## Unique gold coin of Bodvoc found

N 16 April this year a 2000-year-old gold quarter stater of the ancient British ruler Bodvoc was discovered near Bristol. It was found by Dennis who has been metal detecting for 33 of his 53 years and it can rightly be described as 'the find of a lifetime' because of its numismatic importance.

This little coin - no larger than your little fingernail and weighing just over a gram - is important because it is the first gold quarter stater recorded of this elusive British king who was a ruler of the Dobunni tribe during the last part of the first century BC. Gold staters of Bodvoc have been known for over fourhundred years and published by the antiquarian William Camden (1551-1623) and the self-styled 'Arch-Druid' William Stukeley (1687-1765) who mistakenly attributed them to 'Boudicia Regina' (Queen Boudica). This error was corrected in 1864 by numismatist John Evans who said: "There is indeed no ground for supposing that any coins were struck by Boadicea, who never seems to have exercised the queenly power, unless as the leader of a short-lived revolt".

This newly discovered gold coin of Bodvoc is important for another reason. Prior to its discovery only one other known ruler of the Dobunni - thanks to their coins we now know seven of them by name - was thought to have issued quarter staters, and that was a ruler called Corio who apparently reigned around the same time as Bodvoc, perhaps a bit later. Thanks to the diligence of Dennis we now have the names of two Dobunnic kings who struck gold quarter staters. Of course, it is possible one or more of the other five kings - Comux, Catti, Inamn, Anted and Eisu - also issued quarter staters; if so, they have yet to come to light.



3. The king who replaced Apollo with an ad for himself Profile from Bodvoc Old Head silver unit, ABC 2045, copied from bronze coins of Tasciovanos, ABC 2658 and 2661.



1. Bodvoc Suncross gold quarter stater, c.25-5 BC. New type, previously unrecorded, 11mm, 1.27g. To be sold by Chris Rudd, 10 September 2012.



2. Bodvoc Bold gold stater, ABC 2039. Drawn by Stukeley before 1765, possibly copied from Camden's Britannia, first published 1586.

The inscription and iconography of the new Bodvoc coin are also significant. Bodvoc was probably the first ruler of the western region to place his name on coins, a shade ahead of Corio, and he does it in an unmistakable manner, as he does on his gold stater. Following the selfpromoting precedent of the southern ruler Tincomarus, his name is emblazoned big and bold across the plain field of the obverse, replacing the familiar tree emblem seen on earlier uninscribed gold staters of the Dobunni and the even more familiar abstracted head of the sun-god Apollo seen on previous uninscribed gold quarter staters of the western and southern regions. This boastful piece of personal publicity must have had the same sort of impact as the first TV commercials broadcast in Britain. Ousting the hallowed image of the sun-god, previously revered on literally hundreds of different gold coins of Britain and Gaul, and replacing it with his own name, must have taken some courage. Clearly Bodvoc wanted to make his mark on the

But he wasn't stupid. In order to maintain good relations with the solar deity and his representatives on Earth (the druids) Bodvoc diplomatically placed a large sun-ring above the three-tailed horse and, in the centre of the sun-ring, he engraved a little cross, as if to say: "I acknowledge the power of the almighty



6. Bodvoc's name ('battle-crow') is linked to that of the Irish war-goddess Badbh, one of the three aspects of the shape-shifting Morrigan ('phantom queen').



4. Bodvoc's sun-cross may have been taken from an imported Globular Cross gold stater of the Seno-Carnutes, ABC 94, or an insular imitation.

sun-god and I agree that his dominion extends in all four directions — east, west, north and south — and that he still reigns supreme (with me) in the land of the Dobunni." The triple-tailed horses of the Dobunni come from the same stable as the triple-tailed horses of the Regini and Atrebates — imported from northern Gaul via Hampshire and West Sussex. The little sun-cross was probably copied from the Globular Cross gold staters of the Senones or Carnutes of Gallia Celtica, a few of which have been found in southern England.

However, the most obvious prototypes for the heads on Bodvoc's silver coins and the small 'sad' face above the horse on his gold staters are the coins of TascioDOBUNNI
Bagendon CATUVELLAUNI
ATREBATES
Bristol
REGINI
1000 km
1000 km

5. Dobunnic coins were initially inspired by thoseof the Regini and Atrebates. Bodvoc's coins break with tradition and display a Catuvellaunian influence.

vanos, high king of the Catuvellauni of Hertfordshire. This makes me think that Bodvoc may have been of Catuvellaunian birth (a younger brother of Tasciovanos?) and that he could well have conquered the northern part of the Dobunni and established his power-base at the hillfort of Bagendon, near Cirencester in Gloucestershire – a theory I discussed last year (see Bodvoc and Cunobelin's western 'empire', *Chris Rudd List* 120, November 2011, p.2-6).

Bodvoc's name is appropriately com-

bative and means 'battle-crow' - a great name for an invading prince of the Catuvellauni whose tribal name means 'men who excel in battle'. Bodvoc was evidently named after the famously fearsome war-goddess Badbh of ancient Irish legends. The presence of the letter C at the end of BODVOC on coins indicates that we are unaware of his full name, which may have been Bodvocos, Bodvocnatos 'born of the battle-crow' or Bodvocoveros 'giant of the battle-crow'. We may never know his complete name, but we now know that he was so proud of it that he had it stamped in large Latin letters on his gold quarter staters as well as his gold staters. Well done, Dennis! His unique Bodvoc Suncross gold quarter will be auctioned in Aylsham, Norfolk, 10 September 2012, by Elizabeth Cottam of Chris Rudd.

#### **Picture credits**

1, 3, 4, 5 Chris Rudd. 2 W.Stukeley, Twentythree plates of the coins of the ancient British kings, R.Fleming, 1776. 6 Painting © Courtney Davis, www.courtney-davis.com

#### **Chris Rudd**

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### **Blooming Fantastic**

THE spate of new coin releases is such that some remarkable issues from Australia's near neighbours often get placed on the back burner. Such has been the fate of Singapore's magnificent 2012 Native Orchids coins, the second issue in this new series. However, as these coin images fall in the absolutely fabulous category, *CAB* cannot defer publishing them any longer.

The 2012 coins feature two native orchids: *Arundina graminifolia*, aka The Bamboo Orchid, and *Bulbophyllum macranthum*.

The Bamboo Orchid requires an abundance of light and moisture such as found in open grasslands. Its flowers are coloured either white and lavender or a deep

violet-pink with a subtle hint of bright yellow in the throat.

The flowers of *Bulbophyllum macran-thum* appear upside-down with their lip at the top of the bloom. These flowers are coloured a creamy-yellow or white flecked with dark purple. They emit a spicy odour to attract pollinators. The leaves grow on separate pseudo-bulbs and have a leathery texture.

Each comes illustrated in full glorious colour on a 40.70 mm, 1 oz .999 silver proof \$5. The coins are available either individually or in sets. Each has a mintage of 10,000 with 3,000 sets available. A unique feature of each coin in this series is that they are semi-rimless.

The coins were previewed by collectors

earlier this year during the Singapore International Coin Fair 2012. They were released by the Monetary Authority of Singapore on 8 May 2012 and can be purchased from the Singapore Mint: www.singaporemint.com



# PLEASE NOTE! NEW VENUE FOR THE ANDA SYDNEY SHOW

The 2012 ANDA Sydney
Coin, Banknote & Stamp
Show will be held at
Canterbury Park Racecourse

(Ground Level)
Saturday & Sunday 18th-19th August 2012



