DAACS Cataloging Manual:
FLMNH Spanish, Mexican, and Native American Ceramics

DAACS Cataloging Manuals document how artifacts, contexts, features, objects and images are cataloged into the DAACS database. They provide information not only about artifact identification but also about how each database field is used and how data should be entered into that field.

The DAACS database was developed by Jillian Galle and Fraser Neiman, in collaboration with members of the [DAACS Steering Committee](). Jillian Galle and DAACS Staff, Leslie Cooper, Lynsey Bates, Jesse Sawyer, and Beatrix Arendt, led the development of cataloging protocols. In addition to DAACS staff and steering committee members, Monticello current and former Archaeology Department staff, Fraser Neiman, Jennifer Aultman, Sara Bon-Harper, Derek Wheeler, Donald Gaylord, Karen Smith, and Nick Bon-Harper also contributed to the development of cataloging protocols. Jennifer Aultman and Kate Grillo produced the initial versions of these DAACS manuals in 2003. They have been substantially revised by Cooper, Galle, and Bates in the intervening years.

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INTRODUCTION

The ceramic tables in DAACS were designed to facilitate analysis of ceramic sherds and the range of vessel forms, manufacturing techniques, and decorations these sherds represent. Extensive, detailed information ranging from the condition and size of ceramic sherds to information on locally-produced coarse earthenwares are collected.

Please note that DAACS focuses on recording information about the individual sherd, not the complete object. Please use the Object Module to record Object Level data. Instead, sherd-level analysis requires a cataloger to focus on the attributes specific only to that sherd. For example, the Decorative Technique table and tables related to it are structured to permit the recording of decoration on small ceramic sherds rather than on complete or nearly complete vessels.

The following discussion of the ceramic cataloging is divided into 8 sections:

> Sections 1 through 6 beginning with the Main Ceramic Table relate to the Ceramics Entry Form and related subtables.
> Sections 7, 8, and 9 discuss how to enter Image, Object, and Mends data for ceramic artifacts.
> Sections 10, 11, and 12 give detailed guidance on how to catalog common ceramic ware types, including specific information on how to approach the various decorative techniques found on these wares.

1.0 CERAMIC ARTIFACT ENTRY

This section reviews cataloging protocols that apply to *all* ware types in this guide. For details on how to catalog specific ware types, see: Section 10 Spanish and Mexican Coarse Earthenwares; Section 11 Majolicas; Section 12 Native American Types.

1.1 COUNT

Count reflects whether you are cataloging an individual sherd or a batch, which we define as a group of sherds that share the same subset of attributes. Detailed batching protocols for specific ware types can be found in Sections 10.1, 12.1, and 12.2.

 If you are using the duplicate button, be sure to check whether the count is accurate. For fresh or recent breaks that occurred *after* excavation, enter the count as one and

enter the following note in the Notes field on the Main tab: "Fresh break, [number of sherds] sherds" (e.g., "Fresh break, two sherds.").

1.2 WARE

The Ware field provides a list of approximately 70 commonly recognized ceramic ware types. DAACS also requires that each ware type have mutually exclusive definable attributes. These attributes of each ware type are described in detail in *Section 10.*

Notes:

"Redware"/"Redware, refined":

Please pay specific attention to how DAACS defines "Redware" and "Redware, refined". Ceramic sherds identified as either "Redware" or "Redware, refined" must have a paste color that matches one of the following four color chip categories: Pantone 718, 722, 7412 or 7592. To identify whether a sherd is what DAACS classifies as a "Redware", match the paste color of the sherd, as observed in the sherd's cross-section, with one of the color chips. Please see Section 10.1.5 for additional "Redware" cataloging protocols.

Difficult to identify sherds:
Occasionally you will only be able to identify the material of the sherd (i.e. Coarse Earthenware, Stoneware, etc.), but not the specific ware type. For sherds whose material type is identifiable but the ware type is not, record the larger material-type category in the Ware field, for example, "Coarse Earthenware, unidentified" or "Stoneware, unidentified."

Only use "Unidentifiable" when you cannot tell either the basic material (coarse or refined earthenware, stoneware, or porcelain) or the ware-type of the sherd.

Coarse Earthenwares:
Finally, DAACS makes the distinction between **"known imported"** coarse earthenware ceramic-types, whose ware types are easily described and whose attributes are most generally agreed upon, **"ambiguous imported"** coarse earthenwares whose diagnostic attributes are not agreed upon or are more difficult to identify, and **"locally-made"** coarse earthenwares.

"Known imported" coarse earthenwares are cataloged using the same attribute fields and protocols as refined earthenware, porcelains, and stonewares. **"Known imported" coarse earthenware types** are: "Albisola", "Biot", "Buckley", "Derbyshire", "Iberian Ware", "North Devon Plain", "North Devon Gravel Tempered", "Post-Medieval London-area Redware", "Red Agate, coarse", "Red Sandy Ware", "Saintonge", "Slipware, North Midlands/Staffordshire,

"Slipware, North Italian", "Staffordshire Mottled Glaze", "Surrey-Hampshire Border ware", and "Vallauris"

"Ambiguous imported" and **"Locally-made"** coarse earthenwares have additional attributes and cataloging protocols that are described in *Section 6.*
"Ambiguous imported" coarse earthenware types are: "French Coarse Earthenware", "Redware", "Spanish Coarse Earthenware", and "Coarse Earthenware, unidentified".
"Locally-made" coarse earthenware types are: "Caribbean Coarse Earthenware, hand built", "Caribbean Coarse Earthenware, unid.", "Caribbean Coarse Earthenware, wheel thrown", Colonoware", and "Native American, prehistoric".

1.3 MATERIAL

This field indicates whether a sherd is "Refined earthenware", "Coarse earthenware", "Porcelain", Stoneware" or "Unidentifiable." Descriptions and cataloging protocols for some of the more common specific wares that fall into each of these Material categories are found in Section 10, below. General definitions of Material types are as follows:

"Refined Earthenware"	Developed mid-eighteenth century by English potters. Harder and denser than coarse earthenwares, most refined earthenwares have few inclusions in their paste. The body is generally cream-colored to white and lead-glazed. In DAACS, tin-enameled wares are cataloged as "Refined Earthenwares", even though some archaeologists would consider them as a separate material type. Note that tin-enameled wares generally predate other refined earthenwares.
"Coarse Earthenware"	Low-fired, porous clay bodies with visible inclusions usually characterize coarse earthenwares. Most are gray-to-red-to-brown in color, with some exceptions noted in Section 6.1 below. This material is usually used for utilitarian vessels, and some tablewares.
"Porcelain"	Impervious to liquids, nearly vitrified, and generally translucent. See exceptions (soft paste, "Turner Type") in Section 10, below.
"Stoneware"	Impervious to liquids, most stoneware, with the exception of some finely-turned tea vessels, are salt-glazed. Salt glazing creates a pitted "orange-peel" effect on the vessel surface. Most stonewares were made in England and Germany, although later American stonewares (after c.1750) are also common.

"Unidentifiable"	Sherd is too fragmentary, burned, etc. for material type to be recognized.

1.4 MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE

Ceramic vessels encountered at historic archaeological sites are generally produced in one of four ways:

"Wheel thrown": Look for horizontal rilling or "throw lines" to determine whether a vessel is wheel thrown. Stonewares, many coarse types of earthenware, some porcelains, and some refined earthenwares (early wares such as delft, and heavy forms such as chamber pots) are generally wheel thrown.

"Press molding": Generally creates thin-bodied vessels. Press molding also permits the production of complex molded shapes, such as creamware baskets. Thin-bodied refined earthenwares (such as teawares and most tablewares) are generally press molded, and some porcelain is press molded.

"Coil/Slab built": Some coarse earthenwares, such as Colonoware and prehistoric Native American ceramics, are built by piling coils or slabs one on top of another.

"Slip Cast": Fine stonewares, such as Black Basalt and White Salt Glaze, are sometimes slip cast. With slip casting, a watery slip is poured into a mold and allowed to harden to produce a vessel. Slip casting can often be recognized when the indentation from decoration on the outside of a vessel can be felt in "negative" on the inside.

1.5 VESSEL CATEGORY

Vessel Category refers to whether the general shape of the original vessel was "Hollow" or "Flat". Hollow forms include, for example, bowls, cups, storage jars, etc. Examples of flat vessels are plates, platters, etc. Note that so-called "dish plates," which look much like modern soup bowls, are considered flat forms in DAACS. Specify a Vessel Category whenever possible, especially since we remain conservative when identifying vessel form. When it is not possible to deduce the Vessel Category, select "Unidentifiable."

1.6 Form

Form refers to the specific form of the original vessel, such as "plate" or "milk pan."
Since most archaeological ceramic assemblages are quite fragmentary, it is often impossible to determine the exact form of the vessel from which the majority of sherds derive. Therefore,

DAACS provides several choices for cataloging sherds with ambiguous or difficult to identify forms:

> **"Unidentifiable":** completely unidentifiable from

> **"Unid: Teaware":** (see following discussion of this form)

> **"Unid: Tableware":** (see following discussion of this form)

> **"Unid: Utilitarian":** (see following discussion of this form)

These are the most common entries for ceramic forms in DAACS. They are used when you cannot identify an exact vessel form, but you can identify the vessel's function—i.e. you might not be able to specify a thick stoneware sherd as a jar or crock but you can identify it as "Unid: Utilitarian." Note that "tavernwares," or mugs and tankards, should be cataloged as Tablewares.

1.6.1 Teaware

Teawares include anything related to the ritual of drinking. Teawares include tea pots, tea bowls, saucers, slop bowls, sugars, and cream jugs; there are also demitasse cups, coffee pots and chocolate pots. Mugs and tankards are not included in this category (these are instead defined as Tablewares). Teawares were made in porcelain, delftware, refined earthenwares, white salt-glazed stoneware, and other finely-turned stonewares. Below is a sample of possible teaware form descriptions:

> **"Teapot"**: Most often globular in shape; lids have a hole to let steam escape and usually have a seating ring.

> **"Teabowl"**: Handleless cups with low foot rings, used almost exclusively throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries for imbibing tea.

> **"Saucer"**: During the seventeenth and most of the eighteenth century, these tend to be deep, often resembling shallow bowls; they do not have cup rings (circular indentation where the cup rests).

"Bowl, Slop": Used to rinse the tea bowl free of tea fragments between servings, and are simple, small to medium-sized bowl forms.

"Teacup": Handled tea cups began to appear during the third quarter of the eighteenth century.

"Creamer": Small pitchers, usually pear-shaped. Creamers, teapots and other serving teawares were sold in sets by the mid-eighteenth century (before the advent of matched dinner services in the last quarter of the eighteenth century).

"Coffee pot": Tend to be tall, and straight-sided or pear-shaped. Spouts are longer than those for teapots.

1.6.2 TABLEWARE

Tablewares include vessels used for food service and consumption. They include plates, soup bowls, and serving vessels (anything from fish and meat platters to pitchers and lidded tureens). This category also includes "tavernwares" such as mugs and tankards. Tablewares range from coarsewares and stonewares to refined earthenwares and porcelain. Matched dinner services do not appear until the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

Note on Platters and Plates: We define platters as either oval or sub-rectilinear in form. Plates are circular. Be very conservative when identifying plate vs. platter. If the sherd is large but you are still uncertain, simply indicate that the sherd is a flat, unidentifiable tableware. Platter diameter estimates are taken the same way as specified in the Measurements section but it is understood that the diameter represents a point between the major and minor axis of a platter.

1.6.3 UTILITARIAN

Utilitarian vessels are used for food production and, to a lesser extent, food storage. Below is a sample of specific form descriptions:

"**Milk Pan**": Wide, shallow bowl forms with flat bases, sloping walls and wide, flat rims; the latter have pouring spouts that often are simple thumb impressions. The bases sometimes have a simple rounded heel. These pans were used to separate cream from milk.

"Storage Jar": Tall, wide-mouthed vessels with flat bases. Eighteenth-century

jars usually expand below the mouth into a rounded shoulder before tapering to a slightly smaller base; straight-sided (cylindrical) shapes are most common during the nineteenth century.

"Bottle": Storage. Short, constricted neck, a narrow mouth with thick lip or rim, and shoulders that taper to a flat base. There is sometimes a single loop handle at the neck and shoulder.

"Pipkin": Relatively small, wide-mouthed cooking vessels that stand on three legs and have a single cylindrical, usually hollow handle projecting at right angles from the body or rim. Think of a deep bowl with three legs and a handle.

Milk pans are most often seen in coarse earthenwares; storage bottles and jars usually are stoneware. Pipkins are most often made of coarse earthenware, but stoneware examples are not uncommon.

1.6.4 Other Forms

Remember that there are trinket trays, chamber pots, small salve pots, gaming pieces and other miscellaneous forms. Ceramic dolls, figurines and toys should be cataloged in the General Artifacts table.

1.6.5 Gastroliths

Some small, heavily eroded ceramic sherds are gastroliths, also called stomach stones or gizzard stones. These are cataloged in the Ceramic table with the form as "Gastrolith." The ware type and all other fields should be cataloged as the sherd would be cataloged normally. Most ceramic gastroliths are "Refined earthenware, unid" or "Porcelain, unid" with missing interior and exterior glaze. However, please identify the specific glaze type, if present, and surface color, if possible (otherwise "Unidentifiable").

All measurements should be taken and a brief description should be noted.

1.6.6 Gaming pieces

Occasionally, ceramic sherds are deliberately reworked and reshaped into a rounded or multi-sided object. These are cataloged in the Ceramic table with the form as "Gaming Piece." Other fields should be cataloged as one would normally catalog a sherd in terms of ware type, decoration, etc. Completeness is most often "Unidentified." In addition,

Post Manufacturing Modification should be entered as "Yes." Always image gaming pieces.

1.7 COMPLETENESS

This field describes what part of the vessel a sherd represents, for example "Body" or "Base." A footring should be cataloged as "Base". "Foot" should only be used when you have the foot portion of an actual footed vessel form, such as a pipkin or creamer.

1.8 DECORATION?

The default for this field is "No." If you have decoration that will be entered in the Decoration Tab, enter "Yes;" if you do not have decoration that will be entered in the Decoration Tab, enter "No." Remember to fill in the appropriate Decoration fields in the Decoration tab as well.

1.9 MENDED?

The default for this field is "No."

If you have a mended sherd that is actually glued to another sherd, enter "Yes, Physically Mended." If sherds mend together, but are not physically glued enter "Yes, Mends But Not Physically" in this field.

Sherds that are mended with other sherds must be cataloged individually. This means you will be measuring the individual sherds and taking average sherd weight. Remember to fill out Mended Sherd Weight (Measurements Tab; see section 2.4 below), the Artifact IDs of the sherds that mend directly to the sherd being cataloged (Mends Tab; see section 9.1 below), and the Mended Form (Mends Tab; see section 9.2 below).

1.12 EXTERIOR SURFACE

Enter the type of exterior surface (i.e. glaze type or unglazed/bisque). The following sections on how to catalog individual ware types have instructions as to what should be entered into this field.

1.13 EXTERIOR COLOR

This field is used for recording the color of a sherd's exterior surface. Record the surface color for both glazed and unglazed sherds. However, only record color if you have the original surface

– do not identify the exterior color of a sherd whose exterior surface has been completely broken off. This applies to both glazed and unglazed sherds.

If the exterior surface is not intact, the Exterior Glaze field should be listed as "Missing" and Exterior Color should be listed as "Not Applicable." If a sherd is burned, stained, or damaged so that you cannot tell the original color of the vessel's surface, list the Exterior Color as "Unidentifiable." Do not use "No Applied Color."

Exterior and Interior Surface color is recorded differently based on ware type. Below are the protocols for each type.

In general, record the surface color for both glazed and unglazed sherds. However, only record color if you have the original surface – do not identify the exterior color of a sherd whose exterior surface has been completely broken off. This applies to both glazed and unglazed sherds.

If the exterior surface is not intact, the Exterior Glaze field should be listed as "Missing" and Exterior Color should be listed as "Not Applicable." If a sherd is burned, stained, or damaged so that you cannot tell the original color of the vessel's surface, list the Exterior Color as "Unidentifiable." Do not use "No Applied Color."

For all white-bodied glazed and unglazed ware types (see below for list):

Match the color of the exterior glaze to one of the chips on the **Refined Ceramic Surface Colors** section of the DAACS Color Book.
White-bodied Ware types are as follows:

Specific White-bodied earthenwares: "Creamware", "Creamware (Carolina)", "Delftware, Dutch/British", "Faience", "Ironstone/White Granite", "Majolica", "Pearlware", "Tin Enameled, unid.", "Whiteware").

All white-bodied refined stonewares: "Slip Dip", "Turner Type", "White Salt Glaze"

All Porcelains: "Porcelain, Chinese", "Porcelain, Japanese", "Porcellaneous/ English Hard Paste", "Porcelain, English Bone China", "Porcelain, English Soft Paste", "Porcelain, French", "Porcelain, unidentifiable"

For non-white bodied glazed and non-glazed ware types (see list below):

Record the color range that best matches the color of the exterior surface found in the **Detailed Color Groups** section of the DAACS Color Book.   If a sherd is burned, stained or you cannot otherwise tell the original color of the surface, list the Exterior Color as "Unidentifiable."

The exception to this rule relates to unglazed coarse earthenware ceramics whose ware types are: "Coarse Earthenware, unid", "Colonoware", and "Native American" **See Sections 10 and 12** for cataloging protocols relating to these ware types.

Other Refined Earthenwares: "Agate, refined", "Astbury-Type", "Bennington/Rockingham", "Canary Ware", "Jackfield Type", "Redware, refined", "Red Agate, refined", and "Yellow Ware"

Non-white bodied Coarse Earthenwares: "Buckley", "Iberian Ware", "Red Agate, coarse", "Slipware, North Midlands/Staffordshire", "Slipware, North Italian", "Spanish Coarse Earthenware", "Staffordshire Mottled Glaze", "Wedgwood Green", and "Whieldon-type Ware"

For "Coarse Earthenware, unid", "Colonoware", and "Native American": See also Section 11.

1.14 EXTERIOR GLAZE OPACITY

Opacity is recorded for all glazed ceramics with Material recorded as "Coarse Earthenware". This field provides a description of the amount of light that can pass through the sherd paste.

"Opaque": The ceramic paste (or decoration such as a slip beneath the glaze) is not visible through the glaze. Some light may pass through where glaze is thin, or along broken edge, but only to a small extent.

"Translucent": The ceramic paste (or decoration such as a slip beneath the glaze) and inclusions, if present, are visible through the glaze, but the glaze is not clear.

"Transparent": Very clear. The ceramic paste (or decoration such as a slip beneath the glaze) and inclusions, if present, are plainly visible through the glaze.

1.15 Interior Surface

The same protocols apply for Interior Surface as for Exterior Surface. See the above descriptions for cataloging instructions.

1.16 Interior Color

The same protocols apply for Interior Color as for Exterior Color. See the above descriptions for cataloging instructions. Do not use "No Applied Color".

1.17 Interior Glaze Opacity

The same protocols apply for Interior Glaze Opacity as for Exterior Glaze Opacity. See the above descriptions for cataloging instructions.

1.18 Ceramic Table special case: detached and missing glaze

1.18.1 Detached Glaze

Most detached glaze will be from tin-enameled earthenware, although glaze from other refined and coarse earthenwares is sometimes found. Detached glaze can be batched. The only measurement that needs to be taken is weight.

Material, Manufacturing Technique, and Ware refer to the sherd the glaze came from (not the glaze itself). Thus, if you can identify the glaze as coming from a tin-enameled earthenware, catalog the glaze as follows:

Ware:	"Tin-Enameled, Unidentified" (if you have only the glaze, do not identify the ware as "Delftware, Dutch/British." Instead, use "Tin-Enameled, Unid").
Material:	"Refined earthenware"
Manu Tech:	"Wheel Thrown"
Vessel Category:	"Unidentified"
Vessel Form:	"Unidentified"
Completeness:	"Detached Glaze"

Ext/Int Glaze: Choose one (since you usually will not be able to tell if the glaze is from the interior or exterior, unless the glaze has an identifiable curvature), and note the glaze type as "Tin Glaze." For the alternate side, list the glaze as "Missing," with "Not Applicable" for the Exterior/Interior Color.

1.18.2 Missing Glaze

If a sherd is entirely missing glaze on one or both sides, Exterior/Interior Surface should be listed as "Missing," and Color should be listed as "Not Applicable."

If some, but not all, of the glaze from one or both sides of a sherd is missing, "Missing Glaze" should be entered into the Use Wear table.

If a refined earthenware sherd or coarse earthenware sherd is missing all of its glaze and is thus unidentifiable, the Ware field should read "Refined earthenware, unidentifiable," or "Coarse Earthenware, unidentifiable" as appropriate.

2.0 Measurements

2.1 Sherd Thickness

Individual sherds (not batched): Interior and exterior surfaces must be intact to record sherd thickness. If glaze is missing on one side, do not take sherd thickness.

If sherd has part of the rim, <u>always</u> measure sherd thickness at the rim. Thickness for non-rim sherds should reflect an average thickness across the sherd.

Batched sherds (including batches with count of 1): Do not record thickness (leave field blank, do not enter 0).

2.2 Maximum Sherd Measurement

Always record max. sherd size of an individual sherd or batch. The size of the smallest circle into which the sherd fits completely is the sherd size. If the sherd is too large to fit within any of the circles on the mat, a tape measure is used and the measurement is rounded up.

- Use the 5 mm size bins (circles on the DAACS Full Mat) for measuring max. sherd size for Majolicas.
- Use 10 mm size bins (DAACS Lite Mat) for Spanish Coarse Earthenwares, Mexican Coarse Earthenwares, and Native American sherds.

2.3 SHERD WEIGHT

Always record weight of an individual sherd or batch, in grams to the nearest tenth.

2.4 MENDED SHERD WEIGHT

For sherds *physically glued* together, enter the total weight of the mended sherds in this field. For Sherd Weight, divide that total weight by the number of sherds within the mend. For example, if four sherds mended together with a combined weight of 4.5 grams, the individual Sherd Weight should each be recorded as 1.125 grams (three decimal places are possible).

2.5 RIM LENGTH

Rim length is measured for all rim sherds. This measurement should be taken in millimeters, to the nearest hundredth using calipers. If a rim has significant curvature, measure rim length with a bendable tape measure.

2.6 RIM DIAMETER

Rim diameter is taken for sherds for which a reliable measurement can be obtained. The radius template on the cataloging mat is used for this measurement –the curvature of the rim is matched to the curves on the mat to the nearest arc shown on the mat. When dealing with thicker sherds, the general rule is to measure along the exterior of the rim (rather than trying to determine the interior diameter of the vessel). Diameter measurements on the mats are in millimeters. Rim length must be greater than 20 mm to estimate rim diameter.

2.7 MENDED RIM DIAMETER

Record rim diameter for mended rim sherds if a reliable measurement can be obtained.

2.8 BASE LENGTH

Base length is measured for all base sherds. This measurement should be taken in millimeters, to the nearest hundredth using calipers. If a base has significant curvature, measure length with a bendable tape measure.

2.9 BASE DIAMETER

Base diameter is taken for base footring sherds with lengths of greater than 20mm and for which a reliable measurement can be obtained. The base diameter template (transparent sheet) is used for this measurement – the curvature of the base is matched to the curves on the template to the nearest arc. Diameter measurements are in millimeters.

2.10 MENDED BASE DIAMETER

Enter the mended base diameter if applicable using the base diameter template.

3.0 DECORATION

See Sections 10, 11, and 12 for more information on recording decoration for specific wares.

4.0 WEAR/CONDITION

To add evidence of wear select the "+ Add Use/Wear."

4.1 WEAR LOCATION

Record whether the location occurs on the "exterior" or "interior" of the vessel.

4.2 CERAMIC COMPLETENESS

Record where, on the original vessel, the wear is located.

4.3 WEAR PATTERN

The following patterns are recorded in this field:

"Base Abrasion": The base of a vessel often gets abraded from continual use. The glaze on the resting point of the vessel is often worn away.

"Fire-clouding": Dark area on the surface of sherd/vessel that results from exposure to flame, heat, or fuel. Can occur during firing or use (i.e. use as cooking vessel). Resulting from uneven firing and deposit of carbon in paste. Fire-clouding does not extend below the surface of the vessel.

"Partial Miss. Surface": Use this phrase when a sherd is missing a part of its glaze or surface. When a sherd is completely missing its glaze or surface, this should be indicated in the Exterior/Interior Glaze, and Exterior/Interior Color fields. There is no need to also include this information in the Use Wear field.

"Residue/Soot": Charred, crusty deposit on exterior or interior surface of vessel sits on top of the surface. It can also sometimes appear as a shiny deposit. This is not to be confused with fire-clouding or reduction, which does not sit on-top of the sherd's surface.

"Spalling": Small, circular flaking of the glaze.

"Utensil Wear": Utensil marks and scratches are seen in and around the 30 depressed center of the vessel.

"Toothbrush Abrasion": A result over-cleaning in the lab, toothbrush abrasion is primarily seen on prehistoric Native American ceramics and other soft-bodied earthenwares.

"Worn/Abraded": Use this term when you cannot tell the specific type of deterioration seen on the vessel but it is clearly deteriorated.

4.4 EVIDENCE OF BURNING

For batched Native American sherds, select "Not Recorded." For individually cataloged Native American sherds, select the appropriate description from the list.

For Spanish Coarse Earthenwares, Mexican Coarse Earthenwares, and Majolicas, select the appropriate description from the list.

If a sherd is entirely burned, including broken edges, enter "Sides and Surfaces Burned."

4.5 Post-manufacturing Modification

Use this field when an artifact appears to have been physically modified in order to change its original function. Examples include grinding down a piece of ceramic to form a gaming piece or a gastrolith. If yes, add any applicable notes in the Notes field on the Main Tab.

5.0 Base Mark

See Majolicas section for more information on this tab.

6.0 Coarse Earthenware

See ware type sections for more information on recording CEW Tab fields.

6.1 Earthenware Type

Local coarse earthenware "type" designations are recorded in this field. This includes Native American ware types as well as Spanish and Mexican Coarse Earthenware types. See Sections 10 and 12 for more information about the ware types listed in this field.

6.2 Tin-enamel Type

Tin-enamel type designations are recorded in this field. See Section 11 for more information about the ware types listed in this field.

6.3 Decoration Mode

This field is comparable to the Genre field that is used for Majolicas. When surface treatments or decorations are recorded in the Decoration Tab for Native American and Spanish CEW sherds, the information must also be recorded in the Decoration Mode field. This field can be thought of as a generalization of the decoration recorded in the Decoration Tab.

For the following fields, 6.4 to 6.10, **only assign shapes for sherds that include part of the rim, base, neck, shoulder, or handle.**

6.4 Vessel Shape

Record vessel shape for sherds with completeness includes neck, shoulder, rim, or base. Select "Unidentifiable" if shape cannot be determined.

GLOBULAR

The shape of the sherd is convex and is not part of a base (i.e. it is part of body or shoulder of vessel).
Sherd with completeness of "Neck, Shoulder" with Globular vessel shape.
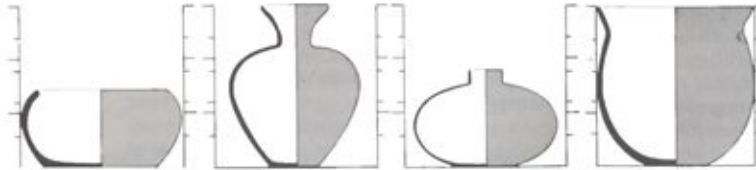
Globular

CYLINDRICAL

In order to identify vessel shape as "Cylindrical," a sherd must have an identifiable completeness of at least "Body, rim" or "Base, body". In other words, **part of rim or part of base must be present to identify this shape**. The sherd exhibits curvature along one plane and not a second plane (i.e. the sherd is not concave or convex but rather has straight sides.) If a base is present, the body/base juncture would be vertical, nearly 90 degrees.

Cylindrical

SLOPING

In order to identify vessel shape as "Sloping," sherd must have an identifiable completeness of at least "Body, rim" or "Base, body". In other words, part of rim or part of base must be present to identify this shape. The angle of body-to-base must be obtuse. There should be no indications of convexity or concavity.

Sloping

6.5 ORIFICE TYPE

Record vessel shape for sherds that include part of neck, shoulder, rim, or base. Select "Unidentifiable" if type cannot be determined.

UNRESTRICTED

The rim is the widest point on the vessel; no constriction on the vessel is discernible, as indicated by absence of a neck or inverted rim.

RESTRICTED

The opening at the rim is narrower than at the vessel's widest diameter (this could be at base or equator). Indicators of restriction on a vessel are presence of a neck or an inverted rim that constricts opening.

Restricted   Unrestricted
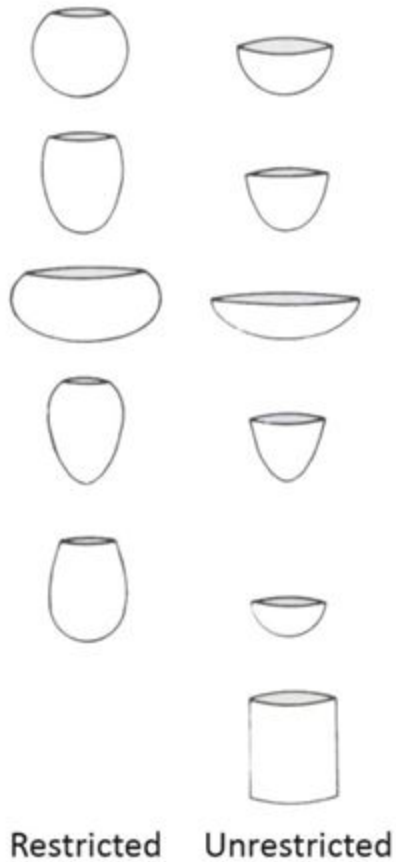
6.6 Base Shape

Note: Sherds identifiable as bases should not be assigned a base shape **unless there is evidence of a pedestal, footring, or the base/body juncture** indicating the absence of either pedestal or footring. For example, if you have a flat sherd from the middle of the base and no part of the body then base shape is "Unidentifiable". The exception to this rule is conical bases.

Pedestal

The outer edges of the base often extend beyond the body walls of the vessel. May provide added stability.
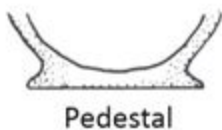
Pedestal

FOOTRING

Base has a thin raised ring of clay that encircles exterior surface circumference of base.

Footring

PLAIN

In order to identify vessel shape as "Plain," a sherd must have an identifiable completeness of at least "Base, body". In other words, the base/body juncture must be present in order to identify this shape. For plain bases, the exterior edge of body ends at resting point of vessel, no pedestal or footring is present, and the overall base shape is not rounded or conical.

Plain
Plain

CONICAL

Overall shape of base is convex.

Conical

FEET

Added legs/appendages that serve as vessel supports.

6.7 RIM SHAPE

Field **must be recorded for any rim sherd**. Select "Unidentifiable" if shape cannot be determined. This field also allows for recording of whether a rim is folded. If you have a

folded rim, please select the appropriate shape "Everted, folded rim", "Straight, folded rim", and "Unid., folded rim".

EVERTED

Rim appears to "flare out" from a point of inflection. If the rim is everted and folded, select "Everted, folded rim".

INVERTED

Rim appears to angle inward from a point of inflection.

STRAIGHT

Rim is in line with the rest of the body, and there is no maximum point of inflection discernible. If the rim is straight and folded, select "Straight, folded rim".
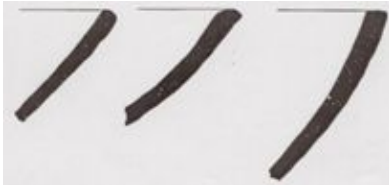
6.8 RIM ANGLE

For FLMNH projects, rim angle should be "Not Recorded."

6.9 MAXIMUM RIM WIDTH

In most instances this will be left blank. Only record this measurement when you have the lip and the point where the body meets the rim. Measure the distance from the turn of the body to the end of the rim/lip.

6.10 Handle Shape

Field must be recorded for any handle sherd. Select "Unidentifiable" if you cannot determine shape.

Tubular

Hollow and cylindrical, handle is circular in cross section, often with a flared end. These are seen on pipkins and saucepans.

Tubular

Strap

Handle is solid and roughly square or rectangular in cross section, created from a single piece of clay that has been pulled or extruded to create an arched shape, usually attached vertically to the vessel.
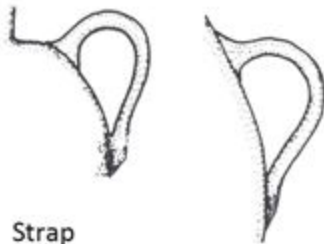
Strap

Lug

Handle is created from a single, solid slab or coil of clay that is adhered to exterior surface with slip. Much of the lug's surface is connected to exterior surface of vessel unlike strap handles, which are often only connected at the top and bottom of the handle. Lugs can be crescent-shaped or flat and often do not extend far out from the vessel body.

Lug
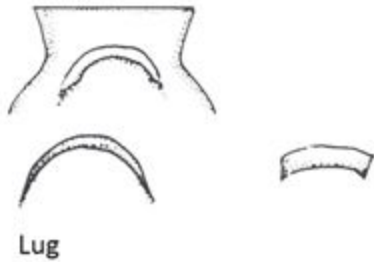
KNOB

Most often found on lids, solid in construction, may be fully round, flattened or cuplike in shape.

Knob

6.11 PASTE COLOR

For FLMNH projects, paste color will only be recorded for Majolica sherds.
Paste Color records the color of the ceramic paste, as observed along the broken edge of the sherd, using the **Ceramic Paste Color Groups** section of the DAACS Color Book. Ideally, one clips the sherd with a tile-clipper to get a clean, clear view of the paste color before matching the sherd to a Paste Color Group.

Reduction: If the paste color along the broken edge is obscured by reduction, record paste color as "Unidentifiable, reduced."

Unidentifiable: If paste color is discolored for any other reason, enter "Unidentifiable."

6.12 OXIDIZED VS. REDUCED FABRIC

For FLMNH cataloging of Native American sherds, oxidized vs. reduced fabric should be "Not Recorded."

Reduction is recorded for majolicas, Spanish olive jars, and other Mexican coarse earthenware sherds (see sections 10 and 11). Determine whether the sherd exhibits a very dark grey or black color by examining the paste and interior and exterior surfaces. If so, enter "Reduced"; if not, enter "Not Reduced."

6.13 Paste Inclusions

At least 5% of the paste must contain inclusions for the inclusions to be recorded for this field. Use the Munsell inclusion percentage guide to determine paste inclusion density.

6.13.1 Total Paste Inclusion Density

For FLMNH projects, total paste inclusion density should be "Not Recorded" for Native American ceramics.

6.13.2 Coarse earthenware Inclusions

Specific paste inclusions are best identified under magnification. Only record inclusions if they are visible at 10X magnification. The following inclusions are recorded:

> **"Black, unid"**
> **"Grog"**
> **"Hematite"**
> **"Limestone"**
> **"Mica"**
> **"Quartz"**
> **"Red, unid"**
> **"Rock, other"**
> **"Rock, white"**
> **"Rock, uid >5mm"**
> **"Rock, uid <=5mm"**
> **"Shell"**
> **"Unid, red"**
> **"Voids, fiber"**
> **"Voids, shell"**
> **"Voids, unid."**

The Ceramic Module allows you to record multiple inclusion types. Use the "Add Inclusion" button to record more than one inclusion type.

6.14 Multiple Sherd Thickness

This related table allows us to record a sherd thickness for every part (completeness) present on a sherd or vessel. For example, if one has a sherd that contains a section of the vessel's rim, body, and base, one would record all three thicknesses linked to the appropriate vessel portion in the Coarse Earthenware Thickness table. The cataloger should then record an average thickness for the entire sherd in the Sherd Thickness field

found on the Measurement tab. This "average" thickness, however, is not the actual average of any measurements recorded in the Coarse Earthenware Thickness table. Rather, the sherd thickness on the Measurement tab should be taken as a cataloger takes a sherd thickness for any other ware-type: measuring where they judge the average thickness to be on that sherd. See Artifact # 01 in the example below.

If a sherd includes a rim, then the sherd thickness located on the Measurement tab will be the rim thickness, not the average thickness. This protocol follows the general protocol currently established for Ceramics.

If the sherd is from only one portion of the vessel, i.e. the body, its sherd thickness still needs to be recorded in the Coarse Earthenware Thickness table, and on the Measurement tab.

7.0 IMAGES

See Image manual on the DAACS website:
http://www.daacs.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Images1.pdf

8.0 OBJECTS

See Object manual on the DAACS website:
http://www.daacs.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/objects1.pdf

9.0 MENDS

9.1 MENDED ARTIFACT IDS

In the Mends field, select the "+ Add Mends to Artifact." This action creates a blank field into which you can enter Artifact IDs for sherds that mend *directly* to the current sherd. Once you begin to enter an ID, an additional pop-up field will occur below the text field with the option to select other artifact IDs. Select the appropriate ID by clicking on it in the pop-up field. You can add multiple IDs in this manner. Be sure to select Save after you add this new information.

9.2 MENDED FORM

DAACS analyzes artifacts on the sherd level. The "Form" field (on the Main Tab) should always identify the vessel form that can be identified on the basis of the individual sherd, not the form known because of the ability to mend many sherds together.

Mending often allows catalogers to identify forms otherwise unidentifiable from these individual sherds. In the Mended Form field, record the form of the vessel as identified by the mended sherds. For example, when cataloging three sherds that are mended together: at the sherd level, only two of these sherds are identifiable as "Plate" while the third sherd is only identifiable to "Unid: Tableware." "Plate" should be entered as the form on the Main Tab for the two sherds that can be identified as such, while "Unid: Tableware" should be entered as the form on the Main Tab for the third sherd. The Mended Form for all three sherds would be recorded as "Plate."

10.0 Descriptions and Cataloging Protocols for Spanish and Mexican Coarse Earthenwares

10.1 Batching Protocols for Spanish or Iberian Wares

Sherds with ware type of "Bizcocho", "Olive Jar, early", "Olive Jar, middle", "Olive Jar, late", "Olive Jar, uid", "El Morro", "Orange Micaceous", and "Green Lebrillo" can be batched. All attributes must match in order for a batch to be created.

Recommended Steps for Ceramic Sorting:

1. Begin by separating sherds by ware type (Spanish or Mexican Coarse Earthenware) and then by Coarse Earthenware type ("Bizcocho", "Olive Jar, early", "Olive Jar, middle", "Olive Jar, late", "Olive Jar, uid", "El Morro", "Orange Micaceous", and "Green Lebrillo").
2. **Remove any decorated sherds OR rim, base, shoulder, neck, or handle sherds**. All decorated sherds regardless of form, and all rim, base, shoulder, neck, and handle sherds regardless of decoration, are diagnostic and will be cataloged individually. Set these sherds aside to be cataloged individually.
3. Separate body and unidentifiable sherds into form categories. Start by determining which sherds can be identified to specific forms (olive jar, bowl, etc.). We strongly encourage catalogers to be conservative with these identifications. If you do not have enough of the sherd to be able to identify the form with confidence it is better to use one of the more general categories such as "Unid: Utilitarian."
   Also remember that **mended sherds are cataloged individually**. If three small sherds mend together to make a bowl, but the form of each individual sherd is not identifiable, then "Form" should be entered as "Unidentifiable" or "Unid: Utilitarian" and the Mended Form should be recorded as "Bowl."
4. Sort groups by type of Surface: sherds unglazed on both interior and exterior; sherds glazed on interior only; sherds glazed on exterior only; sherds glazed on both interior and exterior.
5. Sort groups by color of surface using Detailed Color Groups in the DAACS Color Book. Only sherds with glaze colors in the same group (e.g., Green-Yellow, Muted Medium) in the same location (interior and/or exterior) can be batched together.
6. Sort groups by opacity of the glaze. This field provides a description of the amount of light that can pass through the sherd paste.*

7. Finally, separate with batch groups by 10mm size bins (< 20mm, 21-30mm, 31-40mm, etc.). Use the DAACS Lite mat to determine size categories.

Record count and weight of each batch. If you have a single non-diagnostic sherd in a "batch" follow the protocols outlined above. For example, if a sherd is unidentifiable to type and would normally be batched but there is only one sherd in the size category, do not record additional information (for example, thickness measurements) for batches with a count of 1.

*Opacity is recorded for all **glazed surfaces** of "Coarse Earthenwares." See section 1.14 above.

10.2 SPANISH COARSE EARTHENWARE

10.2.1 DESCRIPTION

Paste**:** Buff to terra cotta paste color. Over time, paste becomes lighter. Heavy sand or grit tempering.

Surface**:** Usually with green glaze interior and/or exterior. Green glaze on interiors can range in shade from emerald or olive green to muddy brown. Other glaze colors like yellow have been documented.
Exterior surfaces are poorly smoothed and unglazed. A "freckled" appearance created by the mineral temper, and a white firing effluvium may be present on the surface. Interiors often have evidence of wheel-throwing.

Form: Olive Jar
Three temporal variants of olive jar are recognized, Early, Middle, and Late. Most of the jars on mission sites are Middle. The primary differences between these subtypes are manufacture of the whole vessel and rim style. The overall shape of these vessels is egg-shaped. Most sherds will not be identifiable to subtype, in this case "Unidentifiable" should be recorded.

Early (AD 1500-1570): Two "canteens" thrown in longitudinal halves, then affixed together so that has vertical/perpendicular wheel marks. Globular shape with flared rim. Handles are irregularly faceted and distinctive in section. Vessel walls are typically about 7 mm in thickness. A thin white firing effluvium that appears like a very thin slip is often present on the exterior of vessels.

Middle (AD 1560-1800): Elongated, round-bottomed form with "doughnut"/ring neck/rim. No handles. Vessel wall thickness ranges from 10 to 12mm. Wide, smoothed throwing ridges are often evident on the interior surfaces. Probably made in two parts and joined at shoulder. Exterior surfaces are poorly smoothed, with a pale firing effluvium on the surface, and a "freckled" appearance created by the mineral temper. Green glazing can occur on exterior and interior surfaces, with yellow, white and gunmetal also occurring to a lesser degree.

Late (AD 1800-1900): Elongated, pointed base with ring/rim attached directly to vessel shoulders. This style shows the most variability. Mouth types include flaring mouth similar to those found on early-style jars, but much shorter in height, and a small ring mouth similar to middle-style ring neck but thinner. Paste is often lighter in color than Middle style. Light sand or little evident mineral or sand temper. Vessel walls range considerably in thickness, from about 7-10mm. Narrow square-sectioned throwing ridges encircling the vessel can often be observed on interior surfaces.

Form: Storage Jar
AD 1500-1800
This is a generic term for vessels that have an olive jar type of paste, but come in a variety of utilitarian forms. Vessel walls are heavy (usually greater than 10 mm in thickness). Forms distinct from olive jars with straight sides, flat bases, wide mouths. Typically only identified by rim or base sherds.

10.2.2 CATALOGING PROTOCOLS

OLIVE JARS

Main Ceramics Tab
Ware Type: "Spanish Coarse Earthenware"
Material: "Coarse Earthenware"
Manu Tech: "Wheel Thrown"
Form: "Storage Jar"
Ext/Int Surface: "Lead Glaze" or "Unglazed/Bisque"
Ext/Int Color: Use **Detailed Color Groups** to identify color of glazed and unglazed surfaces (e.g., "Green-Yellow, Muted Medium")
Opacity: As applicable

Coarse Earthenware Tab
CEW Type: "Olive Jar, Early"; "Olive Jar, Middle"; "Olive Jar, Late"; "Olive Jar, Unid."
Tin Enamel Type: "Not Applicable"

Dec Mode: "Not Applicable"

Vessel Shape: If completeness has part of base, rim, handle, shoulder, or neck, record Vessel Shape. See Section 6.4 for descriptions of types.

Orifice Type: If completeness is base, rim, handle, shoulder, or neck, record Orifice Type. See Section 6.5 for descriptions of types.

If applicable, record **Base Shape, Rim Shape,** and **Handle Shape**. See Sections 6.6 through 6.10 for descriptions of shapes.

Rim Angle: For rim sherds, record as "Not Recorded."

Maximum Rim Width: Measure the distance from the turn of the body to the end of the rim/lip, if applicable.

Paste Color: "Not Recorded, batched" for body sherds, "Not Recorded" for base, rim, handle, shoulder, or neck sherds.

Oxidized vs. Reduced: "Not Recorded"

Total Paste Inclusion Density: "Not Recorded"

Multiple Sherd Thickness: Record if completeness is base, rim, handle, shoulder, or neck. For example, if you have a "base, body" sherd record separate thickness measurements for base and body.

Spanish Storage Jars

Main Ceramics Tab

Ware Type: "Spanish Coarse Earthenware"

Material: "Coarse Earthenware"

Manu Tech: "Wheel Thrown"

Form: "Unid: Utilitarian"

Ext/Int Surface: "Lead Glaze" or "Unglazed/Bisque"

Ext/Int Color: Use **Detailed Color Groups** to identify color of glazed and unglazed surfaces (e.g., "Green-Yellow, Muted Medium")

Opacity: As applicable.

Coarse Earthenware Tab

CEW Type: "Spanish Storage Jar"

Tin Enamel Type: "Not Applicable"

Dec Mode: "Not Applicable"

Vessel Shape: If completeness has part of base, rim, handle, shoulder, or neck, record Vessel Shape. See Section 6.4 for descriptions of types.

Orifice Type: If completeness is base, rim, handle, shoulder, or neck, record Orifice Type. See Section 6.5 for descriptions of types.

If applicable, record **Base Shape, Rim Shape,** and **Handle Shape**. See Sections 6.6 through 6.10 for descriptions of shapes.

Oxidized vs. Reduced: "Not Recorded"
Total Paste Inclusion Density: "Not Recorded"

10.3 ORANGE MICACEOUS

10.3.1 DESCRIPTION

Date Range: AD 1550-1650

Paste: Orange with compact paste and mica tempering.

Surface: Unglazed, often with narrow vertical smoothing/scraping ridges visible. Thickness ranges from 2 to 8 mm but is most often 3 to 5mm. Decoration is most often incised lines, pinched, or finger-molded areas and linear series of rouletting.

Form: Associated with tablewares, tend to be relatively thin. Cup, plate, mug, bowl.

Sub-type: Paste has chips of feldspar that appear to be purposefully placed into the surface, thus "Feldspar Inlaid Orange Micaceous."

Notes: Made in Iberia.

10.3.2 CATALOGING PROTOCOLS

Main Ceramics Tab
Ware Type: "Iberian Coarse Earthenware"
Material: "Coarse Earthenware"
Manu Tech: "Wheel Thrown"
Form: As appropriate.
Ext/Int Surface: Usually "Unglazed/Bisque."
Ext/Int Color: Use **Detailed Color Groups** to identify color of unglazed surfaces (e.g., "Green-Yellow, Muted Medium")
Opacity: As applicable.

Decoration Tab
Do not use Genre or Pattern fields. Record Decorative Technique and Stylistic Elements.

Coarse Earthenware Tab
Coarse Earthenware Type: "Orange Micaceous"

Tin Enamel Type: "Not Applicable"
Dec Mode: "Not Applicable"
Vessel Shape: If completeness is not "Unidentifiable," record Vessel Shape
Orifice Type: f completeness is not "Unidentifiable," record Orifice Type
If applicable, record **Base Shape, Rim Shape, Rim Angle**, **Maximum Rim Width**, and
    Handle Shape.
Paste Color: "Not Recorded"
Oxidized vs. Reduced: "Not Recorded"
Total Paste Inclusion Density: "Not Recorded"

10.4 GUADALAJARA POLYCHROME

10.4.1 DESCRIPTION

Date Range: AD 1650-1800

Paste: Buff surfaces. Buff, gray, or black paste. Fine sand temper.

Form: Usually occur as tablewares. Small, thin-walled decorative vessel forms, often with very small loop handles; bowl, cup, jar, saucer, vase.

Manufacturing Technique: Wheel thrown

Surface Treatment: Often burnished

Decoration: Designs (bands, geometric) are painted and, in contrast to the varied and bright colors of the majolicas, colors tend to be red and earthtones: brown, rust, etc.

Notes: Also referred to Aztec IV. Kind of a colonoware in some respects. Made in Mexico.

10.4.2 CATALOGING PROTOCOLS

Main Ceramics Tab
Ware Type: "Mexican Coarse Earthenware"
Material: "Coarse Earthenware"
Manu Tech: "Wheel Thrown"
Form: As appropriate.
Ext/Int Surface: "Unglazed/Bisque"

Ext/Int Color: Use **Detailed Color Groups** to identify color of surfaces (e.g., "Green-Yellow, Muted Medium")
Opacity: As applicable.

Decoration Tab
Genre: "Polychrome, other"

Coarse Earthenware Tab
Coarse Earthenware Type: "Guadalajara Polychrome"
Tin Enamel Type: "Not Applicable"
Decoration Mode: "Not Applicable"
Vessel Shape: If completeness is not "Unidentifiable," record Vessel Shape
Orifice Type: f completeness is not "Unidentifiable," record Orifice Type
If applicable, record **Base Shape, Rim Shape, Rim Angle**, **Maximum Rim Width**, and
    Handle Shape.
Paste Color: Use Paste Color groups to identify color (e.g., "Buff", "Orange", "Pink" etc.)
Paste Color: "Not Recorded"
Oxidized vs. Reduced: "Not Recorded"
Total Paste Inclusion Density: "Not Recorded"

11.0 Cataloging Protocols for Majolica Types

This section includes protocols for Spanish and Mexican tin-enameled wares and "Tin-Enameled, unidentified" wares. All tin-enameled sherds should be cataloged individually.

Main Tab

Ware Type: Majolica*
Material: Leave blank
Manu Tech: Wheel Thrown
Category
Form
Completeness: As applicable. **Note that a sherd with an identifiable rim and base shapes should be recorded as such.
Ext/Int Surface: "Tin Glaze" or "Missing"
Ext/Int Color: Use Surface Color chips to identify color (e.g., N/9, 5B 9/1, etc.). If glaze is missing, record color as "Not Applicable."
Opacity: Opacity is recorded for all **glazed surfaces** of Majolicas.

> "Opaque": The ceramic paste (or decoration such as a slip beneath the glaze) is not visible through the glaze. Some light may pass through where glaze is thin, or along broken edge, but only to a small extent.
> "Translucent": The ceramic paste (or decoration such as a slip beneath the glaze) and inclusions, if present, are visible through the glaze, but the glaze is not clear.
> "Transparent": Very clear. The ceramic paste (or decoration such as a slip beneath the glaze) and inclusions, if present, are plainly visible through the glaze.

*If you are unsure whether a sherd is in fact majolica and not Faience or Delft, please consult Gifford. If you are unable to determine a specific ware type, record Ware Type as "Tin-Enameled, unidentified" and follow the protocols outlined below.

Measurements Tab

Sherd Thickness: If sherd has part of the rim and glaze intact, measure thickness at the rim. Thickness for non-rim sherds should reflect an average thickness across the sherd.
Max. Sherd Size: Use 5 mm size bins.

Decoration Tab

Genre: Most commonly used will be "Handpainted Blue" or "Polychrome, other."
Pattern: "Not Applicable."
Pattern Notes: Leave blank.

(Within Decoration Tab) Decorative Attributes
Interior/Exterior: Indicates whether the decoration being recorded is located on the interior or exterior of the vessel. Each instance of decoration is recorded on a separate line in the table; therefore, even if a sherd has decoration on both sides they will be recorded as separate lines in the decoration table. Three options are provided in this field: "Interior," "Exterior," and "Perforate." "Perforate" is reserved for those stylistic elements that involve puncturing through the body or base of the vessel.

Location: This field replicates the completeness field with several notable exceptions. "Proximal Rim" is used to describe decoration that is adjacent to the rim of a vessel. Use "Proximal Rim" to describe decoration that is located next to the rim on what has traditionally been called the marley. DAACS employs "Proximal Rim" as a replacement for marley because hollow vessels such as bowls and teacups do not have marleys, but they do have exterior and interior decoration located next to or along the rim. The location of decoration on the exact rim, such as a painted band on the exterior edge of a rim sherd or a scalloped edge, should be cataloged as "Rim." Decoration on the footring should be recorded as such.

Decorative Technique: Most often "Painted, under free hand"

Decoration Color: Any decoration color should be recorded using the **Detailed Color Groups** in the DAACS Color Book (e.g., "Purple-Blue, Muted Medium."). Remember that each color represents a range; record each color range as a separate decoration entry. "No Applied Color": Use when the decorative technique does not involve an applied color.

Stylistic Elements: Please check FLMNH Majolica Stylistic Elements guide (shared Google document) and DAACS Stylistic Elements guides (https://www.daacs.org/about-the-database/daacs-stylistic-elements/) to find elements.

Motif: A group of individual stylistic elements that combine to create a larger, coherent thematic element that occupies part or all of a sherd or vessel. The motif field captures information about both which elements work together to comprise a motif and how those elements are spatially related to each other.

"Individual (A, B, C, D, E, etc.)": A single element such as a sprig, Plain Band, etc. Used for solitary stylistic elements that appear only once on the sherd and are not touching other stylistic elements. The two elements are considered as two individuals because they do not actually touch. Decoration on the interior and exterior surfaces of the sherd should have separate Motif designation letters, e.g. if the Motif for the decoration on the interior of the sherd is designated "Individual A" and "Individual B", record any decoration on the exterior beginning with "Individual C."

*Note: A single element may have multiple entries that should all be entered with the same motif. For example, a single "Circle, balloon" with a brown outline and orange fill would have two separate lines, one for orange and one for brown, with motif "Individual A." The "A" after Individual indicates that the two entries are part of the same element.

"Individual, repeated (A, B, C, D, etc.)": A single element that is identically repeated on the sherd. For example, a sprig that appears more than once on a sherd. The repeated element must be the same color and design. If, for example, a sherd of a slipware mug has two cat's eyes that each consist of the same three colors, there would be three lines entered in the Decoration tab – one for each color. All three lines would be identical except for color.
*Note: The stylistic element "Dots" indicates that one or more dots is present such that "Individual, repeated" does not need to be used.

"Adjacent combination": Applies to elements that are adjacent to and touch each other. Elements that together comprise a single "Adjacent Combination" should all be given the same letter designation, e.g. "Adjacent Combination A," to indicate that they are part of the same grouping.

"Stacked combination": Occurs when two or more elements are concentrically stacked so closely that they actually touch each other.

"Adjacent/Stacked combination": When a complex motif consists of both adjacent and stacked elements, it is recorded as an "Adjacent/Stacked Combination."

Base Mark Tab

Base Mark: Record how the base mark was applied to the vessel.
Base Mark Color: If the base mark has an applied color, determine the color using the **Basic Colors** section of the DAACS Color Book.

Base Mark Reference: Describe the base mark and list any reference that gives information about it.

Coarse Earthenware Tab

Coarse Earthenware Type: "Not Applicable"
Tin-Enameled Type: As applicable. If Ware Type is "Tin-Enameled, unidentified", then Tin-Enameled Type should be recorded as "Unidentifiable."
Vessel Shape: "Not Applicable"
Orifice Type: "Not Applicable"
Base Shape: If you have sherd with part of a base, record base shape. See section 6.6 for base shape protocols.
Rim Shape: If you have a sherd with part of the rim, record rim shape. See section 6.7 for rim shape protocols.
Rim Angle: "Not Applicable"
Maximum Rim Width" Leave blank
Handle Shape: If you have sherd with part of a handle, record handle shape. See section 6.10 for base shape protocols.
Paste Color: Use Paste Color groups to identify paste color (e.g., "Buff", "Orange", "Pink" etc.)
Oxidized vs. Reduced: "Not Recorded"
Total Paste Inclusion Density: "Not Recorded"
Do not record multiple sherd thickness measurements.

11.1 Descriptions of Majolica Types

11.1.1 Sevilla Blue-on-Blue

Description

Date Range: AD 1550-1630

Paste: Pinkish paste. Yellow or pink-tinted compact paste with little evident temper.

Surface: Baby blue [tin] enamel.

Form: Tablewares. Brimmed plate, shallow bowl, cup.
In the image below, the "Trellis 2" and "Botanical, composite" located on the body of the plate (in the well, encircling the central scene) comprise an Adjacent Combination.
Decoration: Darker blue [than surface] painted designs. Common to have variation on arches on the exterior and lines and floral & geometric designs on the interior. The painted designs have a spongy effect.

Notes: Made in Seville, Spain based on Italian wares. Not too common on mission sites.

11.1.2 Ichtucknee Blue-on-White

DESCRIPTION

Date Range: AD 1600-1650

Paste: Buff, sandy paste.

Surface: Cream to ivory colored matte background.

Form: Tablewares. Bowl, brimmed plates.

Decoration: Darker blue [than surface] paint, also somewhat spongy in effect.

Notes: This type was first defined in the Americas from a Florida mission site. "Ichtucknee" is a local spring not too far from Gainesville. However, these are produced in Spain, presumably scholars working in Spain use another name.

11.1.3 Puebla Blue on White

DESCRIPTION

Date Range: AD 1675-1800

Paste: Tan to buff paste.

Surface: Somewhat whiter and more reflective than Ichtucknee. Glossy with light crazing.

Form: Tablewares. Bowl, cup, inkwell, jar, plate, tile, basin, mug.

Decoration: Cobalt blue banding, zoomorphic and floral designs. Fino (fine grade) and fino (fine grade).

Notes: Common in St. Augustine, but somewhat rare on missions because it post-dates when the mission system started imploding. However, a few of the long-lived missions may occasionally have it. We might anticipate some on our first project (San Francisco de Potano) because the mission was not abandoned until 1706. Made in Mexico.

11.1.4 Santo Domingo Blue on White

Description

Date Range: AD 1550-1630

Paste: Buff. Soft, chalky clay texture. Occasionally pink.

Surface: Off-white background.

Form: As opposed to other majolica types, this is a utilitarian pottery with big, thick-walled forms. Bowl, jar, pitcher, plate.

Decoration: Blue lines and bands dominate, geometric designs in the middle of large plates/containers common.

Notes: Made in Seville, in the Morisco tradition.

11.1.5 San Luis Blue on White

Description

Date Range: AD 1550-1650.

Paste: Varies widely in color, from red to buff.

Surface: Background enamel is thick, reflective and off-white, sometimes with a grayish tint. It has a tendency to craze and pinhole.

Form: Tablewares.

Decoration: Surface decoration characterized by two shades of blue. The darker blue designs almost have appearance of being glommed on. Lines, dots, geometric designs.

Notes: Made in Mexico.

11.1.6 Mexico City Blue on Crème

Description

Date Range: AD 1540-1650

Paste: Untempered, distinctive granular paste, pink to buff color.

Surface: Back enamel [exterior] is creamy to yellow color. Thinly applied and subject to wear.

Form: Tablewares. Bowl, candle holder, plate.

Decoration: Both green and blue paints used to apply floral designs, bands, and dots.

11.1.7 FIG SPRINGS POLYCHROME

DESCRIPTION
Date Range: AD 1540-1650

Paste: Red-orange, almost like a redware; uniform and compact red paste with light sand tempering.

Surface: Off white to gray background.

Form: Tablewares. Rimmed plate, bowl, pitcher, cup, drug jar (albarelo)

Decoration: Blue and yellow/orange designs, usual floral, geometric, and zoomorphic.

Notes: This is another type with a Florida place name, but made in Mexico. Still called Fig Spring here, but also known as San Juan Polychrome.

11.1.8 SAN LUIS POLYCHROME

DESCRIPTION
Date Range: AD 1650-1750.

Paste: Has a distinctive pinkish hue. Paste is tan or cream-colored, dense, and shows little visible mineral tempering.

Surface: Off-white background. Thinly applied.

Form: Tablewares.

Decoration: Characterized by green floral designs with black to brown highlights and lines.

Notes: Made in Mexico.

11.1.9 Aucilla Polychrome

Description

Date Range: AD 1650-1700

Paste: Pinkish to reddish-orange paste. Tan or terra-cotta-colored grainy paste.

Form: Tablewares.

Decoration: Combination of yellow, green, and black paints, often comprising of zoned areas set off by black lines. Geometric designs, dashes, etc. The medallion area is also typically set off with lines.

Notes: Made in Mexico.

12.0 CATALOGING PROTOCOLS AND DESCRIPTIONS FOR NATIVE AMERICAN CERAMICS DATA ENTRY

Sherds that exhibit attributes indicating Native American manufacture should be cataloged using the Ware type: "Native American" on the Main Tab in the Ceramics Module. The particular type of ware (Alachua, Deptford, Irene, etc.) will be entered in the Earthenware Type field on the Coarse Earthenware Tab.

12.1 CATALOGING DIAGNOSTIC SHERDS

Diagnostic sherds are prehistoric or historic Native American sherds that can be identified to Coarse Earthenware Type (Field Name: "Earthenware Type"), sherds that include a rim, neck, shoulder, handle, or base as part of their completeness (for example, "Body, Rim", "Body, Neck, Rim", "Base, Body", etc.), have decoration, and/or have residue.

Recommended Steps for Ceramics Sorting. Please sort using these guidelines in the order provided.

1. Begin by separating sherds by ware type (Native American) and then by Coarse Earthenware type (St. John's, San Marcos, Mission Red Filmed etc.). Use a hand-held 10X magnification loupe to look at the cross-section of each sherd to determine inclusion type(s) and inclusion size(s). Compare inclusions in cross section with Wentworth scale sheet to determine inclusion size. Separate sherds by inclusion type and size. Sorting for ceramics that cannot be identified to type are outlined in Section 12.2.

2. Now separate these typed sherds by decoration (check stamped, simple stamped, incised, punctated, undecorated etc.). Sherds with more than one decoration mode (e.g. punctated and incised instead of just punctated) should be grouped together but in separate groups from sherds with one decoration mode.

3. Now separate the type groups by completeness (rim, body, base, unidentifiable, etc.). Rim and base sherds are diagnostic and should not be batched even if the Earthenware type cannot be identified. **Rim, neck, shoulder, handle, and base sherds should be cataloged individually** (regardless of size) and appropriate measurements (thickness, rim length etc.) recorded. Body sherds of the same

CEW type, inclusion type, and inclusion size can be batched by decoration and bin size categories (see Section 12.2 for further instructions on sorting these sherds). **If you have mended sherds they should be cataloged individually** (regardless of whether they are rim, base, or body), not batched.

4. Separate sherds into form categories. Start by determining which sherds can be identified to specific forms (plato, jar, bowl, etc.). We strongly encourage catalogers to be conservative with these identifications. If you don't have enough of the sherd to be able to identify the form with confidence it is better to use one of the more general categories outlined in Step 5.

5. For sherds that cannot be identified to a specific form, separate the sherds out into more general categories: Unid. Tableware, Unid. Utilitarian, Unidentifiable. Only use Unid. Tableware for sherd types that can be attributed to European forms (traditionally referred to as "Colonoware" in Florida). For sherds with completely unidentifiable forms try to determine if they can be batched by whether they are hollow or flat. The vast majority of Native American sherds will be hollow (with the exception of some Colonoware forms), but be sure to examine each sherd.

6. Separate out sherds by size bins (< 20mm, 21-30mm, 31-40mm, etc.). Use the DAACS mat to determine size categories.

7. Finally, sherds with residue should be separated from other sherds in the same group without residue but can be batched together.

8. Once Native American ceramics are sorted to this level of detail, cataloging can begin.

In the Ceramics Module, record the following fields for diagnostic Native American sherds. Please refer to detailed cataloging rules for each field explicated above.

Main Tab

Ware: "Native American" [Remember to hit save to instigate conditional programming]
Manu Tech: "Handbuilt, unid" for the vast majority. This is a "catch all" for sherds that have been coil built or slab built. Often there is no visible evidence of either manufacturing technique. If evidence of coiling is observed, such as a coil break, record

as "Handbuilt, coil." If evidence of slab building is observed, alert Gifford so that "Handbuilt, slab" can be added as a term.

Vessel Category: The vast majority of vessels will be hollow, but flat forms are possible as well. Be sure to look at every sherd.

Vessel Form: Record forms as you would for other ceramic wares. Note that "Colonoware" wares were produced in a variety of vessel forms that could be considered tablewares in addition to utilitarian wares. Be careful not to assume these wares were utilitarian.

Decoration: Record as appropriate. Options are: "Yes", "No", "Uni".

Int/Ext Surface: "Unglazed/Bisque"

Int/Ext Color: "Not Recorded" for sherds cataloged individually (rim, handle, base, shoulder, neck). Use "Not Recorded, Batched" for batched sherds. For decorated body sherds, use the "batched" option even if a count of 1 in the batch.

Measurements Tab

Thickness: Use calipers to measure average thickness for rim, handle, base, shoulder, and/or neck sherds.

Max. Sherd Size: Record using size bins on DAACS mat

Sherd Weight: Record sherd weight for individual sherds. Enter combined weight of multiple sherds if you are recording a sherd batch.

Rim Length: Record rim length as measured with calipers

Rim Diameter: Measure and record rim diameter using the DAACS cataloging mat if rim length is greater than or equal to 20 mm. Your ability to do this will vary depending on the vessel form. It will be difficult to get accurate rim diameters on larger vessels depending on how much of the rim is present. As with form identification we strongly encourage catalogers to be conservative when estimating these measurements.

Decoration Tab

Do not use Genre or Pattern fields.

(Within Decoration Tab) Decorative Attributes
Enter Stylistic Element information as appropriate. Remember that if the batch or individual sherd has surface treatments and decoration (for example, cordmarking and incising) these should be recorded as two separate entries.

Interior/Exterior: Indicates whether the decoration being recorded is located on the interior or exterior of the vessel. Each instance of decoration is recorded on a separate line in the table; therefore, even if a sherd has decoration on both sides they will be recorded as separate lines in the decoration table. Three options are provided in this

field: "Interior," "Exterior," and "Perforate." "Perforate" is reserved for those stylistic elements that involve puncturing through the body or base of the vessel.

Location: This field replicates the completeness field with several notable exceptions. "Proximal Rim" is used to describe decoration that is adjacent to the rim of a vessel. The location of decoration on the exact rim, such as a painted band on the exterior edge of a rim sherd or a scalloped edge, should be cataloged as "Rim."

Decorative Technique: Choose from the available options, for example **"**Applied clay", "Burnished" (remember that facets must be visible to use this term), Cord Marked, Cut, Dipped, Impressed, fabric, etc.

Decoration Color: Any decoration color should be recorded using the **Detailed Color Groups** in the DAACS Color Book (e.g., "Purple-Blue, Muted Medium."). Remember that each color represents a range; record each color range as a separate decoration entry. "No Applied Color": Use when the decorative technique does not involve an applied color.

Stylistic Elements: Appendix 1 in progress.

Motif: A group of individual stylistic elements that combine to create a larger, coherent thematic element that occupies part or all of a sherd or vessel. The motif field captures information about which elements work together to comprise a motif and how those elements are spatially related to each other.

Ware Condition Tab

Residue/Soot: Record as appropriate. Sherds with residue/soot can be batched together.
Evidence of Burning: "Not Recorded"
Post Manufacturing Modification: Leave as "No" unless sherd shows evidence of drill or mend holes. If drill or mend holes are present record as "Yes" and describe hole(s) in the notes field on the main tab and image the sherd. Remember that punctates added before the ceramic vessel is fired should be considered decoration and recorded on the Decoration tab.

Coarse Earthenware Tab

CEW Type: As appropriate. Options are: "Alachua", "Deptford", "Fort Walton", "Irene", "Jefferson", "Lake Jackson", "Lamar", "Lochlossa", "Mission Red Filmed", "Pinellas",

"Prairie", "Orange Fiber Tempered", "San Marcos", "San Pedro", "Savannah", "St. Johns", "St. Marys", "Swift Creek", "Weedon Island"

Tin Enamel Type: "Not Applicable"

Decoration Mode: Record as appropriate. See Section 6.3 for cataloging guidelines.

Vessel Shape: "Not Applicable" for batched sherds. See Section 6.4 for cataloging guidelines for rim, neck, shoulder, handle, or base sherds.

Orifice Type: "Not Applicable" for batched sherds. See Section 6.5 for cataloging guidelines for rim, neck, shoulder, handle, or base sherds.

Base Shape: "Not Applicable" for batched sherds. See Section 6.6 for cataloging guidelines for rim, neck, shoulder, handle, or base sherds.

Rim Shape: "Not Applicable" for batched sherds. See Section 6.7 for cataloging guidelines for rim, neck, shoulder, handle, or base sherds.

Rim Angle: "Not Recorded"

Maximum Rim Width: If the sherd has a wide rim (for example, a chamberpot or brimmed plate) measure width of the rim (note this is different from the rim length). See Section 6.9 for cataloging guidelines.

Handle Shape: "Not Applicable" for batched sherds. See Section 6.7 for cataloging guidelines for rim, neck, shoulder, handle, or base sherds.

Paste Color: "Not Recorded" for rim, neck, shoulder, handle, or base sherds; otherwise "Not Recorded, batched"

Oxidized vs. Reduced: "Not Recorded"

Total Paste Inclusion Density: "Not Recorded"

Inclusion Type: As appropriate. See Section 6.14 for cataloging guidelines.

Sherd thickness: Record separate thicknesses for rim, neck, shoulder, handle, or base sherds. For example, thickness of body and thickness of base. See manual section 6.14 for detailed cataloging guidelines.

12.2 BATCHING FOR NON-DIAGNOSTIC SHERDS

Non-diagnostic sherds are: 1) body sherds or sherds whose completeness cannot be identified that cannot be assigned to a type; 2) body sherds or sherds whose completeness cannot be identified that can be assigned to a type. Non-diagnostic sherds can be batched.

Recommended Steps for Ceramics Sorting. Please sort using these guidelines in the order provided.
1. Separate non-diagnostic sherds into four groups: 1) body sherds that cannot be assigned to an existing type, 2) sherds whose completeness cannot be identified

that cannot be assigned to an existing type, 3) body sherds that can be assigned to a Coarse Earthenware Type (CEW Type) and 4) sherds whose completeness cannot be identified that can be assigned to a CEW Earthenware type.

2. Now separate sherds within each group into size bins (< 20mm, 21-30mm, 31-40mm, etc.) and inclusion type and size (previously determined by comparing the sherds with the Wentworth scale).

3. Separate sherds by manufacturing technique. Group sherds with any evidence of coil construction (such as a coil break) together. Group sherds with no diagnostic evidence of coil or slab construction (i.e., handbuilt, unid.) together.

4. Separate sherds into form categories. Start by determining which sherds can be identified to specific forms (plato, jar, bowl, etc.). We strongly encourage catalogers to be conservative with these identifications. If you don't have enough of the sherd to be able to identify the form with confidence it is better to use one of the more general categories outlined in Step 6.

5. For sherds that cannot be identified to a specific form, separate the sherds out into more general categories: Unid. Tableware, Unid. Utilitarian, Unidentifiable. Only use Unid. Tableware for sherds that can be attributed to European forms (i.e. Colonoware). For sherds with completely unidentifiable forms try to determine if they can be batched by whether they are hollow or flat. The vast majority of Native American sherds will be hollow (with the exception of some Colonoware forms), but be sure to examine each sherd.

Batch non-diagnostic sherds by the following fields:

     Ware Type
     Coarse Earthenware Type
     ManuTech
     Completeness
     Category
     Form
     Paste Inclusion Type/Size
     Maximum Sherd Size

*Note if you have a single non-diagnostic sherd in a "batch" follow the protocols outlined above. For example, if a sherd is unidentifiable to type and would normally be batched but there is only one sherd in the size category do not record additional

information (for example, thickness measurements) for individual sherds if they normally would be batched.

In the Ceramic Module, record the following fields for batched Native American sherds. Please refer to detailed cataloging rules for each field explicated above.

Main Tab

Ware: "Native American"
Manu Tech: "Handbuilt, unid" for the vast majority. This is a "catch all" for sherds that have been coiled and slab built. Often there is no visible evidence of either manufacturing technique. If evidence of coiling is observed, such as a coil break, record as "Handbuilt, coil." If evidence of slab building is observed, alert Gifford so that "Handbuilt, slab" can be added as a term.
Vessel Category: The vast majority of vessels will be hollow, but flat forms are possible as well.
Vessel Form: Record forms as you would for other ceramic wares.
Note that "Colonoware" wares were produced in a variety of vessel forms such as tablewares in addition to utilitarian wares. Be careful not to assume these wares were utilitarian.
Form: As appropriate
Decoration: No
Int/Ext Surface: "Unglazed/Bisque"
Int/Ext Color: "Not Recorded, Batched" - use the "batched" option even if a count of 1 in the batch.

Measurements Tab

Max. Sherd Size: Record as the largest sherd's maximum size
Sherd Weight: Combined weight of sherd batch.
All other fields are left blank

Ware Condition Tab

Residue/Soot: Sherds with Residue or Soot should not be batched.
Evidence of Burning: "Not Recorded"

Coarse Earthenware Tab

Earthenware Type: Record as appropriate or "Unidentifiable"

Tin Enamel Type: "Not Applicable"
Decoration Mode: "Not Applicable"
Vessel Shape, Orifice Type, **Base Shape, Rim Shape, Rim Angle, Handle Shape:** Leave as
default "Not Applicable".
Paste Color: "Not Recorded, batched"
Oxidized vs. Reduced: "Not Recorded"
Total Paste Inclusion Density: "Not Recorded"
Inclusion Type/Size: As appropriate for the batch.
All other fields remain their default values

12.3 PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC NATIVE AMERICAN TYPES

The following provides descriptions for individual prehistoric and historic-period Native
American Types. Record in the "CEW Type" Field.

Note: Native American ceramics produced in European forms that fit the definition of
Colonoware on Florida mission sites should be entered using the Ware Type "Native
American", the appropriate form in the Form field ("Cup", "Plate", "Unid. Tableware"
etc.), and the Earthenware type ("Alachua", "San Marcos", etc.). Do not use the term
"Colonoware" in the Ware Type field.

12.3.1 Alachua

12.3.1.1 DESCRIPTION

Date Range: XX
Manufacturing Technique: Handbuilt, unid. or Handbuilt, coil
Paste: Tan, buff
Inclusions: Sand; Grog
Surface: Unglazed
Form: Storage vessels, could find colonoware forms
Decoration: Plain, Cob marked, Cord marked

12.3.1.2 Cataloging Protocols

Main Tab
Ware Type: Native American
Material: Coarse Earthenware
Manu Tech: "Handbuilt, coil" or "Handbuilt, unid."
Form: As appropriate. Note that "Tableware, unid", and other European forms are
possible as Alachua comes in Colonoware forms.

Completeness: As appropriate.
Decoration: "Yes" or "No"
Ext/Int Surface: "Unglazed, bisque"
Ext/Int Color: "Not Recorded" or "Not Recorded, Batched"
Opacity: "Not Applicable"

Decoration Tab
Genre: "Not Applicable"
Pattern Names: "Not Applicable"
DecTech: "Stamped"
Stylistic Element: "Not Applicable"
Motif: "Not Applicable"

Wear/Condition Tab
Residue/Soot: Record as appropriate
Evidence of Burning: "Unburned", "Not Recorded" or if there is evidence of burning record as appropriate

Coarse Earthenware Tab
Earthenware Type: "Alachua"
Dec Mode: As Appropriate. Options are "Impressed, Corn Cob", "Impressed, Cord".
Vessel Shape, Orifice Type, **Base Shape, Rim Shape, Rim Angle, Handle Shape:** As Appropriate.
Paste Color: "Not Recorded" or "Not Recorded, batched"
Oxidized vs. Reduced: "Not Recorded"
Inclusion Density: "Not Recorded"
Inclusion Type: As Appropriate. Options are "Quartz", "Grog"
Inclusion Size: As Appropriate. Options are "< .5mm", "> .5 - 2mm"

12.3.2 Deptford

12.3.2.1 DESCRIPTION

Date Range: XX
Manufacturing Technique: Handbuilt, unid. or Handbuilt, coil
Paste: XX
Inclusions: Sand, Grit
Surface: Unglazed
Form: Usually deep, straight-sided jars with rounded or flattened rims.
Decoration: Simple Stamped, Cross Simple Stamped, Check Stamped, Bold Check Stamped, Linear Check Stamped

12.3.2.2 Cataloging Protocols

Main Tab
Ware Type: "Native American"
Material: Coarse Earthenware
Manu Tech: Handbuilt, coil or Handbuilt, unid.
Form: As appropriate.
Completeness: As appropriate.
Decoration: "Yes" or "No"
Ext/Int Surface: "Unglazed, bisque"
Ext/Int Color: "Not Recorded" or "Not Recorded, Batched"
Opacity: "Not Applicable"

Decoration Tab
Genre: "Not Applicable"
Pattern Names: "Not Applicable"
DecTech: "Stamped"
Stylistic Element: "Not Applicable"
Motif: "Not Applicable"

Wear/Condition Tab
Residue/Soot: Record as appropriate
Evidence of Burning: "Not Recorded", "Unburned" or if there is evidence of burning record as appropriate

Coarse Earthenware Tab
Earthenware Type: "Deptford"
Dec Mode: As Appropriate. "Stamped, Simple", "Stamped, Cross Simple", "Stamped, Cross", "Stamped, Check", "Stamped, Check Bold", "Stamped, Linear Check"
Vessel Shape, Orifice Type, **Base Shape, Rim Shape, Rim Angle, Handle Shape:** As Appropriate.
Paste Color: Record using Paste Color groups in color book (e.g., "Buff," "Orange," etc.)
Oxidized vs Reduced: As appropriate.
Inclusion Density: "Not Recorded"
Inclusion Type: As Appropriate. Options are "Quartz", "Grog"
Inclusion Size: As Appropriate. Options are "< .5mm", "> .5 - 2mm"

12.3.3 Franklin

12.3.4 Fort Walton

12.3.4.1 DESCRIPTION

Date Range: Mississippian Period
Manufacturing Technique: Handbuilt, unid. or Handbuilt, coil
Paste: XX
Inclusions: Grit
Surface: Unglazed
Form: Storage vessels
Decoration: "Incised", "Punctated", "Notched"

12.3.4.2 Cataloging Protocols

Main Tab
Ware Type: "Native American"
Material: "Coarse Earthenware"
Manu Tech: "Handbuilt, coil" or "Handbuilt, unid."
Form: As appropriate.
Completeness: As Appropriate.
Decoration: "Yes" or "No"
Ext/Int Surface: "Unglazed, bisque"
Ext/Int Color: "Not Recorded" or "Not Recorded, Batched"
Opacity: "Not Applicable"

Decoration Tab
Genre: "Not Applicable"
Pattern Names: "Not Applicable"
DecTech: "Incised", "Punctated", "Notched"
Stylistic Elements: "Not Applicable"
Motif: "Not Applicable"

Wear/Condition Tab
Residue/Soot: Record as appropriate
Evidence of Burning: "Not Recorded", "Unburned" or if there is evidence of burning record as appropriate

Coarse Earthenware Tab
Earthenware Type: "Fort Walton"
Dec Mode: As Appropriate. Options are "Incised", "Punctate", "Punctated and Incised"
Vessel Shape, Orifice Type, **Base Shape, Rim Shape, Rim Angle, Handle Shape:** As
    Appropriate.
Paste Color: Record using Paste Color groups in color book (e.g., "Buff," "Orange," etc.)
Oxidized vs Reduced: As appropriate.
Inclusion Density: "Not Recorded"
Inclusion Type: "Quartz"
Inclusion Size: "< .5mm"; "> .5mm"

12.3.5 Irene

12.3.5.1 DESCRIPTION

Date Range: Mississippian Period
Manufacturing Technique: Handbuilt, unid. or Handbuilt, coil
Paste: XX
Inclusions: Sand, Grit
Surface: Unglazed
Form: Storage vessels
Decoration: Curvilinear stamped

12.3.5.2 Cataloging Protocols

Main Tab
Ware Type: "Native American"
Material: "Coarse Earthenware"
Manu Tech: "Handbuilt, coil" or "Handbuilt, unid."
Form: As appropriate.
Completeness: As Appropriate.
Decoration: "Yes" or "No"
Ext/Int Surface: "Unglazed, bisque"
Ext/Int Color: "Not Recorded" or "Not Recorded, Batched"
Opacity: "Not Applicable"

Decoration Tab
Genre: "Not Applicable"
Pattern Names: "Not Applicable"
DecTech: "Stamped"
Stylistic Elements: "Cross 1", "Cross 2"

Wear/Condition Tab
Residue/Soot: Record as appropriate
Evidence of Burning: "Not Recorded", "Unburned" or if there is evidence of burning record as appropriate

Coarse Earthenware Tab
Earthenware Type: "Fort Walton"
Dec Mode: As Appropriate. Options are "Stamped, Curvilinear"
Vessel Shape, Orifice Type, **Base Shape, Rim Shape, Rim Angle, Handle Shape:** As Appropriate.
Paste Color: Record using Paste Color groups in color book (e.g., "Buff," "Orange," etc.)
Oxidized vs. Reduced: As Appropriate.
Inclusion Density: "Not Recorded"
Inclusion Type: "Quartz"
Inclusion Size: "< .5mm", "> .5mm-2mm"

12.3.6 Jefferson (Complicated Stamped)

12.3.6.1 DESCRIPTION
Date Range: XX
Manufacturing Technique: Handbuilt, unid. or Handbuilt, coil
Paste: XX
Inclusions: Grog
Int/Ext Surface: Unglazed
Form: XX
Decoration: Complicated Stamped

12.3.6.2 Cataloging Protocols
Main Ceramics Tab
Ware Type: "Native American"
Material: "Coarse Earthenware"
Manu Tech: "Handbuilt, coil" or "Handbuilt, unid."
Form: As appropriate.
Completeness: As Appropriate.
Decoration: "Yes" or "No"
Ext/Int Surface: "Unglazed, bisque"

Ext/Int Color: "Not Recorded" or "Not Recorded, Batched"
Opacity: "Not Applicable"

Decoration Tab
Genre: "Not Applicable"
Pattern Names: "Not Applicable"
DecTech: "Stamped"
Stylistic Element: "Not Applicable"
Motif: "Not Applicable"

Wear/Condition Tab
Residue/Soot: Record as appropriate
Evidence of Burning: "Not Recorded", "Unburned" or if there is evidence of burning record as appropriate

Coarse Earthenware Tab
Earthenware Type: "Jefferson"
Dec Mode: As Appropriate. Options are "Stamped, complicated curvilinear", "Stamped, complicated rectilinear"
Vessel Shape, Orifice Type, **Base Shape, Rim Shape, Rim Angle, Handle Shape:** As
     Appropriate.
Paste Color: Record using Paste Color groups in color book (e.g., "Buff," "Orange," etc.)
Oxidized vs. Reduced: As Appropriate.
Inclusion Density: "Not Applicable"
Inclusion Material: "Quartz"
Inclusion Size: As Appropriate. Options are "> .5 mm", "< .5 mm-2 mm"

12.3.7 Lamar (Incised Bold)

12.3.7.1 DESCRIPTION

Date Range: XX
Manufacturing Technique: Handbuilt, unid. or Handbuilt, coil
Paste: XX
Inclusions: Sand, Grit
Int/Ext Surface: Unglazed
Form: The most frequent vessel shape is the angled or rounded bowl with lower flaring walls and incurving rim. Rim forms include incurved, flange-like, vertical, outcurve, and everted.
Decoration: Wide line incising (generally greater than 2 millimeters)

12.3.7.2 Cataloging Protocols

Main Tab
Ware Type: "Native American"
Material: "Coarse Earthenware"
Manu Tech: "Handbuilt, coil" or "Handbuilt, unid."
Form: As appropriate.
Completeness: As Appropriate.
Decoration: "Yes" or "No"
Ext/Int Surface: "Unglazed, bisque"
Ext/Int Color: "Not Recorded"
Opacity: "Not Applicable"

Decoration Tab
Genre: "Not Applicable"
Pattern Names: "Not Applicable"
DecTech: "Incised"
Stylistic Element: "Not Applicable"
Motif: "Not Applicable"

Wear/Condition Tab
Residue/Soot: Record as appropriate
Evidence of Burning: "Not Recorded", "Unburned" or if there is evidence of burning record as appropriate

Coarse Earthenware Tab
Coarse Earthenware Type: "Lamar"
Dec Mode: As Appropriate. Options are "Incised"
Vessel Shape, Orifice Type, **Base Shape, Rim Shape, Rim Angle, Handle Shape:** As Appropriate.
Paste Color: "Not Recorded"
Oxidized vs. Reduced: "Not Recorded"
Inclusion Density: "Not Recorded"
Inclusion Material: "Quartz"
Inclusion Size: As Appropriate. Options are "> .5 mm", "< .5 mm-2 mm"

12.3.8 Lamar (Incised and Punctated)

12.3.8.1 DESCRIPTION

Date Range: XX
Manufacturing Technique: Handbuilt, unid. or Handbuilt, coil
Paste: XX
Inclusions: Sand, Grit
Int/Ext Surface: Unglazed
Form: The most frequent vessel shape is the angled or rounded bowl with lower flaring walls and incurving rim. Rim forms include incurved, flange-like, vertical, outcurve, and everted.
Decoration: Line incising and punctation

12.3.8.2 Cataloging Protocols

Main Tab
Ware Type: "Native American"
Material: "Coarse Earthenware"
Manu Tech: "Handbuilt, coil" or "Handbuilt, unid."
Form: As appropriate.
Completeness: As Appropriate.
Decoration: "Yes" or "No"
Ext/Int Surface: "Unglazed, bisque"
Ext/Int Color: "Not Recorded" or "Not Recorded, Batched"
Opacity: "Not Applicable"

Decoration Tab
Genre: "Not Applicable"
Pattern Names: "Not Applicable"
DecTech: "Incised"; "Punctated"
Stylistic Element: Not Applicable
Motif: Not Applicable

Wear/Condition Tab
Residue/Soot: Record as appropriate
Evidence of Burning: "Not Recorded", "Unburned" or if there is evidence of burning record as appropriate

Coarse Earthenware Tab

Earthenware Type: "Lamar"
Dec Mode: As Appropriate. Options are <mark>"Punctated and Incised"</mark>
Vessel Shape, Orifice Type, **Base Shape, Rim Shape, Rim Angle, Handle Shape:** As
    Appropriate.
Paste Color: "Not Recorded"
Oxidized vs. Reduced: "Not Recorded"
Inclusion Density: "Not Recorded"
Inclusion Type: "Quartz"
Inclusion Size: "< .5mm"; "> .5mm-2mm"

12.3.9 Leon (Check Stamped)

12.3.9.1 DESCRIPTION

Date Range: <mark>XX</mark>
Manufacturing Technique: Handbuilt, unid. or Handbuilt, coil
Paste: Harder/sandier surface, can feel inclusions
Inclusions: Grit
Int/Ext Surface: Unglazed
Form: Storage vessels
Decoration: Checks are 1 centimeter across on average, and have a square to diamond shape.
Fingernail punctations on collars and smoothing of stamping have been noted on some specimens. Rims are outflared and lips are rounded.

12.3.9.2 Cataloging Protocols

Main Tab
Ware Type: "Native American"
Material: "Coarse Earthenware"
Manu Tech: "Handbuilt, coil" or "Handbuilt, unid."
Form: As appropriate.
Completeness: As appropriate.
Decoration: "Yes" or "No"
Ext/Int Surface: "Unglazed, bisque"
Ext/Int Color: "Not Recorded" or "Not Recorded, Batched"
Opacity: "Not Applicable"

Decoration Tab
Genre: Not Applicable

Pattern Name: Not Applicable
<mark>**ManuTech:** "Stamped"</mark>
<mark>**Stylistic Elements:** "Not Applicable"</mark>

Wear/Condition Tab
Residue/Soot: Record as appropriate
Evidence of Burning: "Not Recorded", "Unburned" or if there is evidence of burning record as appropriate

Coarse Earthenware Tab
Earthenware Type: "Leon"
Dec Mode: As Appropriate. Options are "Stamped, check"
Vessel Shape, Orifice Type, **Base Shape, Rim Shape, Rim Angle, Handle Shape:** As Appropriate.
Paste Color: "Not Recorded"
Oxidized vs. Reduced: "Not Recorded"
Inclusion Density: "Not Recorded"
Inclusion Type: "Quartz"
Inclusion Size: "> .5mm-2mm"

12.3.10 Mission Red Film

12.3.10.1 DESCRIPTION

Date Range: <mark>XX</mark>
Manufacturing Technique: Handbuilt, unid. or Handbuilt, coil
Paste: <mark>XX</mark>
Inclusions: Sand
Int/Ext Surface: Unglazed
Form: Plates, Cups, and Small globular jars
Decoration: Red painted? Plate forms have interior red decoration zones set off by incised and broad trailed lines, other forms are completely red slipped.

12.3.10.2 Cataloging Protocols

Main Tab
Ware Type: "Native American"
Material: "Coarse Earthenware"
Manu Tech: "Handbuilt, coil" or "Handbuilt, unid."

Form: As appropriate. Note that "Tableware, unid", and other European forms are possible as Missions Red Filmed was produced in European forms.
Completeness: As Appropriate.
Decoration: "Yes" or "No"
Ext/Int Surface: "Unglazed, bisque"
Ext/Int Color: "Not Recorded" or "Not Recorded, Batched"
Opacity: "Not Applicable"

Decoration Tab
Genre: Not Applicable
Pattern Name: Not Applicable
ManuTech: "Slipped"
Stylistic Elements: "Solid"
Motif: "Individual A"

Wear/Condition Tab
Residue/Soot: Record as appropriate
Evidence of Burning: "Not Recorded", "Unburned" or if there is evidence of burning record as appropriate

Coarse Earthenware Tab
Earthenware Type: "Mission Red Filmed"
Dec Mode: As Appropriate. Options are "Slip, red", "Painted", "Slip, red zone"
Vessel Shape, Orifice Type, **Base Shape, Rim Shape, Rim Angle, Handle Shape:** As Appropriate.
Paste Color: "Not Recorded"
Oxidized vs. Reduced: "Not Recorded"
Inclusion Density: "Not Recorded"
Inclusion Type: "Quartz"
Inclusion Size: "<.5mm", ">.5mm-2mm"

12.3.11 Orange Fiber Tempered

12.3.11.1 DESCRIPTION

Date Range: Late Archaic, Early Woodland
Manufacturing Technique: Handbuilt, unid., Handbuilt, coil, or Handbuilt, slab
Paste: XX
Inclusions: Spanish moss fibers
Int/Ext Surface: Unglazed

Form: Storage jars
Decoration: Incised

12.3.11.2 Cataloging Protocols

Main Tab
Ware Type: "Native American"
Material: "Coarse Earthenware"
Manu Tech: "Handbuilt, coil" or "Handbuilt, unid."
Vessel Category: As Appropriate.
Form: As Appropriate.
Completeness: As Appropriate.
Decoration: "Yes" or "No"
Ext/Int Surface: "Unglazed, bisque"
Ext/Int Color: "Not Recorded" or "Not Recorded, Batched"
Opacity: "Not Applicable"

Decoration Tab
Genre: Not Applicable
Pattern Name: Not Applicable
ManuTech: "Incised"
Stylistic Elements: "Not Applicable"
Motif: "Not Applicable"

Wear/Condition Tab
Residue/Soot: Record as appropriate
Evidence of Burning: "Not Recorded", "Unburned" or if there is evidence of burning record as appropriate

Coarse Earthenware Tab
Earthenware Type: "Orange Fiber Tempered"
Dec Mode: As Appropriate. Options are "Incised".
Vessel Shape, Orifice Type, **Base Shape, Rim Shape, Rim Angle, Handle Shape:** As Appropriate.
Paste Color: "Not Recorded"
Oxidized vs. Reduced: "Not Recorded"
Inclusion Density: "Not Recorded"
Inclusion Type: "Fiber"
Inclusion Size: "<.5mm"

12.3.12 Prairie (Cord Marked)

12.3.12.1 DESCRIPTION

Date Range: <mark>XX</mark>
Manufacturing Technique: Handbuilt, unid. or Handbuilt, coil
Paste: Like Alachua but grittier
Inclusions: Grit
Int/Ext Surface: Unglazed
Form: Storage vessels
Decoration: Cob marked, Cord marked

12.3.12.2 Cataloging Protocols

Main Tab
Ware Type: "Native American"
Material: "Coarse Earthenware"
Manu Tech: "Handbuilt, coil" or "Handbuilt, unid."
Form: As appropriate.
Completeness: As appropriate.
Decoration: "Yes" or "No"
Ext/Int Surface: "Unglazed, bisque"
Ext/Int Color: "Not Recorded" or "Not Recorded, Batched"
Opacity: "Not Applicable"

Decoration Tab
Genre: Not Applicable
Pattern Name: Not Applicable
<mark>**ManuTech:** "Impressed"</mark>
<mark>**Stylistic Elements: "**Not Applicable"</mark>
<mark>**Motif:** "Not Applicable"</mark>

Wear/Condition Tab
Residue/Soot: Record as appropriate
Evidence of Burning: "Not Recorded", "Unburned" or if there is evidence of burning record as appropriate

Coarse Earthenware Tab
Earthenware Type: "Prairie"
Dec Mode: As Appropriate. Options are "Impressed, Corn cob", "Impressed, cord"

Vessel Shape, Orifice Type, **Base Shape, Rim Shape, Rim Angle, Handle Shape:** As
   Appropriate.
Paste Color: "Not Recorded"
Oxidized vs. Reduced: "Not Recorded"
Inclusion Density: "Not Recorded"
Inclusion Type: "Quartz"
Inclusion Size: "<.5mm", ">.5mm-2mm"

12.3.13 San Marcos

12.3.13.1 DESCRIPTION

Date Range: <mark>AD 1625? -</mark>
Manufacturing Technique: Handbuilt, unid. or Handbuilt, coil
Paste: <mark>XX</mark>
Inclusions: Sand; Sand and grit temper (limestone); Grog
Int/Ext Surface: Unglazed
Form: Large, deep, round-bottom jars with a constricted area below a flaring rim and
Spanish "soup plate" forms. A Spanish type ring foot is found on some examples.
Decoration: Plain, Stamped: check, simple stamp (linear), line block (perpendicular
sections), cross simple stamp (overlap 90 degrees), complicated stamp, curvilinear
stamped; often folded rim; sometimes punctation at the bottom of rim; incising is
possible but rare

12.3.13.2 Cataloging Protocols

Main Tab
Ware Type: "Native American"
Material: "Coarse Earthenware"
Manu Tech: "Handbuilt, coil" or "Handbuilt, unid."
Form: As appropriate. Note that "Tableware, unid", and other European forms are
possible as San Marcos was produced in European forms.
Completeness: As Appropriate.
Decoration: "Yes" or "No"
Ext/Int Surface: "Unglazed, bisque"
Ext/Int Color: "Not Recorded" or "Not Recorded, Batched"
Opacity: "Not Applicable"

Decoration Tab
Genre: Not Applicable

Pattern Name: Not Applicable
ManuTech: As Appropriate. Options are "Impressed", "Stamped", "Incised", "Punctate"
Stylistic Elements: "Not Applicable"
Motif: "Not Applicable"

Wear/Condition Tab
Residue/Soot: Record as appropriate
Evidence of Burning: "Not Recorded"

Coarse Earthenware Tab
Earthenware Type: "San Marcos"
Vessel Shape, Orifice Type, **Base Shape, Rim Shape, Rim Angle, Handle Shape:** As
    Appropriate.
Dec Mode: As Appropriate. Options are "Stamped, check", "Stamped, complicated
curvilinear", "Stamped, complicated rectilinear", "Stamped, simple", "Stamped, simple
cross", "Stamped, line block", "Incised", "Punctate"
Paste Color: "Not Recorded"
Oxidized vs Reduced: As Appropriate.
Inclusion Density: "Not Recorded"
Inclusion Type: "Rock UID <.5mm", "Rock UID =>.5mm"Grog"

12.3.14 St. Johns

12.3.14.1 DESCRIPTION

Date Range: AD 850-
Manufacturing Technique: Handbuilt, unid." or "Handbuilt, coil
Paste: Powdery paste
Inclusions: Typically sponge spicule*
Int/Ext Surface: Unglazed
Form: Large bowls and some large vessels with concoidal bottoms and out-flaring rims.
Decoration: Plain or check stamped, rarely incised; checked squares going into surface
(as opposed to rising outward like with crossed simple stamping)
*Sponge/spicule inclusions are not visible at 10X magnification so they are not recorded
in Paste Inclusion field.

12.3.14.2 Cataloging Protocols

Main Tab
Ware Type: "Native American"

Material: "Coarse Earthenware"
Manu Tech: "Handbuilt, coil" or "Handbuilt, unid."
Vessel Category: As Appropriate
Form: As Appropriate
Completeness: As Appropriate
Decoration: "Yes" or "No"
Ext/Int Surface: "Not Recorded"
Ext/Int Color: "Not Recorded" or "Not Recorded, Batched"
Opacity: "Not Applicable"

Decoration Tab
Genre: Not Applicable
Pattern Name: Not Applicable
ManuTech: "Stamped"
Stylistic Elements: Not Applicable
Motif: Not Applicable

Wear/Condition Tab
Residue/Soot: Record as appropriate
Evidence of Burning: "Not Recorded"

Coarse Earthenware Tab
Earthenware Type: "St. Johns"
Dec Mode: As Appropriate. Options are "Stamped, check", "Incised".
Vessel Shape, Orifice Type, **Base Shape, Rim Shape, Rim Angle, Handle Shape:** As
Appropriate.
Paste Color: "Not Recorded"
Oxidized vs. Reduced: "Not Recorded"
Inclusion Density: "Not Recorded"
Inclusion Type: As applicable. Sponge/spicule inclusions are not visible at 10X
magnification so they are not recorded in Paste Inclusion field.