

I.—ROMAN JEWELLERY FOUND IN NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

BY DOROTHY CHARLESWORTH.

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Abbreviations used in this paper.

AA¹⁻⁴—*Archæologia Aeliana* series 1-4.

Arch.—*Archæologia*.

Bruce—J. C. Bruce, *Roman Wall*, 3rd edition, 1867.

Budge—E. A. W. Budge, *A catalogue of the Roman Antiquities in the Museum at Chesters*, 2nd edition, 1907.

CIL—*Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* vol. vii.

Dalton—O. M. Dalton, *Catalogue of finger rings, early Christian, Byzantine etc.* British Museum 1912.

EE—*Ephemeris Epigraphica*.

Fossing—P. Fossing, *The Thorvaldsen Museum catalogue of antique engraved gems and cameos.* 1929.

Furtwangler—Furtwangler, *Die Antiken Gemmen*, 1900.

Henkel—F. Henkel, *Die römischen Fingerringe der Rheinlande.* 1913.

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Marshall—F. H. Marshall, *Catalogue of finger rings, Greek, Etruscan and Roman*. British Museum 1907.

Marshall, *Jewellery*—F. H. Marshall, *Catalogue of jewellery, Greek, Etruscan and Roman*. British Museum 1911.

NCH—*Northumberland County History* volumes i-xv.

Richter—G. M. Richter, *Catalogue of engraved gems, Greek, Etruscan and Roman in the Metropolitan Museum*, New York. 1956.

Walters—H. B. Walters, *Catalogue of engraved gems, Greek, Etruscan and Roman*. British Museum 1926.

When Dr. Hunter Blair suggested that I should compile a catalogue of Roman jewellery found in the north-east, I gladly accepted what I thought would prove a short but interesting task. I soon found that on one point I was wrong. A considerable quantity of jewellery has been discovered during the past hundred and fifty years, necklaces, pendants, earrings, bracelets, brooches, and above all, finger rings and the gems or imitation gems, which have come loose from their settings in antiquity. Most of it is still in the local museums or in the British Museum.

The scope of the catalogue was difficult to determine. All personal ornaments of gold and silver, precious and semi-precious stones, that is pieces of some intrinsic value, were included without hesitation as they are properly termed jewellery. I have also included all finger rings, whatever the material, since there is no typological distinction between those in gold or silver and those in base metal or jet, and many a ring in base metal is set with an engraved gem. It therefore seemed best to treat them all together. Two bronze earrings, the only two in the area, have been included and also gilt bronze brooches, i.e. the Aesica brooch, which is part of a hoard of jewellery, and disc brooches set with an imitation gem. In some cases, although not in this area, the brooch is set with a semi-precious stone, sometimes engraved, and so their case is analogous to that of the finger rings. All other personal ornaments in base metal, jet, shale or glass have been excluded.

Most of the items are isolated finds with only the name of the site recorded and no evidence of stratification or associated finds. Unfortunately this is also true of so much Roman jewellery elsewhere in Britain and on the continent, that it is not possible to date the material closely. The context would in any case give only the latest possible date and many pieces, particularly the more valuable, may well have been handed down for several generations before being lost, stolen, or deliberately hidden and never recovered. Jewellery is often included among grave goods, but in this area no cemeteries and few isolated graves have been excavated. Only one grave, east of Carvoran, dug in the eighteenth century, is recorded as containing jewellery. Brand¹ mentions, but neither describes nor illustrates, two gold rings. There are four hoards which include, or consist of, jewellery: Backworth (1812),² Housesteads (1852),³ Great Chesters (1894)⁴ and Corbridge (1908).⁵

The hoard found near Backworth has never been seen or listed in its entirety, for the original discovery was concealed and the hoard only became known when part of it was sold in Newcastle in 1812. A Mr. Brumell bought part of it and from him, in 1850, the British Museum acquired five gold rings, two gold necklaces, a gold bracelet, two silver gilt brooches, a silver skillet, part of a mirror and a *denarius* of Antoninus Pius A.D. 139, said to be the latest of a hoard of 280 coins. The skillet and one of the rings are dedicated to the Mother Goddesses and indeed all the pieces may be offerings from a shrine, either looted from one of the civil settlements in the vicinity of Hadrian's Wall, or found *in situ* in an isolated shrine, the remains of which have not been recorded. The whole of Northumberland was at that time within the Roman province. The coin evidence, for what it

¹ J. Brand, *History and Antiquities of Newcastle upon Tyne*, i, pp. 611-12. *Journal of the British Arch. Ass.* xxii, R. F. Jessup, p. 3.

² *NCH* ix, p. 29f.

³ Budge, p. 105, 1 and 22, pp. 411-12, 6 and 7, Bruce, p. 200.

⁴ *AA*² xxiv, p. 22f. *Arch.* lv, p. 179f.

⁵ *AA*³ v, p. 351f. p. 408, fig. 26.

is worth, indicates a date soon after Lollius Urbicus' advance into Scotland. On the other hand a robbery is not unlikely. The Wall garrisons were reduced in 139, which would make theft easier even before the years of general tumult, 155-58, which provide the obvious period for such a robbery.

The jewellery is in excellent condition. No attempt has been made to break it up, either in ancient or modern times, to facilitate disposal. Most of it seems to date from the middle or late first century, anything up to a hundred years before its burial. The two necklaces with wheels and pendant crescents are similar to examples found at Pompeii⁶ and Boscoreale,⁷ where they cannot be later than A.D. 79 and the bracelet probably belongs to the same period. The wheel on it matches those on the necklaces and the three pieces seem to be part of a set. The snake ring (10)⁸ and the plain ring with an engraved gem (61) are contemporary with them, or at latest of early second century date. The inscribed ring (1) is similar to (61) but the raised rim to the bezel is unusual. It occurs again on a jet ring of early type from South Shields (77). The two other rings (79) are surprising in this context for they bear a strong resemblance to some fourth-century rings. Rings of early type have a hoop which is flat internally, rounded externally and expands gradually towards the front without any marked shoulder and the bezel is enclosed in the width of the ring. These two rings are almost round in section and almost uniform in thickness all the way round. The oval bezel lies between the two ends of the hoop, projecting above and below it, and flanked by small pellets. These are features often found on fourth-century rings and Henkel⁹ dates two Rhenish rings, very similar to these, to that century. The Corbridge ring (96), found with the late fourth-century gold coins, exhibits the same features in more elaborate form. Presumably the two Backworth rings repre-

⁶ R. Siviero, *Gli ori e le ambre del museo nazionale di Napoli* (1954), nos. 168, 9, 170 pl. 138, 9, 140, 1.

⁷ *Monuments Piot* v, p. 264, fig. 56.

⁸ Numbers in brackets refer to the catalogue.

⁹ Henkel 276 (gold) 461 (silver).

sent an early stage in this development. The two brooches belong to the first half of the second century¹⁰ and so, even if the coin is not the latest of the hoard, the surviving objects seem to demand a date not later than the middle of the second century for the hoard as a whole and these rings are not of a type sufficiently common, or well dated in other contexts by stratigraphy and association, either to alter the date of the hoard, or to be treated as separate items fortuitously associated with it after it was found.

The two pieces of jewellery found at Housesteads with a coin of Commodus, A.D. 181, in mint condition, should not, perhaps, be described as a hoard. All that is known is that they were found together in front of the south gate of the fort. But the association of a gold finger ring, a gold earring and a new coin, suggests deliberate concealment. Neither the finger nor ear ring is now available for study. Both, however, are adequately illustrated by Bruce and Budge and it is worth drawing attention to the form of the finger ring with its almost triangular, splayed and decorated shoulders. This type is generally dated to the third and fourth centuries as it has been found, for example, on Sully Moor near Cardiff¹¹ with a coin hoard deposited c. 310 and with the Grovely Wood hoard c. 395.¹² Here at Housesteads, a much earlier date seems certain since the coin with the ring is in mint condition. The objects may not have been buried during the troubles of 181 but 197 seems the latest probable date. The only other ring of similar type which might belong to the second century, is one set with a gold coin of Antoninus Pius.¹³ This is of some importance in considering the Great Chesters hoard.

This is rather better documented but presents difficulties. The jewellery fell from the roof of an excavated tunnel in the west guard chamber of the south gate at Great Chesters at a time when no archæologist was on the site. It is cer-

¹⁰ *Arch.* lxxx, p. 45.

¹¹ Marshall, 544, 545 (Odiham, Hants), 540 (Oxford region), 550 (Sussex).

¹² *Numismatic Chronicle*⁴ vi, p. 345.

¹³ *Antike Kunstwerke* (Auktion 2. v. 59. Luzern) no. 152.

tainly not a grave group as neither ashes nor skeleton were found, but as it consists of a necklace, two brooches and two finger rings, it might well be the property of a single individual, who buried it for safety. Gibson,¹⁴ who was in charge of the excavations, dated the hoard to the late third century. It lay 3 feet above the original Hadrianic floor and about 3 feet 6 inches below the modern surface. Its relationship to the post-Hadrianic levels cannot be established. Haverfield¹⁵ gave his opinion that it could hardly have been deposited much later than the end of the second century. The two rings, however, suggest that this is the earliest possible date. If indeed this is a single group all deposited together, the famous Aesica brooch must have been at least a century old at the time of burial, but it is not at all unlikely that such a brooch should have been a treasured heirloom. The most recent authoritative opinion¹⁶ dates it to the 70s of the first century A.D. Collingwood also was inclined to date it to the Flavian period on stylistic grounds¹⁷ but was attracted to a later date by its association with the square-headed trumpet brooch,¹⁷ which he could not bring any earlier than the middle of the second century. The rings must be later than that. Neither of the Great Chesters rings seems to be an early example of the type. The ring set with a gnostic gem (91), which has hoop and bezel as well as shoulder decorated, is certainly later than the much simpler Housesteads ring (89), and the rather sketchy volutes on the gold ring (90) suggests stylistic degeneration, although unskilful engraving may be partly responsible.

There are a few gold rings of this fully decorated type, set with a gold coin in place of a gem, which throw some light on the problem of date. In one case a coin of Justinian is definitely a later insertion in the ring¹⁸ and the ring ante-dates the coin. The ring with a coin of Pius has already been men-

¹⁴ *AA*² xxiv, p. 24.

¹⁵ *Arch.* lv, p. 197.

¹⁶ C. Fox, *Pattern & Purpose* (1958), p. 108.

¹⁷ *Arch.* lxxx, p. 40, p. 42.

¹⁸ Marshall 262.

tioned. One with an *aureus* of Septimius Severus¹⁹ has grooved hoop and decorated shoulders. Two others with coins of Caracalla, 215,²⁰ and Elagabalus, 219,²¹ are more elaborately decorated on hoop, shoulder and bezel. A similar ring set with a coin of Diocletian, c. 300,²² and the ring which survived long enough to have the coin of Justinian inserted, make an early third century date for the other three rings unlikely and an earlier date improbable, except, perhaps, for the Housesteads ring which has a much simpler foliate pattern on its shoulders and a plain hoop. The evidence is not conclusive, but it seems that Gibson may have been right when he dated the hoard to the late third century. His reason was in no way connected with the dating of any individual piece in the hoard, but the fact that he had found in the bath house a late third-century coin hoard, deposited shortly before the destruction of the building, made him suggest that the two hoards were contemporary, the one danger supplying the reason for both.

The last hoard, that found at Corbridge, is quite straightforward. The gold coins give a late fourth-century date to the hoard and the gold ring (96) is a known middle or late fourth-century type. Five other late gold rings found at various times and the quantity of fourth-century silver plate seem to imply at least one other hoard buried at Corbridge in the last years of the Roman occupation.²³

All the jewellery, except the brooches, might have been found in any part of the Empire. But although the types are copied or developed from classical and Roman provincial originals, many of the pieces, and not merely the brooches of Celtic character, may have been made in Britain.

In the ditch of the vallum near Halton Chesters, F. G. Simpson found a small shale mould 4 × 3 inches and $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in depth. Twenty-seven designs were cut on it for making the

¹⁹ Marshall 261.

²⁰ Marshall 263.

²¹ Marshall 265.

²² Marshall 264.

²³ *NCH* x, p. 516f. *AA*⁴ xiii, p. 318 footnote.

separate elements of complicated pieces of jewellery. The designs were 16 cones or discs of ring-and-dot pattern, two handled vases, a dolphin, a bird, a shell, a crescent, a phallus, two human masks and two *peltae*. The mould was clearly not intended for casting metal and the explanation seems to be that it was for pressing gold leaf into shapes which could then be filled with lead, pitch, sulphur or composition.²⁴ A small rectangular piece of gold leaf in Corbridge Museum is worth noting in this context. Jewellery may have been made up, as gems were engraved, according to the customer's requirements. A similar mould with 22 designs is now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York,²⁵ and moulds for casting jewellery are also known.

FINGER RINGS.

Over 100 rings, either preserved and in reasonably good condition in museum collections and private ownership, or known from descriptions and illustrations, are listed. The majority are bronze. There are 18 gold, 14 silver, five iron and 17 jet.

In theory the use of a gold ring in the early Imperial period was confined to those of senatorial or equestrian rank, but exceptions were made and the restrictions were not always observed. By the end of the second century a gold ring cannot be taken as undoubted evidence of rank nor even of free birth. It is to the late period, third/fourth century, that 12 of the 18 rings of known type belong, six of them from Corbridge. Only three are of first/second century type. Two from Backworth are not earlier than second century and one from Halton Chesters is of late second or third century date. It seems that the sumptuary laws were

²⁴ This account is condensed from *Antiquaries Journal* ii, pp. 99-100. Major Blackett kindly tried to find the mould which was the property of Sir Hugh Blackett.

²⁵ *Daily Life of the Greeks and Romans*. (Metropolitan Museum, New York, 1941.) p. 121, fig. 147.

not altogether a dead letter in the early period. All five iron rings belong to the first or second century and there are a few gilt bronze rings of the same period, which keep within the law while creating an illusion of rank and wealth.

The silver rings, by contrast, are mainly early. A possible exception is the snake ring (14), which cannot be closely dated, and two third/fourth century rings (4 and 58).

The main interest of the jet rings, whether brought from Yorkshire or the Rhineland, is their concentration in South Shields, the port for supplying the Hadrian's Wall area. Fourteen, six of them the same pattern, were found here. Only four rings, two of them from South Shields, are of first/second century type.

A. Inscribed.

Nine rings carry inscriptions either on the bezel or round the hoop, either incised or in openwork. Inscribed rings are not uncommon in the Roman period and these local examples illustrate the main classes of material. Two (1 and 4) are dedicated to the Mother Goddesses, an early ring from Backworth to the *Matres Coccae*, who are not otherwise known, the other a late silver ring, which had been thrown as an offering into Coventina's Well. Four inscribed rings have been found at Corbridge.²⁶ A silver ring (3) has the name of the owner, *Successus*, in abbreviated form. A fragment of a gold ring (5) and an openwork ring (6), each with a Greek inscription, are charms. This pagan ring (6), the other openwork ring (7) and the jet ring from Chesters (8), both of which have a Christian connotation, are probably betrothal rings of the fourth century. The two openwork rings have been fully discussed in *Archæologia Aeliana*⁴ xiii, p. 310f. and xxvi, p. 139f. There seems no reason to doubt their fourth century date in spite of the apparent association of a similar ring from Tirlemont with a first-century burial. The circumstances of that find as very sus-

²⁶ I am indebted to Professor Birley and Mr. Gillam for discussing these inscribed rings in the Corbridge museum.

picious and the use of openwork decoration, with or without an inscription, is certainly a late Roman development. Few examples are found in Britain, but there is one fine gold ring from Silchester, set with a pear-shaped carbuncle,²⁷ and another from Templeborough.²⁸ Neither is inscribed.

B. Snake rings.

These are a development of a Hellenistic ring type and seem to go out of fashion towards the end of the second century A.D. Examples, like that from Backworth (10) can be dated to the first century A.D.²⁹ It has a close parallel in lead from Caerwent³⁰ and two others of this type were found in Buckinghamshire.³¹ They are found in many parts of the Empire and have many minor variations, such as a crescent with three pellets soldered to the centre of the hoop of a gold ring in the Temple Bequest,³² or the single pellet in the form of a rosette on a gold ring in the Castellani collection.³³ Others, like (13), have no decoration other than the snakes' heads. Henkel³⁴ illustrates several examples very similar to this Corbridge ring, from Saalburg, first half of the second century, Zugmantel and elsewhere. An uncatalogued, incomplete ring at Corbridge may also be of this type, but both ends are broken and it is equally likely that it is a spiral ring of pre-Roman Celtic type, like those from Coventina's Well.³⁵

The silver snake ring (14) with a whole snake incised on a ribbon hoop forming the ring seems to be a second-century type. A similar gold ring with cross-hatched hoop and snake's head engraved except for the eyes, which were gems or paste and are lost, was found at Great Chesterford.³⁶

²⁷ *Arch. liv*, p. 468, fig. 5.

²⁸ T. May, *The Roman forts at Templeborough*, p. 60, pl. lv A, fig. 5.

²⁹ Marshall type E iv.

³⁰ *Arch. lxxiii*, p. 438, fig. 17.

³¹ Marshall 1144, 1145.

³² Marshall 943.

³³ Marshall 938.

³⁴ Henkel 346-8 (silver) 759 (bronze).

³⁵ Budge, p. 393, group 69-82.

³⁶ Marshall 951.

The examples illustrated by Henkel³⁷ from sites in Germany are not so fine as these two. Related to them, and earlier in origin, is a spiral, round in section and tapering towards the tail of the snake. Again a single snake forms the whole ring and scales and head are engraved. Neither this, nor a fourth type, a penannular ring with two confronting snakes' heads, which is found for example in London,³⁸ is represented locally.

C. Rings with a plain or decorated hoop and no bezel.

These are far less common than rings with a bezel and in several cases quite impossible to date accurately. None of them seems to be earlier than the second century and it is quite possible that all belong to the third and fourth centuries. Some of the rings with a bezel have the same type of hoop as these. The hoops which expand towards the front (19-22) are similar to the inscribed ring (2) and Henkel illustrates many Rhenish examples³⁹ all inscribed. The narrow bronze faceted hoop from Corbridge (23) bears a close resemblance to the hoop of the gold ring (97) and also with the two inscribed rings (6 and 7) although these hoops are all broader. The angular ribbon hoop (28) is similar to the inscribed hoop (4) dedicated to the Matres and also to an angular ring with a bezel (94). It is a common late Roman type.

The angular faceted hoop (27) has a close parallel, found near Mainz,⁴⁰ dedicated to Minerva.

D and E. Rings with a bezel.

In the catalogue these rings are separated into two groups, those with a bezel of the same material as the hoop, and those with an inset gem or imitation gem, but many features are common to the two groups and they are more conveniently discussed together. The engraved gems also, whether or not still in their setting, are all taken together in the following section, although separate in the catalogue.

³⁷ Henkel 334-6, 746-9.

³⁸ Marshall 1137, 1142 both silver.

³⁹ Henkel pl. xxxiii 833-72.

⁴⁰ Henkel 314.

The general line of development of the most common type of ring during the period of Roman occupation is well established, although the stages are not closely dated. The typical ring of the first and second centuries is round or oval in circumference, flat internally and rounded externally. The hoop expands gradually forwards to enclose an oval or circular bezel. There is no marked shoulder. Most of these rings are set with an engraved gem. Only three examples occur in group D (29-31), 18 in group E (60-77) and all but two of these (67) with a plain, imitation gem, and (77) a jet ring with a mother-of-pearl disc in the bezel, are signet rings. The three bezels of group D are all plain but engraved examples are found elsewhere. One in the London Museum⁴¹ is interesting in this context as the engraving on it, Cupid leaning on a pillar, recalls the Cupid leaning on a pick-axe on the Backworth inset gem (61). These are the most common type of rings in Britain, generally in bronze or iron and more rarely in gold and silver.

Simple incised decoration on the hoop is a common feature on the jet rings of this type (32 and 33). On the whole jet rings retain this type of hoop, although often it is narrower in the later examples and the shape and decoration of the bezel becomes more varied (34-7). There is only one jet ring with fully developed shoulder decoration (48) and it retains the smoothly rounded circumference of the early ring type, unlike the metal rings which generally become more angular, the decorated shoulders being flat and splayed, the hoop half round at the back.

The ring with a triangular shoulder is very common in the third and fourth centuries. Some of the difficulties in dating the decorated examples have already been discussed in connection with the Housesteads and Great Chesters hoards. Three bronze rings in group D (41-3) and two in group E (87-8) have undecorated shoulders and it is possible that the group D rings are early examples of this line of development. On the other two, the shoulder is more sharply out-

⁴¹ R. E. M. Wheeler, *London in Roman Times*, fig. 30, 1.

lined and separated from the bezel. The angular bezel of (88) is generally considered a late development. A ring of this general type was found at Verulamium⁴² on the middle finger of the left hand of a skeleton in the cemetery near the north-west gate of the city. There is another at Richborough.⁴³ Unfortunately neither is in a datable context. Another unstratified Richborough ring⁴⁴ has simple incised lines on the shoulder, like that from South Shields (44). A similar ring from Chesters (45) has a scalloped outline to the shoulders and bezel. It compares in some respects with two rings from Lydney⁴⁵ but the bezels are quite different. The Lydney rings are not a stratified find and are only thought to belong to the period of the temple, after 364, because of their resemblance to the rings of the Sully Moor and Grovely Wood coin hoards, which are dated to the early and late fourth century respectively. There are so many variations of detail within this type that comparison is difficult and may be misleading. Generally the rings are of bronze, but there is a pewter ring of this type from Bay's Meadow, Droitwich.⁴⁶

One ring of the same general type has openwork shoulders (92). Both Marshall and Henkel date this to the third and fourth centuries. One was found at Ilchester, set with a coin of Severus Alexander, another with the Sully Moor hoard and a third, undated, at Lincoln.⁴⁷ Henkel illustrates several from the Rhineland.⁴⁸ The scroll work on many of them is very similar to that incised on the rings discussed above.

The gold ring from Halton Chesters (80) and the jet ring from Chesters (47) of similar type, illustrate another develop-

⁴² R. E. M. and T. V. Wheeler, *Report on excavations at Verulamium*, p. 216, fig. 47, 78.

⁴³ J. P. Bushe-Fox, *4th report of the excavations of the Roman fort of Richborough*, p. 126, pl. xxxv, 92.

⁴⁴ ditto, 97.

⁴⁵ R. E. M. and T. V. Wheeler, *Excavation of the Prehistoric Roman and post-Roman site in Lydney Park, Glos.*, p. 82, fig. 16, 54 and 55.

⁴⁶ *Birmingham Arch. Soc. Trans.* lxxv, p. 16, fig. 10, 10.

⁴⁷ Marshall 547, 267 (Ilchester).

⁴⁸ Henkel 244-57.

ment. The internal circumference of the hoop is almost circular but the wide projecting shoulders give an elliptical outer circumference, with a groove between the shoulder and bezel. The jet ring is decorated on the shoulders only but the gold ring is fully decorated on the hoop and round the bezel as well. They belong to Marshall's types E xviii and E xxviii. Henkel shows nothing quite like them. Some decorated examples are rather similar, but the shoulders are less pronounced and the hoop is therefore more like the early type.⁴⁹

In the foregoing the shoulder of the ring continued the line of the hoop. Another type has a shoulder which cuts across its line, sometimes projecting above and below it, as in the case of one Chesters ring (86). More often it is no more than a ridge and groove, as on the three bronze rings (82-4) or several transverse grooves as on the jet ring (46). Several jet rings like this have been found near Bonn, associated with coins of Valentinian and Valens⁵⁰ and this ring is probably a Rhenish import. Parallels to the metal rings are also found in the Rhineland.⁵¹

The ring with the ribbon hoop, very slight shoulder and projecting box bezel (85) is very similar to rings from near Bartlow⁵² and Weston-under-Penyard.⁵³

Some of the rings with narrow hoops have no shoulder. Two very simple examples (49 and 50) are merely pieces of wire overlapped at the ends and coiled into a spiral at the junction. The Corbridge ring (49) is exactly the same as a silver ring from Domberg⁵⁴ and bronze rings from Kastell Neuss, Saalburg and elsewhere.⁵⁵ Rings like that from Chesters (50) often have a bead at the centre front. An example of this kind was found at Verulamium with late

⁴⁹ Henkel 373-5.

⁵⁰ *Bonner Jahrbuch*.

⁵¹ Henkel 1076-8. K. M. Kenyon, *Excavations at the site of Jewry Wall, Leicester*, p. 253, 10 fig. 83.

⁵² Marshall 1180.

⁵³ G. H. Jack, *Ariconium*, p. 24, pl. 12, fig. 4.

⁵⁴ Henkel 324

⁵⁵ Henkel 712-18.

third- and fourth-century coins.⁵⁶ Others have a bezel soldered to the front. The unclassified ring (98) shows how these were made. (81) with an inset imitation gem, (52) with a square bezel and (53 and 54) with oval bezels and a hoop grooved on the outer surface, like (24) have a rounded hoop and no shoulder. The gold ring (55) from Corbridge with a square bezel on which is engraved a small animal, also belongs to this group. It has a general resemblance to several rings of fourth century date illustrated by Henkel, but nowhere is there a close parallel. The nearest is a ring from Heddernheim,⁵⁷ but its hoop is decorated with beading. Dalton⁵⁸ illustrates a similar ring with an oval engraved bezel with a decorated border and pellets at either side, of post-Roman date.

The bronze ring from South Shields (56) with a ribbon hoop and plain, flat square bezel is a well-known type, found in the fourth century and later. Several rings of this kind, those from Fifehead Neville⁵⁹ and Richborough,⁶⁰ for example, have Christian symbols incised on the bezel. Henkel quotes several with FIDEM on the bezel and CONSTANTINO around the hoop.⁶¹

A ribbon hoop is often of third or fourth century date but it is not confined to the late period. An angular hoop set with an engraved sard, found at Leicester, is thought to date to the late first or second century.⁶² The bronze ring (94) from Chesters may be compared with this and with a gold ring set with an amethyst from Richborough.⁶³ (88), however, is similar to a ring found with late third- and fourth-century coins at Verulamium.⁶⁴

Two outstanding rings from this area are both from Cor-

⁵⁶ Wheeler, *Verulamium*, p. 216, fig. 47, 77.

⁵⁷ Henkel 113.

⁵⁸ Dalton 166.

⁵⁹ *Proc. Soc. Ant.*² ix, pp. 66-7, fig. 1 and 2.

⁶⁰ J. P. Bushe-Fox, *Richborough 4th report* pl. xxxv, 95.

⁶¹ Henkel 98-103.

⁶² Kenyon, *Jewry Wall*, report by D. E. L. Haynes, pp. 271-2.

⁶³ Bushe-Fox, *op. cit.* pl. xxxv, 105 and 94.

⁶⁴ Wheeler, *Verulamium*, p. 216, fig. 47, 74.

bridge, one silver (58), the other gold (95) with box settings for stones which are now lost. Both have a plate rising above the bezel, depicting a vessel, flanked by two animals. On the silver ring this is in relief, on the gold in pierced decoration. The animals of the silver ring are hounds, looking back over their shoulders; on the gold ring, possibly panthers, which appear to be seated on stools and are drinking out of the handled urn. A silver ring from Great Chesterford⁶⁵ has a similar projecting plate depicting the same scene but the animals are bears. The plate is pierced and on a rectangular bezel below is a lion in relief. I cannot agree with Marshall that this is a key ring. The plate seems purely decorative and too elaborately worked for something which would rapidly get worn smooth in use. Another example was found at Kenchester,⁶⁶ a rather worn bronze ring, with animals in relief as on the Corbridge silver ring. In Trier Museum is a gold ring with two panthers, like those on the gold Corbridge ring and on the hoop an inscription, which has a Christian connotation, VIVAS MI PIA OPPTATA.⁶⁷ Another, with two dolphins standing on their heads on either side of a trident, found in the Rhine between Cologne and Neuss, must be an offering to Neptune. Both the subject of the pierced plate and the find spot indicate that. On the bezel is an openwork inscription INC FORT.⁶⁸ A third from the Rhineland, a gold ring from Augst, in Basle Museum, depicts two birds looking over their shoulders at a central feature, which may be a conventional tree.⁶⁹ The bezel is inscribed FELIC AVROR. It is interesting to compare this with a post-Roman ring of the same type with two peacocks looking backwards at a central tree on a mitre-shaped plate, rising above an inscribed bezel. The ring is gold and the scene is reserved in metal on a niello ground.⁷⁰ It is inscribed with

⁶⁵ Marshall 1184.

⁶⁶ *Woolhope Field Club Trans.* xxxiii, p. 192, fig. 4, 6.

⁶⁷ Henkel 93.

⁶⁸ Henkel 361.

⁶⁹ Henkel 92.

⁷⁰ Dalton 179.

the name of Ethelwulf, King of Wessex, 836-858. Another ring of this type, with a diaper of crosses on the plate, in the British Museum,⁷¹ and a similar ring from Tirlmont, have hoops very similar to those of the two Corbridge rings with openwork inscriptions (6 and 7) and a third example with an openwork hoop as well as square plate with openwork or pierced design, has been found at Herstal. Cowan discusses these three⁷² in connection with the Corbridge inscribed rings and it is interesting to note also their close connection with these other two Corbridge rings, which are themselves quite different from the two inscribed rings.

The two remaining rings, also from Corbridge, are again late Roman types which continue into the Merovingian period. The beading and pellets round the large bezel are typical fourth/fifth century features and there seems no reason to doubt that this ring (96) is contemporary with the late coins with which it was found. A post-Roman example with a beaded edge to the bezel and three pellets at either side is now in the Ashmolean Museum.⁷³ Dalton illustrates an even more elaborate example.⁷⁴

The smaller ring (97), with a composite hoop with the outer strands folded over to form S-shaped shoulders, is found in a more elaborate version at New Grange.⁷⁵ Watkin illustrates a ring which seems to be of this type, but with a square setting from Bartomley.⁷⁶ A much simpler example, with a rounded hoop which divides at the shoulder into two strands which fold back was found at Klein Huningen, where it was dated c. 500.⁷⁷ It has no bezel fixed between the two ends of the hoop.

⁷¹ Dalton 3.

⁷² *AA*⁴ xii, p. 313f., *AA*⁴ xxvi, p. 139f.

⁷³ Department of Antiquities, Summary guide (1951), pl. liv. D.

⁷⁴ Marshall 82, 1451, Dalton 173.

⁷⁵ Marshall 869-70. Spiral shoulders on Richborough ring, 4th report, p. 126, 93, pl. xxxv, are even more elaborate.

⁷⁶ T. Watkin, *Roman Cheshire*, p. 304.

⁷⁷ *Ur Schweiz* x, p. 71, fig. 51.

ENGRAVED GEMS.

A few of these are really well executed, the four in the Alnwick Castle collection (28, 29, 38, 40), for instance, and the female head in the Chesters collection (30). The double head from Corbridge (33) is deeply cut and the features clear and rounded. In some lights it looks as though there has been a third head rising from the top of the heads, but it is much damaged. The chariot racing scene from Chesters (27) must also be high quality work for no unskilful cutter could get so much detail on to so small a surface.

Most, however, are crudely executed and in many cases the engraver does not seem to have understood his subject or had only the faintest idea of the original figure type from which his copy ultimately is derived. It seems probable that many of the engraved gems were cut locally to satisfy individual customer's requirements.

The subjects are very varied. Of the gods, Jupiter and Mars are both represented on several gems. Both surviving Jupiter figures are very crude work. On (1) the wings of the eagle are detached from his body; the god's limbs are stiff and angular and his head very poorly drawn. Two of the Mars figures are comparatively well executed (4 and 6) but a third (5) is a very poor copy with confused detail. Hercules, set in a silver ring (62) is well represented. The sun god set in a bronze ring (68) is very crude but at least the engraver has not been over ambitious and tried to introduce details which he could not manage.

The goddesses come off rather badly. The identification of many of them is quite uncertain because the cutting is so poor. Details of headdress and drapery are quite undistinguishable and their attributes are sketchily shown. Venus, on a gem in an iron ring (75), has acquired a cornucopia, which she certainly does not hold on other representations of the same subject, e.g. on coin reverses. Ephesian Diana (9) is a schematic rendering of the cult statue at Ephesus,

but Diana returning from the chase (10), although a crude copy, is quite spirited. A gem in Housesteads Museum (11) has a very similar scene but the figure appears to be male. The Corbridge Diana seems to be wearing a short chiton, her normal dress. The Housesteads figure, like that on the South Shields gem (12) with a hunting scene, is nude, which is quite normal for any god, but only for Venus among the goddesses. Professor Richmond has drawn the comparison between the South Shields gem and the Risingham altar to Silvanus Cocidius.⁷⁸ The Housesteads gem also probably represents this local deity. Minerva is probably the subject on the imitation gem in an iron ring (73), but the paste has weathered and obscured the outline of the shallow cut figure. Victory is represented on three stones, on a galloping horse (15); on a broken gem, probably offering a wreath to a figure now missing (16) and on a lost stone, with her foot on the prow of a ship (17). All are well-known figure types. Fortune is certainly represented once (18), a badly cut figure with a cornucopia and rudder, directing the destinies of men. She may be the subject of the two Corbridge gems (20 and 21). The remainder call for no particular comment. The Bacchic subjects, grotesques like (35) and the animals are all familiar subjects. No attempt has been made to give a date to any of them. Those which are still set in their rings are dated approximately by the ring type and some of those set in early type rings are extremely poorly executed, even one in a silver ring (63), in which case a higher standard might be expected.

CAMEOS.

Nothing is known of the history of either of these, except that the bear was found in the fort at South Shields. The other, formerly in the Robert Blair collection, is known by the present owner, Dr. Hunter Blair, to come from somewhere in the Hadrian's Wall area. Both are very fine, lively

⁷⁸ *AA*⁴ xiv, p. 103f.

representations. The humped bear has a close parallel, a smaller cameo, in the de Clercq collection.⁷⁹ Sometimes a cameo is mounted in a finger ring, as is the example found in the Walbrook,⁸⁰ an onyx with a triple head, set in an iron ring of early type. Another was found at Richborough.⁸¹ The small onyx cameo with a Medusa head, found at Wroxeter, is also thought to come from a finger ring.⁸² Some of them, however, are too large for rings and are mounted either in disc brooches or in a metal disc with side loops which can form part of a necklace or a pendant.⁸³ Cameos are never as common as engraved gems, presumably because they required more skill in the making.

NECKLACES AND BRACELETS.

Chains formed of single loop, or figure-of-eight, links, plaited wire and short straight lengths linked by a loop at either end, in gold, silver and bronze, are found throughout the Roman period. The first two types are the most common. Sometimes beads are threaded at intervals, hollow gold beads, as on the Backworth bracelet, beads of precious or semi-precious stone, jet or glass. In Chesters Museum there are some gilded glass beads and there are jet and glass beads in most of the museum collections, but the necklaces to which they were attached have disintegrated and none of these isolated beads is included in the catalogue.

The Backworth pieces (1-3) have already been discussed in connection with the hoard. They are quite a common type and there are several similar examples in Britain, in silver with a wheel and crescent pendant from Newstead; a triple chain at Newtown, Carlisle, found with coins ranging from the reign of Nero to that of Marcus Aurelius; from Dolaucothy

⁷⁹ A. de Ridder, *Collection de Clercq* vii, p. xv, 2248.

⁸⁰ Guildhall Museum publication. *Small finds from the Walbrook* (1954-5), pp. 6, 10.

⁸¹ *Richborough 4th report*, p. 127, 98.

⁸² J. P. Bushe-Fox, *Excavations at Wroxeter in 1913*, p. 16, figs. 8, 26.

⁸³ *Germania* iv, p. 78f.

and Pumpsaint near Llandovery.⁸⁴ Other examples have been found at New Grange, with a coin of Geta, at Pfünz and Stradonitz. A bead necklace with a silver crescent pendant was found at Monceau le Neuf and Boulanger⁸⁵ quotes others from Soissons, Vermand and Abbeville. These are all of late Roman date. Women wearing necklaces with pendants are represented on tombstones in Germany⁸⁶ and Palmyra. Wheels are quite as common as crescents. Three examples are illustrated in the *Galerie Bachstitz*,⁸⁷ each with a precious stone at the centre, two emeralds and one sapphire. A wheel with a loop for suspension was found at La Guillotiere (Rhône)⁸⁸ and other examples at Stradonitz. There are numerous brooches in wheel form, but many have only four spokes. Those quoted here are all six- to eight-spoke wheels. A possible connection with the wheel used as a symbol of Gallic Jupiter has been mentioned by Haverfield⁸⁹ and the wheel appears again with the Celtic deity on the Corbridge pottery mould, but on jewellery the motif is too widely distributed to have any significant association with the Gallic god. The early examples are, in any case, Italian work.⁹⁰

The "collar" type of necklace (4) found at Great Chesters, also first appears at Pompeii, but it is not necessarily confined to the early Roman period. An elaborate example in gold encrusted with jewels and also a plainer silver example are listed by Siviero.⁹¹

The other items are all short, incomplete lengths of chain, which give no idea of the complete necklace. The breaks may well have occurred at the point where a bead or other ornament was attached. A necklace from Mainz, for example, has a series of cameos, at intervals round it.⁹²

⁸⁴ Marshall, *Jewellery* 2737, 2738, pl. xlix.

⁸⁵ C. Boulanger, *Mobilier funéraire Gallo-Romain et Franc* pl. ix, 5.

⁸⁶ F. Fremersdorf, *Die Denkmäler des römischen Köln* ii (1950), pl. 71.

⁸⁷ R. Zahn, vol. ii, pl. 31, 93.

⁸⁸ Marshall, *Jewellery*.

⁸⁹ *NCH* ix, p. 30.

⁹⁰ See p. 4.

⁹¹ R. Siviero, *op. cit.*, pl. 133 no. 164, 5.

⁹² *Germania* iv, p. 78f.

EARRINGS.

The two finest of these are no longer available for study. Elaborate pendant earrings, like that from Housesteads (1), found with a coin of Commodus and a finger ring (89), are not confined to any one century. Often they are set with jewels and they may divide out into two or three branches. The Housesteads piece is a comparatively simple type. The Great Chesters earring (2) may not have been complete when found. There is a similar example in the British Museum collection,⁹³ which has a cluster of gold pellets, simulating a bunch of grapes, attached behind the box setting of the stone and dangling down below it.

The two bronze earrings (3 and 4) are a pleasant contrast to the elaborate gold types. Both are probably early types, but a leaf-shaped earring was found in a fourth century context at Maiden Castle.⁹⁴ Earrings of any type are rare in the Roman period in Britain.

BROOCHES.

The Backworth and Great Chesters brooches have been the subjects of special studies⁹⁵ and much comment by authorities on Celtic art.⁹⁶ The Aesica brooch, unique in Britain, is generally agreed to belong to the late first century A.D., the Backworth pair to the first half of the second century and the square-headed trumpet brooch from Great Chesters to the later second century. All were made in Northern Britain.

The incomplete silver brooch from Housesteads (4), a curvilinear, trumpet design is a type uncommon in Britain

⁹³ Marshall, *Jewellery* 2390.

⁹⁴ R. E. M. Wheeler, *Maiden Castle*, p. 286, fig. 96, 11.

⁹⁵ Evans in *Arch.* lv, p. 179f. R. G. Collingwood in *Arch.* lxxx.

⁹⁶ Most recently C. F. C. Hawkes in *Antiquaries Journal* xx, p. 352. C. Fox, *Pattern & Purpose* (1958), p. 108.

but found on the German *limes* at Saalburg, etc.⁹⁷ and in this country at Newstead and Traprain.⁹⁸ It is a second-century type, imported from Germany.

The silver omega brooch (5) is distinguished from other penannular types by its "hinged" acorn terminals and its square sectioned hoop. It is not common in Britain. A very close parallel to this Corbridge example was found at Newstead.⁹⁹ Another of the same type, from an unstratified find at Caerleon amphitheatre, has the two upper surfaces of the hoop decorated, acorn terminals but no "hinge". The Tullie House brooch¹⁰⁰ is broken at the ends and the hoop undecorated. Other examples from Ham Hill and Colchester are quoted in a recent study of penannular brooches,¹⁰¹ in which it is suggested that this type is originally Iberian. Several examples from Spain are quoted and also some from Germany. The closest parallels there to the Corbridge brooch are from Faimingen,¹⁰² Aislingen¹⁰³ and Pfünz.¹⁰⁴ Those from Hüfingen and Saalburg have a more elaborate acorn terminal. All are of first or second century date.

(6) is unique in Britain and no exact parallel has been found elsewhere. The closest is a brooch from Felegyhaza in the British Museum¹⁰⁵ and many of similar shape but less elaborate decoration are found in Panonnia and Noricum.¹⁰⁶

The disc brooches set with a conical paste imitation gem are a very common late Roman type.¹⁰⁷ Many of them are gilded and one, from Richborough,¹⁰⁸ has a flat stone with an eagle engraved on it in place of the conical boss.

⁹⁷ *Saalburg Jahrbuch* v, pl. ix, 1.

⁹⁸ *AA*⁴ xi, p. 197.

⁹⁹ J. Curle, *Newstead* pl. lxxxviii, 13, p. 326.

¹⁰⁰ *Cumberland & Westmorland Arch. Soc. Trans.*² xix, p. 16, pl. ii, 22 K.

¹⁰¹ E. Fowler in *Proc. of Prehistoric Soc.*² xxvi, p. 149f.

¹⁰² Henkel, p. 177.

¹⁰³ G. Ulbert, *Die römischen Donau Kastelle Aislingen und Burghofe* (1959), p. 69, pl. 16, 19.

¹⁰⁴ *Rom. Germ.* v, pl. ix, 4, 11.

¹⁰⁵ Marshall, *Jewellery* 2853 also 2854, 5.

¹⁰⁶ I. Kovrig, *Die Haupttypen der Kaiserzeitlichen Fibeln in Pannonien.*

¹⁰⁷ *AA*⁴ xi, p. 196. *Arch. Cantiana* lxxiii, fig. 9, 1, p. 48. *Richborough 4th report*, p. 121.

¹⁰⁸ G. Payne, *Cat. of the Kent Arch. Soc. coll. at Maidstone* (1892) no. 110.

PIN.

The silver pin from Halton Chesters was published in the previous volume of *Archæologia Aeliana* by Dr. Smith.

THE CATALOGUE.¹

FINGER RINGS.

A. *Inscribed.*

1. Gold, oval in circumference, flat internally, rounded externally, expanding towards front, oval bezel with raised rim, incised on bezel MATR/VM CO/COAE. D. 1 inch. 2nd cent. Backworth, British Museum 50, 6-1, 10. pl. 1, 1. *NCH* ix, p. 29, Marshall 638, *CIL* 1299, *EE* ix, p. 668.
2. Silver, round in circumference, flat internally, rounded externally, expanding towards front; incised on flat panel DN/EP. D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. 2nd cent. (?). Chesters. pl. 1, 2. *EE* vii, p. 350, 1173.
3. Silver,² round in circumference, flat internally, rounded externally, expanding towards front, flat oval front incised SVC/CES.³ D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. 2nd cent. (?) Corbridge. pl. 1, 3. *AA*³ iv, p. 268, *EE* ix, p. 668, 1332.
4. Silver, angular ribbon hoop expanding towards front, incised on flat front MAT/RES with line across centre. D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. 3rd-4th cent. Coventina's Well, Chesters Museum 2008 B. pl. 1, 4. Budge, p. 393, 66, *EE* iii, p. 146.
5. Gold, fragments of ribbon hoop incised ΦYAA . 4th cent. Corbridge. pl. 1, 5.
6. Gold, 16 facets, smoothed internally, with openwork decoration of palmettes above and below inscription $\Pi O A E M I O Y \Phi I A T P O N$ leaf stops divide the two words. D. $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. 4th cent. Corbridge, British Museum loan collection, 1935. pl. 1, 6. *AA*⁴ xiii, p. 310f., *AA*⁴ xxvi, p. 139f.
7. Gold, as 6 but 15 facets, the inscription AEMILIA ZESES. D. 1 inch. 4th cent. Corbridge, Alnwick Castle collection. pl. 1, 7. *NCH* x, p. 515, *CIL* 1300, *EE* ix, p. 668.

¹ In all entries the name of the site on which the object was found precedes that of the museum in which it is housed. When there is only a single entry, as for Chesters, Corbridge, Housesteads and South Shields, the item is preserved in the museum on the site on which it was found.

² I am indebted to Dr. R. F. Tylecote for examining this and no. 63 and reporting that both are mainly silver.

³ I am indebted to Professor Birley and Mr. Gillam for discussing this and no. 5.

8. Jet, oval hoop broadening and flattened externally at either end, upper and lower edge decorated with incised lines, outer edge QVIS SEPA MEVM ET TVVM DVRANTE VITA. Chi-Rho, length $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches. 4th cent. Chesters 3582. Budge, p. 389, 1710. pl. 1, 8.
9. Jet, no description, cps. S. Shields, present location unknown. *EE* vii, p. 351, 1176, *Arch. J.* xxxvi, p. 157.

B. Snake rings.

10. Gold, hoop round in section, overlapping with ends bent back and broadened out into snake's head terminals, 3 pellets, each surrounded by a beaded wire, with 3 small pellets in between, are soldered to the centre of the hoop. D. $1\frac{3}{10}$ inches. 2nd cent. Backworth, British Museum 50, 6-1, 6. pl. 1, 9. *NCH* ix, p. 29. Marshall 943.
11. Silver, as 10 but fragmentary. Backworth, present location unknown. *NCH* ix, p. 30.
12. Silver, fragment, hoop round in section, overlapping and broken at ends, 3 pellets surrounded by a beaded wire, are soldered to the centre of the hoop. D. $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Chesters 1527. Budge, p. 383, 1307.
13. Bronze, hoop round in section, overlapping, one end broken, the other broadened out into a snake's head terminal. D. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. 2nd cent. Corbridge. pl. 1, 10. *AA*³ viii, p. 206.
14. Silver, ribbon hoop, narrowing at both ends, overlapping, decorated with cross-hatching and ending in incised snake's head with eyes punched up from inside. D. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 1, 11.
15. Bronze, ribbon hoop overlapping and broadening out at one end, undecorated. D. $1\frac{1}{10}$ inches. Chesters 1552. Budge, p. 382, 1246. pl. 1, 12.

C. Plain or decorated hoop, without bezel.

16. Bronze, ribbon hoop, circular, with 2 parallel lines incised round centre. D. $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Chesters 1555, Budge, p. 383, 1322. pl. 1, 13.
17. Gilded bronze, similar to 16. D. 1 inch. Great Chesters, Newcastle⁴ 1956. 150. 22A.
18. Bronze, circular circumference, almost square section nicked at edges. D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. S. Shields, Newcastle 1956. 128. 65A.

⁴ Newcastle=Museum of Antiquities of the University of Durham and the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne, which is at King's College, Newcastle.

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19. Bronze, circular, flat internally, round externally, expanding towards front. D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. Coventina's Well, Chesters 2013, Budge, p. 393, 70. pl. 1, 14.
 20. Similar to 19. D. $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. S. Shields, Newcastle 1956. 128. 65A.
 21. Bronze, similar to 19 but with groove across centre front. D. 1 inch. Chesters 3559, Budge, p. 388, 1633. pl. 1, 15.
 22. Similar to 21. D. $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Corbridge, Newcastle 1956. 2. 2A.
 23. Bronze, circular hoop flat internally, faceted externally. D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 2, 1.
 24. Similar to 23 but narrower hoop and smaller facets. D. $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Coventina's Well, Chesters 2022, Budge, p. 393, 82. pl. 2, 2.
 25. Bronze, ribbon hoop, round internally, octagonal externally. D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. S. Shields.
 26. Bronze, octagonal ribbon hoop. D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. S. Shields, Newcastle 1956. 128. 65A.
 27. Gold, octagonal hoop formed of hexagonal facets. D. $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. Coventina's Well, Chesters 2008E, Budge, p. 393, 68. pl. 2, 3.
 28. Gold, ribbon hoop, half circular at back, expanding towards splayed shoulders and flat front. D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. Coventina's Well, Chesters 2010, Budge, p. 393, 69. pl. 2, 4.
- 23-28 are probably all of 3rd or 4th century date.

D. Rings with a bezel.

29. Jet, incomplete, normal early type, flat internally, rounded externally, expanding towards front, projecting plain, oval bezel. D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Housesteads, Newcastle 1956. 151. 25A. pl. 2, 5.
30. Silver, similar to 29 but narrower hoop, circular bezel does not project. D. 1 inch. Coventina's Well, Chesters 2008A, Budge, p. 395, 64. pl. 2, 6.
31. Jet, similar to 30, oval bezel. D. $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches. Corbridge. pl. 2. 7.
32. Jet, hoop similar to 29, 3 incised rings with central dot on each shoulder, flat oval bezel with notched outline. D. 1 inch. 2nd cent. (?) S. Shields. pl. 2, 8.
33. Jet, hoop similar to 29, widening to include circular bezel, flat with an 8-spoke wheel and alternating line-and-dot pattern round the edge. D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. 2nd cent. S. Shields. pl. 2, 11.
34. Jet, hoop flat internally, rounded externally, expanding only slightly towards front, flat front with raised diamond shaped bezel. D. $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches. 2nd/3rd cent. S. Shields, Newcastle 1956. 128. 65A. pl. 2, 9.
35. Jet, similar to 34 but with rectangular bezel divided into 3 squares with a V-shaped cut at each end of the panel. D. $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. 2nd/3rd cent. S. Shields. pl. 2, 12.

36. 5 jet rings narrow hoop, flat internally, rounded externally, expanding only slightly towards front, which is flat and cut away at edges to form S-shape, diagonal line across centre, one ring has a transverse shoulder groove. D.s $\frac{7}{8}$ -1 inch. 2nd/3rd cent. S. Shields, Newcastle 1956. 128. 65A. pl. 2, 10.
37. Jet, as 36 but shoulder decorated with 3 incised dots behind transverse groove. D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. S. Shields.
38. Bronze, ribbon hoop and large oval bezel with incised figures, nude male figure with weight on r. foot, l. leg bent, cloak over r. shoulder and sceptre (?) in r. hand, l. hand extended towards smaller draped figure. Victory with outstretched hands offering a wreath (?) Site unknown. Newcastle 1960. 42A. pl. 2, 15.
39. Smaller, much damaged ring. D. $\frac{1}{10}$ inch. Corbridge.
40. Bronze, hoop flat internally, rounded externally, large oval bezel, undecorated. D. $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch. Coventina's Wall, Chesters 2011. Budge, p. 393, 70. pl. 2, 13.
41. Bronze, half circular hoop with splayed, triangular shoulders, undecorated circular bezel. D. 1 inch. 3rd cent. (?) Coventina's Well, Chesters 2009, Budge, p. 393. pl. 2, 14.
42. Bronze, similar to 41. D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. S. Shields, Newcastle 1956. 128. 65A.
43. Bronze, similar to 41 but shoulders separated from bezel by constriction. D. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. S. Shields, Newcastle 1956. 128. 65A. pl. 2, 16.
44. Bronze, similar to 41, shoulders decorated with 3 incised lines, raised circular bezel with an incised cross. Another similar but heavily worn. Both D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. 3rd cent. S. Shields. pl. 2, 17.
45. As 44, but with scalloped outline to shoulder and plain bezel, heavily corroded on one side. D. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Chesters (1960).
46. Jet, hoop flat internally, rounded externally, oval circumference, transverse grooves and ridges on shoulders, flat oval bezel. D. 1 inch. 3rd/4th cent. S. Shields, Newcastle 1956. 128. 65A. pl. 3, 1.
47. Jet, hoop similar to 46, but herring bone pattern on shoulders, thickness reduced at front, projecting circular, plain bezel. D. $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. 3rd/4th cent. Coventina's Well, Chesters 2008, Budge, p. 393, 63. pl. 3, 2.
48. Jet, incomplete, ring and dot decoration on shoulder, *pelta* on upper and lower edge, circular bezel decorated with concentric circles with radial lines. D. $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. 3rd/4th cent. S. Shields, Newcastle 1956. 128. 65A. pl. 3, 3.
49. Bronze, irregular circumference, round in section, ends join to form spiral at the front and are twisted round hoop at either side of it. D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. 3rd cent. (?) Corbridge. pl. 3, 4.

50. Bronze, circular, round in section, ends overlapping and finished in coils round hoop. D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. 3rd cent. (?) Coventina's Well, Chesters 2014, Budge, p. 393. pl. 3, 5.
51. Bronze, almost circular, round in section, projecting bezel in form of a bag with coils at either side. Corrosion makes it impossible to see how the bezel is fixed to the hoop or whether the top of the bag is hinged. D. $1\frac{1}{12}$ inches. Chesters 1558, Budge, p. 382, 1247. pl. 3, 6.
52. Bronze, circular, round in section, square bezel with 4 small broken projections. D. $\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 3, 7.
53. Bronze, circular, flat internally, transversely ridged externally, flat oval bezel. D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. Coventina's Well, Chesters 2017, Budge, p. 393, 74. pl. 3, 8.
54. Similar to 53 but incised bezel. D. $\frac{11}{16}$ inch. 3rd. cent. (?) S. Shields, Newcastle 1956. 128. 65A. pl. 3, 9.
55. Gold, circular, round in section, square bezel with frame and pellet at each corner, small animal (?) incised on it. D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. Corbridge, Alnwick Castle. pl. 3, 10. *NCH* x, p. 515.
56. Bronze, circular ribbon hoop, flat, undecorated square bezel. D. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. 4th cent. S. Shields. pl. 3, 11.
57. Gold, hoop wrought by hammer, joined by welding ends together, to this an oval bezel is attached, engraved with a male and female head confronting one another. Present location unknown. Piercebridge. E. Wooler, *The Roman fort at Piercebridge*, p. 144.
58. Silver, fragmentary ribbon hoop, square bezel with horizontal grooves, over which rises a rectangular plate depicting in relief 2 hounds looking over their shoulders at a handled urn which stands between them. 4th cent. Corbridge. pl. 9, 1.
59. Bronze key ring. Present location unknown. Bruce, p. 434, illustrated.

E. Rings with gem or imitation gem.

60. Gold, set with sard depicting Cupid holding up a bunch of grapes to a head or mask of Silenus, placed on 'a *cista* or low *cippus*'. Newcastle, present location unknown. *Proc. of Soc. Ant.*² ii, p. 36.
61. Gold, oval hoop flat internally, rounded externally, expanding towards front, plain box bezel holding nicolo depicting Cupid leaning on pick-axe. D. 1 inch. Backworth, British Museum 50, 6-1, 7. *Antiquities of Roman Britain* (1951), p. 22, fig. 13, 1. *NCH* ix, p. 30.
62. Silver, similar to 61, but larger, onyx projecting from bezel, Hercules with club in r. hand, lion skin over l. shoulder, bearded face in profile, ground line. D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 3, 12.

63. Silver, similar to 61, damaged white stone, draped figure, possibly Ceres, holding bowl of fruit (?) before her, in l. hand 2 ears of corn (?). (See also engraved gem 22.) D. $\frac{9}{16}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 3, 13.
64. Silver, similar to 61, paste, Mars, spear in r. hand, shield in l. hand. S. Shields, present location unknown. AA² x, p. 265, 6.
65. Silver, carnelian with figure of cock. Chesters, present location unknown. Bruce, p. 428, illustrated, Budge, p. 411, 4.
66. Gilded bronze, similar to 61, agate with crude figure, probably Jupiter seated with his eagle before him on outstretched r. hand. D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Coventina's Well, Chesters 2008D. Budge, p. 393, 67. pl. 5, 1. See Richter 249.
67. Gilded bronze, similar to 61, plain dark paste inset. D. 1 inch. Carrawburgh, Chesters 2212, Budge, p. 395, 162.
68. Bronze, similar to 67, blue paste with crude figure of sun god advancing whip before him in r. hand, sceptre (?) in left. D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. Chesters 3096, Budge, p. 397, 1600. pl. 5, 2. See Richter 280.
69. Bronze, similar to 61, jasper,⁵ nude figure, Venus Victrix, standing with weight on l. foot, r. leg bent, wearing fillet, cloak falling behind from l. shoulder, looking at helmet held up in r. hand, spear held diagonally in l. D. 1 inch. Corbridge. pl. 5, 3. See Walters 1448.
70. Bronze, similar to 61, agate with standing figure, pillar (?) behind to l., r. hand outstretched. D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. S. Shields, Newcastle 1956. 128. 65A. AA² x, p. 265, 3, also no. 7 similar ring, present location unknown.
71. Bronze, similar to 61, weathered paste, figure seems to be a winged Victory. D. 1 inch. Site unknown, Newcastle 1956. 120A.
72. 2 bronze rings with stones missing. Housesteads. D. $\frac{11}{16}$ inch. AA⁴ xi, p. 202, 38. Chesters D. $\frac{11}{16}$ inch. 1334, Budge, p. 387, 1557. Other unlisted fragments of rings.
73. Iron, similar to 61, weathered paste with standing draped figure, shield in r. hand, possibly Minerva. D. 1 inch. Chesters 3091. pl. 5, 4.
74. Iron, similar to 61, agate, nude figure standing with weight on r. foot, l. leg bent, r. arm bent behind back, sword held before him in l. hand, possibly Theseus. D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 5, 5. See Walters 1910, Furtwangler pl. xliii, 31.
75. Iron, similar to 61, incomplete, jasper with crude figure of Venus Victrix, pillar behind her, mirror held out in l. hand, r. hand

⁵ Mr. G. Larwood kindly identified the stones in Corbridge Museum for me.

- holding cornucopia and resting on pillar. D. 1 inch. S. Shields. pl. 3, 14. *AA*² x, p. 265, 2.
76. Iron, similar to 61, damaged opal (?) red oval outline and red dragonfly (?) in centre. D. $\frac{9}{16}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 4, 1.
77. Jet, similar to 61, circular bezel with mother-of-pearl disc. D. 1 inch. S. Shields. pl. 3, 15. (61-77 are all 1st or 2nd century.)
78. Bronze ribbon hoop, oval glass inset, dark blue flashed over green, with crude sea horse. Site unknown. Newcastle 1956. 143A. pl. 4, 2.
79. 2 gold rings, oval hoop, round in section, expanding only slightly forwards, between ends oval box bezel with 2 pellets at either side of it, nicolo set in it. 2 rings are identical, on neither is the subject of the engraved gem clear. D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. 2nd cent. Backworth, British Museum 50, 6-1, 8 and 9. pl. 4, 4. Marshall 460, 461, *NCH* ix, p. 30, *Ant. of R. Britain* (1951), p. 26. fig. 13, 15.
80. Gold, oval hoop with projecting shoulders, flat internally, rounded externally, oval bezel with blue stone, hoop fully decorated. Halton Chesters, present location unknown. Bruce, p. 136, illustrated. *AA*¹ i, p. 203.
81. Bronze, narrow rounded hoop, large oval bezel, blue paste inset, standing figure, possibly Mars, l. hand upraised may hold spear, r. hand, shield. D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. S. Shields, Newcastle 1956. 128. 65A. pl. 5, 6.
82. Bronze, narrow rounded hoop, ridge and groove on shoulder, oval bezel, stone missing from very shallow setting. D. $\frac{11}{16}$ inch. Chesters 1561, Budge, p. 383, 1335.
83. Similar but incomplete from Great Chesters, Newcastle 1956. 150. 22A.
84. Similar to 82 but with more pronounced shoulder. D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 4, 3.
85. Bronze, circular ribbon hoop, slight shoulder, projecting box bezel with green glass inset. D. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. 3rd cent. (?) Chesters 1560, Budge, p. 383, 1324. pl. 4, 5. Also S. Shields. *AA*² x, p. 266, 10.
86. Bronze, incomplete, narrow hoop, shoulder projecting above and below, blue paste inset in oval bezel. 3rd cent. (?) Chesters 1562, Budge, p. 382, 1248. pl. 4, 6.
87. Bronze, incomplete, narrow hoop, triangular splayed shoulder, circular box bezel with blue paste inset, subject not identified. D. $\frac{11}{16}$ inch. 3rd cent. S. Shields, Newcastle, 1956. 128. 65A. pl. 4, 7. *AA*² x, p. 265, 4.
88. Bronze, narrow hoop expanding into triangular splayed shoulder, hexagonal bezel with circular box from which stone is missing. D. $\frac{11}{16}$ inch. 3rd cent. S. Shields. pl. 4, 8.

89. Gold, broad splayed, decorated shoulders, blue stone inset in oval bezel, figure of man holding spear. Housesteads, present location unknown. Bruce, p. 200, illustrated, Budge, p. 105, p. 411, 6.
90. Gold, hoop rounded at back, triangular shoulders with crudely incised lines and volutes, projecting bezel with moss agate. Great Chesters, stolen from Black Gate museum, present location unknown. *Arch.* lv, p. 180, *AA*² xxiv, p. 42.
91. Bronze, as 90, but hoop, shoulders and bezel fully decorated, oval nicolo inset, figure of Abraxas, gladiator with cock's head, serpents with 3 forked tails form legs. Great Chesters, as 90.
92. Bronze, incomplete, wide shoulders with pierced decoration, oval bezel with plain agate. D. $\frac{9}{16}$ inch. 3rd/4th cent. Chesters 3560, Budge, p. 388, 1635. pl. 4, 9.
93. Bronze, narrow hoop flat internally, rounded externally, dividing at shoulder into 3 strands, oval bezel with plain carnelian. D. $\frac{11}{16}$ inch. 3rd/4th cent. South Shields, Newcastle 1956. 128. 65A. pl. 4, 11.
94. Bronze, angular ribbon hoop, square bezel, stone lost. D. $\frac{13}{16}$ inch. 4th cent. Chesters 2012. pl. 4, 10.
95. Gold, hoop flat internally, faceted externally, on bezel 2 round and 2 triangular box settings, stones lost, plate rises above bezel depicting 2 panthers (?) seated on stools, drinking out of an urn. D. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 4, 12.
96. Gold, hoop round in circumference and section, large oval bezel with beaded edge to which pellets are soldered at intervals, stone missing. D. 1 inch. 4th cent. Corbridge, British Museum 21, 7-29, 1. pl. 4, 13. *NCH* x, p. 515, *AA*³ v, p. 408, fig. 26.
97. Gold, damaged, composite hoop, twisted wire between 2 plain wires, which fold back in an S curve at shoulder, oval box bezel, stone missing. D. $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. 4th cent. Corbridge, British Museum loan collection 1939. pl. 4, 14.
98. Unclassified. Bronze, circular, flat internally, rounded externally, ends splayed out and flattened to take bezel. Corbridge. pl. 6, 13.

ENGRAVED GEMS AND IMITATION GEMS.

1. Carnelian, Jupiter seated cross-legged on rock, eagle dancing before him, r. hand outstretched, l. hand holding sceptre. length $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 9, 2. See Fossing 528-37. *AA*³ iii, p. 177.
2. Impression only, seated figure similar to 1. Housesteads, Newcastle. *AA*⁴ xi, p. 202, 37.

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3. Carnelian, seated figure of Jupiter being presented with a wreath by Mars. Chesters 3216, Budge, p. 111, p. 411, 1. Present location unknown.
4. Jasper, Mars fully armed with spear and shield. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 9, 4.
5. Carnelian, similar figure with confused detail. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 9, 3. See Walters 1426, Richter 294, 298.
6. Jasper, nude figure, wearing helmet, with spear and sword. L. $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. Chesters 2777, Budge, p. 385, 1420. pl. 5, 7.
7. Carnelian, Mars. L. $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. Chesters 3219, Budge, p. 411, 5. Present location unknown.
8. Impression only, Neptune standing on a sea shell, crowned, trident in hand, waving draperies. S. Shields, Newcastle 1956. 128. 65A.
9. Agate, crude copy, Ephesian Diana, holding torch in either hand, deer either side. L. $\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 9, 5. See Walters 1336, 1338, 1341, 1342.
10. Agate, Diana returning from the chase with deer on pole over shoulder, another animal in r. hand. L. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 9, 6. See Henkel 197, 419.
11. Jasper, scene similar to last, male figure, probably Silvanus. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Housesteads. pl. 5, 8.
12. Jasper, hunter holding up hare in l. hand, dog at foot sniffing it, bow in r. hand, tree on r. of figure, probably Silvanus Cocidius. AA⁴ xiv, p. 109. S. Shields, in possession of Dr. C. H. Hunter Blair. AA² x, p. 266, 12.
13. Carnelian, Venus Victrix, standing, looking in mirror held in outstretched r. hand, pillar behind her (see also rings 75). L. $\frac{9}{10}$ inch. S. Shields, in possession of Dr. H. M. S. Blair. pl. 5, 9. (cast).
14. Jasper, broken, appears to upper half of scene showing Cupid knocking fruit off tree. Corbridge. pl. 9, 7. See A. de Ridder, *Collection de Clercq* vii, 3102.
15. Carnelian, lively representation of winged Victory seated sideways on a galloping horse. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. S. Shields, in possession of Dr. H. M. S. Blair. pl. 5, 10 (cast). AA² x, p. 264.
16. Broken, blue glass, winged Victory advancing r. Housesteads, Newcastle 1956. 151. 25A. pl. 5, 11.
17. Paste, said to be Victory with foot on prow of ship. S. Shields, present location unknown. AA² x, p. 266, 14.
18. Carnelian, crude figure, probably Fortune with rudder in r. hand and cornucopia in l. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Chesters 2778, Budge, p. 385, 1422. pl. 5, 12.
19. Nicolo, standing figure, possibly Mercury with purse in l. hand. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Chesters 2775. pl. 6, 1.

20. Green opaque stone, draped figure, wearing radiate crown, cornucopia behind her, r. hand extended, probably Fortune or Ceres. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 9, 9.
21. White stone, figure similar to 20. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 9, 10.
22. Damaged agate, crude draped figure holding before her bowl (?), behind her 2 ears of corn (see also rings 63). Probably Ceres. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 9, 11. See Furtwangler xlv, 65. Walters 1303, 1304.
23. Damaged jasper, youthful Bacchus looking at mask held before him in r. hand, crook in l. hand, cloak falling from shoulder. L. $\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 9, 8. See Walters 1542.
24. Carnelian, youth with crook held behind him diagonally, bunch of grapes (?) before him. L. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. S. Shields, in possession of Dr. H. M. S. Blair. pl. 6, 2 (cast). See Walters 1602.
25. Carnelian similar to 24. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Chesters 2279, Budge, p. 386, 1423. pl. 6, 3.
26. Carnelian, man advancing with offering, loaf of bread (?), to rustic temple. L. $\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 9, 12.
27. Carnelian, chariot racing scene, 4 *quadrigae* in foreground, behind them *spina* and *metae* at either end. Chesters 3217, Budge, p. 108, p. 411, 2, present location unknown.
28. Carnelian, trophy of arms. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. High Rochester, Alnwick Castle. pl. 6, 8.
29. Agate, head of maenad with ivy wreath in hair. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Site unknown, Alnwick Castle. pl. 6, 9.
30. Damaged jasper, head of woman, Antonine period. L. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Chesters 2776, Budge, p. 385, 1419. pl. 6, 5.
31. Jasper, head of Caracalla. S. Shields, present location unknown. *AA*² x, p. 266, 9.
32. Jasper, 2 confronting heads, as 31.
33. Damaged jasper, 2 heads back to back, bearded and youthful heads. L. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 9, 13.
34. As 33. Binchester, present location unknown. R. E. Hoopell, *Vinovia*, p. 52, *AA*² ix, p. 200.
35. Jasper, bearded head back to back with elephant's head, palm branch in trunk. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 9, 14. See Richter 554, 555.
36. Weathered glass, unidentified standing figure. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Chesters 2777, Budge, p. 386.
37. Onyx, lion walking to r. carrying something in mouth. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Chesters 2774, Budge, p. 385, 1418, Bruce, p. 428. pl. 6, 6.
38. Agate, rhinoceros. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Site unknown. Alnwick Castle. pl. 6, 10.
39. Agate, rhinoceros lying under tree. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 9, 15.

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40. Agate, horse. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Site unknown. Alnwick Castle. pl. 6, 11.
41. Agate, horse grazing. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 9, 17.
42. Jasper, cock confronting a snake. L. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Binchester, in possession of Dr. M. G. Jarrett. pl. 6, 12 (cast).
43. Agate, cock with leaf in beak facing grasshopper seated on stone. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 9, 16.
44. Jasper, nautilus shell with frog (?) emerging from it. L. $\frac{4}{10}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 9, 18.
45. Agate, hippocamp with nereid riding it, her hair streaming out behind her. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Corbridge. pl. 9, 19.
46. Nicolo, dolphin. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Chesters 3561, Budge, p. 388, 1636. pl. 6, 7.
47. Carnelian, dolphin. L. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. S. Shields, Newcastle 1956. 128. 65A.
48. Glass, circular, floral design. D. $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. Chesters 2780, Budge, p. 386, 1424. pl. 6, 4.
49. Carnelian, octagonal, not engraved. L. $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. S. Shields, Newcastle 1956. 128. 62A.

CAMEOS.

1. Indian sardonyx, bear in relief with skull at feet, on white band, background a greenish brown. L. $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches. S. Shields, Newcastle. pl. 8, 1. *AA*² x, p. 263, I. A. Richmond, *Roman Britain* (Pelican Books), p. 162. pl. 6.
2. Agate, Cupid astride a galloping horse, white with dark blue background. L. $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Site unknown, in possession of Dr. C. H. Hunter Blair. pl. 8, 2.

NECKLACES AND BRACELETS.

1. Gold chain of double strand figure-of-eight links, hook and eye fastening, 8-spoke wheel with bar behind, fixed to the eye fastening, centre of wheel a pellet with a beaded border, spokes beaded with a small pellet at outer end, 2 beaded circles enclosing a plain circle form rim, pendant crescent with incised lines round ends is attached $\frac{1}{4}$ length of chain from wheel. Chain broken in antiquity and mended. L. 2 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Backworth, British Museum 50, 6-1, 3. pl. 7, 2. *NCH* ix, p. 30, Marshall, *Jewellery* 2738, *Ant. of R. Britain*, p. 28, pl. 1, 1.

2. Gold chain as last but at centre of wheel is a green glass bead, one globule is missing from end of a spoke, crescent undecorated. L. 2 feet 7½ inches. Backworth, British Museum 50, 6-1, 4. *NCH* ix, p. 30, Marshall, *Jewellery* 2789.
3. Gold bracelet, 15 hollow gold beads on double strand linked wire, wheel ornament as on the first necklace. L. 7 inches. Backworth, British Museum 50, 6-1, 5. pl. 7, 1. *NCH* ix, p. 30, Marshall, *Jewellery* 2740, *Ant. of R. Britain*, p. 14, fig. 7, 5.
4. Silver necklace, 3 double linked chains, decorated plates at either end and at centre, oval disc with beaded edge and gem at centre, loops at either side. Great Chesters, stolen from Black Gate, present location unknown. *Arch.* lv, p. 179, *AA*² xxiv, p. 41.
5. Gold, fragment of short lengths of plaited wire linked together with blue glass and amethyst bead between, hook fastening at one end. Corbridge, present location unknown. *AA*³ xi, p. 310, fig. 17.
6. Gold, fragment of double linked wire. Corbridge, present location unknown. *AA*³ ix, p. 247, fig. 6.
7. Gold, short lengths of wire linked by loop at either end. L. 3 inches. Chesters, Budge, p. 388, 1637. pl. 8, 3.

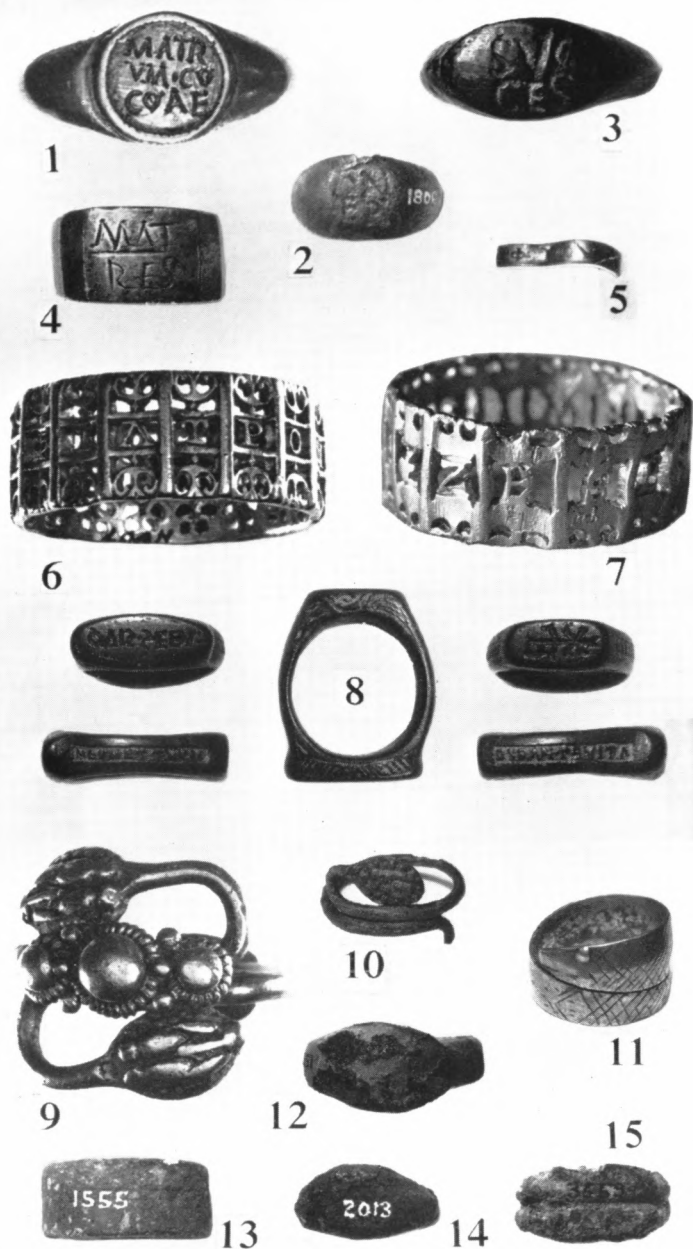
EARRINGS.

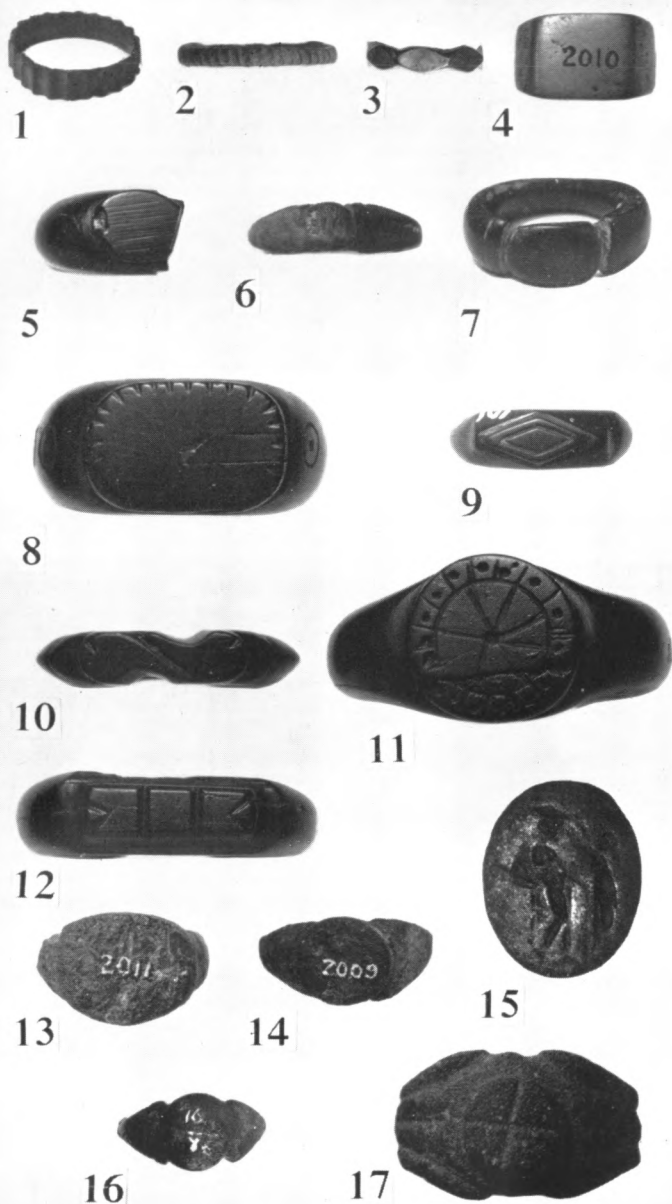
1. Gold, pendant 2 acanthus leaves and 2 S-shaped spirals hanging from a hook which opens out into a leaf shape. Housesteads, present location unknown. Budge, p. 105, p. 412, Bruce, p. 200.
2. Gold, rectangular box with beaded edge, blue stone inset, attached to hook. Great Chesters, present location unknown. Budge, p. 105, p. 412, 8. *AA*² xxiv, p. 42.
3. Bronze, leaf shaped. L. 1½ inches. Corbridge.
4. Bronze, round wire coiled into spiral. L. 1 inch. S. Shields.

BROOCHES.

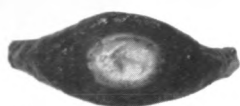
1. Gilt bronze, Collingwood's type X, bow and fantail, loop attached to head plate, head, bow and tail decorated with Celtic curvilinear patterns. L. 4 inches. Great Chesters, Newcastle. *AA*² xxiv, p. 22f. *Arch.* lv, p. 186f. *Arch.* lxxx, p. 38f.
2. 2 identical silver gilt brooches, Collingwood's type Rii, trumpet brooch with acanthus moulding at waist, loop attached to head, head and catchplate decorated with Celtic curvilinear patterns. L. 2 inches. Backworth, British Museum 50, 6-1, 15 and 16. *NCH* ix, p. 30, *Arch.* lxxx, p. 45.

3. Silver, Collingwood's type Riv, variation of the main type, square-headed trumpet brooch. L. 3 inches. Great Chesters, stolen from Black Gate, present location unknown. *AA*² xxiv, p. 22, *Arch.* lv, p. 181, *Arch.* lxxx, p. 51.
4. Incomplete, silver curvilinear design formed of 3 trumpets. Housesteads, Newcastle 1956. 51. 17A. pl. 8, 5.
5. Silver, almost square in section, omega brooch, edges decorated with wavy line, acorn terminals folded back over "hinge", 2 rings to take chain, tapering pin. D. $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Corbridge. pl. 8, 4.
6. Silver, circular head with small globules scattered over it, knobs at either side (one broken) at end of spiral spring, projecting disc at waist decorated with beading and globules, foot decorated with 3 strands of plaited gold wire, knob missing from foot (?), globule on either side. L. $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Corbridge. pl. 8, 6. *AA*³ vii, p. 186, fig. 26.
7. Gilt bronze, disc brooch, circular, with conical glass boss, damaged, 2 zones of decoration on disc with ridge between, both decorated with pothooks. Housesteads, Newcastle. D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. *AA*⁴ xi, p. 146.
8. Gilt bronze, oval disc, plate decorated with incised 7s, at centre millefiori flashed over green glass, much damaged. L. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Corbridge. pl. 8, 8.
9. Similar to 8 damaged paste inset. L. 1 inch. Piercebridge, Bowes Museum. pl. 8, 9.
10. 2 gilt bronze oval disc brooches, 2 zones of decoration on plate, dark brown glass centre. L. $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Corbridge. pl. 8, 7.
11. Similar to 9 but heavily corroded. Benwell, Newcastle 1956. 5.





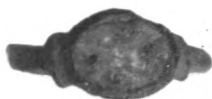




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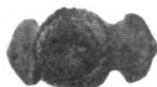
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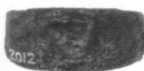
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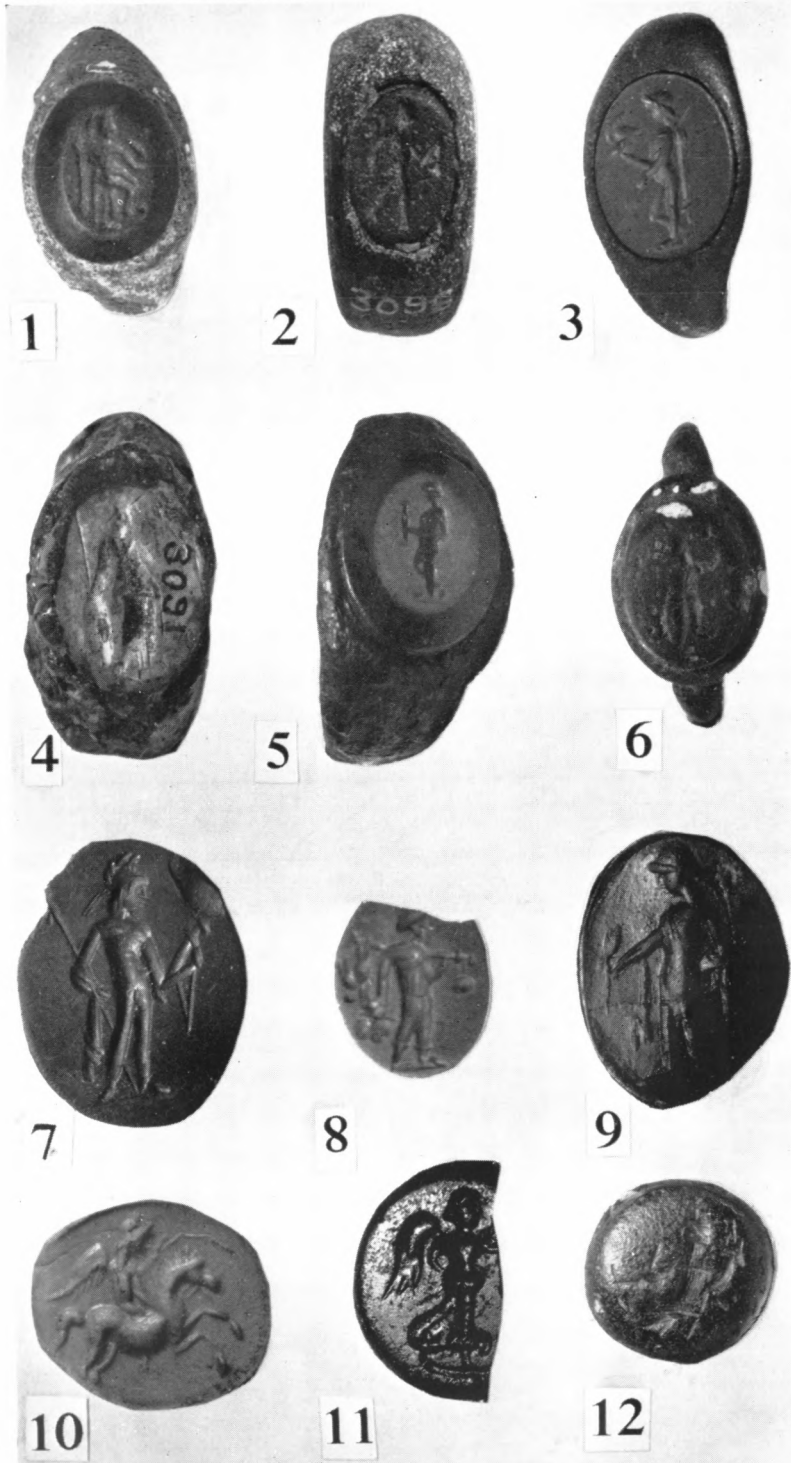
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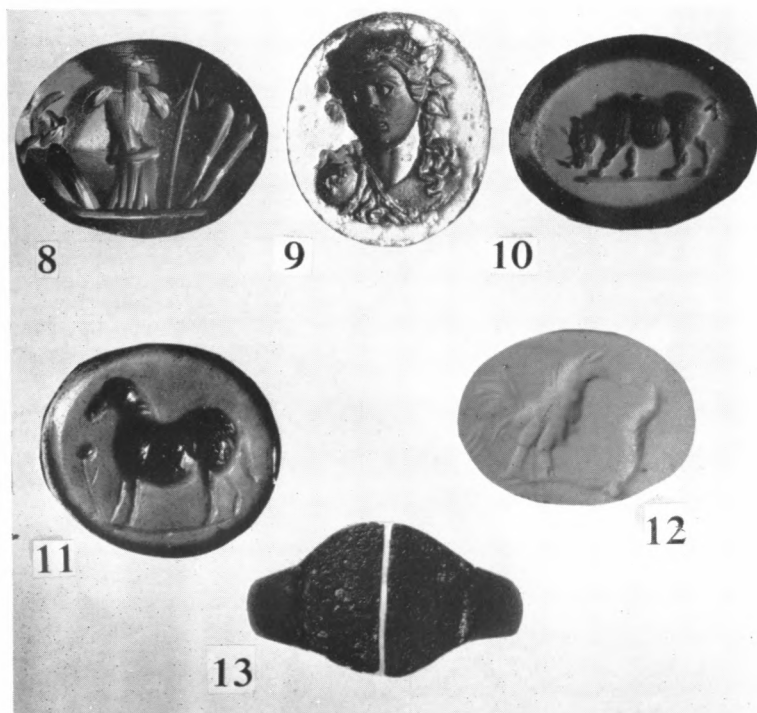
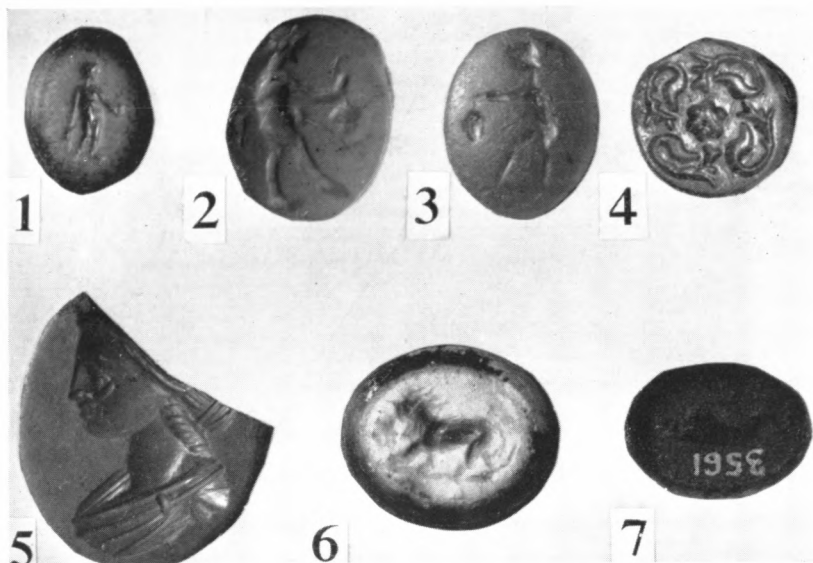
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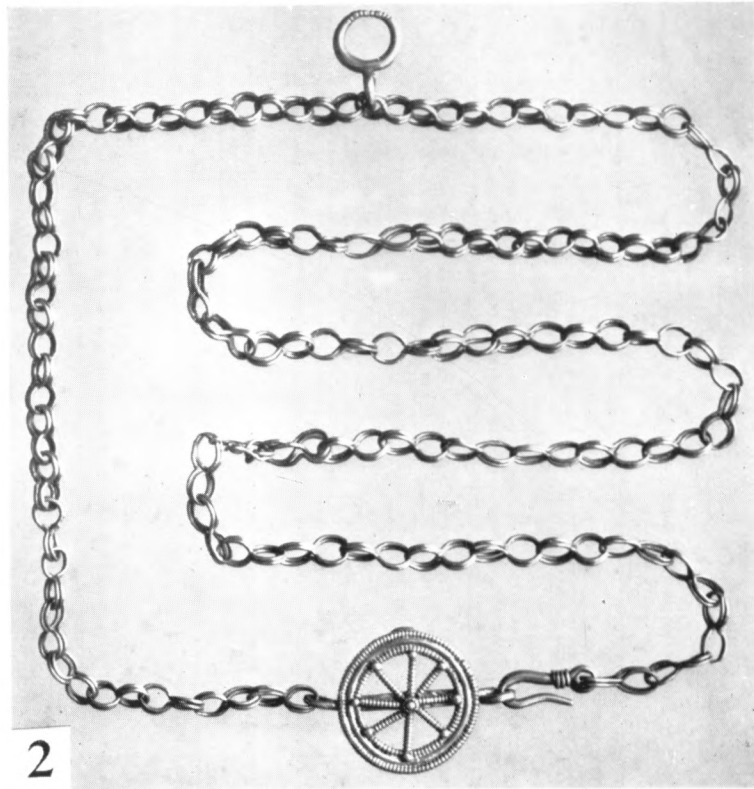
1=66, 2=68, 3=69, 4=73, 5=74, 6=81, 7=gems 6, 8=11, 9=13, 10=15,
11=16, 12=18.



1 = 19, 2 = 24, 3 = 25, 4 = 48, 5 = 30, 6 = 37, 7 = 46, 8 = 28, 9 = 29, 10 = 38,
11 = 40, 12 = 42, 13 = rings 98.



1



2

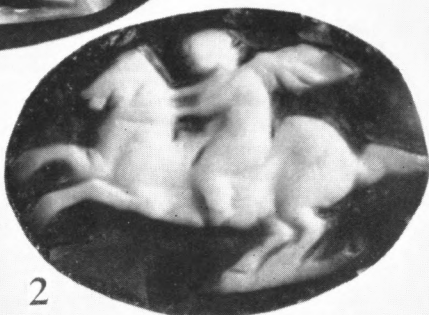
Necklaces and bracelets 1=3, 2=1.



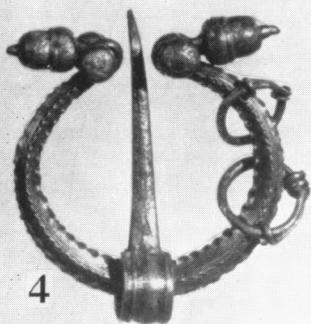
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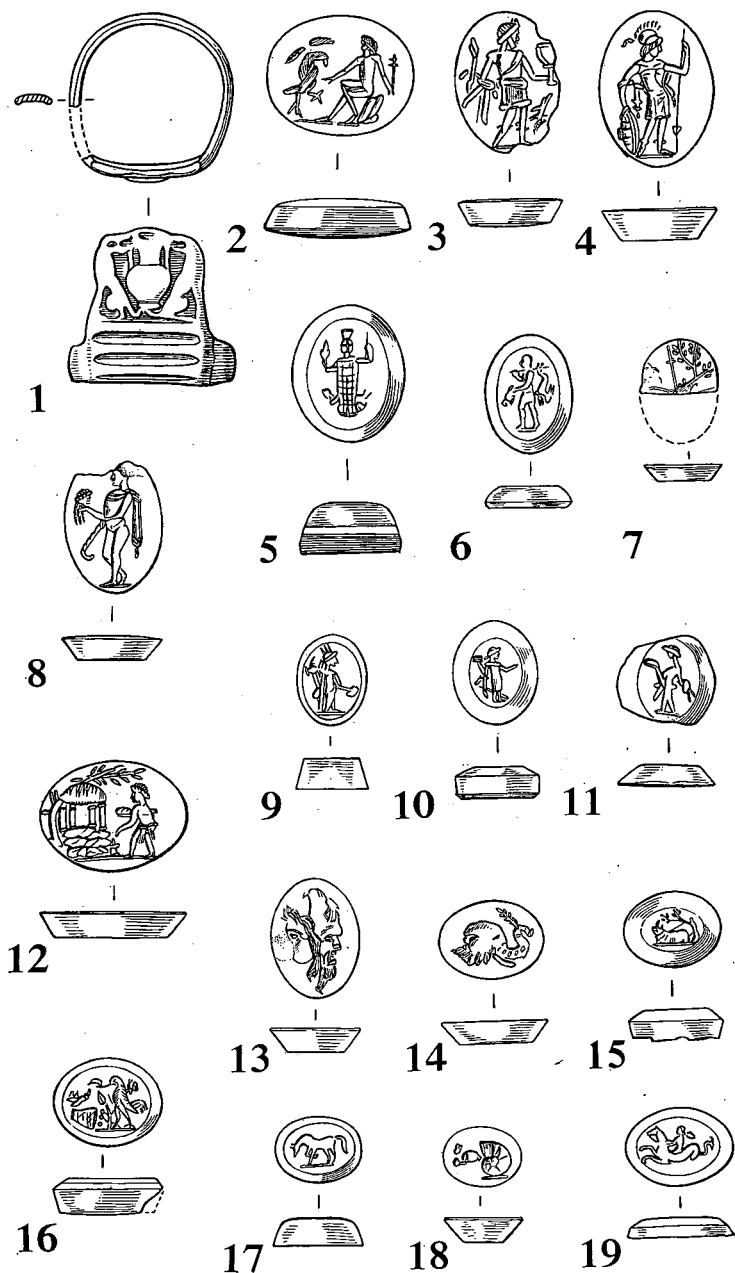


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9

1, 2=cameos 1, 2; 3=necklaces 7, 4=brooches 5, 5=4, 6=6, 7=10,
8=8, 9=9.



1=58, 2=1, 3=5, 4=4, 5=9, 6=10, 7=14, 8=23, 9=20, 10=21, 11=22,
12=26, 13=33, 14=35, 15=39, 16=43, 17=41, 18=44, 19=45.

