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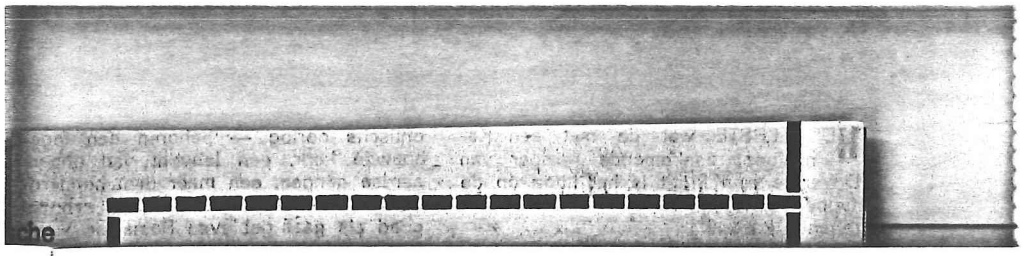

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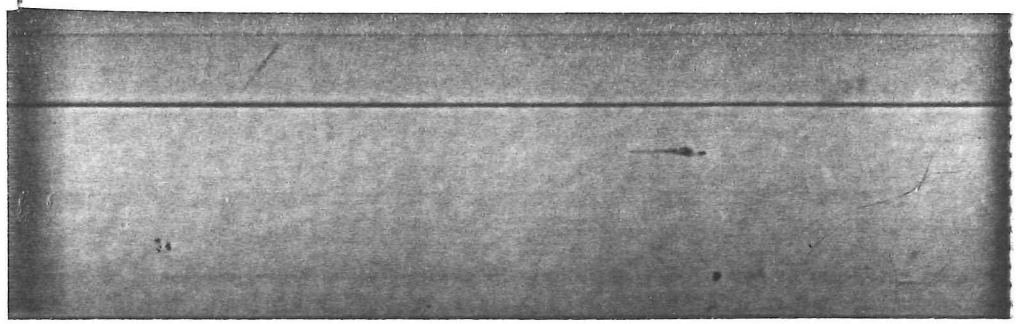


The Coleraine Treasure

We have here a sorry contrast to the splendidly preserved vessels in the Mildenhall Treasure. This was evidently a hoard of pirate's loot, and besides coins it consists only of ingots and the battered fragments of articles which have been broken up for greater ease in transport and sharing-out. The Coleraine Treasure was found at Ballinrees, near Coleraine, Co. Londonderry, in 1854, and the coins show that it was buried during the early fifth century. The most interesting pieces are listed below.

43, 44. Two ingots, stamped CVRMISSI and EX OF(FICINA)PA/TRICI ('from the factory of Patricius'). (Pl. 9; 55.8—15.1, 2.)

45, 46. Two pieces ornamented in 'chip-carving' style (a late-Roman technique which continued in use into the Migration Period). Both are ornamented with gilding and niello. 55.8—15.12, a corner of a rectangular article, with design of interlocking triangles. 55.8—15.13, a strip with scroll design; this is probably an ornamental band from a spear or staff. (Pl. 9.)

47. A handle, the end-plates with stamped ornament. (Pl. 9; 55.8—15.14.) Cf. fourth- to fifth-century continental work.

48. Hemispherical bowl with very thin walls, decorated with conventional plant and other impressed ornament. (Pl. 10; 55.8—15.31.)

The Coleraine Treasure also includes fragments of the heavily beaded rims of bowls or dishes (cf. the Mileham dish (2 above), and the Mildenhall Treasure), and a fragment of a dish with shallow-incised ornament as on the Mildenhall fluted bowl (21 above) and the Mileham dish.

The Capheaton Treasure

This small hoard consists of the handles of four skillets and a medallion, all with relief ornament portraying figures and scenes from classical mythology. It was found in 1747 at Capheaton, Kirkwhelpington, Northumberland, and was acquired with the Payne Knight Collection in 1824.

49. The finest handle is ornamented with a bust of Juno above Mercury in a niche, with Bacchus and Ariadne, a Naiad and a river-god below. (Pl. 10).

50. The medallion bears a relief showing Hercules and Antaeus wrestling. (Pl. 10.)

Pewter Ware: The Appleshaw Hoard

Silver table-ware was too expensive for any but the very wealthy. In the fourth century pewter (a tin-lead alloy) was extensively used as a cheap substitute; pewter ware was probably made in this country.

The Appleshaw Hoard takes its name from the place where it was

discovered, on the site of a Roman house near Andover, Hants. It consists of ten large circular dishes with black inlaid pattern ornament (e.g. (53) below), a dish (similar to (2) above), flanged bowls, a footed cup, a flagon, a beaker similar in form to II, *b*, 7, small bowls, &c., besides the two interesting pieces which are illustrated ((51) and (52) below).

51. Dish with incised fish; nearly pure tin. (Fig. 19; 97.12—18.32.)
52. Bowl inscribed with Chi-Rho monogram. (Fig. 19; 97.12—18.28.)
53. Dish with black inlaid pattern ornament. (Fig. 19; 97.12—18.10.)

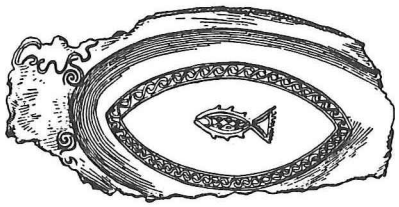
The collection also includes many pewter vessels from Icklingham, Suffolk, and other East Anglian sites. Three further specimens of pewter ware are listed below.

54. Polygonal bowl. (Fig. 19.)	Icklingham, Suffolk.	53.4—11.2
55. Flagon. (Fig. 19.)	Church Norton, Sussex.	1926.4—12
56. Dish. (Fig. 19.)	Cirencester, Glos.	1929.12—9

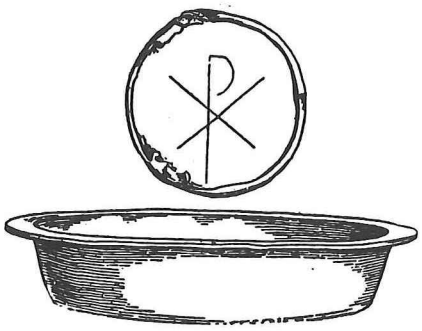
(*d*) *Glass Vessels*

The Roman world learnt the use of glass from the ancient centres of manufacture in Syria and Alexandria. By the time of the Roman invasion of Britain glass ware was being made in Italy and southern Gaul, and by about the end of the first century an industry was established in Northern Gaul and the Rhineland, whence thereafter came much of the glass used in Roman Britain. Even in Europe the glass workers were often immigrant Syrians or Alexandrians. The windows of Roman houses were often glazed and glass was also used for a variety of vessels, some examples of which are listed below.

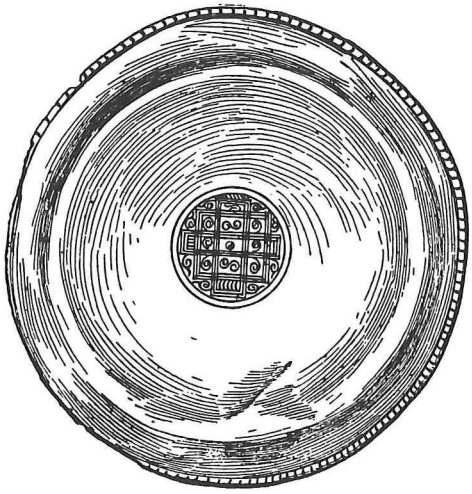
1. Amphora, pear-shaped, pale bluish-green; from a grave, contained cremated bones; late first or second century. (Pl. 12.)	Southfleet, Kent.	36.2—13.18
2. Beaker, colourless, with facet-cutting, late first or early second century, from a grave. (Pl. 11.)	Barnwell, Cambs.	Slade Colln. 171
3. Bottle, square, deep bluish-green; contained cremated bones; later first or second century. With 40.10—15.2 below. (Pl. 12.)	Box Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.	40.10—15.1
4. Bottle, deep bluish-green, cylindrical; later first or second century. (Pl. 12.)	Colchester.	81.2—3.1
(3, 4, cf. small jugs of similar form.)		
5. Bowl, pillar-moulded, blue and white marbled, from grave, mid-first century. (Pl. 11.)	Radnage, Bucks.	1923.6—5.1
6. Bowl bluish-green, from grave. (Pl. 12.)	Faversham, Kent.	1312.70



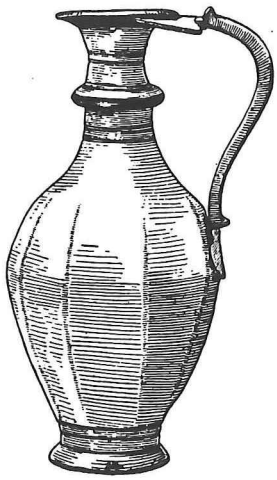
51 ½



52 ½



53 ⅛



55 ¼

54 ⅓

56 ⅓

FIG. 19. Metal Vessels (II, *c*). p. 42