

MANCETTER-HARTSHILL MORTARIUM SPOUT TYPES

The main attribute used to define spout types is the shape of the spout end. See diagrams for spout nomenclature.

TYPE 1

THE SPOUT ENDS ARE SMOOTHLY ROUNDED AND HAVE NO SIGNIFICANT SPOUT RIDGE FORMED AROUND THE SPOUT FACES.

The LEFT AND RIGHT SIDES OF THE SPOUT PROJECT SIGNIFICANTLY beyond the outer lip of the spout, so that it is possible to place a finger in the DEPRESSION. This feature is most clearly seen in plan view. The spout bead finishes before the spout end. In elevated view the spout faces are separate and not joined by a lip face.

1A

The spout bead is large and prominent.

The spout bead finishes abruptly at the spout end.

Examples: 4 H60 22 1 261 VITALIS K02.07

1B

The spout bead is less pronounced than in 1A.

The spout bead sweeps round at the spout end onto the spout face.

Examples: 1 H60 15 7 3238 VITALIS K02.03

1 H61 28 1 1372 VITALIS K02.34

1 W77 34 2 1841 SVRVS K02.18

1C

The spout bead is defined by a deep incised line and finishes abruptly before the spout end.

In elevated view the spout ends have a distinct shape, the faces form two very flat 'D' shapes.

The spout ends may have a very slight ridge around the semi-circle part of the 'D' shape face.

Examples: 1 H60 25 4 / 2 H60 25 2 890

9 W70 16 4 / 2 W70 16 3 547 VICTOR

1D

Relatively broad spout. Spout bead less prominent than in 1A.

Spout ends flat and well shaped, but not as distinct as 1C.

Examples: 1 W69 7 96 1894 K40.05

11 W69 7 90 1881 CLEMENS K02.21

3 W69 7 92/ 2 W69 7 83

1E Hybrid between type 1+2 ③ W71 ④ 27 1063 ATIVS, K13-01

TYPE 2

THE SPOUT ENDS ARE SMOOTHLY ROUNDED AND HAVE NO SIGNIFICANT SPOUT RIDGE FORMED AROUND THE SPOUT FACES.

In plan view THE LEFT AND RIGHT SIDES OF THE SPOUT ARE IN LINE WITH THE OUTER LIP, often forming a CONTINUOUS CONCAVE ARC.

The spout bead finishes at the spout end.

In elevated view the left and right spout faces are joined by the lip face, in a crescent shape.

2A

Narrow width spout.

Spout and lip face are fairly vertical in elevated view.

Examples: 1 H60 22 1 262 VITALIS K02.11

5 H60 22 1 264 VITALIS K02.09

1 H60 5 2 874 K61.07 minor variation.

2B

Spout is wider than 2A.
Spout trough is very broad.
Spout and lip face are not vertical in elevated view, but steeply slope back.

Examples: 34 H61 14 3 989 CEVANOS K91.01
36 H61 14A 1

TYPE 3

THE SPOUT ENDS HAVE A DISTINCT RIDGE FORMED AROUND THE SPOUT FACES.
In plan view the LEFT AND RIGHT SIDES OF THE SPOUT ARE IN LINE WITH THE SPOUT LIP.

The spout bead is usually not continuous with the face ridges.
In elevated view the spout faces are relatively FLAT AND VERTICAL, joined by the lip face, forming a CRESCENT.

3A CEVANOS

Large, untidy spout.

Examples: 3, 14, 18, H61 14A 2/ 38 H61 14A 2/ 85 H61 14A 4 1012
124 H61 14A 4
208 H61 14/14A 1
119 H61 14A 4
56 H61 14A 5
210 H61 14/14A 1
130 H61 14A 4

3B

A HYBRID SPOUT, between Types 2 and 3. The right spout ridge is well formed but the left spout ridge is less well formed (indicating a right-handed potter?).

In plan view a continuous arc is formed between the left and right sides and the spout lip.

Examples: 1 W69 7 1 533 CANDIDVS II K11.07
3 W69 7 60/ 3 W69 7 62 1882 K02.27

3C

Large spout.

Slight traces of a spout face ridge.

Example: 3 W 6 2 right side only.

3D

Spout faces are very flat and forms a 'D' shape like Type 1C, but in plan view faces are in one plane with the outer spout lip.
Spout lip face may be reduced in depth.

Example: 7 H61 19 3 3186 GRATINVS
3 & 8 H61 19 3 3187 GRATINVS
17 H61 19 3
2 H61 25 3

3E

Neat, narrow width spout.

Examples: 5 H60 5B 6 2692
4 H60 5B 15/ 58 H60 5B 10 2676 MINOMELVS
1 H60 25 3 889
7 H60 5B 11 2700
99 H60 5B 7

3F

Wide, large spout.
 Spout face ridges are very prominent.
 Spout bead and ridges are continuous.
 Left and right spout faces are flat and vertical in elevation.
 Examples: 6 H61 19 2 447
 8 H61 16 1 left side only
 11 W70 19 20 2526 left side only

3G

Wide spout with a shallow depth.
 Spout bead ends abruptly at the spout end.
 Lip face is reduced in depth.
 Examples: 1 H60 25 1 3188
 ICOTASGV (Castleford pot, CAS 88, 51, 877, 822)

SPOUT 4

THE SPOUT BEAD SWEEPS ROUND THE SPOUT FACE AND IS CONTINUOUS WITH THE VERY PROMINENT SPOUT RIDGES.
 A SPACE is evident between the back of the spout ridge and the flange (compare Type 6, where gap is closed).
 In elevated view the spout and lip face are usually not vertical; the LIP FACE IS INCLINED FORWARDS OR BACKWARDS and is reduced in depth compared to Type 3.

4A (some merge with Type 3E)

Spout bead not so obviously continuous with the spout ridges compared to 4B.
 Examples: 1 H60 5B 10 / 61 H60 5B 7
 65 H60 5B 10 / 12 H60 5B 12 2560 MINOMELVS
 9 H60 5B 11 2696 narrow variation
 4 H60 5B 6 2572
 2 H60 5B 6 / 78 H60 5B 7 / 2 H60 5B 6 2567 MINOMELVS
 18 H60 5B 10 / 119 H60 5B 7 2670 MINOMELVS
 1 H60 5B 12 / 1 H60 5B 14 2546 MINOMELVS (merges with 3E)
 131 H60 5B 7 / 10 H60 16 1 / 87 H60 5B 10 2629 MINOMELVS
 71 H60 5 1
 9 H61 + 282

4B

Prominent continuous curve of spout bead and spout ridge.
 Spout lip often exaggerated by being pulled forwards or sometimes pushed backwards.
 Examples: 71 W 1 11
 26 W 3 24 448
 12 W 3 8 / 35 W 3 10 1017
 3 W 3 24 1021
 2 W71 22 128
 SARRIVS find stamped example

4C

Large, bold spout.
 Exaggerated and prominent continuous curve of spout bead and ridge.
 Examples: 1 W71 22 94 3310
 1 H60 5B 16 2541 LOCCIUS VIBO

4D

HYBRID SPOUT, has features of Type 4 and Type 6. Often either the left or right spout ridge is more pushed back onto the flange than the other side (suggesting left or right handed potters), closing the gap behind the spout ridge .

Narrow width spout.

- Examples: 4 W 71 22 129
- 4 W71 18/8 4 546 GRATINVS
- 4 W71 8 27 535 IVNIIVS
- 52, 53, 55, W77 17/23 210
- 90 H60 5B 10 2643

TYPE 5

Covers various types of spout considered to be UNUSUAL.

5A

Occurs on wall-sided rims (Type B) usually, but also on Type F Very narrow width spout.

In elevated view the spout and lip face form a continuous thick semi-circle.

There are no spout ridges.

- Examples: 16 W64 1 4 322 IVNIIVS
- 1 W64 1 24 393 SARRIVS

[5B Occurs on a K13.01 rim, only example: 3 W71 8 27 1063 ATIVS] *Reassessed as TYPE 1E hybrid between type 1 + 2*

5C

Occurs on Type 'B' rims. (almost equivalent to 5A?)

- Examples: Alcester ALC / 63 nos. 2 & 5 Hughes
- Bia no. 1
- ALC /63 T, SUP no. 1

5D

Oxford rim form made in Mancetter-Hartshill fabric (Type G01.01). Thumb depression spout typical of Oxford type rather than Mancetter-Hartshill Type 9.

- Example: 81 H60+ 1454

TYPE 6

Relatively narrow width spout compared to Types 1, 2 & 3. The SPOUT BEAD AND SPOUT RIDGE ARE CONTINUOUS as in Type 4, but the SPOUT END IS PUSHED BACK ONTO THE FLANGE, forming a 'V' SHAPE and POINTED LOBE, closing the space between the back of the spout ridge and flange (compare Type 4).

6A

Largest of the Type 6 spouts. Large prominent lobes.

- Examples: 1 H61 33 3 450 RAICVLINVS
- 7 H61 33 3
- 1 H61 33 1 284 RAICVLINVS
- 15 W64 4 3
- ST. 82 AER. 370 RAICVLINVS

6B

Same as 6A except has traces of a bead at the inner lip of the trough.

- Examples: 3 W71 18/8 4 541 BRVSCIIVS
- 2 W64 1 11 449
- 1 W71 22 127 710 IVNIVS

6C

Smaller spout form than 6A.

- Examples: 1 W70 23 28 593
- 51 W64 2 11 1099
- 67 W77 17/23 210
- 94 W77 17/23 210 2762 rim form D17.11

6D

Same as 6C, but has traces of a bead at the inner lip of the trough.

- Examples: 68 W77 17/23 210
- 12 W71 8 27 534 BRVSCIIVS
- 1 W70 23 11 568
- 26 W64 1 11 371
- (114) ALC 65 DII 14 IVNIVS 34k on 'K' rim form

TYPE 7

SPOUT ENDS ARE THE SAME AS TYPE 6, but there is a PROMINENT BEAD AT THE INNER SPOUT LIP OF THE TROUGH. The rim bead has not been removed, but may be reduced in size or slightly modified in shape. Minor variations occur therefore no sub-types defined, except the unusual occurrence of a Type 7 spout on a K23.01 rim form designated it Type 7B and all other Type 7 spouts are thus 7A, but 7A was not entered on the back sheet. (This procedure does not seem logical! The spout should only be defined as a different sub-type if it sufficiently differs from the rest. No distinction was made when Type 6B & 6D occurred on 'K' rims).

Type 7A

- Examples: 11/12 W64 2 5 242
- 14 W64 2 12 135
- 2 H60 15 3 1556 protruding ends
- 50 H60 5 1 flattish ends
- 3 W71 22 122 746
- 3 H60 15 1 inner bead, sharp edge
- 1 H60 3 5 large inner bead, protruding ends

Type 7B

Only example 82 H60+ 256 rim form K23.01

TYPE 8

The rim bead is cut and pushed to either side to form the left and right sides of the spout, which are barely modified, simply flattened onto the collar to form a lobe. A small narrow trough is formed in the centre, which does not protrude significantly beyond the collar.

Occurs in rim forms Type B, C, D, ?E & F.

Minor variations therefore no sub-types defined.

Example: 35 H60 2 4 (need to find some more examples for minor variations)

TYPE 9

THUMB DEPRESSION SPOUT, where the rim bead and collar are pulled down forming a SEMI-CIRCLE SHAPE. Variation in shape (9.1 to 9.4) and size occurs (A to C). See diagram.

Size category:

- A = Large and prominent (approx. 2.5 cms. wide, 1.5 cms. deep)
- B = medium size and commonest occurrence (1.2 cms wide, 1.0 cms deep)
- C = small, very slight depression on rim.

N.B. When the Spout Type Series is published the use of A, B etc. will have to be consistent. In this case it denotes the size of the spout, but in all other spout types denotes a variation in shape (sub-type). It is probably better to use point numbers for all sub-types i.e. change 3A to 3.1, 3B to 3.2 etc.

Type 9.1

A single depression forming a semi-circle shape in elevation.

Examples: 9.1A: 7 H60 3 8 1178
 133 H60 1
 47 H60 2 3

9.1B: 9, 13, 18, W69 11 23 1478
 7 W70 22 30 914
 95 W71 22 119
 102 W71 22 119 1140

9.1C: 90 W71 22 119 755
 88 W71 22 119 753
 202 W71 22 117
 175 W71 22 117

Type 9.2

The semi-circle shape is broken in the middle, producing an apparent left and right side the spout.

Examples: 9.2A: 12 H60 3 8 1181
 211 H60 2 1
 213 H60 2 1
 49 H60 2 3

9.2B Do any examples exist?

Type 9.3

Two fingers have been used to form the spout depression producing two semi-circles, one overlapping the other. The one on top is larger than the one beneath and is usually on the right side of the spout.

Examples: 9.3A: 1, 4, 6, 7, W69 11 37 1456
 1, 2, W69 11 24 1455
 5 W69 11 5, 55 W69 11 23 1490
 62 W64 8 2 2102

9.3B: 14 W71 22 132 739
 243 W71 22 119
 14 W71 22 132

Type 9.4

Two or more semi-circle depressions adjacent to each other, but distinct separate shapes.

Examples: 9.4A 146 W71 22 119
5 W71 22 119

9.4B 215 W71 22 117 683
5 W71 22 131 733
26 W71 22 132 728
197 W71 22 119

9.4C: 121 W71 22 119
1 H60 4 10 31

Y. BOUTWOOD
MAY 1992