Southeast Asian and Chinese Ceramics in the Shipwreck Galleries: the Abbott Collection Catalogue

By
Jennifer Craig

Jennifer Craig (right) and Kate Robertson, a volunteer, in the Western Australian Museum Darkroom. Photo by Patrick Baker

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Acknowledgements

Maritime archaeology is my passion. Over years of my professional development in this field it is now time to produce a catalogue on one of the most staple artefact-types known in the discipline—pottery. By understanding pottery archaeologists open their eyes to the true meanings of terms like typology (the classification of objects according to set physical characteristics such as material, design, etc.), and seriation (chronological classification of objects based on associated materials excavated from an archaeological site and/or knowledge of manufacture). I entered the Department of Maritime Archaeology at the Western Australia Museum as an intern, in order to develop skills in museology and catalogue organization. This was possible through an Australia Executive Endeavour Award.

Kate Robertson, a volunteer with the Department of Maritime Archaeology, was of particular help in my training and I would like to thank her for her time and knowledge over my months in Fremantle.

I would like to thank so many kind and generous people:

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And, of course, major thanks to the Indian Ocean for its meditative and playful energy. What wondrous stories your waters and shores hold!

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Introduction

This publication is intended as a relatively basic illustrative and descriptive catalogue of the Southeast Asian ceramics held in the Department of Maritime Archaeology’s Collections. It does not attempt to provide an analysis of the ceramics but does the important task of collating, organizing and publishing facts about the size, shape, weight and color of each ceramic. An explanation for the organization of the catalogue is provided on the last page of this volume’s text prior to the photographic catalogue. This is for reasons of flow. The first part of this catalogue provides context on why the collection came to the Museum and how the wares were used in an Internship as a training tool for a young researcher. The outcome of the training is then displayed in the second half of this catalogue with the photography and information gathered for/from the Department’s database.

This catalogue is envisaged as a complement to the book produced by R. (Dick) Richards South-East Asian Ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer, from the Collection of the Art Gallery of South Australia (Richards D., 1995). The difference is how the information is organized. Richards is an Art Historian and wrote his book for his peers. It provides details drawn from historic texts and facts on past aesthetics. It is recommended to read Dick Richards’ book for clarity on the descriptions used in this catalogue and view photographs of similar wares grouped together. This catalogue provides information on individual ceramic form, material and size.

The author was granted an internship from 7 March to 2 July 2012 with the Department of Maritime Archaeology at the Western Australian Museum’s Shipwreck Galleries under the supervision of Jeremy Green, Head of the Department of Maritime Archaeology. This opportunity was made possible by the financial support of the Australia Executive Endeavour Award, a merit based grant towards professional development. This need for training with a professional team of Maritime Archaeologists working in Museology was recognized during doctoral thesis preparation on beads recovered from shipwrecks around the Philippines (Craig, 2011). The breadth of information managed by museum staff and how to access this information was at the core of the internship, along with a need to learn the process a collection undergoes when stored in a museum. During the Internship the author was introduced for the first time to all five softwares mentioned in this publication.

The Internship’s objectives were to grasp museum processes and appropriate questions to ask prior to arrival and while in residence for efficient use of time when visiting a Museum and accessing their Collections. At completion of the Internship it was recognized that certain steps only taken towards the end would have made better use of time if done at the beginning. It was also recognized that other Researchers entering the Department may experience similar situations so a Guidance for Researchers Report was created (Craig and Western Australia Museum, 2012).

At the forefront of skills development in the four month Internship the Department provided numerous resources towards training in digital photography and database access/storage. This took place with the collection of Southeast Asian ceramics—The Abbott Collection. This collection was chosen because it is the only Southeast Asian collection within the Department and that is the Region the Researcher works in. The training was therefore conducted with physical objects on which to develop the transferable skill on how to organize data categorization in the format of chronological-typology structure.

The Abbott Collection of Southeast Asian ceramics was donated by Mr Michael Abbott in 1981 to the Western Australia Museums’ Department of Maritime Archaeology as a reference collection for staff assisting in the identification of ceramics recovered from shipwreck excavations during the late 1970s to late 1980s off the Gulf of Thailand.

With nearly 150 ceramics it was thought best to share the breadth of the collection in an ebook catalogue. Broadening the awareness of this collection is timely for present day research due to interest in the Southeast Asian Region as emphasized by the recent UNESCO Asia Pacific Regional Conference on Underwater Cultural Heritage held at the National Museum of the Philippines, Manila (www.apconf.org and the proceedings available at www.themua.org); and locally organized conference ‘The Dimensions of the Indian Ocean World Past: Sources and Opportunities for interdisciplinary work in Indian Ocean World History, 9th–19th Centuries’ based at the Maritime Museum of Western Australia (http://indianoceanworldcentre.com/mcri_event02).

The objects in this catalogue are exclusively accessible by permission from the Department of Maritime Archaeology, Shipwreck Galleries, Western Australia Museums. A number of ceramics from the original donation were separated1 and put in the care of the Department of Maritime History, a separate unit within the Western Australia Museums. These eleven wares are now on display in the Maritime Museum and are not included as part of this work: ABB4199, ABB4201, ABB4274, ABB4287, ABB4294, ABB4291, ABB4242, ABB4244, ABB4246, ABB4248, and ABB4249.
Background of Abbott Collection

The Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australia Museums is an Australian National Centre of Excellence for Maritime Archaeology. As a world renowned institution for maritime archaeological research the staff has been invited to conduct projects abroad. The impetus for the Thailand wreck excavations stemmed from work that was taking place on 17th century Dutch shipwrecks in Western Australia and in studies of Asian ceramics at the Art Gallery of South Australia and at the University of Adelaide. The Thailand Fine Art's Department, Western Australia Museum's Department of Maritime Archaeology, Art Gallery of South Australia, and the University of Adelaide pooled their resources to conduct an in-depth study of Thai ceramics. The need to identify ceramics called for an at-hand reference collection in Western Australia.

The private collector, Mr Micheal Abbott, had previously donated a collection of Southeast Asian ceramics to the Art Gallery of South Australia. A Curator at the Gallery, Dick Richards, and Jeremy Green communicated the need for a similar collection to be housed in Western Australia. The Abbott Collection was donated under the 1981 Department of Home Affairs 'Taxation Incentives for Gifts to Public Museums, Libraries and Art Galleries'. Details of the donation, including valuation certificates and letters between the parties involved, can be found in the Department's archives.

The storage facilities and environment this collection are preserved in will ensure they are available to researchers for the foreseeable future. All the ceramics presented in this catalogue were in conservation storage facilities at the time of the Internship. The eleven ceramics with the accession identification ABB not included here are on display in the Maritime Museum and under management of the Department of Maritime History.

Otherwise, a selection of ceramics were displayed with the orientation panel of the 'Sunken Treasures of Brunei Darussalam Exhibition', held at the Shipwreck Galleries.

The Abbott Collection is identified on the Department's database with the prefix ABB followed by (four numbers). The artefacts database lists 144 objects, although only 142 objects were recorded at the time of donation. The discrepancy may be due to an original counting of some bases and lids as separate objects rather than as two parts of the same object (Jennifer Rodrigues, pers. comm, 12 March 2012).

Time line

This section is the story of how the Australia–Thailand partnership for the Thai shipwreck excavations came to be. To appreciate this process I included a time line. I view this time line as a reverse stratigraphy (from earliest at the top, descending to most recent) (Figure 1) in which each layer is an event that is bracketed by the involvement of scholars who contributed major efforts towards the success of the overall project. These periods of time are bracketed into 'Events'.

Figure 1 is a timeline that visually represents dates of publications and/or events when the prominent named scholar(s), as identified here by a bar of colour, produced influential works towards the study on Thai ceramics as they relate to the Department for Maritime Archaeology's collection. Initial underwater archaeology occurred in Thailand because Pensak Howitz, a terrestrial archaeologist in Silpakorn University, contacted Ole Crumlin-Pederson in 1975 (Howitz, 1977a; Howitz, 1977b). Professionals in Australia were also working with a Dutch partnership because the team from the Department of Maritime Archaeology in the Western Australian Museum were excavating Dutch shipwrecks off the coast of Western Australia. Instigation of the Thai-Australian partnership occurred when Green contacted Howitz because the Western Australian team found what was thought to be Thai ceramics on the Dutch VOC shipwrecks Batavia and Vergulde Draack (Green, 1977; Green, 1989). As you can plainly see from the above time line the year 1977 is a year of simultaneous productivity (Howitz, 1977b; Richards D., 1977; Brown, 1977; Green, 1977). What makes this significant is that it occurs across an enormous geographic region. The top line representing the Howitz Event is taking place in Thailand, the second line representing the Green/Harper Event occurred in Western Australia, while the Burns/Richards Event happened in South Australia. Roxanna Brown was also publishing works on archaeological Thai ceramics in the United States of America and John Guy in the United Kingdom (Brown, 1977; Guy, 1980).

By 1979 Howitz and Green had worked together and produced the first publication on a joint Thai-Australian initiative (Howitz, 1979). Green and Rosemary Harper subsequently
produced numerous publications on the Ko Kradat Thai shipwreck excavation (Green, 1980; Green, et al. 1980; Green, 1981a; Green, 1981b; Green, et al. 1981; Green and Harper, 1982; Green, 1983a; Green, 1983b). In the early 1980's Patrick Baker, Department's Photographer, organized the archived photographs from the excavations in Thailand. Although the photographs had been archived immediately concluding fieldwork, due to State protocol, further organization, collation and integration of the data into the Department's database was conducted. These photographs, taken largely by Brian Richards and Green, are an important record because, for some of the ceramics excavated, this is the only remaining visual record of the artefacts and activities (Richards B., 1984; Richards B., 1985; Richards B., 1986).

In 1980, prior to the onset of frequent Thai field seasons, Green was contacted by Dick Richards of the Art Gallery of South Australia 3 to discuss collaboration and the potential donation of a collection of Thai ceramics to the Western Australia Museum. In 1981 the Abbott Collection was donated to the Western Australian Museum (details in Section 1.2.2). Their specific initial use was to aid identification of Southeast Asian trade ceramics recovered from 17th and 18th century Dutch East India Company shipwrecks off the coast of Western Australia, and cargoes from 14th and 15th century shipwrecks in the Gulf of Thailand.

The publications made possible by the analysis of this reference collection led to a number of important findings, specifically the terminal date for Sawankhalok ceramics was moved back a century (Green, et al 1981: 45); and comprehensive publications on the contemporary summation of underwater archaeology sites in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asian Seas (Green and Harper, 1987; Brown, 2004: 33; Brown, 2010: 35).

The overarching Thai Ceramics Dating Project headed by Peter Burns was possible with the support of the Australian Research Grants Scheme and local partnerships with Thailand's National Research Council, the Department of Fine Arts Archaeological Division and the Research Section in the Third Branch in Sukothai. Two fieldwork directions were taken within the project, one on the ground -Thai Ceramics Archaeological Project-, and the other at sea - Asian Ships and Ceramics in Trade6, section 1.2.2. provides the detail of how these projects developed. The year 1995 brought to light the last direct outcome from the Thai Ceramics Dating Project (Richards D., 1995; see section 1.1).

The Resurgence event is titled so because during this time reports and plans of the sites were revisited for further analysis (Harper and Green forthcoming) and inclusion in publications (Brown, 2010). Since the 1980's more projects in underwater archaeology excavation have occurred in Southeast Asia challenging some previous theories. It is an exciting time to develop this regional record, as each new publication on excavations and any further analysis of the wreck sites may contribute significantly to challenging previously held concepts of artefact chronology (Green, et. al. 1981; Brown, 2010).

Past Projects: overview of grants and partnerships

The Research Centre for Southeast Asian Ceramics was formed in 1984 as a joint initiative between Peter Burns, with the support of the University of Adelaide's Vice Chancellor Professor D.R. Stranks, and Dick Richards, with the support of the Board of the Art Gallery of South Australia (Hein and Sangkhlanukit, 1985: 3, 7, 9).

In 1977 the Gallery published its first account of Thai and Khmer wares (Richards D., 1977), most of which had come from the [K.J. and Margaretha] Ratnam collection [with a Grant from Crafts Board of the Australia Council]. By 1981 the collection had grown in size and quality to the extent that a programme of research was warranted. At that time little was known about the production sites and the organization of the ceramic industries, and it was thought that with the aid of remote sensing, carbon dating, and other scientific techniques dates might be established for the genesis and demise of the various production centres. A five year project called 'The Thai Ceramics Dating Project' was accordingly set up between the Gallery, the University of Adelaide, and the Thai Fine Arts Department to study the sites. Scientists and archaeologists from the Universities of Sydney, Armidale, and Adelaide joined the project, together with underwater archaeologists from the Western Australian Maritime Museum. Excavations were conducted in north-central Thailand and at several sunken ship sites in the Gulf of Thailand. (Richards D., 1995: x)

In addition to the Australian Research Grants Scheme, [the project] was assisted by the State Government of South Australia, the University of Adelaide, the University of Adelaide Foundation, the Art Gallery of South Australia, CRA Ltd., NEC Information systems (Australia) Pty. Ltd., Channel Seven, Adelaide and Peter Mayer and Associates (Burns, 1987: 32, 33).

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2 Brian Richards was invited by Patrick Baker to cover the photography needs for the Department of Maritime Archaeology at the Thai shipwreck excavation as Baker was indisposed at the time (Patrick Baker pers. comm.)


4 Rosemary Harper the Department's Archaeological Illustrator accompanied Don Hein and Dick Richards to look at kiln sites in Thailand.

5 A major question as part of the Thai Project included were goods shipped through the Thai isthmus (like in the Philippines) through channels instead of sailors going south around the peninsula (Myra Stanbury pers. comm.).
The participants in the Thai Ceramics Dating Project were separated into the two subprojects: 1) Thai Ceramics Archaeological Project; and 2) Asian Ships and Ceramics in Trade:

### Asian Ships and Ceramics in Trade
- **Thailand**
  - Vidya Intakosai, Underwater Archaeology Division, Department of Fine Arts
  - Sumol Saikeo, Deputy Secretary General for Social Sciences, National Research Council
  - Khan Dejo Savanananda, Department of Fine Arts
  - Savitri Suvansathit, Director, External Relations, Ministry of Education

- **Australia**
  - J. Green, Head, Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australia Museum
  - R. Harper, Archaeological Illustrator, Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australia Museum
  - B. Richards, Photographer, Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australia Museum
  - J. Carpenter, Conservator, Department of Materials Conservation, Western Australia Museum

### Thai Ceramics Archaeological Project
- **Thailand**
  - Pisit Charoenwongsa, Head, Research Section, Archaeology Division, Department of Fine Arts
  - Prachote Sangkhanukit, Head Third Branch, Department of Fine Arts
  - Seehaway Naenna, Chief Archaeologist, Third Branch, Department of Fine Arts

- **Australia**
  - P.L. Burns, Research Centre for Southeast Asian Ceramics, University of Adelaide
  - D.L. Hein, Research Centre for Southeast Asian Ceramics, University of Adelaide
  - J.R. Richards, Senior Curator, Art Gallery of South Australia
  - Professor J. Prescott, Department of Physics, University of Adelaide
  - M. Barbetti, The N.W.G. Macintosh Centre for Quaternary Dating, University of Sydney
  - J. Stanley, Geophysics Research Institute, University of New England
  - H. Polach, Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australia National University

**Figure 2: Research Members of the Thai Ceramics Dating Project** (Green, 1983b: 1, 2, 4, 5; Richards, D., 1995: Appendix C)

**Figure 3: Projects and Publications resulting from Thailand Shipwreck Excavations.**
[Adapted from 'Chronological list of projects undertaken by the Department of Maritime Archaeology 1971-2003' (Green et al. 2004)]

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Project</th>
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<td>1980</td>
<td>Second Thailand project</td>
<td>See Ko Kradat 1979 for references.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Australia Museum</td>
<td>This publication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pattaya wreck site excavation</td>
<td>Green, J.N. and Intakosai, V., 1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second Ko Si Chang I excavation</td>
<td>+ See Ko Si Chang I 1983 for references.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Sixth Thailand project</td>
<td>See Ko Si Chang I 1983 for references.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third Ko Si Chang I excavation, ARG5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Program Grant; Southeast Asia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ko Si Chang III</td>
<td>+ see references for Ko Si Chang I 1983.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Eighth Thailand Project</td>
<td>No references.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Tenth Thailand project</td>
<td>No references.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Training programme, Rayong site</td>
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Dissemination: past to present
The importance of a reference collection for identification of artefacts during fieldwork has the potential to change history! The usefulness of the Abbott Collection as a reference collection for ceramic-identification in the Asian Ships and Ceramics in Trade project can be appreciated with the number and breadth of publications produced as noted in Figure 3. Up to the 1980s Southeast Asian ceramics were largely addressed in Art History. This discipline’s methodology aims are based on the history of aesthetics while the discipline of Archaeology is on material cultures’ raw-resource extraction and manufacture processes. The projects conducted by the Thai-Australian partnership addressed gaps in knowledge. The Thai Ceramics Dating Project team expanded the narrative between geographical location of raw-resource extraction and re-evaluation of the temporal facts on ware-manufacture. The team drew upon established research in Art History, specifically Dick Richards work. D. Richards was based in South Australia, along with the rest of the Australian members of the Thai Ceramics Archaeological Project. The Australian members of the Asian Ships and Ceramics in Trade team were based in Western Australia. The distance between the two cities (Adelaide and Fremantle) is nearly 3000km. It simply made sense for both teams to have at hand tactile samples of ceramics to refer to in identification of the ceramics they were excavating from the Gulf of Thailand, the result of which cross-correlations identified of a number of wares. For example, up to 1981 it was thought Thai manufacture Sawankhalok wares were from 1220/1250 to 1378 (Brown 1977). However, during the Thai-Australian fieldwork in 1980, ‘an association of a Jiajing porcelain plate with Sawankhalok covered boxes...indicated that Sawankhalok wares were in production up until at least the mid-16th century, which is over a century later than was conventionally accepted’ (Green et. al. 1981; Green and Harper 1987). Further, Roxanna Brown (2004: 36; 2009:37) clarifies the mid-16th century date to exactly 1584AD, and only starting in the late 14th century (Brown 2004:59; Brown 2009:51). Information such as this changes the spatio-temporal context of Southeast Asian trade.

Museum Storage and Data Entry
When the Abbott Collection were accessioned into the Department’s storage each piece was registered with the prefix ‘ABB’ followed by (four numbers). This important step ensures they can be located when necessary. This is conducted in Filemaker Pro software. The details entered into the database for each object are based on registration fields. The following sections provide details on the general background of the Abbott Collection information entered into the registration fields. The database is available to search online at the address: http://museum.wa.gov.au/maritime-archaeology-db/artefacts/search/abbott.

Descriptions
Dick Richards, Curator of the Art Gallery of South Australia, is an expert on Southeast Asian ceramics and was responsible for selecting the ceramics from Mr Micheal Abbott’s collection. Richards also provided the initial descriptions. No attempt was made by the author to modify the descriptions, although some minor edits were made for consistency. Generally, these short descriptions are characteristic features of type, colour, shape, motifs, etc. Below is a list of generic ceramic terms used throughout the descriptions. It was decided to include these definitions, since, for the most part, contemporary texts do not include a glossary of terms.

Dimensions
Objects were measured with callipers and weighed using a digital Jastek™ scale. The Department follow parameters according to the Materials Prefix Code. Specifically, the following prefixes were used in the Department’s database and in this catalogue: height (Ht), rim diameter (Rim Di), foot diameter (Foot Di) and weight (wt). Metric units are provided in millimetres (mm) and grams (g). If the prefix is not included then that dimension has not been recorded thus far.

Photographs
Photographs were taken with CaptureOne software and stored on the database. Their positions were supported with foam blocks and chosen based on identifying features and descriptions. The object, colour scale and and camera were placed at the same angle to the camera. The scale and identification number of the object are included in each photograph and placed approximately 2/3rds of the way from the back edge of the object. The camera’s lens focus was calibrated to the scale. The Darkroom main light was switched-off and two swivel-lights and props were used to highlight shaded areas. One of the lights was mostly static in a top-left position to the photographer, and the second light was placed opposite to the first light and at a greater distance to the object. The black background was chosen after testing with a white background, which gave the ceramics a ‘whitewashed’ look and lost details. The composition of each photograph was thoroughly thought through to professional standards. This method was very time consuming at the time of photography but meant little to no editing later. All the images were edited in Adobe Photoshop. Very little editing took place, especially in terms of color, so as to have a true representation of the wares. Computer monitors differ in terms of light coming through a screen, this changes the color of the photographs. The monitor used for the photography of the Abbott Collection was a iMAC (internal ID no. M08013).
Observations and Remarks

The Abbott Collection is a significant reference collection of Asian ceramics, and is a valuable resource for researchers. Although the ceramics do not have an archaeological provenance their condition and identification allows comparative studies, which in turn have proven to challenge dates of manufacture.

This volume is the polished compilation, as opposed to the step-by-step Report for Researcher Guidance (Craig and Western Australia Museum, 2012), of work conducted during the Internship with the Department for Maritime Archaeology. This experience has made the intern a more confident researcher in terms of approaching Museums to study their collections; it taught professional jargon of a Museum is different from other professional arenas in Underwater Archaeology; improved time management; and awareness of the unexpected length of time it takes to produce a polished volume. All these outcomes are sure to advance the career goals of the Intern.

Desk-based assessments, such as this, can help to provide clarity on questions addressed in the past, with the equipment and knowledge available at the time of publication; they also contextualize up-to-date facts since the original publications. For example, the Thai works were published from the late 1970s through to the mid 1990's however more information about Southeast Asian ceramics has since been published, especially the works of Roxanna Brown in the 21st century. In terms of these points the internship updated the Department's collections database with digital photographs to a high standard and added Dimensions of measurements and weight. Further work on this collection could be updating the descriptions. This would be an excellent introduction to pottery specialization. With updated descriptions, the reference collection could then be used to re-evaluate the spatial facts of ceramic manufacture and market trade in relation to the Thai Ceramics Dating Project and other projects that have developed on Southeast Asian ceramics trade. For example, colleagues of the author at the Oxford Centre for Maritime Archaeology, University of Oxford are comparing shipwreck sites across the Southeast Asian Region and noting patterns. This publication offers further evidence of ceramic-types in Southeast Asia, it could be viewed as a compliment to Brown's work and used for comparison and identification purposes.

Glossary

(adapted from Sinopoli 1991)

Painted ware—ceramics decorated with colour paints
Foliated/Scalloped edge—crescent-shaped rim in a sequential pattern all around the outer-most edge of the ceramic
Glaze—the ‘shiny’ glasslike surface-finish, possible when the ceramic materials entailing silica, fluxes, and metallic oxides are fired at a high-temperature
Slip—the colored or textured surface-finish, possible when the vessel is formed and prior to firing a liquid mixture of clay and water applied
Biscuit—fired ceramic that is ‘rouger’ in texture because no glaze has been applied
Earthenware—porous ware fired at low temperature of 900-1200 degrees centigrade
Stoneware—partially vitrified ware fired to temperatures of 1200-1350 degrees centigrade
Porcelain—vitrified ware fired to temperatures above 1350 degrees centigrade
Underglaze—in sequential order, the glaze that rests above the biscuit and under the glaze
Ware—synonymous with ceramic; type of pottery characterized by similar firing temperature, material, and surface finish
Organization of the catalogue
The photographs were composed with descriptions and dimensions in Adobe Illustrator software, however the author did not have the colour scale at hand and so did not readjust the image to at-hand-scale for colour consistency. The result of which is inconsistent color through the catalogue's photographs. Adobe InDesign software was used to combine the text and photographs to produce this finished product.

Each page of the catalogue is formatted with information on the ceramics' type, general geographic location of manufacture and manufacture period. The ceramics are sectioned by type and grouped separately according to geography and period. The exception is 'jarlet', which is used herein as a category for small jars under 10 cm in height. The jarlet section is mixed across geography and period for ease of comparison between wares. This type of ware is especially present in collections, probably due to their durability from size, form and number.

The catalogue includes Thai, Chinese and Vietnamese ceramics. Chronology used in this catalogue is based on thirty years of research by Roxanna Brown on ceramics recovered from shipwrecks in Southeast Asia (Brown, 1977; Brown, 2004; Brown, 2009).

Type:
Box-Lid with No Handle/Mini, Box-Lid with Mangosteen, Box-Lid with Fruit, Box-Lid with Knob/Nipple, Jar, Jarlet, Bowl, Plate, Cup, Miscellaneous (includes animal figures)

Geography/Manufacture:
Thai, Chinese, Vietnamese

Period:
The dates the ceramics were made are displayed sequentially here. Note the overlap of three 14th century dates of Thai manufacture simultaneous to the Chinese manufacture date. While this could indicate a boom in production during that time, it may also have resulted from a biased selection at the time of donation, based on research needs.
Sung (960-1279)
Sukhothai (end 14th c. - 1480)
Sawankhalok (late 14th c. -1584)
Ayuthya (1351-1521)
Ming (1368-1644)
Vietnamese (15th to 16th century)
Ching/Qing (1644-1912)

The Abbott Collection Catalogue: Thai, Chinese, and Vietnamese ceramics
Thai-Sawankhalok (late 14th c.-1584)

**BOX-No Handle/Mini**

**ABB 4167**

**Description**
Sawankhalok covered box underglaze iron decoration. Decoration consists of brown and cream glaze on inside of biscuit, lotus motif on bottom and star motif on lid.

**Dimensions**
Total Ht 4.2cm; Di 5.1cm

**ABB 4171**

**Description**
Sawankhalok covered box; decoration consists of brown and cream glaze on inside of biscuit, lotus motif on bottom and star motif on lid.

**Dimensions**
Total Ht 4.2cm; Di 6.3cm

**ABB 4185**

**Description**
Sawankhalok covered box, incised on the biscuit, floral decoration picked out in cream and brown/green glaze.

**Dimensions**
Total Ht 8.1cm; Di 9.9cm

**ABB 4186**

**Description**
Sawankhalok covered box, incised on the biscuit, floral decoration picked out in cream and brown/green glaze. Degraded and handle missing.

**Dimensions**
Total Ht 6.2cm; Di 9.8cm

Thai-Sawankhalok (late 14th c.-1584)

**BOX-Mangosteen**

**ABB 4166**

**Description**
Sawankhalok covered box, underglaze iron decoration with scale decoration, in good condition. Mangosteen lid

**Dimensions**
Total Ht 4.6cm; Di 6.1 cm

**ABB 4165**

**Description**
Sawankhalok covered box underglaze iron decoration, chipped around rim. Mangosteen lid.

**Dimensions**
Total HT 4.5cm; Total Di 5.51 cm

**ABB 4172**

**Description**
Sawankhalok covered box, fruit Mangosteen handle, black decoration on the biscuit, probably not glazed.

**Dimensions**
Total Ht 5.1cm; Di 6.1cm

**BOX-Fruit**

**ABB 4168**

**Description**
Sawankhalok covered box with fruit handle, underglaze iron decoration. (small chip in base section)

**Dimensions**
Total Ht 4.1cm; Di 5.2cm

**ABB 4183**

**Description**
Sawankhalok covered box, with fruit handle in underglaze brown and the balance of the decoration in underglaze iron, floral band around base of jar.

**Dimensions**
Total Ht 8.1cm; Di 9.6cm
ABB 4169

**Description**
Sawankhalok covered box with knob handle, underglaze iron decoration.

**Dimensions**
Total Ht 4.3cm; Di 5.5cm

ABB 4170

**Description**
Sawankhalok covered box of unusual design, moulded panels and knob handle, decorated underglaze blue/black brown.

**Dimensions**
Total Ht 4.9cm; Di 5.7cm

ABB 4179

**Description**
Sawankhalok covered box, knob handle, underglaze iron decoration.

**Dimensions**
Total Ht 11.5cm; Di 10.1cm

ABB 4180

**Description**
Sawankhalok covered jar moulded ribs to the body, knob handle, and foot, both decorated in brown glaze with balance of body underglaze iron decoration and with flared foot.

**Dimensions**
Ht: 8.9 cm; Rim Di: 8.9 cm; Foot Di: 6.5 cm; Wt: 215 g

Thai-Sawankhalok
(late 14th c.-1584)

ABB 4178

This image was too dark to reproduce for publication. The lighting in the Darkroom needed to be low to catch the detail of the ribs and design. In the editing process, changing the lighting in the digital photograph imposed unrealistic qualities to the ceramic. However, the image is available in the WAM database.

**Dimensions**
Total Ht 10.2cm; Di 10.8cm
**Description**
Sawankhalok brown glazed jar with two ears at neck.

**Dimensions**
Total Ht 7.1cm; Di 4.01cm

**Description**
Sawankhalok gourd shaped bottle with two ears, brown glaze.

**Dimensions**
Total Ht 7cm; Di 5.4cm

**Description**
Sawankhalok bottle, globular body and flared neck, brown glaze.

**Dimensions**
Total Ht 10.2cm; Di 7.35cm

**Description**
Sawankhalok jar with wide mouth degraded brown glaze, 15th Century.

**Dimensions**
Ht: 5.5 cm; Rim Di: 7.6 cm; Foot Di: 4 cm;
Wt: 115 g

**Description**
Chalian jar, Sawankhalok period, restored.

**Dimensions**
Ht: 12.7 cm; Rim Di: 3.1 cm; Foot Di: 4.6 cm;
Wt: 230 g

**Description**
Chalian jar, Sawankhalok period, not restored, glaze abraded.

**Dimensions**
Ht: 11.6 cm; Rim Di: 3 cm; Foot Di: 4.6 cm;
Wt: 165 g
**Abb 4212**

**Thai - Sawankhalok**

(late 14th c.-1584)

**BOWL**

Description
Sawankhalok celadon bowl, decoration consisting of ribs to outside of bowl.

Dimensions
Ht: 6.6 cm; Rim Di: 11.4 cm; Foot Di: 5 cm; Wt: 215 g

**Abb 4211**

**Bowl**

Description
Sawankhalok celadon bowl, incised lotus decoration on cavetto.

Dimensions
Ht: 7.2 cm; Rim Di: 13.7 cm; Foot Di: 6.1 cm; Wt: 345 g

**Abb 4213**

**BOWL**

Description
Sawankhalok celadon bowl, glaze fired cream on exterior and inside decorated with concentric rings.

Dimensions
Ht: 5.9 cm; Rim Di: 11.6 cm; Foot Di: 4.9 cm; Wt: 215 g

**Abb 4214**

**Thai - Sawankhalok**

(late 14th c.-1584)

**BOWL**

Description
Sawankhalok bowl decorated in celadon glaze, interior decorated with incised concentric rings.

Dimensions
Ht: 9.5 cm; Rim Di: 20.5 cm; Foot Di: 8.4 cm; Wt: 935 g

**Abb 4215**

**Thai - Sawankhalok**

(late 14th c.-1584)

**Bowl**

Description
Sawankhalok celadon dish, good quality crackle glaze, decoration below cavetto, exterior decorated in vertical ribs incised on the biscuit.

Dimensions
Ht: 9.7 cm; Rim Di: 28 cm; Foot Di: 10.4 cm; Wt: 1605 g

**Abb 4216**

**BOWL / JAR Crossover**

Description
Sawankhalok celadon jar decorated in degraded green glaze, the exterior also decorated in vertical ribs incised on the biscuit.

Dimensions
Ht: 9.5 cm; Rim Di: 7.7 cm; Foot Di: 7.4 cm; Wt: 385 g
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABB 4187</th>
<th>ABB 4255</th>
<th>ABB 4218</th>
<th>ABB 4219</th>
<th>ABB 4296</th>
<th>ABB 4297</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Sawankhalok covered jar decorated in brown glaze with three lug handles and with lid (probably not original lid).</td>
<td>Thai jar, unglazed stoneware, date uncertain, probably 16th Century.</td>
<td>Sawankhalok jar with four lug handles (lid missing), cream celadon glaze on red biscuit.</td>
<td>Sawankhalok coconut bottle ex-sunken ship with decoration in green glaze, degraded.</td>
<td>Bowl w/ brown glaze with red biscuit, possibly a mortar. Thai, probably Ayuthya period, 16th-17th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dimensions</strong></td>
<td>Total Ht 13.9cm; Di 11.7cm</td>
<td>Ht: 11.9 cm; Rim Di: 9.4 cm; Foot Di: 6.1 cm; Wt: 825 g</td>
<td>Ht: 11.4 cm; Rim Di: 7.7 cm; Foot Di: 9.3 cm</td>
<td>Ht: 6.9 cm; Rim Di: 5.4 cm; Foot Di: 6.1 cm</td>
<td>Ht: 8.2 cm; Rim Di: 13.2 cm; Foot Di: 7 cm; Wt: 535 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABB 4189</th>
<th>ABB 4220</th>
<th>ABB 4222</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Earthenware or terracotta incense jar with applied decoration around the rim, incised on the biscuit, unglazed, flared high foot, 16th-17th century, recovered from Ayuthya Thailand.</td>
<td>Terracotta elephant with rider, head of rider missing - with traces of goldleaf application, votive object, from Ayuthya period, recovered from river 16th-17th Century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dimensions</strong></td>
<td>Ht: 6.9 cm; Rim Di: 5.4 cm; Foot Di: 6.1 cm</td>
<td>Ht: 12.2 cm; Rim Di: 4.4 cm; Foot Di: 7.1 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABB 4298</th>
<th>ABB 4229</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Terracotta cat, Ayuthya period 16th-17th Century, possibly recovery from river, with hole in body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dimensions</strong></td>
<td>Ht: 13.1 cm; Lg: 7.4 cm; Wt: 260 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**BOWL**

**ABB 4217**

*Description*
Sukhothai bowl, underglaze iron decoration with medallion inside centre.

*Dimensions*
Ht: 6.6 cm; Rim Di: 15.6 cm; Foot Di: 6.6 cm

**ABB 4228**

*Description*
Sukhothai bowl, underglaze iron decoration, restored.

*Dimensions*
Ht: 7.3 cm; Rim Di: 17 cm; Foot Di: 6.5 cm

**ABB 4229**

*Description*
Sukhothai bowl underglaze iron red decoration, glaze degraded, of unusual type and design.

*Dimensions*
Ht: 6.9 cm; Rim Di: 13.2 cm; Foot Di: 6.4 cm

**ABB 4241**

*Description*
Sukhothai bowl, underglaze iron decoration and in middle of bowl a sun emblem, plantain leaves, decoration on cavetto, some secondary graffito, restored on rim.

*Dimensions*
Ht: 6.2 cm; Rim Di: 12.4 cm; Foot Di: 6.4 cm

**Please see JARLET section for further samples of Thai ceramics in Abbott Collection**
ABB 4192

Description
Squat jar with no mouth-rim and carefully formed foot covered in white glaze, probably early Ming period (Chinese or Vietnamese origin).

Dimensions
Ht: 6.7 cm; Total Di: 10.3 cm; Mouth Di: 4.4 cm; Foot Di: 6.5 cm

ABB 4193

Description
Squat jar with two ring handles, the base of the jar is sectioned into lobes covered with degraded brown glaze with no formed foot, possibly early Chinese origin or Early Ming.

Dimensions
Ht: 7.3 cm; Rim Di: 3.3 cm; Foot Di: 4.8 cm
Wt: 250 g

ABB 4250

Description
Globular jar with two lug ears, Chinese celadon, moulded decoration consisting of peonies and foliage, 13th Century.

Dimensions
Ht: 8.9 cm; Rim Di: 4.2 cm; Foot Di: 4.7 cm; Wt: 360 g

ABB 4251

Description
Squat period jar, decorated in brown glaze, Sung or early Ming period.

Dimensions
Ht: 7.4 cm; Rim Di: 4.1 cm; Foot Di: 4.2 cm
Wt: 480 g

ABB 4243

Description
Similar to 4242 (Early Ming saucer, red biscuit, light green celadon-type glaze, similar to those found on Koh Kram ships, sometimes described as Chamware), related jar of squat form, hole in base, glaze degraded.

Dimensions
Ht: 11.9 cm; Rim Di: 8.7 cm; Foot Di: 6.9 cm
Wt: 695 g

ABB 4245

Description
Similar to 4244 (Chinese stoneware jar with lug handles), but of smaller form and one handle broken, chip to rim.

Dimensions
Ht: 12.3 cm; Rim Di: 4.3 cm; Foot Di: 6.1 cm
Wt: 360 g

ABB 4247

Description
Similar to 4245, but of even smaller form, brownish glaze, two lug handles, damaged, pale pink biscuit, Chinese, early Ming period.

Dimensions
Ht: 10.2 cm; Rim Di: 5.1 cm; Foot Di: 5.9 cm
Wt: 435 g

ABB 4254

Description
Chinese jar with four lug ears, covered in bright brown glaze, slightly degraded, grey body, Ming period.

Dimensions
Ht: 13.8 cm; Rim Di: 8.4 cm; Foot Di: 9.4 cm
Wt: 595 g
ABB 4202

**Description**
Ming celadon medicine bottle, crackle glaze, damage to neck rim.

**Dimensions**
Ht: 6.1 cm; Rim Di: 2.8 cm; Foot Di: 4.9 cm; Wt: 145 g

ABB 4203

**Description**
Blue and white underglazed Ming period medicine jar, related to Kraak-ware.

**Dimensions**
Ht: 6.8 cm; Rim Di: 3.4 cm; Foot Di: 4.9 cm; Wt: 160 g

ABB 4204

**Description**
Blue and white underglazed Ming period medicine jar, related to Kraak-ware. Damaged neck.

**Dimensions**
Ht: 5.6 cm; Rim Di: 2.8 cm; Foot Di: 4.7 cm; Wt: 130 g

ABB 4205

**Description**
Blue and white underglazed Ming period medicine jar, related to Kraak-ware. Damaged neck.

**Dimensions**
Ht: 6.2 cm; Rim Di: 3.1 cm; Foot Di: 4.9 cm; Wt: 165 g

ABB 4206

**Description**
Large blue and white underglaze jar with small neck, slight damage to body and neck, Chinese, 15th-16th Century, decoration consisting of running deer and palm trees.

**Dimensions**
Ht: 9 cm; Rim Di: 2.6 cm; Foot Di: 6.6 cm; Wt: 320 g

ABB 4207

**Description**
Chinese, Early Ming, celadon eared jarlet decorated in grey-green celadon, one ear damaged.

**Dimensions**
Ht: 5.1 cm; Rim Di: 3.5 cm; Foot Di: 3.2 cm; Wt: 100 g

ABB 4208

**Description**
Sawankhalok eared jarlet decorated in green celadon, high foot burnt red in firing, chip to mouth rim.

**Dimensions**
Total Ht 6.9cm; Di 6.3cm
**ABB 4188**

**Description**
Early Ming bottle (medicine jar) under glaze blue and white, probably 16th century Chinese.

**Dimensions**
Ht: 5.6 cm; Rim Di: 2.6 cm; Foot Di: 3.5 cm; Wt: 95 g

---

**ABB 4190**

**Description**
Chinese medicine jar, underglaze blue and white porcelain, floral and scale motif.

**Dimensions**
Ht: 5.3 cm; Rim Di: 2.5 cm; Foot Di: 3.7 cm; Wt: 100 g

---

**ABB 4191**

**Description**
Vietnamese medicine jar, green glaze with button medallions on alternate lobes of jar with "chocolate bottom" 16th century.

**Dimensions**
Ht: 5.3 cm; Rim Di: 2.2 cm; Foot Di: 3.9 cm; Wt: 130 g

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**ABB 4195**

**Description**
Chinese blue and white porcelain underglaze medicine jar, Ming period.

**Dimensions**
Ht: 5.3 cm; Rim Di: 2.7 cm; Foot Di: 3.5 cm; Wt: 75 g
**PLATE**

**ABB 4300**

*Description*
Large plate, underglaze blue and white geometric bands in cavetto and character mark in centre of dish, Ching period.

*Dimensions*
Ht: 5.4 cm; Rim Di: 25.3 cm; Foot Di: 12 cm; Wt: 745 g

**ABB 4302**

*Description*
Saucer/dish, underglaze blue and white, character mark in base and floral decoration, Ching period.

*Dimensions*
Ht: 2.8 cm; Rim Di: 19.5 cm; Foot Di: 10.8 cm; Wt: 390 g

**ABB 4303**

*Description*
Saucer/dish, underglaze blue and white, Ching period with floral decoration and character mark on base.

*Dimensions*
Ht: 3.1 cm; Rim Di: 17.9 cm; Foot Di: 9.6 cm; Wt: 335 g

---

**Chinese - Ching**

(1644-1912)

**BOWL**

**ABB 4236**

*Description*
Sung or early Ming saucer, restored light green glaze.

*Dimensions*
Ht: 5.5 cm; Rim Di: 15.9 cm; Foot Di: 6.5 cm

**ABB 4232**

*Description*
Sung saucer, everted rim, moulded decoration incised on biscuit covered in creamy-white glaze.

*Dimensions*
Ht: 5.7 cm; Rim Di: 17 cm; Foot Di: 6 cm

**ABB 4261**

*Description*
Sung saucer/bowl, chipped lobed rim decorated in pale greenish celadon glaze, pressed medallion design in centre.

*Dimensions*
Ht: 4 cm; Rim Di: 15 cm; Foot Di: 4.7 cm

---

**Chinese - Sung**

(960-1279)
**BOWL ABB 4224**

**Description**  
Chinese pottery saucer/bowl, Sung period, decorated in brown glaze with carefully carved foot.

**Dimensions**  
Ht: 6.1 cm; Rim Di: 16.7 cm; Foot Di: 6.5 cm

**BOWL ABB 4227**

**Description**  
Chinese stoneware saucer/bowl, decorated in green celadon type glaze, Ming period.

**Dimensions**  
Ht: 5.1 cm; Rim Di: 14.4 cm; Foot Di: 5.4 cm; Wt: 255 g

**BOWL ABB 4253**

**Description**  
Chinese Ming celadon bowl, repaired.

**Dimensions**  
Ht: 5.9 cm; Rim Di: 16.2 cm; Foot Di: 6.4 cm; Wt: 420 g

**BOWL ABB 4263**

**Description**  
Chinese stoneware bowl, underglaze blue and white interior and decorated on exterior with green celadon glaze, Ming period.

**Dimensions**  
Ht: 6 cm; Rim Di: 12.5 cm; Foot Di: 4.9 cm; Wt: 220 g

**BOWL ABB 4273**

**Description**  
Bowl, blue and white underglaze decoration, traces of green/red/yellow enamel, Chinese, Ming period.

**Dimensions**  
Ht: 6.1 cm; Rim Di: 12.3 cm; Foot Di: 4.9 cm; Wt: 170 g

**BOWL ABB 4277**

**Description**  
Bowl, underglaze blue and white decoration of mounted horsemen on the outside and meditating scholar on the inside. Chinese, Ming period.

**Dimensions**  
Ht: 6.5 cm; Rim Di: 15.8 cm; Foot Di: 5.9 cm; Wt: 270 g
### ABB 4272
**Description**
Celadon bowl, Ming period, decorated in grey/green celadon, vertical ribs on outside of bowl, this type closely related to Sawankhalok, repaired.

**Dimensions**
- Ht: 7.3 cm; Rim Di: 14.6 cm; Foot Di: 5.8 cm; Wt: 400 g

### ABB 4256
**Description**
Ming saucer, decorated in grey/green celadon glaze.

**Dimensions**
- Ht: 3.7 cm; Rim Di: 12 cm; Foot Di: 5.4 cm; Wt: 210 g

### ABB 4295
**Description**
Chinese Ming celadon bowl, repaired.

**Dimensions**
- Ht: 5.9 cm; Rim Di: 16.2 cm; Foot Di: 6.4 cm; Wt: 420 g

### ABB 4288
**Description**
Bowl, underglaze blue and white, crackle body, related to medicine bottles, Ming period.

**Dimensions**
- Ht: 5.9 cm; Rim Di: 11.5 cm; Foot Di: 4.5 cm; Wt: 175 g

### ABB 4290
**Description**
Bowl, underglaze blue and white, crackle body, related to medicine bottles, Ming period. Interior decoration consisting of a single figure, outside plain decoration.

**Dimensions**
- Ht: 5.6 cm; Rim Di: 12.3 cm; Foot Di: 4.9 cm; Wt: 155 g

### ABB 4293
**Description**
Ming period bowl, underglaze blue and white decoration of finely drawn horsemen on the outside and on the inside meditating scholar.

**Dimensions**
- Ht: 6.3 cm; Rim Di: 14.8 cm; Foot Di: 5.3 cm; Wt: 230 g
**BOWL**

**ABB 4266**

**Dimensions**
Ht: 6 cm; Rim Di: 12.7 cm; Foot Di: 5 cm; Wt: 230 g

**Description**
Bowl decorated in underglaze blue and grey decoration, honeycomb pattern. Early Ming.

**ABB 4267**

**Dimensions**
Ht: 3.6 cm; Rim Di: 21.1 cm; Foot Di: 12.7 cm

**Description**
Ming Swatow ware plate, decorated in interior with overglaze and green decoration of phoenix and flowers, 16th Century.

**ABB 4268**

**Dimensions**
Ht: 4.1 cm; Rim Di: 20.5 cm; Foot Di: 12.7 cm; Wt: 360 g

**Description**
Ming dish, underglaze blue and white mark on base, decorated with orange/black/green enamel.

**ABB 4269**

**Dimensions**
Ht: 3.9 cm; Rim Di: 8.5 cm; Foot Di: 7.1 cm; Wt: 1450 g

**Description**
Shallow bowl, Ming period, traces of red/green/yellow enamel.

**ABB 4275**

**Dimensions**
Ht: 5.8 cm; Rim Di: 12.4 cm; Foot Di: 4.9 cm; Wt: 170 g

**Description**
Bowl, underglaze blue and white with floral decoration, Ming period.

**ABB 4285**

**Dimensions**
Ht: 4.7 cm; Rim Di: 10.4 cm; Foot Di: 4.1 cm; Wt: 125 g

**Description**
Small bowl, underglaze blue and white, bamboo decoration, Ming period.
Description
Chinese stoneware saucer/bowl, decorated in green celadon type glaze, Ming period.
Dimensions
Ht: 5.1 cm; Rim Di: 14.4 cm; Foot Di: 5.4 cm; Wt: 255 g

Description
Early Ming saucer, red biscuit, light green celadon-type glaze, similar to those found on Koh Kram ships, sometimes described as Chamware.
Dimensions
Ht: 4.1 cm; Rim Di: 14.25 cm; Foot Di: 5.35 cm; Wt: 185 g

Description
Early Ming saucer, red biscuit, light green celadon-type glaze, similar to those found on Koh Kram ships, sometimes described as Chamware.
Dimensions
Ht: 4.4 cm; Rim Di: 14.9 cm; Foot Di: 5.5 cm; Wt: 215 g

Description
Ming saucer decorated in grey-green celadon glaze.
Dimensions
Ht: 3.5 cm; Rim Di: 12.4 cm; Foot Di: 5.1 cm; Wt: 220 g

Description
Early Ming saucer/bowl with white biscuit, decorated in light green celadon glaze.
Dimensions
Ht: 6.1 cm; Rim Di: 15.8 cm; Foot Di: 5.2 cm; Wt: 355 g

Description
Early Ming saucer/bowl with white biscuit, decorated in light green celadon glaze with crackle brown glaze.
Dimensions
Ht: 6.2 cm; Rim Di: 15.6 cm; Foot Di: 6 cm; Wt: 405 g
BOWL/SAUCER

ABB 4271

Description
Ming period saucer/dish, cream porcelain with red and green enamel decoration.

Dimensions
Ht: 3.2 cm; Rim Di: 17.2 cm; Foot Di: 10.2 cm; Wt: 265 g

ABB 4276

Dimensions
Ht: 3.3 cm; Rim Di: 13.1 cm; Foot Di: 7.3 cm; Wt: 125 g

Description
Saucer, white porcelain, underglaze blue mark on base, covered in white glaze, Ming period.

ABB 4284

Dimensions
Ht: 3.1 cm; Rim Di: 11.8 cm; Foot Di: 6.9 cm; Wt: 95 g

Description
Saucer, porcelain, Chinese, Ming period with cream glaze.

ABB 4286

Dimensions
Ht: 3.3 cm; Rim Di: 13.2 cm; Foot Di: 7.1 cm; Wt: 115 g

Description
Saucer, porcelain, Chinese, Ming period with cream glaze.

ABB 4292

Dimensions
Ht: 3.1 cm; Rim Di: 13.8 cm; Foot Di: 7.3 cm; Wt: 155 g

Description
Saucer, underglaze blue and white decoration, Ming period, exterior consisting of Peonies and foliage design, interior design being an exaggerated Chinese character mark.

ABB 4264

Dimensions
Ht: 6.4 cm; Rim Di: 12.6 cm; Foot Di: 4.6 cm; Wt: 125 g

Description
Chinese underglaze blue and white porcelain, kraak ware, Ming period.
**ABB 4270**

**Description**
Saucer/dish with foliated rim, Ming period, celadon glaze with traces of enamel.

**Dimensions**
Ht: 3.1 cm; Rim Di: 12.2 cm; Foot Di: 5.5 cm; Wt: 130 g

**ABB 4278**

**Description**
Saucer/dish with foliated rim, Ming period, celadon glaze with traces of enamel.

**Dimensions**
Ht: 2.5 cm; Rim Di: 11.9 cm; Foot Di: 5.4 cm; Wt: 115 g

**ABB 4279**

**Description**
Saucer, foliated rim, Ming period with celadon greenish glaze.

**Dimensions**
Ht: 3.4 cm; Rim Di: 13.2 cm; Foot Di: 5.1 cm; Wt: 170 g

**ABB 4280**

**Description**
Saucer, foliated rim, Ming period with celadon greenish glaze and traces of red enamel.

**Dimensions**
Ht: 2.1 cm; Rim Di: 10.3 cm; Foot Di: 4.7 cm; Wt: 90 g

**ABB 4231**

**Description**
Chinese stoneware bowl, underglaze blue and white interior and decorated on exterior with green celadon glaze.

**Dimensions**
Ht: 6.6 cm; Rim Di: 12.3 cm; Foot Di: 4.9 cm; Wt: 170 g

**ABB 4235**

**Description**
Chinese stoneware bowl, underglaze blue and white interior and decorated on exterior with green celadon glaze, Ming period.

**Dimensions**
Ht: 6 cm; Rim Di: 12.5 cm; Foot Di: 4.9 cm; Wt: 220 g
BOWL
ABB 4289

Dimensions
Ht: 7.3 cm; Rim Di: 14.6 cm; Foot Di: 5.7 cm; Wt: 345 g

Description
Underglaze blue and white bowl, Ming period, floral decoration, the design in the centre being of prunus and moon

ABB 4299

Dimensions
Ht: 8.7 cm; Rim Di: 25.5 cm; Foot Di: 12.1 cm

Description
Swatow ware, large basin, greenish glaze, stencilled decoration of fish, Ming period.

DISK
ABB 4308

Dimensions
Ht: 0.6 cm; Rim Di: 4.2 cm; Foot Di: 1.9 cm; Wt: 20 g

Description
Ceramic disk or ‘stilt’. Diam. 41 mm.

PLATE
ABB 4262

Dimensions
Ht: 3.4 cm; Rim Di: 19.5 cm; Foot Di: 11.6 cm; Wt: 315 g

Description
Ming period plate, cream porcelain decorated in red/green/yellow enamels.

ABB 4265

Dimensions
Ht: 3.8 cm; Rim Di: 19.2 cm; Foot Di: 10.8 cm; Wt: 245 g

Description
Ming plate, cream porcelain glaze with applied enamels in red/green/yellow.

ABB 4298

Dimensions
Ht: 4.7 cm; Rim Di: 23.6 cm; Foot Di: 12 cm; Wt: 635 g

Description
Plate, underglaze blue and white, overall floral decoration with character mark on base, late Ming.
ABB 4304  
**Description**  
Saucer, Ching period, underglaze blue and white, spiral mark to centre of interior of dish, floral decoration, character mark on base.  
**Dimensions**  
Ht: 3 cm; Rim Di: 17.9 cm; Foot Di: 8.8 cm; Wt: 325 g  

ABB 4305  
**Description**  
Bowl with related decoration to 4304 above, Ching period, underglaze blue and white, blue and white export ware.  
**Dimensions**  
Ht: 7.7 cm; Rim Di: 12.6 cm; Foot Di: 4.6 cm; Wt: 125 g  

ABB 4306  
**Description**  
Shallow bowl, Swatow ware, floral decoration, Ching period.  
**Dimensions**  
Ht: 4.8 cm; Rim Di: 20.1 cm; Foot Di: 8.5 cm  

ABB 4307  
**Description**  
Shallow bowl, underglaze blue and white, Ching period, but with character mark to centre interior.  
**Dimensions**  
Ht: 5.6 cm; Rim Di: 20.9 cm; Foot Di: 11.4 cm; Wt: 465 g  

ABB 4301  
**Description**  
Saucer, underglaze blue and white dragon motif, Ching period.  
**Dimensions**  
Ht: 2.5 cm; Rim Di: 17.8 cm; Foot Di: 10.8 cm; Wt: 295 g  


Please see final page of photographic catalogue for Chinese CUP and JAR ceramics in Abbott Collection
BOWL
ABB 4234

Dimensions
Ht: 5.6 cm; Rim Di: 16.5 cm; Foot Di: 5.8 cm

Description
Small Vietnamese bowl, underglaze blue decoration motif at centre of bowl is copy from early Chinese blue and white export ware.

ABB 4233

Dimensions
Ht: 4.4 cm; Rim Di: 7.5 cm; Foot Di: 3.5 cm

Description
Small Vietnamese bowl, underglaze blue decoration motif at centre of bowl is copy from early Chinese blue and white export ware.

ABB 4230

Dimensions
Ht: 7 cm; Rim Di: 9.4 cm; Foot Di: 4.9 cm; Wt: 240g

Description
Saucer/bowl probably of Vietnamese origin covered in greenish celadon glaze, shining white biscuit, probably 16th Century, but possibly earlier.

ABB 4240

Dimensions
Ht: 7 cm; Rim Di: 12 cm; Foot Di: 5.2 cm; Wt: 240g

Description
Saucer/bowl probably of Vietnamese origin covered in greenish celadon glaze, shining white biscuit, probably 16th Century, but possibly earlier.

ABB 4225

Dimensions
Ht: 5.3 cm; Rim Di: 3.7 cm; Foot Di: 4.9 cm

Description
Vietnamese saucer-dish, underglaze iron decoration with floral medallion in centre.

ABB 4252

Dimensions
Ht: 5.7 cm; Rim Di: 15.3 cm; Foot Di: 5.2 cm

Description
Chinese or possibly Vietnamese saucer/dish, red/orange biscuit covered in greenish glaze with four spur marks in centre, 15th Century.

ABB 4234

Dimensions
Ht: 5.6 cm; Rim Di: 16.5 cm; Foot Di: 5.8 cm

Description
Vietnamese (15th c. - 16th c.)

ABB 4233

Dimensions
Ht: 4.4 cm; Rim Di: 7.5 cm; Foot Di: 3.5 cm

Description
Vietnamese (15th c. - 16th c.)

ABB 4252

Dimensions
Ht: 5.7 cm; Rim Di: 15.3 cm; Foot Di: 5.2 cm

Description
Chinese or possibly Vietnamese saucer/dish, red/orange biscuit covered in greenish glaze with four spur marks in centre, 15th Century.
ABB 4282

**CUP**

*Description*
Vietnamese cup, decorated in underglaze blue and white with chocolate bottom, 15th Century.

*Dimensions*
Ht: 5.4 cm; Rim Di: 8.4 cm; Foot Di: 3.8 cm

ABB 4239

**BOX**

*Description*
Vietnamese covered box minus lid, chocolate slip around bottom of foot, very fine underglaze blue decoration in vertical panels.

*Dimensions*
Ht: 6 cm; Rim Di: 8.1 cm; Foot Di: 5 cm

ABB 4223

**PLATE**

*Description*
Vietnamese plate with chocolate bottom, underglaze iron decoration, glaze degraded.

*Dimensions*
Ht: 5.8 cm; Rim Di: 28 cm; Foot Di: 8.1 cm

ABB 4281

**CUP**

*Description*
Tea cup, Chinese porcelain, Ching-Pai glaze, Ming period.

*Dimensions*
Ht: 4.1 cm; Rim Di: 8 cm; Foot Di: 3.4 cm; Wt: 65 g

ABB 4283

*Description*
Tea cup, Ming period.

*Dimensions*
Ht: 3.9 cm; Rim Di: 7.8 cm; Foot Di: 3.2 cm; Wt: 55 g

ABB 4246

**JAR**

*Description*
Similar to 4245, but of even smaller form, brownish glaze, two lug handles, damaged, pale pink biscuit, Chinese, early Ming period.

*Dimensions*
Ht: 8.8 cm; Rim Di: 17.6 cm; Foot Di: 6.7 cm; Wt: 440 g

Please see JARLET section for further samples of Vietnamese ceramics in Abbott Collection.
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