

Analysis Sheets

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Ceramics and Lithics Codes

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Lithic Analysis Codes

These are summarized in the documents labeled 'PVN Lithic Analysis Coding Sheet' and 'PVN Lithic Analysis Codes II' in the Analysis Sheets section of the archive.

Ceramic Codes

The following codes were used during our in-field analyses to designate the types and varieties into which we sorted the ceramic vessel fragments we studied from 1978 through 2022.

Alternative codes are given in parentheses next to the main code. The type-variety method of analysis that we used is described in:

Urban, P., M. Ausec, and E. Schortman 2012 Looking for the Times: Can Type-Variety Analysis Help us "See" the Early Postclassic In Northwestern Honduras? In, *Ancient Maya Pottery: Classification, Analysis, and Interpretation*. James Aimers ed. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

and summarized here:

Type-Variety-Mode Analysis

While in graduate school, we worked on the Quirigua Archaeological Project (University of Pennsylvania and the Guatemalan Instituto de Antropología e Historia), and for the second time encountered type-variety (T-V) analysis under the tutelage of Robert Sharer. The first engagement was during an undergraduate ceramic analysis course in which Patricia Urban was introduced to several analytical approaches to the study of ceramics. To traditional T-V analysis, Sharer had added by this time the concept of the ceramic mode.

A mode is a possible variation within an attribute class. For example, "neck form" is an attribute class. Nested in that class are (a non-inclusive list): no neck; out-flared, or concave, or out-curved neck; convex (the opposite of out-flared); straight vertical; and straight at an angle (we have only straight, slanted away from the body). To do full justice to the necks, we combine one of the above modes with a mode for the attribute "junction of neck and body." These can be, again not inclusively: no break to the body on either the interior or exterior; a break to the body on both the interior and exterior; a rounded exterior, with a neck-body break on the interior; a rounded interior, with a break to the body on the exterior; and a rounded exterior, with a double-break on the interior. Finally, we added codes for the shape of the lip; these include, but are not limited to, simple rounded, beveled or cut (flat, to the interior, or to the exterior), exterior or interior thickening (which can be combined with other lip modes).

The result might be listed on a ceramic analysis sheet (or readout as we called them in the field) like this: a jar coded as A-1-a, signifying a low (no higher than 4 cm) flared neck, a simple rounded lip, and a continuous curvature from neck to body on both the interior and the exterior. The coding sheets we use are included in the archive. These codes are not fixed: each time we analyze a lot, we are re-examining the system. This results in additions being made to the codes whenever something new comes along. For example, we have a restricted mouth, round-bodied vessel with a small everted rim with an interior break. This is classified as a bowl, and was added to the form list when we began studying the El Coyote materials. It was new to us, and is primarily found at El Coyote.

Traditionally, T-V analysis has focused on surface treatment and decoration. Types are the main components of such analyses, defined by a combination of these two attributes along with

features of vessel pastes. Varieties are sub-sets of types distinguished by slight differences in how the type's defining attributes are manifest.

The basics of this system are outlined here:

Willey, Gordon, T. Patrick Culbert, and Richard Adams

1967 Maya Lowland Ceramics: A Report from the 1965 Guatemala City Conference. *American Antiquity* 32:289-315.

When we first started developing our analytical system for ceramics in the Naco valley in 1978, we followed these procedures, but became uncomfortable with them for several reasons. For example, similar red-on-natural designs are found on jars dating to the Late and Terminal Classic that are characterized by two different paste types, one tan and the other orange-brown. We used these paste distinctions to define two distinct ceramic taxa, with the understanding that the categories could be combined later. We did not subsequently do so, and have in general become "splitters": we use modes to define varieties within types, again with the proviso that the varieties could be collapsed into the main type eventually if that seems appropriate. Separating on the basis of paste ware became even more important in the middle Chamelecon and lower Cacaupala basins than was the case in the Naco valley. We have, right now for the Late and Terminal Classic middle Chamelecon and lower Cacaupala valleys, seven macroscopically different paste wares. Each of these has almost all of the following treatments: plain, that is, undecorated; burnished; red-on-natural; red-on-natural with incision (single- or multi-point); red-on-natural with incision and a white wash; tan slip; tan slip with red paint; red washes or slips; orange slip; orange slip with red (or sometimes black) paint; orange slip with red and black paint. In addition to these major surface treatments and decorative modes, we occasionally see incision without painting or resist markings.

Since we have so many pastes that have similar additive surface treatments and decorations, especially in the Naco, middle Chamelecon, and lower Cacaupala valleys, it is not always possible to assign a sherd to a specific type-variety unit. We thus make heavy use of the ceramic group concept. A ceramic group consists of all those types and varieties that share the same macroscopically defined paste. How we use the ceramic group in our studies goes something like this. In, say, the group defined by a tan past with moderate quantities of inclusions, a red-painted vessel has many segments with no red; with no red paint, the sherd cannot be assigned to the red-on-natural category; on the other hand, we cannot be sure it is part of the plain taxon. In such cases, the sherd will be placed in the "Group Only" category; that is, the item in question cannot be assigned to any type or variety within the ceramic group. Readers will find, then, large numbers of sherds in this Group Only class.

One of the standard criticisms of Type-Variety-Mode (T-V-M) analysis is that the method does not include attributes related to function. The criticism is well taken, but that does not mean that functional data cannot be collected. We do that through notes: we look for, and record, firing errors, for example, as well as use-marks such as wear on bases and rims, chipping, wiping marks from cleaning, and so forth. This is a cross-cutting set of attributes that we can later combine with the types and varieties, as well as with distributional information, to get a sense of how vessels were differentially used in distinct locales. A brief discussion of how these use-related attributes are noted on the analysis sheets appears later in this section.

Thus, we have a complicated classificatory system, combined with a way of recording function. Over the 77 or so combined years of experience we have with ceramic analysis, we have looked at other ways of classifying ceramics, and, as some would express it, have intensively “interrogated” our own T-V-M approach, modifying the system each year. We believe that we have reached a balance between efficiency (required by having to deal with the massive amounts of recovered pottery) and detail. None of this gets simpler, or easier to grasp, with time. But that is all to the good. If the system does not change, it is a fossil, and as such would be a curiosity, not a living, and thus useful albeit growing, way of looking at pottery.

The type-variety descriptions pertaining to the Naco and middle Ulua drainages are detailed in the following chapters:

Urban, P.

1993 Naco Valley. In, *Pottery of Prehistoric Honduras: Regional Classification and Analysis*. John Henderson and Marilyn Beaudry-Corbett eds., pp. 30–63. Los Angeles: University of California, Los Angeles, Institute of Archaeology Monograph 35.

Urban, P

1993 Central Santa Barbara Region. In, *Pottery of Prehistoric Honduras: Regional Classification and Analysis*. John Henderson and Marilyn Beaudry-Corbett eds., pp. 30–63. Los Angeles: University of California, Los Angeles, Institute of Archaeology Monograph 35.

These chapters can be found here: <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/75z9q032>

The ceramic descriptions pertaining to the lower Cacaupala and middle Chamelecon valleys, prepared by Patricia Urban, are provided in a document contained in this archive.

Please note that the figures given for the number of sherds that pertain to each type described in the aforementioned articles do not represent the final amounts that were eventually assigned to these taxa. Analyses, especially in the Naco and lower Cacaupala valleys, continued well after the type descriptions were prepared, adding vessel fragments to each of the types and varieties listed here. These subsequent studies have confirmed, to our minds, the utility of the taxa outlined in the three reports.

The vessel form codes used on the analysis sheets can be found in the file labeled “Ceramic Form Codes” in the online collection. These codes apply to analyses conducted in the Naco, middle Chamelecon, lower Cacaupala, and middle Ulua river valleys (PVN, PVC, PSB).

If you have any questions about these analyses please let us know. We can be reached at urban@kenyon.edu and schortma@kenyon.edu.

Note: Sherds from one valley often appear in lots collected from another basin and so the codes given for ceramic types and varieties are not limited to the valley in which they are most common.

Lower Cacaupala Valley (PVC)

Code	Type
ABG	Agua Blanco Gray
ABG g	Agua Blanco Ceramic Group

ABG pd	Agua Blanco Gray, Plastic-Decorated variety
ABG pdrd	Agua Blanco Gray, Plastic-decorated-with Red variety
AGRO	Agromosa Micaceous Tan
AGRO g	Agromosa Ceramic Group
AGRO pb	Agromosa Micaceous Tan, Pattern-Burnished variety
AGRO pd	Agromosa Micaceous Tan, Plastic-Decorated variety
AGRO pdrd	Agromosa Micaceous Tan, Plastic-Decorated-and-Red-Painted variety
AGRO rd	Agromosa Micaceous Tan, Red-Decorated variety
AHM	Agua Helado Modeled
AMA	Amapa Orange-Slipped
AMA g	Amapa Ceramic Group
AMA i	Amapa Orange-Slipped, Incised variety
AMA r	Amapa Orange-Slipped, Resist-Decorated variety
ANON	Anonales Burnished
ANON i	Anonales Burnished, Incised variety
AO	Amatillo Orange
AO g	Amatillo Ceramic Group
ARA	Arada Red
ATI	Atima Red
BALSO	Balso Burnished
BALSO pd	Balso Burnished, Plastic-Decorated variety
BARB	Barbarita Bichrome
BARB bl	Barbarita Bichrome, Black-Painted variety
BARB r	Barbarita Bichrome, Resist-Decorated variety
BIJ	Bijao Burnished
CAC	Cacaulapa Undecorated
CALICH	Calichalito Decorated
CALICH g	Calichalito Ceramic Group
CALICH pd	Calichalito Decorated, Plastic-Decorated variety
CALICH r	Calichalito Decorated, Resist variety

CALP	Calpules Crude
CALP g	Calpules Crude Ceramic Group
CAM	Camalotal Incised
(or CAMAL)	
CAN g	Canoas Orange-Brown Ceramic Group
CAN	Canoas Orange-Brown
CAN c	Canoas Crude-Paste
CAN b	Canoas-Crude-Paste, Burnished variety
CAN ww	Canoas Orange-Brown, White-Washed variety
CAN b	Canoas Orange-Brown, Burnished variety
CARBONERO	Carbonero Tan-Slip
CARBONERO	Carbonero Ceramic Group
g	
CARR	Carreto Red
CARR bl	Carreto Red, Black-Decorated variety
CAV	Cavas Red-Slipped
CAV g	Cavas Ceramic Group
CAV i	Cavas Red-Slipped, Incised variety
CC	Cerro de la Cruz
CC g	Cerro de la Cruz Ceramic Group
CC i	Cerro de la Cruz, Incised variety
CC o	Cerro de la Cruz, Orange-Slipped variety
CC p	Cerro de la Cruz, Painted variety
CDT	Cueva del Tigre Resist
CDT r	Cueva del Tigre Resist, Red-Painted variety
CDTAN	Campo Deportivo Tan
CDTAN g	Campo Deportivo Tan Ceramic Group
CERRON	Cerron Red-Washed
CGB	Cerro Guano Brown-Black
CGB g	Cerro Guano Ceramic Group

CGB pbpd	Cerro Guano Brown-Black, Pattern-Burnished-and-Plastic-Decorated variety
CGB pd	Cerro Guano Brown-Black, Plastic-Decorated variety
CGB pdrd	Cerro Guano Brown-Black, Plastic-Decorated-and-Red variety
CGB rd	Cerro Guano Brown-Black, Red-Decorated variety
CHLM	Chalamo
CHALJA	Chalja Red
(or CHAL)	
CHAM	Chamelecon Polychrome
CHAMPA	La Champa Orange-Slipped
CHAMPA g	La Champa Ceramic Group
CONEJO	Conejo Bichrome
CHORR	Chorro Polychrome
CHUL	Chululo Orange-Slipped
CHUL i	Chululo Orange-Slipped, Incised variety
CHUL m	Chululo Orange-Slipped, Molded variety
CHUL r	Chululo Orange-Slipped, Resist-Decorated variety
CONC	Concordia Crude
CONC g	Concordia Ceramic Group
CONC i	Concordia Crude, Incised variety
CONC pb	Concordia Crude, Pattern-Burnished variety
CONC pd	Concordia Crude, Plastic-Decorated variety
COROZA	Coroza Orange-Slipped
(or CORZ)	
COROZA g	Coroza Orange Ceramic Group
(or CORZ g)	
COYITO	Coyolito Carved
COYON	Coyolon Carved
CR	Cerro Russio Cream
CRUC	Crucitas Incised
CRUC sp	Crucitas Incised, Single-Point variety

CUBO	Cubo Red-Washed
CUCH	Cuchillo Incised
CUCH sp	Cuchillo Incised, Single-Point variety
CUT g	Los Cuturos Ceramic Group
CUT i	Los Cuturos, Incised variety
DANTA	Danta Bichrome
DART	Don Anselmo Red-on-Tan
DART g	Don Anselmo Ceramic Group
ELES	El Escondido White-with-Orange
ELES g	El Escondido Ceramic Group
ELN	El Negro Burnished Black
ESW	Eslabon White-Slipped
ESW g	Eslabon Ceramic Group
FBB	Flor Blanca Burnished
FORT	Fortuna Red-on-Natural Incised
FORT sp	Fortuna Red-on-Natural Incised, Single-Point variety
FORT ww	Fortuna Red-on-Natural, White-Washed variety
FRAG	Fragosa Micaceous Gray
FRAG g	Fragosa Micaceous Ceramic Group
FRAG pd	Fragosa Micaceous Gray, Plastic-Decorated variety
GAB	Gabriel Fine Mica
GAB g	Gabriel Ceramic Group
GAB pb	Gabriel Fine Mica, Pattern-Burnished variety
GAB pd	Gabriel Fine Mica, Plastic-Decorated variety
GAB rd	Gabriel Fine Mica, Red-Decorated variety
GRAM	Gramal Micaceous
GRAM g	Gramal Ceramic Group
GRAM pb	Gramal Micaceous, Pattern-Burnished variety
GRAM pbrd	Gramal Micaceous, Pattern-Burnished-with-Red variety
GRAM pd	Gramal Micaceous, Plastic-Decorated variety

GRAM pdrd	Gramal Micaceous, Plastic-Decorated-with-Red variety
GRAM rd	Gramal Micaceous, Red-Decorated variety
GRAM ww	Gramal Micaceous, White-Washed variety
GUAT	Guatuso Red-on-Tan Incised
GUILL	Guillermo Bichrome
GUIR	Guiral Imitation Ulua Modeled
HR	Hondurita Red
HR bl	Hondurita Red, Black-Decorated variety
HUE	Huesera Brown
IZ	Izalco Usulután
JCNL	Joconal Light Orange
JCNL g	Joconal Ceramic Group
JCNL r	Joconal Light Orange, Resist variety
JIC	Jicaro Unslipped
JIC g	Jicaro Ceramic Group
JIL	Jilote Incised
JOC	Jocomico Red-on-Natural
JOC g	Jocomico Ceramic Group
JOC i	Jocomico Red-on-Natural, Incised variety
JOC ir	Jocomico Red-on-Natural, Resist-Decorated-and-Incised variety
JOC sp	Jocomico Red-on-Natural, Single-Point-Incised variety
JOC wwi	Jocomico Red-on-Natural, White-Washed-and-Incised variety
LAJA	La Laja Micaceous Orange-Slipped
LAJA g	La Laja Ceramic Group
LAJA i	La Laja Micaceous Orange-Slipped, Incised variety
LCO	Los Conos Orange
LCO g	Los Conos Ceramic Group
LCUL	Los Culucos
LCUL s	Los Culucos, Slipped variety
LDM	Laguna del Monte Red-on-Tan

LEONA	Leona Burnished
LPRN	La Pita Red-on-Natural
LPRN g	La Pita Red-on-Natural Ceramic Group
LPRN i	La Pita Red-on-Natural, Incised variety
LUC	Lucas Burnished
LUMB	Lumbana Red-on-Natural
LUMB g	Lumbana Ceramic Group
LUMB i	Lumbana Red-on-Natural, Incised variety
LUMB sp	Lumbana Red-on-Natural, Single-Point-Incised variety
LVG	Las Vegas Polychrome
LZI	La Zorra Incised
MACU	Macatulo Modeled
MAG	Magdalena Red-on-Natural
MAG g	Magdalena Ceramic Group
MANGU	Manguito Bichrome
MANGU r	Manguito Bichrome, Resist variety
MEZC	Mezclar Red-on-Tan
MIRA	Miravalles
MIRA ww	Miravalles, White-Washed variety
MG	Monte Grande
MG g	Monte Grande Ceramic Group
MPO	Mal Paso Orange-Slipped Ceramic Group
MPO i	Mal Paso Orange-Slipped, Incised variety
MAN g	Manuel Ceramic Group
MAN	Manuel Red-on-Natural
MAN ww	Manuel Red-on-Natural, White-Washed variety
MAP	Mapache Red-on-Natural
MAP g	Mapache Ceramic Group
MARC g	Marcelina Ceramic Group
MARC	Marcelina Red-on-Natural

MCR	Montana Cantiles Resist
MIRA	Mirador Red-Washed
MINIT	Minitas Dense Mica
MRM	Monte Redondo Micaceous
MRM e	Monte Redondo Micaceous, Excised variety
MRM g	Monte Redondo Micaceous Ceramic Group
MRM i	Monte Redondo Micaceous, Incised variety
MRM r	Monte Redondo Micaceous, Resist-Decorated variety
NIC	Nicanor Molded
OBIS	Obispo Red
OLA	Olola Orange-Slipped
OLA i	Olola Orange-Slipped, Incised variety
PDCG	Playa del Campo Grooved
PDCG g	Plade del Campo Grooved Ceramic Group
PEL	Pelillo Polished
PETOA	Petoa Glossy Slip
PIL	Pilas Poorly Painted
PIM	Pimiental Plain
PIM g	Pimiental Ceramic Group
PIM pb	Pimiental Plain, Pattern-Burnished variety
PIM pd	Pimiental Plain, Plastic-Decorated variety
PIM rdpd	Pimiental Plain, Red-and-Plastic-Decorated variety
PINA (or PIN)	Pinabete Polychrome
PINA fl	Pinabete Polychrome, Fine-Line variety
PIT g	Pitones Orange-Brown Ceramic Group
PIT i	Pitones Orange-Brown, Incised variety
PLUM	Plumbate
PN	Pueblo Nuevo Plain
PP	Paraiso Polychrome
PR	Pequeñas Rosas Red-Slipped

PRIM	Primores Polychrome
PRIM r	Primores Polychrome, Resist-Decorated variety
QSEC	Quebrada Seca
QSO	Quito Sueno Orange
QSO g	Quito Sueno Ceramic Group
RAB	Rabona Brown
RAB b	Rabona Brown, Burnished variety
RAB g	Rabona Ceramic Group
RAB i	Rabona Brown, Incised variety
RAB o	Rabona Brown, Orange-Wash variety
RAB ww	Rabone Brown, White-Washed variety
RET	Retiro Red-Wash
RET g	Retiro Ceramic Group
ROD	Rodeo Red
ROD g	Rodeo Ceramic Group
ROD pb	Rodeo Red, Pattern-Burnished variety
ROD pd	Rodeo Red, Plastic-Decorated variety
RP	Rancho Pedro Red-on-Tan
RP g	Rancho Pedro Ceramic Group
SAB	Sabillon Bichrome
SAB r	Sabillon Bichrome, Resist variety
SARN	Sarnoso Crude Micaceous
SARN g	Sarnoso Ceramic Group
SARN i	Sarnoso Crude Micaceous, Incised variety
SARN o	Sarnoso Crude Micaceous, Orange-Washed variety
SARN rw	Sarnoso Crude Micaceous, Red-Washed variety
SARN ww	Sarnoso Crude Micaceous, White-Washed variety
SCRN	Santa Clara Red-on-Natural
SCRN g	Santa Clara Ceramic Group
SCRN i	Santa Clara Red-on-Natural, Incised variety

SJ	San Joaquin Simple-Finish
SJ g	San Joaquin Ceramic Group
SJ i	San Joaquin Simple-Finish, Incised variety
SJ r	San Joaquin Simple-Finish, Resist-Decorated variety
SOG	Soguilla Plastic-Decorated
SUCH	Suchuto Brown
SUCH g	Suchuto Ceramic Group
SUCH pd	Suchuto Brown, Plastic-Decorated variety
SUCH pdrd	Suchuto Brown, Plastic-Decorated-with-Red variety
SUCH rd	Suchuto Brown, Red-Decorated variety
TANQ	Tanque Plain
TANQ g	Tanque Ceramic Group
TANQ i	Tanque Plain, Incised variety
TASC	Tascalapa Tan-Slipped
TEMB	Temblor Tan-Slipped
TEMB g	Temblor Tan-Slipped, Burnished variety
TEMB g	Temblor Ceramic Group
TEMB i	Temblor Tan-Slipped, Incised variety
TERR	Terrero Tan-Slipped
TERR g	Terrero Ceramic Group
TERR i	Terrero Tan-Slipped, Incised variety
TC	Tierra Colorado Red
TC g	Tierra Colorado Ceramic Group
TC pb	Tierra Colorado Red, Pattern-Burnished variety
TC pd	Tierra Colorado Red, Plastic-Decorated variety
TC s	Tierra Colorado Red, Striped variety
TIPON	Tipon
TUMB	Tumbo Tan
TUMB g	Tumbo Ceramic Group
ULU I	Ulua I

ULU Ia	Ulua I, variety a
ULU Ib	Ulua I, variety b
ULU Ic	Ulua I, variety c
ULU Ie	Ulua I, variety e
ULU Ig	Ulua I, variety g
ULU II	Ulua II
ULU IIa	Ulua II, variety a
ULU IIe	Ulua II, variety e
VEN	Ventas Polychrome
VDA	Vuelta de Arco
VDA g	Vuelta de Arco Ceramic Group
VDA pd	Vuelta de Arco, Plastic-Decorated variety
VDA pdrd	Vuelta de Arco, Plastic-Decorated-with-Red variety
VDA rd	Vuelta de Arco, red-Decorated variety
VEN	Ventas Polychrome
VOL	Volcan Red-Washed
ZAC	Zacatal Bichrome
ZRZ	La Zarza
ZRZ g	La Zarza Ceramic Group
ZRZ pd	La Zarza, Plastic-Decorated variety
ZRZ pdrd	La Zarza, Plastic-Decorated-with-Red variety
ZRD rd	La Zarza, Red-Decorated variety

Naco Valley (PVN)

Code	Type
24A	24 de Abril Burnished
ALGO	Algo Red
ALSACIA	Alsacia Pink
AS	Agua Sucia Orange-Slipped
AS g	Agua Sucia Ceramic Group

AS nb Agua Sucia Orange-Slipped, Notched-Break variety
AS rp (or AS r) Agua Sucia Orange-Slipped, Red-Painted variety
BEB Bebedro Red-Banded
BRAZ El Brazo Brown
BRAZ b El Brazo Brown, Burnished variety
BRAZ g El Brazo Ceramic Group
BRAZ i El Brazo Brown, Incised variety
BRAZ p El Brazo Polychrome
BRAZ r El Brazo Brown, Red-Slipped variety
CA Campo Alegre Red-Washed
(or CAMPA)
CA g Campo Alegre Ceramic Group
CA i Campo Alegre Red-Washed, Incised variety
CA pb Campo Alegre Red-Washed, Pattern-Burnished variety
CABAS Las Cabas Crude
(or CAB)
CAL Calanar Cream-Paste
CAL g Calanar Ceramic Group
CALP Calpules Crude Paste
CALP g Calpules Ceramic Group
CAPU Capulin White-Slipped
CARBANO Carbano Brushed
CARBANO b Carbano Brushed, Burnished variety
CAZ Cerro Azul
CAZ g Cerro Azul Ceramic Group
CEB Cebadilla Incised
CEB g Cebadilla Ceramic Group
CEB r Cebadilla Incised, Red-Decorated variety
CEB ww Cebadilla Incised, White-Washed variety
CHAG Chaguitas Burnished

CHAG pb	Chaguitas Burnished, Pattern-Burnished variety
CHAG g	Chaguitas Ceramic Group
CHAG i	Chaguitas Burnished, Incised variety
CHAG ir	Chaguitas Burnished, Incised-and-Red-Washed variety
CHAG r	Chaguitas Burnished, Red-Washed variety
CHAM	Chamelecon Polychrome
CHAM r	Chamelecon Polychrome, Resist-Decorated variety
CHAM fl	Chamelecon Polychrome, Fine-Line variety
CHAM flr	Chamelecon Polychrome, Fine-Line-Resist-Decorated variety
CHAM r	Chamelecon Polychrome, Resist-Decorated variety
CHAMPA	La Champa Orange-Slipped
CHAMPA g	La Champa Ceramic Group
CHAMPA nb	La Champa Orange-Slipped, Notched-Beak variety
CHAP	El Chapparal Mottled
CHIL	Chilanga Usulután
CHIL g	Chilanga Ceramic Group
CHILE	El Chile Striated
CHILE g	El Chile Ceramic Group
CJBR	Colonia Jorge Black-on-Red
COF	Cofradia Unslipped
COLJ	Colonia Jorge Black-on-Red
CONEJO	Conejo Bichrome
CONEJO bl	Conejo Bichrome, Black-Painted variety
CONEJO m	Conejo Bichrome, Mono variety
CONEJO r	Conejo Bichrome, Resist-Decorated variety
COR	Cortes Polychrome
COYOL	Coyolito Carved Black-Brown
(or COYITO)	
COYON	Coyolon Carved Brown-Orange
CQW	Casa Quemada White-Slipped

(or CASQ)

CR	Cerro Rusio Cream
CUSUCO	Cusuco Cream-Slip
ECM	El Chapparal Mottled
ECM c	El Chapparal Mottled, Carved variety
ECM g	El Chapparal Ceramic Group
ECM i	El Chapparal Mottled, Incised variety
EN	El Negro Burnished Black
EN g	El Negro Ceramic Group
EN i	El Negro Burnished Black, Incised variety
ÉXITO	El Éxito Unslipped
(or EE)	
ÉXITO g	El Éxito Ceramic Group
FOR	Forestero Polychrome
FRON	Fronton Unslipped
FRON g	Fronton Ceramic Group
FRON r	Fronton Unslipped, Red-Painted variety
FRON rr	Fronton Unslipped, Red-Rimmed variety
FUL	Fulano Unslipped
GARR	Garajon Red-Decorated
GUIN	Guineal Burnished
(or GUI)	
GUIN r	Guineal Burnished, Resist-Decorated variety
GUIR	Guiral Imitation Ulua Modeled
HIG	Higueral White-Slipped
HIG g	Higueral Ceramic Group
HIG i	Higueral White-Slipped, Incised variety
HIG r	Higueral White-Slipped, Red-Banded variety
HIGO	Higo Orange and Red
HIGO i	Higo Orange and Red, Incised variety

IZ	Izalco Usulután
JIC	Jicaro Unslipped
JIC g	Jicaro Ceramic Group
JUNQ	Junquillo Crude
JUNQ g	Junquillo Ceramic Group
JUNQ i	Junquillo Crude, Incised variety
JUT	Jutiapa Plain
JUT g	Jutiapa Ceramic Group
JUT pb	Jutiapa Plain, Pattern-Burnished variety
JUT pd	Jutiapa Plain, Plastic-Decorated variety
LAD	Los Ladrillos Simple-Incised
LAPITA	La Pita White-Painted
LCULC	Los Culucos Fine-Paste
LCULC g	Los Culucos Ceramic Group
LGUAS	La Guasma White-Slipped
(or GUAS)	
LGUAS r	La Guasma White-Slipped, Red-Decorated variety
(or GUAS r)	
LHG	La Higuera Geometric
MACU	Macutalo Molded
MAG	Magdalena Red-on-Natural
MAG g	Magdalena Ceramic Group
MAG r	Magdalena Red-on-Natural, Resist-Decorated variety
MAG tw	Magdalena red-on-Natural, Thick-Walled variety
MAICAIBE	Maicabe Bichrome
MAJADA	Majada Red-on-Orange
(or MAJ)	
MAJADA i	Majada Red-on-Orange, Incised variety
MAN (or MM)	Manacal Micaceous
MAN (MM) b	Manacal Micaceous, Burnished variety

MAN (MM) g Manacal Micaceous Ceramic Group
MAN (MM) i Manacal Micaceous, Incised variety
MAN (MM) r Manacal Micaceous, Red-Wash variety
MARON Maroncho Red-Painted Incised
MARON sp Maroncho Red-Painted, Single-Pointed Incised
MARON ww Maroncho Red-Painted Incised, White-Washed variety
MAYEN Mayen Well-Smoothed
(or MAY)
MG Monte Grande Red-on-Natural
MG g Monte Grande Ceramic Group
MIRA Miravalles Painted Incised
(or MIR)
MIRA ww Miravalles Painted Incised, White-Washed variety
MONTURA Montura Plain
(or MONT)
MYT Montanitas Yellow-tan
MYT g Montanitas Ceramic Group
NACO g Naco Ceramic Group
NIC Nicanor Molded
NOL Nolasco Bichrome
PAC Pacayal Polychrome
PALMAREJA Palmareja Single-Point Incised
PDP Plan de Portillo, Post-Fire Incised
PEN Penonas Brown
PEN b Penonas Brown, Burnished variety
PEN pb Penonas Brown, Pattern-Burnished variety
PEN pd Penonas Brown, Plastic-Decorated variety
PEN g Penonas Ceramic Group
PW Pericos White-Slipped
PW g Pericos Ceramic Group

PW pd	Pericos White-Slipped, Plastic-Decorated variety
PET	Petoa Glossy-Slipped
PLANCHA	Plancha Polychrome
POS	Posas Polychrome
REINA	Reina Incised
ROB	Robledal Red
SAJ	Sajarial Striated
SAJ g	Sajarial Ceramic Group
SAJ pd	Sajarial Striated, Plastic-Decorated variety
SALTO	Salto Red
SAR	San Agustin Red
SH (or SHZ)	Santa Helena Zone-Painted
SJB	San Juan Bosco Red-Slipped
SIR	Sirena Orange-Slipped
ST	San Tonio Striated
ST r	San Tonio Striated, Red-Decorated variety
SULA	Sula Polychrome
SULTAPA (or SULT)	Sultapa White-Slipped
SURLO	Surlo
SURLO r	Surlo Red
SURLO crv	Surlo Carved
TABLON	Tablon Orange-Slipped
TABLON pb	Tablon Orange-Slipped, Pattern-Burnished variety
TAL	Tal Burnished
TIP	Tipon
TORM	Tormenta Polychrome
ULU	Ulua Polychrome
ULU Ia	Ulua I, variety a
ULU Ib	Ulua I, variety b

ULU Ic	Ulua I, variety c
ULU Ie	Ulua I, variety e
ULU If	Ulua I, variety f
ULU II	Ulua II
ULU IIa	Ulua II, variety a
ULU IIe	Ulua II, variety e
URR	Urraco
URR rr	Urraco Red-Painted Resist
VAG	Vagando Polychrome
VIC (or VB)	Victoria Bichrome
YAY (or LY)	Las Yayas Striped
YAY br	Las Yayas Striped, Brushed variety
YAY i	Las Yayas Striped, Incised variety
YAY r	Lay Yayas Striped, Resist-Decorated variety
ZRZ	La Zarza

Middle Chamelecon Valley

Sites such as Las Canoas (PVN 202) in this basin often yielded sherds that fell within types and varieties that were defined for the Naco and lower Cacaupala valleys. As most of the analyzed sherds fit within taxa pertaining to the lower Cacaupala valley, the codes used in these studies can primarily be found in that list.

Middle Ulua (PSB)

Code	Type
AGUACATALES	Aguacatales Ceramic Group
AGUACATALES	Aguacatales Polychrome
POLYCHROME	
AGUACATALES	Aguacatales Polychrome, Incised, variety
POLYCHROME	
INCISED	
AGUAGUA ORANGE	Aguagua Uneven Orange
AGUAGUA	Aguagua Ceramic Group
ARADITA	Aradita Red-on-White

ARTURO	Arturo Incised
CANCIQUE	Cancique Polychrome
POLYCHROME	
CANCIQUE	Cancique Ceramic Group
CARRIZAL	Carrizal Coarse Red
CASPOSO	Casposo White-Slipped
CECECAPA	Cececapa Incised-with-Red
CEGUACA COARSE	Ceguaca Coarse
CEGUACA	Ceguaca Ceramic Group
CELILAC ORANGE	Celilac Orange-Slipped
CERRO HERALO	Cerro Heralo Incised
(or CERH)	
CHILANGA RED	Chilanga Red Painted Usulután
CHILANGA bl	Chilanga Red Painted Usulután, Black-Painted variety
CHILANGA	Chilanga Ceramic Group
CHINQUIA	Chinquia White and Orange
CHORRERA	Chorrera Unslipped
UNSLIPPED	
CHORRERA	Chorrera Ceramic Group
CIENEGA	Cienega Scraped Slip
COPADOR (or COP)	Copador Polychrome
CUALJOTAL	Cualjotal Incised Polychrome
ESCONDIDO	Escondido Polychrome
POLYCHROME	
ESCONDIDO	Escondido Ceramic Group
FRONTON	Fronton Unslipped
FRONTON T	Fronton Unslipped, Trancas variety
GRITADERO PLAIN	Gritadero Plain
GRITADERO	Gritadero Ceramic Group
GUALALA	Gualala Streaky Slipped

GUALALA GROUP	Gualala Ceramic Group
GUAYABITA	Guayabita Burnished Black-Brown
GUITIN	Guitin Polished Unslipped
HUMIGUA	Humigua Orange-and-Red-on-White
ILAMA	Ilama Polychrome
INGUAYA	Inguaya Red-Slipped
IZALCO	Izalco Usulután
IZALCO g	Izalco Ceramic Group
JIMILILE	Jimilile red-Rimmed
JULULO	Jululo Red-on-White
JULULO g	Jululo Ceramic Group
LA ISLA	La Isla Red-on-Natural
LA ISLA g	La Isla Ceramic Group
LA JUNTA	La Junta Painted Incised
LAS VEGAS	Las Vegas Polychrome
LAS VENTANILLAS	Las Ventanillas Ceramic Group
LAS VUELTAS	Las Vueltas Crude Orange
LOMA LARGA	Loma Larga Red-on-Orange
LOS HOYOS	Los Hoyos Orange Washed
LOS HOYOS g	Los Hoyos Ceramic Group
MASICA	Masica Incised, Dranzal variety
DRANZAL	
MASICA	Masica Incised, Gualjoquito variety
GUALJOQUITO	
MASICA MALIN	Masica Incised, Malin variety
MASICA, TIERRA	Masic Incised, Tierra Blanca variety
BLANCA	
MASICA	Masica Incised, Zaragoza variety
ZARAGOSSA	
MAZICAL	Mazical Resist-Decorated

MOJARRAS	Mojarras Modeled
MOLO	Molo Zone-Pained
PENA BLANCA	Pena Blanca White-Slipped
PENGUAJA	Penguaja Ceramic Group
PENGUAJA PLAIN	Penguaja Plain
PICHICHO	Pichicho Ceramic Group
PICICHO BRUSHED	Pichicho Brushed
PLANES	Planes Polychrome
PLUMBATE	Plumbate
QUECOA	Quecoa Ceramic Group
QUECOA COARSE	Quecoa Coarse
QUEZAPAYA	Quezapaya Red-Decorated
SABANILLA	Sabanilla Self-Slipped
SAN GASPAR	San Gaspar Soft-Slipped Polychrome
SAN RAFAEL	San Rafael Red-Painted Usulután
SAN RAFAEL g	San Rafael Ceramic Group
SANTA ROSITA	Santa Rosita Ceramic Group
SANTA ROSITA RED-ON-BROWN	Santa Rosita Red-on-Brown
TAMIGUAPA	Tamiguapa White-Painted
TAXIGUAT	Taxiguat Blotchy Red
TEJERAS	Tejeras Tan-Paste
TIRANTES	Tirantes Trichrome
TIZATE	Tizate Orange-Washed
ULUA I	Ulúa Polychrome, Ia, Ia1, Ia2 varieties
ULUA II	Ulúa Polychrome, IIa, IIb, IIc, IID varieties
UNCANA	Uncana Red-Painted Tan
VISAINA	Visaina Fine-Paste
YARA	Yara Brushed

Note: In all of our analyses, sherds labeled “special” were those that did not fit within existing categories at the time of study. They are briefly described at the bottom of the analysis sheet for the lot in which they appeared.

Ceramic Group is sometimes abbreviated as ‘Grp.’

The phrase ‘Read Out’ or ‘readout’ refers to ceramic analysis.

Vessel Forms: In general, we divided the vessel forms we studied into bowls (b), jars (j), and plates (p).

Within these general categories, we recorded the specific shapes of the vessels from which rims came using codes that appear in the file labeled “Ceramic Form Codes.” IND (standing for ‘Indeterminate’) in the form column indicates a rim sherd that was too small to determine the form of the vessel from which it derived.

Handle forms are generally strap (stp) and tube (tb) in shape. Sometimes one or more ceramic bumps are added as embellishments to handle exteriors. For example, a strap handle with one bump on it is coded as stp-bmp. These and other aspects of vessel forms are described in the “Ceramic Form Codes” sheets.

Vessel bases are generally flat (fb), flat base with a marked break to the vessel wall (fb-bb), round (rb), ring (rng), dimpled (db), or grater base flat (gbf). These and other base codes are described in the “Ceramic Form Codes” sheets.

A clay ridge running around the exterior circumference of a jar neck is a neck band (nkb).

Most codes used on the ceramic analysis sheets are described in the “Ceramic Form Codes” document found in the Analysis Sheets section of the archive.

Notes Written on Ceramic Analysis Sheets

We often added notes on the bottoms of the ceramic analysis sheets. These provide different kinds of information.

Temporal Assessments: These are initial evaluations of the time period(s) that we thought was represented by the ceramics in a particular lot (collection unit). At times we wrote out the time period though, more often, we used these abbreviations.

MPrecl	Middle Preclassic (1200-400 BCE)
LPrecl	Late Preclassic (400BCE-200CE)
TPrecl	Terminal Preclassic (introduced late in the project; 200BCE-200CE)
Precl	Preclassic, further phase designation unspecified
EClassic (also ECL)	Early Classic (200-400CE)
LCLI	Late Classic I (400-600CE)
LCLII	Late Classic II (600-800CE)
LCL III	Late Classic III (800-1000CE), what we now call the Terminal Classic
TermCl (also TCL)	Terminal Classic (largely conterminous with LCLIII)

EPostcl Early Postclassic (1000-1300CE) This remains a nebulous period, poorly defined especially in the Naco valley.

LPostcl Late Postclassic (1300-1550CE)

As time went on, and in some contexts, we became increasingly uncertain about the divisions within the Late Classic that we made in the Naco materials. Analyses conducted beginning in 2000, therefore, tend to group LCLI and LCLII into the Late Classic (LCL, 600-800CE), redefine LCLIII as Terminal Classic (TCL, 800-1000CE), and extend the Early Classic (ECL, now 200-600CE).

Artifacts: Occasionally, fragments of ceramic artifacts that were not parts of pottery vessels were not identified during the initial processing of a lot (processing refers to sorting, listing, and counting artifacts found in a lot by general category, e.g., incense burner, figurine, and recording that information on the backs of lot cards). When we came across these artifacts during our pottery analyses, we would indicate on the bottom of the sheets the nature of the artifact (e.g., a figurine fragment) and the number of items that fit that description. The abbreviations here include Fig. for figurines, FWO for figurines, whistles, and ocarinas [when we couldn't decide into which of these categories the piece fit], BJ for bajareque, Inc. for incensarios, Obsid, for obsidian, and Stmp. for stamps. Other artifact abbreviations appear in the list provided in the section on Catalog Sheets.

Note that bajareque (wattle and daub) fragments were sometimes mislabeled as 'adobe' on the analysis sheets. Adobe was rarely identified in our analyses. This mistake was especially prevalent in the middle Ulua ceramic analyses.

Condition of the Sherds: We often noted how eroded the sherds within an analyzed lot were. This was especially the case when the fragments were so abraded that assigning them to particular taxa was difficult. The reader is, therefore, alerted to the tentative nature of the classifications made of these damaged materials. TET2 is the abbreviation for Too Eroded to Tell the taxon to which a sherd belongs.

In addition, as an aid to identifying possible ceramic production areas as well the functions containers from an area might have served, we started in the 1990s recording the extent to which sherds in analyzed lots showed signs of use and deformation. The principal notations used in these instances are the following.

Bubbled (surfaces characterized by small eruptions or spalling; sometimes the surface is described as 'pocked')

Bubbled exterior (ext)

Bubbled interior (int)

Bubbled both sides

Bubbled and burnt (burning marked by dark, charred surfaces or discolorations [usually orange], the latter indicating intense and/or frequent reheatings)

Bubbled and burnt interior

Bubbled and burnt exterior

Bubbled and burnt both sides

Burnt interior (bi)

Burnt exterior (be)

Burnt both sides (bb)

Horiz. Spall. refers to sherds that were horizontally spalled; also called a 'transverse break'.

Fire clouds (areas of a sherd that are black to dark gray, the discoloration occurring during firing but not use)

'Color-shifted' refers to sherds that are discolored orange, likely due to multiple re-heatings.

'Discolored' refers to sherds whose colors were so thoroughly transformed, usually by intense burning to black or orange, that they could not be assigned to a particular type or even a ceramic group. TDT2 signifies 'Too Discolored to Tell' in what category a sherd belongs.

We generally treated sherds that were burnt orange, bubbled, bubbled and burnt orange, and horizontally spalled as wasters, failed products of pottery manufacture. These, by themselves, were not sufficient evidence for the fashioning of ceramic vessels in the area where they were found. Rather, they were one line of evidence that might point to the practice of this craft at a locale.

Unmodified rocks were sometimes included in lots that we analyzed. These are simply noted at the bottom of the analysis sheets.

Discards refer to sherds that, because of their small sizes or eroded or discolored conditions, could not be assigned to a specific category.

'Naco Bird' references the form of bird that regularly graces Chamelecon Polychromes.

Practices such as wiping or chipping on sherd surfaces were generally written out on analysis sheets.