List of Abbreviations and Terms

**Abbreviations**

**An Sơn**
- 09AS: 2009 An Sơn excavation season
- 97AS: 1997 An Sơn excavation season
- AS: An Sơn
- FC: Fired clay
- UC: Unfired clay
- H1: Trench 1
- H2: Trench 2
- H3: Trench 3
- M: Burial (e.g. M1 = burial 1)
- TS: Test Square
- L: Layer
- S: Spit

Most ceramic samples are labelled as: 09AS-H1-A1-L1-S1-1 (2009 An Sơn excavation-Trench 1-square A1-layer 1-spit 1-sample 1 from this context)

**Sites**
- BNW: Ban Non Wat
- CCN: Cồn Cổ Ngựa
- CLR: Cù Lao Rùa
- DB: Da Bút
- DO: Đình Ông
- GCV: Giồng Cá Vồ
- HD: Hòa Diêm
- LG: Lộc Giang
- MB: Mán Bạc

**Methods**
- CPCRU: Chemical Paste Compositional Reference Unit
- CA: Correspondence Analysis
- CV: Coefficient of variation
- CVA: Canonical Variate Analysis
- EDX: Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectrometry
- keV: kiloelectronvolt
- μm: micrometre
- PCA: Principal Component Analysis
- SEM: Scanning Electron Microscope
- SG: Subgroup
- TG: Temper Group
- WDS: Wavelength Dispersive X-ray Spectrometry

**Terms**
- Bleb: Crushed rice and clay fired balls used as temper
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ca Ràng</td>
<td>Vietnamese term for earthenware vessel with three projections for resting another vessel on top; used as a stove or earth oven for cooking</td>
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<td>Ceramic fabric</td>
<td>The structural and material contents of a pot, includes temper, non-plastic inclusions, and clay</td>
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<td>Clay</td>
<td>Naturally occurring material with fine-grained minerals and plastic properties and grain size less than 4μm</td>
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<td>Clay matrix</td>
<td>Fabric or paste within pottery vessel that is plastic, i.e. not a non-plastic inclusion or temper</td>
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<td>Earthenware</td>
<td>Pottery typically fired between 800 to 1150°C</td>
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<td>Fibre temper</td>
<td>Frequently used by Vietnamese archaeologists, this term is applied in this monograph to describe ceramics tempered with organic material. While this was often identified as rice chaff (often rice husk and stem fragments) at An Sơn, the term is used generically to include all plant remains that may have been used as temper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paddle linear impression</td>
<td>This impression mimics linear incisions created by a comb when a paddle is carved with lines, which are then impressed onto the ceramic surface; paddles with cord wrapped around produce “cord-marked” impressions</td>
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<td>Non-plastic inclusion</td>
<td>Can include manually added temper materials or natural minerals within plastic clay</td>
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<td>Paddle and anvil</td>
<td>Tools for pot forming. The paddle is often wooden and is used to beat the pot into shape on the outside of the vessel, while the anvil, often ceramic or stone, is held on the inside</td>
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<td>Punctate stamping</td>
<td>Decoration formed by impressing dots on ceramic surface</td>
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<td>Roulette stamping</td>
<td>Decoration formed by rolling a stamp with an impressed or relief motif around a vessel; stamps can be created by carving a cylindrical item, perhaps wood, or adhering plant weaving or knotted cord around a cylindrical item, in particular motifs that are then impressed onto the ceramic surface; also called “rocker stamping”</td>
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<td>Sand</td>
<td>Grain size: very fine, 63 to 125 μm; fine, 125 to 250 μm; medium, 250 μm to 0.5 mm; coarse, 0.5 to 1 mm</td>
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<td>Silt</td>
<td>Grain size: fine to medium silt, 4 to 32 μm; coarse silt, 32 to 63 μm</td>
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<td>Temper</td>
<td>Manually added materials to potting clays to aid forming and firing of a pot</td>
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