

Exhibition Checklist

NOTE TO THE READER

All objects are from the Tang Shipwreck Treasure: Singapore's Maritime Collection. Dimensions are in centimeters. Abbreviations used are as follows: D = diameter; H = height; L = length; W = width



1

1

Jewel of Muscat

Model replica of a 9th-century dhow

Made by Nick Burningham, 2010

Replica of a 9th-century dhow

Oman, 2010

Wood with cotton sail

H 130 D 130

W 47.5 (70 with sail displayed)

On loan from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sultanate of Oman

4

Grindstone and roller

Southeast Asia

ca. 825–50

Stone

Grindstone: H 13.5 L 40 W 22

Roller: D 5 L 27

2005.1.00079-1/2 to 2/2

5

Pestle

Southeast Asia

ca. 825–50

Stone

H 2.5 L 10.5 W 6

2005.1.00080

Objects for Food and Water

2

Large basin with six handles

China, Guangdong province

Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50

Stoneware with green glaze

H 25 D 60

2005.1.00912

6

Mortar

Southeast Asia

ca. 825–50

Stone

H 7.5 L 27 W 15

2005.1.00081

3

Vat with vent

China, Guangdong province, possibly

Meixian or Chaozhou kilns

Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50

Stoneware with green glaze

H 90 D 62

2005.1.00906

7

Rolling pin

Southeast Asia

ca. 825–50

Wood

L 37 D 4.5

2005.1.00132



4



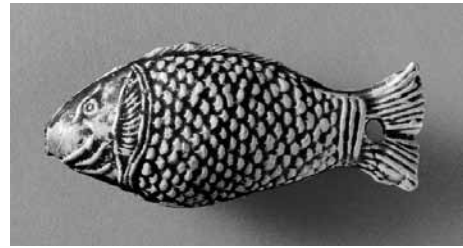
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6



7



8



9



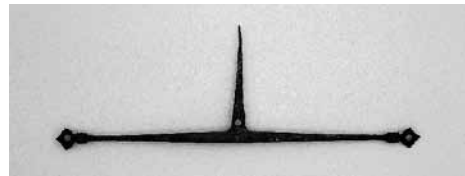
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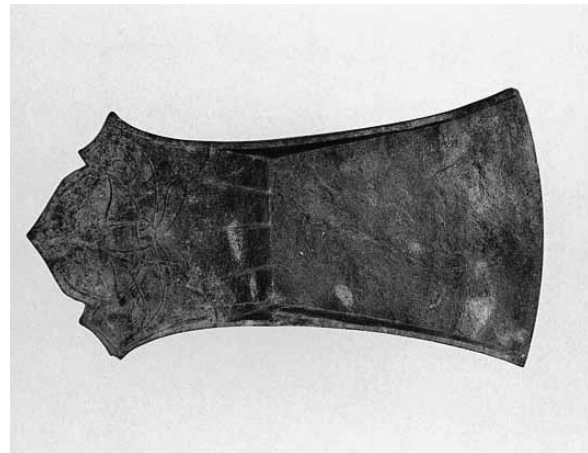
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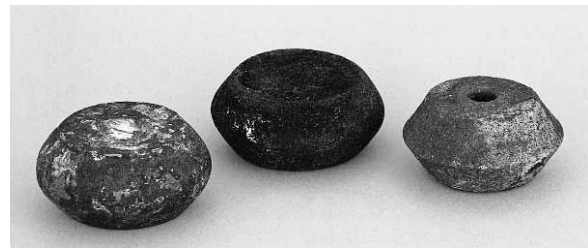
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15



14



16



17



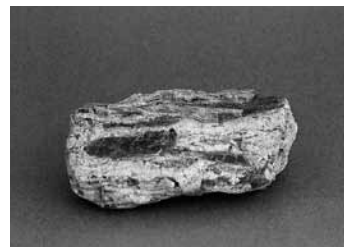
18



19



20, 21



22



23

8
Grater in the form of a fish
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Stoneware with brown glaze
L 18 W 8.5
2005.1.00492

9
Two spoons
China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Copper alloy
L 25.5 W 4.5
L 27.5 W 4.5
2005.1.00876-1/13 to 2/13

10
Tea grinding wheel
China, probably Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Stoneware with brown glaze
H 2 D 11.5
2005.1.00495

11
Fragment of a dish
China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Lacquer on wood
H 3 D 16
2005.1.00123

Objects of Chinese Origin
12
Bracelet with engraved
floral designs
China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Gold
H 3 W 6.5 L 7.5
2005.1.00927

13
Fragments of two bracelets
China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Gold
Ring-punched design: L 5 W 3
Chased design: L 5 W 3
2005.1.00926-1/2 to 2/2

14
Inkstone with engraved insect
China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Stone
H 2 L 10
2005.1.00544

Objects of Southeast Asian Origin

15
Scale bar
Southeast Asia
ca. 825-50
Copper alloy
L 15 W 5
2005.1.00884

16
Three scale weights
Southeast Asia
ca. 825-50
Copper alloy
H 2 D 4
2005.1.00880-1/3 to 3/3

17
Chain and hook
(perhaps part of a hanging scale)
Provenance unknown
ca. 825-50
Copper alloy
L 7.5 W 1.5
2005.1.00881

18
Mirror with domed center
Southeast Asia, possibly Java
ca. 825-50
Copper alloy
D 10.5
2005.1.00834

19
Spice pods
Southeast Asia
harvested ca. 825-50
L 3 D 1.5
2005.1.00127-1/5 to 5/5

20
Amber
Southeast Asia, possibly Borneo
collected ca. 825-50
H 3.5 L 6
2005.1.00550

21
Nuts
Southeast Asia
harvested ca. 825-50
H 4 L 6.5 W 4
2005.1.00126

22
Benzoin (aromatic resin)
Southeast Asia, possibly Sumatra
carbon-14 dated ca. 680-780
H 2 L 6.5
2005.1.00552

23
Piloncito coin
Indonesia
late 8th or early 9th century
Gold
D 0.8
2005.1.00925



24



25-27



28



29



30



31



32



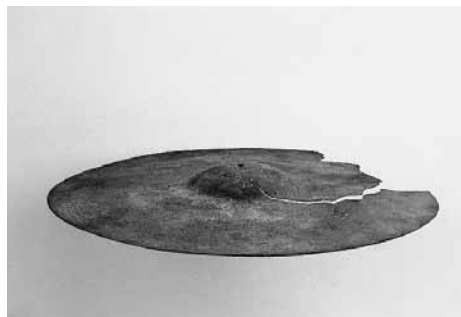
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35



36



37

Objects of West Asian Origin

24

Small bottle

West Asia
ca. 825-50
Glass
H 7 D 3
2005.1.00548

25

Amphora

Iraq or Iran
ca. 825-50
Earthenware with turquoise glaze
H 30 D 19
2005.1.00405

26

Amphora

Iraq or Iran
ca. 825-50
Earthenware with turquoise glaze
H 19 D 13
2005.1.00406

27

Jar

Iraq or Iran
ca. 825-50
Earthenware with turquoise glaze
H 15 D 10
2005.1.00407

GAMBLING BY LAMPLIGHT

28

Die

Provenance unknown
ca. 825-50
Bone
H 1 W 1
2005.1.00545

29

Gaming pieces in the form of acorns

Provenance unknown
ca. 825-50
Ivory
H 3 D 2; H 3 D 2.5; H 1.5 L 3 W 3;
H 3 D 2.5
2005.1.00546-1/4 to 4/4

30

Lantern

South China, Tang dynasty
ca. 825-50
Stoneware with green glaze
H 23.5 D 19
2005.1.00061

31

Oil lamp

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty
ca. 825-50
Stoneware with brown glaze
H 5 D 12
2005.1.00346

COINS AND INGOTS

32

Twenty Chinese coins

17 inscribed *Kaiyuan tongbao*
(circulating treasure of the new
beginning), minted from 621
3 inscribed *Qianyuan zhongbao*
(heavy treasure of the Qianyuan
era), minted from 758
Copper alloy
D 3
2005.1.00891-1/208, 2005.1.00891-3/208,
2005.1.00891-5/208, 2005.1.00891-10/208 to
25/208, 2005.1.00891-30/208

33

Two ingots

China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Silver
H 2.5 L 21 W 7
H 2.5 L 21 W 8
2005.1.00892-1/16, 2005.1.00892-8/16

Other Relics of Life on Board

34

Five net weights

Provenance unknown
ca. 825-50
Lead
H 0.5 W 8.4 D 1.3
H 0.9 W 6.5 D 1.4
H 0.8 W 6.5 D 1.5
H 0.7 W 6.4 D 1.8
2005.1.00391-1/32 to 5/32

35

Fishing hook

Provenance unknown
ca. 825-50
Wood
H 2 L 31 W 5
2005.1.00131

36

Sounding weight

Provenance unknown
ca. 825-50
Lead
H 9 D 6.5
2005.1.00879

37

Cymbal

China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Copper alloy
H 4 D 31
2005.1.00890

38

Kettle or ewer

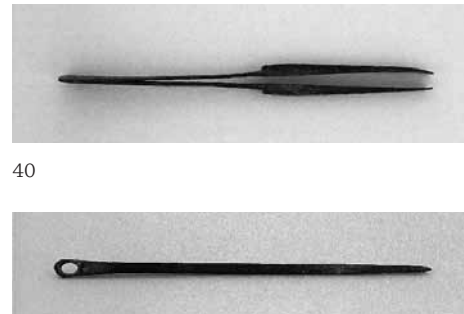
China, Guangdong province,
Xinhui kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Earthenware with white slip
and brown glaze
H 18.5 D 16.5
2005.1.00063



38



39



40



41



42



43



44



45



46



48



49



50



51



52



54



55

39

Kettle or ewer

China, Guangdong province,
Xinhui kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Earthenware with white slip
and brown glaze
H 23 D 18.5
2005.1.00062

40

Tweezers

China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Copper alloy
H 0.5 L 11.5 W 2
2005.1.00882

41

Needle

China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Copper alloy
L 12.5 D 0.5
2005.1.00883

Packing and Storage Jars

42

Massive storage jar

China, Guangdong province
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with green glaze
H 98 D 77
2005.1.52501

43

**Large packing jar with
Chinese inscription**

China, Guangdong province
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with green glaze
H 78 D 50
2005.1.00901

44

**Large packing jar with
Chinese inscription**

China, Guangdong province
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with green glaze
H 78 D 50
2005.1.52862

45

Large packing jar

China, Guangdong province
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with green glaze
H 75 D 45
2005.1.52956

46

Medium-size storage jar

China, Guangdong province
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with green glaze
H 42 D 42
2005.1.52850

47

Medium-size storage jar

China, Guangdong province
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with green glaze
H 42 D 40
2005.1.52854

48

Medium-size storage jar

China, Guangdong province
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with green glaze
H 46 D 50
2005.1.52859

49

Medium-size storage jar

China, Guangdong province
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with green glaze
H 35 D 32
2005.1.52860

50

Small storage jar

China, Guangdong province
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with green glaze
H 24 D 22
2005.1.52982

51

Small storage jar

China, Guangdong province
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with green glaze
H 23 D 27
2005.1.53087

52

Small storage jar

China, Guangdong province
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with green glaze
H 23 D 27
2005.1.53090

53

Small storage jar

China, Guangdong province
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with green glaze
H 24 D 30
2005.1.52758

54

Small storage jar

China, Guangdong province
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with green glaze
H 24 D 29
2005.1.53057

55

Ewer with relief decoration

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with molded
and applied decoration
H 23 D 19
2005.1.00561



83



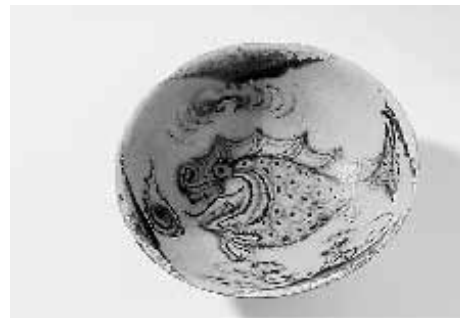
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87



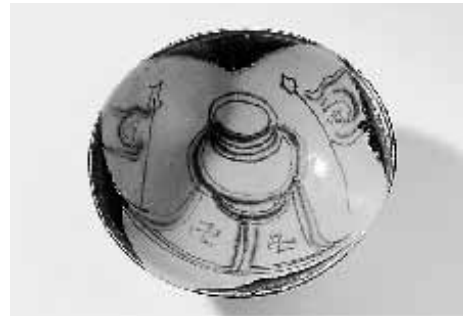
90



92



166



167



168



171



173



175



177

80
Bowl with bird
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00284

84
Bowl with bird
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00293

88
Bowl with bird
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00304

81
Bowl with bird
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments 16
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00285

85
Bowl with bird
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00294

89
Bowl with bird
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00305

82
Bowl with bird
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00286

86
Bowl with bird
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00296

SMALL BOWLS WITH
SEA MONSTERS
90
Bowl with sea monster
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00542

83
Bowl with bird
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00289

87
Bowl with bird
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00303

91
Bowl with sea monster
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00251

92

Bowl with sea monster

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00249

93

Bowl with sea monster

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00250

SMALL BOWLS WITH
FOUR-PETAL FLOWERS

94

Bowl with four-petal flower

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43369

95

Bowl with four-petal flower

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43170

96

Bowl with four-petal flower

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00685

97

Bowl with four-petal flower

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00686

98

Bowl with four-petal flower

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43367

99

Bowl with four-petal flower

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.39052

100

Bowl with four-petal flower

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.30842

SMALL BOWLS WITH
FIVE-PETAL FLOWERS

101

Bowl with five-petal flower

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.30835

102

Bowl with five-petal flower

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43915

103

Bowl with five-petal flower

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43900

104

Bowl with five-petal flower

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.30845

105

Bowl with five-petal flower

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.30875

106

Bowl with five-petal flower

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.30882

107

Bowl with five-petal flower

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00677

108

Bowl with five-petal flower

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43902

109

Bowl with five-petal flower

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43910

110

Bowl with five-petal flower

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.51127

SMALL BOWLS WITH
LANDSCAPE OR FOLIAGE

111

Bowl with landscape

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.47880

112

Bowl with landscape

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43765

113

Bowl with landscape

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43374

114

Bowl with landscape

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43693

115

Bowl with landscape

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.47887

116

Bowl with landscape

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.47882

117

Bowl with landscape

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43780

118

Bowl with landscape

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.30900

119

Bowl with foliage

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
DIMENSIONS?
2005.1.43222

120

Bowl with foliage

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.06682

121

Bowl with landscape

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43166

122

Bowl with landscape

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43165

123

Bowl with foliage

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43378

124

Bowl with foliage

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43360

125

Bowl with foliage

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43173

126

Bowl with foliage

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43766

127

Bowl with foliage

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43329

128

Bowl with foliage

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43231

129

Bowl with foliage

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43225

130

Bowl with foliage

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43232

131

Bowl with foliage

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43821

132

Bowl with foliage

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43715

133

Bowl with foliage

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43401

134

Bowl with foliage

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43481

SMALL BOWLS WITH CLOUDS
135

Bowl with clouds

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43345

136

Bowl with clouds

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.30905

137

Bowl with clouds

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43215

138

Bowl with clouds

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.30846

139

Bowl with clouds

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.43211



180



181



182



183



184



186



187



188



191



193



189A-B

164
Bowl with swirls
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.30907

165
Bowl with swirls
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.30843

SMALL BOWLS WITH
UNIQUE DESIGNS
166
**Bowl with the head of Central
or West Asian man**
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5.5 D 15.5
2005.1.00539

167
Bowl with Buddhist symbols
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5.5 D 15.5
2005.1.00534

168
Bowl with lotus bud
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00369

169
Bowl with multipetal lotus
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.30899

170
Bowl with mountain landscape
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00637

171
Bowl with steles or columns
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 15
2005.1.00641

172
Bowl with flared rim and phoenix
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 6.5 D 14
2005.1.00568

173
Bowl with spiral
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 15
2005.1.00640

174
Bowl with birds in flight
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Glazed stoneware with
incised decoration
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00257

175
Bowl with abstract design
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 15.5
2005.1.00642

SMALL BOWLS WITH UNDERGLAZE
COPPER-RED DECORATION

176

Bowl with foliage

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-red pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.30840

177

Bowl with clouds

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-red pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00502

178

Bowl with four-petal flower

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-red pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00666

179

Bowl with landscape

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-red pigments
H 5 D 16
2005.1.00668

SMALL BOWLS WITH UNDERGLAZE
PAINTED INSCRIPTIONS

180

Bowl with

commemorative inscription

“[This note] is recorded by a
member of the well-known Fan
family on a bowl from Shizhu in...
Hunan province”
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with

181

Bowl with inscription

in cursive script

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5.5 D 15
2005.1.00572

182

Bowl with poetic inscription

“The lonely goose has flown to the
far southern skies / And the cold
wind startles one with mournful
whispers. / The maiden pines for
that guest from beyond the river /
Who sooner or later will come back
to cross the frontier.”
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with

underglaze iron-brown and

copper-green pigments

H 5.5 D 15
2005.1.00578

183

Bowl with clouds and

three-character inscription

“This is a tea bowl”
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5.5 D 15
2005.1.00536

184

Bowl with practice inscription

“Receiving cash” (repeated twice)

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5.5 D 15
2005.1.00574

185

Bowl with landscape and

practice inscription

“Wishes” (repeated twice)
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with

underglaze iron-brown and

copper-green pigments

H 5.5 D 15
2005.1.00579

186

Bowl with seven-petal flower

superimposed on an inscription

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5.5 D 15
2005.1.00575

187

Bowl with foliage and inscription

“Brushed with discretion”
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5.5 D 15
2005.1.00573

BOWL WITH DATED INSCRIPTION

188

Bowl with landscape and

incised inscription

Partial translation: “... the sixteenth
day of the seventh lunar month
of the second year of the Baoli
era (*Baoli ernian qiyue shiliu ri*)”
(a specific summer day in 826)
China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, dated equivalent
to 826
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 5 D 15
2005.1.00538

PACKING THE CARGO

189A

Twenty-nine bowls

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
China, Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
29 bowls, each: H 5 D 16
2005.1.38026, 2005.1.38027,
2005.1.38029–2005.1.38055

189B

Fragment of a packing jar

China, Guangdong province
China, Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with green glaze
Base: H 65 D 76
Fragment: H 27 W 14
Fragment: H 42 W 29
2005.1.53104–2005.1.53106

LARGE BOWLS

190

Bowl with bird

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 8 D 21
2005.1.00256

191

Bowl with bird

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 8 D 21
2005.1.00291

192

Bowl with bird

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 8 D 21
2005.1.00298

193

Bowl with sea monster

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with
underglaze iron-brown and
copper-green pigments
H 8 D 21
2005.1.00248

EWERS

194

Ewer with palmettes and two birds

perched on a ribbon-tied bough

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with molded
and applied decoration
H 15 D 21
2005.1.00032

195

Ewer with palmettes and two birds

perched on a ribbon-tied bough

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with molded
and applied decoration
H 22 D 17
2005.1.00505

196

Ewer with palmettes and seated lion

China, Hunan province,
Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with molded
and applied decoration
H 23 D 18
2005.1.00507



194–198



199



201



202



204



205



207



208



209

197
Ewer with palmettes and two ducks in a balustraded garden under a palm tree
China, Hunan province, Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with molded and applied decoration
H 21 D 17
2005.1.00023

198
Ewer with palmettes and martial figure
China, Hunan province, Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with molded and applied decoration
H 22 D 17
2005.1.00506

CHANGSHA STONEWARES WITH COPPER-GREEN GLAZE

199
Lobed jar with lugs
China, Hunan province, Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with copper-green glaze
H 16 D 15
2005.1.00487

200
Lobed cup stand
China, Hunan province, Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with copper-green glaze
H 3.5 D 13.5
2005.1.00243

201
Miniature lobed double-gourd vase
China, Hunan province, Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with copper-green glaze
H 10.5 D 5
2005.1.00533

202
Miniature water pot
China, Hunan province, Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with copper-green glaze
H 1.5 D 4
2005.1.00524

203
Slop bowl
China, Hunan province, Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with copper-green glaze and underglaze copper-red pigments
H 10 D 16
2005.1.00520

204
Box with flat cover
China, Hunan province, Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with copper-green glaze
H 3 D 5.5
2005.1.00532-1/2 to 2/2

205
Four-lobed bowl
China, Hunan province, Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with copper-green glaze
H 5 D 14.5
2005.1.00239

206
Cup
China, Hunan province, Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with copper-green glaze
H 6 D 8.5
2005.1.00240

CHANGSHA STONEWARES WITH IRON-BROWN GLAZE

207
Tripod incense burner with man and lion
China, Hunan province, Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with iron-brown glaze
H 25 D 15
2005.1.00497-1/2 to 2/2

208
Tripod incense burner
China, Hunan province, Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with iron-brown glaze
Lid: H 3 D 9.5 Body: H 6.5 D 9
2005.1.43024, 2005.1.43044

209
Whistle in the form of a bird
China, Hunan province, Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with iron-brown glaze
H 7 L 7 W 5.5
2005.1.00549

210
Figure of a feline
China, Hunan province, Changsha kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with iron-brown glaze
H 8 L 4 W 5
2005.1.00547



211



212



213



214



215



216



217



220



218



219



221



222



223



224

Green-splashed Wares

STEMCUPS

211

Stemcup with a freely modeled fish
China, probably Henan province,
Gongxian kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with copper-green
splashes over white slip
H 13 D 11
2005.1.00419

212

Stemcup with a freely modeled fish
China, probably Henan province,
Gongxian kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with copper-green
splashes over white slip
H 13 D 12
2005.1.00420

213

**Fragment of a stemcup with a freely
modeled duck and a drinking tube**
China, probably Henan province,
Gongxian kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with copper-green
splashes over white slip
H 10 W 12 (REMAINING)
2005.1.00415

214

**Stemcup with a freely modeled
turtle and a drinking tube**
China, probably Henan province,
Gongxian kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with copper-green
splashes over white slip
H 8 W 12.5 D 10.5
2005.1.00416

215

**Stemcup with a freely modeled fish
and a drinking tube**
China, probably Henan province,
Gongxian kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with copper-green
splashes over white slip
H 10 W 13 D 11
2005.1.00412

216

**Stemcup with a freely modeled fish
and a drinking tube**
China, probably Henan province,
Gongxian kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with copper-green
splashes over white slip
H 10 W 13 D 11
2005.1.00414

217

**Stemcup with a freely modeled fish
and a drinking tube**
China, probably Henan province,
Gongxian kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with copper-green
splashes over white slip
H 9 W 12 D 10
2005.1.00410

BOWLS WITH DRAGON MEDALLIONS

218

**Four-lobed bowl with molded
and applied dragon medallion**
China, probably Henan province,
Gongxian kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with copper-green
splashes over white slip
H 4 D 15
2005.1.00398

219

**Four-lobed bowl with molded
and applied dragon medallion**
China, probably Henan province,
Gongxian kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with pale copper-green
glaze over white slip
H 5 D 14.5
2005.1.00396

219

**Four-lobed bowl with molded
and applied dragon medallion**
China, probably Henan province,
Gongxian kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Stoneware with pale copper-green
glaze over white slip
H 5 D 14.5
2005.1.00396

EWERS, VASES, AND CUPS

220

**Monumental ewer with incised floral
lozenges and clouds**
China, probably Henan province,
Gongxian kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with copper-green
splashes over white slip
H 104
2005.1.00900-1/2 to 2/2

221

Large lidded jar
China, probably Henan province,
Gongxian kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with copper-green
splashes over white slip
Body: H 39 D 35
Lid: H 11 D 22
2005.1.00377-1/2 to 2/2

222

**Ewer with lugs and freely modeled
dragon-head spout and feline-
shaped handle**
North China, perhaps Hebei province
Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
Glazed stoneware with copper-green
splashes over white slip
H 32 W 17 D 13
2005.1.00403



225



226



227



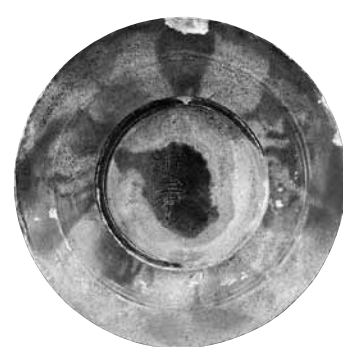
230



228



229



231



232-34



236



237



238

223
Cup with *bi*-disc foot
 North China, perhaps Hebei province
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
 Glazed stoneware with copper-green
 splashes over white slip
 H 5.5 D 11.5
 2005.1.00201

224
Cup with handle
 China, probably Henan province,
 Gongxian kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
 Glazed stoneware with copper-green
 splashes over white slip
 H 6.5 D 13
 2005.1.00200

225
Cup
 China, probably Henan province,
 Gongxian kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
 Glazed stoneware with copper-green
 splashes over white slip
 H 8.5 D 8.5
 2005.1.00197

226
Cup with handle
 China, probably Henan province,
 Gongxian kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
 Glazed stoneware with copper-green
 splashes over white slip
 H 9 D 11.5
 2005.1.00198

BASINS, PLATES, AND SAUCERS
227
Basin
 China, probably Henan province,
 Gongxian kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
 Glazed stoneware with copper-green
 splashes over white slip
 H 9 D 33
 2005.1.00408

228
**Four-lobed dish with incised floral
 spray and insect**
 China, probably Henan province,
 Gongxian kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
 Glazed stoneware with copper-green
 splashes over white slip
 H 3 D 16.5
 2005.1.00399

229
**Four-lobed dish with incised floral
 lozenge**
 China, probably Henan province,
 Gongxian kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
 Glazed stoneware with copper-green
 splashes over white slip
 H 3 D 15.5
 2005.1.00401

INSCRIBED OBJECTS
230
**Four-lobed bowl with incised
 inscription**
ying, "surplus"
 North China, perhaps Hebei province
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
 Stoneware with copper-green glaze
 H 5.5 D 19.5
 2005.1.00395

231
**Dish with flat rim and incised
 lozenge and inscription**
jinfeng, "for [imperial] tribute"
 China, probably Henan province,
 Gongxian kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
 Glazed stoneware with copper-green
 splashes over white slip
 H 4 D 23.5
 2005.1.00394

Precious Ceramics

YUE WARE
232
**Incense burner with
 openwork decoration**
 China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
 Stoneware with iron-green
 celadon glaze
 H 13 D 15
 2005.1.00452-1/2 to 2/2

233
**Incense burner with
 openwork decoration**
 China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
 Stoneware with iron-green
 celadon glaze
 H 16 D 17
 2005.1.00451-1/2 to 2/2

234
**Incense burner with
 openwork decoration**
 China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
 Stoneware with iron-green
 celadon glaze
 H 13 D 15
 2005.1.00453-1/2 to 2/2



240



241



242



243



244



245



246



247



248



249



250



251



252



253

235

Lidded box

China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Stoneware with iron-green
celadon glaze
H 8 D 17
2005.1.00443-1/2 to 2/2

236

Small lidded box

China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Stoneware with iron-green
celadon glaze
H 3.5 D 6
2005.1.00446-1/2 to 2/2

237

**Five-lobed dish with flat rim
and radiating ribs**

China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Stoneware with iron-green
celadon glaze
H 3.5 D 22
2005.1.00454

238

Conical bowl with *bi*-disc foot

China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Stoneware with iron-green
celadon glaze
H 4 D 16
2005.1.00421

239

Four-lobed slop jar

China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Stoneware with iron-green
celadon glaze
H 12 D 16
2005.1.00442

240

Four-lobed ewer with lugs

China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Stoneware with iron-green
celadon glaze
H 21 D 13
2005.1.00430

241

**Bottle with lugs and
incised floral sprays**

China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Stoneware with iron-green
celadon glaze
H 22 D 16
2005.1.00439

242

Bottle stopper with molded flowers

China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Stoneware with iron-green
celadon glaze
H 6 L 7 W 4.5
2005.1.00445

243

**Bottle in the form of two fish
with lugs and incised details**

China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Stoneware with iron-green
celadon glaze
H 25 D 15
2005.1.00437

244

Pear-shaped ewer

China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Stoneware with iron-green
celadon glaze
H 22 D 14
2005.1.00432

245

Large slop jar

China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Stoneware with iron-green
celadon glaze
H 29 D 34
2005.1.00441

246

Basin with four lugs

China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Stoneware with iron-green
celadon glaze
H 14 D 38
2005.1.00428

247

**Large lobed oval bowl in the form
of a begonia blossom**

China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Stoneware with iron-green
celadon glaze
H 11 L 33.5 W 32.5
2005.1.00429

248

Barbed quatrefoil bowl

China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Stoneware with iron-green
celadon glaze
H 7 D 19
2005.1.00426

249

Four-lobed oval bowl

China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Stoneware with iron-green
celadon glaze
H 4.5 L 13 W 10
2005.1.00427



254



255



256



257



258



259



260



261



262



263



264



265



266



267

250
Four-lobed oval bowl with incised floral medallion
 China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Stoneware with iron-green celadon glaze
 H 4 L 15 W 9
 2005.1.00425

251
Four-lobed bowl with incised floral medallion
 China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Stoneware with iron-green celadon glaze
 H 4.5 D 9
 2005.1.00164

252
Four-lobed bowl with incised floral medallion
 China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Stoneware with iron-green celadon glaze
 H 6 D 14
 2005.1.00138

253
Four-lobed bowl with incised floral medallion
 China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Stoneware with iron-green celadon glaze
 H 5.5 D 13
 2005.1.00140

254
Square four-lobed dish with incised floral medallion
 China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Stoneware with iron-green celadon glaze
 H 2.5 W 14
 2005.1.00147

255
Square four-lobed dish with incised floral medallion
 China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Stoneware with iron-green celadon glaze
 H 2.5 W 13.5
 2005.1.00148

256
Four-lobed dish with incised floral medallion
 China, Zhejiang province, Yue kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Stoneware with iron-green celadon glaze
 H 2.5 D 15.3
 2005.1.00144

GUANGDONG
257
Spouted jug with lugs
 China, Guangdong province, Meixian or Chaozhou kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Stoneware with iron-green celadon glaze
 H 21 D 16
 2005.1.00045

258
Four-lobed bowl with *bi*-disc foot
 China, Guangdong province, Meixian or Chaozhou kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Stoneware with iron-green celadon glaze
 H 6.5 D 19.5
 2005.1.00041

259
Four-lobed bowl with *bi*-disc foot
 China, Guangdong province, Meixian or Chaozhou kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Stoneware with iron-green celadon glaze
 H 6 D 20
 2005.1.00042

XING
260
Cup
 China, Hebei province, Xing kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Glazed stoneware
 H 7 D 9
 2005.1.00171

261
Cup
 China, Hebei province, Xing kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Glazed stoneware
 H 7 D 9
 2005.1.00459

262
Cup
 China, Hebei province, Xing kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Glazed stoneware
 H 7 D 9.5
 2005.1.00461

263
Four-lobed cup stand with arrow-shaped ribs
 China, Hebei province, Xing kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Glazed stoneware
 H 3 D 15
 2005.1.00481



268



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264
Four-lobed cup stand with radiating ribs
 China, Hebei province, Xing kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Glazed stoneware
 H 3 D 15
 2005.1.00486

265
Four-lobed stand with radiating ribs
 China, Hebei province, Xing kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Glazed stoneware
 H 3 D 15
 2005.1.00485

266
Four-lobed bowl with bi-disc foot and radiating ribs
 China, Hebei province, Xing kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Glazed stoneware
 H 4 D 16
 2005.1.00476

267
Conical bowl with bi-disc foot
 China, Hebei province, Xing kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Glazed stoneware
 H 4 D 15
 2005.1.00477

268
Conical bowl with bi-disc foot
 China, Hebei province, Xing kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Glazed stoneware
 H 4 D 16
 2005.1.00478

269
Rounded bowl with bi-disc foot
 China, Hebei province, Xing kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Glazed stoneware
 H 4 D 15
 2005.1.00167

270
Ewer with handle joining the rim
 China, Hebei province, Xing or Ding kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Glazed stoneware
 H 15 D 12
 2005.1.00470

271
Ewer with handle joining the neck
 China, Hebei province, Xing or Ding kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Glazed stoneware
 H 17.5 D 12
 2005.1.00471

272
Flared cup with handle and incised lines
 China, Hebei province, perhaps Ding kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Glazed stoneware
 H 6 D 13
 2005.1.00463

273
Rounded cup with handle and incised lines
 China, Hebei province, perhaps Ding kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Glazed stoneware
 H 8 W 10.5
 2005.1.00465

274
Rounded cup with handle and bi-disc foot
 China, Hebei province, perhaps Xing kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Glazed stoneware
 H 7 D 12
 2005.1.00467

GONGXIAN
 275
Four-lobed bowl with radiating ribs
 China, Henan province, Gongxian kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Glazed stoneware with white slip
 H 6.5 D 23
 2005.1.00172

276
Large lidded jar
 China, Henan province, Gongxian kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Glazed stoneware with white slip
 H 35 D 31
 2005.1.00457

277
Lid for a large ovoid jar
 China, Henan province, Gongxian kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Glazed stoneware with white slip
 H 7 D 11.5
 2005.1.00455-1/2

278
Bottle with quatrefoil mouth and lugs
 China, Henan province, Gongxian kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825–50
 Glazed stoneware with white slip
 H 22 W 16
 2005.1.00468



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BLUE-AND-WHITE
279
 Dish with painted floral lozenge motif
 China, Henan province, Gongxian kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
 Glazed stoneware with cobalt-blue pigment over white slip
 H 4.5 D 23
 2005.1.00474

280
 Dish with painted floral double-lozenge motifs
 China, Henan province, Gongxian kilns
 Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
 Glazed stoneware with cobalt-blue pigment over white slip
 H 4 D 18
 2005.1.00475

Metalwork

BRONZE MIRRORS
281
 Round mirror with ring in relief
 China
 Tang dynasty, 8th or early 9th century
 Copper alloy
 D 10.5
 2005.1.00836

282
 Lobed mirror with flying birds
 China
 Tang dynasty, 8th or early 9th century
 Copper alloy
 D 12
 2005.1.00857

283
 Lobed mirror with a man playing a zither (*qin*) and a dancing phoenix and inscription
 "True gentleman; flying frost"
 China
 Tang dynasty, 8th or early 9th century
 Copper alloy
 D 19
 2005.1.00850

284
 Round mirror with lions and grapevines
 China
 Tang dynasty, 7th or early 8th century
 Copper alloy
 D 12.5
 2005.1.00843

285
 Round mirror with lions and grapevines
 China
 Tang dynasty, 7th or early 8th century
 Copper alloy
 D 10.5
 2005.1.00852

286
 Square mirror with auspicious animals and floral sprays
 China
 Tang dynasty, late 8th or first half 9th century
 Copper alloy
 H 11 W 11
 2005.1.00830

287
 Foliated mirror with flying birds
 China
 Tang dynasty, 8th or early 9th century
 Copper alloy
 D 9.5
 2005.1.00856

288
 Mirror with mythical animals and inscription
 "Open its casket and look in the mirror / Wipe off quickly the light dust so that / bright like a disc of water / its reflection portrays your other self"
 China
 Six Dynasties, Six Dynasties period, ca. 6th century
 Copper alloy
 D 15
 2005.1.00833

289
 Mirror with four directional symbols
 China
 Han period, ca. 1st century BCE-1st century CE
 Copper alloy
 D 13
 2005.1.00835

290
 Mirror with cosmological decoration and inscription
 "Made on the twenty-ninth day of the eleventh month of the first year of the *wuxu* era of the Qianyuan reign of the Tang in Yangzhou in the midst of the Yangzi River [from bronze that was] smelted one hundred times"
 China
 Tang dynasty, dated = 759
 Copper alloy
 D 21
 2005.1.00849



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SILVER

291
Four-lobed box chased with a pair of mandarin ducks in a mountainous garden setting
China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Silver, parcel-gilt
H 3 D 9
2005.1.00862-1/2 to 2/2

292
Four-lobed oval box with a pair of deer in repoussé and a chased lion
China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Silver, parcel-gilt
H 3 L 9 W 6.5
2005.1.00865-1/2 to 2/2

293
Leaf-shaped box with pairs of birds in flight in repoussé and chased
China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Silver, parcel-gilt
H 2.5 L 9 W 7
2005.1.00864-1/2 to 2/2

294
Leaf-shaped box with pairs of birds in flight in repoussé and chased
China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Silver, parcel-gilt
H 2.5 L 8.5 W 7
2005.1.00866-1/2 to 2/2

295
Lobed triangular box with three insects in repoussé and a chased pair of ducks
China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Silver, parcel-gilt
H 3 L 10 W 7
2005.1.00867-1/2 to 2/2

296
Lobed fan-shaped box with a pair of parrots in repoussé and a chased pair of ducks
China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Silver, parcel-gilt
H 2.5 L 9.3 W 6.4
2005.1.00868-1/2 to 2/2

297
Lobed box with a pair of long-tailed parrots in mutual pursuit in repoussé and a chased pair of songbirds
China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Silver, parcel-gilt
H 2.5 D 9
2005.1.00860-1/2 to 2/2

298
Lobed oval box with a pair of ibexes in repoussé and a chased pair of parrots
China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Silver, parcel-gilt
H 3 L 9.5 W 7.5
2005.1.00861-1/2 to 2/2

GOLD
299
Octagonal footed cup with cast and chased decoration and figures of Central Asian musicians and a dancer
China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Gold
H 9 D 13.5
2005.1.00918

300
Pair of lobed oval bowls with two ducks in repoussé among chased flowers
China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Gold
Left: H 3 L 15.5 W 10.2
Right: H 3 L 15.8 W 10.2
2005.1.00923, 2005.1.00924

301
Lobed oval bowl
China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Gold
H 3 L 14 W 9.2
2005.1.00920

302
Pair of square lobed dishes with chased insects, flowers, and knotted ribbons
China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Gold
Each dish: H 1 L 14.5 W 14.5
2005.1.00921, 2005.1.00922

303
Lobed dish with chased insects, flowers, and knotted ribbons
China
Tang dynasty, ca. 825-50
Gold
H 1 D 15.5
2005.1.00919

Glossary

appliqué

a form of decoration in which a motif is made separately and then applied to an object

bi

(Chinese) a flat disc with a central hole, typically made of jade, used in ancient China for ritual purposes

biscuit

unglazed, fired ceramic

Bosi

(Chinese) non-Muslim Persians

caulk

to fill the seams between planks of wood in the hull of a ship to make them watertight

ceiling

timbers laid over a ship's frame to protect the hull or support a cargo

celadon

a high-fired (at a temperature above 1,200 degrees C) ceramic with a grey-green glaze; so-called after the shepherd hero of *L'Astrée* (a seventeenth-century French romance by Honoré D'Urfé), who wore clothes of this color

Dashi

(Chinese) Muslim Persians and Arabs

dunnage

material (for example, tree branches) used to pack out or provide support for a cargo

Dusun

a type of ceramic storage jar made in and around Guangdong province; so-called because they were particularly valued by the Dusun people of Sabah, Borneo

earthenware

a low-fired (at a temperature below or around 1,000 degrees C) ceramic which is "soft" and porous

Eight Trigrams

ancient Chinese divinatory symbols, each consisting of three lines, either broken or unbroken

flux

a substance added to a glaze to lower its firing temperature

fouling

encrustation of a ship's hull with marine life (for example, barnacles) and other substances, impairing its movement through water

glaze

a liquid mixture applied to a ceramic surface and fired at a high enough temperature to melt and become glassy, in order to add color and make the ceramic dense, smooth, and shiny

ground tackle

the anchor and other equipment used to moor a ship

hu

(Chinese) a foreigner, specifically of the Central Asian region

inkstone

a utensil for the preparation of ink, a stick of which is rubbed on the stone's smooth surface with a little water, the resulting ink collecting in a well

intaglio

carving into a surface (as opposed to relief)

junk

a Chinese oceangoing ship, with a compartmentalized hull, a high stern, no keel but a deep and heavy rudder, and multiple masts with square sails

lateen

a triangular sail set on a long yard, developed in the ancient Mediterranean and now associated with Arab dhows, though not used on them until the sixteenth century

lingzhi

(Chinese) a fungus, in ancient China believed to bestow immortality, and often depicted as a decorative motif

luster

a glaze with an iridescent sheen, derived from metals such as copper and silver, developed by Iraqi potters in the ninth century

lute

to paint on or pack in a substance between planks in a ship's hull to ensure watertightness

makara

a hybrid sea-monster from Indian legend, the vehicle of the god of the oceans, Varuna; as a decorative motif it was introduced to China with Buddhism

Nanhai

(Chinese: “Southern Sea”) the South China Sea

outrigger

a float or spar projecting from one or both sides of a ship to give extra stability

paste

fired or unfired ceramic material

porcelain

a high-fired (at a temperature above 1,300 degrees C) ceramic which is hard, dense, white, and translucent

ruyi

(Chinese) a good-luck charm in the form of a scepter, often resembling a *linghzi* (see above) and used as a decorative motif

sagger

a container of fire-proof clay, used to separate and protect ceramic items during firing in the kiln

sancai

(Chinese: “three colors”) a multicolored glaze typically used for Tang burial pottery

shard

a fragment of ceramic or glass

slip

a layer of liquid clay applied over an existing ceramic surface to improve its appearance and texture or to join parts together

stem/stempost

the main upright timber at the foremost part (bow) of a ship

stoneware

a high-fired (at a temperature above 1,200 degrees C) ceramic which is hard and dense

stupa

a structure (at first a mound, replaced by the pagoda in East Asia) used to store Buddhist relics

through-beam

a timber running from one side of a ship's hull to the other and projecting on the outer side of the planking, locking the two sides together and strengthening the structure

treenail

a wooden dowel or peg used to fasten together pieces of wood

trim

to adjust sails, cargo, or other features of a ship to achieve a desired position in the water

yin and yang

(Chinese) two halves of the cosmic cycle: *yin* represents the female, earth, darkness, the moon, and passivity; *yang* represents the male, heaven, light, the sun, and activity

Endnotes

INTRODUCTION

Wang Gungwu

- ^[1] Wang, *Nanhai Trade*, pp. 151–55.

RARE AND STRANGE GOODS—

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN NINTH-CENTURY ASIA

John Guy

- ^[1] Wang, *Nanhai Trade*, chapter II.
- ^[2] Translation by Yuxiu Chen. See “Dating the Belitung Shipwreck” by J. Keith Wilson and Michael Flecker.
- ^[3] The bowl was excavated at the Tongguan kilns, 20 miles north of Changsha. See Guy, *Oriental Trade Ceramics in South-East Asia*, p. 11.
- ^[4] For a detailed discussion about the dating of these objects, see “Green Wares of Southern China” by Regina Krahl.
- ^[5] See “A Ninth-century Arab Shipwreck in Indonesia: The First Archaeological Evidence of Direct Trade with China” by Michael Flecker.
- ^[6] Tibbetts, *Study of the Arabic Texts*; Hourani, *Arab Seafaring in the Indian Ocean*.
- ^[7] Reported by Flecker in *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*.
- ^[8] See “Metal Objects on the Belitung Shipwreck” by François Louis.
- ^[9] See “White Ware with Green Décor” by Hsieh Ming-liang.
- ^[10] Wang, *Nanhai Trade*, p. 80.
- ^[11] Lo, “Islam in Canton in the Sung Period,” p. 177.
- ^[12] Guy, “Tamil Merchant Guilds and the Quanzhou Trade.”
- ^[13] Guy, “Quanzhou: International City of Faiths.”
- ^[14] See Schafer, *Vermilion Bird*, for an evocative account of these goods and their origins.
- ^[15] Whitehouse and Williamson, “Sasanian Maritime Trade.” Tampoe, *Maritime Trade between China and the West*.
- ^[16] For the pioneering study of Srivijayan trade, see Wolters, *Early Indonesian Commerce*.
- ^[17] Lyons, *Arabian Nights*, vol. 2, p. 460.
- ^[18] Wang, *Nanhai Trade*, p. 99.

- ^[19] Re: *Han shu*, see Wang, *Nanhai Trade*, pp. 19–20. Re: Kalidasa, see Guy, *Oriental Trade Ceramics in South-East Asia*.

- ^[20] Wang, *Nanhai Trade*, p. 51.

- ^[21] Guy, *Oriental Trade Ceramics in South-East Asia*, p. 5.

- ^[22] For the Xi’an gold hoards, see He, “A Tang Dynasty Gold Cup Discovered in Xi’an”; Qi, *Research on Gold and Silver*.

- ^[23] Its fragile condition precludes its inclusion in the exhibition. See “Gold and Silver Wares on the Belitung Shipwreck” by Qi Dongfang.

- ^[24] Changsha is in Hunan, a province far from the coast.

- ^[25] Changsha, Yue, white wares, green-splashed white wares, and blue-painted wares. Jiang, “Tang ceramics unearthed in Yangzhou”; Ruan, “Yue Ware”; Cao and Xu, “Research of decoration on blue-and-white porcelain”; Liu, “Green-splashed wares from the Gongxian kilns.”

- ^[26] Herzfeld, *Die Ausgrabungen von Samarra*. See “Chemical Fingerprinting” by Li Baoping et al.

- ^[27] Guy, “Early Ninth-century Chinese Export Ceramics.”

- ^[28] Ma, “Islamic wares found in China”; Ma, “Islamic Coins and Gold Bars Excavated in China.”

- ^[29] For trade ceramics in the Philippines, see Locsin, *Oriental Trade Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*, and Guy, *Oriental Trade Ceramics in South-East Asia*.

- ^[30] Ma, “Islamic wares found in China,” pl. 66, p. 88.

- ^[31] See Schafer, *Vermilion Bird*, for an evocative account of the natural world and products of Tang-era Vietnam as described in Chinese sources.

- ^[32] Illustrated in Ma, “Islamic wares found in China.” Clark, *Community, Trade, and Networks: Southern Fujian Province*, provides the best overview of the economic and political history of Fujian.

- ^[33] The jar was found with a wooden writing tablet dated to 768; reported in *Nihon Keizai Shinbun*, July 2009.

- ^[34] Guy, *Oriental Trade Ceramics in South-East Asia*, figs. 4, 5.

- ^[35] Adhyatman, *Notes on Early Olive Green Wares Found in Indonesia*, pl. 36.

- ^[36] Exhibited at the site museum, Lembah Bujang, Kedah. See also Rahman and Yatim, *Antiquities of Bujang Valley*, p. 72.

- ^[37] Surveyed by the author, jointly with the Thai Department of Fine Arts, in 1986.

- 38 Guy, “A Reassessment of Khmer Ceramics”; Dupoizat, “Le ceramique importée a Angkor.”
- 39 EFEO-Apsara Angkor excavation finds examined by this author in 2008, and Li Baoping, personal communication, 2010.
- 40 Carswell, “The Excavation of Mantai.”
- 41 The excavations were in the the vicinity of Abhayagiri monastery and stupa at Anuradhapura, central Sri Lanka. Guy, *Oriental Trade Ceramics in South-East Asia*, fig. 6.
- 42 Whitehouse and Williamson, “Sasanian Maritime Trade.”
- 43 Tampoe, *Maritime Trade between China and the West*. See also Rougeulle, “Medieval Trade Networks in the Western Indian Ocean.”
- 44 Adhyatman, *Notes on Early Olive Green Wares Found in Indonesia*, pls. 10, 13.
- 45 CPAM, “Report of the Investigation of Yue Kiln Remains,” pp. 43–47.
- 46 Displayed in the Guangdong Provincial Museum, Guangzhou.
- 47 Khan, *Bambhore*.
- 48 Hourani, *Arab Seafaring*, p. 62.
- 49 Stern, “Ramisht of Siraf.”

DATING THE BELITUNG SHIPWRECK

J. Keith Wilson and Michael Flecker

- One notable example is the discovery of the almost pristine tomb of a late Shang dynasty royal courtesan at Anyang in Henan province, China; see Zhongguo Shehui Kexueyuan Kaogu Yanjiusuo, *Tomb of Lady Hao at Yinxi in Anyang*.
- Studies of the Belitung shipwreck are further complicated by aspects of its discovery and recovery. Accidentally found by a fisherman in 1998, the site went unprotected for some months before controlled salvaging began in September of that year. During the interval, objects were removed from the wreckage; see Gardellin and Lau, “Belitung Wreck,” p. 65. In addition, site mapping and other standard forms of archaeological documentation are incomplete in this case, making it difficult to establish some details of the find.
- Louis, “Chinese Coins.”
- The radiometric dating method calculates the age of premodern organic materials based upon the quantity of the radioisotope carbon-14 remaining in a sample. Results are expressed in calibrated date ranges defined by mathematical probabilities of carbon-14 degradation.
- A measure of probability: 1 sigma either side of most probable = a 64 percent chance.

CHINESE CERAMICS IN THE LATE TANG DYNASTY

Regina Krahl

- The High Tang is considered to be 712–66, although various other dates can be given.
- Lu, *Classic of Tea*.
- Neiqiu bottles and jade cups are mentioned in connection with different wines in a poem by Yuan Zhen (779–831), composed between 821 and 824.
- Li Zhao (act. early ninth century) wrote this sometime after 824.
- Duan Anjie (late ninth century) recorded this in 894.
- The author is Pi Rixiu (ca. 834–ca. 883).
- This quote comes from Lu Guimeng (d. ca. 881).
- Lindberg, “Hsing-yao and Ting-yao,” pp. 19–71.
- A fragmentary ewer with a red glaze recovered from the Changsha kiln sites may so far be the only other example; see Hunansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo et al., *Changsha Kilns*, col. pl. 40.
- Rougeulle, “Les importations des céramiques chinoises,” pp. 5–46.
- Whitehouse and Williamson, “Sasanian Maritime Trade,” pp. 29–49; Rougeulle, “Les importations des céramiques chinoises.”
- Clark, *Community, Trade, and Networks*, p. 33; Schafer, *Golden Peaches of Samarkand*, p. 25, reports of an edict like this for the year 834.
- Twitchett, *Cambridge History of China*, p. 740.
- Schafer, *Golden Peaches of Samarkand*, p. 24.
- Lü, “A Tang Xing-ware jar,” pp. 239–44; Wang, “A white Xing ware porcelain jar,” pp. 83–84.
- Ding wares may have been engraved with the characters *jinfeng* at the Southern Song court (1127–1279), which no longer had access to wares from these northern kilns after its forced relocation to Hangzhou in the south; see Hu and Jin, “Inscriptions on Ding Ware,” pp. 285–300.
- Li, “History of Ding ware,” pp. 70–77.
- See “Green Wares of Southern China” by Regina Krahl.
- Zhongguo Shehui Kexueyuan Kaogu Yanjiusuo Duling Gongzuodui, “Excavation of two Tang tombs,” pp. 904–14.
- Virtually all major wares of the period are represented in this find, except for some black wares that are highly regarded today but were not greatly esteemed in China at the time.

PEARL CUPS LIKE THE MOON

Jessica Hallett

- Lane, *Early Islamic Pottery*, p. 10; Karabacek, “Zur muslimischen Keramik,” p. 284.
- Lane, *Early Islamic Pottery*, p. 10; Crowe, “Early Islamic Pottery and China,” p. 264.
- Raby, “*Fagfur*, *Mertaban* and Other Terms,” p. 82.
- Xing: Li and Cheng, *Chinese Pottery and Porcelain*, pp. 40–41; Richards, “Early Northern Whitewares,” pp. 61–66; Vainker, *Chinese Pottery and Porcelain*, pp. 65–67; Valenstein, *A Handbook of Chinese Ceramics*, pp. 72–74. Ding: Richards, “Early Northern Whitewares,” pp. 71–74; Vainker, *Chinese Pottery and Porcelain*, pp. 93–94.
- Lane, “Glazed Relief Ware of the Ninth Century A.D.,” pp. 56–65; Raby, “Looking for Silver in Clay.”
- Hallett, “Trade and Innovation,” ch. 4.
- al-Jahiz, *Kitab al-Buldan*, p. 499; Pellat, *Life and Works of Jahiz*, p. 141.
- Hallett, “Trade and Innovation,” ch. 3; Hallett, “Iraq and China,” pp. 21–29.
- In the blue-on-white wares, the cobalt blue pigment is applied on top of the opaque white glaze and not under a transparent glaze, as with Chinese blue-and-white and its many imitations.
- Ho, “Turquoise Jars and Other West Asian Ceramics,” pp. 19–39; Ho, “Significance of West Asian Ceramics,” pp. 35–59; Ho, “Ceramics Found at Excavations,” pp. 53–80.
- Chen, “On the Origin of the Peacock Blue Glazed Vase,” p. 45, figs. 1–2, 5.
- See also Chen, “Chinese Islamic Influence on Archaeological Finds,” pp. 55–63.
- An, “Dated Islamic Glass in China,” p. 130.
- Allan, “Abu’l Qasim’s Treatise on Ceramics,” pp. 111–20.
- This idea is based on Ya’qubi’s record that the caliph Harun al-Mu’tasim brought artists and workmen from Basra, Kufa, Misr (Egypt), and Antioch to Samarra; al-Ya’qubi, “Kitab al-Buldan,” p. 264.
- Mason and Keall, “Abbasid Glazed Wares of Siraf,” pp. 51–66; Hallett, “Trade and Innovation,” ch. 2.
- al-Muqaddasi, “Ahsan al-taqasim fi ma’rifat al-aqalim,” p. 124.
- Hallett, “Trade and Innovation,” chs. 7–8.
- Ibid., ch. 3.
- al-Azdi, *Hikayat Abi’l Qasim al-Baghdadi*, p. 46; Tamari, “Ninth-century White Mesopotamian Ceramic Ware,” pp. 15–16; Tamari, “Abbasid Blue on White Ware,” p. 137.
- Hallett, “Trade and Innovation,” ch. 3; Rawson, “Chinese Silver and Its Influences,” pp. 275–300; Medley, *T’ang Pottery and Porcelain*, p. 87.
- Hallett, “Trade and Innovation,” ch. 3.

- For historical evidence of Near Eastern (and Basran) merchants in China, see al-Mas’udi, *Maçoudi: Les Prairies d’Or*, pp. 307–8; al-Sirafi, *Voyage du marchand Arabe Sulayman en Inde et en Chine rédigé en 851*, pp. 85–92; al-Marwazi, *On China, The Turks, and India*, pp. 5, 10, 17, 22, ch. 8, sects. 16, 26; Lewicki, “Les premiers commerçants arabes en Chine,” pp. 178–82; Schafer, *Golden Peaches of Samarkand*, p. 164; Ma, “A Brief Account,” p. 100; Hourani, *Arab Seafaring in the Indian Ocean*, p. 63.
- Jiang, “Tang ceramics unearthed in Yangzhou,” pp. 67–71, figs. 1–4; pp. 72–76, fig. 5; pp. 77–80, figs. 1–6. See also Mao, “Early ‘Blue and White,’” pp. 333–36 for a small tripod vessel painted in cobalt blue.
- Scott, “A Remarkable Tang Dynasty Cargo,” p. 15.
- An, “Dated Islamic Glass in China,” p. 130.
- Hallett, “Iraq and China,” p. 27; see also Tite and Wood, “Technological Relationship Between Islamic and Chinese Glazed Ceramics,” p. 34, which notes a compositional overlap between cobalt blue on the Gongxian wares and eighth-century *sancai*.
- Watson, *Ceramics from Islamic Lands*, offers a good survey of the evolution of Islamic pottery.
- Olin and Blackman, “Compositional Classification of Mexican Majolica Ceramics,” pp. 89, 102–3.

METAL OBJECTS ON THE BELITUNG SHIPWRECK

François Louis

- This direct sailing time between Guangzhou and Java is recorded in the twelfth-century text *Lingwai daida*; see Netolitzky, *Das Ling-wai tai-ta von Chou Ch’ü-fei*, p. 40.
- Jacq-Hergoualc’h, *Malay Peninsula*, pp. 18–21.
- Hsieh, “A discussion of the Chinese ceramics,” p. 4.
- Flecker, “A 9th-Century Arab or Indian Shipwreck in Indonesian Waters,” pp. 209–10. Lead, although in a much smaller amount (277 kg), was also found on a tenth-century Indonesian shipwreck near Java; see Flecker, *Archaeological Excavation*, p. 83.
- Ibid.
- Ouyang and Song, *New history of the Tang*, p. 43, no. 1096.
- On the *Qianyuan zhongbao*, see Peng, *A Monetary History of China*, p. 248.
- Okazaki, *An archaeological study*, pp. 136–49; Kong and Liu, *Ancient Bronze Mirrors of China*, p. 182; Flecker, *Archaeological Excavation*, pp. 58–60.
- Twitchett and Stargardt, “Chinese Silver Bullion,” pp. 23–72.
- Twitchett, *Financial Administration*, p. 142.
- Sauvaget, *Ahbâr as-Sin wa l-Hind*, p. 16. For Sauvaget’s discussion of the authorship of the text, see pp. xix–xxi.

- 12 Yang, *Minerals in Tang Dynasty*.
- 13 Schafer, *Vermilion Bird*, p. 163.
- 14 Three and one-half very similar but uninscribed ingots were found in 1980 in a hoard in Lantian County, Shaanxi province. Fan, “Some gold and silver objects of the Tang Dynasty,” pp. 46–51.
- 15 These finds include: the tomb of Lady Wu (763–824), Grand Mistress of Qi and matriarch of one of the richest and most powerful families in the country, discussed in Luoyangshi Di'er Wenwu Gongzuodui, “Excavation of a Tang lady's tomb,” pp. 24–44; the eighth-century Hejiacun hoard, discussed in Shaanxi Lishi Bowuguan et al., *Selected treasures from the Hejiacun Tang hoard*; the late-ninth-century pagoda of the Famenji, discussed in Shaanxisheng Kaogu Yanjiuyuan et al., *Report of Archaeological excavation of Famen Temple*; and the finds in the Ganlu Temple pagoda in Zhenjiang, commissioned in 829 by the governor Li Deyu, discussed in “Jiangsu Zhenjiang...” [Excavation report on the pagoda foundation], pp. 302–15.
- 16 Lu, “Practice of offering gold and silver,” pp. 173–86.
- 17 Louis, *Die Goldschmiede der Tang- und Song-Zeit*, pp. 133–34.
- 18 Liu, *Old Book of Tang*, p. 174, no. 4512.
- 19 Lu, “Practice of offering gold and silver,” p. 176.
- 20 Ibid.
- 21 Liu, *Old Book of Tang*, p. 17a, no. 512, p. 171, no. 4453; Sima, *Comprehensive Mirror to Aid in Government*, p. 243, no. 7839.
- 22 Wheatley, “Geographical Notes on Some Commodities,” pp. 69–71.
- 23 Lu, “Practice of offering gold and silver,” p. 177.
- 24 Hsieh, “A Discussion of the Chinese ceramics,” pp. 30–31.
- 25 Hsieh Ming-liang has indeed suggested that the Belitung ship loaded its entire cargo in Yangzhou; *ibid.*
- 26 On prohibitions for officials to conduct private trade, see Wang, “Nanhai Trade,” pp. 72–87; Wang, “T'ang Maritime Trade Administration,” pp. 12–19, 29–35; Schafer, *Vermilion Bird*, pp. 77–78.
- 27 Liu, *Old Book of Tang*, p. 151, no. 4060; Chin, “Ports, Merchants, Chieftains, and Eunuchs,” p. 234.
- 28 Wang, “T'ang Maritime Trade Administration,” p. 35.
- 29 Wheatley, “Geographical Notes on Some Commodities,” p. 115.
- 30 Translation with some changes after Hirth and Rockhill, *Chau Ju-Kua*, p. 156. On Boni, see Kurz, “Boni in Chinese Sources.”
- 31 On the Tang maritime trade practices, see Wang, “Nanhai Trade,” pp. 69–115; Wang, “T'ang Maritime Trade Administration,” pp. 7–38; Chin, “Ports, Merchants, Chieftains, and Eunuchs,” pp. 217–39.
- 32 Schafer, *Golden Peaches of Samarkand*, pp. 25–29; Hansen, “Tribute Trade with Khotan,” pp. 37–46.
- 33 For an alternative identification of the name, see Mahdi, “Yavadvipa and the Merapi Volcano,” pp. 111–43.

- 34 Liu, *Old Book of Tang*, p. 17b, no. 577; Wang and Yang, *Prime Turtle of the Record Bureau*, p. 972, no. 11418. See also Wang, “The Nanhai Trade,” p. 121.
- 35 Wang and Yang, *Prime Turtle of the Record Bureau*, p. 972, no. 11419.
- 36 Wang, *Institutions of the Tang*, p. 100, no. 1782.
- 37 Ouyang and Song, *New history of the Tang*, p. 222, no. 6302; Schafer, *Golden Peaches of Samarkand*, pp. 46–47, 291, no. 54.

A NINTH-CENTURY ARAB SHIPWRECK IN INDONESIA

Michael Flecker

- Satō and Hasebe, *Ceramic art of the world*, pl. 249.
- A French chart of circa 1820 names the anchorage off Tanjung Pandan “Traacherous Bay.”
- This practice has historic precedence. The Abbasid caliphs (r. 750–870) encouraged the fusion of their Arab and Persian subjects into a Muslim unity that spoke Arabic. Thus, when we come to the ninth-century Arabic records of sea trade with the Far East, we find mention of Muslims and Arabs far more than of Persians. Hourani, *Arab Seafaring*, p. 65.
- Green and Burningham, “Ship from Quanzhou,” p. 283. In traditional Chinese shipbuilding, circular recesses are carved into the scarf joint, often in the configuration of a star constellation, for placing coins and mirrors as a symbol of good luck or longevity.
- A naval architect has suggested that the weight of the lead ballast and cargo may have pressed the keelson against the frames with sufficient force to render fastening redundant (Simon Jupe, pers. comm., 1999).
- This hole must have had an exit point, but it was not observed.
- Green and Burningham, “Ship from Quanzhou,” p. 299.
- Flecker, *Archaeological Excavation of the Tenth Century Intan Shipwreck*, p. 87.
- Hirth and Rockhill, *Chau Ju-Kua*.
- Diana*, a country ship (an English- or Indian-owned ship sailing between India and China) that sank near Malacca in 1817, carried 13.6 metric tons of alum from China to India. Ball, *Diana Adventure*, p. 64.
- Flecker, “An Early 16th Century Southeast Asian Wreck.” This wreck is known as the Central Gulf of Thailand Wreck and has a more intact hull structure than any other excavated Thai shipwreck, inclusive of longitudinal stringers, a mast support, and a rudder socket.
- Bronson, “Chinese and Middle-Eastern Trade,” p. 188.
- Katzer, www.uni-graz.at/~katzer/engl/index.html.
- Burkill, *Dictionary of the Economic Products*, p. 1245.
- The so-called Vung Tau Wreck of circa 1690 had a keelson,

- but this ship is thought to be a lorch, which combined the best features of both Chinese and Western shipbuilding. Flecker, “Excavation of an Oriental Vessel,” p. 223. Jörg and Flecker, *Porcelain from the 'Vung Tau Wreck,'* p. 120.
- 16 Manguin, “Southeast Asian Shipping,” p. 184.
- 17 Gibson-Hill, “Further Notes on the Old Boat,” pp. 111–33.
- 18 To the author's knowledge, the only discoveries that have been made are of anchors; some eighty Indian-Arab type anchors have been catalogued in the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. Souter, “Stone Anchors Near Black Fort,” p. 339.
- 19 Deloche, “Iconographic Evidence,” p. 199. This is indeed a surprising circumstance. Dozens of pre-European wrecks have been accidentally located by fishermen in Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Indonesia. Given that ancient Indian vessels often were built out of highly resilient teak, it seems extremely unlikely that local fishermen have not stumbled upon an ancient hull. Perhaps with no surviving valuable cargo, none of the finds has been noticed or reported.
- 20 Hourani, *Arab Seafaring*, p. 93.
- 21 The Chinese, with their nailed ships, frequented the Arabian Sea before the Portuguese, but perhaps the Portuguese forced the introduction by building their own ships locally.
- 22 Deloche, “Iconographic Evidence,” p. 209.
- 23 He illustrates the stitching and bow of a still-extant small craft of the Indian littoral, where the cross-stitching and through-beam configuration is very similar to that of the Belitung wreck. *Ibid.*, p. 210.
- 24 Huntington, *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea*, p. 40.
- 25 Ray, *Winds of Change*, p. 173.
- 26 Griffith, *Marco Polo*, p. 34.
- 27 *Ibid.*, p. 35.
- 28 Ray, *Winds of Change*, p. 173.
- 29 Hourani, *Arab Seafaring*, p. 91, comments that in the Maldives and Laccadives entire ships were built from the diverse products of the coconut tree. The ships were filled with coconut wood and fruit and then sailed to the Gulf.
- 30 Burkill, *Dictionary of the Economic Products*, p. 621.
- 31 Hourani, *Arab Seafaring*, p. 91.
- 32 *Ibid.*
- 33 *Ibid.*, p. 92.
- 34 *Ibid.*
- 35 *Ibid.*
- 36 Vosmer, “Indigenous Fishing Craft of Oman,” p. 219.
- 37 Hourani, *Arab Seafaring*, p. 94.
- 38 Vosmer, “Indigenous Fishing Craft of Oman.”
- 39 *Ibid.*, p. 228.
- 40 Souter, “Stone Anchors Near Black Fort,” p. 332.
- 41 Hourani, *Arab Seafaring*, p. 99.
- 42 *Ibid.*, cover.
- 43 Tibbetts, *Arab Navigation*, p. 55.

- 44 Li, “Ancient Chinese anchors,” pp. 307–12.
- 45 US Department of Agriculture, www.ars-grin.gov.
- 46 *Ibid.*
- 47 *Ibid.*
- 48 *Ibid.*
- 49 Ray, *Winds of Change*, p. 173.
- 50 BioTech Resources, www.biotech.icmb.utexas.edu/botany/hemphist.
- 51 Lum, *Summary of Visit to Pulau Duyong*.
- 52 Burkill, *Dictionary of the Economic Products*.
- 53 Lum, *Summary of Visit to Pulau Duyong*.
- 54 Hourani, *Arab Seafaring*, p. 94.
- 55 Pinger, “Yue Ware,” p. 8.
- 56 Carswell, “China and the Middle East,” p. 2.
- 57 Rougeulle, “Medieval Trade Networks,” p. 161.
- 58 *Ibid.*, p. 162.
- 59 *Ibid.*, p. 164.
- 60 Carswell, “Port of Mantai,” p. 2; Lam, *Tang Ceramics*, p. 154.
- 61 Subbarayalu, “Chinese Ceramics of Tamilnadu,” p. 113.
- 62 Hourani, *Arab Seafaring*, p. 61.

THE JEWEL OF MUSCAT

Tom Vosmer

- Tibbetts, *Arab Navigation*, pp. 116–17.
- Garlake and Garlake, “Early Ship Engravings,” pp. 197–206.
- Mott, *Development of the Rudder*, p. 121.
- McGrail, “Experimental Boat and Ship Archaeology,” p. 293.

THE NAVIGATIONAL ROUTE

Hsieh Ming-liang

- Kuwata, “A study of Sanfoqi,” p. 210; Zhou, “Sriwijaya,” pp. 30–37.
- Mikami, “Late T'ang and Five Dynasties Ceramics Trade,” pp. 335–37.
- Kuwata, “A study of Sanfoqi,” pp. 233–75.
- Zhang, *Ancient Chinese Maritime Navigation*, pp. 42–43; Chen, *Maritime Silk Route*, pp. 84–85.
- Mikami, “Ceramic road,” pp. 9–10.
- Yu, “On some toponyms,” pp. 77–78.
- Lewis et al., *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, pp. 188–89; Pathan, *Sind: Arab Period*, pp. 417–27. Above works are cited from Yajima, “Shiraf trade network,” p. 211.
- Sasaki, “Chinese ceramics unearthed,” p. 247.
- Ibid.*, pp. 251–52.
- Whitehouse, “Excavation at Siraf: Fourth Interim Report,” pls. 8–9; Whitehouse, “Excavation at Siraf: Fifth Interim

- Report,” pls. 10–11; Whitehouse, “Chinese Stoneware from Siraf,” pls. 241–55.
- 11 Mikami, “Changsha wares from Tongguan,” p. 12.
- 12 Ho, “On Late Tang Guangdong kiln production,” p. 164; Guangdongsheng Wenwu Guanli Weiyuanhui, *Cultural Relics from the Maritime Silk Route*, p. 59.
- 13 Tampoe, *Maritime Trade Between China and the West*, pp. 57–58.
- 14 Yajima, “Shiraf trade network,” pp. 210–17.
- 15 Flecker, “A 9th Century Arab or Indian Shipwreck,” pp. 335–54.
- 16 Kuwabara, “On the Oriental trade ports of the Persian Gulf,” p. 18; Dai, “Preliminary research,” pp. 86–89.
- 17 Yajima, “On the Sanbuk Zafari,” pp. 186–88.
- 18 For more on sewn-plank shipbuilding, see Flecker, “A 9th-Century Arab or Indian Shipwreck,” pp. 335–54.
- 19 Yajima, “On the Sanbuk Zafari,” p. 188.
- 20 al-Sirafi, *Documents on China and India*, p. 7.
- 21 Yajima, “Yemen and the Indian Ocean trade,” p. 124.
- 22 Song, “Tongguan kiln wares from Changsha,” pp. 41–42.
- 23 Zhongguo Shehui Kexueyuan Kaogu Yanjiusuo et al., “Excavation of the Tang building-foundation,” pp. 416–19.
- 24 Zhou et al., “A preliminary discussion of Tang dynasty Changsha wares,” pp. 65–69.
- 25 Kuwabara, *A History of Maritime Trade*, p. 21.
- 26 Ibid., p. 22.
- 27 Jiang, “Tang dynasty remains,” p. 178; Zhongguo Shehui Kexueyuan Kaogu Yanjiusuo et al., “Excavation of the Tang building-foundation,” p. 420.
- 28 Ibn Khordadbeh, *Daolibang Guozhi*, pp. 71–72.
- 29 Kuwabara Jitsuzō, *A Study of Tang and Song Dynasty Trade Ports*, p. 76.
- 30 Yangzhou Bowuguan and Yangzhou Wenwu Shangdian, *Ancient Ceramics from Yangzhou*, pl. 48.
- 31 Tampoe, *Maritime Trade Between China and the West*, p. 307, nos. 1321–22.
- 32 Ho, “Ceramic wares excavated from Ko Kho Khao,” p. 62, p. 78, fig. 15 (top right).
- 33 Yajima, “Shiraf trade network,” pp. 203–4.
- 34 Kuwabara, “On the Oriental trade ports of the Persian Gulf,” p. 14.
- 35 al-Sirafi, *Documents on China and India*, p. 7.
- 36 Sarre, “Samara no tōki—3,” pp. 223–47; Sasaki, “Classification of ceramics found at Samarra,” p. 115.
- 37 Pirazzoli-t-serstevens, “Chinese ceramics unearthed,” pp. 100–16.
- 38 Wilkinson, *Nishapur*, p. 258, figs. 1–17.
- 39 Yangzhou Bowuguan, “Archaeological survey of the Sanyuanli site,” p. 73, figs. 3–4; Yangzhou Bowuguan et al., *Ancient Ceramics from Yangzhou*, pl. 42.

- 40 Zhu, “Organization and function of the ‘Shibosi,’” pp. 81–84; Yan, “Administrative routine and raison d’être,” pp. 57–59.
- 41 Kuwabara, *A study of Tang and Song dynasty trade ports*, p. 128.
- 42 Mikami, “Late Tang and Five Dynasties Ceramics Trade,” p. 338.
- 43 Adachi, “A study of the South-Sumatra sea route,” pp. 1–32; *ibid.*, no. 5, pp. 48–93; Yamamoto, “Reading Adachi Kiroku’s ‘A Study,’” pp. 75–91.
- 44 Ho, “Ceramic wares excavated from Ko Kho Khao,” pp. 53–80; Aoyagi, “Ceramic trade in the southern seas,” p. 55.

TANG DYNASTY CHANGSHA CERAMICS

Liu Yang

- Lu, *Classic of Tea*, p. 35.
- Lin, “A study of Changsha ceramics,” pp. 26–30; Zhou, “Study of the porcelain,” pp. 509–23; Quan, “Ceramics from Tongguan kilns,” pp. 1126–32; Hunansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo, Hunansheng Bowuguan, and Changshashi Wenwu Gongzuodui, *Changsha kilns*, pp. 226–30. For the export of Changsha ware and the excavations of Changsha ceramics overseas, see Mikami, *A study of the history of export ceramics*; Hunansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo et al., *Changsha kilns*, ch. 5, pp. 210–18, pp. 240–49.
- The name Shizhu and the ceramic manufacturing sites were mentioned and described in a poem titled *Shizhu* by Li Qunyu (act. mid-ninth century) from Fengzhou, Hunan province. See Zhou, *Changsha Wares Authenticity and Appreciation*, p. 14.
- For the excavation of the Changsha kiln sites, see Hunansheng Bowuguan, “An investigation of the Tang Dynasty Wazhaping kiln sites,” pp. 67–70; Changshashi Wenhujia Wenwuzu. “An investigation of the Tongguan kiln-sites,” pp. 67–95; Zhou, *Changsha Wares Authenticity and Appreciation*; Cheng, “Tang ceramic wares of Ch’ang-sha,” pp. 35–80; Hunansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo et al., *Changsha kilns*, pp. 7–155; Li, *Changsha kilns*, vol. 3, pp. 1–7.
- The Tang dynasty is traditionally divided into four periods: early Tang (618–741), High Tang (742–79), mid Tang (780–835), and late Tang (836–907). See also p. 270, Krahl, n.l.
- Hunansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo et al., *Changsha Kilns*, pp. 234–35.
- Ibid., p. 29; Zhou, *Changsha Wares Authenticity and Appreciation*, p. 15. Li Huibeng, *Changsha Kilns*, vol. 3, pp. 84–92.
- Changshashi Wenhujia Wenwuzu. “An investigation of the Tongguan kiln-sites,” pp. 75–79; Hunansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo et al., *Changsha Kilns*, pp. 29–30.
- Ibid., pp. 30–38.

- Ibid., pp. 24–29; for a *longyao* excavated, see p. 12.
- Zhou, “Color glaze and decoration,” p. 554; Zhou, *Changsha Wares Authenticity and Appreciation*, pp. 76–79.
- For discussions of the use of early copper red in China, see Zhang, “Technological Studies of Changsha Ceramics,” pp. 83–92; Wood, “Evolution of Chinese Copper Red,” pp. 11–35; and Wood, *Chinese Glazes*.
- Murck, *Poetry and Painting*.
- For symbolism of flowers in Chinese art, see Liu, *Fragrant Space*, pp. 12–18.
- See Sullivan, *Chinese Landscape Painting*; Cahill, *Chinese Painting*.
- See Hunansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo et al., *Changsha Kilns*, captions of pls. 87, 172. Many researchers have followed suit; see Li Xiaowei, *Changsha Kilns*, pp. 2, 49–55, figs. 83, 86, 89–91; Li Huibeng, *Changsha Kilns*, vol. 2, pls. 162–63, 200–1; Liu, *Interpretation of the Changsha Ware*, p. 29.
- See Junjirō and Kaikyoku, *Tripitaka in Chinese*, vol. 25, p. 109; vol. 23, p. 239; vol. 1, p. 642; vol. 9, p. 779.
- The excavation was reported in Anonymous, “A brief introduction to the cultural relics,” pp. 83–84.
- See Zhongguo Wenwuji, *Encyclopaedia of Gems*, vol. of *Gold, Silver, Jade and Stone Works*, p. 109, pl. 67, p. 113, pl. 79.
- For a brief discussion of the *makara* motif in Chinese decorative art, see Rawson, *Chinese Ornament*, pp. 114–17.
- See Li Huibeng, *Changsha Kilns*, vol. 1, pls. 415–18.
- A ewer in a private collection in Changsha has an inscription that reads: “made in 18th day of second moon of *bingzi* year.” It is considered dateable to 856. See *ibid.*, pl. 476.
- See *ibid.*, pls. 513, 516.
- Ouyang and Song, *New history of the Tang dynasty*, ch. 75.
- Hunansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo et al., *Changsha Kilns*, p. 141.
- Ibid., p. 229.
- Ibid., p. 141.
- Ibid., pp. 234–35.
- Ibid., pp. 134–35.
- Changshashi Wenhujia Wenwuzu. “An investigation of the Tongguan kiln-sites,” p. 92.
- Hunansheng Bowuguan, “An investigation of the Tang Dynasty Wazhaping kiln sites,” p. 68; Hunansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo et al., *Changsha Kilns*, p. 199, pl. 61. The ewer is in the collection of the Hunan Provincial Museum.
- The earliest dated work is a clay mold for pressing out the applied jar lug with a leaf-shaped pendant that bears an inscription dating to the third year of Yuanhe (808); see Changshashi Wenhujia Wenwuzu. “An investigation of the Tongguan kiln-sites,” pp. 88–89, fig. 18; Hunansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo et al., *Changsha Kilns*, pp. 187, 194, fig. 521.

WHITE WARE WITH GREEN DÉCOR

Hsieh Ming-liang

- Henansheng Wenhujia Wenwu Gongzuodui, “A brief report on the excavation,” pp. 23–26, pls. 1–8 (right).
- Henansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo and Yuzhoushi Wenwu Guanlisuo, “Introduction to a few elegant ceramics,” p. 109; Xiangguang Daxu Meishu Bowuguan and Henansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo, *Ceramics Finds from Henan*, pl. 24.
- Li, Shi, and Li, “Seven Tang dynasty tombs,” p. 22, pls. 2:5, 2:6.
- Hou, “Tang dynasty tombs of Li Du,” p. 48, pl. 11.
- Hebeisheng Wenhujia Wenwu Gongzuodui, “Reconnaissances and trial diggings,” pp. 394–412, pl. 5:5.
- Yu, “Excavation report of the Bailuyuan tomb site,” pl. 7:4.
- Ibid., pl. 8:9.
- Zhongguo Shehui Kexueyuan Kaogu Yanjiusuo, *Tang Tombs at Xingyuan*, p. 198, pls. 190:7, 16:5. The caption accompanying these two plates incorrectly states that the three-legged vessel was unearthed from tomb M0954. According to both page 196 of the above citation and the original excavation report (Zhongguo Shehui Kexueyuan Kaogu Yanjiusuo Henan Di Er Gongzuodui, “Excavation of six dated tombs,” p. 449, pl. 33:2), the vessel was actually recovered from M2544, the tomb of Zheng Shaofang.
- Nanjing Bowuyuan et al., “Excavation at the site of the Tang capital Yangchow,” p. 26, pl. 26.
- Zhongguo Shehui Kexueyuan Kaogu Yanjiusuo et al., “Excavation of the Tang building-foundation,” pls. 7:1, 7:3.
- Yuba, “Yangzhou—Samarra,” p. 88, pl. 8.
- Anhuisheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo and Anhuisheng Huaibeishi Bowuguan, *Report on the Excavation of a Canal Site*, col. pl. 30:3; Changzhishi Bowuguan, “Investigation into the ancient relics at Lufang Lane,” p. 46, pl. 5.
- Shaanxisheng Kaogu Yanjiusuo, *Tang Dynasty Huangbao Kiln Remains*, col. pl. 5:3.
- Chaohu Diqu Wenwu Guanlisuo, “A Tang brick-chamber tomb,” p. 525.
- Hsieh, “A ‘sancai’ fish-shaped ewer,” pp. 82–97.
- The body shape is noticeably linked to the Hōryū-ji gold- and silver-plated copper water vessel, probably bequeathed during the seventh-century Hakuho era. This renowned vessel is now in the Tokyo National Museum and deemed a national treasure. See www.tnm.go.jp/en/servlet/Con?processId=00&ref=2&Q1=&Q2=&Q3=&Q4=611&Q5=&F1=&F2=&pageId=E15&colId=N243.
- Lane, *Early Islamic Pottery*, pl. 8A.
- Feng, “A few observations,” p. 31, pl. 2; Zhou, *Painted décor on Changsha wares*, pl. 90.

- 19 Lei, "Tang dynasty tombs at Zhuyechong," p. 95, pl. 2:1.
- 20 Nanjing Bowuyuan et al., "Excavation at the site of the Tang capital Yangchow," pl. 2:1.
- 21 Feng, "Some problems in the origins," p. 7.
- 22 Sarre, "Samara no tôki—3," p. 243, pl. 27:4. The author is very thankful to Mr. Sasaki for making this important report accessible in Japanese.
- 23 Sarre, "Samara no tôki—4," p. 230.
- 24 Mikami, "Late Tang and Five Dynasties Ceramics Trade," p. 341.
- 25 For Sasaki Tatsuo's notes on the green-glazed ware (type C) and white ware with green or yellow décor (type G) unearthed from Samarra, see note 20.
- 26 Ho, "Significance of West Asian ceramics," p. 38.
- 27 Yuba, "Yangzhou—Samarra," p. 102.
- 28 Zhongguo Shehui Kexueyuan Kaogu Yanjiusuo et al., "Excavation of the Tang building-foundation," p. 418.
- 29 Fleming et al., "A type of Tang dynasty polychrome product," pp. 167–76.
- 30 Rawson, "Export of Tang 'Sancai' Wares," pp. 39–61.
- 31 Li and Guo, *Technological Bases of Famous Chinese Porcelains*, p. 102.
- 32 Accession number II T 3 59:96. Henansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo and Zhongguo Wenwu Yanjiusuo, "Excavations of the Huangye Kiln-site," col. pl. 6:6.
- 33 Liu, "A survey of Tang Dynasty 'sancai' kiln remains," pp. 16–22; Sun, *Tricolour-Glazed Wares*, p. 80.
- 34 Luoyangshi Wenwu Gongzuodui, "Excavation of kiln sites of the Tang period," pp. 23–32. Some *sancai* shards have also been found in Rugu, Xingyang. See Zhengzhoushi Wenwu Gongzuodui, "Discovery of Tang Dynasty kiln remains," pp. 664–66.
- 35 See Shaanxisheng Kaogu Yanjiusuo, *Tang Dynasty Huangbao Kiln Remains*, vol. 1, ch. 2, pt. 1. It is suggested that a *sancai* kiln site was found in the western outskirts of Xi'an, though regrettably the kiln remains have been destroyed. For the shards found at this site, see Zhang and Li, "Discovery of kiln sites," pp. 49–57.
- 36 Neiqiuxian Wenwu Baoguansuo, "Investigation report of Xing (Hsing) yao kiln," pp. 1–10.
- 37 Hebeisheng Wenwu Yanjiusuo, "A preliminary report on the tile kiln," p. 21; Meng, Wang, and Zhang, "A few problems regarding the archaeology," p. 368. Chen Yinfeng has, on this basis, identified the examples of this type of colored ware excavated in Zhending County as products of the Jingxing kilns. See Chen and Zhao, "A few Jingxing kiln wares," p. 52.
- 38 Satô et al., *Oriental ceramics*, pl. 8.
- 39 Zhao and Zhang, *Xing Kiln in its Millennium*, p. 146.
- 40 Neiqiuxian Wenwu Baoguansuo, "Investigation report of Xing (Hsing) yao kiln," p. 7, pls. 12:1–2. See also Hebei Lincheng Xingci Yanzhi Xiaozu, "A report of the investigation of Tang Dynasty kiln remains," pp. 37–43, pl. 6.
- 41 Ibid.; Neiqiuxian Wenwu Baoguansuo, "Investigation report of Xing (Hsing) yao kiln," p. 7, pl. 12:5.
- 42 Zhai and Wang, "White porcelains with Chinese character Ying," p. 7.
- 43 Zhongguo Shehui Kexueyuan Kaogu Yanjiusuo Xi'an Tangcheng Gongzuodui, "Excavation of the site of Ximing Temple," pp. 45–55, pl. 7:3.
- 44 Wang, "A white Xing ware porcelain jar," pp. 83–84; Bi Nanhai, "Investigation report of Sui and Tang white wares," p. 13.
- 45 Hebeisheng Wenwu Yanjiusuo, "A Tang Dynasty tomb at Beihancun," p. 67, pl. 3:1. The latest dated piece with a *ying* inscription is the specimen recovered from the tomb of Yelu Yu in Inner Mongolia, dated to the fifth year of the Huitong reign (942). See Neimenggu Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo et al., "Excavation of Yelu Yuzhi's tomb," p. 24, pl. 48:8.
- 46 Neiqiuxian Wenwu Baoguansuo, "Investigation report of Xing (Hsing) yao kiln," pl. 2:7.
- 47 Hebeisheng Wenwu Yanjiusuo, "A Tang Dynasty tomb at Beihancun," p. 67, pls. 2, 3:2.
- 48 Yang, "A preliminary study of Xing kiln 'fine and translucent white wares,'" p. 17, pl. 4:3.
- 49 Yuan, "Precious cultural relics of the Tang Dynasty," p. 48, pl. 2:2. For good photographic reproductions, see Yuan, *Daily Life of Aristocrats in Tang China*, p. 78, pl. 44.
- 50 Personal inspection by the author.
- 51 Yangzhou Bowuguan, "Discoveries of Tang Dynasty remains," p. 343.
- 52 Fan, *Guihai Yuhengzhi*.
- 53 Sasaki, "Classification of ceramics," p. 154, fig. 33:342. See Rawson, "Export of Tang 'Sancai' Wares," p. 59, pl. 23.
- 54 Sasaki Tatsuo identifies it as a vase fragment; see *ibid.*, p. 115; Yuba Tadanori argues it is a type of *shuizhu* ewer; see Yuba, "Yangzhou—Samarra," p. 96; Henansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo and Zhongguo Wenwu Yanjiusuo, "Excavations of the Huangye Kiln-site," p. 125, pl. 20:5.
- 55 Ibid.
- 56 Liu, "White ground and green paint porcelain," p. 254.
- 57 See "Chemical Fingerprinting: Tracing the Origins of the Green-splashed White Ware" by Li Baoping et al.
- 58 Muronaga, "On the state of palace storehouses," pp. 93–109.
- 59 Wang, *An Annotated Compilation of Source Materials*, pp. 413, 423, 447, 467.
- 60 Wang, "A chronology of source materials," pp. 60–65, 69.
- 61 Fang, *A History of Traffic*, pp. 133–38.
- 62 Nakamura, "Tang dynasty Guangdong," pp. 491–92.
- 63 Sima, *Comprehensive Mirror to Aid in Government*, vols. 304–10, ch. 235, has the following entry for the twelfth

month of the thirteenth year of the Zhenyuan period (797): "Prior to this date, for transaction of goods between the palace and the outside world, officials were placed in charge, and decided on the price, but more recently, eunuchs are appointed as commissioners, and it is called 'palace trade.'" 64 Sarre, "Samara no tôki—3," p. 230. 65 Zhang, *A Collection of Historical and Geographical Sources*, p. 451.

CHEMICAL FINGERPRINTING: TRACING THE ORIGINS OF THE GREEN-SPLASHED WHITE WARE Li Baoping, Chen Yuh-shiow, and Nigel Wood

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- 1 Scott, "A Remarkable Tang Dynasty Cargo," pp. 13–26. Gardellin and Lau, "Belitung Wreck," pp. 64–79.
- 2 Guy, "Early Ninth-century Chinese Export Ceramics," pp. 9–22.
- 3 Hsieh, "A discussion of the Chinese ceramics," pp. 1–60.
- 4 Sun, "Discovery and study of the site," pp. 31–43.
- 5 Henansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo, Zhongguo Wenhua Yichan Yanjiuyuan, and Nara Bunkazai Kenkyûjo, *New Archaeological Discovery at Huangye Kiln Site*, pl. 102. Henansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo and Zhongguo Wenwu Yanjiusuo, "Excavations of the Huangye Kiln-site," pp. 106–35.
- 6 Liu, "White ground and green-splashed white ware," pp. 245–64.
- 7 Regina Krahl, pers. comm.
- 8 Qin, "First Peak Period of Export of Chinese Ancient Ceramics."
- 9 Wilson and Pollard, "Provenance Hypothesis," pp. 507–17.
- 10 Li et al., "Application of ICP-MS Trace Element Analysis," pp. 1219–224.
- 11 Li et al., "Characterisation of Chinese Tang Sancai," pp. 56–62.
- 12 Rawson, Tite, and Hughes, "Export of Tang Sancai Wares," pp. 39–61.
- 13 Kerr and Wood, *Science and Civilisation in China*.

GREEN WARES OF SOUTHERN CHINA Regina Krahl

- 1 Wood, "Plate Tectonics and Chinese Ceramics," p. 19.
- 2 See, for example, Zou et al., *Fifty Years of Archaeology in Jiangsu*, pp. 350ff.
- 3 Lu, *Classic of Tea*, pp. 90–92.
- 4 See "Chinese Ceramics in the Late Tang Dynasty" by Regina Krahl.
- 5 For a Yue-ware epitaph from 823, see Wang, *Yue Ware, Misedi Porcelain*, pl. 11.
- 6 For a circular dish with incised decoration, excavated at Yangzhou, see Li, *Complete Works of Chinese Ceramics*, vol. 5, pl. 114; for a square dish see Zhongguo Shehui Kexueyuan Kaogu Yanjiusuo, Nanjing Bowuyuan, and Yangzhoushi wenhuaju Yangzhoucheng kaogudui, "Excavation of the Tang building-foundation," p. 417, fig. 4:13.
- 7 Lin, "Tang Dynasty porcelains found at Ningpo," pp. 60–61; Lin, "A study of Changsha ceramics excavated at Ningbo," pp. 162–70; Lin, "Zhejiang export green glazed wares," pp. 141–68; Ningboshi Wenwu Kaogusuo, "Excavation of the site at Heyilu," pp. 243–80; Lin, *Celadon and Yue Kilns*.
- 8 Li and Chen, *A Collection of Ancient Chinese Porcelain Treasures*, pl. 25.
- 9 Chen, *Yueh Ware of Five Dynasties*.
- 10 Whitehouse and Williamson, "Sasanian Maritime Trade," p. 48f; Crowe, "Early Islamic Pottery and China," p. 264f; Rougeulle, "Les importations des céramiques chinoises," pp. 5–46.
- 11 Changsha wares are said to be frequently encountered in Korea, Japan, Indonesia, and Iran, more rarely in Thailand, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kenya, and Tanzania; see Hunansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo et al., *Changsha Kilns*, pp. 210–19, 240–49; on Changsha wares found outside China, see also Ho and Bronson, "Ceramics of Changsha, China," pp. 73–81; Fleming et al., "A type of Tang Dynasty polychrome product," pp. 211–22; Sasaki et al., "Excavation of Archaeological Sites in Bahrain," pp. 230–34.
- 12 Srisuchat, "Discovering Chinese Yue and Longquan Green Glazed Wares," pp. 213–28.
- 13 Lin, *Celadon and Yue Kilns*, and Xie, *Yue Kilns of Shanglinhu*.
- 14 Compare square dishes cats. 255, 256 with 305; round dishes 257 with 306; quatrefoil oval bowls 251 with 303.
- 15 Rings of thin bar-shaped spurmarks on the base of vessels are characteristic of Yue pieces from the Five Dynasties and Song periods; see shards from the Shanglinhu kiln sites in *Koshûyô no seiji ten/Celadon of Yue Ware II*.
- 16 Lin, "Zhejiang export green glazed wares," pp. 143f, 166, pls. 1A–B.

- 17 Sarre, *Die Ausgrabungen von Samarra*.
- 18 Three related silver basins with different types of handles were discovered among a larger group of items used for medicine in a hoard at Hejiacun near Xi'an in Shaanxi province, illustrated in Chutu Wenwu Zhanlan Gongzuozu, *Cultural Relics Excavated since the Great Cultural Revolution*, p. 64; and Zhongguo Lishi Bowuguan, *A Journey into China's Antiquity*, pl. 168; and discussed in Shaanxisheng Bowuguan and Wenguanhui Keweihui Xiezu Xiaozu, "T'ang objects found in Ho-chia village," pp. 30–42.
- 19 They belong to the latest period of Yue production, and some such examples can be seen among the finds from Penghu archipelago, which date from around 977; see Chen, "Yueh Ware of Five Dynasties."
- 20 See note 7.
- 21 Lin, *Celadon and Yue Kilns*, p. 262, fig. 10:2.
- 22 Li, *Complete Works of Chinese Ceramics*, pl. 79.
- 23 Zhejiangsheng Bowuguan, "Excavation of the Tang tombs at Zhenjiang," pp. 131–48, fig. 4:1, pl. 4, fig. 7.
- 24 Zhejiangsheng Bowuguan, *Zhejiang Chronological Porcelain*, pl. 161.
- 25 Hefei Shi Wenguan Chu, "A hoard of Ming porcelain and Tang porcelain," pp. 51–53, fig. 4.
- 26 Lin, "Zhejiang Export Green Glazed Wares," p. 157, fig. 27, and p. 160, fig. 49.
- 27 Wang, *Yue Ware, Miseci Porcelain*, pl. 12; Lin, *Celadon and Yue Kilns*, pl. 35, fig. 125.
- 28 E.g., kilns nos. 51A, 37, 30, 26B; see Xie, *Yue Kilns of Shanglinhu*, pp. 34–64, 109. Very similar boxes, ewers, bowls, slop bowls, incense burners, and square dishes with incised designs were recovered from Shanglinhu kilns already in the 1950s and 1960s; at that time, this type of ware was still attributed to the late Tang or Five Dynasties period; see Chin, "Report on the Investigation of Yüeh Ware Kiln-sites," after *Kaogu Xuebao* 3 (1959), pp. 107–19, and *Wenwu* 11 (1965), pp. 21–34.
- 29 Xie, *Yue Kilns of Shanglinhu*, pp. 91–92, 109.
- 30 Yue-type shards from Jingdezhen in Jiangxi province, Yixing in Jiangsu, and Shangyu in Zhejiang are compared in Wood, *Chinese Glazes*, p. 33.
- 31 See the maps and a list of kiln sites in *Ceramic Finds from Tang and Song Kilns in Guangdong*, pp. 4–7, 16; also Lam, *Archaeological Finds from the Jin to the Tang Periods*.
- 32 Ho, "Problems in the Study of Zhejiang Green Glazed Wares," pp. 187–212, pls. 1C–D.
- 33 Ferrand, *Voyage du marchand Arabe Sulayman*.
- 34 Quoted by Yang Shaoxiang in *Ceramic Finds from Tang and Song Kilns in Guangdong*, pp. 22, 26f.
- 35 Although the term is not listed as an official title, it may represent an abbreviation or unofficial reference. According to Hucker, *duan* can designate an official or his principal

- office or quarters, with the meaning determined by a prefix (here missing), while *zheng* can be used in combination with administrative terms and can be the final character in a multicharacter title; see Hucker, *A Dictionary of Official Titles*, p. 547, no. 7357, p. 122, no. 395.
- 36 Rougeulle, "Les importations des céramiques chinoises," pp. 16–21; for a fragment of a Chinese stoneware jar with six horizontal lugs, similar to cat. 43, with an incised Arabic name, excavated from the site of the Great Mosque at Siraf, dateable to ca. 825–30, see Whitehouse, "Excavations at Sirāf: Third Interim Report," pp. 1–18, pls. 7c–d.
- 37 Heidi Tan, pers. comm.
- 38 Persian pottery jars identical to cats. 25 and 26 have been excavated at Yangzhou; see Zhou, "Ancient Persian glazed pottery vessels," pp. 152–54.

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- Wood, *Chinese Glazes*, pp. 26–27; similarly, Kerr and Wood, *Science and Civilisation in China*, pp. 48–51, both including maps.
- Li, Zhang, and Li, *Research on the Xing Kiln Sites*; Henansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo et al., *New Archaeological Discovery of Baihe Kiln Site in Gongyi*.
- Yutaka Mino and Katherine R. Tsiang consider the advent of these white wares to have seriously affected the demand for green wares for some time; see Mino and Tsiang, *Ice and Green Clouds*, p. 20.
- Hebei Lincheng Xingci Yanzhi Xiaozu, "A report of the investigation of Tang Dynasty kiln remains," pp. 37–43; Li, "Investigation and first evaluation of the Xing kiln sites," pp. 44–48; Neiqixian Wenwu Baoguan suo, "Investigation report of Xing (Hsing) yao kiln," pp. 1–10; Yang and Zhu, "A study of the classifications and techniques of white porcelain," pp. 56–65; Li, Zhang, and Li, *Research on the Xing Kiln Sites*; and Kerr and Wood, *Science and Civilisation in China*, pp. 151–53.
- Wang, "A white Xing ware porcelain jar," pp. 83–84; Zhai and Wang, "White porcelains with Chinese character Ying," pp. 6–12, 48; Li, Zhang, and Li, *Research on the Xing Kiln Sites*, col. pl. 5:1.
- Yang, "Some notes on the documents concerning Xing kiln," pp. 107–13.
- Lu, *Classic of Tea*, pp. 90–93.
- Sun and Liu, "Tea-things and porcelain figurines," pp. 37–40, 79.
- Shen and Li, "White Ding wares of late Tang and Five Dynasties," pp. 267–84. Although in the south white wares

- also made their appearance at the very end of the Tang dynasty, especially in Anhui, they did not represent any true competition until the Song dynasty; see Du, "Preliminary study of southern whitewares," pp. 151–68.
- 10 E.g., Zhou, "Tang Dynasty Xing Kiln and Xing ware," pp. 275–83; Fan, "Early Ding Wares in the Shanghai Museum," pp. 48–53; Richards, "Early Northern Whitewares," pp. 58–77; Li, "History of Ding ware," pp. 70–77; Bi, "On the relationship and classification of Xing and Ding wares," pp. 53–56; compare also two bowls of Xing ware with two of Ding ware in the Palace Museum, Beijing, in Li, *Complete Collection of Treasures of the Palace Museum*, pls. 82–83, 96–97.
- 11 E.g., Chen, "Preliminary study of whitewares recovered," pp. 169–78.
- 12 Liu, "First investigations and research on the Shanxia kiln," pp. 26–28.
- 13 See Yang and Lin, "Investigation Report on Xing Kiln Sites," p. 41; Li Huibing, "Investigation and first evaluation of Xing kiln sites," pp. 46–47; and Li, Zhang, and Li, *Research on the Xing Kiln Sites*, pp. 16–18, 90.
- 14 Mino, *China's ceramics*, p. 102, fig. 43.
- 15 Li, Zhang, and Li, *Research on the Xing Kiln Sites*, p. 166, fig. 6:1.
- 16 Chen, "Preliminary Study of Whitewares," p. 173, fig. 16.
- 17 Yu, "A preliminary study on whiteware imitations," pp. 560–75; for an angled cup with a ring handle (like cat. 274) excavated from a Tang tomb at Liujiagu, Shanxian, Henan province, see fig. 7f; for another from Hupinqu, Shanxian, Henan province, see pl. 41; for a rounded cup with a handle (like 275) from a Tang tomb at Xi'an, Shaanxi province, see fig. 8b.
- 18 Li, Zhang, and Li, *Research on the Xing Kiln Sites*, col. pl. 2, fig. 2.
- 19 *Chinese Ceramic Tea Vessels*, pp. 47, 65.
- 20 Zhai and Wang, "White porcelains with Chinese character 'ying,'" pp. 6–12, 48, figs. 1:5, 2:5.
- 21 Chen, "Preliminary Study of Whitewares," figs. 23–24.
- 22 Li and Chen, *A Collection of Ancient Chinese Porcelain Treasures*, p. 10.
- 23 The kilns made close copies, for example, of bowls with a *bi*-disc footring; see Henansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo et al., *New Archaeological Discovery of Baihe Kiln Site*, no. 96.
- 24 The visual attribution of the finer wares from the Belitung wreck to Hebei and of the coarser ones to Henan has been confirmed by analyses of their body and glaze materials; see Chen, "Preliminary Study of Whitewares," pp. 174–75.
- 25 Tan, "Development of Chinese White Ware," p. 3.
- 26 For a Gongxian jar and cover, see Henansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo et al., *New Archaeological Discovery of Baihe Kiln Site*, p. 116, no. 110; for two lobed dishes similar to

- bowls found on the wreck, see *ibid.*, p. 108, nos. 99–100.
- 27 See, for example, Yuba, "Tang to Song whitewares," pp. 179–83; Kröger, "On the finds of Chinese white porcelain," pp. 184–97; Ho and Bronson, "Northern Chinese white wares," pp. 465–86.
- 28 Compare a white ewer from the kiln site in Xiangguang Daxu Meishu Bowuguan and Henansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo, *Ceramics Finds from Henan*, cat. no. 17.

TANG BLUE-AND-WHITE

Regina Krahl

- Porter, "Cobalt dans le monde iranien," pp. 5–14.
- Cobalt had been used occasionally in China in the Warring States Period (475–221 BCE) for glazed faience beads, but it reappeared only around the eighth century, when the Gongxian kilns employed it fairly frequently as a glaze color for pottery funerary vessels and figures.
- Nigel Wood, pers. comm.
- Documentation on shards from Yangzhou has been published, for example, in Nanjing Bowuyuan et al., "Excavation at the site of the Tang capital," p. 29, pl. 2, fig. 1; Zhang and Zhu, "Tang Dynasty blue and white pot sherds," pp. 67–71; Gu and Xu, "Sherds of two Tang blue-and-white porcelain bowls," pp. 77–80; Wang, *Underglaze Blue and Red*, pls. 1–3; Zhongguo Shehui Kexueyuan Kaogu Yanjiusuo et al., "Excavation of the Tang building-foundation," pp. 413–20, fig. 4:14. Fragments of Tang blue-and-white have also been collected rather than scientifically excavated; some of them were on display at the Research Institute for Cultural Relics and Archaeology of Henan Province, Zhengzhou, during a 2009 conference on Henan ceramics. See also Zhang, "New discoveries from recent research," pp. 37–46.
- Henansheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo et al., *New Archaeological Discovery of Baihe Kiln Site*, p. 10, fig. 12, nos. 163–66.
- A blue-splashed box fragment discovered at Luoyang is tentatively attributed to a period prior to 841 on account of a lack of coins from the Huichang reign (841–46) at the excavation site, but the validity of the piece as an example of Tang blue-and-white stoneware cannot yet be verified; see Cheng, "A Tang blue-and-white porcelain box."
- Li and Wang, "Research of Gongxian kiln's white porcelain," pp. 295–314; Cheng, "White ground and painted pottery," pp. 315–27; Liao, "Style, decoration, influence and accomplishment of blue-and-white porcelain," pp. 329–48; Cao and Xu, "Research of decoration on blue-and-white porcelain," pp. 365–77.
- Kerr and Wood, *Science and Civilisation in China*, pp. 671–74.

- 9 Nigel Wood, pers. comm., citing a technical paper by Chen Yaocheng et al., given at the International Symposium on Ancient Ceramics, Shanghai, in 2005, which determined that the cobalt content of early Chinese blue-and-whites was located under the glaze.
- 10 The box fragment mentioned in note 6 came from a tomb site at Luoyang in Henan province.

BRONZE MIRRORS

François Louis

- 1 Kong and Liu, *Ancient Bronze Mirrors of China*, p. 177. The black surfaces of many Tang mirrors are still not fully understood; see Bruce Christman, “Making the Mirrors,” in Chou, *Circles of Reflection*, pp. 101–3.
- 2 For a short discussion of some of these auspicious animals, see Soper, “The ‘Jen-Shou’ Mirror,” pp. 55–66. For a discussion of design variations of this type of mirror, see Shih, “A study on the pattern of the sea animal grape pattern mirror,” pp. 431–46.
- 3 Xu, “An archaeological study of the periodization of Tang mirrors,” pp. 302–8, 339–40. For two comparable examples in the Carter collection, see Chou, *Circles of Reflection*, nos. 53, 55.
- 4 For comparable pieces of the Han period, see *ibid.*, pp. 40–41.
- 5 For an introductory discussion of the phenomenon of the longtime use of mirrors, see *ibid.*, pp. 10–12.
- 6 Schafer, *Golden Peaches of Samarkand*, pp. 17–18. The population of Yangzhou around 760 was more than 450,000.
- 7 Zhou and Zhou, “Tang bronze mirrors excavated in Yangzhou,” p. 53.
- 8 Kong and Liu, *Ancient Bronze Mirrors of China*, p. 178.
- 9 Louis, “Cauldrons and Mirrors of Yore,” pp. 224–34.
- 10 “*Bailian* mirrors—casting them is an extraordinary custom... they are cast in boats on the waves at the River’s heart, at noon of the fifth day of the fifth month. Their luster, polished from jade dust and gold paste, glistens like the clear water of an autumn pool...” Zhu Jincheng, *Commented and annotated edition of Bai Juyi’s collected works*, p. 1, nos. 204–5.
- 11 Li, *Supplement to the History of Tang*, p. 169.
- 12 Reischauer, *Ennin’s Diary*, pp. 58–59. Ennin describes the winter solstice festivities again a year later, when he stayed in the capital; *ibid.*, p. 295.
- 13 On the significance of the winter solstice in early Chinese culture, see Bodde, *Festivals in Classical China*, pp. 165–86.
- 14 Fung Yu-lan, *A History of Chinese Philosophy*, vol. 2, pp. 102–6.
- 15 As specified in the *Tianwenxun* chapter of the *Huainan zi*, written around 120 BCE. Diény, *Le symbolisme du dragon dans la Chine antique*, p. 219.

- 16 The Wuxu year corresponds to February 13, 758, to February 2, 759, in the Gregorian calendar. The Qianyuan reign was inaugurated March 14, 758.
- 17 For a summary of the events, see Twitchett, *Cambridge History of China*, pp. 453–86.
- 18 The wealthy Yangzhou itself had been the target of a rebellious brother of Suzong’s early in 757, but fighting had taken place well beyond the city limits. Sima, *Comprehensive Mirror to Aid in Government*, p. 219, no. 7009.
- 19 Liu, *Old Book of Tang*, 40:1572.
- 20 Twitchett, *Cambridge History of China*, pp. 564–71.
- 21 Schafer, *Golden Peaches of Samarkand*, p. 18; Liu, *Old Book of Tang*, p. 124, no. 3532.

GOLD AND SILVER WARES ON THE BELITUNG SHIPWRECK

Qi Dongfang

- 1 “Biography of Tian Shen’gong,” in Liu, *Old Book of Tang*, p. 3533.
- 2 Dantuxian Wenjiaojun, “Tang Dynasty silverware unearthed at Dingmao Bridge.”
- 3 Xia, “A number of Tang Dynasty silverware.”
- 4 Mingtangshan Kaogudui, “Excavations of the tomb of Shuiqiu.”
- 5 Qi, *Research on Tang Gold and Silver*, pp. 286–88.
- 6 Kato, *A Study of Tang and Song Dynasty Gold and Silver Ware*.
- 7 *Ce Fu Yuan Gui*, vol. 519, p. 6118; “Biography of Wang Bo,” in Liu Xu, *Old Book of Tang*, p. 4277.
- 8 Liu Xu, *Old Book of Tang*, p. 4511. The liang was a weight unit equivalent to approximately 40 grams in the Tang dynasty.
- 9 Shaanxisheng Bowuguan, “Tang Dynasty silver vessels unearthed.”
- 10 Shaanxisheng Kaogu Yanjiuyuan, Famensi Bowuguan, Baojishi Wenwuju, and Fufengxian Bowuguan, *Report of Archaeological excavation of Famen Temple*, pp. 138–41.
- 11 Shen, *Gold and Silver*, pp. 105–7.
- 12 Zhongguo Shehui Kexueyuan Kaogu Yanjiusuo, *Tang Tombs at Xingyuan*, pl. 26:2.
- 13 Shen, *Gold and Silver*, pl. 36; Bao, “Li Mian’s presents to Tang’s Emperor”; Luoyangshi Di’er Wenwu Gongzuodui, “Excavation of a Tang lady’s tomb at Yichuan.”
- 14 Zhejiangsheng Wenwu Kaogu Yanjiusuo, *Treasures of Leifeng Pagoda*, p. 102.
- 15 Qi, *Research on Tang Gold and Silver*.
- 16 Guangzhoushi Wenwu Guanli Weiyuanhui et al., *Han Dynasty Tombs in Guangzhou City*, p. 239; Guangzhoushi Wenwu Guanli Weiyuanhui et al., *Tomb of Nanyue King of Western Han Dynasty*; Nanjing Bowuyuan, “Han tomb no. 2 at Ganquan.”

- 17 “Biography of Peiju,” p. 1580; “History of Western Regions,” p. 1841.
- 18 “Biography of Duya,” Liu Xu, *Old Book of Tang*, vol. 146, p. 3963; “Biography of Wangbo,” *New Book of Tang*, vol. 167, p. 5116.
- 19 Sima, *Comprehensive Mirror to Aid in Government*, vol. 259, p. 8530.
- 20 Wang, “Night of Yangzhou City,” p. 3430.
- 21 Ma Fukun, *Catalogue of the Papers on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Foundation of Yangzhou Museum*.
- 22 “Biography of Xuan Zong Emperor,” Liu Xu, *Old Book of Tang*, vol. 9, p. 225.
- 23 Wang, *Tang Yu Lin Jiao Zheng*, vol. 1, pp. 60–61.
- 24 Nanjing Bowuyuan et al., “Excavation at the site of the Tang city Yangzhou”; Yangzhou Bowuguan, “Excavation report of the remains of the Tang Dynasty bridges.”
- 25 Jiangsusheng Wenwu Gongzuodui, “Ancient wooden ships unearthed at Shiqiao.”
- 26 Zhongguo Shehui Kexueyuan Kaogu Yanjiusuo et al., “Excavation of the Tang building-foundation.”

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Contributors and Staff

Contributors

Li Baoping, postdoctoral research fellow,
Department of Archaeology, University of Sydney.

Chen Yuh-shiow, assistant researcher, Department of Antiquities,
The National Palace Museum, Taiwan.

Michael Flecker, maritime archaeologist and managing director,
Maritime Explorations, Singapore.

John Guy, curator of South and Southeast Asian art,
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Jessica Hallett, historian of Islamic art, Centre for Overseas
History (CHAM), Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Lisbon.

Hsieh Ming-liang, chair, Graduate Institute of Art History,
National Taiwan University, Taipei.

Regina Krahl, independent researcher of Chinese art,
most recently engaged at the British Museum as academic
advisor and consulting curator for the installation of the
Sir Percival David Collection.

Liu Yang, curator of Chinese art,
Art Gallery of New South Wales, Sydney.

François Louis, associate professor of Chinese art and
design history, Bard Graduate Center, New York.

Qi Dongfang, professor, School of Archaeology and
Museology, Peking University.

Tom Vosmer, construction director, *Jewel of Muscat* Project.

Wang Gungwu, chairman of the East Asian Institute and
university professor, National University of Singapore.

J. Keith Wilson, associate director and curator of Chinese art,
Freer Gallery of Art and Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, Smithsonian
Institution, Washington, DC.

Nigel Wood, honorary research associate, Institute of
Archaeology, University of Oxford.

Arthur M. Sackler Gallery

Writer: Alison Effeny

Researcher: Robert Foy

Editors: Jane Lusaka, Joelle Seligson, Nancy Eickel

Catalogue Design: Kelly Webb

Image and Photo Services: John Tsantes, Robert Harrell

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National Heritage Board, Singapore

Huism Tan, Deputy Director, Curatorial & Collections,

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