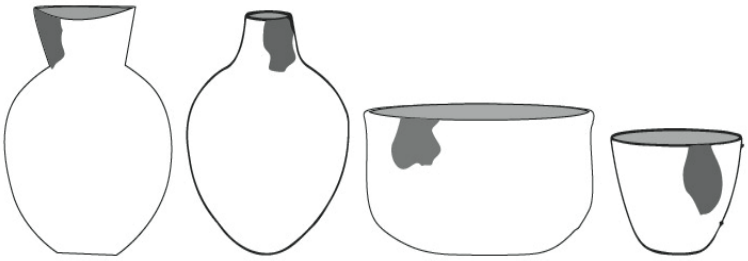
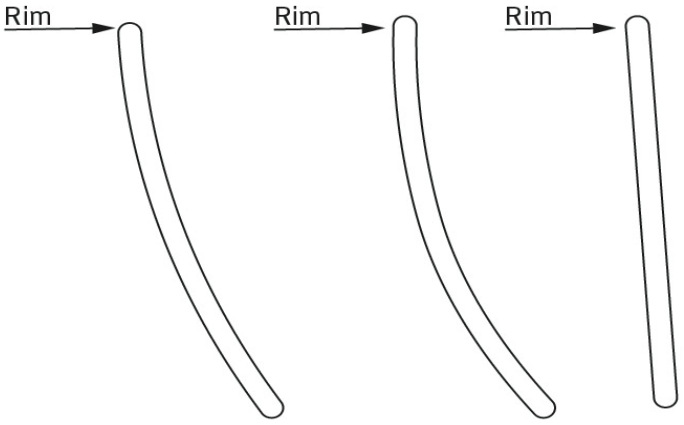
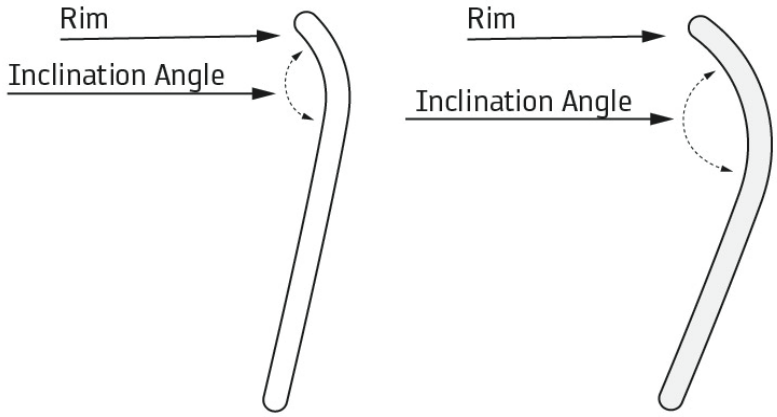
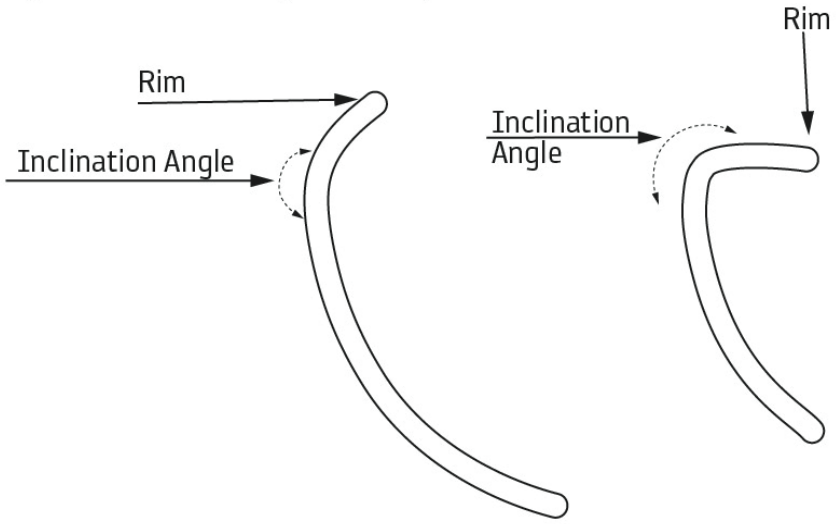
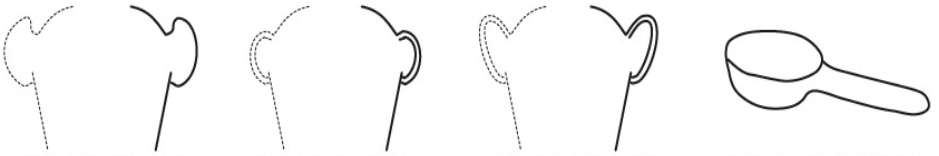
File Name & Image	Text Content
question1_partRimSherds **RIM SHERDS** A rim sherd has one finished edge. As a finished edge, the rim will be fairly uniform in color and can be square and flat, tapered and pointed or rounded. 	**RIM SHERDS** A rim sherd has one finished edge. As a finished edge, the rim will be fairly uniform in color and can be square and flat, tapered and pointed or rounded.
question1a_straightRim **STRAIGHT** The angle of the sherd is straight or mostly straight from the body up to the rim. 	**STRAIGHT** The angle of the sherd is straight or mostly straight from the body up to the rim.
question1b_flarOutRim	**FLARE OUT** The rim is everted or

FLARE OUT The rim has an everted or concave angle near the rim causing it to curve outward. This inclination angle can be slight, less than 30 degrees, or a pronounced 30 degree angle.  	has a concave angle near the rim causing it to curve outward. This inclination angle can be slight, less than 30 degrees, or a pronounced 30 degree angle.
question1c_flareInRim **FLARE IN** This means it has an inverted or convex angle near the rim. The inclination angle can be either slight or sharp.  	**FLARE IN** The rim is inverted or has a convex angle near the rim causing it to curve inward. The inclination angle can be either slight or sharp.
question2_partHandleSherds	**HANDLE SHERDS**

HANDLE SHERDS

There are four main types of handles; knob, lug, loop, and straight. The styles of each can vary in style and size. Evidence of handles can often be easily observed because they be found on many ceramic vessels. Jars and mugs can have many different handle types, ladles will typically have a straight handle. Evidence of handles can be found because they are still directly attached or where the handle was broken off, this is typically observed as a crescent hole in the sherd.



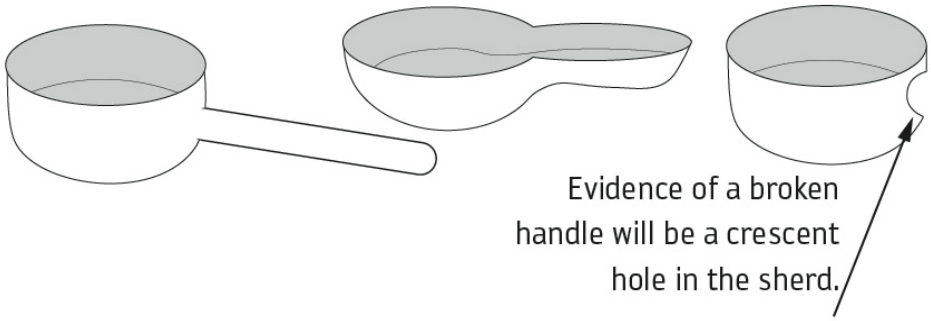
KNOB HANDLES **LUG HANDLES** **LOOP HANDLES** **STRAIGHT HANDLES**

Handles are found on several types of ceramic vessels; jars, mugs, and ladles. There are four main types of handles; knob, lug, loop, and straight. Jars and mugs can utilize several types of handles but ladles typically have a straight handle. Evidence of handle is present when part of the handle is still directly attached or, where the handle was broken off, there is typically a crescent-shaped hole in the sherd.

question2a_ladleHandle

LADLE HANDLES

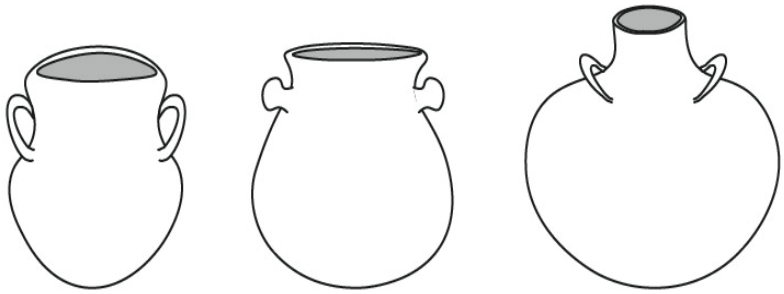
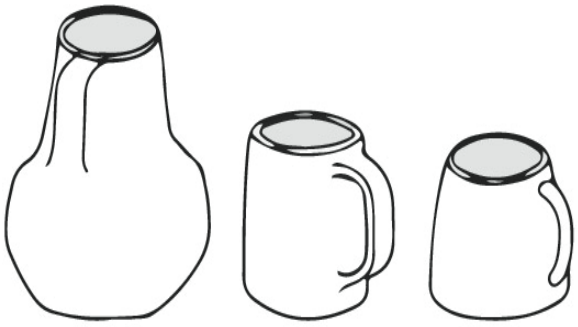
The non handle portion of the vessel is shaped like a bowl, but with tighter rim curvature. Evidence of a handle or handle attachment may be present. Ladle handles are long and straight: dippers in their entireties are shaped like gourds what have been cut in half longitudinally. If a handle was broken off it will typically have even crescent hole in the sherd.



LADLE HANDLES
The non-handle portion of the vessel, the dipper, is shaped like a gourd or a small bowl. Ladle handles, however, are long and straight. If the handle was broken off you may observe a crescent-shaped hole where it was attached.

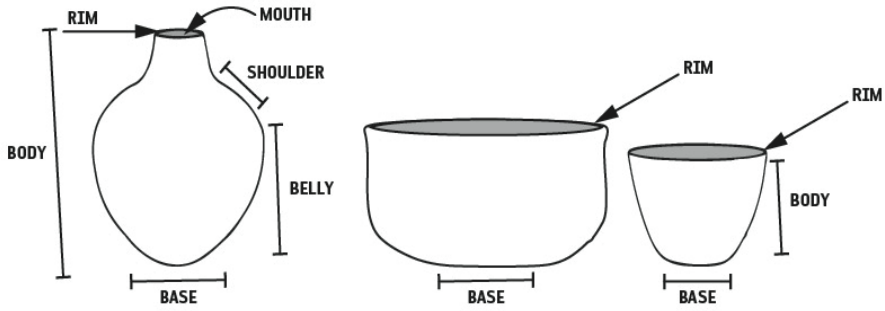
question2b_jarHandle

JAR HANDLES

JAR HANDLES The most common jar handles are called lug handles. These may vary in size, but have the same general shape with handles on both sides of the vessel. The size of the handles will depend on the size and shape of the jar. If a handle was broken off it will typically have a crescent-shaped hole in the sherd. 	The most common jar handles are called lug handles. These may vary in size, but have the same general shape with handles on both sides of the vessel. The size of the handles will depend on the size and shape of the jar. If the handle was broken off you may see two crescent-shaped holes where the handle was attached.
question2c_mugHandle **MUG/PITCHER HANDLES** Mugs are small and have straight, upright sides, a flat rim and base, and a thin, vertical handle. The vessel's rim, handle, and exterior surface are often slipped, polished, and painted with intricate, small-scale designs. There may be a crescent-shaped hole where the handle once was.  *Image adapted from "Crow Canyon Archaeological Center: Laboratory Manual, Version 1" with permission.*	**MUG/PITCHER HANDLES** Mugs are typically smaller than jugs and have straight, upright sides. They have a flat rim and base, and a vertical handle. The vessel's rim, handle, and exterior surface are often slipped, polished, and painted with intricate, small-scale designs. There may be a crescent-shaped hole where the handle once was.
Question3_curvature	**CURVATURE**

CURVATURE

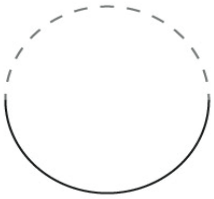
Body curvature will tell you the size and shape of sherds form. The diameter of the rim and/or sherd profile will help determine the size of the vessel it came from. The size of the curve can help distinguish between jars, ladles, mugs, pitchers, and bowls.



Body curvature can tell you the size and shape of the object the sherd came from. The diameter of the rim and the curvature of the sherd will help determine the size of the vessel it came from. The shape of the curve can help distinguish between jars, ladles, mugs, pitchers, and bowls.

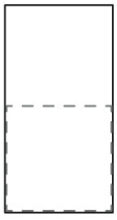
Question3a_sphere

SPHERE



Question3b_cylinder

CYLINDER

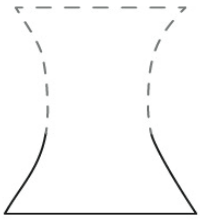


Question3c_elipsoid

ELLIPSOID

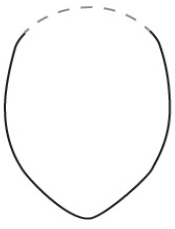
Question3d_hyperboloid

HYPERBOLOID



Question3e_ovaloid

OVALOID

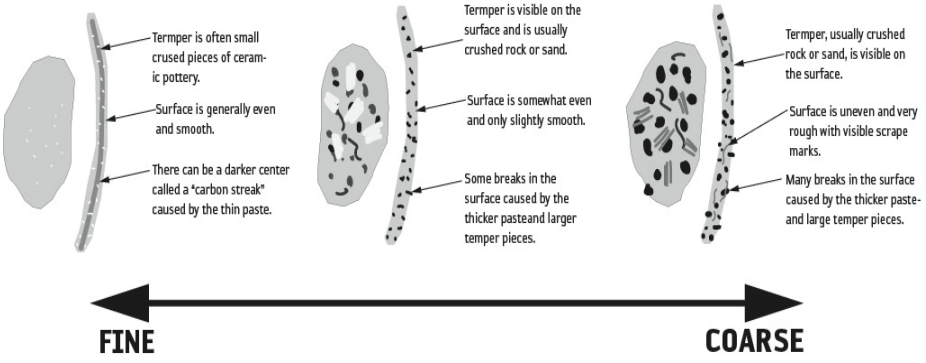


question4_temperPaste

TEMPER & PASTE

TEMPER & PASTE

Paste—the mixture of clay, temper, and water used to make ceramic pottery.
Temper—material mixed with clay and water to make the paste more flexible. It reduces shrinkage and it protects against cracking as newly formed vessels are dried. Temper is specific to different kinds of ceramics. Course temper and paste typically indicated more heavy duty vessels. Fine temper and paste typically indicate a more delicate piece of ceramic pottery.



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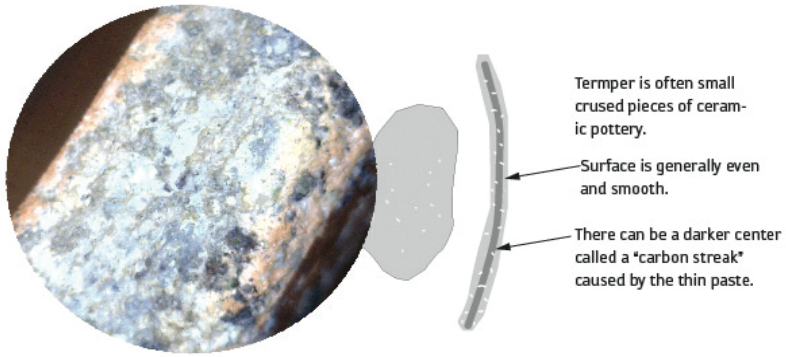
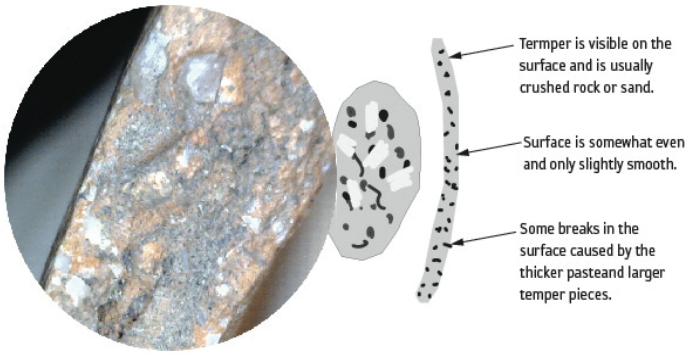
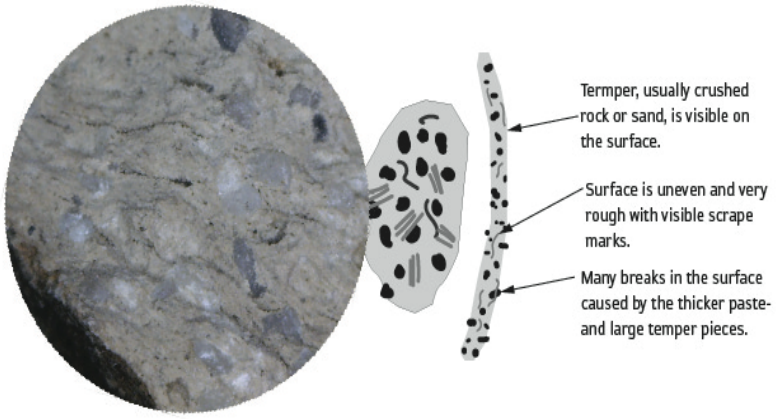
question4a_fineTemperPaste

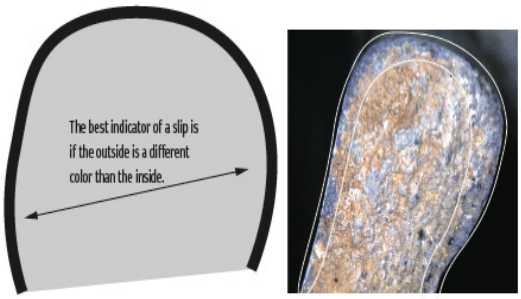
FINE TEMPER & PASTE

Very small particles make up fine temper. This includes sand, ash and charcoal, or ground up sherds. This creates a very smooth texture in the paste.



FINE TEMPER & PASTE
Very small particles make up a fine temper. This includes sand, ash and charcoal, or ground up sherds. This creates a very smooth texture in the paste.

question4b_courseTemperPaste **COURSE TEMPER & PASTE** These medium-sized particles are typically from crushed rock or sand. This creates a more course texture in the paste. While the particles can be visible they are smoother on the higher points of a vessel wall.  	**COURSE TEMPER & PASTE** Medium-sized particles make up coarse temper. This temper is typically from crushed rock or sand. This creates a more coarse texture in the paste. While the particles are typically visible they appear more smooth on the higher points of the pottery wall.
question4c_veryCourseTemperPaste **VERY COURSE TEMPER & PASTE** These larger-sized particles come from crushed rock or sand and create a temper that is visible on the surface. It creates a paste texture that is uneven and very rough.  	**VERY COURSE TEMPER & PASTE** Larger-sized particles make up very coarse temper. This temper comes from less finely crushed rock or sand and creates a temper that is visible on the surface. It creates a paste texture that is uneven and very rough.
Question5_slip	**SLIP**

SLIP A slip is a thin wash of water and clay applied to the surface of a piece of pottery after it is formed. The slip is often a different color than the underlying paste and can be visible as a layer on top of the pottery.  	A slip is a thin wash of water and clay applied to the surface of a piece of pottery after it is formed but before it is fired. The slip is often a different color than the underlying paste and can be visible as a layer on top of the original paste the form was made from.
question6_surfaceTreatments **SURFACE TREATMENT** There are three main types of surface treatment; polish, smooth, corrugation. A single ceramic vessel can have one or more of these surface treatments. The texture on the surface of the sherd will provide evidence for the type of surface treatment that were used.	**SURFACE TREATMENT** There are three main types of surface treatment; polish, smooth, and corrugation. A single ceramic vessel (container) can have one or more of these surface treatments. The texture on the surface of the sherd will provide evidence for the type of surface treatment that was used.
Question6a_polish.jpg	**POLISH**

POLISH

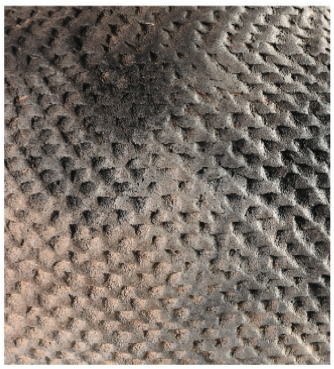
When the vessel is leather hard a small smooth stone is rubbed in a circular motion on the surface to get a high polish. Polishing produces a smooth, slipery when wet, surface

When the ceramic vessel is leather hard, a small, smooth stone is rubbed in a circular motion on its surface. This polishing produces a smooth, slippery-when-wet, surface that can also appear to have a sheen (soft shine).

question6b_corrugation

CORRUGATION

Corrugated surfaces come in different texture styles that are made by impressions such as baskets, tools, and fingers. Basket impressed vessels are molded into a basket. Finger and tool impressed vessles are are coiled, smoothed on the inside, and then using a finger or tool to connect the coils on the outside. The purpose of these impressions are to create a texture to make these vessels easier to handle, especially around liquid and fire.

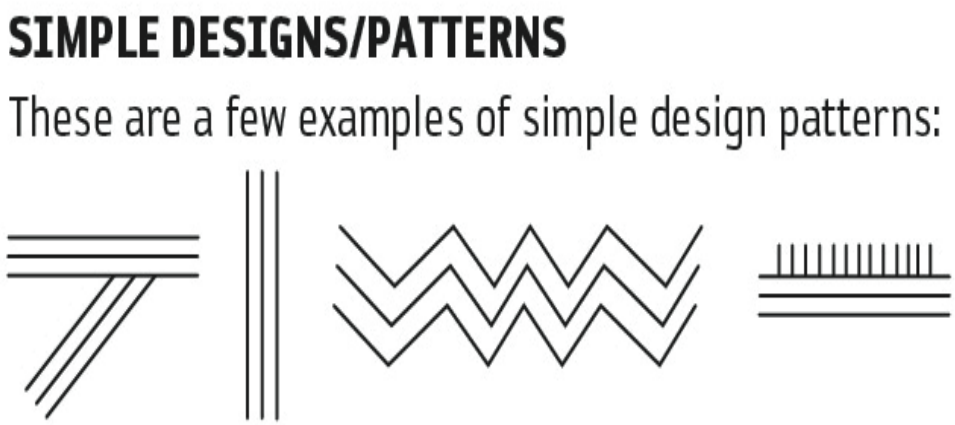
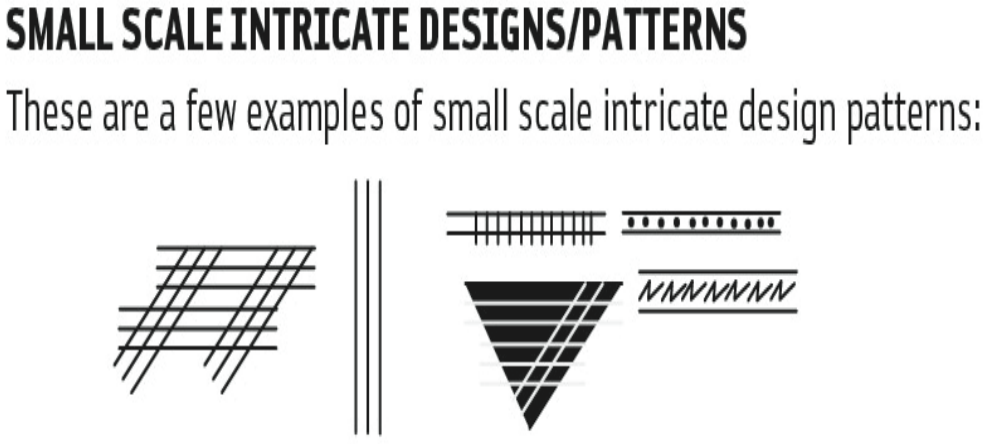


TOOL IMPRESSED

BASKET IMPRESSED

CORRUGATION
Corrugated surfaces come in different texture styles that are made by making impressions on the outside of the ceramic vessel. Baskets, tools, and fingers are used to make the various textures. Often, basket impressed vessels are molded into a basket. Finger and tool impressed vessels are coiled, smoothed on the inside, and then, using a finger or tool, the coils are connected on the outside. The purpose of these impressions is to create a texture that makes these vessels easier to handle, especially

	around liquid and fire.
Question6c_smooth.jpg **SMOOTH** Smoothing is a when a scraper or hand is used to create a flat surface, rubbing out the coils or impressions from the vessel. This can leave some minor scrape marks on the surface.  	**SMOOTH** Smoothing is when a scraper or hand is used to create a flat surface, rubbing out the coils or impressions from the vessel before it's fired. This can leave some minor scrape marks on the surface.
question7_paintLocation.jpg **PAINT** There are two main types of paint, mineral and carbon paint. Mineral paint is made mainly from iron oxide made from rocks with high iron content, typically manganse. It covers the surface but doesn't soak in and the slip is visible under the paint. Carbon paint is made from carbonized surgers created by boiling the leaves of specific plants, typically it is charcoal based. It soaks into the surface causing it to have a stained appearance (a washed out look).  **CARBON PAINT** **MINIERAL PAINT**	**PAINT** There are two main types of paint; mineral and carbon paint. Mineral paint is made mainly from iron oxide which comes from rocks with high iron content, typically manganese. It covers the surface but doesn't soak in leaving the slip visible under the paint. Carbon paint is made from carbonized sugars that are created by boiling the leaves of specific plants, which often have a charcoal base. Carbon paint soaks into the surface

	causing it to have a stained appearance or a washed out look.
question8a_simpleDesign.jpg 	**SIMPLE DESIGNS/PATTERNS** These are a few examples of simple design patterns:
question8b_intricateSmallDesign 	**SMALL SCALE INTRICATE DESIGNS/PATTERNS** These are a few examples of small scale intricate design patterns:
question8c_intricateLargetDesign	**LARGE SCALE INTRICATE DESIGNS/PATTERNS** These are a few examples of large scale intricate design

LARGE SCALE INTRICATE DESIGNS/PATTERNS These are a few examples of large scale intricate design patterns: 	patterns: