

POTTERY BASICS

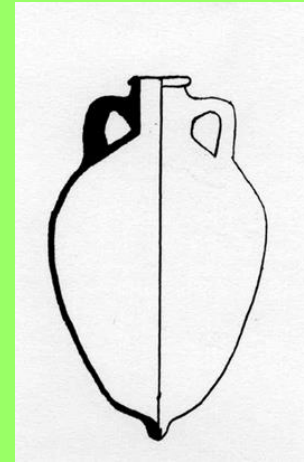
A Brief Primer for Pottery Identification
Nick Rauh

Clay fabrics

- Mineral sediment with silicones
- deposited in estuaries
- Constraints: form vs. drying time
- Finer clays, more elasticity, easier to mold, but harder to dry (cracking etc)
- Coarser clays, with added inclusions for “temper” wick moisture from interior wall, but are difficult to shape into form

FORM – start from the top

- Rim, lip, mouth
- Neck
- Handle
- body – shoulder, piriform, bag shaped, carinated
- Foot – ring foot, chalice foot, flat base
- Toe
- Large/Small – open/closed



TYPOLOGIES

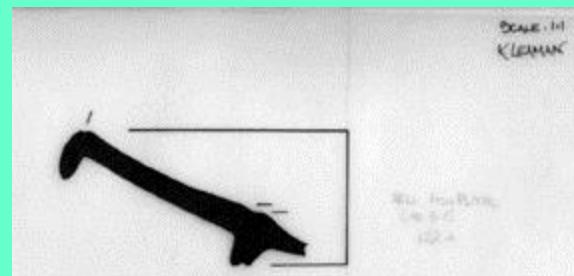
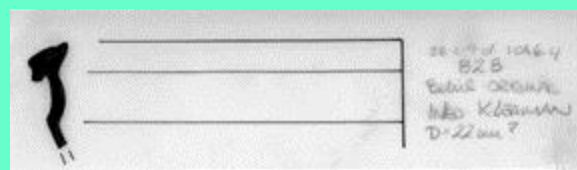
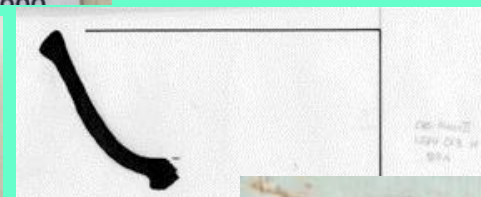
- FINEWARES
- COMMON WARES
- COARSEWARES
- COOKING WARES
- AMPHORAS

FINETWARES

- BLACK SLIPPED – RED SLIPPED
- PAINTED
- MOLDED
- STAMPED
- SURFACE TREATMENT – ROULETTING, INCISION, BARBOTINE (APPLIQUE), ETC

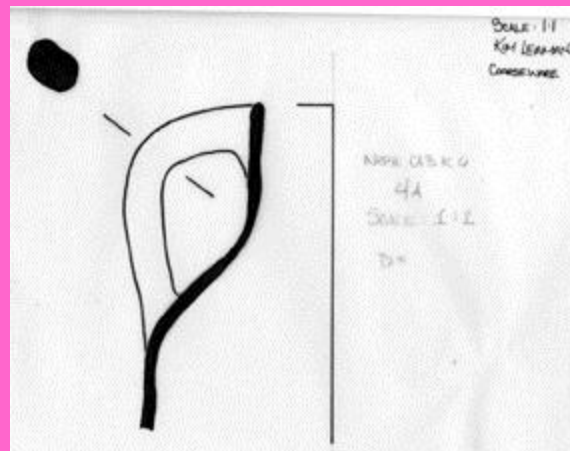


finewares



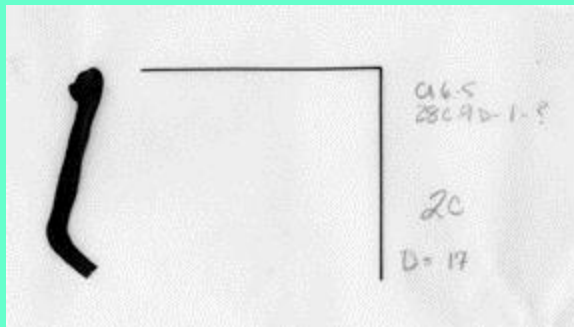
COMMON WARES

- LOCALLY PRODUCED PITCHERS, MUGS, BOWLS, MEANT TO BE USED IN FOOD SERVING



COARSE WARES

- MAINLY STORAGE JARS, BASINS, MIXING BOWLS, PITHOI, AND FORMS USED FOR FOOD PREPARATION – FABRIC COARSE WITH LARGE INCLUSIONS

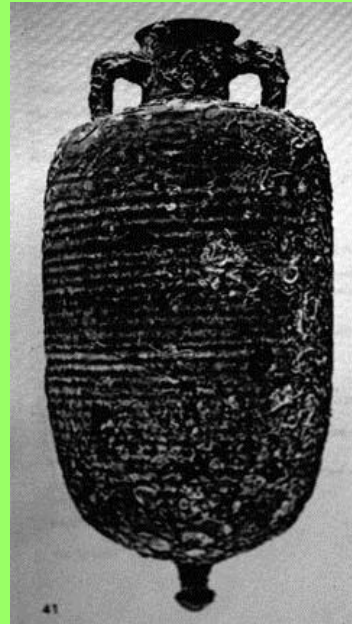
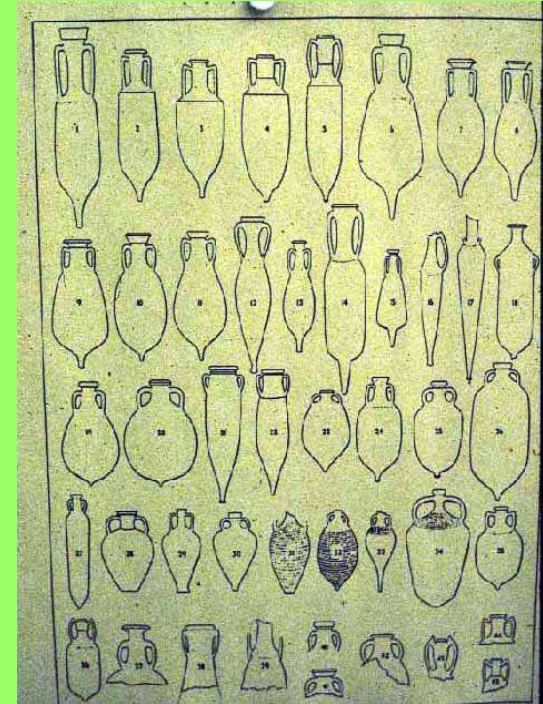
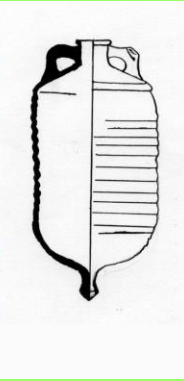


COOKING WARES

- STEWPOTS
- FRY PANS
- CASSAROLE



AMPHORAS



- TRANSPORT JARS
USED FOR
MARITIME
SHIPPING
- TOWNS RATHER
THAN FEET
- LARGE FORMS

OTHER FORMS

- LOOMWEIGHTS
- PITHOI
- LAMPS
- ROOF TILES

