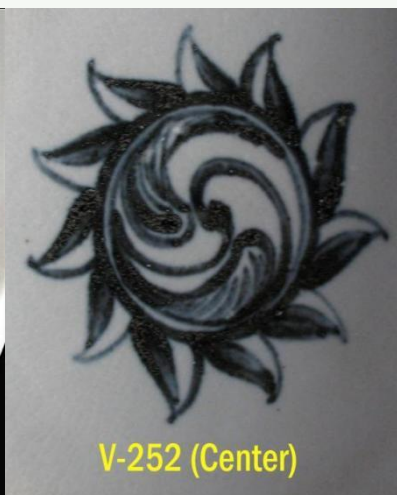


NEW CONTENT

New Content is added periodically and may be accessed here:
There is New Content now available (see below).



Wanli Shipwreck



Hoi An Shipwreck



Phu Quoc III Shipwreck



Ca Mau Shipwreck

NEW CONTENT - AVAILABLE (Reproduced Below)

19 April 2022 CERAMICS CATALOGUE - MING (M-524)
BLUE AND WHITE SHARD WITH ELEPHANT

18 May 2022 CERAMICS CATALOGUE - KHMER (K-123)
KORAT AREA (NAKHON RATCHASIMA) - SHARDS (17)

15 October 2022 CERAMICS CATALOGUE - KHMER (K-122)
TANI KILN SITE SHARDS - TANI VILLAGE, SIEM REAP (18)

8 December 2022 RESEARCH PAPERS

DRAGON MOTIF IN COLLECTION PAPER PHOTOS

20 December 2022 CERAMICS CATALOGUE - MING (M-525)

Study collection base fragment medallions (5) M-525 (No. 1 to No. 5) from Ayutthaya, Thailand riverine excavations and acquired in Ayutthaya in May 1995. Dating of the medallions is from mid 15th century to early 17th century; further details including the décor, size, base mark (present on 3), and comparable examples are summarized further below.

19 January 2023 CERAMICS CATALOGUE - THAI (TH-570)

Phan wares Study Collection shards (28) consisting of a variety of base, rim, and side shards from various plates, dishes, jarlets, jars, bowls, cups, and a lamp. Provenance: Phan - Pong Daeng (San Tad) kiln sites surface finds, acquired at the kiln sites in the vicinity of Muang Phan in Chiang Rai Province, Northern Thailand (June 1995). Phan: 15th century.

**(THE NEW CONTENT AVAILABLE IS REPRODUCED BELOW
ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES)**

19 April 2022 CERAMICS CATALOGUE - MING (M-524)

M-524 BLUE AND WHITE SHARD WITH ELEPHANT

Elephant in recumbent form decorates the center of this base fragment medallion from a medium sized blue and white bowl. The pachyderm languishing atop a hillock and outlined against underglaze blue shading, and with branch forms on each side and two blossoms above; shaded vertical lined filler below. A double line border encircles the central medallion with a single line border above. Surrounding the underside is a *ruyi* form scroll with dot filler; and a single line border lies above the slightly inward slanting foot, nearly upright on the interior. The base is deep-set and slightly concave with an underglaze blue double circle base mark. A double line border encircles the unglazed footrim, with a single line border below. The exposed body is fine grained, compact and cream colored.

D: 5 in. (12.6 cm.).

Late Ming to Transitional Period: 1630 to 1660.

Provenance: Ayutthaya riverine excavations - acquired in Ayutthaya, Thailand (July 1995 - \$2).

The representation of an elephant is very seldom encountered on Chinese porcelain. In the present Collection, for example, of several hundred specimens from the various dynasties this is the only one to be found. However, a number of elephant shaped kendis from the latter Ming dynasty have been documented and recorded.

(See Photos Below)

(Continued)

M-524 (Continued)



M-524 (Central Medallion)



M-524



M-524 (Base Mark)

18 May 2022 CERAMICS CATALOGUE - KHMER (K-123)
K-123 KORAT AREA (NAKHON RATCHASIMA) - SHARDS

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

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

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

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

(Continued)

K-123 (Continued)

Unglazed shards (K-123 - 15 to 17 of 17); D: 6.6 cm. to 4.1 cm.

Body material is dark gray to blackish; texture is coarse.

The relatively small size of the shards makes identification of the original forms problematic and difficult; however, most would appear to be from urn vases, jarlets, and possibly a couple of cover boxes.

An exception would be shard No. 14, the only one glazed on both sides, and which is probably from a bowl.

Khmer: 11th to 13th century.

Provenance: surface finds from the Korat Area (Nakhon Ratchasima), northeastern Thailand, including field visits made to Prasat Meung Tam, Prasat Phanom Rung, Prasat Hin Phimai, Ban Prasat, and Wat Chulamini (May 1997).



K-123 (1 to 17 of 17)

(See additional Photos below)



K-123 (1 to 8 of 17)



K-123 (1 to 8 of 17 - Back)



K-123 (9 to 17 of 17)



K-123 (9 to 17 of 17 - Back)

15 October 2022 CERAMICS CATALOGUE - KHMER (K-122)

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

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

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

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

(Continued)

K-122 (Continued)

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

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

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

The relatively small size of many of the shards makes identification of the original forms problematic and difficult; however, the forms represented would appear to include cover boxes, jarlets, a larger jar or pot, an urn vase, a potters' implement, and possibly others. On the basis of a solitary shard it is sometimes not possible to definitively identify the original intact ceramic form. Similarly, the original décor of the intact ceramic form may not be completely and conclusively revealed from a single shard. In these instances carefully considered judgments have been arrived at based on detailed examination of the characteristics of the individual shard, as well as comparison with similar material. (Continued)

K-122 (Continued)

Khmer: 10th to 11th century.

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



K-122 (1 to 18 of 18)

**8 December 2022 RESEARCH PAPERS
DRAGON MOTIF IN COLLECTION - CHINESE & VIET CERAMICS**

Dragon in Chinese Culture - the Dragon has long been revered in China and may be considered the most important symbol in Chinese art and culture. Historically the Dragon has been used as a symbol to represent the power of the Emperor. The Dragon is one of the 12 animals, with corresponding personality features, in the Chinese zodiac which are used to designate years in the Chinese calendar. Each year has an animal sign according to a cycle of 12 years. Recent Dragon years include 2012, 2000, 1988, 1976, 1964, 1952, and 1940.

Representations of the Dragon appear on virtually all Chinese art forms including metal work such as bronzes, textiles, laquerware, jades, bamboo and ivory carvings, stone and wood carvings, and paintings - as well as on ceramics and porcelain. This Paper provides only very cursory information on the Dragon, primarily as relates to Chinese porcelain. Details of the long and rich history of the Dragon may be referred to in the various references listed at the end of this Paper. Additionally, many more sources for references on the Dragon also exist; for instance one website (www.shutterstock.com) reportedly provides 197,035 photos and illustrations of Chinese dragons.

**DRAGON FORMS REPRESENTED ON CHINESE PORCELAIN
(include the following)**

5-clawed Dragon - it was during the Xuande period of the Ming Dynasty that the 5-clawed Dragon was formally established as the the official standard for the royal dragon of the emperor.

4-clawed Dragon and 3-clawed Dragon - uses included imperial gifts for dignitaries and members of the Court.

Chilong (hornless dragon) - Dragon without horns; has been referred to as both a mountain demon as well as a deity of water. This motif is occasionally found on ceramics of the Ming Dynasty and to a lesser extent the Qing Dynasty.

***Chilong* (hornless dragon)**



M-349 (2 of 3)

M-490 (1 of 4)

M-231

***Feiyu* - flying-fish dragon**; typically has webbed bat-like wings, scales, fins, and fishes' tails. This rather rare and distinctive motif apparently was used on ceramics rather briefly only during the middle Ming Dynasty.

***Feiyu* - flying-fish dragon**



M-017

M-349 (1 of 3)

Dynasties represented in the Catalogue with Dragon motif ceramics include the Song through the Qing, as well as the Republic Period. The Vietnamese examples date from the 13th century to the 19th century. Representation of the Dragon on Chinese porcelain decorated in underglaze blue is first seen in the Yuan Dynasty, with the highly acclaimed and well known “David” vases the most important example. Dragons represented in the Catalogue are 5-clawed Dragon, 4-clawed Dragon, 3-clawed Dragon, *Chilong* (hornless dragon), *Feiyu* (flying-fish dragon), and Water Dragon emerging from

waves. The Vietnamese examples with claws discernable are all of the 4-clawed Dragon variant.

The Dragon motif appears in the Collection on 39 Chinese ceramics (C-005 to C-266, M-017 to M-522, Y-009 to Y-137 and S-016) and 7 Vietnamese ceramics (M-247 and V-186 to V-267) as follows:

CHINESE CERAMICS

- C-005 (1 & 2 of 2) - 5-clawed Dragon
- C-006 (1 & 2 of 2) - 5-clawed Dragon
- C-012 - 4 clawed Dragon
- C-056 (3 & 4 of 4) - 3-clawed Dragon
- C-262 - 3-clawed Dragon?
- C-266 - *Chilong* (hornless dragon)
- M-017 - *Feiyu* (flying-fish dragon)
- M-049 - 4-clawed Dragon
- M-106 - *Chilong* (hornless dragon)
- M-138 - 3-clawed Dragon
- M-231 - *Chilong* (hornless dragon)
- M-236 - 4-clawed Dragon
- M-273 (No. 4 of 4) - 5-clawed Water Dragon emerging from waves
- M-296 (1 & 2 of 2) - *Chilong* (hornless dragon)
- M-349 (1 & 2 of 3) - No. 1 - *Feiyu* (flying-fish dragon),
No.2 - *Chilong* (hornless dragon)
- M-352 - 4-clawed Dragon
- M-424 (65 of 69) - Molded Dragon Scales
- M-458 - 4-clawed Dragon
- M-490 (1 & 2 of 4) - *Chilong* (hornless dragon)
- M-508 (5 of 15) - *Chilong* (hornless dragon)
- M-522 - 4-clawed Dragon
- Y-009 - 4-clawed Dragon
- Y-029 - 3-clawed Dragon
- Y-042 (No. 2 of 2) - 4-clawed Dragon
- Y-095 (No. 2 of 2) - 3-clawed Dragon
- Y-102 - 3-clawed Dragon
- Y-136 (No. 3 of 42) - unknown, but probably 3 claws on basis of related material
- Y-136 (15 to 17 of 42) (15 of 42) - 3 clawed Dragon?, (16 of 42) 3-clawed Dragon, (17 of 42) - 3-clawed Dragon
- Y-137 (1 & 3 of 13) (1 of 13) - 3-clawed Dragon, (3 of 13) - unknown, but probably 3 claws on basis of related material
- S-016 - 4-clawed Dragon

VIETNAMESE CERAMICS

M-247 - 4-clawed Dragon

V-186 - 4-clawed Dragon

V-187 (1 to 3 of 3) - are Dragon heads only, claws are not visible

V-262 - 4-clawed Dragon

V-267 - 4-clawed Dragon

Additional information for each of the above ceramics is also available in the corresponding **Ceramics Catalogue Description Documents** and **Photos Folders** with a detailed description including date, size, location and cost of acquisition; and with Photos of each including the base.

David Vases - these two large temple vases are of an imposing height which is variously reported to be between 63.5 cm to 63.8 cm. The main decoration includes an underglaze blue scrolling 4-clawed dragon amid clouds and a lengthy dedicatory inscription, which includes the date equivalent to 1351. They were collected by Sir Percival David in the 1920's from Mountstuart W. Elphinstone (cost is not known, there do not appear to be any existing cost records in the collection history), and from the Charles E. Russell collection at Sotheby's London in 1935 at a cost of GBP 360 (*Stacey Pierson, 2007*). The vases were presented to the University of London in 1950, and have been displayed prominently in a special gallery in the British Museum since 2009.

Pig Dragon - the Hongshan culture sites in present-day Inner Mongolia (dated from about 4700 to 2900 BC) produced jade dragon objects in the form of pig dragons, which are thought to be the first three dimensional representations of Chinese dragons. The pig dragon is a creature with a coiled and elongated body with a head resembling that of a boar. Incidentally, there is a dark green jade Hongshan pig dragon included in the Collection of this writer. It was acquired from Christie's New York in the mid 1980's.



M-236 - 4-clawed Dragon Y-095 (2) - 3-clawed Dragon

DRAGON MOTIF IN COLLECTION - CHINESE & VIET CERAMICS



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20 December 2022 CERAMICS CATALOGUE - MING (M-525)

Study collection base fragment medallions (5) M-525 (No. 1 to No. 5) from Ayutthaya, Thailand riverine excavations and acquired in Ayutthaya in May 1995. Dating of the medallions is from mid 15th century to early 17th century; further details including the décor, size, base mark (present on 3), and comparable examples are summarized as follows:

Base fragment medallion No. 1 with underglaze dark blue decoration of a lively fish with outstretched tail leaping from waves; cloud forms above and flanked by vegetation - all enclosed within a double circle border. Deep-set slightly concave base with an underglaze blue 4 character base mark within a double circle. The base mark has been translated as *Tiān Xià Tàì Píng* (Peace in the World). Nearly upright foot slants inward slightly on the exterior; smooth fine-grained creamy white biscuit is exposed at the unglazed and slightly beveled footrim. Foot is encircled by a triple line underglaze blue border.

D: 2 7/16 in. (6.1 cm.).

Ming: second half of the 16th century.

Compare with the similarly rendered fish on the small dish from the John Alexander Pope Collection at M-053 dated to the second half of the 16th century.

Base fragment medallion No. 2 with a swooping crane amid three cloud scrolls and a lotus leaf appended below; all enclosed within a single line border. Base is flat with a base mark consisting of an underglaze blue seal mark. Nearly upright foot slants inward slightly on the exterior; smooth fine-grained creamy white biscuit is exposed

(Continued)

M-525 (Continued)

at the unglazed and slightly beveled footrim. Foot is encircled by a double line underglaze blue border.

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

Ming: mid 16th century.

Similarly rendered cranes are seen on the top of the cover boxes at M-035 and M-046 dated to the mid 16th century.



M-525 (2 of 5)

M-035

Qilin base fragment medallion No. 3 has darkened glaze with network of pronounced crackle; the galloping *qilin* among scrolling clouds looking over its shoulder at a crescent moon is rendered in a dark tone of underglaze blue. The wide, flat and shallow base is lightly glazed, and the exposed body at the unglazed edge of the beveled footrim is compact and light beige colored.

D: 2 7/8 in. (7.2 cm.).

Ming: mid 15th century.

Compare with the similar *qilin* dishes at M-091, M-092 and M-161.

Illustrations of dishes with similar *qilin* include the following: J. A.

Pope, *Chinese Porcelains from the Ardebil Shrine*, plate 137 C;

Wang Qing-zheng, *Underglaze Blue and Red*, pages 150 and 151;

U. Wiesner, *Chinesische Keramik Auf Den Philippinen*, No. 177;

(Continued)

M-525 (Continued)

N. Chandavij, *Chinese Ceramics from Archaeological Sites in Thailand*, No. 317 (Thai - Kalong kilns version of this series of dishes); and J. Shaw, *Introducing Thai Ceramics also Burmese and Khmer*, page 2 (Thai - Kalong kilns version of this series of dishes).



M-525 (3 of 5)



M-091 (2 of 2)

Three mountain peaks medallion No. 4 accented with parallel line filler with clouds above and flanked by sprawling vegetation; the peaks emanating from three overlapping hillocks partially filled with dark blue wash. The central décor all in a dark tone of underglaze blue and encircled by a similar double line border. The flat shallow base is glazed and has a base mark consisting of an underglaze blue seal mark; the foot is reduced with smooth fine-grained creamy white body at the exposed rim.

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

Dating: late 16th century Ming - Wanli period (1572 to 1620).

Compare with the similarly decorated fragment at M-433 (41 of 46) acquired from the Banten, West Java excavations, Indonesia.



M-525 (4 of 5)



M-433 (41 of 46)

(Continued)

M-525 (Continued)

Base fragment medallion No. 5 with four underglaze blue outlined *ruyi*-heads enclosing a cash symbol in the center. Glazed base is slightly convex and nearly upright foot slants inward slightly on the exterior; smooth fine-grained creamy white biscuit is exposed at the edge of the unglazed and slightly beveled footrim. Foot is encircled by a double line underglaze blue border.

D: 2 1/8 in. (5.4 cm.).

Dating: late 16th century Ming - Wanli period (1572 to 1620).

Compare with the similarly decorated fragment at M-424 (54 of 69) acquired from the Banten, West Java excavations, Indonesia.

Compare also with the illustration of a bowl similarly decorated with *ruyi*-heads in the center in Maura Rinaldi, *Kraak Porcelain, A Moment in The History of Trade*, page 148, Pl. 171.



M-525 (5 of 5)



M-424 (54 of 69)



M-525 (1 to 5 of 5)



M-525 (1 to 5 of 5 - Base)

19 January 2023 CERAMICS CATALOGUE - THAI (TH-570)

Phan wares Study Collection shards (28) consisting of a variety of base, rim, and side shards from various plates, dishes, jarlets, jars, bowls, cups, and a lamp. All are celadon shards except for the brown glazed specimens at No. 27 and No. 28. The shards consist of the following:

Base shards (8) - two of the shards (No. 4 and No. 6) have a base mark in the form of a large incised "X". Body material on the unglazed base of the shards is light beige to darker beige colored and fine to medium textured; the exception is No. 9 which is russet colored. The footrim is typically upright to slightly inward sloping on the exterior, and slightly inward sloping on the interior; except for No. 3 which is markedly outward sloping on the exterior.

Rim shards (11) - both straight rim and foliated rim are represented; many of the rim shards have incised decor on the front, and all are plain on the underside; body material of the rim shards is medium gray to darker gray colored and medium textured.

Lamp shard (1) - consists of the base and side of a lamp; celadon glaze of the shard is very light green; in center are the remnants of the upward projecting area of the lamp; flat unglazed base has cord mark striations and is without footrim, body is cream colored and compact.

Side shards (8) - the shards of the jarlets are of particular interest with the carved and incised features; body material of the side shards is medium gray to darker gray colored and medium textured, except for shard No. 22 which is light gray colored; additionally, shard No. 27 has light beige compact body, and shard No. 28 has dark brown and rather coarse textured body - both as indicated on the matrix below.

(Continued)

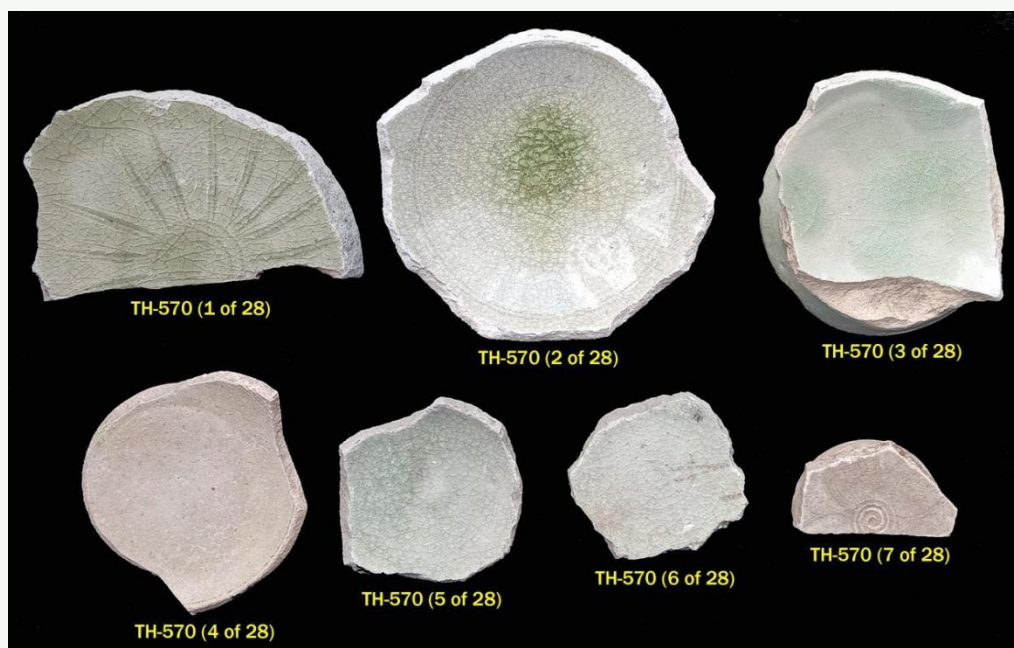
TH-570 (Continued)

Phan: 15th century.

Provenance: Phan - Pong Daeng (San Tad) kiln sites surface finds, acquired at the kiln sites in the vicinity of Muang Phan in Chiang Rai Province, Northern Thailand (June 1995).

The matrix below briefly describes each of the shards in terms of the intact ceramic form, type of shard, characteristics and décor, and diameter (D) 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. 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.

Phan wares TH-570 (1 to 7 of 28)



(Continued)

TH-570 (Continued)

PHAN SHARDS - TH-570 (1 of 28) to TH-570 (13 of 28)				
CATALOGUE NUMBER	FORM	SHARD	CHARACTERISTICS AND DÉCOR	D/L CM
TH-570 (1 of 28)	Plate	Base	Celadon mottled and medium green with incised rays radiating from spiral form center; broad flat base dark beige colored & unglazed.	L: 12.4
TH-570 (2 of 28)	Bowl	Base Fragment Medallion	Celadon darkened green, pronounced crackle is deep and lustrous; 3 lightly incised lines encircle center; broad flat base beige colored and unglazed.	D: 12.3
TH-570 (3 of 28)	Bowl?	Base	Celadon mottled and light green; deep-set base flat and beige colored.	D: 10.2
TH-570 (4 of 28)	Bowl or dish	Base	Glaze degraded, 3 incised lines encircle center; flat base dark beige colored and unglazed, base mark is large incised "X".	D: 9.1
TH-570 (5 of 28)	Cup	Base & Sides	Celadon medium green lustrous crackled glaze; partially glazed very slightly concave base without footrim and dark beige colored.	D: 7.7
TH-570 (6 of 28)	Cup or Bowl	Base	Celadon very light green; slightly concave base with carved depression in center is light beige colored and unglazed, base mark is large incised "X".	D: 6.9
TH-570 (7 of 28)	Dish	Base	Glaze degraded, lightly incised leaf tips emanating from deeply incised spiral form center; very concave beige colored base without footrim and unglazed.	D: 5.7
TH-570 (8 of 28)	Lamp	Base & Sides	Celadon is very light green; in center remnants of upward projecting area; flat unglazed base has cord mark striations and is without footrim, body is cream colored and compact.	D: 4.5 (Base) D: 8.5 (Sides)
TH-570 (9 of 28)	Plate	Base & Sides	Celadon darkened green with pronounced crackle; dark russet colored shallow and flat unglazed base.	L: 9.3
TH-570 (10 of 28)	Plate	Rim	Celadon uniform medium green; everted rim thickened at edge, 4 incised lines underneath.	L: 7.8
TH-570 (11 of 28)	Plate	Rim	Celadon uniform medium green; markedly everted rim, 4 incised lines immediately underneath and a series of incised accents.	L: 6.5
TH-570 (12 of 28)	Plate	Rim	Celadon uniform medium green; markedly everted rim, 1 incised line immediately underneath and a series of arching and sweeping incised accents further below.	L: 6.7
TH-570 (13 of 28)	Dish	Rim	Celadon darkish green glaze, flattened rim, undecorated.	L: 7.3

(Continued)

TH-570 (Continued)

PHAN SHARDS - TH-570 (14 of 28) to TH-570 (28 of 28)				
CATALOGUE NUMBER	FORM	SHARD	CHARACTERISTICS AND DÉCOR	D/L CM
TH-570 (14 of 28)	Bowl or dish	Rim	Celadon green glaze, thinly potted; slightly everted rim, undecorated.	L: 4.8
TH-570 (15 of 28)	Bowl or dish	Rim	Celadon deteriorated green glaze, thinly potted; everted rim thickened at edge, 5 incised lines underneath.	L: 3.3
TH-570 (16 of 28)	Plate	Side	Celadon uniform medium green; 4 incised lines and a lightly incised leaf tip below.	L: 4.5
TH-570 (17 of 28)	Dish or Bowl	Side	Glaze degraded, everted projection above; undecorated.	L: 3.4
TH-570 (18 of 28)	Plate	Rim	Celadon light green crackled glaze, slightly everted rim; undecorated.	L: 3.1
TH-570 (19 of 28)	Dish or Bowl	Rim	Celadon light green, everted rim; undecorated.	L: 2.5
TH-570 (20 of 28)	Dish	Rim	Celadon light green, thinly potted; everted foliated rim.	L: 2.2
TH-570 (21 of 28)	Dish	Rim	Celadon light green, thinly potted; everted foliated rim with 2 incised lines underneath.	L: 2.2
TH-570 (22 of 28)	Jar or Jarlet	Side	Celadon light green, crackled glaze; partially glazed underside suggests jar or jarlet origin.	L: 2.6
TH-570 (23 of 28)	Plate	Rim	Celadon light sea green with lustrous crackle; everted foliated rim thickened at edge, with a molded ridge below and molded vertical decorative depressions underneath.	L: 7.1
TH-570 (24 of 28)	Jarlet	Side	Celadon medium green, large carved vertical accents all around; interior unglazed.	L: 5.6
TH-570 (25 of 28)	Jarlet	Side	Celadon medium green lustrous glaze; encircled by 4 incised lines, below small closely spaced carved vertical decorative accents all around.	L: 5.4
TH-570 (26 of 28)	Jar or Jarlet	Side	Celadon darkish green crackled glaze, medium carved vertical decorative accents all around.	L: 5.2
TH-570 (27 of 28)	Jar?	Side	Darkish brown mottled glaze undecorated; base portion unglazed with very light beige rather compact body.	L: 7.1
TH-570 (28 of 28)	Jar?	Side	Dark brown mottled glaze, appears to contain some lightly incised accents; may actually be intrusive material of earlier Khmer origin; the body material visible at the fractures, which is dark brown and rather coarse textured, would appear to support this attribution.	L: 5.7

(Continued)

TH-570 (Continued)

COMPARISON

TH-570 (2 of 28) - compare with the Phan plates at TH-244 and TH-275 both from the Tak - Omkoi excavations and acquired in Thailand in April 2000 and March 2001, respectively.

TH-570 (8 of 28) - compare with the Phan lamp sherds illustrated in National Museum of Asian Art, Freer Gallery of Art Study Collection, FSC-P-6667 and FSC-P-4960.

TH-570 (24 of 28) - compare with the Phan jarlet at TH-344 (No. 1 of 2) from the Tak - Omkoi excavations and acquired in Thailand in June 2006.

Phan wares TH-570 (1 to 7 of 28 - Front & Base)



Phan wares TH-570 (8 to 22 of 28)



(Continued)

TH-570 (Continued)

Phan Wares - were high fired stoneware produced in the vicinity of Muang Phan in Chiang Rai Province, Northern Thailand during the 15th century. The wares are characterized by crackled celadon glaze with fine to medium textured body light beige or buff or russet to darker beige in color on the base. Décor was limited to incised or carved floral and geometric forms. On a considerable portion of the bases of the wares the unglazed body shades to a lighter hue within the confines of the circular firing scar. This feature is illustrated, for example, on shards Nos. TH-570 (1) and TH-570 (4) above.

Additionally, a very limited number of brown glazed wares were also apparently made. Production included various plates, dishes, jarlets, jars, bowls, cups, kendis, stands, lids, pontils, lamps, and miniatures including figurines - many in the form of an elephant.

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Phan wares TH-570 (23 to 28 of 28)

