

# Treasure Exhibition Objects

The main focus of the exhibition is the Coin Hoard found in 2012. This is displayed in a conservation laboratory in the middle of the exhibition. There is live conservation ongoing to the Le Catillon Hoard II. Coins are being taken off the main hoard, cleaned, identified and then catalogued and packaged.

The rest of the exhibition contains items from Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, Alderney and France from both the Romans and the Celts.

The rest of the exhibition contains items from Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, Alderney and France from both the Romans and the Celts.

The amount of items from both the cultures show their similarities and differences. They also demonstrate the variety of objects found archaeologically in these areas.

There are a number of artefacts of particular significance:

- The ship timbers from Guernsey
- The Orval Chariot Burial from France
- Coins from Le Catillon Hoard I from Grouville
- Paule Statues from Brittany
- Kings Road burials from Guernsey

The below list gives you details of every artefact within the exhibition.

## Orval Chariot Burial

Five copper alloy phalerae decorated with small carved coral plaques, mounted on their support with a birch resin-based glue, occasionally finished off with a small bronze rivet. (metal disc used to adorn the harness)

Two rein rings.

Two copper alloy harness rings.

Copper alloy bit decorated with small carved coral plaques.

Small copper alloy figurine, probably used to decorate one of the guides on the harness.

Fragments of iron chariot wheel rims with traces of wood: discovered broken and buckled, they are used to measure the dimension of the wheels, which were slightly over one meter in diameter.

Copper alloy cotter pins (keys) with very fine anthropomorphic decoration and iron rod used to fit the wheels onto the axle.

Iron ring bolts, possibly elements connected with the chariot shaft.

Iron hoops intended to strengthen the hub of each of the two wheels.

Iron eye bolts and forked rod which were probably used as shock absorbers between the axle and the carriage.

Parts of an iron belt.

Iron billhook or pruning knife.

Iron axe Iron hammer with a small copper alloy ring.

Iron sword in its scabbard.

Amber bead from the chain for hanging the sword.

Fragments of iron fibulae.

Gold ring, worn on the right hand of the warrior in the grave.

Iron spearhead.

Iron tool box containing a plane, a knife, a hammer



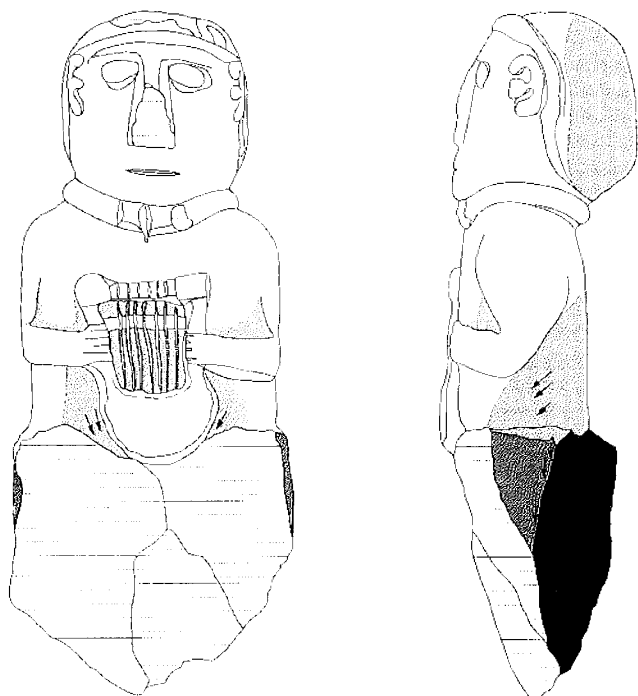
having been contained in a case of a bag closed with a copper alloy bird-shaped clasp.

Razor and integral pair of iron clipping shears. (manicure set)

Iron knives.

## Paule Statues, Brittany

Four small stone statues discovered at Paule, Côtes-d'Armor, central Brittany in 1988. They are believed to date to between the third and first century BC. The best preserved is holding a lyre, and wears a torque around its neck similar to those contained within the hoard and represented on many Celtic coins.



## King's Road Warrior Burial found in Guernsey

Iron sword in iron scabbard.

Iron spearhead.

Iron shield boss Iron razor and shears with textile adhering.

Iron fibula with textile adhering Amber bead.

## King's Road Female Burials found in Guernsey

Shale bracelet.

Copper alloy neck ring.

Copper alloy bracelet Shale bracelet.

Copper alloy neck ring.

Iron neck ring.

Copper alloy bracelet.

Copper alloy bracelets (3) and Iron bracelet.

Copper alloy bracelet.

Silver fragment Copper alloy bracelets. (2)

Iron fragments (pin?) Copper alloy bracelets x 4

Two copper alloy torques, or neck rings found in the position shown here and presumably worn around the neck.

King's Road Child Burial from Guernsey Copper alloy bracelet Copper alloy bracelet Iron fibula Amber beads x 3

## Warrior Burial Grave Goods – weapons

Iron sword and scabbard, Le Catiaroc, Guernsey.

Iron spearhead, Le Catiaroc, Guernsey.

Iron sword and scabbard, Le Catiaroc, Guernsey.

Iron shield boss, Le Catiaroc, Guernsey.

Iron sword and scabbard, Les Issues, Guernsey.

Iron spearhead, La Hougue au Comte, Guernsey.

Iron sword and scabbard, La Hougue au Comte, Guernsey.

Iron sword in scabbard, King's Road Iron shield boss and grip, King's Road.

## Warrior Burial Grave Goods – pottery / small finds

Iron knife, Le Catiaroc, Guernsey.

Iron Age urn, Le Catiaroc, Guernsey.



Iron sickle, Le Catiaroc, Guernsey.

Copper alloy bracelet, Le Catiaroc, Guernsey.

Iron Age pedestal urn, La Hougue au Comte, Guernsey.

Iron Age bowl, La Hougue au Comte, Guernsey.

Graphite-coated Iron Age bowl, La Hougue au Comte, Guernsey.

Copper alloy bracelet, La Hougue au Comte, Guernsey.

Amber bead, La Hougue au Comte, Guernsey. Jet bead, La Hougue au Comte, Guernsey.

Shale bracelet, King's Road, Guernsey Iron ring, King's Road, Guernsey Iron ring, King's Road, Guernsey.

Copper alloy bracelet, King's Road Iron razor, King's Road Copper alloy neck ring, King's Road, Guernsey.

Copper alloy bracelet, King's Road Iron fibula, King's Road Copper alloy ankle ring, King's Road, Guernsey.

## Jersey Iron Age

Bronze dagger. Le Catel de Rozel. 1st Century BC.

Briquetage – fire bars from the Ecrehous and Belcroute suggest that salt was being made by evaporating seawater. Roman writers tell us that salted meat was imported into the Mediterranean from north-western Europe, and this trade is likely to have created an increasing demand for salt. 1st Century BC.

Glass beads, St Aubin. 1st Century BC. These two polychrome glass beads with typical La Tène curves, spirals and semi-abstract motifs were found in 1875 by farm servants who were collecting seaweed at low tide in St Aubin's Bay. Rotary querns were used for grinding grain. This was found near La Hougue Bie, but the stone is conglomerate, imported from Hertfordshire. 1st Century BC.

Rotary Quern found in a field close in Grouville close to where the new coin Le Catillon hoard was found.

## Iron Age Pottery

Large quantities of Iron Age pottery have been found on many Island sites including imported pottery from Southern Britain and France. Identical pottery has been found at Hengistbury Head in

Dorset showing evidence for expanding networks of trade.

Pottery vessel from an Iron Age settlement in Broad St, St Helier. 3rd Century BC.

Midden and hearth material from Iron Age sites including remains of black rat, grey seal, gull, shag, limpets, common and wrinkled snail, animal bone and wheat grain.

## Other Coin Hoards

### Rozel

A small hoard of Coriosolite and Roman coins from Rozel, Jersey found in a pot with a stone lid in 1883.

### La Marquandarie

A large hoard containing about 12,000 coins, nearly all were Coriosolitae with a handful of other Gaulish tribes. They were found during building work in 1935.

### Le Câtillon I Hoard

In 1957 a hoard of over 2,500 Celtic coins representing tribes in Armorica and Gaul as well as in Southern Britain was unearthed on farmland at Le Câtillon, Grouville. The hoard also included several pieces of jewellery.

Billon (base silver) staters of the Coriosolites tribe.



Billon (base silver) quarter staters of the Coriosolites tribe.

Billon staters of the XN Series.

Quarter staters of the Osismii, 'winged figure type'. 60BC.

A silver stater of the Osismii 'boar type'. 70-55BC.



A gold quarter stater of the Osismii 'boar type'. 70-55BC.

Stater of the Osismii 'wheel type'. c. 60BC.

Gold staters of the Aulerici Cenomani, late second or early first century BC.



Gold stater of the Baiocasses tribe produced c.60BC.

Silver stater of the Baiocasses tribe produced c.60BC.

Gallo-Belgic D quarter stater (probably struck by the Morini tribe near the Somme) c.60-50BC.

Swan Hair and Comet - a silver quarter stater, 50-30BC Durotriges silver stater c.50-30BC.



Durotriges silver plated stater c.50-30BC.

Durotriges base gold stater c.50-30BC.

Duro triges base gold quarter stater Hampshire/Dorset area c.50-30BC.



Chute type stater, gold. Wiltshire/Dorset area c.50BC. Hampshire Thin Flan silver c.50-30BC, possibly issued by migrant Belgae recorded as settling in this area by Caesar.

Sussex Lyre, silver unit.



In addition to the tribes listed above the Le Câtillon hoard also contained coins from the following tribes - the Redones, Unelli, Veneti, Ambiani, Bituriges Cubi, Acdui and Volcae Arecomici.

## Jewellery

Silver fibula (brooch), one of a pair, which would have been linked by a length of silver chain: a fragment of this chain remains attached. This may be an import from Northern Italy or the Alpine area, and dates to around 30BC.

Silver fibulae (brooches) x 3

Fragment of plaited silver chain, probably part of a necklace, possibly of Roman manufacture.

Fragment of torque or arm-ring: gold leaf over iron core, possibly an import from Central Europe.

Bronze ring, possibly from a belt.

Fragment of twisted silver wire.

Silver fragments x 5

## Sark Hoard

The six beast phalera from the Sark hoard, found in the 18th century which has since been lost. Drawn by George Vertue in 1725. By kind permission of the Society of Antiquarians of London.

## Roman Pottery

Remains of pottery vessels - such as cooking-pots, cups, beakers and jars, including imported Gallo-Roman grey wares, fumed/terra nigra fabrics from central and western Gaul and southern Gaulish samian ware - found found during excavations at Le Pinnacle, St Clement's Church, Grouville Church and Les Ecrehous. 1st 3rd centuries AD

Amphora fragments from southern Spain, used for transporting wines or olive oil - St Helier, St Clement's Church, Grouville Church and Les Ecrehous 1st -3rd century.

Roman bowl, made in Dorset, found at Le Pinnacle, 240-400 AD.

Samian ware mortarium made at Lezoux, St Clement.

Stamped sherd of Samian ware bearing name of the potter -(S)COTNVS who worked at La





Graufesenque in southern Gaul during the Claudio-Neronian period (AD 41-68), St Clement Neck of Roman flagon. Les Ecrehous. 1st-2nd Century AD.

### **Samian Ware**

Distinctive Roman pottery from Gaul, mid-2nd century.

Samian bowl from Trier in eastern France, King's Road, Guernsey.

Gallo-Roman Flagon, Raz Island, Alderney.

Roman building material found during excavations at Grouville Church, Jersey in 2010.

Tegula: Flat Roman roofing tiles with raised borders. Each tegula overlapped with the one below it. Makers 'signature' - Tegula fragments bearing the 'signature' of the maker. The concentric grooves were probably made by finger impression. Similar 'signatures' were found on tiles recovered from the wreck of a Gallo-Roman trading vessel in St Peter Port harbour, Guernsey.

Imbrex: Semi-circular Roman roofing tiles, which covered the joints between the flat tiles (tegulae).

Antefix: A vertical tile, which terminated the covering tiles of a Roman roof. They were often richly decorated.

Roman tile fragments.

Pilae: Thin square tiles, which were used as part of a Roman under-floor heating system.

## **Roman - coins and small finds**

### **Ile Agois**

Roman coins from a hoard of 18 found on the Ile Agois in 1974-75.

The hoard includes coins of the Emperors Valerianus, Gallienus & Postumus, and the Empress Salonia, and was probably buried at around 250 AD.

### **General Hospital x 5**

Roman coins from a hoard of 12 found near the General Hospital, St Helier.

The Hoard includes coins of the Emperors Theodosius I, Constans and Constantius II. One of

the coins uses minted at Artes (France) another at Constantinople (Istanbul) and a third at Alexandria (Egypt).

The hoard was buried at around 400 AD.

### **Les Quennevais x 400**

Roman coins from a hoard of 400 found in a pottery vessel at Les Quennevais in 1848.

The hoard includes coins of the Emperors Diocletian, Licinus I and Constantine the Great, minted at London and at Trier (Germany).

The hoard was probably buried at around 350AD.

Gallo-Roman glass bead, found near La Hougue Bie. 3rd-6th Century AD.

Gallo-Roman glass bead, found at Mont Orgueil Castle, 3rd-6th Century AD.

Fibula (brooch) of British type. St Aubin. 150-200 AD.

Bronze Statue, St Clement, 2nd century BC. This small statue, made in northern Italy may be either Hercules, who represents strength, or possibly Mercury - the god of abundance, commercial success, trade and merchants. According to Caesar, Mercury (in his Celtic form of Lugus) was the most popular god in Britain and Gaul.

Bronze bilge pump bearing from the Gallo-Roman trading vessel, Guernsey.

Bone spacer-plate from a double-strung necklace, Les Ecrehous.

### **Ship Timbers**

A 3rd century Gallo-Roman shipwreck was discovered in the mouth of Guernsey harbour in 1982. It is the largest, most intact sea-going vessel of its antiquity found outside the Mediterranean. The 25m ship was a cargo vessel has never been displayed but these are two of the timbers from the stern of the Gallo-Roman Trading Vessel.

Timbers no.49 & 50 from the stern of the Gallo-Roman Trading Vessel, Guernsey.

Model of the Gallo-Roman Trading Vessel, Guernsey.

Roman Amphora found on a Roman wreck off St Peter Port.

