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<tr>
<th>Accession No.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Work Type</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<th>Culture</th>
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<tr>
<td>S0050</td>
<td>Decorative arts</td>
<td>Ritual vessel</td>
<td>Ding</td>
<td>771-476 B.C.E.</td>
<td>8th-5th century</td>
<td>B.C.E.</td>
<td>Eastern Zhou dynasty, middle Spring &amp; Autumn period</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Probably Shansi province, China</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>H. 9 1/2 in. (24.3 cm)</td>
<td>Although this ding shares features and patterns with other bronze vessels from the Eastern Zhou dynasty excavated in Shansi province, the design on the lid makes this work rather unusual. Centered on the lid is a low-relief figure of a feline, strongly curled to fit its circular format. Its granulated body, wenching claws, and straited haunches are set against a ground pattern of irregular meanders. Engraving of the feline is a zone occupied by two types of dragons, both with bodies composed of two parallel ribbons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S0063</td>
<td>Decorative arts</td>
<td>Ritual vessel</td>
<td>Zun</td>
<td>Ca. 1046-771 B.C.E.</td>
<td>11th-8th century</td>
<td>B.C.E.</td>
<td>Early Western Zhou dynasty</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>H. 9 1/2 in. (24.5 cm)</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S0064</td>
<td>Decorative arts</td>
<td>Ritual vessel</td>
<td>Fu</td>
<td>771-476 B.C.E.</td>
<td>8th-5th century</td>
<td>B.C.E.</td>
<td>Eastern Zhou dynasty, Spring &amp; Autumn period</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>H. 10 1/4 in. (25.9 cm)</td>
<td>Bronze vessels with panelled surfaces and an imitation twisted-ropes grid, similar to this fu, have been excavated in sites north of the Yellow River from Shansi to Hebei provinces. The twisted-ropes grid was likely impressed into the mold after the decorated panels had already been applied. Roughly circular patches of plain metal at the shoulders indicate the position of missing handles, which comparative examples show may have been in the form of S-shaped animals holding movable rings. The flimsy body of this vessel suggests it may have been made for burial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S0070</td>
<td>Sculpture</td>
<td>Stele</td>
<td></td>
<td>548</td>
<td>6th century</td>
<td>Eastern Wei dynasty</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Limestone, with traces of pigment</td>
<td>27 3/8 x 15 3/8 x 9 1/2 in. (69.5 x 39 x 24.1 cm)</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S0071</td>
<td>Sculpture</td>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Attendant to Bodhisattva</td>
<td>550-577</td>
<td>6th century</td>
<td>Northern Qi dynasty</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Limestone, with traces of pigment</td>
<td>43 1/2 x 20 1/2 x 18 1/2 in. (110.4 x 52 x 46 cm)</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S0081</td>
<td>Decorative arts</td>
<td>Ritual vessel</td>
<td>Ding</td>
<td>Ca. 1600-771 B.C.E.</td>
<td>16th-8th century</td>
<td>B.C.E.</td>
<td>Late Shang or early Western Zhou dynasty</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>H. 12 3/4 in. (32.4 cm)</td>
<td>The vessel is inscribed inside on one wall with sixteen Chinese characters. This ritual vessel combines the beautiful sides of a Ding with the structural support of a ding. The name of this vessel comes from its maker, whose name and further text is inscribed on one inner wall. The compact, sixteen character inscription can be translated as follows: Ying Gong made this precious ritual vessel, saying, &quot;May Yan and his younger brother use this vessel morning and evening for sacrificial offerings of cooked.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S0283</td>
<td>Decorative arts</td>
<td>Ritual vessel</td>
<td>Ying Gong Ritual Vessel (Ying Gong Li Ding)</td>
<td>Ca. 1046-771 B.C.E.</td>
<td>11th-8th century</td>
<td>B.C.E.</td>
<td>Early Western Zhou dynasty</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>H. 7 1/4 in. (18.4 cm)</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S0288</td>
<td>Sculpture</td>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Attendant to Bodhisattva</td>
<td>550-577</td>
<td>6th century</td>
<td>Northern Qi dynasty</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Limestone, with traces of pigment</td>
<td>21 1/2 x 14 7/8 x 12 1/4 in. (54.5 x 37.7 x 31 cm)</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>S0312</td>
<td>Sculpture</td>
<td>Figure</td>
<td>Attendant to Kuan-Fin</td>
<td>1641</td>
<td>17th century</td>
<td>Ming dynasty</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Gilded bronze</td>
<td>H. 46 in. (116.8 cm)</td>
<td>This figure represents a eunuch attendant to the Bodhisattva Kuan-Yin. According to the inscription, this was a palace piece ordered by the emperor. Made of solid bronze, the figure was cast in two pieces.</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accession No.</td>
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<td>Medium/Support</td>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Credit Line</td>
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<tr>
<td>S0345a, b</td>
<td>Decorative arts</td>
<td>Vessel</td>
<td>Vessel in the Form of an Owl</td>
<td>206 B.C.E.-220 C.E.</td>
<td>3rd century B.C.E.-3rd century C.E.</td>
<td>Han dynasty</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Earthenware with traces of white and red paint</td>
<td>H. 7 in. (17.8 cm)</td>
<td>This vase was probably crafted for daily use. With a large belly, narrow neck, and flared mouth, the shape can be described as yuhuchun 玉壺春 (&quot;jade pot for spring&quot;), a vase for holding flowers. Its surface is decorated using the technique known as sgraffito, in which scratching through the surface reveals an underlying layer often in a contrasting color. This decorative technique was popularized by the Cizhou kilns in Henan province during the Five dynasties and Song dynasty periods.</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S0435</td>
<td>Decorative arts</td>
<td>Vase</td>
<td>Vase, Cizhou ware</td>
<td>960-1279</td>
<td>10th-13th century</td>
<td>Song dynasty</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Henan province, China</td>
<td>Stoneware</td>
<td>H. 11 in. (27.9 cm)</td>
<td>Lead-glazed earthenware</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
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<tr>
<td>S0467</td>
<td>Decorative arts</td>
<td>Ritual vessel</td>
<td>Funerary Vessel (Hu)</td>
<td>206 B.C.E.-220 C.E.</td>
<td>3rd century B.C.E.-3rd century C.E.</td>
<td>Eastern Han dynasty, Spring &amp; Autumn period</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Lead-glazed earthenware</td>
<td>H. 14 1/2 in. (36.8 cm)</td>
<td>These vessels are similar in that they are found ritual vessels with three legs, the legs typically have bellowing sides and a seamless connection between the legs and sides. Ancient Chinese bronzes were cast in piece molds, and evidence of the core material from the mold is still visible in the hollow cabriole legs of this Hu.</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S0478</td>
<td>Decorative arts</td>
<td>Ritual vessel</td>
<td>Li</td>
<td>Ca. 1046-771 B.C.E.</td>
<td>11th-8th century</td>
<td>B.C.E.</td>
<td>Late Western Zhou dynasty</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S0495</td>
<td>Decorative arts</td>
<td>Ritual vessel</td>
<td>Ritual Grain Vessel (Gu)</td>
<td>771-476 B.C.E.</td>
<td>8th-5th century</td>
<td>B.C.E.</td>
<td>Eastern Zhou dynasty, Spring &amp; Autumn period</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
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<tr>
<td>S1001</td>
<td>Sculpture</td>
<td>Door</td>
<td>Tomb Door</td>
<td>25-220</td>
<td>1st-3rd century</td>
<td>Eastern Han dynasty</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>48 3/8 x 19 3/4 x 3 in. (123.2 x 50 x 7.6 cm)</td>
<td>These ancient Chinese stone carvings, often in the form of tigers, lions, or other animals, were used to protect tombs. The elaborate details and intricate carvings were skillfully executed by artisans using stone tools.</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1006</td>
<td>Sculpture</td>
<td>Stele</td>
<td>Funerary Stele</td>
<td>500-530</td>
<td>Early 6th century</td>
<td>Northern Wei dynasty</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>32 1/4 x 20 3/4 x 4 7/8 in. (81.9 x 52.7 x 12.4 cm)</td>
<td>These marble steles are typical of the Northern Wei dynasty, characterized by their geometric patterns and finely crafted details.</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1038</td>
<td>Sculpture</td>
<td>Relief</td>
<td>Crouching Monster</td>
<td>550-577</td>
<td>6th century</td>
<td>Northern Qi dynasty</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>31 x 14 3/8 x 4 1/2 in. (79 x 36.5 x 9 cm)</td>
<td>These sculptures, known as &quot;guardian lions,&quot; were often placed at the entrance of tombs during the Northern Qi dynasty.</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1087</td>
<td>Sculpture</td>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Head of a Bodhisattva</td>
<td>386-534</td>
<td>4th-6th century</td>
<td>Northern Wei dynasty</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
<td>38 1/4 x 7 3/4 x 5 3/4 in. (97.4 x 18.1 x 14.6 cm)</td>
<td>These sculptures depict Bodhisattvas, compassionate bodhisattvas who are considered to be the bodhisattvas who will soon attain enlightenment.</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1094</td>
<td>Sculpture</td>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Head of a Bodhisattva</td>
<td>550-577</td>
<td>6th century</td>
<td>Northern Qi dynasty</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
<td>33 1/8 x 7 1/4 x 7 3/4 in. (84 x 18.6 x 19.6 cm)</td>
<td>These sculptures, known as &quot;guardian lions,&quot; were often placed at the entrance of tombs during the Northern Qi dynasty.</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1100</td>
<td>Sculpture</td>
<td>Relief</td>
<td>Relief with Guardian Figure</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>6th century</td>
<td>Late Northern Wei dynasty</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>24 1/8 x 11 x 4 1/2 in. (61.2 x 27.8 x 11.4 cm)</td>
<td>These sculptures, known as &quot;guardian lions,&quot; were often placed at the entrance of tombs during the Northern Qi dynasty.</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1111</td>
<td>Sculpture</td>
<td>Stele</td>
<td>Mortuary Tablet</td>
<td>700-730</td>
<td>Early 8th century</td>
<td>Tang dynasty (style of)</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>50 x 30 1/4 x 6 1/2 in. (127.5 x 76.8 x 16.5 cm)</td>
<td>These marble steles are typical of the Northern Qi dynasty, characterized by their geometric patterns and finely crafted details.</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1119</td>
<td>Sculpture</td>
<td>Figure</td>
<td>Kneeling Bodhisattva</td>
<td>618-906</td>
<td>7th-10th century</td>
<td>Tang dynasty</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>22 x 13 7/8 x 13 5/8 in. (56.8 x 35.2 x 34.5 cm)</td>
<td>These marble figures are typical of the Northern Qi dynasty, characterized by their geometric patterns and finely crafted details.</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1121</td>
<td>Sculpture</td>
<td>Door</td>
<td>Tomb Door</td>
<td>25-220</td>
<td>1st-3rd century</td>
<td>Eastern Han dynasty (style of)</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>49 1/2 x 22 1/4 x 3 3/4 in. (125.7 x 56.5 x 9.5 cm)</td>
<td>These marble figures are typical of the Northern Qi dynasty, characterized by their geometric patterns and finely crafted details.</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1135</td>
<td>Sculpture</td>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Head of a Disciple</td>
<td>550-577</td>
<td>6th century</td>
<td>Northern Qi dynasty</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Limestone, with traces of pigment</td>
<td>37 1/2 x 14 3/4 x 14 3/8 in. (94.3 x 36.1 x 35.7 cm)</td>
<td>These sculptures depict Bodhisattvas, compassionate bodhisattvas who are considered to be the bodhisattvas who will soon attain enlightenment.</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ancient Chinese bronzes are known for the taotie 獠 masks visible in low-relief on the surfaces of the vessels. The origins of these "monster"-like faces are still unknown. This ding 壬 impresses the viewer with its slender legs and taotie faces bisected by flanges. A narrow register with six taotie faces decorates the top of the vessel just below the lip. These taotie faces have broad C-shaped horns and protruding eyes. There are also three taotie faces bisected by flanges along the upper portion of each leg.

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<th>Work Type</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Century</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Culture</th>
<th>Creation Location</th>
<th>Medium/Support</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Decorative arts</td>
<td>Ritual vessel</td>
<td>Ding</td>
<td>Ca. 1046-771 B.C.E.</td>
<td>11th-8th century</td>
<td>Early Western Zhou dynasty</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>H. 8 1/2 in. (21.5 cm)</td>
<td>Ancient Chinese bronzes are known for the taotie 獠 masks visible in low-relief on the surfaces of the vessels. The origins of these &quot;monster&quot;-like faces are still unknown. This ding 壬 impresses the viewer with its slender legs and taotie faces bisected by flanges. A narrow register with six taotie faces decorates the top of the vessel just below the lip. These taotie faces have broad C-shaped horns and protruding eyes. There are also three taotie faces bisected by flanges along the upper portion of each leg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Decorative arts</td>
<td>Ritual vessel</td>
<td>Ding</td>
<td>Ca. 1046-771 B.C.E.</td>
<td>11th-8th century</td>
<td>Late Western Zhou dynasty</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>H. 10 in. (25.6 cm)</td>
<td>These two jars look similar, but the tri-colored &quot;drip&quot; glaze on each makes them unique. Soncai 三彩 refers to the three glazes—amber, yellow, and green—that were used on ceramics, achieving the &quot;drip&quot; effect by painting glazes onto the vessels. Scholars debate if these ceramics were intended for funerary purposes or used in daily life. The unique decorative patterns may have derived from exotic textiles that began to appear in China during the Tang dynasty, a time of global trade and commerce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013a, b</td>
<td>Decorative arts</td>
<td>Jars</td>
<td>Pair of Jars with Soncai Glaze</td>
<td>618-906</td>
<td>7th-10th century</td>
<td>Tang dynasty</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Earthenware with amber, yellow, and green-lead glazes</td>
<td>H. 10 1/2 in. (26.7 cm)</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 3408          | Sculpture      | Stele | Buddhist Stele | 618-906 | 7th-10th century | Tang dynasty | Chinese | China | Limestone, with clay | 18 7/8 x 11 5/8 x 4 3/4 in. (47.9 x 29.6 x 12 cm) | Sackler Collections |
| 3409          | Sculpture      | Stele | Votive Stele | 550-618 | 6th-7th century | Northern Qi or Sui dynasty | Chinese | China | Red sandstone | 44 1/2 x 22 5/8 x 9 in. (113 x 57.4 x 22.9 cm) | Sackler Collections |
| 3512          | Sculpture      | Fragment | Architectural Fragment with Dragons | 25-220 | 1st-3rd century | Eastern Han dynasty | Chinese | China | Limestone | 54 1/8 x 12 in. 4 1/2 in. (137.4 x 30.5 x 21.5 cm) | Sackler Collections |
| 3514          | Sculpture      | Figure | Standing Bodhisattva | 550-577 | 6th century | Northern Qi dynasty (style of) | Chinese | China | Limestone | 34 1/4 x 8 1/2 x 7 3/8 in. (87 x 21.5 x 18.7 cm) | Sackler Collections |
| 3516          | Sculpture      | Figure | Standing Buddha | 550-577 | 6th century | Northern Qi dynasty | Chinese | China | Marble, with limestone base (not original to piece) | 40 5/8 x 22 x 6 1/8 in. (103.3 x 55.8 x 15.5 cm) | Sackler Collections |
| 3517          | Sculpture      | Figure | Seated Lion | 960-1279 | 10th-13th century | Probably Song dynasty | Chinese | China | Limestone | H. 46 in. (116.8 cm) | Sackler Collections |
Measuring about 3 ft (1 m) in height, this head was once part of a colossal Buddha. Between the eyebrows is the “third eye,” the urna or balihai 白毫, and crowning his head is the “topknot of knowledge,” the ushnisha or roujī 円髻, both of which symbolize the Buddha’s advanced state as a spiritual being. The hole in the center of his head would have held a bead or colored glass. Discolorations in different parts of the limestone show areas where restoration work repaired the damaged head. Dating this sculpture to the Tang dynasty is based partly on the square, fleshy face with a double chin that resembles other Buddhist sculptures crafted in China at this time. The hair, with patterns of swirls and waves, also reveals the influence of Buddhist art from Gandhara, India, a style which flourished in Tang-dynasty China due to global trade. The use of limestone suggests the work originated in caves along the Yellow River in central China. Attached to a large sculpted body, this Buddha would have been one of a number of figures in a cave temple measuring about 33 ft (10 m) in height. Monumental figures in limestone such as this are rare after the 9th century, which further supports a dating of this work to the Tang dynasty.

**Accession No.** S3856
**Classification** Decorative arts
**Work Type** Vase
**Title** Ritual vessel Ritual vessel 祀器 饒器
**Date** Ca. 1600-1050 B.C.E.
**Century** 16th-11th century
**Period** B.C.E.
**Culture** Chinese
**Creation Location** China
**Medium/Support** Bronze
**Dimensions** H. 6 1/2 in. (15.2 cm)
**Notes** Sackler Collections

**Accession No.** S3667
**Classification** Decorative arts
**Work Type** Vase
**Title** Vase with Chrysanthemum design (Maebyong)
**Date** 13th century
**Century** 13th century
**Period** B.C.E.
**Culture** Korean
**Creation Location** Korea
**Medium/Support** Light gray stoneware with celadon glaze over black-and-white slip
**Dimensions** H. 12 2/3 in. (31.8 cm)
**Notes** Sackler Collections

**Accession No.** S3520
**Classification** Sculpture
**Work Type** Head
**Title** Head of a Buddha
**Date** 618-906
**Century** 7th-10th century
**Period** Tang dynasty
**Culture** Chinese
**Creation Location** China
**Medium/Support** Limestone
**Dimensions** H. 36 in. (91.4 cm)
**Notes** Sackler Collections

**Accession No.** S3612a, b
**Classification** Decorative arts
**Work Type** Brazier; dish
**Title** Brazier and dish
**Date** 206 B.C.E.-9 C.E.
**Century** 3rd century B.C.E.-1st century C.E.
**Period** Western Han dynasty
**Culture** Chinese
**Creation Location** China
**Medium/Support** Bronze
**Dimensions** H. 4 1/2 in. (11.4 cm)
**Notes** Sackler Collections

**Accession No.** S3655
**Classification** Decorative arts
**Work Type** Drum
**Title** Ritual Drum (Chunyu)
**Date** 771-256 B.C.E.
**Century** 8th-3rd century B.C.E.
**Period** Eastern Zhou dynasty
**Culture** Chinese
**Creation Location** China
**Medium/Support** Bronze
**Dimensions** H. 16 in. (40.6 cm)
**Notes** Sackler Collections

**Accession No.** S3623
**Classification** Decorative arts
**Work Type** Bottle
**Title** Suan Tou Ping
**Date** 206 B.C.E.-220 C.E.
**Century** 3rd century B.C.E.-3rd century C.E.
**Period** Han dynasty
**Culture** Chinese
**Creation Location** China
**Medium/Support** Bronze
**Dimensions** H. 14 3/4 in. (37.6 cm)
**Notes** Sackler Collections

**Accession No.** S3630a, b
**Classification** Decorative arts
**Work Type** Tea bowl; saucer
**Title** Tea bowl and saucer
**Date** 386-589
**Century** 4th-6th century
**Period** Northern dynasties
**Culture** Chinese
**Creation Location** China
**Medium/Support** Glazed stoneware with Japanese kiln gold lacquer repairs
**Dimensions** Overall H. 3 7/8 in. (10 cm); saucer diam. 6 3/4 in. (17.5 cm)
**Notes** Sackler Collections

**Accession No.** S3727
**Classification** Decorative arts
**Work Type** Dish
**Title** Dish
**Date** 1115-1234
**Century** 12th-13th century
**Period** Jin dynasty
**Culture** Chinese
**Creation Location** Henan province, China
**Medium/Support** Stoneware with celadon glaze
**Dimensions** Diam. 8 in. (20.3 cm)
**Notes** Sackler Collections

**Accession No.** S3786
**Classification** Decorative arts
**Work Type** Vase
**Title** Vase, Celou ware (Jìlù ping)
**Date** 907-1125
**Century** 10th-12th century
**Period** Jin dynasty
**Culture** Chinese
**Creation Location** China
**Medium/Support** Stoneware with dark brown glaze
**Dimensions** H. 14 1/2 in. (36.8 cm)
**Notes** Sackler Collections

**Accession No.** S3814
**Classification** Sculpture
**Work Type** Altar piece with Pensive Figure
**Title** Altarpiece with Pensive Figure
**Date** 556
**Century** 6th century
**Period** Northern Qi dynasty
**Culture** Chinese
**Creation Location** China
**Medium/Support** Marble, with traces of pigment
**Dimensions** Diam. 4 1/4 x 3 5/8 in. (10.4 x 9.2 cm)
**Notes** Sackler Collections

**Accession No.** S3856
**Classification** Decorative arts
**Work Type** Ritual vessel
**Title** Ritual vessel
**Date** Ca. 1600-1050 B.C.E.
**Century** 16th-11th century
**Period** B.C.E.
**Culture** Chinese
**Creation Location** China
**Medium/Support** Bronze
**Dimensions** H. 6 1/2 in. (15.2 cm)
**Notes** Sackler Collections

**Accession No.** S3867
**Classification** Decorative arts
**Work Type** Vase
**Title** Vase with Chrysanthemum design (Maebyong)
**Date** 13th century
**Century** 13th century
**Period** B.C.E.
**Culture** Korean
**Creation Location** Korea
**Medium/Support** Light gray stoneware with celadon glaze over black-and-white slip
**Dimensions** H. 12 2/3 in. (31.8 cm)
**Notes** Sackler Collections

**Accession No.** S3931b
**Classification** Decorative arts
**Work Type** Bowl
**Title** Bowl with lichee nut and floral design
**Date** 13th century
**Century** 13th century
**Period** B.C.E.
**Culture** Korean
**Creation Location** Korea
**Medium/Support** Light gray stoneware, celadon glaze over inlaid white slip
**Dimensions** Diam. 6 3/4 in. (17.2 cm)
**Notes** Sackler Collections

**Accession No.** S4039
**Classification** Decorative arts
**Work Type** Jar
**Title** Jar with impressed design based on silver from Tang-dynasty China
**Date** 7th-8th century
**Century** 7th-8th century
**Period** Unified Silla period
**Culture** Korean
**Creation Location** Korea
**Medium/Support** Stoneware
**Dimensions** H. 6 3/4 in. (17.2 cm)
**Notes** Sackler Collections

**Accession No.** S4055
**Classification** Decorative arts
**Work Type** Vase
**Title** Vase with foliate lip
**Date** 13th century
**Century** 13th century
**Period** B.C.E.
**Culture** Korean
**Creation Location** Korea
**Medium/Support** Light gray stoneware with celadon glaze
**Dimensions** H. 10 in. (25.4 cm)
**Notes** Sackler Collections
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accession No.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Work Type</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Century</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Culture</th>
<th>Creation Location</th>
<th>Medium/Support</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S4065</td>
<td>Decorative arts</td>
<td>Bottle</td>
<td>Bottle with dragon-like design</td>
<td>17th-18th century</td>
<td>17th-18th century</td>
<td>Joseon dynasty</td>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>Porcelain</td>
<td>H. 8 in. (20.3 cm)</td>
<td>This globe-like jar, with small handles and a large mouth, likely was a utilitarian vessel used in a household. It was produced in the kilns of Jun (now Yuzhou City) in Henan province. Most of the stoneware jar is glazed, except the inside and foot, where the rough texture of a brownish clay is visible. The glaze is gray-blue (known as tianqing or tianlan in Chinese), with patches of a reddish color on the body, a trait which helps identify the jar as Jun ware. Fired at nearly 1300º Celsius, copper in the glaze oxydizes to reveal red and sometimes purple colors as in this jar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4333</td>
<td>Decorative arts</td>
<td>Jar</td>
<td>Jar, Jun ware</td>
<td>1115-1234</td>
<td>12th-13th century</td>
<td>Probably Jin dynasty</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Henan province, China</td>
<td>Glazed stoneware</td>
<td>H. 5 1/4 in. (13.3 cm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4426</td>
<td>Sculpture</td>
<td>Stele</td>
<td>Votive Stole</td>
<td>618-906</td>
<td>7th-10th century</td>
<td>Tang dynasty (style of)</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>40 5/8 x 22 x 6 1/8 in. (103.1 x 55.8 x 15.5 cm)</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4432</td>
<td>Sculpture</td>
<td>Figure</td>
<td>Standing Bodhisattva</td>
<td>557-618</td>
<td>6th-7th century</td>
<td>Northern Zhou to early Sui dynasty</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Limestone, with traces of pigment</td>
<td>58 1/4 x 17 3/4 x 9 in. (147 x 45.1 x 22.9 cm)</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4446</td>
<td>Sculpture</td>
<td>Bed</td>
<td>Part of a Mortuary bed</td>
<td>Ca. 525-535</td>
<td>Early 6th century</td>
<td>Northern Wei dynasty</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>58 5/8 x 33 5/8 x 2 7/8 in. (147.2 x 212.3 x 7.3 cm)</td>
<td>Sackler Collections</td>
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</tbody>
</table>