

# 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	Đa Bút
DO	Đình Ông
GCV	Giồng Cá Vồ
HD	Hòa Diêm
LG	Lộc Giang
MB	Mán Bạc

### Methods

CPCRUI	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
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Cà ràng	Vietnamese term for earthenware vessel with three projections for resting another vessel on top; used as a stove or earth oven for cooking
Ceramic fabric	The structural and material contents of a pot, includes temper, non-plastic inclusions, and clay
Clay	Naturally occurring material with fine-grained minerals and plastic properties and grain size less than 4µm
Clay matrix	Fabric or paste within pottery vessel that is plastic, i.e. not a non-plastic inclusion or temper
Earthenware	Pottery typically fired between 800 to 1150°C
Fibre temper	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
Paddle linear impression	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
Non-plastic inclusion	Can include manually added temper materials or natural minerals within plastic clay
Paddle and anvil	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
Punctate stamping	Decoration formed by impressing dots on ceramic surface
Roulette stamping	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”
Sand	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
Silt	Grain size: fine to medium silt, 4 to 32 µm; coarse silt, 32 to 63 µm
Temper	Manually added materials to potting clays to aid forming and firing of a pot

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