

14

The date for this bowl is fifteenth–sixteenth century, like the same type found at Lam Dong. See Bui Chi Hoang and Pham Huu Tho, *The Collections of Ceramics in Lam Dong* (Dalat: So Van Hoa Thong Tin Lam Dong, 2000), particularly 175, on which appears to be an identical bowl. (I want to thank Kerry Nguyen-Long for this information.)

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Brown, *The Ceramics of South-east Asia*, 38.

16

Ibid.

17

Ibid., 39.

18

Bui Chi Hoang and Pham Huu Tho, *The Collections of Ceramics in Lam Dong* (Dalat: So Van Hoa Thong Tin Lam Dong, 2000), 123.

85a. BOWL

Champa, 15th–16th century

Stoneware, H: 10.8 cm × D: 15 cm

Museum of Vietnamese History, Ho Chi Minh City, BTLS 22976

85b. BOTTLE

Champa, 15th–16th century

Stoneware, H: 15.2 cm × D: 10 cm

Museum of Vietnamese History, Ho Chi Minh, BTLS 10648

In 1974, Go Sanh, a kiln site generally identified with the kingdom of Champa, was discovered northwest of modern-day Quy Nhon along the Con River in Binh Dinh Province. It is one of five complexes known in the area. The wasters and sherds discovered at the site answered questions scholars have had regarding the provenance of a group of monochrome-glazed wares found in the Philippines and Indonesia. (Two-color wares were also found at the site.) Shallow bowls with a grayish glaze and an unglazed ring, and sherds with a rusty-brown glaze, relate closely to objects that have been identified as Vietnamese for years, though the kiln site was unknown.¹⁴ The brown sherds indicate a wide range of shapes, large wine jars, small jars, pear-shaped bottles, basins, and ewers.¹⁵

This bottle, with a bulge just above the shoulder, has the dark butterscotch-brown glaze typical of the Go Sanh sherds. Also characteristic is the glaze that does not cover the foot, unlike north-

ern Vietnamese ceramics, where the glaze would cover it.¹⁶ The foot, however, has a band of dark brown encircling it, along with the only other decoration, a series of thin, doubled vertical lines on the body. The flat base is inscribed with the outline of a fish.

The tall, high-walled bowl, with a rimmed lip, has a thin, but evenly applied pale celadon glaze that covers the body to approximately one inch of the shallowly carved buff foot. Spur marks are visible on the interior of the bowl, and the rather thick walls were evenly thrown. The similarity of saggars and kiln supports to those used in northern Viet Nam has led the scholar Roxanna Brown to suggest that glazed ceramic production was introduced to the area from the north in the thirteenth or fourteenth century.¹⁷ Another scholar, Professor Yoji Aoyagi, who took part in both Go Sanh and Lam Dong excavations, suggested the age of the sites lasted from the fifteenth to the sixteenth century.¹⁸

