

MANCETTER-HARTSHILL MORTARIUM ARCHIVE

SERIAL = serial number to identify individual sherd/s

PTS = part of the mortarium  
B, BS, CR, F, FF, IN, IR, S.

FABRIC = fabric number  
1 to 30

No. SH = number of sherds

WEIGHT = weight in grams

C = vessel count  
numbers 0, 1 or 9

T = type of rim  
A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, X, Z (written Z in archive)  
or number 0 (please note the letter '0' is not used for  
any entry in the archive, therefore 0, or a blank space  
always means zero)

RIM = rim type series number  
entries may be written as a four digit number i.e. 0208  
(02.08) or a two digit number i.e. 02 (02.00)

EXT DIA = external rim diameter in centimetres

RIM % = % of external circumference present  
1 to 100%

INT DIA = internal rim diameter in centimetres

B = base present  
entered as 1

BASE DIA = base diameter in centimetres

BASE HEI'T = base to rim height in centimetres

SP = spout type  
numbers 1 to 9, or letter Y

SP SIDES = spout sides present  
L, R, X or number 0 (or blank space)  
i.e. LR, LX, L0, XR, 0R, XX, X0, 0X, 00

TRIT = trituration grit number  
0, 1 to 6, or 99  
1 to 6 are preceded by 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5  
i.e. 03, 13, 23 etc.

DEC = decoration code  
numbers 1 to 9 preceded by a letter A to Z i.e. A3

N.B. the format of the old and new archive sheets differ. On  
the old format sheets we have therefore utilised other  
columns for spout entries (SP, SP SIDES) trituration grit

(TRIT) and decoration (DEC). The original headings have been crossed through and the new headings written above, therefore please check column headings carefully (see specimen sheets).

POTT = potter's number  
1 to 65, or 99

DIE = potter's stamp die number  
1 to 22, or 50, or 99

POTTER = name of potter

DATE = date of mortarium

DRAW = drawing number  
1 to 3000+

N.B. the archive sheets were designed for only 3 digit drawing numbers, therefore when the drawing numbers have four digits, the units digit has been placed in the left hand margin. When drawing numbers in the thousands and the hundreds occur on the same archive sheet, a 0 has been inserted before the hundreds numbers to align the digits in the correct columns i.e. 0341. When the archive sheet has drawing numbers entirely in the hundreds only three digits have been entered i.e 341.

Y. BOUTWOOD  
MAY 1992

MANCETTER-HARTSHILL MORTARIUM ARCHIVE

SERIAL = serial number to identify:

- i) individual sherd of a single vessel.
- ii) joining sherds of a single vessel.
- iii) several body sherds of different vessels.
- iv) several base sherds of different vessels.
- v) several indeterminate sherds of different vessels.

PTS = part of the mortarium

B = base

BS = body sherd

CR = complete rim section, includes bead and distal end of flange.

F = flake, detached from a flange or collar.

FF = flange fragment, distal end of flange or collar.

IN = indeterminate, small, often abraded sherd, may be part of a body or base sherd without trituration grit, or part of a rim.

IR = incomplete rim section, where the bead and part of the flange or collar is present, but distal end is absent. Also used for rims with attached spouts when the rim is broken too close to the spout, therefore not a true cross-section and accurately measuring the rim diameter and % rim is not possible.

S = spout, detached from a flange or collar.

FABRIC = fabric number

1 to 30

See separate sheet for details.

NO. SH = number of sherds

WEIGHT = weight in grams

C = vessel count

0, 1, 9

0 entered for F, BS, B, even if it is the only sherd in that context; if the sherd is considered 'special' within its context then it may be given a 1 instead, see exceptions below.

1 entered for CR, IR, FF, S.

9 entered for joining sherds or certain, but non-joining sherds of the same vessel, within the same layer or across layers or areas. 1 is given to the sherd in the earliest context, even if it is a F, BS or B and 9 to all other sherds, even if they are CR, IR, FF or S and even if the only sherd in a particular layer.

exceptions when F, BS, B are given a 1:

- i) as noted above when sherds join across layers, a flake, body sherd or base is the sherd in the earliest context.
- ii) if they have a special fabric not found in other sherds in the same context or feature i.e. a non-Mancetter/Hartshill fabric or red-brown Mancetter/Hartshill fabric.
- iii) with a graffito.
- iv) flake with a stamp, if only stamp in the layer, a stamp alien to the feature; if only stamp from that die.
- v) flake of a flanged rim (A or K) within a context entirely of B, C, D, or E rim forms.
- vi) flake of a non-flanged rim (B, C, D, or E) within a context entirely of A or K rim forms.

- vii) bases, if numerous within a kiln group (only used in H61 11 ) so that they outnumber the CR fired in the kiln, are distinctly not part of the CR and are part of different vessels.

T = type of rim

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, X, Z (written Z in archive)  
number 0

- K: bead below the flange (includes bead on the same level).  
A: bead above the flange (occasionally includes bead on the same level).  
B: wall-sided  
C: 3 divisions  
D: reeded  
E: smooth, no top bead or reeds.  
F: 2 divisions (excluding K, A and B types).  
G: Mancetter products, falling outside the entire range of the rest of the type series, copying other rim forms (only example Oxford M22; not included in A category to save A numbers).  
H: Pre-Flavian, Mancetter products (red-brown fabric).  
I: colour-coated (red-brown matt slip/colour coat).  
J: non-Mancetter/Hartshill products found at the site.  
X: flanged rim but cannot determine whether K or A.  
Z: cannot determine whether type is B, C, D, E, F.  
0: rim type indeterminate.

How type categories have been used for flanged rims:

- CR: when the position of the bead is either above or below the flange the appropriate K or A category is entered. When the bead is on the same level as the flange, the closest related example in the type series is always used whether K or A. Where very similar forms exist in both K and A categories the K type is preferred.
- IR: when the position of the bead is above or below the flange the appropriate K or A category is entered. When the bead is on the same level as the flange, or the position is uncertain (i.e. when the rim section is near to the spout), or there is any doubt, then X is entered as bead on the same level occurs in both K and some A categories.
- FF: X is entered. In exceptional circumstances the form may be distinctive and/or in a context with similar complete rim forms, so that a K or A can be entered.
- F: X is entered.
- S: according to spout type the following rim categories can be entered:

Spout types 1, 2, 3 & 4 an X is entered.  
Spout 5 a Z is entered (but rare example 5B occurs on a K rim).  
Spout types 6 or 7 an A is entered (but some rare exceptions do occur on C, D & F rim forms).  
Spout types 8 or 9 a Z is entered.

RIM = rim type series number.

Entries are normally a four digit number i.e. 0208 (02.08) but a two digit number i.e. 02 (02.00) means that it was not possible or necessary, to type the rim more closely.

EXT DIA = external rim diameter in centimetres.  
Recorded for CR and FF.

RIM % = % of external circumference present.

1 to 100%

Entered for CR and FF only.

When the rim falls between two divisions the nearest whole number is recorded. If it falls exactly half way between the divisions the lower number is recorded.

INT DIA = internal rim diameter in centimetres.  
Recorded for CR only.

B = base present.

Entered as number 1

BASE DIA = base diameter in centimetres.

BASE HEI'T = base to rim height in centimeters, recorded from the base to the highest point of the rim, which is usually the bead, but for 'K' rims it is the flange.

N.B. measurements are recorded in centimetres and NOT millimetres.

SP = spout type number or letter.

1 to 9 for Mancetter-Hartshill products.

Letter Y for non Mancetter-Hartshill products.

Spout sub-types etc. are recorded on the back sheet because the single column on the archive sheet is not sufficient to record them, see separate sheet for details.

SP SIDES = spout sides present.

L = left side present.

R = right side present.

X = when the spout ends are absent but the swollen spout bead is present, indicating the rim is approaching the spout. Only used for flanged rim types A & K.

0 (or blank) indicates no spout or swollen spout bead present.

i.e. LR, LX, L0, XR, XX, X0, OR, OX, 00

TRIT = trituration grit number

1 to 6 for Mancetter-Hartshill products.

99 for non Mancetter-Hartshill products.

See separate sheet for details.

1 = quartz

2 = red-brown re-fired pottery/?tile.

3 = dark red-brown to black re-fired pottery/?tile.

4 = red-brown & black mixed re-fired pottery/?tile.

5 = bobbly, vesicular red-brown to black re-fired pottery/?tile.

6 = mixed grit

0 = grit absent

The first digit (1 to 6) is preceded by 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 which indicates the distribution of the trituration grit and/or internal surface treatment:

- 0 = indeterminate
- 1 = grit distribution random.
- 2 = grit distribution in concentric rings.
- 3 = traces of concentric, irregular scoring of fabric, random grit distribution or trit. grit absent.
- 4 = traces of concentric, irregular scoring of fabric with some apparent concentric rings in grit distribution.
- 5 = tiny grit (type 1 only), closely packed together, extending almost upto the bead or entirely upto the bead (i.e. CEVANOS) and usually accompanied by concentric scoring.

Distribution of grit in concentric rings (category 2) is generally more pronounced in the lower vessel region near to the base than higher up in the vessel where it tends to become more random. Its presence can only be reliably determined when sufficient of the lower vessel profile is present. Fragmentary body sherds although appearing to have a random grit distribution (category 1) are entered as indeterminate (0), because they may form the upper part of vessels with category 2 grit distribution.

99 = non-Mancetter-Hartshill trituration grits, descriptions included with the relevant fabric descriptions.

DEC = decoration code

Numbers 1 to 9 preceded by a letter A to Z

i.e. A3

See separate sheet for details.

N.B. the format of the old and new archive sheets differ. On the old format sheets we have therefore utilised other columns for spout entries (SP, SP SIDES) trituration grit (TRIT) and decoration (DEC). The original headings have been crossed through and the new headings written above, therefore please check column headings carefully (see specimen sheets).

POTT = potter's number

1 to 65

99 = unidentified potter

The number is only entered for the stamped sherd and not for joining or same vessel, non-stamped sherds, in other layers or contexts.

When two joining or same vessel sherds from different contexts are both stamped, then each stamp has the POTTER'S NAME, NUMBER & DIE entered.

Non-Mancetter-Hartshill potters are not distinguished except by the number allocated to them.

i.e. SOLLVS, DIE 1, POTT= 52; ALBINVS, DIE 8, POTT= 53

(Although category J in the Rim Type column does distinguish them from Mancetter-Hartshill products).

DIE = potter's stamp die number

1 to 22

50 = two dies appear on the same vessel

i.e. 1 W77 34 2 1841 SVRVS

99 = unidentified die

POTTER = name of potter entered for all stamped sherds.  
 Name of potter placed in brackets for non-stamped sherd/s,  
 that are joining or same vessel of a stamped sherd, in a  
 different layer/ context, but potter's number (POTT) and  
 DIE are not entered.

If a pot is stamped both sides of the spout, 'left facing' and/or  
 'right facing' are recorded on the back sheet. The entry on the  
 front archive sheet does not record that two stamps are present.  
 If a pot has double, triple or more stamps together it is recorded  
 on the back sheet. There is no record made on the front archive  
 sheet.

If a pot is never stamped i.e. 100% rim circumference present or  
 sufficient rim either side of the spout to indicate this, then  
 'never stamped' is recorded on the back sheet. There is no record  
 made on the front archive sheet.

DATE = date of mortarium:  
 for example in H60 22 - kiln of VITALIS IV, only  
 mortaria which are clearly not VITALIS might have an  
 individual date entered.

DRAW = drawing number  
 1 to 3000+  
 N.B. the archive sheets were designed for only 3 digit  
 drawing numbers, therefore when the drawing numbers have four  
 digits, the units digit has been placed in the left hand  
 margin. When drawing numbers in the thousands and the  
 hundreds occur on the same archive sheet, a 0 has been  
 inserted before the hundred numbers to align the digits in  
 the correct column i.e. 0321. When the archive sheet has  
 drawing numbers entirely in the hundreds only three digits  
 have been entered.

N.B. in archive entries the letter '0' has not been used,  
 therefore 0 (or blank space) always means zero.