base. A dark brown glaze covers the boxes ending unevenly above the markedly concave unglazed base, with an incised circular-shaped depression in the center of box No. 1. Exposed biscuit is fine-grained and light beige in color, slightly russet tinged on box No. 1. Unglazed flattened top of the cover of the boxes is covered with a pale coffee-colored wash and decorated with crisply molded floral sprays enclosed within borders as follows:

- Box No. 1 - peony enclosed within a double band of studs
- Box No. 2 - chrysanthemum enclosed within one band of studs
- Box No. 3 - daisy enclosed within a band of cross-hatching

Box No. 1 and box No. 3, which have sealed covers and are filled with sea water, have considerable adherent marine encrustations.

D: 4 in. (10.2 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 3 11/16 in. (9.4 cm.) – No. 2.

D: 3 1/2 in. (8.8 cm.) – No. 3.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Thailand (July 2007 – \$217).

Compare with the similar cover boxes illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 160, Pl. 152

(group of six boxes, one with a dragon design);

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Y-053 (Continued)

Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 29 (set of three boxes); Goto Museum, 1986, *South-East Asian Ceramics - Exhibition Catalogue*, page 71, No. 216; and P. Thammapreechakorn, *Ceramic Art in Thailand*, Figure 122 (group of five boxes with impressed design). Refer also to R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Turiang: A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*, page 32, Plate 27 (group of three plain brown glazed cover boxes - diameter 5.5 cm, 7.5 cm and 8.0 cm) - from the Turiang shipwreck and dated to approximately 1370; and to the further illustrations in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 26.

Refer as well to the two analogous boxes (one with floral motif and one with a dragon design) from the Palopo, South Sulawesi - Indonesia excavations at Y-042. Additional brown glazed cover boxes from the same shipwreck are at Y-054, Y-055, Y-080 and Y-083.



Y-054

Brown glazed covered box of compressed circular form with flattened cover, the rounded sides surmounted by a flanged rim and curving in sharply to the base. Lightly glazed flattened top of the cover is decorated with two crisply molded fish enclosed within a classic scroll border. Above the fish are scrolling clouds and two sun spray elements. The dark brown glaze covers the box and ends in an even line just above the markedly concave unglazed base. Exposed biscuit is fine-grained and very light beige in color. An application of the dark brown glaze is also included on the lower section of the interior. Both the exterior and the interior of the box with considerable adherent marine encrustations.

D: 3 7/8 in. (10.0 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Thailand (July 2007 - \$72) .

Compare with the similar boxes illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 160, Pl. 152 (group of six boxes, one with a dragon design); Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 29 (set of three boxes); and P. Thammapreechakorn, *Ceramic Art in Thailand*, Figure 122 (group of five boxes with impressed design). Refer also to the two analogous boxes (one with floral motif and one with a dragon design) from the Palopo, South Sulawesi - Indonesia excavations at Y-042. Additional brown glazed cover boxes from the same shipwreck are at Y-053, Y-055, Y-080 and Y-083.

Y-055

Brown glazed covered boxes (2) of compressed circular form with flattened cover, the rounded sides surmounted by a flanged rim and curving in sharply to the base. A dark brown glaze covers the boxes ending unevenly above the markedly concave unglazed base, with an incised circular-shaped depression in the center of box No. 1.

Exposed biscuit is fine-grained and light beige in color. Lightly glazed flattened top of the cover of the boxes is decorated with crisply molded decor enclosed within a border of cross-hatching as follows:

- Box No. 1 - roundel encircled by "E" shaped elements and surrounded by interlocking circles
- Box No. 2 - concentrically arranged "E" shaped elements

An application of the dark brown lustrous glaze is also included on the lower section of the interior of the boxes.

D: 2 7/8 in. (7.4 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 2 7/8 in. (7.3 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Thailand (July 2007 – \$87).

Compare with the similar boxes illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 160, Pl. 152 (group of six boxes, one with a dragon design); Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 29 (set of three boxes); (Continued)

Y-055 (Continued)

and P. Thammapreechakorn, *Ceramic Art in Thailand*, Figure 122 (group of five boxes with impressed design). Refer also to R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Turiang: A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*, page 32, Plate 27 (group of three plain brown glazed cover boxes - diameter 5.5 cm, 7.5 cm and 8.0 cm) - from the Turiang shipwreck and dated to approximately 1370; and to the further illustrations in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 26.

Refer also to the two analogous boxes (one with floral motif and one with a dragon design) from the Palopo, South Sulawesi - Indonesia excavations at Y-042. Additional brown glazed cover boxes from the same shipwreck are at Y-053, Y-054, Y-080 and Y-083.



Y-056

Brown glazed cups (2 - pair) with everted mouthrim and steep sides. Covered with an evenly applied lustrous dark caramel brown glaze on the plain exterior and interior. The glaze ends unevenly above the markedly concave unglazed base without footrim. Excess body material from the base finishing process accumulated at the depressed center - accumulations are more pronounced on cup No. 2. Exposed biscuit is fine-grained and light beige in color.

D: 2 3/4 in. (6.9 cm.) – No. 1; D: 2 5/8 in. (6.7 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Thailand (July 2007 – \$43).

Refer to the similarly shaped small brown glazed bowls illustrated in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Turiang: A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*, page 32, Plate 29 - right (group of three small bowls - diameter 8.5 cm, 9 cm and 10.5 cm) - from the Turiang shipwreck and dated to approximately 1370; and to the further illustrations in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 27 - center.

For very similar slightly larger brown glazed cups from the same shipwreck as these see Y-066. Additional recoveries from the same shipwreck are: cover boxes (Y-053, Y-054 and Y-055), jarlets (Y-057, Y-059, Y-062, Y-063, Y-064 and Y-065), bowls (Y-060 and V-249) and another type of cup (Y-061).

Y-057

Jarlets (2) glazed brown and globular shaped with two opposing loop handles flanking the short neck with narrow mouth and flared mouthrim. The body of jarlet No. 2 more angular shaped than the gently rounded body of jarlet No. 1. The evenly applied and uniformly toned dark brown glaze ends in an even line above the narrow concave base without footrim, except for a couple of glaze runs which extend lower. Excess body material from the base finishing process has accumulated at the depressed center - accumulations are more pronounced on jarlet No. 1. Exposed biscuit is fine-grained and light beige in color. Jarlets are of single section, wheel thrown construction unglazed on the interior.

H: 2 11/16 in. (6.9 cm.) – No. 1; H: 2 5/8 in. (6.7 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Thailand (July 2007 – \$43).

Refer to the similar brown glazed jarlets illustrated in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Turiang: A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*, page 32, Plate 28 (group of jarlets - height 5 cm to 6.5 cm) - from the Turiang shipwreck and dated to approximately 1370; and to the further illustrations in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 27.

For an additional jarlet in this series from the same shipwreck see Y-059. For other brown glazed jarlets from the same shipwreck see Y-062, Y-063, Y-064, and Y-065.

Y-058

Yingqing saucer dish covered with mottled light blue glaze. Sides curve upward rather sharply, mouthrim is upright. The crackled glaze ends unevenly on and above the upright foot, outward slanting on the interior. Narrow base is nipped and unglazed with compact sugary textured white body.

D: 5 in. (12.7 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): late 14th century.

Provenance: Song Doc shipwreck (excavations in the Doc river near Ca Mau town, Ca Mau Province, Southern Vietnam) - acquired in Saigon (November 2005 - \$10).



Y-059

Jarlet glazed brown and globular shaped with two opposing loop handles flanking the short neck with narrow mouth and flared mouthrim. The evenly applied and uniformly toned dark brown glaze ends in a fairly even line above the narrow concave base without footrim, except for a couple of glaze runs which extend lower. Excess body material from the base finishing process has accumulated at the depressed center. Exposed biscuit is fine-grained and light beige in color. Jarlet is of single section, wheel thrown construction unglazed on the interior.

H: 2 13/16 in. (7.1 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Thailand (August 2007 - \$29).

Refer to the similar brown glazed jarlets illustrated in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Turiang: A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*, page 32, Plate 28 (group of jarlets - height 5 cm to 6.5 cm) - from the Turiang shipwreck and dated to approximately 1370; and to the further illustrations in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 27.

For two additional jarlets in this series from the same shipwreck see Y-057. For other brown glazed jarlets from the same shipwreck see Y-062, Y-063, Y-064, and Y-065.

Y-060

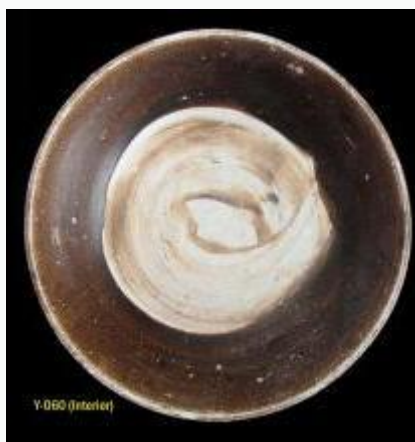
Bowl with caramel brown glaze ending in an irregular swirl around the central medallion. Sides are gently curved with upright mouthrim rounded at the edge. The caramel brown mottled glaze ends in an uneven line above the foot, with a couple of glaze runs extending lower. Slightly splayed foot is beveled strongly and markedly outward sloping on the interior. Exposed body is compact and light beige in color. The narrow convex base is unglazed and centered with a carved depression. A wide variety of marine encrustations adhere on and above the base.

D: 6 5/16 in. (16.1 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Thailand (November 2007 - \$35).

For a pair of very similar bowls in this series also from Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck and acquired in Saigon refer to Y-101. Other brown glazed bowls from this shipwreck are at Y-096 (pair of deep bowls), Y-097 (pair of bowls with flared mouthrim) and Y-100.



Y-061

Brown glazed cup with the evenly spaced horizontal wreathing marks discernable on the nearly vertical steep sides. Stout potting of this vessel suggests it is of a strictly utilitarian nature. The dark brown crackled glaze is uniformly applied, ending irregularly just above the base. Unglazed base without footrim is markedly concave with excess body material from the base finishing process accumulated at the depressed center. Exposed biscuit is compact and light beige colored.

H: 2 3/8 in. (6.0 cm.); D: 3 11/16 in. (9.3 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Thailand (November 2007 - \$29).

For a similarly sized and shaped Vietnamese brown glazed cup, contemporaneously dated, refer to V-034.



Y-062

Jarlet glazed brown and in flattened globular shaped accented with six gouges carved down the sides extending from the bottom of the shoulder to above the base. Two opposing loop handles flank the short neck with upright mouthrim slightly thickened at the edge. The evenly applied and uniformly toned dark brown glaze ends in even line above the base. Unglazed base without footrim is concave with a large particle of waste material from the base finishing process at the center. Exposed biscuit is compact and beige colored.

Considerable marine encrustations adhere on and just above the base, and to a lesser extent on the sides of the jarlet. This jarlet is of single section, wheel thrown construction unglazed on the interior.

D: 3 5/8 in. (9.2 cm.); H: 2 1/2 in. (6.3 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Thailand (November 2007 - \$29).

For additional brown glazed jarlets from the same shipwreck see Y-057, Y-059, Y-063, Y-064, and Y-065.



Y-063

Jarlets (2 - set) glazed brown and in flattened globular shape. Two opposing loop handles at the short neck with upright mouthrim, square-cut at the edge. The evenly applied and uniformly toned dark brown glaze ends in even line above the base of jarlet No. 1, and on jarlet No. 2 ends unevenly immediately above the base. Unglazed base without footrim is concave and roughly finished. Exposed biscuit is compact and light beige colored. Jarlets are of single section, wheel thrown construction unglazed on the interior.

D: 2 7/8 in. (7.4 cm.) and H: 2 1/8 in. (5.2 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 2 11/16 in. (6.8 cm.) and H: 1 7/8 in. (4.7 cm.)– No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Thailand (November 2007 – \$38).

Similar jarlets are illustrated in Roxanna Brown, *The Ming Gap and Shipwreck Ceramics in Southeast Asia: Towards a Chronology of Thai Trade Ware*, page 98, Plate 16 - No. 11; and page 105, Plate 22 - No. 17 - left (from the Turiang shipwreck in Malaysia and dated to approximately 1370). For additional brown glazed jarlets from the Binh Thuan No. 2 shipwreck see Y-057, Y-059, Y-062, Y-064, and Y-065.

Y-064

Jarlet glazed brown and in flattened globular shaped accented with seven gouges carved down the sides extending from the bottom of the shoulder to just above the base. Two opposing loop handles flank the short neck with upright mouthrim slightly thickened at the edge. The evenly applied crackled brown glaze ends unevenly just above and on the base. Unglazed base without footrim is concave and roughly finished. Exposed biscuit is compact and beige colored. Light encrustation of marine organisms on and just above the base. Jarlet is of single section, wheel thrown construction unglazed on the interior.

D: 2 11/16 in. (6.8 cm.); H: 1 5/8 in. (4.0 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Thailand (November 2007 - \$20).

For additional brown glazed jarlets from the same shipwreck see Y-057, Y-059, Y-062, Y-063, and Y-065.



Y-065

Jarlet in flattened globular shape covered with dark brown crackled glaze. The short neck with slightly flared mouthrim rounded at the edge. The glaze ends in an uneven line above the base. Concave base without footrim is roughly finished and unglazed with the exposed body light beige colored and compact in texture. Light encrustation of marine organisms on and just above the narrow base. Jarlet is of single section, wheel thrown construction unglazed on the interior.

D: 2 1/2 in. (6.4 cm.); H: 1 3/4 in. (4.4 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Thailand (November 2007 - \$15).

For the illustration of a comparable jarlet from the Longquan shipwreck, refer to Brown and Sjostrand, *Turiang, A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*, page 50, Plate 73; also in the same reference see the jarlet from Royal Nanhai shipwreck, page 55, Plate 89 - right. Refer as well to M-310 for a similarly shaped brown glazed jarlet, larger in size, from the Longquan shipwreck; and to M-311 for a similar jarlet, smaller in size, from the Royal Nanhai shipwreck. These two Malaysian shipwrecks are dated (1370 to 1440) and (1460) respectively.

For additional brown glazed jarlets from the same shipwreck as this jarlet (Y-065) see Y-057, Y-059, Y-062, Y-063, and Y-064.

Y-066

Brown glazed cups (2 - pair) with everted mouthrim and steep sides. Covered with an evenly applied lustrous dark caramel brown glaze on the plain exterior and interior. The glaze ends unevenly above the markedly concave unglazed base without footrim. Excess body material from the base finishing process accumulated at the depressed center. Exposed biscuit is fine-grained and light beige in color.

D: 3 in. (7.7 cm.) – No. 1 and No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Thailand (November 2007 – \$53).

Refer to the similarly shaped small brown glazed bowls illustrated in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Turiang: A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*, page 32, Plate 29 - right (group of three small bowls - diameter 8.5 cm, 9 cm and 10.5 cm) - from the Turiang shipwreck and dated to approximately 1370; and to the further illustrations in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 27 - center.

For very similar slightly smaller brown glazed cups from the same shipwreck as these see Y-056. Additional recoveries from the same shipwreck are: cover boxes (Y-053, Y-054 and Y-055), jarlets (Y-057, Y-059, Y-062, Y-063, Y-064 and Y-065), bowls (Y-060 and V-249) and another type of cup (Y-061).

Y-067

Green glazed saucer dishes (2 - pair) devoid of decoration and with an unglazed stacking ring around the center. The cavetto is steep and narrow with a flared mouthrim. The light sea green glaze, crackled and vitreous, ends irregularly on the underside considerably above the foot. Shallow foot is strongly beveled on the exterior and slopes outward on the inside. The nominally recessed base is slightly convex and unglazed with compact, light gray colored biscuit (russet tinges on dish No. 2).

D: 4 13/16 in. (12.1 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 5 in. (12.7 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): late 14th century.

Provenance: Turiang shipwreck (original Certificates of Authenticity are on file in the Collection Documentation, and artifact registration stickers affixed - number for dish No. 1 is T - 895, and dish No. 2 is T - 069) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (December 2007 – \$90).

For additional saucer dishes from the same shipwreck refer to Y-068 (No. 1 and No. 2) and Y-069.



Y-068

Olive green glazed saucer dishes (2 - pair) devoid of decoration and with steep cavetto and everted mouthrim rounded at the edge. The olive green crackled glaze ends irregularly on the underside considerably above the foot, except for one area on dish No. 1 where it nearly reaches the foot. Foot is wide, square-cut and low. The nominally recessed base is nipped and unglazed with fairly compact cream colored biscuit with some areas of russet tingeing (more pronounced on dish No. 1).

D: 5 in. (12.8 cm.) – No. 1 and No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): late 14th century.

Provenance: Turiang shipwreck (original Certificates of Authenticity are on file in the Collection Documentation, and artifact registration stickers affixed - number for dish No. 1 is T - 503, and dish No. 2 is T - 1173) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (December 2007 – \$90).

Another Turiang shipwreck saucer dish in this series is illustrated in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Turiang: A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*, page 34, Plate 34 - right.

For additional saucer dishes from the same shipwreck refer to Y-067 (No. 1 and No. 2) and Y-069.

Y-069

Saucer dish with steep sides and upright rim with slightly thickened and rounded edge. Around the cavetto an incised ring with remnants of three brick-red firing pads near the interior center. The green glaze is now eroded. Slightly spreading foot with beveled rim is markedly outward sloping on the interior. Narrow base is nipped and unglazed, and the biscuit is compact and light beige and in color. The potting, treatment of foot and base, and the body material are reminiscent of the Cham wares of central Vietnam; however, based on associated findings a Chinese attribution is assigned to this dish.

D: 4 7/8 in. (12.4 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): late 14th century.

Provenance: Turiang shipwreck (original Certificate of Authenticity is on file in the Collection Documentation, and artifact registration sticker number T - 268 is affixed) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (December 2007 - \$30).

Published: R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Turiang: A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*, illustrated on page 34, Plate 34 - left.

For additional saucer dishes from the same shipwreck refer to Y-067 (No. 1 and No. 2) and Y-068 (No. 1 and No. 2).



Y-070

Brown glazed cup with everted mouthrim and steep sides. Covered with an evenly applied dark caramel brown glaze on the plain exterior and interior. The glaze ends unevenly above and at the concave unglazed base without footrim. Excess body material from the base finishing process is accumulated at the center of the base. Exposed biscuit is compact and light beige in color. Marine encrustation adhering to the exterior side of the cup.

D: 3 3/8 in. (8.7 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): late 14th century.

Provenance: Turiang shipwreck (original Certificate of Authenticity is on file in the Collection Documentation, and artifact registration sticker number T - 646 is affixed) - acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia (December 2007 - \$60).

Refer to the similar brown glazed bowls illustrated in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Turiang: A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*, page 32, Plate 29 - right (group of three small bowls - diameter 8.5 cm, 9 cm and 10.5 cm) - also from the Turiang shipwreck and dated to approximately 1370; and to the further illustrations in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 27 - center. For very similar slightly smaller brown glazed cups from the Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam see Y-056 (No. 1 and No. 2) and Y-066 (No. 1 and No. 2).

Y-071

Dehua shallow bowls (4 - set) with slightly rounded sides and upright unglazed mouthrim beveled on the interior, molded décor on the exterior and plain interior. Covered with creamy white glaze ending unevenly above the foot.

- Shallow bowl No. 1 with molded butterflies on the exterior, base is plain.
- Shallow bowl No. 2 with molded plantain leaves on the exterior, molded Chinese character *yu* (jade) on the base.
- Shallow bowl No. 3 with plain exterior, undeciphered molded Chinese character on the base.
- Shallow bowl No. 4 with molded plantain leaves on the exterior, undeciphered molded Chinese character on the base.

All of the bowls with vestigial footrim; and all with very slightly recessed nearly flat unglazed base, revealing the compact chalky white body.

D: 4 in. (10.1 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 3 15/16 in. (10.0 cm.) – No. 2.

D: 3 13/16 in. (9.6 cm.) – No. 3;

D: 3 3/16 in. (8.0 cm.) – No. 4.

Yuan: 1271 to 1368 - Dehua kilns.

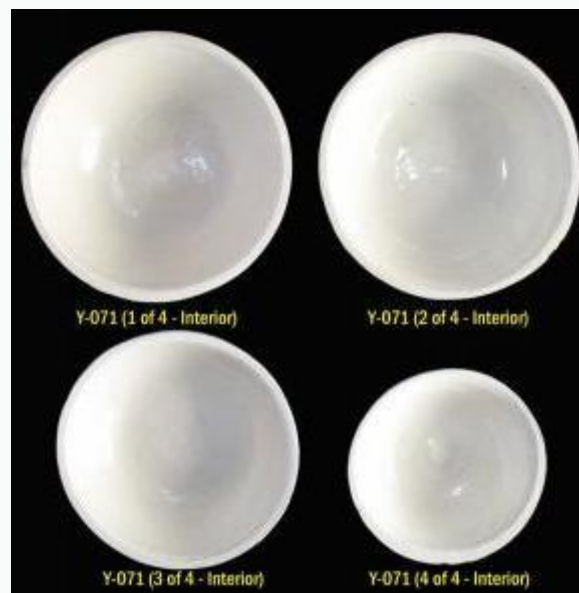
Provenance: excavated from a hoard in Butuan, Mindanao, Philippines - acquired in Manila (March 2008 – \$111).

(Continued)

Y-071 (Continued)

Similar bowls are illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 85, Pl. 69 - right; C.Y. Locsin, "A Group of White Wares from Te-Hua", *Manila Trade Pottery Seminar*, Fig. 13; R.C. Tan, et. al, *Chinese and South-East Asian White Ware Found in the Philippines*, Plate 119; Fung Ping Shan Museum, *Dehua Wares*, No. 58; and W. Sorsby, *South-East Asian and Early Chinese Export Ceramics*, page 27, No. 27. Refer also to Y-038 for another similar Dehua shallow bowl from the Samar excavations, Philippines.

This series of shallow bowls is normally decorated with molded plantain leaves on the exterior. The butterfly motif on shallow bowl No. 1 is quite unusual. Similarly, a molded base mark in the form of a Chinese character as on bowls No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 is also quite unusual.



Y-072

Green glazed saucer dish devoid of decoration and with an unglazed stacking ring around the center. Cavetto is steep and narrow with a flared mouthrim. The light sea green glaze, crackled and vitreous, ends in an uneven line on the underside considerably above the foot. Shallow foot is beveled on the exterior and slopes outward on the inside. Nominally recessed base is slightly convex and unglazed with compact, russet tinged body. The dish is lightly encrusted with marine growth.

D: 5 in. (12.6 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: unidentified Philippines shipwreck No. 4 - recovered from an unidentified wrecksite reportedly in the Sulu Sea off of Mindanao (no further information available) - acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$37).

Refer to Y-067 for two very similar dishes acquired directly from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia and from the Turiang shipwreck (dated to approximately 1370 to 1400), which was discovered in 1998 in the South China Sea off the southeast tip of peninsular Malaysia.

Y-073

Shallow bowl with flared sides and upright rim, the brown glaze now substantially eroded. A wide unglazed stacking ring around the interior center. The glaze ends very unevenly on the exterior, nearly extending to the foot on one side and above the mid-way point on the other side. Upright foot with beveled rim is strongly outward sloping on the interior. Narrow convex base is unglazed with the exposed body compact and very light beige in color. Marine encrustations adhere to the interior and exterior of the bowl.

D: 5 3/8 in. (13.7 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: unidentified Philippines shipwreck No. 4 - recovered from an unidentified wrecksite reportedly in the Sulu Sea off of Mindanao (no further information available) - acquired in Manila (March 2008 – received as a gift from Ven Magbuhos).



Y-074

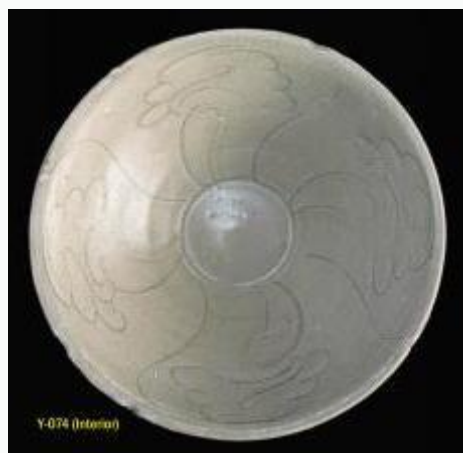
Light sea green glazed bowl with steeply rounded conical sides and four small notches nearly equidistantly spaced on the everted mouthrim. The interior well incised with four cursively rendered floral spray panels. Plain center is encircled by an incised line border. The crackled glaze on the unadorned exterior extends to the vertical foot, which slants outward on the interior. The roughly finished narrow base is convex and unglazed with compact light gray colored body. Marine encrustations adhere to the exterior of the bowl.

D: 6 5/8 in. (16.6 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): 14th century.

Provenance: reportedly recovered sometime late in the year 2004 or early in 2005 from a wrecksite near Luuk Island in the Sulu Sea off of Mindanao, Philippines - midway between Basilan and Tawi-Tawi (no further information available) - acquired in Manila (March 2008 - \$30).

Compare with the bowl illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 159, Pl. 149.



Y-075

Brown glazed jarlets (2 - set) with squat flattened body devoid of decoration. Very brief neck with flared mouthrim thickened at the rounded edge. Interior of the jarlets is unglazed. The dark brown mottled glaze ends in an even line just below mid-body. Base of jarlet No. 1 is broad and flat, and jarlet No. 2 has a broad concave base. Base of both jarlets is unglazed with coarse textured light gray colored body and contains a three Chinese character mark inscribed in black ink.

D: 4 5/16 in. (10.9 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 4 1/8 in. (10.4 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): 14th century.

Provenance: reportedly recovered sometime late in the year 2004 or early in 2005 from a wrecksite near Luuk Island in the Sulu Sea off of Mindanao, Philippines - midway between Basilan and Tawi-Tawi (no further information available) - acquired in Manila (March 2008 – \$54).

Comparable jarlets are illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 53, Pl. 31 - right; and in W. Sorsby, *South-East Asian and Early Chinese Export Ceramics*, page 47, No. 66.

Y-076

White ware bowls (4 - set) with warm hued very light straw colored glaze ending in an irregular swirl around the central medallion. Sides are rather steep with upright mouthrim thickened and rounded at the edge. Prominent wreathing marks distinguish the exterior of the bowls and also encircle the center of the interior. The lustrous glaze, accumulated in areas and devoid of crackle, ends in an uneven line just above the foot, with some glaze runs extending lower. Very slightly splayed low foot is beveled and markedly outward sloping on the interior. The rather narrow slightly convex base is unglazed and centered with a nipped feature on bowls No. 3 and No. 4. Exposed body is compact and dark cream colored with a sugary textured aspect.

D: 6 3/16 in. (15.6 cm.) - No. 1 to 5 13/16 in. (14.7 cm.) - No. 4.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$40).

Refer to M-363 for very similar bowls, most assuredly products of the same kiln, from the Longquan shipwreck in Malaysia and dated to the late 14th to early 15th century of the Ming dynasty.



Y-077

Yingqing bowl covered with even toned light blue glaze. Steep sides curve upward sharply to the everted mouthrim. On the interior the sides are very lightly molded with a floral scroll décor. The uniformly applied glaze ends at the edge of the upright foot, strongly outward slanting on the interior. Narrow base is nipped and unglazed with the compact sugary textured cream colored body studded with impurities. A small quantity of marine encrustations adheres to the base and interior of the bowl.

D: 4 1/2 in. (11.5 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$15).

Compare with the similar yingqing bowl illustrated in *Jingdezhen Wares - The Yuan Evolution*, page 100, No. 39 (also reproduced in color on page 52).

Yingqing ceramics from the Binh Thuan No. 2 shipwreck consist of: bowls - Y-077, Y-106, Y-115, Y-117 and Y-118; dishes - Y-082, Y-086, Y-104, Y-105 and Y-128; very small bowls or cups - Y-098 and Y-116; and a diminutive saucer dish - Y-121. For a bowl very similar to this bowl (Y-077) refer to Y-106.

Y-078

Brown glazed cup with everted mouthrim and steep sides. Covered with an evenly applied lustrous dark caramel brown glaze on the plain exterior and interior. The glaze ends unevenly above the markedly concave unglazed base without footrim. Excess body material from the base finishing process accumulated at the depressed center. Exposed biscuit is fine-grained and light beige in color.

D: 2 3/4 in. (6.9 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$5).

Refer to the similarly shaped small brown glazed bowls illustrated in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Turiang: A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*, page 32, Plate 29 - right (group of three small bowls - diameter 8.5 cm, 9 cm and 10.5 cm) - from the Turiang shipwreck and dated to approximately 1370; and to the further illustrations in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 27 - center.

For very similar brown glazed cups from the same shipwreck as these see Y-056 (same size) and Y-066 (slightly larger).

Y-079

White glazed deep dishes (4 - set) in three distinct sizes covered with warm hued light straw colored glaze. Sides are flaring with nominally everted mouthrim slightly rounded at the edge. On the exterior the sharply angular profiled sides of the dishes turn in abruptly just above the foot. The uniformly applied lustrous glaze carefully extended to the footrim. Nearly vertical foot is beveled and markedly outward sloping on the interior. A minute quantity of kiln grit adheres to some footrim areas, particularly on dish No. 4. The narrow slightly convex base is unglazed, and on dishes No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 centered with a nipples feature. Exposed dark cream colored body is fairly compact, but with a small quantity of larger inclusions and a sugary textured aspect. Traces of marine encrustation remain on some areas of base and foot.

D: 6 5/16 in. (16.1 cm.) - No. 1; D: 5 1/2 in. (13.9 cm.) - No. 2;
D: 4 13/16 in. (12.2 cm.) - No. 3; D: 4 13/16 in. (12.1 cm.) - No. 4.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam -
acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$100).



Y-080

Brown glazed covered boxes (2) of compressed circular form with flattened cover and rounded sides curving in sharply to the base. A dark brown glaze covers the boxes ending unevenly above the base of box No. 1 and ending in an even line on box No. 2. Both boxes with markedly concave unglazed base without foot. Exposed biscuit is compact and light beige in color. Flattened top of the cover of the boxes is decorated as follows:

- Box No. 1 - crisply molded erect deer with floral sprays to the right, partially covered with a light application of brown glaze and all enclosed within a band of cross-hatching.
- Box No. 2 - crisply molded phoenix in flight with long sweeping tail and scrolling clouds to the left, covered with a light application of brown glaze and all enclosed within a classic scroll border.

The interior of the lower section of Box No. 1 is covered with an application of lustrous dark brown glaze. The cover of Box No. 2 is sealed. Both boxes with considerable marine encrustations including coral and sea shells.

D: 3 5/8 in. (9.3 cm.) – No. 1; D: 4 in. (10.1 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 – \$175).

Compare with the similar boxes illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 160, Pl. 152 (group of six boxes, one with a dragon design); (Continued)

Y-080 (Continued)

Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 29 (set of three boxes); Goto Museum, 1986, *South-East Asian Ceramics - Exhibition Catalogue*, page 71, No. 216; and P. Thammapreechakorn, *Ceramic Art in Thailand*, Figure 122 (group of five boxes with impressed design). Refer also to R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Turiang: A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*, page 32, Plate 27 (group of three plain brown glazed cover boxes - diameter 5.5 cm, 7.5 cm and 8.0 cm) - from the Turiang shipwreck and dated to approximately 1370; and to the further illustrations in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 26.

Refer as well to the two analogous boxes (one with floral motif and one with a dragon design) from the Palopo, South Sulawesi - Indonesia excavations at Y-042. Additional brown glazed cover boxes from this shipwreck (Binh Thuan No. 2) are at Y-053, Y-054, Y-055, Y-083, Y-095, Y-102, and Y-140, and Y-142. The cover box at Y-142 also features a phoenix, differently styled and facing to the right. The cover box at Y-080 (1 of 2) forms a pair with Y-095 (1 of 2), and the cover box at Y-102 forms a pair with Y-095 (2 of 2).



Y-081

White glazed covered boxes (3 - set) very lightly potted and of compressed circular form with the rounded sides of the flattened cover and lower section ribbed. The top of the cover of the boxes molded with a raised ridge at the perimeter. On box the No. 1 the additional feature of a large circular form molded around the center of the cover. The lustrous white glaze partially covers the interior of the cover and the interior of the lower section of the boxes (except for the unglazed interior of the cover of box No. 2). The rather lightly applied glaze ends unevenly on the lower section, which angles in toward the base. Wide base without foot is markedly concave and unglazed with compact, fine grained cream colored body.

Considerable marine encrustations on the interior of the cover of box No. 2.

D: 3 1/2 in. (8.8 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 3 3/8 in. (8.7 cm.) – No. 2;

D: 3 3/8 in. (8.6 cm.) – No. 3.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century.

Provenance: Phu Yen shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon

(April 2008 – \$30).



Y-082

Yingqing deep dish with sides curving upward gradually to the everted mouthrim. On the interior the cavetto and central medallion are very lightly molded in what appears to be a floral décor. The even toned light blue glaze ends at the edge of the upright foot, strongly outward slanting on the interior. Nearly flat base is very slightly nipped and unglazed. The sugary textured cream colored body is fairly compact, but studded with darker impurities. A small quantity of marine encrustations adheres to the exterior of the dish.

D: 4 11/16 in. (11.9 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (April 2008 - \$50).

Yingqing ceramics from the Binh Thuan No. 2 shipwreck consist of: bowls - Y-077, Y-106, Y-115, Y-117 and Y-118; dishes - Y-082, Y-086, Y-104, Y-105 and Y-128; very small bowls or cups - Y-098 and Y-116; and a diminutive saucer dish - Y-121. For dishes very similar to this dish (Y-082) refer to Y-086, Y-104 and Y-105 (pair of dishes).



Y-083

Brown glazed covered boxes (2 - set) of compressed circular form with flattened cover, the rounded sides surmounted by a flanged rim and curving in sharply to the base. A dark brown lustrous glaze covers the boxes ending unevenly above the markedly concave unglazed base. Exposed biscuit is fine-grained and light beige in color. In the center of the base of box No. 1 there is an incised circular-shaped depression. Unlike the other cover boxes from this shipwreck, which are referenced below, the flattened top of the cover of these boxes is undecorated. An application of the dark brown glaze is also included on the lower section of the interior of the boxes (more lightly applied on box No. 2).

D: 2 7/8 in. (7.3 cm.) – No. 1; D: 2 in. (5.1 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Thailand (December 2008 – \$57).

Compare with the similar boxes illustrated in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Turiang: A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*, page 32, Plate 27 (group of three plain brown glazed cover boxes - diameter 5.5 cm, 7.5 cm and 8.0 cm) - from the Turiang shipwreck and dated to approximately 1370; and to the further illustrations in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 26. Additional brown glazed cover boxes from this same shipwreck, Binh Thuan No. 2, are at Y-053, Y-054, Y-055 and Y-080.

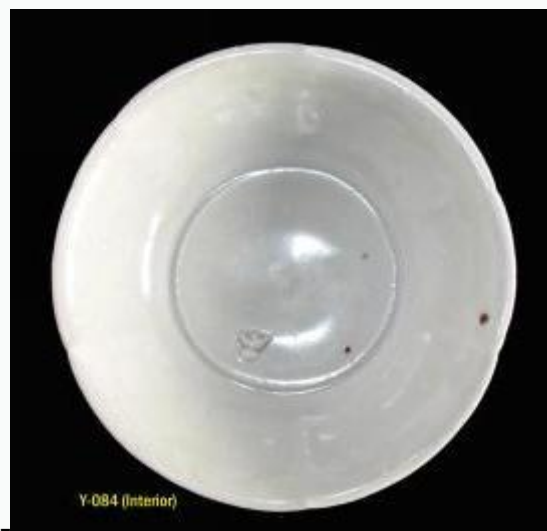
Y-084

Bowl glazed light grayish-green with six vertical indentations lightly incised down the gently sloping sides resulting in a lobed effect. A single line is incised around the center and the faintly lobed mouthrim is everted. The rather thinly applied lustrous glaze ends unevenly on the underside just above the foot, except for one area where it continues very briefly onto the base. The low foot is beveled on the exterior and slopes strongly outward on the inside. The nominally recessed base is flat and unglazed with compact, light gray colored biscuit with russet tinges. Slight traces of marine encrustation are present on the underside of this thinly potted bowl.

D: 4 7/8 in. (12.5 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$10).



Y-085

Green glazed saucer dishes (2 - pair), with the glaze of dish No. 1 assuming a light gray cast. Both dishes are devoid of decoration with steep cavetto and upright mouthrim slightly thickened at the edge. The lustrous glaze ends irregularly on the underside considerably above the foot, except for a couple of areas on dish No. 2 where it does extend all the way to the foot. Upright foot is square-cut, low and slopes outward on the interior. The slightly recessed base is nominally convex and unglazed with compact, light gray colored biscuit. Traces of marine encrustation are visible on the base of dish No. 1.

D: 4 5/8 in. (11.6 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 4 5/16 in. (11.0 cm.) - No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (February 2009 - \$20).



Y-086

Yingqing medium sized deep dishes (2 - pair) with the sides curving upward gradually to the everted mouthrim. On the interior the cavetto is lightly molded with a floral scroll comprised of six blossoms joined by leafy stems (scroll not discernable on dish No. 1). The unadorned central medallion is encircled by a lightly incised single line border. The even toned light blue glaze (more lustrous on dish No. 1) ends precisely at the edge of the upright beveled foot, strongly outward slanting on the interior. Flat base is unglazed with the compact sugary textured cream-colored body containing some darkened impurities. A heavy concentration of marine encrustation adheres to the base of dish No. 1 and a small amount to the base of dish No. 2.

D: 6 3/16 in. (15.7 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 6 1/8 in. (15.6 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (June 2010 – \$70).

Yingqing ceramics from the Binh Thuan No. 2 shipwreck consist of: bowls - Y-077, Y-106, Y-115, Y-117 and Y-118; dishes - Y-082, Y-086, Y-104, Y-105 and Y-128; very small bowls or cups - Y-098 and Y-116; and a diminutive saucer dish - Y-121. For smaller sized dishes very similar to these dishes (Y-086) refer to Y-082, Y-104 and Y-105.

Y-087

Large celadon plate covered with light olive green glaze, and in the center a small lightly molded floral spray. The central medallion is surrounded by a rather wide unglazed stacking ring. Steep cavetto is plain, and the mouthrim upright with slightly flattened edge. On the underside there is a lightly incised double line border under the mouthrim. The vitreous glaze with network of crackle overall ends unevenly a considerable distance above the foot. Heavily potted foot is slightly splayed and strongly outward sloping on the interior. The footrim is quite wide and beveled considerably on the outer edge. Unglazed base is markedly convex and nipped in the center, and the biscuit where exposed is compact and light beige colored.

D: 8 3/4 in. (22.2 cm).

Yuan (1271 to 1378): 13th century - Putian kilns, Fujian Province.
Provenance: Karang Cina shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (April 2009 - \$62).

For additional celadon plates from the Karang Cina shipwreck with unglazed stacking ring and molded central décor refer to Y-091, Y-093 (No. 1 and No. 2 of 2), Y-107, and Y-127.

Y-088

Celadon jarlet with globular body and constricted neck applied with two small vertical loop handles. Mouthrim is flattened with rounded edge and medium sized aperture. The jarlet is covered with a pale light green glaze. Around the shoulders and upper body is a molded four blossom lotus scroll. A band of closely spaced vertical fluting encircles the lower body, ending at the narrow lightly molded ridge above the base. The glaze ends unevenly a short distance above the narrow concave base without footrim. Exposed biscuit is compact and light beige colored with grayish tingeing. Constructed in molds, the join where the two sections of the jarlet are luted together is clearly discernable. The interior of this stoutly potted vessel is partially glazed.

D: 3 5/8 in. (9.1 cm.) and H: 3 1/8 in. (8.0 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1378): 13th century.

Provenance: Karang Cina shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (April 2009 - \$58).

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

For a celadon plate with unglazed stacking ring from the Karang Cina shipwreck refer to Y-087 and for additional celadon jarlets from the Karang Cina shipwreck refer to Y-089, Y-090, Y-108 and Y-126.

Reportedly, according to an expert from Maritime Museum in Quanzhou, the celadon jarlets in this series are products of the Pucheng kilns, North Fujian province. Since the output of the Longquan kilns alone could no longer meet the increased needs for celadon, new kilns were established to produce celadon imitating the Longquan wares. These new kilns included the Pucheng kilns.

Y-089

Celadon jarlet (forms a pair with Y-108) with flattened globular body and slightly constricted neck applied with two small vertical loop handles. Mouthrim is flattened with rounded edge and medium sized aperture. This small jarlet is covered with a light sea-green glaze. Around the shoulders and upper body is a molded two blossom lotus scroll. A band of molded overlapping upright leaf tips encircles the lower body, ending just above the base. The glaze ends unevenly above the narrow concave base without footrim. In the center of the base a daub of glaze has been lightly applied. Exposed biscuit is compact and light beige colored with russet tingeing. Constructed in molds, the join where the two sections of the jarlet are luted together is clearly discernable. Interior of this stoutly potted vessel is partially glazed.

D: 2 3/4 in. (7.0 cm.) and

H: 1 13/16 in. (4.7 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1378): 13th century.

Provenance: Karang Cina shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (September 2009 - \$32).

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 4 December and 11 December 2013.

(Continued)

Y-089 (Continued)

A similar jarlet, also from the Fujian kilns, is illustrated in C.O. Valdes and A. I. Diem, *Chinese and Southeast Asian Greenware Found in the Philippines*, page 62, No. 4.17. For additional celadon jarlets from the Karang Cina shipwreck refer to Y-088, Y-090 Y-108 and Y-126.

Reportedly, according to an expert from Maritime Museum in Quanzhou, the celadon jarlets in this series are products of the Pucheng kilns, North Fujian province. Since the output of the Longquan kilns alone could no longer meet the increased needs for celadon, new kilns were established to produce celadon imitating the Longquan wares. These new kilns included the Pucheng kilns.



Y-090

Celadon jarlet with globular *kuan* shaped body, constricted neck, flattened mouthrim with rounded edge, and medium sized aperture. The jarlet is covered with sea-green glaze. Around the shoulders and upper body is a very lightly molded floral scroll. A band of two lightly molded ridges encircles the uppermost portion of the lower body. Except for a couple of glaze runs continuing lower, the glaze ends unevenly a short distance above the narrow concave base without footrim. Exposed biscuit is compact and light beige colored with russet tingeing, darkened in areas. Constructed in molds, the join where the two sections of the jarlet are luted together is clearly discernable. The interior of this stoutly potted vessel is partially glazed.

D: 2 13/16 in. (7.1 cm.) and H: 2 3/16 in. (5.6 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1378): 13th century.

Provenance: Karang Cina shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (September 2009 - \$30).

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

For additional celadon jarlets from the Karang Cina shipwreck refer to Y-088, Y-089, Y-108 and Y-126.

Reportedly, according to an expert from Maritime Museum in Quanzhou, the celadon jarlets in this series are products of the Pucheng kilns, North Fujian province. Since the output of the Longquan kilns alone could no longer meet the increased needs for celadon, new kilns were established to produce celadon imitating the Longquan wares. These new kilns included the Pucheng kilns.

Y-091

Celadon plate with very light olive green crackled glaze, and in the center a molded lotus spray. The central medallion is surrounded by a rather wide unglazed stacking ring encircled by a carved single line border. Steep cavetto is accented with carved oblique gouges, and the mouthrim is upright with rounded edge. On the underside rather closely spaced carved ridges extend from just below the mouthrim to the foot. The glaze ends unevenly a considerable distance above the foot. Heavily potted foot is upright and strongly outward sloping on the interior. The footrim is quite wide and beveled considerably on the outer edge. Unglazed base is markedly convex and slightly nipped in the center, and the exposed biscuit is compact and cream colored with tinges of adherent rust.

D: 5 1/8 in. (13.0 cm).

Yuan (1271 to 1378): 13th century - Putian kilns, Fujian Province.

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

For additional celadon plates from the Karang Cina shipwreck with unglazed stacking ring and molded central décor refer to Y-087, Y-093 (No. 1 and No. 2 of 2), Y-107, and Y-127.



Y-092

Celadon bowl with light turquoise hued crackled glaze, and in the center a molded *lingzhi* (fungus of immortality) spray. The central medallion is surrounded by a rather wide unglazed stacking ring. Steep sides are plain and the mouthrim is upright with beveled exterior edge. On the underside prominent wreathing marks encircle the bowl extending from well below the mouthrim to just above the foot. The finely crackled glaze ends unevenly a considerable distance above the foot. Heavily potted foot is upright and strongly outward sloping on the interior. The footrim is quite wide and beveled considerably on the outer edge. Unglazed base is markedly convex and nipped in the center, and the exposed biscuit is compact and russet colored, darkened in areas. Considerable quantities of marine encrustation adhere to the underside.

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

Yuan (1271 to 1378): 13th century - Putian kilns, Fujian Province.

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

Compare with the similar Karang Cina shipwreck bowls at Y-110 and Y-125; and for celadon plates from the Karang Cina shipwreck with unglazed stacking ring and molded central décor refer to Y-087, Y-091, Y-093 (No. 1 and No. 2 of 2), and Y-107.

Y-093

Celadon plates (2 - set) with opaque light turquoise green glaze on plate No. 1, and on plate No. 2 very light olive colored crackled vitreous glaze. In the center of each of the plates a molded floral spray: on plate No. 1 a peony spray, and on plate No. 2 a lotus spray. On both plates the central medallion is surrounded by a rather wide unglazed stacking ring. Steep cavetto is accented with closely spaced carved vertical lobes or gouges and with a single line border carved below. The mouthrim is upright with rounded edge. On the underside rather closely spaced carved gouges radiate from the incised line just below the mouthrim to the foot. The glaze ends unevenly on and above the foot. Heavily potted foot is upright and strongly outward sloping on the interior. The footrim is wide and beveled considerably on the outer edge. Unglazed base is markedly convex and slightly nipped in the center. The exposed biscuit is compact and dark cream colored on plate No. 1, and on plate No. 2 compact and light gray in color.

D: 7 1/16 in. (17.9 cm.) – No. 1, and 5 1/8 in. (13.1 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1378): 13th century - Putian kilns, Fujian Province.

Provenance: Karang Cina shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (September 2009 – \$26).

Exhibited: on temporary display at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University (plate No. 1 of 2) - 15 June 2010, and also on temporary display as a teaching aid (No. 2 of 2) - 4 December and 11 December 2013.

For additional celadon plates from the Karang Cina shipwreck with unglazed stacking ring and molded central décor refer to Y-087, Y-091, Y-107, and Y-127.

Y-094

Small celadon dish with olive colored vitreous glaze, slightly domed center, and unglazed upright mouthrim. The crackled glaze ends unevenly above the base - considerably above on one side, nearly reaching the base on the other side. Unglazed base without footrim is concave and the exposed biscuit compact and light gray in color.

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

Yuan (1271 to 1378): 13th century - Putian kilns, Fujian Province.

Provenance: Karang Cina shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (September 2009 – received as a gift from Mr. Rizal).

For celadon plates from the Karang Cina shipwreck with unglazed stacking ring and molded central décor refer to Y-087, Y-091 and Y-093. Celadon jarlets from the Karang Cina shipwreck may be referred to at Y-088, Y-089 and Y-090.



Y-095

Brown glazed covered boxes (2) of compressed circular form with flattened cover and rounded sides curving in sharply to the base. A dark brown glaze covers the boxes ending unevenly above the base of box No. 1 and ending in a fairly even line on box No. 2. Both boxes with markedly concave unglazed base without foot. Exposed biscuit is compact and light beige in color. Flattened top of the cover of the boxes is decorated as follows:

- Box No. 1 - crisply molded erect deer with floral sprays to the right, covered with a light application of brown glaze and enclosed within a raised ridge.
- Box No. 2 - crisply molded three-clawed dragon amid undulating waves, covered with a light application of brown glaze and enclosed within a dissolved classic scroll border.

The interior of the lower section of Box No. 2 is covered with an application of lustrous dark brown glaze, while Box No. 1 is lightly glazed. Both boxes with marine encrustation on and near the base, and Box No. 1 also with marine growth in the interior.

D: 3 11/16 in. (9.4 cm.) – No. 1; D: 3 11/16 in. (9.3 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (June 2010 – \$60).

Compare with the similar boxes illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 160, Pl. 152 (group of six boxes, one with a dragon design); (Continued)

Y-095 (Continued)

Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 29 (set of three boxes); Goto Museum, 1986, *South-East Asian Ceramics - Exhibition Catalogue*, page 71, No. 216; and P. Thammapreechakorn, *Ceramic Art in Thailand*, Figure 122 (group of five boxes with impressed design). Refer also to R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Turiang: A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*, page 32, Plate 27 (group of three plain brown glazed cover boxes - diameter 5.5 cm, 7.5 cm and 8.0 cm) - from the Turiang shipwreck and dated to approximately 1370; and to the further illustrations in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 26.

Refer as well to the two analogous boxes (one with floral motif and one with a dragon design) from the Palopo, South Sulawesi - Indonesia excavations at Y-042. Additional brown glazed cover boxes from the same shipwreck are at Y-053, Y-054, Y-055, Y-080, Y-083 and Y-102. The cover box at Y-080 (1 of 2) forms a pair with Y-095 (1 of 2), and the cover box at Y-102 forms a pair with Y-095 (2 of 2).



Y-096

Brown glazed beaker shaped deep bowls (2 - set) with nearly vertical bucket-shaped steep sides and upright mouthrim. The dark brown glaze is evenly applied on the exterior, the interior more hurriedly glazed with the center left unglazed in biscuit form. The glaze ends in an even line where the sides constrict sharply to the foot. Upright foot slants outward on the beveled interior. The middle of the unglazed based projects upward and is concave in the center. Exposed body is compact and light beige colored. A considerable amount of marine growth adheres to the base and foot of both bowls.

D: 4 5/8 in. (11.8 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 3 13/16 in. (9.7 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 – \$8).

Similar beaker shaped deep bowls are illustrated in Roxanna Brown, *The Ming Gap and Shipwreck Ceramics in Southeast Asia: Towards a Chronology of Thai Trade Ware*, page 105, Plate 22 - No. 19 (from the Turiang shipwreck in Malaysia and dated to approximately 1370). Other brown glazed bowls from the Binh Thuan No. 2 shipwreck are at Y-060, Y-097 (pair of bowls with flared mouthrim), Y-100 and Y-101 (pair of bowls with unglazed center).

Y-097

Brown glazed bowls (2 - pair) with steep sides and flared mouthrim thickened at the edge. Covered with an evenly applied dark brown glaze on the plain exterior and interior. The glaze ends unevenly on the slightly spreading foot, which slants outward nominally on the interior. Slightly convex unglazed base is rather deep-set, with the exposed body compact and very light beige colored. A considerable amount of marine growth adheres to the base and foot of both of these solidly potted bowls (more heavy accumulation on bowl No. 2).

D: 5 7/8 in. (15.0 cm.) – No. 1, and 6 in. (15.3 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 – \$4).

Refer to the similarly shaped smaller brown glazed bowls illustrated in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Turiang: A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*, page 32, Plate 29 - right (group of three small bowls - diameter 8.5 cm, 9 cm and 10.5 cm) - from the Turiang shipwreck and dated to approximately 1370; and to the further illustrations in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 27 - center.

Other brown glazed bowls from this shipwreck are at Y-060, Y-096 (pair of deep bowls), Y-100 and Y-101 (pair of bowls with unglazed center).

Y-098

Yingqing very small bowl or cup covered with prominently crackled very light blue glaze. Steep, shallow sides curve upward sharply to the upright mouthrim. The interior and exterior devoid of decoration. The rather thinly applied glaze ends unevenly considerably above the foot on one side and a short distance above the foot on the other side. Foot is upright on the exterior with wide, beveled edge and slants outward prominently on the interior. Very narrow base is nipped and unglazed with the compact sugary textured cream colored body studded with darker impurities. A small quantity of marine growth adheres to the base and foot.

D: 3 3/8 in. (8.6 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 - \$2).

Yingqing ceramics from the Binh Thuan No. 2 shipwreck consist of: bowls - Y-077, Y-106, Y-115, Y-117 and Y-118; dishes - Y-082, Y-086, Y-104, Y-105 and Y-128; very small bowls or cups - Y-098 and Y-116; and a diminutive saucer dish - Y-121. The small cup at Y-116 forms a pair with this cup (Y-098).

Y-099

Dark brown glazed jarlet in severely flattened globular shape along with a cover surmounted by two stepped ridges and small knob handle. Upright beveled mouthrim of the jarlet is unglazed, the interior completely glazed. The broadly crackled glaze ends in a fairly even line immediately above the wide, concave base without footrim. Base is unglazed with the exposed body very light beige colored and compact in texture. Jarlet is of single section, wheel thrown construction. Encrustation of marine organisms on the interior of the jarlet and the cover. The concentration of marine growth is particularly heavy within the downward projecting flange which encircles the underside of the cover.

D: 2 7/8 in. (7.3 cm.) and H (including cover): 2 1/8 in. (5.3 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 - \$4).

For additional brown glazed jarlets from the same shipwreck see Y-057, Y-059, Y-062, Y-063, Y-064 and Y-065.



Y-100

Brown glazed bowl with everted mouthrim and steep sides. Covered on the plain exterior and interior with a dark caramel brown glaze, which has assumed a lighter hue due to prolonged exposure to salt water. The glaze ends in a fairly even line just above the markedly concave base without footrim. Unglazed base reveals the body, which is compact, fairly fine-grained and light beige in color. The base is substantially covered with thick marine growth in the form of a sea shell.

D: 4 1/2 in. (11.5 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 - \$4).

Refer to the similarly shaped small brown glazed bowls illustrated in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Turiang: A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*, page 32, Plate 29 - right (group of three small bowls - diameter 8.5 cm, 9 cm and 10.5 cm) - from the Turiang shipwreck and dated to approximately 1370; and to the further illustrations in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 27 - center.

Other brown glazed bowls from this shipwreck are at Y-060, Y-096 (pair of deep bowls), Y-097 (pair of bowls with flared mouthrim) and Y-101 (pair of bowls with unglazed center).

Y-101

Bowls (2 - pair) with caramel brown glaze ending in an irregular swirl around the central medallion. Sides are gently curved with upright mouthrim rounded at the edge. The dark caramel brown lustrous glaze ends in a fairly even line considerably above the foot. Slightly splayed foot is beveled strongly and markedly outward sloping on the interior. Exposed body is compact and light beige in color. The narrow convex base is unglazed and centered with a carved depression. Traces of a circular firing scar are visible in the center of bowl No. 2 indicating the bowls were stacked for firing.

D: 6 3/8 in. (16.3 cm.) – No. 1:

D: 6 1/2 in. (16.6 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 – \$10).

For another very similar bowl in this series also from Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck and acquired in Thailand refer to Y-060. Other brown glazed bowls from this shipwreck are at Y-096 (pair of deep bowls), Y-097 (pair of bowls with flared mouthrim), and Y-100. Refer also to Y-114 for a pair of dishes from Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck with features very similar to these bowls (unglazed center, treatment of foot and base).

Y-102

Brown glazed covered box of compressed circular form with flattened cover and rounded sides curving in sharply to the base. Flattened top of the cover is lightly glazed and decorated with a crisply molded three-clawed dragon amid undulating waves enclosed within a dissolved classic scroll border. The dark brown glaze ends unevenly above the markedly concave unglazed base without foot. Exposed biscuit is compact and light beige in color. A small quantity of marine growth adheres to the cover and lower section of the box. The cover of the box is sealed.

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

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 - \$50).

Compare with the similar boxes illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 160, Pl. 152 (group of six boxes, one with a dragon design); Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 29 (set of three boxes); Goto Museum, 1986, *South-East Asian Ceramics - Exhibition Catalogue*, page 71, No. 216; and P. Thammapreechakorn, *Ceramic Art in Thailand*, Figure 122 (group of five boxes with impressed design). Refer also to R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Turiang: A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*, page 32, Plate 27 (group of three plain

(Continued)

Y-102 (Continued)

brown glazed cover boxes - diameter 5.5 cm, 7.5 cm and 8.0 cm) - from the Turiang shipwreck and dated to approximately 1370; and to the further illustrations in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 26.

Refer as well to the analogous box with a dragon design from the Palopo, South Sulawesi - Indonesia excavations at Y-042. Additional brown glazed cover boxes from the Binh Thuan No. 2 shipwreck are at Y-053, Y-054, Y-055, Y-080 and Y-083.



Y-103

Jar of medium size *kuan* shape with light brown glaze. The glaze is confined to the gently sloping shoulders and very slightly constricting neck of the vessel. The slightly outward projecting mouthrim is encircled by two lightly incised ridges and is unglazed with thickened, rolled edge. Interior of this carefully potted jar is unglazed. Concave base has no actual footrim, but has a lightly carved channel tracing the perimeter. Body where exposed is compact and very light beige colored. Large quantities of marine encrustations cover the interior of the jar along with a small amount on the base.

H: 5 5/16 (13.5 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 - \$20).

Medium size brown glaze jars from the Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck consist of Y-103, Y-113, Y-119 and Y-120. The jar at Y-113 forms a pair with this jar. Refer as well to Y-122 for a pair of very similar jarlets smaller in size, which are also from the Binh Thuan No. 2 shipwreck.

Y-104

Yingqing deep dish with the sides curving upward gradually to the everted mouthrim. On the interior the cavetto is lightly molded with a chrysanthemum scroll comprised of four blossoms joined by leafy stems. The central medallion is unadorned. The even toned light blue glaze ends precisely at the edge of the upright foot, strongly outward slanting on the interior. Very slightly convex base is unglazed with the sugary textured cream-colored body fairly compact, but sprinkled with darker impurities. A large quantity of marine encrustations adheres to the base of the dish.

D: 4 11/16 in. (12.0 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 - \$25).

Yingqing ceramics from the Binh Thuan No. 2 shipwreck consist of: bowls - Y-077, Y-106, Y-115, Y-117 and Y-118; dishes - Y-082, Y-086, Y-104, Y-105 and Y-128; very small bowls or cups - Y-098 and Y-116; and a diminutive saucer dish - Y-121. For dishes very similar to this dish (Y-104) refer to Y-082, Y-086 and Y-105 (pair of dishes).

Y-105

Yingqing deep dishes (2 - pair) with the sides curving upward gradually to the everted mouthrim. On the interior the cavetto is lightly molded with a floral scroll comprised of four blossoms joined by leafy stems (scroll not discernable on dish No. 2). The unadorned central medallion is encircled by a lightly incised single line border (barely visible on dish No. 2). The even toned light blue glaze ends precisely at the edge of the upright beveled foot, strongly outward slanting on the interior. Convex base is unglazed with the sugary textured cream-colored body fairly compact, but sprinkled with darker impurities. A small amount of marine encrustations adheres to the base and underside of both dishes (heavier concentration on dish No. 2).

D: 4 5/8 in. (11.8 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 4 1/2 in. (11.5 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 – \$45).

Yingqing ceramics from the Binh Thuan No. 2 shipwreck consist of: bowls - Y-077, Y-106, Y-115, Y-117 and Y-118; dishes - Y-082, Y-086, Y-104, Y-105 and Y-128; very small bowls or cups - Y-098 and Y-116; and a diminutive saucer dish - Y-121. For dishes very similar to these dishes (Y-105) refer to Y-082, Y-086 and Y-104.

Y-106

Yingqing bowl covered with even toned light blue glaze. Steep sides curve upward sharply to the everted mouthrim. On the interior the sides are very lightly molded with a floral scroll décor. The uniformly applied glaze ends precisely at the edge of the upright beveled foot, strongly outward slanting on the interior. Narrow base is nipped and unglazed with the compact sugary textured cream colored body containing some darkened impurities. A small quantity of marine encrustations adheres to the base, underside and interior of the bowl.

D: 5 in. (12.7 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2009 - \$20).

Compare with the similar yingqing bowl illustrated in *Jingdezhen Wares - The Yuan Evolution*, page 100, No. 39 (also reproduced in color on page 52).

Yingqing ceramics from the Binh Thuan No. 2 shipwreck consist of: bowls - Y-077, Y-106, Y-115, Y-117 and Y-118; dishes - Y-082, Y-086, Y-104 and Y-105; very small bowls or cups - Y-098 and Y-116; and a diminutive saucer dish - Y-121. For a bowl very similar to this bowl (Y-106) refer to Y-077.

Y-107

Celadon plate with light olive colored crackled glaze and in the center a molded peony spray. The central medallion is surrounded by a rather wide unglazed stacking ring. Steep cavetto is accented with closely spaced carved vertical lobes or gouges and with a single line border carved below. The mouthrim is upright with rounded edge. On the underside rather closely spaced carved gouges radiate from the deeply incised line just below the mouthrim to the foot. The glaze ends unevenly on and above the foot. Heavily potted foot is upright and strongly outward sloping on the interior. The footrim is wide and beveled considerably on the outer edge. Unglazed base is markedly convex and slightly nipped in the center. The exposed biscuit is compact and dark cream colored. There are marine encrustations on the bottom of the plate at the foot and base.

D: 7 1/8 in. (18.0 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1378): 13th century - Putian kilns, Fujian Province.

Provenance: Karang Cina shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (December 2009 - \$16).

For additional celadon plates from the Karang Cina shipwreck with unglazed stacking ring and molded central décor refer to Y-087, Y-091, Y-093 (2 of 2), and Y-127.

Y-108

Celadon jarlet (forms a pair with Y-089) with flattened globular body and slightly constricted neck applied with two small vertical loop handles. Mouthrim is flattened with rounded edge and medium sized aperture. This small jarlet is covered with a light sea-green glaze. Around the shoulders and upper body is a molded two blossom lotus scroll. A band of molded overlapping upright leaf tips encircles the lower body, ending just above the base. The glaze ends unevenly above the narrow concave base without footrim. In the center of the base there is a small circular depression. Exposed biscuit is compact, fine grained and light cream colored. Constructed in molds, the horizontal join where the two sections of the jarlet are luted together is clearly discernable. The interior of this sturdily potted vessel is glazed.

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

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

Yuan (1271 to 1378): 13th century.

Provenance: Karang Cina shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (December 2009 - \$6).

A similar jarlet, also from the Fujian kilns, is illustrated in C.O. Valdes and A. I. Diem, *Chinese and Southeast Asian Greenware Found in the Philippines*, page 62, No. 4.17. There is also a very similar not previously published jarlet in the collection of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University (Acquisition Number

(Continued)

Y-108 (Continued)

SC.53) - see photo Y-108 (Reference - SEACM, Bangkok University).
For additional celadon jarlets from the Karang Cina shipwreck refer to Y-088, Y-089, Y-090, Y-126, and Y-146.

Reportedly, according to an expert from Maritime Museum in Quanzhou, the celadon jarlets in this series are products of the Pucheng kilns, North Fujian province. Since the output of the Longquan kilns alone could no longer meet the increased needs for celadon, new kilns were established to produce celadon imitating the Longquan wares. These new kilns included the Pucheng kilns.



Y-109

Small shallow bowls (2 - pair) with very light sea-green crackled glaze, slightly grayish hued, and low sides curving upward sharply to the upright mouthrim. On the interior the center and portions of the well are unglazed. On the exterior the glaze ends unevenly a considerable distance above the foot. Heavily potted upright foot is ridged and outward sloping on the interior. The footrim is quite wide (especially on bowl No. 1) and square-cut. Unglazed base is markedly convex and slightly nipped in the center; the exposed biscuit is compact and cream colored. Potting or finishing marks left by the potter just above the foot accent the otherwise plain sides of the bowls. There are considerable marine encrustations on the bottom of bowl No. 1 at the foot and base; and bowl No. 2 has some very light marine encrustation.

D: 4 in. (10.1 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 3 11/16 in. (9.5 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1378): 13th century - Putian kilns, Fujian Province.

Provenance: Karang Cina shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (December 2009 – \$14).

For another similar shallow bowl also from the Karang Cina shipwreck refer to Y-111.

Y-110

Celadon bowl with light sea-green mottled glaze, and in the center a molded peony spray. The central medallion is surrounded by a rather wide unglazed stacking ring. Steep sides are plain and the mouthrim is very nominally flared with slightly thickened exterior edge. On the underside prominent wreathing marks encircle the bowl just above the foot. The crackled glaze ends unevenly above the heavily potted upright foot, which is strongly outward sloping on the interior. The footrim is quite wide and beveled considerably on the outer edge. Unglazed base is markedly convex, and the exposed biscuit is compact and light beige colored, russet tinged in areas. Considerable quantities of marine encrustation adhere to the areas surrounding the foot and to the base.

D: 6 7/8 in. (17.4 cm).

Yuan (1271 to 1378): 13th century - Putian kilns, Fujian Province.

Provenance: Karang Cina shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (December 2009 - \$15).

Compare with the similar Karang Cina shipwreck bowl at Y-092; and for celadon plates from the Karang Cina shipwreck with unglazed stacking ring and molded central décor refer to Y-087, Y-091, Y-093 (No. 1 and No. 2 of 2), and Y-107.

Y-111

Small shallow bowl with light turquoise blue crackled glaze and low sides curving upward sharply to the upright mouthrim. On the interior the center and a small area of the well only partially glazed. On the exterior the glaze ends unevenly a considerable distance above the foot. Stoutly potted upright foot is outward sloping on the interior. The footrim is wide and strongly beveled on the exterior edge. Unglazed base is convex; the exposed biscuit is coarse textured and dark cream colored with slight russet tinges. Potting or finishing marks left by the potter just above the foot accent the otherwise plain sides of this small shallow bowl. There is slight marine growth adhering to the base.

D: 3 3/8 in. (8.6 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1378): 13th century - Putian kilns, Fujian Province.

Provenance: Karang Cina shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (December 2009 - \$6).

For a pair of similar shallow bowls also from the Karang Cina shipwreck refer to Y-109.



Y-112

Mercury bottles (2 - set) unglazed stoneware in inverted cone shape tapering sharply from the broad shoulders to the narrow base.

Mouth is quite narrow and encircled by a slightly protruding rim with flattened edge. Prominent horizontal wreathing marks extend down the sides to the base without footrim, which is slightly concave. The coarse textured body is gray colored and sprinkled with small black inclusions (large areas of the body tinged light russet on bottle No. 1). A small amount of marine encrustation adheres to the sides and base of both bottles.

H: 8 1/8 in. (20.1 cm.) – No. 1; H: 6 5/16 in. (16.1 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): 14th century.

Provenance: Tuban, East Java shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (December 2009 – \$19).

A very similar mercury bottle, also from the Tuban, East Java shipwreck is in the collection of the Museum Nasional (Museum Pusat) of Indonesia in Jakarta (No. Inv. 5053).

Mercury bottles were traditionally used in a ship's cargo to carry mercury or quicksilver, which was imported for use in refining gold and also used as medicine. These mercury vessels are variously referred to as bottles, jars, and flasks; with the former term having been selected for use in this catalogue. An alternative use for these bottles as wine containers has also been speculated, but solid evidence is lacking. As a practical matter, given the very narrow mouth and unwieldy inverted cone shape construction, such use seems rather unlikely.

Y-113

Jar of medium size *kuan* shape with light brown glaze. The glaze is confined primarily to the gently sloping shoulders and very slightly constricting neck of the vessel. The slightly outward projecting mouthrim with thickened, rolled edge is encircled by two incised ridges and is glazed on the underside. Interior of this carefully potted jar is unglazed. Slightly concave base has no actual footrim, but has a lightly carved channel tracing the perimeter. Body where exposed is compact and very light beige colored. Large quantities of marine encrustations cover the interior of the jar along with a small amount on the exterior, especially the base.

H: 5 5/8 (14.2 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (June 2010 - \$25).

Medium size brown glaze jars from the Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck consist of Y-103, Y-113, Y-119 and Y-120. The jar at Y-103 forms a pair with this jar. Refer as well to Y-122 for a pair of very similar jarlets smaller in size, which are also from the Binh Thuan No. 2 shipwreck.

Y-114

Dishes (2 - pair) with caramel brown glaze ending in an irregular swirl around the central medallion. Sides are gently curved with upright mouthrim rounded at the edge. The dark caramel brown glaze ends at the mouthrim, with the underside unglazed. Nominally splayed foot is beveled slightly on the exterior of the footrim and markedly outward sloping on the interior. Exposed body is compact and light beige in color. The narrow convex base is unglazed and centered with a carved depression. Light marine encrustation adheres to the underside of both dishes.

D: 5 5/16 in. (13.5 cm.) – No. 1:

D: 5 3/16 in. (13.2 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (June 2010 – \$30).

For a pair of bowls also from Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck with features very similar to these dishes (unglazed center, treatment of foot and base) refer to Y-101.



Y-115

Yingqing medium sized bowl covered with even toned light blue glaze with areas of crackling. Steep sides curve upward sharply to the strongly everted mouthrim. In the interior the lowermost portion of the unadorned sides are encircled by a lightly incised ring. On the exterior a rather deeply incised ring encircles the sharply everted mouthrim just under it. The uniformly applied glaze ends precisely at the edge of the upright beveled high foot, strongly outward slanting on the interior. Narrow base is slightly convex and unglazed with the compact sugary textured cream colored body containing some darkened impurities. A small quantity of marine encrustations adheres to the base of the bowl.

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

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (June 2010 - \$50).

Compare with the yingqing bowl illustrated in *Jingdezhen Wares - The Yuan Evolution*, page 100, No. 39 (also reproduced in color on page 52).

Yingqing ceramics from the Binh Thuan No. 2 shipwreck consist of: bowls - Y-077, Y-106, Y-115, Y-117 and Y-118; dishes - Y-082, Y-086, Y-104, Y-105 and Y-128; very small bowls or cups - Y-098 and Y-116; and a diminutive saucer dish - Y-121.

Y-116

Yingqing very small bowl or cup covered with prominently crackled light blue glaze. Steep, shallow sides curve upward sharply to the upright mouthrim. The interior and exterior devoid of decoration except for a small lightly molded swirl at the center of the interior. The rather unevenly applied glaze ends unevenly considerably above the foot on one side and a short distance above the foot on the other side. Foot is upright on the exterior with wide, beveled edge and slants outward on the interior. Very narrow base is slightly nipped and unglazed with rather coarse sugary textured cream colored body. A very small quantity of marine growth adheres to the foot and underside.

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

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (June 2010 - \$10).

Yingqing ceramics from the Binh Thuan No. 2 shipwreck consist of: bowls - Y-077, Y-106, Y-115, Y-117 and Y-118; dishes - Y-082, Y-086, Y-104, Y-105 and Y-128; very small bowls or cups - Y-098 and Y-116; and a diminutive saucer dish - Y-121. The small cup at Y-098 forms a pair with this cup (Y-116).

Y-117

Yingqing bowls (2 - pair) covered with even toned light blue glaze. Steep sides curve upward sharply to the everted mouthrim and are very lightly molded on the interior with vertical fluting. The center of the bowls is encircled by a lightly incised ring with another a bit higher at the bottom of the fluting. The uniformly applied glaze ends precisely at the edge of the upright beveled high foot, strongly outward slanting on the interior. Narrow base is nipped and unglazed with the compact sugary textured cream colored body containing some darkened impurities. A small quantity of marine encrustations adheres to the base, underside and interior of the bowls.

D: 4 3/4 in. (12.0 cm.) – No. 1; D: 4 13/16 in. (12.2 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (June 2010 – \$60).

May be compared with the yingqing bowl illustrated in *Jingdezhen Wares - The Yuan Evolution*, page 100, No. 39 (also reproduced in color on page 52).

Yingqing ceramics from the Binh Thuan No. 2 shipwreck consist of: bowls - Y-077, Y-106, Y-115, Y-117 and Y-118; dishes - Y-082, Y-086, Y-104, Y-105 and Y-128; very small bowls or cups - Y-098 and Y-116; and a diminutive saucer dish - Y-121.

Y-118

Yingqing bowl covered with even toned light blue glaze. Steep sides curve upward sharply to the everted mouthrim. The center of the bowl is encircled by a lightly incised ring, with another a bit higher just above the lowermost portion of the unadorned sides. The uniformly applied glaze ends precisely at the edge of the upright beveled high foot, strongly outward slanting on the interior. Narrow base is slightly nipped and unglazed with the compact sugary textured cream colored body containing some small darkened impurities. A large quantity of marine encrustations adheres to the base of the bowl.

D: 4 13/16 in. (12.3 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (June 2010 - \$30).

Compare with the yingqing bowl illustrated in *Jingdezhen Wares - The Yuan Evolution*, page 100, No. 39 (also reproduced in color on page 52).

Yingqing ceramics from the Binh Thuan No. 2 shipwreck consist of: bowls - Y-077, Y-106, Y-115, Y-117 and Y-118; dishes - Y-082, Y-086, Y-104, Y-105 and Y-128; very small bowls or cups - Y-098 and Y-116; and a diminutive saucer dish - Y-121.

Y-119

Jar of medium size elongated globular shape covered with dark brown glaze. Four equidistantly positioned horizontal loop handles are affixed high on the gently sloping shoulders. The neck flares gradually to the flattened mouthrim with slightly thickened, rolled edge encircled by an incised ridge on the underside. Interior of this well potted jar is unglazed. The dark brown glaze ends at the incised groove encircling the slightly spreading base without footrim. Concave unglazed base has a circular depression in the center with the exposed body medium textured and light beige colored. Small quantities of marine encrustations adhere to the exterior of the jar along with a larger concentration on the base.

H: 6 13/16 (17.2 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (June 2010 - \$30).

For a similar jar recovered from the Turiang shipwreck in Malaysia and dated to late 14th century refer to Y-124. Medium size brown glaze jars from the Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck consist of Y-103, Y-113, Y-119 and Y-120.

Y-120

Jar of medium size bulbous shape covered with lustrous dark brown crackled glaze. Shoulders are steep and the tall neck constricts slightly before flaring to the flattened mouthrim with thickened, rolled edge encircled by an incised ridge on the underside. Interior of this well potted jar is unglazed. The dark brown glaze ends in an even line above the base, except for one glaze run which extends lower all the way to the base. Base is very lightly coated with transparent glaze and is concave. The base has no actual footrim, but has a lightly carved channel tracing the perimeter. Body where exposed is medium textured and beige colored. Large quantities of marine encrustations cover the interior of the jar along with a small amount on the exterior, including the base.

H: 6 1/4 (15.9 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (June 2010 - \$30).

Medium size brown glaze jars from the Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck consist of Y-103, Y-113, Y-119 and Y-120.

Y-121

Yingqing diminutive saucer dish with very pale blue glaze, the center surrounded by an unglazed firing ring. Sides are steep and the mouthrim upright. The uniformly applied glaze ends precisely at the edge of the low beveled foot, chamfered down to the base on the interior. Narrow base is very slightly recessed, the nipped center encircled by a lightly molded ridge. The base is unglazed with compact sugary textured cream colored body. This tiny dish represents the smallest of the wares recovered from the Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck.

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

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (June 2010 - \$5).

Yingqing ceramics from the Binh Thuan No. 2 shipwreck consist of: bowls - Y-077, Y-106, Y-115, Y-117 and Y-118; dishes - Y-082, Y-086, Y-104, Y-105 and Y-128; very small bowls or cups - Y-098 and Y-116; and a diminutive saucer dish - Y-121.



Y-122

Jarlets (2 - pair) of small size *kuan* shape with covers and light brown glaze diffused in areas. The stepped covers are slightly domed and have a tiny knob handle. The glaze is confined primarily to the gently sloping shoulders and constricted neck of the vessels. However, on jarlet No. 1 there are a number of glaze runs continuing lower. The slightly outward projecting mouthrim with thickened, rolled edge is encircled by two lightly incised ridges and is glazed on the underside. Interior of these well potted jarlets is lightly glazed in areas. Concave base has no actual footrim, but has a lightly carved channel tracing the perimeter. Body where exposed is compact and very light beige colored. Light marine encrustations adhere to the interior and exterior of the jarlets, more heavily concentrated on jarlet No. 1.

H (including cover): 3 3/8 in. (8.7 cm.) – No. 1;

H (including cover): 3 1/4 in. (8.2 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam -
acquired in Saigon (November 2010 – \$17).

Refer to Y-103 and Y-113 for very similar jars larger in size, which are also from the Binh Thuan No. 2 shipwreck.

Y-123

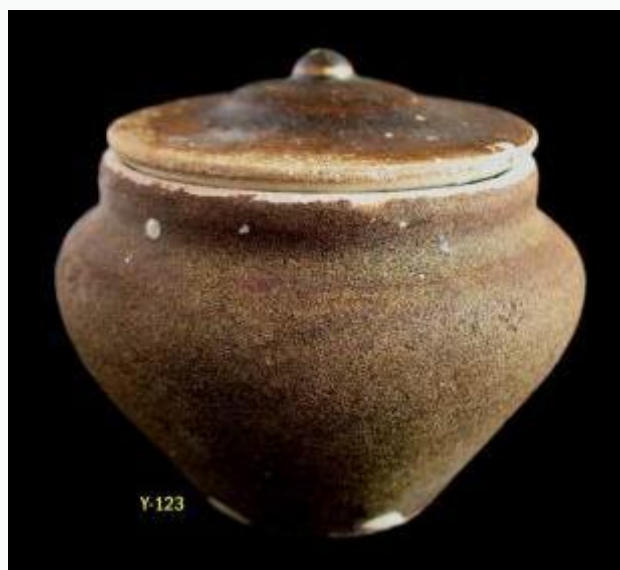
Dark brown glazed jarlet in flattened *kuan* shape along with a slightly domed cover surmounted by a stepped ridge and small knob handle. Upright beveled mouthrim of the jarlet is unglazed, the interior completely glazed. The diffused dark brown glaze ends at the wide, concave base without footrim. Base is unglazed with the exposed body very light beige colored and compact in texture. Jarlet is of single section, wheel thrown construction. Very slight traces of marine encrustation on the interior and exterior of the jarlet and the cover.

D: 3 3/16 in. (8.0 cm.); H (including cover): 2 3/4 in. (7.0 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2010 - \$8).

For additional brown glazed jarlets from the same shipwreck see Y-057, Y-059, Y-062, Y-063, Y-064, Y-065 and Y-099.



Y-124

Jar of medium size elongated globular shape covered with light brown glaze. Four equidistantly positioned horizontal loop handles are affixed high on the gently sloping shoulders. The neck flares gradually to the flattened mouthrim with slightly thickened, rolled edge encircled by an incised ridge on the underside. Interior of this well potted jar is unglazed. Except for a couple of areas further above the base, the light brown glaze ends unevenly near the lightly incised groove encircling the base. Concave unglazed base without footrim has a small circular depression in the center with the exposed body medium textured and light beige colored. Very slight quantities of marine encrustation adhere to the exterior of the jar.

H: 6 13/16 (17.2 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): late 14th century.

Provenance: Turiang shipwreck (original Certificate of Authenticity is on file in the Collection Documentation, and artifact registration sticker number T - 1077 is affixed) - obtained by previous owner from the shipwreck excavator Sten Sjostrand of Nanhai Marine Archaeology, Malaysia - acquired from a dealer in America (January 2011 - \$81).

Another jar in this series, also from the Turiang shipwreck, is illustrated in Fong Peng Khuan, "Shipwreck Treasures in Malaysia", *Arts of Asia*, Volume 37, Number 5, September - October 2007, page 103 - left center. For a very similar jar recovered from the Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck in Vietnam and dated to the second half of the 14th century refer to Y-119.

Y-125

Celadon bowl with light turquoise blue crackled glaze, and in the center a molded *lingzhi* (fungus of immortality) spray with tendrils and stems emerging. The central medallion is surrounded by a rather wide unglazed stacking ring. Steep sides are plain and the mouthrim is upright with beveled exterior edge. On the underside wreathing marks encircle the bowl extending from below the mouthrim to just above the foot. The finely crackled glaze ends unevenly a considerable distance above the foot. Heavily potted foot is upright, beveled considerably on the outer rim, and strongly outward sloping on the interior. Unglazed base is markedly convex and nipped in the center, and the exposed biscuit is compact and light grayish-cream colored.

D: 6 11/16 in. (17.1 cm).

Yuan (1271 to 1378): 13th century - Putian kilns, Fujian Province.

Provenance: Karang Cina shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (December 2010 - \$17).

Compare with the similar Karang Cina shipwreck bowls at Y-092 and Y-110; and for celadon plates from the Karang Cina shipwreck with unglazed stacking ring and molded central décor refer to Y-087, Y-091, Y-093 (No. 1 and No. 2 of 2), Y-107 and Y-127.



Y-126

Celadon jarlets (2 - pair) with globular *kuan* shaped body, constricted neck, flattened mouthrim with rounded edge, and medium sized aperture. The flattened mouthrim is more prominent on jarlet No. 1. The jarlets are covered with sea-green glaze. A band of two lightly molded ridges encircles the uppermost portion of the lower body of the jarlets. The glaze ends unevenly a short distance above the markedly concave narrow base without footrim. Exposed biscuit is compact and cream colored on jarlet No. 1, russet tinged on jarlet No. 2. Constructed in molds, the join where the two sections of the jarlets are luted together is clearly discernable. The interior of these stoutly potted vessels is partially glazed. Heavy marine encrustation adheres to the exterior of jarlet No. 2.

D: 2 7/8 in. (7.5 cm.) and H: 2 1/4 in. (5.7 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 3 in. (7.6 cm.) and H: 2 3/16 in. (5.6 cm.) - No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1378): 13th century.

Provenance: Karang Cina shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (December 2010 - \$28).

For additional celadon jarlets from the Karang Cina shipwreck refer to Y-088, Y-089, Y-090 and Y-108. Reportedly, according to an expert from Maritime Museum in Quanzhou, the celadon jarlets in this series are products of the Pucheng kilns, North Fujian province. Since the output of the Longquan kilns alone could no longer meet the increased needs for celadon, new kilns were established to produce celadon imitating the Longquan wares. These new kilns included the Pucheng kilns.

Y-127

Celadon plate with very light olive colored crackled vitreous glaze. In the center of the plate a molded lotus spray with the central medallion surrounded by a rather wide unglazed stacking ring. Steep cavetto is accented with closely spaced carved vertical lobes or gouges and with a single line border carved below. The mouthrim is upright with rounded edge. On the underside carved gouges radiate from just below the mouthrim to above the foot, except for a couple of gouges which do extend to the foot. The glaze ends unevenly on and above the foot. Heavily potted foot is upright and strongly outward sloping on the interior. The footrim is wide and beveled considerably on the outer edge, which has some adherent kiln grit. Unglazed base is convex and very slightly nipped in the center. The exposed biscuit is compact and light grayish beige in color.

D: 5 1/16 in. (12.8 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1378): 13th century - Putian kilns, Fujian Province.

Provenance: Karang Cina shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (December 2010 - \$22).

For additional celadon plates from the Karang Cina shipwreck with unglazed stacking ring and molded central décor refer to Y-087, Y-091, Y-093 and Y-107.

Y-128

Yingqing deep dish with the sides curving upward gradually to the everted mouthrim. The cavetto and the central medallion are unadorned. The even toned light blue glaze ends precisely at the edge of the upright foot, strongly outward slanting on the interior. Very slightly convex base is unglazed with the sugary textured cream-colored body fairly compact, but sprinkled with darker impurities. A quantity of marine encrustations adheres to the base and foot of the dish.

D: 4 3/4 in. (12.1 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired from an itinerant vendor on Le Cong Kieu Street in Saigon (November 2011 - \$5).

Yingqing ceramics from the Binh Thuan No. 2 shipwreck consist of: bowls - Y-077, Y-106, Y-115, Y-117 and Y-118; dishes - Y-082, Y-086, Y-104, Y-105 and Y-128; very small bowls or cups - Y-098 and Y-116; and a diminutive saucer dish - Y-121. For dishes similar to this dish (Y-128), but with lightly molded floral décor in the cavetto, refer to Y-082, Y-086, Y-104 and Y-105 (pair of dishes).



Y-129

Brown glazed basin shape deep dishes (2 - pair), the unglazed flattened mouthrim with a foliated flange at the edge. The lustrous dark caramel brown mottled glaze covers the interior, terminating just under the mouthrim. Underside is devoid of glaze except for a few errant randomly located splashes. Unglazed base without footrim is markedly concave. Body where exposed is compact and beige colored, but assumes a distinct russet hue at the flattened mouthrim.

D: 8 5/16 in. (21.1 cm.) – No. 1; D: 8 1/4 in. (21.0 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century - Guangdong ware.

Provenance: Quang Ngai (Binh Chau) - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2012 - \$75).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume VI Number 2 - 3, 2013, "Preliminary Report Quang Ngai Shipwreck, Vietnam," illustrated on page 6.

Photos Exhibited: at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University by Pariwat Thammapreechakorn, Ph.D., Museum Director, for a presentation on "Chinese Export Ware Found in Thailand," 22 February 2013.

A very similar basin, described as Guangdong ware dated to the 10th to 12th century, is illustrated in Roxanna Brown editor, *Guangdong Ceramics From Butuan and Other Philippine Sites*, page 108, No. 97. There is another pair of these basins, from the same shipwreck, at Y-141, and a larger one at Y-148. **(REVISED - 7 June 2013)**

Y-130

Large celadon bowl covered in light mint green glaze with a network of fine crackle overall. A lotus spray is lightly incised in the center, with an incised ring encircling the central medallion. Sides are steep and the mouthrim is everted. The underside is encircled by a band of five lightly incised lines just under the mouthrim. The evenly applied glaze extends to the vertical foot continuing onto the beveled rim and the base in some areas. Base is nipped, and the exposed biscuit is compact and light grayish-brown colored.

D: 7 1/2 in. (18.9 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century - Longquan kilns.

Provenance: Quang Ngai (Binh Chau) - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2012 - \$150).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume VI Number 2 - 3, 2013, "Preliminary Report Quang Ngai Shipwreck, Vietnam," illustrated on page 6.

(REVISED - 7 June 2013)



Y-131

Conical shape deep dish, a counter clockwise potting swirl etched in the unglazed center, and the sides curving upward gradually to the upright mouthrim. The transparent lustrous glaze assumes a distinct grayish tone from the underlying body and ends unevenly above the foot. Upright foot is beveled strongly and markedly outward sloping on the interior. Roughly finished unglazed base is shallow and nominally flat, and the biscuit where exposed is compact and gray colored. There is a very minute quantity of marine encrustation adhering to the footrim.

D: 7 5/16 in. (18.5 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century - Fujian or Guangdong ware.
Provenance: Quang Ngai (Binh Chau) - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2012 - \$30).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume VI Number 2 - 3, 2013, "Preliminary Report Quang Ngai Shipwreck, Vietnam," illustrated on page 6.

(REVISED - 7 June 2013)



Y-132

Celadon censers (incense burners) (2 - pair) the slightly spreading cylindrical body encircled by two molded bands, with the flattened mouthrim flanged on the rounded interior edge. The light sea-green glaze extends briefly to the otherwise unglazed interior. Sides curve in sharply just above the upright foot with slightly beveled rim. The crackled glaze ends at the footrim except for extending briefly to one small area of the base of censer No. 1. Unglazed base of both censers is markedly nipped, the biscuit where exposed very compact and light beige colored. Three short, stubby feet are provided for adornment since the censers are fully supported by the base.

D: 3 11/16 in. (9.5 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 3 9/16 in. (9.0 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century - Longquan kilns.

Provenance: Quang Ngai (Binh Chau) - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2012 - \$176).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume VI Number 2 - 3, 2013, "Preliminary Report Quang Ngai Shipwreck, Vietnam," illustrated on page 6.

A very similar incense burner, dated to the Southern Song or Yuan dynasty, is illustrated in Monique Crick, *Chinese Trade Ceramics for South-East Asia from the 1st to the 17th Century*, page 142, No. 49. For another similar incense burner, dated to the thirteenth to

(Continued)

Y-132 (Continued)

fourteenth century, refer also to C.O. Valdes and A. I. Diem, *Chinese and Southeast Asian Greenware Found in the Philippines*, page 50, No. 2.11 (center). Compare as well with the analogous incense burners illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 79, Pl. 63.

Although the censers represent a rather specialized form to routinely encounter in an export context, a considerable quantity was included in the cargo. It may be noted that in the cargo of the *Sinan*, which sank off the southwest coast of Korea in 1323, there was also a considerable quantity of variously shaped Yuan celadon censers including some quite similar to these. The *Sinan* censers were destined for Japan where the demand for them was great.

(REVISED - 7 June 2013)



Y-133

Celadon jarlet with flattened globular body and slightly constricted neck applied with two small vertical loop handles. Mouthrim has a rounded edge with medium sized aperture. The jarlet is covered with a light sea-green faintly crackled lustrous glaze. Around the shoulders and upper body is a very distinctly molded floral scroll consisting of two chrysanthemum alternating with two lotus. A molded band of three scrolling leaf sprays interspersed with two Buddhist swastika symbols encircles the lower body, ending just above the base.

The glaze ends unevenly at the concave base without footrim. A counter clockwise potting swirl is lightly etched in the unglazed center of the base. Exposed biscuit is compact and dark beige colored, blackened in areas. Constructed in molds, the horizontal join where the jarlet's two sections are luted together is clearly discernable. Interior of this well potted vessel is unglazed.

D: 3 11/16 in. (9.5 cm.) and H: 2 1/2 in. (6.4 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century - Fujian or Guangdong ware.
Provenance: Quang Ngai (Binh Chau) - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2012 - \$88).

Published: *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume VI Number 2 - 3, 2013, "Preliminary Report Quang Ngai Shipwreck, Vietnam," illustrated on page 6.

(Continued)

Y-133 (Continued)

Of the several jarlets in this series from the Quang Ngai shipwreck examined by the writer this was the only one with swastika symbols.

For a contemporaneously dated Vietnamese dish with a molded Buddhist swastika symbol in the center see V-064. This dish also has a mirror image of a small Buddhist swastika symbol on the cavetto. This version of the swastika is termed a *sauvastika* according to C. A. S. Williams, *Chinese Symbolism and Art Motives*, page 381.

(REVISED - 7 June 2013)



Y-134 MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG, SUMATRA - YUAN EXCAVATIONS

Yuan ceramics (3) recovered from the Musi River, Palembang, Sumatra consisting of a celadon bird feeder shape vessel (1), a small celadon bowl (1), and a small yingqing quadrangular form jarlet (1).

The matrix below summarizes each of the ceramics in terms of form, general description, and diameter (D) or height (H) in centimeters of each individual item.

Yuan (1271 to 1378): 13th century.

Provenance: Musi River excavations, Palembang, Sumatra, Indonesia - acquired in Palembang (April 2013 - \$11).

For further information on the Musi River excavations in Palembang, Sumatra refer to catalogue entry M-459.

REFERENCES

Y-134 (1 of 3 - a very similar vessel is illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 174, No. 178 - right; compare also with the shard shown on Page 62, No. 183, in Feng Xianming, *Exhibition of Ceramic Finds from Ancient Kilns in China*. Refer as well to Y-144 (3 of 3) for another celadon bird feeder shape vessel in this series, also from the Musi River excavations.

(Continued)

Y-134 (Continued)

| YUAN CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG Y-134 (1 of 3) to Y-134 (3 of 3) | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---|---------------|
| CATALOGUE NUMBER | FORM | DESCRIPTION | D/H CM |
| Y-134 (1 of 3) | Bird Feeder shape Vessel | Strongly sloping angular sides constricting at the upright mouthrim with two small loop handles just below, the light grayish green opaque glaze covers the interior and ends just below the four lightly incised rings at the shoulders; rather coarse textured light gray body with brownish tingeing, base is slightly concave and narrow. | D: 8.5 |
| Y-134 (2 of 3) | Small Bowl | Steep sides with upright mouthrim, the light grayish green opaque glaze covers the interior and ends unevenly just above the slightly concave base without footrim; exposed body is rather coarse textured and light gray colored with brownish tingeing, | D: 7.2 |
| Y-134 (3 of 3) | Yingqing Jarlet | Small yingqing quadrangular form jarlet lightly molded on both sides with what appears to be a floral spray or aquatic plants; scoop mouth flanked by two small loop handles; flat unglazed base with compact sugary textured white body; the two molded halves of the jarlet are luted together vertically. | H: 4.8 |



Yuan blue and white shards (50) consisting of twenty-seven rim shards and twenty-three base shards. The forms represented are bowl, dish, plate, cup, small bowl, stem-cup, and small dish. The tone of the blue is predominantly strong and deep, but ranges to lighter and darker hues as well as to blackish tones (No. 12, No. 13, No. 37, No. 46, and No. 48). The shards all have the characteristic Yuan bluish tinged white glaze. On the rim shards the body at the fractures is compact, dense and darkened cream colored.

The base shards display a dense compact body predominantly light reddish or russet tinged in color, but in some instances lighter with the range extending to a darkened cream color. Base of the shards is unglazed and flat to slightly convex, with the center slightly nipped on some of the smaller pieces. On all the base shards the glaze extends precisely to the edge of the wide footrim (footrim is narrow on No. 40). Square-cut foot is upright to nominally spreading on the exterior and upright to slightly outward slanting on the interior (outward slant more pronounced on the interior of No. 35, No. 41, No. 49, and No. 50).

The motifs of the shards are as follows:

- Rim shards (interior) - classic scroll, spirals, chevron diaper, plain, chrysanthemum scroll with cross-hatch blossom, and windswept leaf scroll.
- Rim shards (exterior) - chrysanthemum scroll with spiral blossom, chrysanthemum scroll with cross-hatch blossom,

(Continued)

Y-135 (Continued)

lotus scroll, windswept leaf scroll, flame motif, *lingzhi* (sacred fungus) scroll, and lotus petal panels.

- Base shards - ducks in lotus pond, lotus pond, flaming pearl, chrysanthemum petals outlined with cross-hatch blossom, chrysanthemum petals shaded with cross-hatch blossom, chrysanthemum petals outlined with spiral blossom, peony blossom with petals shaded, peony blossom with petals outlined, *lingzhi* (sacred fungus) shaded, *lingzhi* outlined, and lily or aster blossom in outline form.

The matrix below describes each of the shards in terms of the intact ceramic form, type of shard, décor, and diameter (D) or length (L) in centimeters of the individual item.

Yuan (1271 to 1378): mid 14th century.

Provenance: Trowulan excavations, East Java, Indonesia - acquired in Indonesia (April 2013 - \$107).

Exhibited: Y-135 (7, 9, 16, 22, 24, 39, 43, 49 and 50 of 50) on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 18 April 2013.

Trowulan is located approximately 60 kilometers southwest of the busy port city of Surabaya in East Java. This now quiet town and surrounding area once housed the capital of the powerful and influential Hindu-Buddhist Majapahit empire. Reigning throughout the 14th and 15th centuries, it was also arguably the largest ever

(Continued)

Y-135 (Continued)

kingdom in Southeast Asia. Based on the findings of both the remains of ancient buildings and human settlements, as well as individual artifacts, it has been proposed that the capital city of Majapahit in Trowulan covered an area of 9 kilometers by 11 kilometers, or approximately 100 square kilometers. Thousands of artifacts from the Trowulan site have been discovered and preserved. Most of the artifacts recovered by archeologists, and many of those found by the local community, are maintained at the Majapahit Information Centre or the *Pusat Informasi Majapahit* (PIM). The Majapahit artifacts may be classified based upon their material composition as follows: terracotta artifacts, metal and stone, and ceramics.

The ceramic artifacts include plates, bowls, ewers, and vases, either locally made or of foreign origin. The foreign wares consist of Chinese, Vietnamese and Thai ceramics. Of particular note are the large quantities of Longquan celadons and the Yuan blue and white wares found. Vietnamese ceramics recovered have included monochrome beige-cream wares, as well as underglaze blue wares including wall tiles. Thai ceramics excavated include Sukhothai wares with both fish and floral motif, along with Sisatchanalai celadons and early underglaze black decorated wares.

The Trowulan Site was the location of the capital city of the Majapahit empire for more than 200 years, between the late 13th to late 15th century AD. It was therefore at the height of its wealth and

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Y-135 (Continued)

power during the mid 14th century. This coincides with the period of the peak of production for Yuan blue and white wares. During this period large quantities of high quality wares were produced. Only as a result of the interest and demand for the Yuan blue and white wares available, along with the resources to acquire the wares, was the acquisition of the wares made possible. This combination of fortuitous circumstances has resulted in a significant number of Yuan blue and white wares being recovered from the Trowulan site.

Yuan blue and white ware shards as well as underglaze red ceramic shards from Trowulan are represented in the collection by the following: Y-135 (1 to 50 of 50 - rims and bases of bowls and dishes), Y-136 (1 to 42 of 42 - vases and jarlets), Y-137 (1 to 13 of 13 - various, consisting of stem-cup, dish, plate, bowl, kendi, cover, and tiered box.), and Y-138 (1 to 12 of 12 - underglaze red wares). Photos of the front and interior or base of each shard are included in a separate folder.

A total of twenty-three forms are represented: bowl, small bowl, cup, stem-cup, dish, small dish, plate with foliated rim, large plate, vase, octagonal vase, faceted vase, *guan* shape jarlet, ovoid jarlet, ovoid jarlet with loop handles and beaded panels, ovoid jarlet with loop handles and line border panels, ovoid jarlet with loop handles and plain panels, globular jarlet, square jarlet, kendi, cover, cover with knob handle, tiered box, and *yi* (spouted bowl). In addition to the motifs described earlier above others represented include plantain

(Continued)

Y-135 (Continued)

leaves with cross-hatching, pendant trefoils, cash symbols, dragon reserved in white, dragon, plum blossom, plum blossom scroll, keyfret, *ruyi* heads, *ruyi* panel, aquatic scene (with willow, lotus and duck), concentric overlapping waves, horse reserved in white, lotus scroll, flame element, cloud scroll, trellis/diamond diaper, interlocking outlined petals, and arabesque elements in outline form.

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

Y-135 (1 of 50) - compare with the similar Yuan blue and white bowl in Denindo (Jakarta), *Auction of Ceramic and Furnitures*, 10 March 2013, lot 056.

Y-135 (3 of 50) - for very similar rim motifs see the Yuan blue and white bowl in the Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *Jingdezhen Wares - The Yuan Evolution*, page 138, No. 120.

Y-135 (7 of 50) - for a Yuan blue and white stem-cup with very similar classic scroll décor see Liu Jincheng, *The Porcelain from the Cellar of the Yuan Dynasty in Gao'an*, page 36.

Y-135 (12 & 13 of 50) - see the very similar Yuan blue and white bowl in Larry Gotuaco, Rita C. Tan and Allison Diem, *Chinese and Vietnamese Blue and White Wares Found in the Philippines*, page 68, Pl. Y 33.

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Y-135 (Continued)

Y-135 (15 of 50) - the counterclockwise spirals at the interior of the mouthrim are similar to those on a Yuan blue and white bowl illustrated in Shanghai Museum, *Splendors in Smalt: Art of Yuan Blue-and-white Porcelain*, page 116, No. 53; and the Yuan blue and white bowl in Denindo (Jakarta), *Ceramic and Furnitures, Auction Catalogue*, December 2012 (lot number not available at this writing).

Y-135 (16 of 50) - for a Yuan blue and white stem-cup with very similar classic scroll décor see Liu Jincheng, *The Porcelain from the Cellar of the Yuan Dynasty in Gao'an*, page 28.

Y-135 (21 of 50) - the interior clockwise spirals at the mouthrim are similar to those on a Yuan blue and white bowl in the collection of the Museum Nasional (Museum Pusat) of Indonesia in Jakarta (inventory number not available at this writing).

Y-135 (22 of 50) - compare with the mouthrim border on the Yuan blue and white bowls shown in Monique Crick, *Chinese Trade Ceramics for South-East Asia from the 1st to the 17th Century*, pages 238 and 239 - No. 138, and page 306 - No. 181; and with the shard in Marie-France Dupoizat, *Catalogue of the Chinese Style Ceramics of Majapahit*, page 61, No. 33b (found in Trowulan, East Java)

Y-135 (28 of 50) - a similar Yuan blue and white bowl is illustrated in Shanghai Museum, *Splendors in Smalt: Art of Yuan Blue-and-white Porcelain*, pages 150 and 151, No. 45.

Y-135 (29 of 50) - for a dish which shares the very unusual feature of a duck facing backward see Larry Gotuaco, Rita C. Tan and Allison Diem, *Chinese and Vietnamese Blue and White Wares Found in the Philippines*, page 37, Pl. Y 5; and for a jar which shares this feature refer to Shanghai Museum, *Splendors in Smalt: Art of Yuan Blue-and-white Porcelain*, pages 68 and 69, No. 5.

Y-135 (30 of 50) - compare with the Yuan blue and white shard with duck in pond pictured in Ching-fei Shih, *Experiments and Innovation: Jingdezhen Blue-and-White Porcelain of the Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368)* - PhD. Dissertation, fig. 209 - left, lower left (found in Trowulan, East Java); and with another shard shown in Marie-France

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Y-135 (Continued)

Dupoizat, *Catalogue of the Chinese Style Ceramics of Majapahit*, page 58, No. 25 (also found in Trowulan, East Java).

Y-135 (31 of 50) - compare with the décor in the central medallion of the Yuan blue and white dish in Christie's (London), *Chinese Ceramics & Export Ceramics & Works of Art*, 13 November 2001, lot 117 (found in South Sulawesi, Indonesia); with the Yuan blue and white bowl illustrated in Yau Hok Wa, *Yuan and Ming Blue and White Ware from Jiangxi*, Plate no. 12; and compare also with the similar motif on the Yuan blue and white vase illustrated in John Pope, *Fourteenth-Century Blue-and-White: A Group of Chinese Porcelains in the Topkapu Sarayi Muzesi, Istanbul*, Plate 27 - T.K.S. 1398.

Y-135 (34 of 50) - may be compared to the flaming pearl motif on a Yuan blue and white bowl in the collection of the Museum Nasional (Museum Pusat) of Indonesia in Jakarta (inventory number not available at this writing), and on another in the collection of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum (SEACM), Bangkok University (Acquisition Number C.234/27.3. BU8179/55) - see photo Y-135 (34 of 50 Reference - SEACM, Bangkok University).

Y-135 (35 of 50) - refer to Shanghai Museum, *Splendors in Smalt: Art of Yuan Blue-and-white Porcelain*, Plate 87 - 3rd page, middle left for the photo of a very similar Yuan blue and white shard.

Y-135 (37 of 50) - see the similar chrysanthemum spray in the Yuan blue and white bowl in Larry Gotuaco, Rita C. Tan and Allison Diem, *Chinese and Vietnamese Blue and White Wares Found in the Philippines*, page 60, Pl. Y 25.

Y-135 (38 of 50) - see the similar chrysanthemum spray in the Yuan blue and white bowl in Manila Trade Pottery Seminar, *Shu-fu type wares excavated in the Philippines*, page 20, No. 60.

Y-135 (39, 40 & 41 of 50) - compare with the similar Yuan blue and white base shard illustrated in Marie-France Dupoizat, *Catalogue of the Chinese Style Ceramics of Majapahit*, page 53, No. 13 (found in Trowulan, East Java).

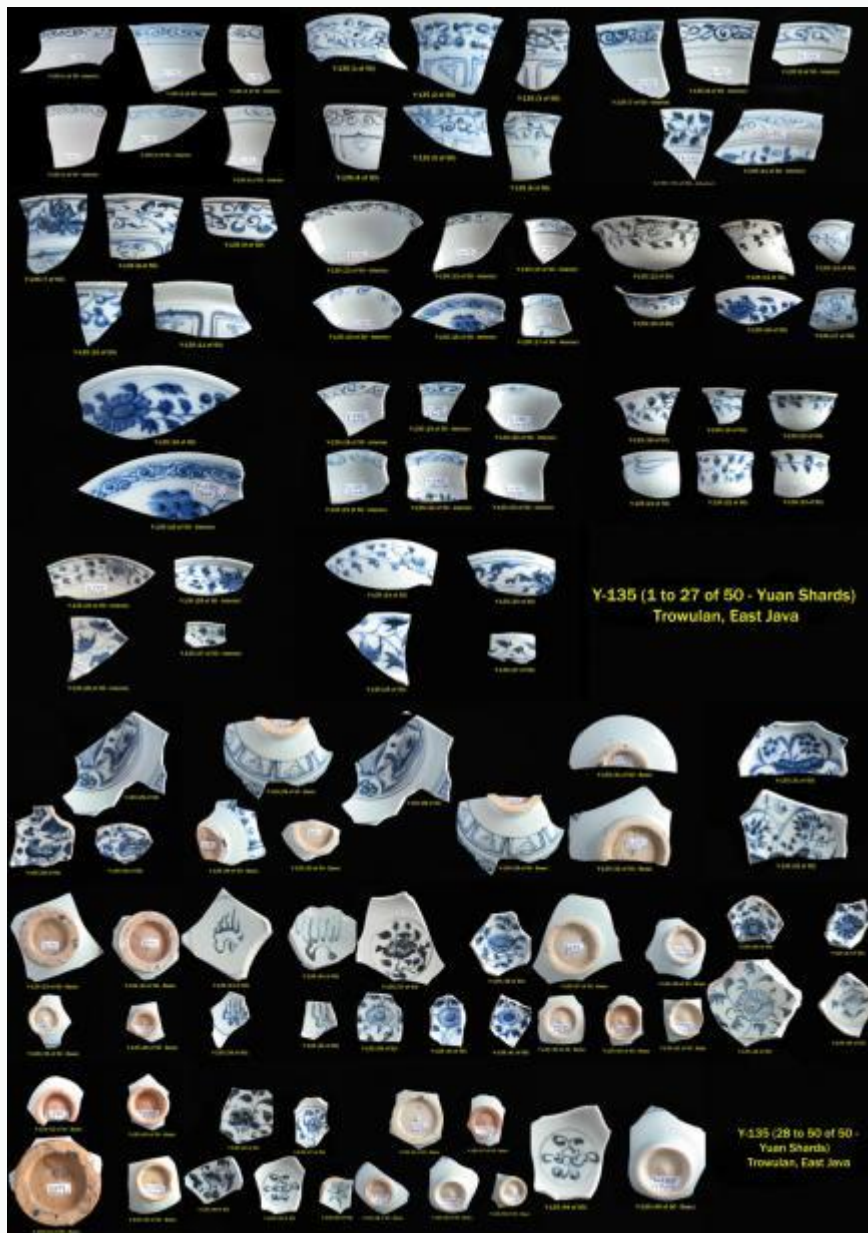
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Y-135 (Continued)

Y-135 (45 of 50) - compare with the similar floral spray on the Yuan blue and white jarlet at Y-013 (in the Collection of this writer).

Y-135 (49 of 50) - compare with the similar floral spray on the central medallion of the Yuan blue and white stem-bowl illustrated in Yau Hok Wa, *Yuan and Ming Blue and White Ware from Jiangxi*, Plate no. 15.

Y-135 (50 of 50) - refer to Shanghai Museum, *Splendors in Smalt: Art of Yuan Blue-and-white Porcelain*, Plate 87 - 3rd page, middle right for the photo of a very similar Yuan blue and white shard.



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Y-135 (Continued)

| TROWULAN SHARDS - YUAN BLUE & WHITE WARE | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|--|---------------|
| Y-135 (1 of 50) to Y-135 (15 of 50) | | | | |
| CATALOGUE NUMBER | FORM | SHARD | DÉCOR | D/L CM |
| Y-135 (1 of 50) | Bowl | Rim | Lingzhi scroll, lotus petal panels below, lined borders; on interior classic scroll | L: 10.4 |
| Y-135 (2 of 50) | Bowl | Rim | Lingzhi scroll, lotus petal panels with trefoil filler below, lined borders; on interior classic scroll, lined borders | L: 8.8 |
| Y-135 (3 of 50) | Bowl | Rim | Lingzhi scroll, lotus petal panels with circle filler below, lined borders; on interior classic scroll, lined borders | L: 6.4 |
| Y-135 (4 of 50) | Bowl | Rim | Lingzhi scroll, lotus petal panels with trefoil filler below, lined borders; on interior classic scroll, lined borders | L: 7.8 |
| Y-135 (5 of 50) | Bowl | Rim | Lotus scroll, lotus petal panels with trefoil filler below, lined borders; on interior classic scroll, lined borders | L: 9.5 |
| Y-135 (6 of 50) | Bowl | Rim | Lotus scroll, lotus petal panels with trefoil filler below, lined borders; on interior classic scroll, lined borders | L: 6.7 |
| Y-135 (7 of 50) | Bowl | Rim | Lotus scroll, lotus petal panels with trefoil filler below, lined borders; on interior classic scroll, lined borders | L: 7.6 |
| Y-135 (8 of 50) | Bowl | Rim | Leaf scroll, lotus petal panels with trefoil filler below, lined borders; on interior classic scroll, lined borders | L: 7.1 |
| Y-135 (9 of 50) | Bowl | Rim | Leaf scroll, lined borders; on interior classic scroll, lined borders | L: 6.4 |
| Y-135 (10 of 50) | Dish | Rim | Leaf scroll, lined borders; on interior windswept leaf scroll, lined borders | L: 5.8 |
| Y-135 (11 of 50) | Plate | Rim | Plain rim, lotus petal panels, trefoil filler below, lined borders; on interior classic scroll, leaf scroll below, lined borders | L: 8.4 |
| Y-135 (12 of 50) | Bowl | Rim | Chrysanthemum scroll with outlined petals and spiral blossom, line border; on interior classic scroll | L: 10.3 |
| Y-135 (13 of 50) | Bowl | Rim | Chrysanthemum scroll with outlined petals and spiral blossom; on interior classic scroll | L: 8.1 |
| Y-135 (14 of 50) | Cup | Rim | Chrysanthemum scroll with outlined petals and spiral blossom, line borders; on interior classic scroll, line borders | L: 4.5 |
| Y-135 (15 of 50) | Bowl | Rim | Chrysanthemum scroll with outlined petals and spiral blossom; on interior counterclockwise spirals at mouthrim | L: 7.6 |

(Continued)

Y-135 (Continued)

| TROWULAN SHARDS - YUAN BLUE & WHITE WARE Y-135 (16 of 50) to Y-135 (29 of 50) | | | | |
|--|-------------|----------------------|--|---------------|
| CATALOGUE NUMBER | FORM | SHARD | DÉCOR | D/L CM |
| Y-135 (16 of 50) | Dish | Rim | Chrysanthemum scroll with shaded petals and cross-hatch blossom, line borders; on interior classic scroll, pine tree below, lined borders | L: 8.2 |
| Y-135 (17 of 50) | Stem-Cup | Rim & part of Center | Chrysanthemum scroll with outlined petals and cross-hatch blossom, line borders; on interior classic scroll, leaf motif at center, line borders | L: 5.4 |
| Y-135 (18 of 50) | Cup | Rim | Chrysanthemum scroll with outlined petals; on interior classic scroll | L: 5.0 |
| Y-135 (19 of 50) | Cup | Rim | Leaf scroll; on interior classic scroll, line borders | L: 3.6 |
| Y-135 (20 of 50) | Small Bowl | Rim | Leaf scroll; on interior classic scroll | L: 5.1 |
| Y-135 (21 of 50) | Small Bowl | Rim | Flame motif band under rim; on interior clockwise spirals at mouthrim | L: 5.4 |
| Y-135 (22 of 50) | Stem-Cup | Rim & part of Center | Leaf scroll; on interior chevron diaper, leaf spray at center; line borders | L: 5.3 |
| Y-135 (23 of 50) | Small Bowl | Rim | Leaf scroll; interior plain | L: 5.2 |
| Y-135 (24 of 50) | Dish | Rim | Chrysanthemum scroll with outlined petals and cross-hatch blossom; on interior chrysanthemum scroll with outlined petals and cross-hatch blossom is repeated, line borders | L: 8.0 |
| Y-135 (25 of 50) | Dish | Rim | Peony scroll with shaded petals, line borders; on interior chrysanthemum scroll with shaded petals and cross-hatch blossom, line borders | L: 6.4 |
| Y-135 (26 of 50) | Dish | Rim | Leaf scroll, line borders; on interior leaf scroll with line borders is repeated | L: 5.8 |
| Y-135 (27 of 50) | Small Dish | Rim | Leaf scroll, line borders; on interior leaf scroll with line borders is repeated | L: 3.5 |
| Y-135 (28 of 50) | Bowl | Base & Side | Duck in lotus pond, classic scroll at rim; on underside floral scroll and lotus petal panels with trefoil filler; line borders | D: 10.4 |
| Y-135 (29 of 50) | Bowl | Base & Side | Very unusual feature of a duck facing backward in lotus pond with various aquatic plants, on underside lotus petal panels with trefoil filler, line borders | D: 8.8 |

(Continued)

Y-135 (Continued)

| TROWULAN SHARDS - YUAN BLUE & WHITE WARE | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|--|---------------|
| Y-135 (30 of 50) to Y-135 (50 of 50) | | | | |
| CATALOGUE NUMBER | FORM | SHARD | DÉCOR | D/L CM |
| Y-135 (30 of 50) | Bowl | Base | Mandarin ducks in lotus pond with various aquatic plants | D: 6.8 |
| Y-135 (31 of 50) | Dish | Base & Side | Lotus pond within double ring border, floral scroll above; on underside floral scroll with lined borders | D: 9.4 |
| Y-135 (32 of 50) | Bowl | Base & Side | Aquatic scene; on underside lotus petal panels with lined borders | D: 9.9 |
| Y-135 (33 of 50) | Bowl | Base | Flaming pearl encircled by a single line border | D: 9.1 |
| Y-135 (34 of 50) | Bowl | Base | Flaming pearl | D: 6.4 |
| Y-135 (35 of 50) | Small Bowl | Base | Flaming pearl encircled by a single line border | D: 5.5 |
| Y-135 (36 of 50) | Cup | Base | Flaming pearl | D: 4.3 |
| Y-135 (37 of 50) | Bowl | Base | Chrysanthemum petals outlined with cross-hatch blossom within ring border | D: 8.5 |
| Y-135 (38 of 50) | Small Bowl | Base | Chrysanthemum petals outlined with cross-hatch blossom within ring border | D: 5.7 |
| Y-135 (39 of 50) | Small Bowl | Base | Chrysanthemum petals outlined with cross-hatch blossom | D: 4.9 |
| Y-135 (40 of 50) | Cup | Base | Chrysanthemum petals outlined with cross-hatch blossom | D: 4.3 |
| Y-135 (41 of 50) | Small Bowl | Base | Chrysanthemum petals outlined with cross-hatch blossom | D: 4.6 |
| Y-135 (42 of 50) | Cup | Base | Chrysanthemum petals shaded with cross-hatch blossom | D: 4.4 |
| Y-135 (43 of 50) | Cup | Base | Chrysanthemum petals shaded with cross-hatch blossom | D: 4.4 |
| Y-135 (44 of 50) | Bowl | Base | Chrysanthemum petals outlined with spiral blossom | D: 7.1 |
| Y-135 (45 of 50) | Small Bowl | Base | Chrysanthemum petals outlined with spiral blossom within double ring border | D: 5.1 |
| Y-135 (46 of 50) | Bowl | Base | Peony blossom with petals shaded | D: 5.6 |
| Y-135 (47 of 50) | Small Bowl | Base | Peony blossom with petals outlined within single ring border | D: 4.7 |
| Y-135 (48 of 50) | Cup | Base & Side | <i>Lingzhi</i> (sacred fungus) shaded within double ring border; on underside leaf | D: 5.7 |
| Y-135 (49 of 50) | Small Bowl | Base & Side | Peony blossom outlined within single ring border; on underside a leaf | D: 5.6 |
| Y-135 (50 of 50) | Cup | Base | Lily or aster blossom in outline form | D: 3.8 |

Y-136

TROWULAN, EAST JAVA - YUAN EXCAVATIONS

Yuan blue and white shards (42) consisting of thirty-three vase shards and nine jarlet shards. Vase shards with octagonal or faceted body consist of No. 10, No. 11, No. 12 and No. 13. Forms of the jarlets consist of *guan* shape, ovoid, globular, and square. The ovoid jarlets with loop handles are variously adorned with panels separated by applied beads, panels separated by double line borders, and no panels defined. The tone of the blue of many of the shards is strong and deep, but ranges to lighter and darker hues as well. The shards all have the characteristic Yuan bluish tinged white glaze. The body at the fractures and unglazed areas is compact, dense and darkened cream colored (russet tingeing on shard No. 41).

The matrix below describes each of the shards in terms of the intact ceramic form, type of shard, décor, and diameter (D) or length (L) in centimeters of the individual item.

Yuan (1271 to 1378): mid 14th century.

Provenance: Trowulan excavations, East Java, Indonesia - acquired in Indonesia (April 2013 - \$90).

Exhibited: Y-136 (3 and 38 of 42) on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 18 April 2013.

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

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Y-136 (Continued)

REFERENCES

Y-136 (1 of 42) - compare with the Yuan blue and white vase, also decorated with plantain leaf and classic scroll at the mouthrim, in Larry Gotuaco, Rita C. Tan and Allison Diem, *Chinese and Vietnamese Blue and White Wares Found in the Philippines*, page 49, Pl. Y 14; and with the similarly decorated *gu* (tall wine beaker) in Liu Jincheng, *The Porcelain from the Cellar of the Yuan Dynasty in Gao'an*, page 64. See also the vase with similar plantain leaf at the mouthrim in Shanghai Museum, *Splendors in Smalt: Art of Yuan Blue-and-white Porcelain* pages 86 and 87, No. 14.

Y-136 (2 & 3 of 42) - for a very similar trefoil motif see the Yuan blue and white vase illustrated in Shanghai Museum, *Splendors in Smalt: Art of Yuan Blue-and-white Porcelain*, page 193, No. 65; and see also the shard shown in Ching-fei Shih, *Experiments and Innovation: Jingdezhen Blue-and-White Porcelain of the Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368)* - PhD. Dissertation, fig. 209 - left, on right side in upper corner (found in Trowulan, East Java).

Y-136 (5 & 22 to 27 of 42) - for a very similar wave motif see the Yuan blue and white vase illustrated in Shanghai Museum, *Splendors in Smalt: Art of Yuan Blue-and-white Porcelain*, pages 198 and 199, No. 68; and compare also with another vase in the same reference at page 177, No. 57. Compare as well with the wave motif on the plate shown in the Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *Jingdezhen Wares - The Yuan Evolution*, page 150, No. 137; the Yuan blue and white *meiping* shape vases with wave motif illustrated in Liu Jincheng, *The Porcelain from the Cellar of the Yuan Dynasty in Gao'an*, on the front piece (2nd from left and 2nd from right), page 55, and page 61; the plate with wave motif shown in John Pope, *Chinese Porcelains from the Ardebil Shrine*, Plate 15, no. 29.47; and the large Yuan *guan* shape jar in Harry Garner, *Oriental Blue & White*, Plate 21.

Y-136 (7 & 9 of 42) - compare with the neck shard illustrated in Marie-France Dupoizat, *Catalogue of the Chinese Style Ceramics of Majapahit*, page 60, No. 32 - lower left (found in Trowulan, East Java).

Y-136 (9 of 42) - see the very similar band of cash symbols on the ewer in Shanghai Museum, *Splendors in Smalt: Art of Yuan Blue-and-white Porcelain*, page 161, No. 50.

(Continued)

Y-136 (Continued)

Y-136 (12 of 42) - a similar Yuan blue and white octagonal vase with the main panels separated by line borders and *ruyi* head type elements is illustrated in Larry Gotuaco, Rita C. Tan and Allison Diem, *Chinese and Vietnamese Blue and White Wares Found in the Philippines*, page 50, Pl. Y 15 (authors note that “Octagonal shape is rare.”).

Y-136 (13 of 42) - a similar Yuan blue and white octagonal vase is illustrated in the Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *Jingdezhen Wares - The Yuan Evolution*, page 145, No. 131.

Y-136 (14 of 42) - compare with the Yuan blue and white dish with duck, lotus and willow shown in Yau Hok Wa, *Yuan and Ming Blue and White Ware from Jiangxi*, Plate no. 6 (author indicates “... the inclusion of a willow makes this dish unique.”).

Y-136 (15 of 42) - compare with the dragon on the Yuan blue and white “stem-bowl” shown in Yau Hok Wa, *Yuan and Ming Blue and White Ware from Jiangxi*, Plate no. 15.

Y-136 (28 of 42) - compare with similar horse motif on the Yuan blue and white vases illustrated in John Pope, *Fourteenth-Century Blue-and-White: A Group of Chinese Porcelains in the Topkapu Sarayi Muzesi, Istanbul*, Plate 29 - T.K.S. 1425 and Plate 30 - T.K.S. 3027.

Y-136 (28, 29 & 30 of 42) - compare with similar wave motif on the Yuan blue and white vase illustrated in Shanghai Museum, *Splendors in Smalt: Art of Yuan Blue-and-white Porcelain*, page 87, No. 14.

Y-136 (31 & 32 of 42) - compare with the similar wave motif on the Yuan blue and white vase illustrated in Shanghai Museum, *Splendors in Smalt: Art of Yuan Blue-and-white Porcelain*, pages 84 and 85, No. 13.

(Continued)

Y-136 (Continued)

Y-136 (34 of 42) - the following may be referred to for the illustration of similar Yuan blue and white jarlets: Marie-France Dupoizat, *Catalogue of the Chinese Style Ceramics of Majapahit*, page 50, No. 6 (found in Trowulan, East Java); U. Wiesner, *Chinesische Keramik Auf Den Philippinen*, No. 138; the Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *Jingdezhen Wares - The Yuan Evolution*, No. 106; Columbus Museum of Art, *Shadow of the Dragon - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 75; Sotheby Parke Bernet (New York), *Catalogue of Fine Chinese Works of Art and Paintings*, June 4, 1982, lot 179; and Sotheby & Co. (London), *Catalogue of Chinese and South-East Asian Ceramics and Works of Art*, July 30, 1974, lot 274 (description only). Compare also with the similar Yuan blue and white jarlet at Y-005 (in the Collection of this writer).

Y-136 (36 of 42) - compare with the Yuan blue and white ovoid jarlet with loop handles at Y-013 (in the Collection of this writer). For the illustration of other comparable jarlets refer to L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, No. 84; W. Sorsby, *South-east Asian and Early Chinese Export Ceramics*, No. 13; and Sotheby Parke Bernet (Los Angeles), *Catalogue of Fine Oriental Works of Art*, March 5, 1981, lot 1558.

Y-136 (37 of 42) - refer to the comparable Yuan blue and white jarlets illustrated in the Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *Jingdezhen Wares - The Yuan Evolution*, page 136, No. 115; and in Larry Gotuaco, Rita C. Tan and Allison Diem, *Chinese and Vietnamese Blue and White Wares Found in the Philippines*, page 70, Pl. Y 35 a - left.

Y-136 (38 of 42) - compare with the Yuan blue and white jarlet illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 102, Pl. 85 - right.

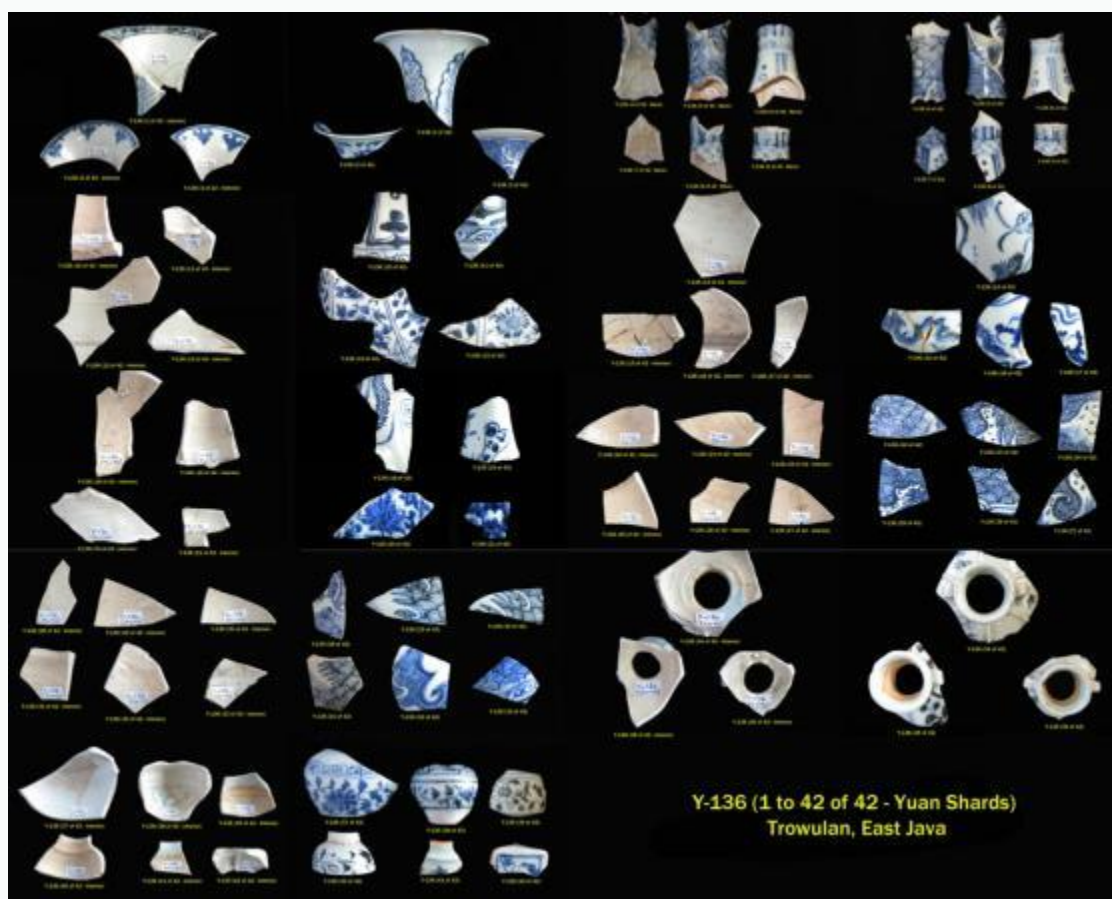
Y-136 (39 of 42) - see the Yuan blue and white jarlet with comparable chrysanthemum scroll in Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, page 99, No. 79.

(Continued)

Y-136 (Continued)

Y-136 (40 of 42) - similar Yuan blue and white jarlets are shown in Marie-France Dupoizat, *Catalogue of the Chinese Style Ceramics of Majapahit*, page 50, No. 7 (found in Trowulan, East Java); and Monique Crick, *Chinese Trade Ceramics for South-East Asia from the 1st to the 17th Century*, page 306, No. 175.

Y-136 (42 of 42) - compare with the Yuan blue and white square jarlets shown in the Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *Jingdezhen Wares - The Yuan Evolution*, page 137, No. 117 and No. 118; in Larry Gotuaco, Rita C. Tan and Allison Diem, *Chinese and Vietnamese Blue and White Wares Found in the Philippines*, page 73, Pl. Y 36 - left and right; and in *Oriental Ceramics, The World's Great Collections*, Vol. 3, Museum Pusat, Jakarta, Plate 164 (found in South Sulawesi, Indonesia).



(Continued)

Y-136 (Continued)

| TROWULAN SHARDS - YUAN BLUE & WHITE WARE | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|---|---------------|
| Y-136 (1 of 42) to Y-136 (18 of 42) | | | | |
| CATALOGUE NUMBER | FORM | SHARD | DÉCOR | D/L CM |
| Y-136 (1 of 42) | Vase | Rim | Plantain leaves with cross-hatching; on interior classic scroll | D: 8.3 |
| Y-136 (2 of 42) | Vase | Rim | Lotus scroll; on interior scalloped line border with pendant trefoils | D: 7.4 |
| Y-136 (3 of 42) | Vase | Rim | Dragon reserved in white on a ground of concentric overlapping waves; on interior scalloped line border with pendant trefoils | D: 6.3 |
| Y-136 (4 of 42) | Vase | Neck | Plum blossom reserved in white on a ground of concentric overlapping waves | L: 7.2 |
| Y-136 (5 of 42) | Vase | Neck | Leaf and vegetal elements along with concentric overlapping waves | L: 7.3 |
| Y-136 (6 of 42) | Vase | Neck | Plantain leaves with cross-hatching, keyfret, and lotus petal panels with circle and dot filler | L: 7.0 |
| Y-136 (7 of 42) | Vase | Neck | Keyfret, and lotus petal panels with floral spray filler | L: 4.9 |
| Y-136 (8 of 42) | Vase | Neck | Plantain leaves with cross-hatching, interlocking outlined petals, and lotus petal panels with circle and dot filler | L: 6.9 |
| Y-136 (9 of 42) | Vase | Neck | Plantain leaves with cross-hatching, band of cash symbols | L: 2.8 |
| Y-136 (10 of 42) | Vase | Neck | Lotus petal panels with trefoil leaf and circle filler, classic scroll; faceted form | L: 4.6 |
| Y-136 (11 of 42) | Vase | Neck | Lotus petal panels with filler, classic scroll; faceted form | D: 4.8 |
| Y-136 (12 of 42) | Vase | Body | Panels with floral sprays separated by line borders and bifurcated <i>ruyi</i> heads, classic scroll; octagonal body | D: 8.3 |
| Y-136 (13 of 42) | Vase | Body | Panels containing chrysanthemum with cross-hatch blossom, line borders; octagonal body | D: 6.8 |
| Y-136 (14 of 42) | Vase | Body | Aquatic scene with willow, lotus and duck | D: 7.5 |
| Y-136 (15 of 42) | Vase | Body | Sinuuous dragon, leaf spray | D: 6.9 |
| Y-136 (16 of 42) | Vase | Body | Dragon with three claws, lotus petal panels below | D: 6.2 |
| Y-136 (17 of 42) | Vase | Body | Dragon with three claws, flame elements above | D: 6.1 |
| Y-136 (18 of 42) | Vase | Body | Waterweeds, spiral in outline form, molded body | D: 7.7 |

(Continued)

Y-136 (Continued)

| TROWULAN SHARDS - YUAN BLUE & WHITE WARE | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|--|---------------|
| Y-136 (19 of 42) to Y-136 (35 of 42) | | | | |
| CATALOGUE NUMBER | FORM | SHARD | DÉCOR | D/L CM |
| Y-136 (19 of 42) | Vase | Upper Body | Vegetal or filler element with large and small dots, leaf spray | L: 4.9 |
| Y-136 (20 of 42) | Vase | Body | Lotus blossom scroll with spiky leaves | D: 8.0 |
| Y-136 (21 of 42) | Vase | Body | Peony blossom with the center portion reserved in white | D: 3.4 |
| Y-136 (22 of 42) | Vase | Body | Concentric overlapping waves, filler elements reserved in white with large and small dots; various leaf and vegetal forms, some with cross-hatching or shading | D: 6.2 |
| Y-136 (23 of 42) | Vase | Body | | D: 6.5 |
| Y-136 (24 of 42) | Vase | Body | | D: 4.9 |
| Y-136 (25 of 42) | Vase | Body | | D: 5.0 |
| Y-136 (26 of 42) | Vase | Body | | D: 5.0 |
| Y-136 (27 of 42) | Vase | Body | | D: 5.2 |
| Y-136 (28 of 42) | Vase | Body | Horse reserved in white on a ground of concentric overlapping waves | D: 4.9 |
| Y-136 (29 of 42) | Vase | Body | Spiky forms reserved in white on a ground of concentric overlapping waves, oblique stroke marks | D: 5.3 |
| Y-136 (30 of 42) | Vase | Body | Spiky forms reserved in white on a ground of concentric overlapping waves | D: 5.1 |
| Y-136 (31 of 42) | Vase | Body | Concentric overlapping waves and oblique stroke marks | D: 4.4 |
| Y-136 (32 of 42) | Vase | Body | <i>Ruyi</i> panel and sinuous form reserved in white on a ground of concentric overlapping waves | D: 5.0 |
| Y-136 (33 of 42) | Vase | Body | Concentric overlapping waves above a band of classic scroll | D: 4.7 |
| Y-136 (34 of 42) | Jarlet | Rim & Body | Ovoid shape, flaring neck with lipped rim, two loop handles; six rows of applied beads, panels alternately with floral sprays or plain | D: 6.4 |
| Y-136 (35 of 42) | Jarlet | Rim & Body | Ovoid shape, flaring neck with lipped rim, two loop handles; panels alternately with floral sprays or plain and separated by double line borders | D: 5.6 |

(Continued)

Y-136 (Continued)

| TROWULAN SHARDS - YUAN BLUE & WHITE WARE Y-136 (36 of 42) to Y-136 (42 of 42) | | | | |
|--|--------|-------------|--|--------|
| CATALOGUE NUMBER | FORM | SHARD | DÉCOR | D/L CM |
| Y-136 (36 of 42) | Jarlet | Rim & Body | Ovoid shape, flaring neck with lipped rim, two loop handles; leaf form accents on body | D: 4.8 |
| Y-136 (37 of 42) | Jarlet | Body | <i>Guan</i> shape, classic scroll, line borders, chrysanthemum scroll with shaded petals and cross-hatch blossom | D: 7.6 |
| Y-136 (38 of 42) | Jarlet | Base & Body | <i>Guan</i> shape, classic scroll, line borders, chrysanthemum scroll with outlined petals and cross-hatch blossom; flat unglazed base | D: 5.3 |
| Y-136 (39 of 42) | Jarlet | Body | <i>Guan</i> shape, chrysanthemum scroll with outlined petals and cross-hatch blossom, line borders | D: 4.2 |
| Y-136 (40 of 42) | Jarlet | Rim & Body | Ovoid shape, chrysanthemum scroll with outlined petals and spiral blossom | D: 5.5 |
| Y-136 (41 of 42) | Jarlet | Rim & Body | Ovoid shape, lotus scroll, line borders; unglazed mouthrim | D: 3.3 |
| Y-136 (42 of 42) | Jarlet | Body | Square shape, floral spray within rectangular line borders | L: 4.6 |



Y-137

TROWULAN, EAST JAVA - YUAN EXCAVATIONS

Yuan blue and white shards (13) in a variety of forms consisting of stem-cup, dish, plate, bowl, kendi, cover, and tiered box. The tone of the blue of the shards is predominately strong and deep (lighter tone on No. 2 and darker tone on No. 4). The shards all have the characteristic Yuan bluish tinged white glaze. The body at the fractures and unglazed areas is compact, dense and darkened cream colored to light beige in color; some with russet or apricot tingeing (No. 6 and No. 7). Potting ranges from very light (stem-cup shard No. 1) to extremely heavy (plate shard No. 3).

The matrix below describes each of the shards in terms of the intact ceramic form, type of shard, décor, and diameter (D) or length (L) in centimeters of the individual item.

Yuan (1271 to 1378): mid 14th century.

Provenance: Trowulan excavations, East Java, Indonesia - acquired in Indonesia (April 2013 - \$28).

Exhibited: Y-137 (5, 6 and 7 of 13) on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University - 18 April 2013.

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

(Continued)

Y-137 (Continued)

REFERENCES

Y-137 (3 of 13) - compare with the treatment of the mane and scales of the dragon on the Yuan blue and white *meiping* shape vase illustrated in Yau Hok Wa, *Yuan and Ming Blue and White Ware from Jiangxi*, Plate no. 21.

Y-137 (5 of 13) - refer to Yuan plate rim shard illustrated in Larry Gotuaco, Rita C. Tan and Allison Diem, *Chinese and Vietnamese Blue and White Wares Found in the Philippines*, page 43, Pl. Y 11 - lower right (also with a trellis/diamond diaper border, a floral scroll below, and the rim foliated; and with the authors indicating “the foliated rim is the exception”).

Y-137 (6 of 13) - compare with the Yuan blue and white kendis, also with keyfret and classic scroll on the rim, illustrated in the Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *Jingdezhen Wares - The Yuan Evolution*, page 135, No. 114; in Larry Gotuaco, Rita C. Tan and Allison Diem, *Chinese and Vietnamese Blue and White Wares Found in the Philippines*, page 54, Pl. Y 19 and page 55, Pl. Y 20; in Yau Hok Wa, *Yuan and Ming Blue and White Ware from Jiangxi*, Plate no. 9; in Ching-fei Shih, *Experiments and Innovation: Jingdezhen Blue-and-White Porcelain of the Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368)* - PhD. Dissertation, fig. 214 (classic scroll and blossom diaper on rim - found in South Sulawesi, Indonesia); and Johan Auction (Beijing), *Catalogue of Chinese Ancient Damaged Treasures*, 18 September 2012, lot 074. Refer also to Margaret Medley, *Yuan Porcelain & Stoneware*, No. 124 A, which illustrates very similar Yuan blue and white keyfret (described as “Earlier type of key - fret”).

Y-137 (9 of 13) - compare with the Yuan blue and white cover box with floral spray and the same size pictured in K. Aga-Oglu, *The Williams Collection of Far Eastern Ceramics: Tonnancour Section*, page 67, No. 116.

Y-137 (10 of 13) - compare with the similar size Yuan blue and white cover at Y-043 (in the Collection of this writer) from the Pulangui River - Manguindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao excavations in the Philippines.

(Continued)

Y-137 (Continued)

Y-137 (11 of 13) - see the Yuan blue and white covers with classic scroll illustrated in Liu Jincheng, *The Porcelain from the Cellar of the Yuan Dynasty in Gao'an*, page 54 and page 60. Compare also with the Yuan blue and white cover with central portion encircled by a similar scroll shown in Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume II - Yuan and Ming Dynasty Porcelains*, page 501, Catalogue No. 582.

Y-137 (12 & 13 of 13) - for comparable Yuan blue and white tiered boxes see Monique Crick, *Chinese Trade Ceramics for South-East Asia from the 1st to the 17th Century*, page 36, ill. 27 (found in Java, Indonesia); Ching-fei Shih, *Experiments and Innovation: Jingdezhen Blue-and-White Porcelain of the Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368)* - PhD. Dissertation, fig. 220; and Shanghai Museum, *Splendors in Smalt: Art of Yuan Blue-and-white Porcelain*, pages 158 and 159, No. 49.



(Continued)

Y-137 (Continued)

| TROWULAN SHARDS - YUAN BLUE & WHITE WARE | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|---|---------------|
| Y-137 (1 of 13) to Y-137 (13 of 13) | | | | |
| CATALOGUE NUMBER | FORM | SHARD | DÉCOR | D/L CM |
| Y-137 (1 of 13) | Stem-Cup | Body | Three claw dragon, flame element, cloud scroll, line borders | D: 5.3 |
| Y-137 (2 of 13) | Dish | Base | Aquatic scene with lotus blossoms, pods and waterweeds; base unglazed | D: 5.0 |
| Y-137 (3 of 13) | Plate | Base | Dragon with flowing mane, upward projecting horn, and clearly defined scales on body; base unglazed | D: 4.0 |
| Y-137 (4 of 13) | Bowl | Side | Large spiky leaf; on underside a floral element in outline form | D: 3.6 |
| Y-137 (5 of 13) | Large Plate | Rim | Trellis/diamond diaper border, spiky leaf below, line borders, edge of mouthrim foliated; lotus petal panels with filler on underside | D: 6.8 |
| Y-137 (6 of 13) | Kendi | Rim | Classic scroll, keyfret, line borders | D: 5.4 |
| Y-137 (7 of 13) | Kendi | Rim | Classic scroll, interlocking outlined petals, line borders | D: 5.3 |
| Y-137 (8 of 13) | Cover | Top & Side | Chrysanthemum spray with outlined petals and spiral blossom in a double circle; on side band of in-filled spiral | D: 5.7 |
| Y-137 (9 of 13) | Cover | Top & Side | Leaf spray within circle border; on side double line border | D: 4.7 |
| Y-137 (10 of 13) | Cover | Top & Side | Outlined petals radiating from central shaded blossom | D: 3.5 |
| Y-137 (11 of 13) | Cover | Top | Classic scroll within double circle borders | D: 6.1 |
| Y-137 (12 of 13) | Tiered Box | Side | Chrysanthemum scroll with shaded petals and cross-hatch blossom, line borders; interior wall glazed, flanges unglazed | D: 6.6 |
| Y-137 (13 of 13) | Tiered Box | Side | Plum blossom scroll with shaded petals and outlined blossom, line borders; interior wall glazed, flanges unglazed | D: 5.2 |

Y-138

TROWULAN, EAST JAVA - YUAN EXCAVATIONS

Yuan underglaze red shards (12) in a variety of forms consisting of vase, jarlet, jarlet with loop handles, *yi* (spouted bowl), and cup. The tone of the red of the shards ranges from a brilliant red (No. 4), to subdued red (No. 5), to darkened red (No. 6), to a grayish red (No. 13). The shards all have the characteristic Yuan bluish tinged white glaze. The body at the fractures and unglazed areas is compact, dense and darkened cream colored (russet tingeing on shard No. 5 and apricot tinges on No. 10).

The matrix below describes each of the shards in terms of the intact ceramic form, type of shard, décor, and diameter (D) or length (L) in centimeters of the individual item.

Yuan (1271 to 1378): mid 14th century.

Provenance: Trowulan excavations, East Java, Indonesia - acquired in Indonesia (April 2013 - \$26).

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

REFERENCES

Y-138 (1 of 12) - compare with the Yuan shard illustrated in Marie-France Dupoizat, *Catalogue of the Chinese Style Ceramics of Majapahit*, page 64, No. 40 - lower left (found in Trowulan, East Java).

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Y-138 (Continued)

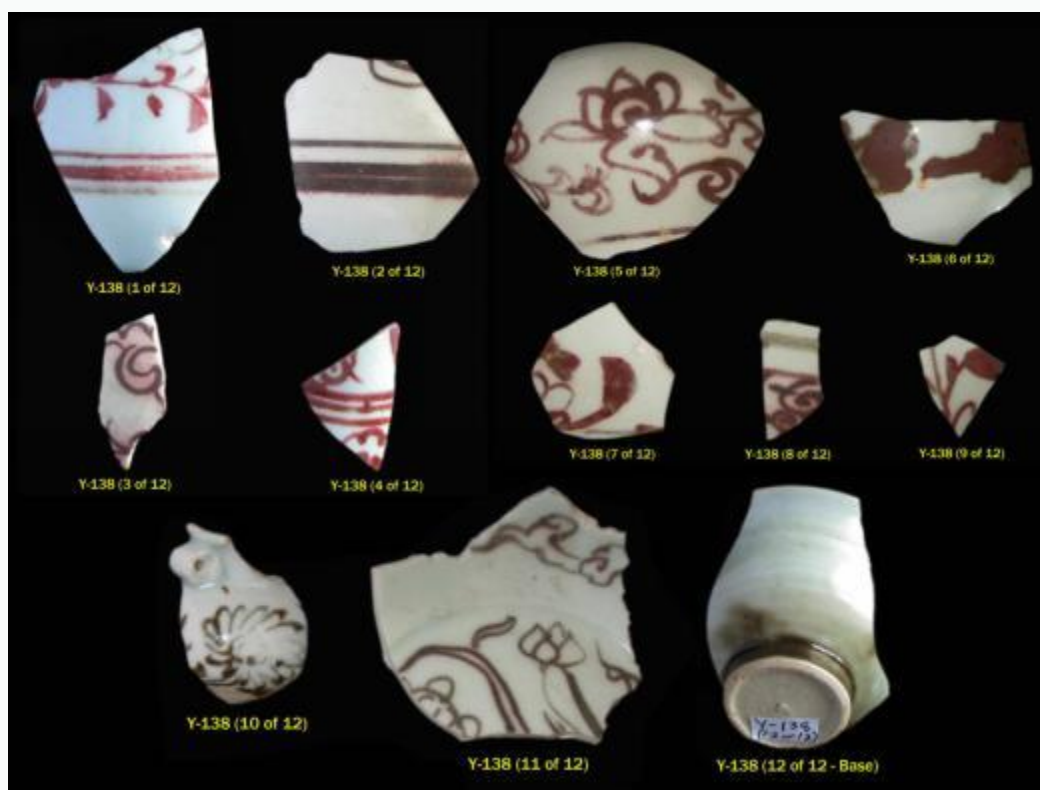
Y-138 (2 of 12) - compare with the shard illustrated in Marie-France Dupoizat, *Catalogue of the Chinese Style Ceramics of Majapahit*, page 64, No. 40 - lower right (found in Trowulan, East Java).

Y-138 (4 of 12) - see the comparable Yuan underglaze red vase in *Oriental Ceramics, The World's Great Collections*, Vol. 3, Museum Pusat, Jakarta, Color Plate 79.

Y-138 (5 of 12) - refer to the comparable lotus scroll on the Yuan underglaze red vase at Christie's (New York) *Fine Chinese Ceramics and Works of Art*, 19 March 2008, lot 563.

Y-138 (6 of 12) - compare with the Yuan underglaze red jarlet pictured in K. Aga-Oglu, *The Williams Collection of Far Eastern Ceramics: Tonnancour Section*, page 66, No. 112.

Y-138 (11 of 12) - compare with the Yuan underglaze red spouted bowl decorated with a phoenix shown in the Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *Jingdezhen Wares - The Yuan Evolution*, page 71, No. 148; and for a Yuan blue and white spouted bowl with an aquatic scene in the interior see page 134, No. 110 in the same reference.



(Continued)

Y-138 (Continued)

| TROWULAN SHARDS - YUAN UNDERGLAZE RED WARE | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------|---|---------------|
| Y-138 (1 of 12) to Y-138 (12 of 12) | | | | |
| CATALOGUE NUMBER | FORM | SHARD | DÉCOR | D/L CM |
| Y-138 (1 of 12) | Vase | Body | Leaf scroll, triple line border below | D: 6.9 |
| Y-138 (2 of 12) | Vase | Body | Leaf or floral scroll, triple line border below | D: 5.5 |
| Y-138 (3 of 12) | Vase | Neck | Arabesque elements in outline form | L: 4.7 |
| Y-138 (4 of 12) | Vase | Neck | Lotus petal panels with filler, triple line border, leaf or floral sprays below | L: 4.3 |
| Y-138 (5 of 12) | Jarlet | Body | Lotus blossom scroll in outline form, line border | D: 6.6 |
| Y-138 (6 of 12) | Jarlet | Body | Heavily applied indistinguishable vegetal or floral elements | D: 4.9 |
| Y-138 (7 of 12) | Jarlet | Body | Floral scroll or floral spray | D: 3.5 |
| Y-138 (8 of 12) | Jarlet | Body | Classic scroll, line border | D: 3.1 |
| Y-138 (9 of 12) | Jarlet | Body | Floral scroll or floral spray | D: 2.7 |
| Y-138 (10 of 12) | Jarlet | Rim & Body | Rolled rim, loop handles, chrysanthemum scroll with outlined petals and spiral blossom | D: 4.5 |
| Y-138 (11 of 12) | Yi (Spouted Bowl) | Side & Base | Cloud scroll on side, in the center an aquatic scene with lotus and waterweeds; unglazed flat base | D: 6.6 |
| Y-138 (12 of 12) | Cup | Rim & Base | Foot covered with underglaze red and some errant splashes above it, remainder plain; unglazed flat base | D: 6.7 |

Y-135 to Y-138 TROWULAN, EAST JAVA - YUAN EXCAVATIONS

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Y-135 to Y-138 (Continued)

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Y-005 - Yuan blue and white jarlet with vertical rows of applied beads (in the Collection of this writer).

Y-013 - Yuan blue and white jarlet with chrysanthemum scroll (in the Collection of this writer).

Y-043 - Yuan blue and white cover from the Pulangui River - Manguindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao excavations, Philippines (in the Collection of this writer).

Y-044 - Yuan blue and white jarlet with prunus spray from Banggai, Central Sulawesi excavations, Indonesia (in Collection of this writer).

Y-139

Saucer dishes (2 - pair) very lightly molded with a pair of opposite facing fish in the central medallion encircled by a single line border. At the bottom of the cavetto two tiers of molded lotus petal tips with a double line border above. An unglazed band around the edge and interior of the mouthrim reveals the smooth and very compact light putty colored body. On the plain underside the glaze ends irregularly above the vestigial foot. The very slightly recessed and narrow unglazed base is nominally convex with a couple of small errant splashes of glaze. The glaze covering dish No. 1 has assumed a distinct yingqing tone as a result of the firing. However, the sugary textured white body so very characteristic of these wares is notably absent. Of the numerous dishes in this series examined by the writer this was the only example with such a glaze color. The grayish toned lightly crackled glaze of dish No. 2 is much more typical of these wares.

D: 5 5/8 in. (14.3 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 5 9/16 in. (14.1 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century - Fujian or Guangdong ware.

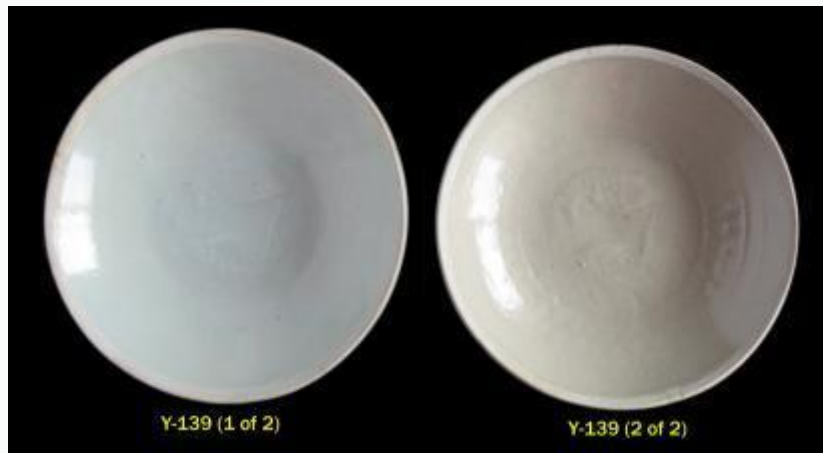
Provenance: Quang Ngai (Binh Chau) - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (August 2013 - \$80).

The twin fish, two tiers of molded lotus petal tips, along with the unglazed band around the edge and interior of the mouthrim are very reminiscent of similar size and shape yingqing wares (compare with

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Y-139 (Continued)

S-009 in this regard). Compare also with another yingqing dish with a pair of fish in the central medallion, unglazed mouthrim, and dated to the Southern Song dynasty as illustrated in Monique Crick, *Chinese Trade Ceramics for South-East Asia from the 1st to the 17th Century: Collection of Ambassador and Mrs. Charles Muller*, page 167, No. 75.



Y-140

Brown glazed covered box of compressed circular form with flattened cover and rounded sides curving in sharply to the base. A dark brown glaze covers the box ending in an uneven line above the base. The base without foot is markedly concave with nipped center and unglazed; the exposed body compact and light beige in color. Flattened top of the cover of the box is decorated with a crisply molded fish amid concentric waves covered with a light application of brown glaze and enclosed within a dissolved classic scroll border. The interior of the lower section is covered with a generous application of lustrous dark brown glaze. There is light marine encrustation on and above the base.

D: 3 13/16 in. (9.8 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (August 2013 - \$30).

Compare with the brown glazed Yuan cover boxes illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 160, Pl. 152 (group of six boxes); Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 29 (set of three boxes); Goto Museum, 1986, *South-East Asian Ceramics - Exhibition Catalogue*, page 71, No. 216; and P. Thammapreechakorn, *Ceramic Art in Thailand*, Figure 122 (group

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Y-140 (Continued)

of five boxes with impressed design). Refer also to R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Turiang: A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*, page 32, Plate 27 (group of three plain brown glazed cover boxes - diameter 5.5 cm, 7.5 cm and 8.0 cm) - from the Turiang shipwreck and dated to approximately 1370; and to the further illustrations in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 26.

Additional brown glazed cover boxes from this shipwreck (Binh Thuan No. 2) are at Y-053, Y-054, Y-055, Y-080, Y-083, Y-095 and Y-102. The cover box at Y-080 (1 of 2) forms a pair with Y-095 (1 of 2), and the cover box at Y-102 forms a pair with Y-095 (2 of 2).



Y-140 (Cover)

Y-141

Brown glazed basin shape deep dishes (2 - pair), the unglazed flattened mouthrim with a foliated flange at the edge. The lustrous dark caramel brown mottled glaze covers the interior, terminating just under the mouthrim. There is a small amount of adherent kiln grit at the interior of the mouthrim on basin No. 2. Underside is devoid of glaze except for a few errant randomly located splashes. Unglazed base without footrim is markedly concave. Body where exposed is compact to medium textured and beige colored, but assumes a distinct russet hue in portions of the flattened mouthrim.

D: 8 1/4 in. (21.0 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 8 3/8 in. (21.2 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century - Guangdong ware.

Provenance: Quang Ngai (Binh Chau) - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (January 2014 - \$80).

A very similar basin, described as Guangdong ware dated to the 10th to 12th century, is illustrated in Roxanna Brown editor, *Guangdong Ceramics From Butuan and Other Philippine Sites*, page 108, No. 97.

There is another pair of these basins, from the same shipwreck, at Y-129, which were published in the *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume VI Number 2 - 3, 2013, "Preliminary Report Quang Ngai Shipwreck, Vietnam," and illustrated on page 6; and a larger one at Y-148.

Y-142

Brown glazed covered box of compressed circular form with flattened cover and rounded sides curving in sharply to the base. Flattened top of the cover of the box is decorated with a crisply molded phoenix in flight facing to the right with long sweeping tail and surrounded by scrolling clouds. The phoenix is enclosed within a border of clearly molded oblique line accents. Slight remnants of light brown glaze remain on the top of the cover. A dark brown glaze covers the sides of the cover and lower section ending unevenly primarily above the base, but with some glaze runs continuing lower. Unglazed base is markedly concave without foot, and the exposed biscuit compact and light beige colored. The interior of the lower section is covered with a light application of brown glaze. There is a small amount of marine encrustation on and near the base.

D: 3 3/8 in. (8.7 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (January 2014 - \$30).

Compare with the cover boxes illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 160, Pl. 152 (group of six boxes, one with a dragon design); Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 29 (set of three boxes); Goto Museum, 1986, *South-East Asian Ceramics - Exhibition Catalogue*, page 71, No. 216; and

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Y-142 (Continued)

P. Thammapreechakorn, *Ceramic Art in Thailand*, Figure 122 (group of five boxes with impressed design). Refer also to R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Turiang: A Fourteenth-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*, page 32, Plate 27 (group of three plain brown glazed cover boxes - diameter 5.5 cm, 7.5 cm and 8.0 cm) - from the Turiang shipwreck and dated to approximately 1370; and to the further illustrations in R. Brown and S. Sjostrand, *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*, Color Plate 26.

Refer as well to the two analogous boxes (one with floral motif and one with a dragon design) from the Palopo, South Sulawesi - Indonesia excavations at Y-042. Additional brown glazed cover boxes from this shipwreck (Binh Thuan No. 2) are at Y-053, Y-054, Y-055, Y-080, Y-083, Y-095, Y-102, and Y-140. The cover box at Y-080 (2 of 2) also features a phoenix, differently styled and facing to the left. The cover box at Y-080 (1 of 2) forms a pair with Y-095 (1 of 2), and the cover box at Y-102 forms a pair with Y-095 (2 of 2).



Y-143

Large celadon bowl covered in light sea green glaze with a slight grayish - blue hue, decorated with a molded floral décor, and the everted mouthrim with closely spaced foliations. A continuous band of clearly molded aquatic plants with volutes, swirls, and curved accents girths the interior wall. Central medallion is surrounded by outlined *ruyi* head elements and contains a lotus pod. Underside is divided into seven panels separated by carved vertical line borders. The evenly applied lustrous glaze extends to the slightly splayed foot continuing onto the beveled rim and the edge of the base in one area. Interior of the foot is upright, and the narrow unglazed flat base is moderately recessed with a groove carved at the perimeter. Body is medium textured and grayish brown colored.

D: 7 in. (17.9 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century - Fujian or Guangdong ware.

Provenance: Quang Ngai (Binh Chau) - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (January 2014 - \$140).

For the illustration of a comparable bowl with foliated rim, molded décor, and attributed to the Fujian kilns refer to C.O. Valdes and A. I. Diem, *Chinese and Southeast Asian Greenware Found in the Philippines*, page 44, No. H. Also see Y-151 for another bowl in this series from the same shipwreck.



Y-144 MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG, SUMATRA - YUAN EXCAVATIONS

Yuan ceramics (3) recovered from the Musi River, Palembang, Sumatra consisting of a small celadon deep dish (1), a small celadon jarlet (1), and a celadon bird feeder shape vessel (1).

The matrix below summarizes each of the ceramics in terms of form, general description, and diameter (D) or height (H) in centimeters of each individual item.

Yuan (1271 to 1378): 13th to early 14th century.

Provenance: Musi River excavations, Palembang, Sumatra, Indonesia - acquired in Palembang (April 2014 - \$35).

For further information on the Musi River excavations in Palembang, Sumatra refer to catalogue entry M-459.

REFERENCES

Y-144 (3 of 3) - a very similar vessel is illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 174, No. 178 - right; compare also with the shard shown on Page 62, No. 183, in Feng Xianming, *Exhibition of Ceramic Finds from Ancient Kilns in China*. Refer as well to Y-134 (1 of 3) for another celadon bird feeder shape vessel in this series, also from the Musi River excavations.

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Y-144 (Continued)

| YUAN CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG Y-144 (1 of 3) to Y-144 (3 of 3) | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|---------|
| CATALOGUE NUMBER | FORM | DESCRIPTION | D/H CM |
| Y-144 (1 of 3) | Deep Dish | Celadon deep dish with bucket-shaped sides and upright mouthrim thickened at the edge on the underside. In the central medallion a very lightly incised floral spray; the sides plain. The light mint green glaze extends to the recessed base without footrim; base is convex and unglazed, with very compact light gray colored body. | D: 11.3 |
| Y-144 (2 of 3) | Jarlet | Celadon jarlet with globular <i>kuan</i> shaped body, high constricted neck, medium sized aperture, and covered with light sea-green glaze. A band of two distinctly incised ridges encircles the upper shoulders. Narrow base is slightly concave and unglazed with compact, light brownish gray colored body. | H: 5.7 |
| Y-144 (3 of 3) | Bird Feeder Shape Vessel | Strongly sloping angular sides constricting at the upright mouthrim with two small loop handles just below; the light grayish green opaque glaze, mottled in areas, covers the interior and ends just above the unglazed base, which is very slightly concave and narrow with compact russet colored biscuit. | D: 7.5 |



Y-145

Celadon small plate with lustrous and translucent light olive colored crackled glaze. The unadorned center is surrounded by a rather wide unglazed stacking ring. Steep cavetto is accented with carved lobes or gouges radiating from the stacking ring to just under the upright mouthrim with rounded edge. On the underside rather wide carved gouges radiate in a curved fashion from just below the mouthrim to the foot, except for one errant gouge which continues on to the foot itself. The glaze ends in a rather even line considerably above the foot, except for a single glaze run which continues lower. Heavily potted low foot is upright and strongly outward sloping on the interior. The footrim is wide and beveled considerably on the outer edge. Unglazed shallow base is flat and slightly nipped in the center. The exposed biscuit is extremely compact and darkish cream colored. There are marine encrustations on and above the foot and at the base.

D: 4 13/16 in. (12.3 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1378): 13th century - Putian kilns, Fujian Province.

Provenance: Karang Cina shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta (April 2014 - \$9).

For additional celadon plates from the Karang Cina shipwreck with unglazed stacking ring (and molded central décor) refer to Y-087, Y-091, Y-093 (2 of 2), Y-107, and Y-127.

Y-146

Celadon jarlet with light sea green glaze, globular body, and brief constricted neck applied with two small vertical loop handles. Mouthrim is flattened with rounded edge and medium sized aperture. A distinctive molded décor consisting of five decorative bands encircles the jarlet from high on the shoulder extending to the base in the following order: an undulating ridge, vertical “saw tooth” like elements, dissolved classic scroll, an undulating ridge, and closely spaced vertical fluting. The latter band ends at the lightly molded ridge above the unglazed base. The glaze ends unevenly starting from just below mid-body to just above the narrow concave base without footrim. Exposed biscuit at lower portion of jarlet and base is compact and very light grayish cream colored. Constructed in molds, the join where the two sections of the jarlet are luted together is clearly discernable. The interior of this stoutly potted vessel is fully glazed.

D: 3 5/8 in. (9.1 cm.) and H: 3 in. (7.5 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1378): 13th century.

Provenance: Karang Cina shipwreck, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta from a prominent researcher and shipwreck ceramics collector (April 2014 – received as a gift from Willy Atmadjuana).

For additional celadon jarlets from the Karang Cina shipwreck refer to Y-088, Y-089, Y-090, Y-108 and Y-126.

Y-147

Yingqing iron-brown spotted jarlets (2 - pair) with faceted sides divided into eight lobed sections. Two small loop handles are positioned just below the slightly constricted brief neck, and the upright mouthrim with medium sized aperture is rounded at the edge. The lustrous light bluish tinged glaze has a patterned distribution of mottled blackish brown irregularly shaped iron spots. The glaze ends at or just above the slightly concave unglazed base without footrim. There are slight traces of apricot tingeing above the base at the juncture of glaze and body (more prominent on jarlet No. 1). The nominally sugary textured biscuit is compact and cream colored with a very few random darker inclusions. The jarlets are unglazed in the interior, and the horizontal join where the two sections of these mold constructed vessels are luted together is clearly discernable.

H: 2 1/2 in. (6.4 cm.) – No. 1 and No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century.

Provenance: Quang Ngai (Binh Chau) - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2014 - \$300).

The shape of these jarlets resembles that of the carambola or starfruit, which is widely cultivated in Southeast Asia, especially in the Philippines and Indonesia. Jarlets in this series are not found in China; they were made specifically for export to the Philippines and Indonesia. In the Philippines, where they are encountered on

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Y-147 (Continued)

occasion, they are known as *balimbing* (the Tagalog word for carambola or starfruit) jarlets.

Similar *balimbing* spotted jarlets are illustrated in the following: Monique Crick, *Chinese Trade Ceramics for South-East Asia from the 1st to the 17th Century: Collection of Ambassador and Mrs. Charles Muller*, page 191, second from left - No. 93; Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, page 89, No. 63; L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 95, Pl. 77 - second from left; John Guy, *Oriental Trade Ceramics in Southeast Asia*, page 42, No. 39; Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *Jingdezhen Wares - The Yuan Evolution*, page 116, No. 72, page 117, No. 74 and No. 75 (the latter also reproduced in color on page 60); and Larry Gotuaco, Rita C. Tan and Allison Diem, *Chinese and Vietnamese Blue and White Wares Found in the Philippines*, page 74, Pl. Y 37 b - center. For another pair of jarlets from the same shipwreck see Y-152 (yingqing *balimbing* jarlets).

For the other yingqing iron-brown spotted wares in the Collection refer to the ewer with cover at Y-001; rice measure with iron-brown studs at Y-014; kuan shaped jarlet at Y-022; large beaker shape deep bowl with yingqing type glaze at Y-150; ewer, censer, and jarlet shards (7) at Y-153; and the globular jarlets (2), one with loop handles and one miniature sized, at Y-157.

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Y-147 (Continued)

Yingqing Spotted Wares

Underglaze iron-brown spotted wares are characterized by a patterned or random distribution of mottled blackish brown irregularly shaped iron spots as the primary and exclusive decorative device. This spotted technique was earlier seen, for example, to a limited extent among products of the Tang Changsha kilns and in Song Xicun wares. In the Song dynasty it was also used occasionally in detailing on yingqing wares, e. g. accenting eyes on figurines, for decorative studs on jarlets (example at Y-014), and also for other features.

However, in the Yuan dynasty its use was perfected and amplified, and it became one of the principal decorative devices on a limited variety of yingqing and celadon wares. The yingqing wares included jarlets (represented by Y-022 and Y-157 – 1 & 2 of 2), ewers (example at Y-001), figurines, vases, and incense burners (example at Y-153 – No. 3 of 7) manufactured for the export market. The shape of some of the yingqing spotted jarlets, as in these examples (Y-147), resembles that of the carambola or starfruit, which is widely cultivated in Southeast Asia, especially in the Philippines and Indonesia. Jarlets in this series are not found in China; they were made specifically for export to the Philippines and Indonesia. In the Philippines, where they are encountered on occasion, they are known as *balimbing* (the Tagalog word for carambola or starfruit) jarlets. Nevertheless, despite this export production, Locsin (reference cited) indicates that only a very limited number of yingqing spotted wares have been recovered in the Philippines “... among 12,723 sherds, only three fragments of this type (spotted yingqing) were encountered in Santa Ana” (the Santa Ana grave site excavations). The celadon spotted wares, which were produced in lesser quantity and variety, are represented by the jarlet (fragment) at Y-156.

In Vietnam a very limited quantity of contemporaneous and later wares were decorated in this technique. The celadon cover box with underglaze iron-brown spotted décor at V-188 is representative of these wares. With respect to Japan this decorative technique, specifically as applied to celadons, was known as *tobi seiji* (flying celadon). The asymmetrical, sparse, and spontaneous characteristics which it incorporated appealed greatly to contemporary Japanese esthetics and were highly prized.

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Y-147 (Continued)

Use of the underglaze iron-brown spotted technique was rather short lived though and subsequent to the Yuan dynasty, in the Ming and Qing dynasties, it was very rarely employed.

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Y-147 REFERENCES (Continued)

Tan, Rita C., et al, 1993. *Chinese and South-East Asian White Ware Found in the Philippines*. Oxford University Press and Oriental Ceramic Society of the Philippines.

- Y-001 - spotted yingqing ewer with cover (in Collection of writer).
- Y-014 - yingqing rice measure with brown studs (Collection of writer).
- Y-022 - spotted yingqing kuan shaped jarlet (in Collection of writer).
- Y-147 - spotted yingqing *balimbing* jarlets (in Collection of writer).
- Y-150 - spotted large beaker shape deep bowl with yingqing type glaze (in Collection of writer).
- Y-153 - yingqing spotted ware shards (7) with the forms consisting of ewer, censer, and jarlet from the Trowulan excavations in East Java, Indonesia (in Collection of writer).
- Y-156 - spotted celadon kuan shaped jarlet fragment - Musi River, Palembang, Sumatra excavations (in Collection of writer).
- Y-157 - spotted yingqing globular jarlets (2), one with loop handles and one miniature sized (in Collection of writer).
- V-188 - spotted celadon cover box, Vietnamese (Collection of writer).



Y-148

Large basin shape brown glazed deep dish, the unglazed flattened mouthrim with a foliated flange at the edge. The lustrous caramel brown mottled glaze covers the interior, extending to just under the mouthrim. There is a small amount of adherent kiln grit in a couple of areas on the mouthrim. Except for rather large errant glaze runs in three areas, the remainder of the underside is unglazed.

Unglazed base without footrim is markedly concave. Body where exposed is compact to medium textured and beige colored, but assumes a russet hue in portions of the flattened mouthrim.

D: 10 1/8 in. (25.8 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century - Guangdong ware.

Provenance: Quang Ngai (Binh Chau) - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2014 - \$60).

A similar basin, described as Guangdong ware dated to the 10th to 12th century, is illustrated in Roxanna Brown editor, *Guangdong Ceramics From Butuan and Other Philippine Sites*, page 108, No. 97.

There is smaller pair of these basins, from the same shipwreck, at Y-129, which were published in the *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, Volume VI Number 2 - 3, 2013, "Preliminary Report Quang Ngai Shipwreck, Vietnam," and illustrated on page 6; and a further smaller pair at Y-141.

Y-149

Celadon bowls (2 - pair) covered in light mint green lustrous glaze. Except for a clearly incised ring encircling the central medallion, the bowls are otherwise unadorned. Rather shallow sides are gently sloping and the mouthrim is upright. The very evenly applied and uniformly toned glaze extends to the nearly vertical foot, and continues to the beveled rim and onto the outward slanting interior of the foot in several areas. Narrow base is slightly convex and unglazed; the exposed biscuit is compact and light grayish-beige colored. There is prominent russet tingeing, darkened in areas, on the base of bowl No. 1, and considerable marine encrustation on the base of both (heavier and more extensive on bowl No. 2). The russet tingeing would appear to be the result of proximity to a ferrous object during the long period submerged under water.

D: 5 5/8 in. (14.3 cm.) - No. 1;

D: 5 1/2 in. (14.0 cm.) - No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century - Longquan kilns.

Provenance: Quang Ngai (Binh Chau) - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2014 - \$60).



Y-150

Large beaker shape deep bowl with the nearly cylindrical sides curving in sharply to the foot. Covered with yingqing type glaze and with a random distribution of irregularly shaped black iron spots fairly large in size. The upper portion of the bowl, under the upright mouthrim with rounded edge, is encircled by a series of prominent wreathing marks. The glaze ends in an uneven line a short distance above the carefully finished and slightly splayed square-cut foot, outward slanting on the interior. Unglazed base is narrow and slightly convex with compact body bright russet in color where exposed. There is a very small quantity of marine encrustation on the exterior of this very well potted bowl.

D: 5 5/8 in. (14.3 cm.); H: 4 in. (10.2 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century.

Provenance: Unidentified wrecksite No. 4 reportedly located off of Quang Ngai Province in central Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (March 2015 - \$100).

Compare with the similar bowl illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 68, Pl. 46.

Unidentified wrecksite No. 4 is reportedly located off of Quang Ngai Province in central Vietnam. A chance find by a fisherman resulted in the recovery of only a very few early 14th century Yuan wares similar to this one. An extremely limited number of ceramics from the wrecksite first appeared on the antique market in Saigon in mid 2014 (confined to one dealer only); there is no further information available with respect to this wrecksite.

Y-151

Large celadon bowl covered in very even toned light mint green lustrous glaze, decorated with a molded floral décor, and the everted mouthrim with closely spaced foliations. A continuous band of clearly molded aquatic plants with volutes, swirls, and curved accents girths the interior wall. Central medallion is surrounded by outlined *ruyi* head elements and contains a lotus pod. Underside is divided into six panels separated by carved vertical line borders. The very evenly applied glaze extends to the only nominally splayed foot continuing onto the beveled rim and the edge of the base in areas. Interior of the foot is upright, and the narrow unglazed flat base is moderately recessed with the groove carved at the perimeter rather roughly finished. Body is medium textured and grayish brown colored.

D: 7 3/16 in. (18.2 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century - Fujian or Guangdong ware.
Provenance: Quang Ngai (Binh Chau) - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (March 2015 - \$200).

For the illustration of a comparable bowl with foliated rim, molded décor, and attributed to the Fujian kilns refer to C.O. Valdes and A. I. Diem, *Chinese and Southeast Asian Greenware Found in the Philippines*, page 44, No. H. Also see Y-143 for another bowl in this series from the same shipwreck.



Y-152

Yingqing jarlets (2 - pair) with faceted sides divided into eight lobed sections. Two small loop handles are positioned just below the slightly constricted brief neck, and the upright mouthrim with medium sized aperture is rounded at the edge. The lustrous light bluish tinged glaze covering the jarlets ends unevenly at or just above the concave unglazed base without footrim. There are slight traces of apricot tingeing above the base at the juncture of glaze and body. The nominally sugary textured biscuit is medium textured and very light grayish-beige colored. The jarlets are unglazed in the interior, and the horizontal join where the two sections of these mold constructed vessels are luted together is clearly discernable.

H: 2 1/2 in. (6.4 cm.) – No. 1;

H: 2 3/8 in. (6.1 cm.) – No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century.

Provenance: Quang Ngai (Binh Chau) - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (March 2015 - \$400).

The shape of these jarlets resembles that of the carambola or starfruit, which is widely cultivated in Southeast Asia, especially in the Philippines and Indonesia. Jarlets in this series are not found in China; they were made specifically for export to the Philippines and Indonesia. In the Philippines, where they are encountered on occasion, they are known as *balimbing* (the Tagalog word for carambola or starfruit) jarlets.

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Y-152 (Continued)

Similar *balimbing* jarlets are illustrated in the following: Larry Gotuaco, Rita C. Tan and Allison Diem, *Chinese and Vietnamese Blue and White Wares Found in the Philippines*, page 74, Pl. Y 37b – left; and L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 88, Pl. 71 – third from right.

For another pair of jarlets from the same shipwreck see Y-147 (iron-brown spotted *balimbing* jarlets).



Yuan yingqing spotted ware shards (7) with the forms consisting of ewer, censer, and jarlet. The lustrous light bluish tinged glaze of the shards has a random distribution of mottled blackish brown irregularly shaped iron spots. The body at the fractures and unglazed areas is compact, dense and sugary textured (sometimes with a few tiny random darker inclusions) and with the color ranging from off-white to cream to light russet (darker russet hued on shard No. 7). The shards are unglazed in the interior except for shard No. 2, which is partially glazed, and shard No. 7, which is nearly completely covered with glaze. Potting of the shards is generally light with shards No. 2 and No. 3 a bit heavier and shards No. 7 and No. 8 somewhat lighter potted. The matrix below describes each of the shards in terms of the intact ceramic form, type of shard, description, and width (W) or length (L) in centimeters of the individual item.

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

Yuan (1271 to 1378): mid 14th century.

Provenance: Trowulan excavations, East Java, Indonesia - acquired in Indonesia (April 2015 - \$15).

Exhibited: on temporary display as a teaching aid at the Southeast

(Continued)

Y-153 (Continued)

Asian Ceramics Museum - Annex (SEACM), Bangkok University -

14 January 2016.

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

REFERENCES

Y-153 (3 of 7) - compare with the yingqing spotted censer illustrated in *Jingdezhen Wares - The Yuan Evolution*, page 120, No. 39 – center.

Y-153 (4 of 7) - compare with the yingqing spotted jarlets illustrated in K. Aga-Oglu, *The Williams Collection of Far Eastern Ceramics: Tonnancour Section*, page 62, No. 103 – right; and Larry Gotuaco, Rita C. Tan and Allison Diem, *Chinese and Vietnamese Blue and White Wares Found in the Philippines*, page 69, Pl. Y 34b – left; and *Jingdezhen Wares - The Yuan Evolution*, page 116, No. 73 (also reproduced in color on page 60).

Y-153 (5 of 7) - compare with the yingqing spotted jarlets illustrated in Larry Gotuaco, Rita C. Tan and Allison Diem, *Chinese and Vietnamese Blue and White Wares Found in the Philippines*, page 69, Pl. Y 34b – left; and *Jingdezhen Wares - The Yuan Evolution*, page 116, No. 73 (also reproduced in color on page 60).

Y-153 (6 of 7) - compare with the yingqing spotted jarlets illustrated in L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 95, Pl. 77 – third from left; and J. Guy, *Oriental Trade Ceramics in Southeast Asia – 10th to 16th Century*, page 42, No. 41.

Y-153 (7 of 7) - compare with the yingqing spotted jarlets illustrated in Monique Crick, *Chinese Trade Ceramics for South-East Asia from the 1st to the 17th Century: Collection of Ambassador and Mrs. Charles Muller*, page 191, second from right - No. 94; L. and C. Locsin, *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, page 95, Pl. 77 – third from left; and J. Guy, *Oriental Trade Ceramics in Southeast Asia – 10th to 16th Century*, page 42, No. 40 and No. 41; and K. Aga-Oglu, *The Williams Collection of Far Eastern Ceramics: Tonnancour Section*, page 62, No. 102.

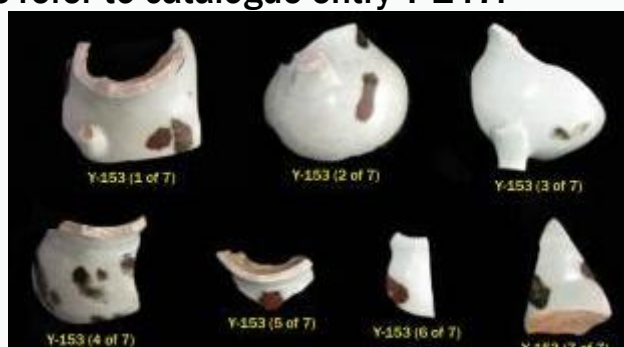
(Continued)

Y-153 (Continued)

| TROWULAN SHARDS – YUAN YINGQING SPOTTED WARES Y-153 (1 of 7) to Y-153 (7 of 7) | | | | |
|---|--------|-------------|--|--------|
| CATALOGUE NUMBER | FORM | SHARD | DESCRIPTION | W/L CM |
| Y-153 (1 of 7) | Ewer | Body | Remnants of handle positioned well below flaring mouthrim; elongated body. | W: 4.6 |
| Y-153 (2 of 7) | Ewer | Body | Remnants of handle positioned somewhat below mouthrim; bulbous body. | W: 4.9 |
| Y-153 (3 of 7) | Censer | Body & Foot | Small foot, globular body, flared mouthrim. | W: 4.7 |
| Y-153 (4 of 7) | Jarlet | Body | Globular body, flared mouthrim; heavy concentration of iron-brown spots. | W: 3.6 |
| Y-153 (5 of 7) | Jarlet | Body | Everted mouthrim, globular body; small glazed area on interior. | W: 3.2 |
| Y-153 (6 of 7) | Jarlet | Body & Rim | Upright mouthrim rounded at edge; rounded body, diminutive sized. | L: 2.7 |
| Y-153 (7 of 7) | Jarlet | Body & Base | Glaze ends at the slightly concave unglazed base without footrim; <i>kuan</i> shaped body. | L: 4.2 |

Yingqing Spotted Wares

Underglaze iron-brown spotted wares are characterized by a patterned or random distribution of mottled blackish brown irregularly shaped iron spots as the primary and exclusive decorative device. This spotted technique was earlier seen, for example, to a limited extent among products of the Tang Changsha kilns and in Song Xicun wares. In the Song dynasty it was also used occasionally in detailing on yingqing wares, e. g. accenting eyes on figurines, for decorative studs on jarlets, and also for other features. However, in the Yuan dynasty its use was perfected and amplified, and it became one of the principal decorative devices on a limited variety of yingqing and celadon wares. For further information on yingqing spotted wares refer to catalogue entry Y-147.



Y-154

Quang Ngai (Binh Chau) - Yuan shipwreck study collection celadon and related ware fragments (5) from a plate, two bowls, and a pair of dishes, all with molded décor in the center in a wide variety of motifs. The motifs consist of floral sprays, human figures, and pairs of fish. Each of the fragments is of substantial size and includes large portions of the base, cavetto and mouthrim of the original intact object. Fragments No. 1 and No. 2 are products of the Longquan kilns; and Nos. 3 to 5 are Fujian or Guangdong ware products.

The matrix below provides the following information for each of the fragments: description (including foot and base), photo of center, and diameter (D) in centimeters of the individual item.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century.

Provenance: Quang Ngai (Binh Chau) - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (January 2016 - \$50).

References

Fragment No. 1 – for plates with comparable décor on cavetto, dated early to mid 14th century of Yuan dynasty, refer to Regina Krahl, *Chinese Ceramics in the Topkapi Saray Museum Istanbul, Volume I - Yuan and Ming Dynasty Celadon Wares*, page 237 – upper right and page 238, No. 186 and No. 187. See also plate with comparable molded floral décor in center illustrated in Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, *Chinese Celadons and Other Related Wares in Southeast Asia*, page 215, No. 180, PL 142 (dated to the 14th century). As a Chinese art motif the poppy is representative of loyalty and faith between lovers; other meanings are associated with sleep and death.

Fragment No. 3 – compare décor of center with plate with similar floral spray in center in Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, *Chinese*
(Continued)

Y-154 (Continued)

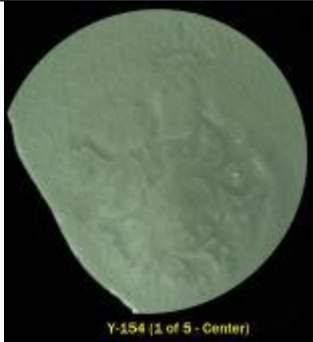
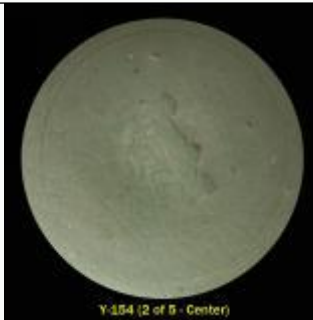

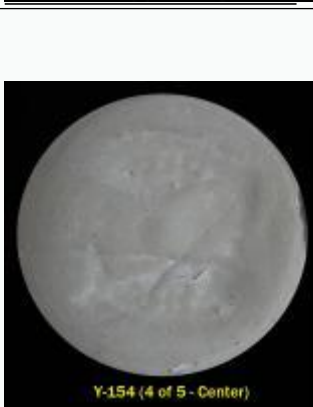
Celadons and Other Related Wares in Southeast Asia, page 221, No. 193, PL 155 (dated to the 14th century). See also the plate with very similar molded chrysanthemum spray in National Museum of Korea, *Special Exhibition of Cultural Relics Found Off Sinan Coast - Catalogue*, No. 121 (the Sinan wreck sank off the southwest coast of Korea in 1323).

Fragments No. 4 and No. 5 – compare with a yingqing dish with a pair of fish in the central medallion, unglazed mouthrim, and dated to the Southern Song dynasty as illustrated in Monique Crick, *Chinese Trade Ceramics for South-East Asia from the 1st to the 17th Century: Collection of Ambassador and Mrs. Charles Muller*, page 167, No. 75. For two additional intact dishes in this series, also from the Quang Ngai (Binh Chau) - Yuan shipwreck, refer to Y-139 (2 of 2).



(Continued)

Y-154 (Continued)

| NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | PHOTO - CENTER | D CM |
|--------------------------|---|---|--------------|
| Y-154 (1 of 5) | Celadon plate, light turquoise-blue green crackled glaze, molded floral spray in center (probably poppy) with the unusual spiky tipped appendage representing the seed pod; molded scrolling elements with scalloped edges encircling cavetto, upright rim thickened at edge; glazed foot inward slanting on interior, unglazed firing ring on base with concave center, exposed body compact and brown colored, at fractures light gray colored. |  <p>Y-154 (1 of 5 - Center)</p> | 25.6 |
| Y-154 (2 of 5) | Celadon bowl, light sea-green crackled glaze, impressed in center two male figures, of apparent Middle-Eastern origin, grappling in wrestling posture, mouthrim everted; glazed foot inward slanting on interior, considerable kiln grit on flat base, exposed body compact and brown to dark gray, at fractures light gray. |  <p>Y-154 (2 of 5 - Center)</p> | 18.7 |
| Y-154 (3 of 5) | Celadon bowl, light sea-green crackled glaze, chrysanthemum spray molded in center, mouthrim everted; foot inward slanting on interior, flat base unglazed, exposed body compact and light beige colored, at fractures light gray. |  <p>Y-154 (3 of 5 - Center)</p> | 16.3 |
| Y-154 (4 & 5 of 5) | Dishes (2 - pair) lightly molded with pair of opposite facing fish in central medallion encircled by a single line border, at bottom of cavetto molded lotus petal tips; unglazed band around the edge and interior of the mouthrim with smooth and very compact light gray colored body on No. 4, light beige on No. 5; vestigial foot, very slightly recessed and narrow unglazed base roughly finished. The glaze on dish No. 4 light gray in tone, on No. 5 light bluish in tone and finely crackled. |  <p>Y-154 (4 of 5 - Center)</p> | 13.8 13.5 |

Y-155

Yingqing globular jarlets (2 - pair) with two loop handles flanking the brief slightly spreading neck. Mouth with medium sized aperture has a flattened, lipped rim rounded at the edge. The lustrous soft blue glaze covering the jarlets ends at an uneven line just above the concave unglazed base without footrim. There are slight traces of apricot tingeing above the base at the juncture of glaze and body on both jarlets (more pronounced on jarlet No. 1). The sugary textured biscuit is very light grayish-beige colored on jarlet No. 1, and similarly colored on jarlet No. 2, but with some russet tingeing and numerous small black inclusions. The jarlets are constructed in two horizontal sections luted together at mid-body, as is clearly revealed in the unglazed interior.

H: 2 3/16 in. (5.6 cm.) – No. 1 and No. 2.

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

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early 14th century.

Provenance: Quang Ngai (Binh Chau) - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (January 2016 - \$300).

For other pair of jarlets from the same shipwreck see Y-147 (iron-brown spotted *balimbing* jarlets) and Y-152 (yingqing *balimbing* jarlets). There is also a celadon jarlet, of the same provenance, at Y-133. Refer as well to Y-028 for a similar Yuan yingqing jarlet from the South Sulawesi excavations, which was acquired in Makassar, Indonesia in September 1988.

(Continued)

Y-155 (Continued)

For further illustrations of similar jarlets refer to A. Joseph, *Chinese and Annamese Ceramics Found in the Philippines and Indonesia*, No. 1; W. Sorsby, *South-east Asian and Early Chinese Export Ceramics*, No. 12; and Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery - Exhibition Catalogue*, No. 50.



(Y-028: Actual color is stronger blue tone)

Y-156

Celadon iron-brown spotted jarlet (fragment), the rather compressed *kuan* shape body accented with three tripartite clusters of mottled blackish brown irregularly shaped iron spots. The light sea green glaze covers the upright beveled mouthrim, extends into the interior, and ends unevenly at and above the strongly beveled footrim. Foot is vertical on the interior, and the narrow unglazed base is flat with fairly compact beige colored body. The interior of this robustly potted jarlet is lightly glazed.

D: 3 3/16 in. (8.1 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early to mid 14th century.

Provenance: Musi River excavations, Palembang, Sumatra, Indonesia - acquired in Jakarta Timur from itinerant vendors from Palembang (April 2016 - \$8).

Compare with similar iron-brown spotted celadon jarlets illustrated in Bureau of Cultural Properties, Ministry of Culture and Information, *Relics Salvaged from the Seabed off Sinan*, page 74, Plate 62, No. 88; Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, *Chinese Celadons and Other Related Wares in Southeast Asia*, page 195, No. 157, PL 121; Zhejiang Provincial Museum, *Sailing from the Great Yuan Dynasty: Relics Excavated from the Sinan Shipwreck*, No. 242; and in *Oriental Ceramics, The World's Great Collections*, Vol. 3, Museum Pusat, Jakarta, Plate 144 (found on Salayar Island, South Sulawesi). For further information on the Musi River excavations in Palembang, Sumatra refer to catalogue entry M-459.

Y-157

Yingqing globular iron-brown spotted jarlets (2) with marked differences in glaze color, intensity of brown spotting, and size. Jarlet No. 1 has a random distribution of a limited number of light blackish brown irregularly shaped iron spots. There are two loop handles flanking the brief, slightly spreading neck. Mouth with rather large aperture has a flattened, lipped rim rounded at the edge. The quite pale turquoise blue crackled glaze covering the jarlet ends unevenly above the concave unglazed base without footrim. The sugary textured biscuit exposed at the base has a light grayish tinge. In contrast, the unglazed interior is of pristine white color, and with the horizontal luting join clearly discernable.

Jarlet No. 2 is of miniature size, is covered in a turquoise blue glaze of intense hue, and has a precise distribution of a five dark blackish brown uniformly shaped iron spots around the shoulders. It has a squat globular body, brief slightly spreading neck, narrow mouth with rounded rim, and unglazed interior. The brilliant turquoise blue crackled glaze covering the jarlet ends unevenly above the flat and narrow unglazed base without footrim. The sugary textured biscuit exposed at and just above the base is tinged russet.

D: 2 5/16 in. (5.9 cm.) – No. 1;

D: 1 11/16 in. (4.4 cm.) - No. 2.

Yuan (1271 to 1368): early to mid 14th century.

(Continued)

Y-157 (Continued)

Provenance: formerly in the collection of Adam Malik (acquired by previous owner directly from his widow), South Sulawesi excavations – jarlet No. 1; Lombok Island excavations – jarlet No. 2; both jarlets acquired in Jakarta Pusat (April 2016 - \$23 – No. 1, \$30 – No. 2).

Compare jarlet No. 1 with the similar iron-brown spotted yingqing jarlets illustrated in J. Guy, *Oriental Trade Ceramics in Southeast Asia – 10th to 16th Century*, page 42, No. 42; Larry Gotuaco, Rita C. Tan and Allison Diem, *Chinese and Vietnamese Blue and White Wares Found in the Philippines*, page 69, Pl. Y 34b – left; K. Aga-Oglu, *The Williams Collection of Far Eastern Ceramics: Tonnancour Section*, page 62, No. 103 – right; and *Jingdezhen Wares - The Yuan Evolution*, page 116, No. 73 (also reproduced in color on page 60).



Y-158

Plate with mouthrim rounded at the thickened upward projecting edge and encircled by a slightly recessed wide groove. Only traces remaining of the crackled straw colored glaze originally covering the interior. A circle is incised around the mid-point of the gently curving cavetto. The prominent wreathing marks encircling the unglazed underside lend an attractive aspect to this well potted plate. Upright foot with beveled rim is strongly outward sloping on the interior. Narrow, unglazed base is convex and gouged at the roughly finished nipped center. Body is very compact, uniformly textured, and dark cream colored. There is a small amount of marine encrustation on the underside along with one large accumulation on the interior.

D: 8 in. (20.4 cm.).

Yuan (1271 to 1368): second half of 14th century.

Provenance: Binh Thuan No. 2 - Yuan shipwreck, Vietnam - acquired in Saigon (November 2016 - \$10).



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