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## Why only one?

*Why is it that, after 200 years of systematic Ancient British coin collecting, 100 years of extensive excavating and 40 years of intensive metal detecting, only one gold stater of Caratacus has emerged? There are two reasons for its uncommon scarcity. Firstly, it seems likely that only a few were struck, probably as prestige presentation pieces to flatter Atrebatist aristocrats and Caratacus's friends when he replaced Eborac at Calleva; both he and his Catuvellaunian uncle must still have been viewed as invasive intruders. It is unlikely that these staters were issued in quantity for military purposes; if they had, several would surely have been in the Hampshire hoards of Bentworth (found c.1870? CHIAB 91) and Chawton (found 2011-12, Coin News, December 2013 and April 2016), but there wasn't a single Caratacus stater in either hoard. Secondly, of the few minted most would probably have been converted to bullion shortly after the Roman invasion because, as Dr John Sills observes, "it was probably unwise for anyone to own a gold coin of the leading resistance leader after the Roman invasion" (pers.comm. 9.4.2020). Why? Because owning a Caratacus gold stater would identify you as a rebel sympathiser and anti-Roman. Unlike some tribal chiefs who quickly sided with Claudius, Caratacus aggressively defied him for eight years, delaying his much vaunted conquest of Britain. In 2019 grim evidence of this defiance was found in the 1½ mile defensive ditch that Caratacus dug (or re-dug) around Calleva: the severed skull of a 25-35 year old man who may well have been a victim of the Roman assault on Calleva early in AD 44 (Professor Michael Fulford, Current Archaeology 356, November 2019, p.17). The uniqueness of the Caratacus stater suggests that few were made and even fewer kept. Dr Philip de Jersey says: "The simple fact that it is unique, after all those years of searching and all those thousands of finds, must indicate that it was a rare and unusual coin from the moment it was struck" (pers.comm. 2.7.2020). See lot 14.*



Did he die  
for Caratacus?

## Auction 173 • 15 November 2020

Chris Rudd is the only dealer who deals only in Celtic coins. We give you a full-refund guarantee of authenticity. Our aim is to give you the best choice of the rarest and most beautiful Ancient British coins and to help you get as much pleasure from them as we do.



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# Auction 173 ends 15 November 2020



This catalogue goes live online at the-saleroom.com from 9am Monday 2 November. Bidding ends from 5pm (GMT) Sunday 15 November 2020. You may bid online or by email. Or by phone or by post using the enclosed bid sheet. Estimates shown in **BLACK**, Starting Prices in **RED**. A 20% Buyers Premium (24% inc. VAT if applicable) is payable and will be added to the hammer price of all successful bids. See full Terms & Conditions at back of catalogue. If you have any queries or want some advice, ask Liz. I'm here to help.

## Greek **PROTOTYPE** of British and Gaulish staters



**1. Philip II of Macedon.** 359-336 BC. Gold stater of Pella. 19mm. 8.46g. Laureate head of Apollo right./ Racing biga right, charioteer with goad, trident below, Philip's name in Greek ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ in exergue. Le Rider 122, pl.77, 122, Sills GGC pl.11, Allen 1980 pl.13, 163, Nash 1987 pl.4, 15, Mack pl.IA. *Near EF, brilliant lustrous gold, smooth surfaces, faint traces of mounting. A magnificent specimen of the historic prototype of so many gold staters, both British and Gaulish.* **Est. £2500 £2000**

When Philip became king in 359 BC he was only 23 and Macedon was a weak state on the fringe of northern Greece. In fact, Macedonians weren't seen to be real Greeks. By the time he was assassinated at the age of 46 Philip had reorganised his kingdom, revolutionised the coinage, unified the squabbling states of European Greece, and planned to invade the Persian empire, with an advance army of 10,000 soldiers already across the Hellespont. The design on both sides of Philip II's famous gold staters was politically inspired. The Greeks revered Apollo as one of their greatest gods. So, by featuring Apollo on the obverse, Philip positioned himself and his fellow Macedonians as true Greeks. The two-horse racing chariot reminded people that Philip himself had been a champion charioteer in the Olympic games and that he was now the 'winner' of all Greece. Much of the gold coinage of Gaul and Britain was derived from the gold staters of Philip II or posthumous versions of them. These staters reached France mainly via Switzerland, probably in the hands of returning mercenaries. This superb specimen was struck at Pella, the ancient capital of Macedonia and birthplace of Alexander the Great, near modern Genitsa, Greece.

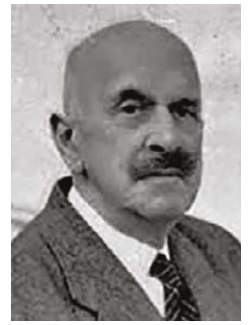
## Coins of the **CORIOSOLITES** of Côtes d'Armor



**2. Ogmios and V-Boar. Whisky Face with Racquet and Double Beaded Tail.** Rybot group II; de

Jersey class 6; Hooker series Z, class II, group O. c.57-56 BC. Silver stater. 20mm. 5.96g. Head of Armorican sun-god right, almond eye, face-whisk./ Horse right, double-beaded tail, 'tennis-racquet' driver above, boar below. ABC 70, LT-, DT 2341, Rybot 32, Hooker 90. *Good VF, bright silver, beautiful head, sharp almond eye, lovely boar. A well documented pedigree stater, found in Jersey, pre WWII?* **Est. £450 £360**

According to the vendor the numbering of the coin suggests that it might have been found in Jersey prior to World War II. Illustrated twice in *War Coins of the Coriosolites. Silver staters of the Coriosolites of Armorica, 56 BC*, the new enlarged edition of *Armorican Art* (1937) by Major Norman Rybot (1876-1961), p.6, fig.6, and p.29, fig.58B (**this coin**). This book is based on Rybot's study of 10,000 staters from the La Marquanderie hoard, St Brelade, Jersey, 1935.



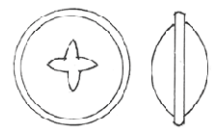
Major Rybot

## Gallic coins **IMPORTED** into Britain



**3. Globular Cross. Lentil Type with Squat Cross.** Sills Gallo-Belgic Xb, class 2. Carnutes. c.100-60 BC. Lentil-shaped globular gold stater with ovoid section and narrow rounded flange. 12mm diameter, 6mm thick at centre. 7.42g. Blank convex./ Squat stellar cross with short tapered arms, off centre on blank convex. ABC-, LT-, DT-, Sills *GGC* 528-29. *Good VF, almost as struck, heavy globular flan of gorgeous golden gold, cross visible. Found West Wittering, West Sussex, November 2019. VERY RARE only 18 listed by Sills (2003), most in museums EXCESSIVELY RARE as English find, possibly UNIQUE?* **Est. £1000 £800**

Globular Cross staters are rarely seen in Britain. The Lentil Type is even rarer; this is only the second we've had and it's the first Globular Cross stater we've had with a secure British provenance. J-N Barrandon *et al* say the flan of class 1 *globules à la croix* "resemble lentils rather than peas" (*Le trésor de Saint-Denis-lès-Sens, le point sur une étude en cours. BSFN* 48, no.8, 1993, p.637-644). Dr John Sills says "there are many irregular examples [of class 3: spherical type] that are ovoid in section rather than fully round" (*GGC*, 2003, p.305). We think that this Globular Cross is too lightweight to be class 1 and too heavy to be class 3, which is why we've catalogued it as class 2, despite it not being asymmetric in section.



Lentil Type with ovoid section and squat stellar cross



**4. Gallic War Uniface. Neat Anemone with Small Arcs.** Sills class 4, fig.4c. Ambiani. c.55-54 BC. Gold stater. 16mm. 6.26g. Plain obverse with central swelling and three small arcs near edge at 2 o'clock./ M-shaped horse right, charioteer's arms and pellets above, 'coffee-bean' and neat angled 'anemone' behind, crescent and pellet below. ABC-, LT-, DT-, VA 56, DK13, S 11. *Stunning EF, golden gold, heavyweight flan, smooth flawless surfaces, well centred horse. A pristine stater, precisely provenanced. Part of undertype clearly revealed on obverse. Found Norfolk, 2019.* **Est. £850 £700**

The distinctive features of the Neat Anemone with Small Arcs are the anemone-like tail-lines of the galloping horse which are detached, diagonally displayed, tidy and curvilinear; and the row of tiny crescents near the edge of the flan "which may be a partially obliterated die from a different series" says Dr John Sills (*Identifying Gallic War uniface staters, Chris Rudd List* 83, September 2005, p.2-6).



## Coins of the CANTIACI of Kent



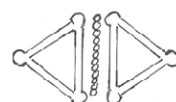
**5. Heavy Striations. Angular Bull Type.** Holman C3/1-2b. c.100-90 BC. Cast potin. 20mm. 2.30g. Linear head left, ring in centre, vertical mould lines./ Angular bull, two crescents above, horizontal and vertical mould lines. ABC 153, VA 117, BMC 680, S 63. *Near EF, bold cast, clear striations, lovely dark patina. Ex J D D Brown collection. **SCARCE** Holman type, 66 others recorded. **VERY RARE** with such distinct striations.* **Est. £250 £200**

Robert Van Arsdell says: "The striations were produced by wood pressed against the clay to smooth it. This type vindicates Evans' 1864 assertion that wood was used in the mould making process" (*Celtic Coinage of Britain*, 1989, p.84).



**6. Facing Heads.** c.50-30 BC. Silver unit. 12mm. 1.05g. Two identical heads face-to-face, each with prominent beak-like nose, corded diadem, bull's head below./ Well-formed horse left, with cabled mane, two triangles and beaded line in front, ringed-pellet and two linked rings below. ABC 216, VA—, BMC—, S—, *British Numismatic Journal* 1986, pp.181-182. *EF, lightly toned silver, great heads, superb hidden upside down face, double triangle motif fully revealed. One of the finest Facing Heads we've had. **VERY RARE** only 18 others recorded.* **Est. £1000 £800**

This superlative Facing Heads silver unit, struck on a broad flan, is fascinating because it fully displays two equilateral triangles divided by a short beaded line. This is not unlike the triangular double-wing motif seen on Early Whaddon Chase gold staters ABC 2436 and 2439.



## Excessively rare galley type, only three others



**7. Verica Galley.** c.AD10-40. Silver unit. 12mm. 1.03g. Central cornucopia, four-pellet cross either side, sceptre placed diagonally to left and behind, prow of Roman-style galley to right, COM to left, all within beaded border./ Naked horseman riding bareback to right, spear or javelin in raised right hand, VERIC below, beaded border. ABC 1259, VA-, BMC-, DK 127, S-. *Good VF, bright silver, ornate cornucopia. Unlisted by Van Arsdell and Hobbs BMC and unrecorded until 1995. Found near Sandwich, Kent, 2016.*

**EXCESSIVELY RARE** only three others recorded (all in private collections).

Est. £2500 **£2000**

The Verica Galley silver unit is catalogued in ABC as a coin of the Regini and Atrebat. However it is now certain that it was issued for use in Kent, and probably minted in Kent, because all four findspots are in the former territory of the Cantiaci: the first one came from Richborough, the second one came from near Canterbury, the third came from near Dover, and this one – only the fourth recorded – came from near Sandwich. The flans of Verica Galley units are remarkably flat, like the later silver coins of Cunobelinus, whereas Verica's southern units are all slightly scyphate. Another unusual feature of the Verica Galley is that its reverse design of a cornucopia and beaded sceptre in saltire is very similar to a silver denarius of King Juba II of Mauretania (Sear GIC 5974) which was struck sometime between 25 BC and AD 31; even the bull-headed base of the cornucopia is similar on both coins, though the three-pronged top of Verica's horn is more like a later denarius of Juba II dated AD 36. Were both designs copied from the same Roman Imperial coin or gemstone? The galley prow on Verica's coin looks very like one on a denarius of Mark Antony, possibly struck at *Corcyra Nigra* (modern Korcula), an island in the Adriatic Sea off the Dalmatian coast, in the summer of 40 BC (Sear RCV 1472). Prof. John Creighton wonders if Tincomarus met young Juba in Rome (*Coins and Power in Late Iron Age Britain*, p.118). Juba was brought up in Italy, received Roman citizenship, apparently from Octavian whom he accompanied on campaigns. Juba's first wife was Cleopatra Selene, daughter of Mark Antony and Cleopatra VII of Egypt. Dr John Sills says: "It is unlikely to be a coincidence that the only [British] Iron Age types featuring ships were both struck in Kent, and it is possible that Verica was deliberately upstaging Cunobelinus' outline vessel by engraving a realistic galley prow. The form of the name and the similarity of the cornucopia to the pair on his southern region Cornucopia silver, ABC 1241, which belongs to the latter half of his reign, suggests that Verica may have held onto part of Kent for a reasonable length of time" (*Divided Kingdoms*, p.80).



Juba II AR denarius  
Sear GCV 5974

## Coins of the REGINI of West Sussex

### First Climping Quarter found



**8. Climping Quarter.** c.55-45 BC. Gold quarter stater. 13mm. 0.95g. Wreath motif, harp-shaped cloak lines./ Horse left, small animal looking back above, ringed-pellet in front, pellet and serpent-head (sea-horse?) below. ABC-, VA-, BMC-, DK-, S-. CCI 19.4027 (**this coin**). *Chipped, otherwise Good VF, as struck in golden gold, all distinctive 'Climping' elements visible. Found near Arundel, West Sussex. New type, previously unpublished, of the highest rarity and possibly UNIQUE?*

Est. £2000 **£1600**

In *Divided Kingdoms* Dr John Sills suggests that the Selsey Diadem quarters (ABC 551) are probably linked to Climping type staters (ABC 524) and that "the same engraver may have been responsible for both; it is possible that he worked north of the Thames before moving south and recycling familiar designs" (DK, p.183, 184). This may well be the case, because there is ample evidence for British engravers being itinerant craftsmen, cutting coin dies for more than one ruler. However, stylistically, we believe that this newly discovered quarter has a more convincing claim to the title Climping. Not only does



it have the same one-legged animal above the horse and the same sea-horse below. The obverse design is also much closer to that of the Climping staters than the Selsey Diadem obverse is. In fact the Climping Quarter's obverse is almost identical to the Climping stater's obverse, especially the stater's second die (DK 195) which has the wreath leaves pointing inwards, as they do on the Climping Quarter.

### Extremely fine and excessively rare



**9. Funtington Ring** (formerly Qc Corkscrew). Sills class 2. c.55-45 BC. Gold quarter stater. 9mm. 1.09g. Wreath motif, wiggly line on cloak line./ Triple-tailed annulate horse right, large beaded ring above. ABC 584, Qc Corkscrew, VA-, BMC-, DK 257, S-. *EF, dumpy flan of rose gold, beautifully toned, sharp strike. Arguably the finest known. Found near Arundel, West Sussex, November 2019.*  
**EXCESSIVELY RARE** only three others recorded. **Est. £1500 £1200**

Dr John Sills says: "The three Funtington Ring quarters are again from the same pair of dies and are struck on small, dumpy flans; they have an almost identical obverse to the Slindon Cogwheel issue and may have been issued by the same authority. The horse on the reverse has an annulate body with a prominent mane, set back from the neck, that overlaps with a large pellet ring around a cog; the motif below the horse is off the flan on the recorded coins" (DK, p.201). Only three other Funtington Ring quarters are known and we sold two of them, the first in 1996, the second in 2000. This is the sharpest, best preserved specimen we've seen. A great rarity in great condition.

## Coins of the **BELGAE** of Hampshire

### A numismatic curiosity of the highest rarity



**10. Danebury Scrolls Right Overstrike.** c.55-45 BC. Gold quarter stater. 12mm. 0.92g. Swirling pattern of four large hair curls alternating with reversed-S double-line fronds around cogwheel./ Horse right with double stranded-tail, beaded ringed-pellet above, spoked wheel below. New undertype, previously unrecorded and unpublished. CCI 20.0401 (**this coin**). *Good VF, sharply struck in resplendent rose-gold. Found Waltham Chase, Hampshire. A numismatic curiosity of the highest rarity, possibly*  
**UNIQUE?** **Est. £2500 £2000**

We recently sold a Danebury Scrolls Right quarter stater and noted: "A ladder-mane at the base of the horse's neck is bizarre. Trace of an under type perhaps?" (Chris Rudd Auction 172, September 2020, lot 9, £6500). Above is the answer to the question. If you rotate the reverse by 90 degrees you can clearly see **two** horses' heads and a wheel below or in front. What we're looking at is an undertype and this undertype appears to be an entirely new type, hitherto unrecorded and unpublished.

## Coins of the **REGINI & ATREBATES** in the South

**Fascinating link with Julius Caesar  
and possibly the finest of its type**



**11. Tincomarus Excrementum.** Sills class 5b, dies 12/19. c.25BC-AD10. Gold stater. 17mm. 5.37g. COM•F in sunken tablet in centre of plain field./ Naked warrior on rearing horse right, holding javelin in raised right hand, star above within sinuous line attached to rump of horse, TIN at angle below to right of exergual line, clump of two large and two small pellets under horse's raised tail, beaded border. ABC 1067, VA 385 var., (only one pellet under tail), BMC 775, DK 336, S 76. *Near EF, as minted, large flan of rich golden gold, well centred both sides, complete inscription with every letter crisply cut, magnificent javelin thrower. An exceptional example, far superior to the one in ABC and quite possibly the finest in existence. VERY RARE only 17 others recorded, including 11 in the British Museum, none as nice as this.* **Est. £3500 £2800**

It has long been apparent to us that British engravers had a sense of humour, sometimes expressed in an earthy manner. Tincomarus Excrementum (vulgarly known in some circles as the 'poo type') is such an example. It would be easy to dismiss the horse dung as a die flaw or meaningless cluster of irregular pellets. We believe it would be wrong to do so, because this pristine specimen reveals meaningful details not normally seen, such as the tail of the comet attached to the horse which must surely be carrying Tincomarus himself. We're confident that it's a comet not a star because it's also boldly displayed on a Tincomarus silver unit, ABC 1127, which is clearly copied from an Augustan denarius, 19-18 BC (RCV 1607) inscribed DIVVS AVGVSTVS. This so-called 'Julian star' (*sidus Iulium*), with fiery tail above, was the comet which appeared in the sky shortly after Caesar was assassinated in 44 BC and which was seen as a sign of his divinity. Dr Daphne Nash Briggs says: "If the Julian star is being evoked here [on ABC 1127] and on ABC 1058, then Tincomarus is as good as admitting to adoption into the dynasty of MacCommii: Augustus was *Divi F* by adoption, not by birth" (pers comm. 20.8.2010). This Julian star appears twice on the next coin (lot 12).



'Julian star'  
RCV 1607

## Coins of the **ATREBATES** of north Hampshire



**12. Eppillus Crescent.** Sills class 1, rev. die 4. c.20BC-AD1. Gold quarter stater. 10mm. 1.12g. Upturned crescent in centre with COMM.F.EPILLV around./ Horse right, star and pellet triad above, star below, beaded border. ABC 1157, VA 409, BMC 1006-09, DK 354, S 97. *Good EF, lemony-gold, sharp letters, bold stars and pellet triad fully displayed. A beautiful example. Found Berkshire/Oxfordshire, 1980s or 1990s. VERY RARE type, EXTREMELY RARE this reverse die, only 6 others recorded.* **Est. £1500 £1200**

Eppillus probably took his upturned crescent moon from a denarius of Augustus, 19 BC, (Sear RCV 1640) who took it from a denarius of L.Titurius L.f.Sabinus, 89 BC (RCV 251-52). The 'Julian star' from the Augustus denarius – in the cusp of the crescent moon – appears above and below the horse on the Eppillus quarter.





**13. Epaticcus Victory.** c.AD20-40. Silver unit. 10-13mm. 1.32g. Victory seated right, TAS CIOV around, beaded border./ Boar right, tree behind, EPAT below. ABC 1349, VA 581, BMC 2294-328, S 357. *Good VF, lightly toned silver, sharply struck. Ex Richard Wilson collection. **SCARCE** Est. £375 £300*

Epaticcus 'leader of horsemen' was apparently a son of king Tasciovanos and a potent prince of the Catuvellauni. He evidently captured some Atrebatian territory and ruled it on behalf of his all-powerful elder brother Cunobelinus. This is a most attractive silver coin.

### The first recorded gold coin to be found of Britain's first famous freedom fighter



**14. Caratacus Warrior.** c.AD40-43. Gold stater. 16mm. 5.35g. Ear of barley, [C]V to left, NO to right./ Naked warrior on stallion right, holding javelin and shield, CARAT around, beaded border. ABC-, VA-, BMC-, DK-, S-. CCI 20.0001 (**this coin**). *Good VF, rich rose-gold, bold barley, crisp lettering, magnificent warrior. Found near Newbury, Berkshire, 2019. A superb example of a previously unknown and unpublished type. Of the highest rarity and possibly **UNIQUE?** Est. £30,000 £24,000*

In 2002 we sold the first recorded minim of Solidu. In 2006 the first silver unit of Inamn. In 2011 the first gold stater of Anarevitos. In 2012 the first bronze unit of Agr. In 2014 the first gold quarter stater of Dubn not in a museum. In 2016 the first gold stater of Sam. Now we have the good fortune to be selling the first known gold coin of Caratacus, Britain's first famous freedom fighter and the best known member of Britain's first famous royal family. David R.Sear, author of *Roman Coins and their Values* (RCV), regarded by many as the world's foremost authority on ancient numismatics, says the Caratacus stater "must surely rank amongst the most exciting numismatic discoveries of the 21st century if not of all time" (pers.comm. 2.7.2020). We can be reasonably certain that wherever it goes, to a private collection or to a public institution, it will be – and will remain – one of the most important coins in their possession. See note on page 1.

## Coins of the ICENI of northern East Anglia

### Were the Iceni named after Ica?



**15. Bury Diadem.** Talbot Bury A, dies D/6. c.55-50 BC. Silver unit. 14mm. 1.41g. Female head left, with long pointed nose, heart-shaped ear and wearing lunar crown./ Horse left, tiny s-shapes for mane, solar 'anemone' above, cross in front composed of four tiny s-shapes with central pellet, ringed-pellet below, two solid exergual lines with beaded line between. ABC 1495, VA 80, BMC 3524-27, S 432.



CCI 08.9121 (**this coin**). VF/Good VF, whole head, lovely horse, well ornamented. Ex Graham Garner collection. **EXTREMELY RARE** die pair, only 14 others recorded. **Est. £600 £480**

Dr Anne Ross thinks the goddess may be Andraste 'the invincible', revered by Boudica (see Cassius Dio *History* 62 and A.Ross, *The Bury Diadem*, *Chris Rudd List* 41, 1997, p.3). We think she may also be Sirona 'the star', the Celto-Roman healer-goddess (see *War Coins of the Sun Warriors*, p.10-11). Another possibility is that she might be Ica, a goddess associated with springs, rivers and maybe healing too; an interesting possibility because the River Alde, which probably marked the southern boundary of the Iceni, may originally have been called Iken (see Eilert Ekwall, *English River Names*, OUP, 1968, p.218-219, and \*IKKā 'cure, treatment, salvation' in Ranko Matasović, *Etymological Dictionary of Proto-Celtic*, Brill, 2009, p.171). Did Ica give her name to the Iceni?



**16. Crescent Corn Ears.** Talbot EPH (B) unit, dies H/12. cAD 10-25. Silver unit. 12mm. 1.21g. Back-to-back crescents, ring above and below in centre of corn ear wreath motif./ Curvy horse left, six pellets on shoulder, pellet under tail, six-spoke wheel above, ring below. ABC 1591, VA 675, BMC 3767-74, S 435. EF, lightly toned silver, super horse, sharp star. **SCARCE** type, **EXCESSIVELY RARE** die pair, only 3 others recorded. **Est. £300 £240**

This is the silver unit that accompanies the gold stater ABC 1453, the quarter stater ABC 1486 and the silver half unit ABC 1606. Dr John Talbot was the first person to work that out and publish it in *Made for Trade*, Oxbow 2017, pp.56-58, 208. Well done, John!

## Coins of the **CORIELTAUVI** of the East Midlands

**Extremely fine and extremely rare**  
**- unlisted by all major catalogues**



**17. W-Forelegs Proto Boar with Grass.** Rich Type 16d. c.55-45 BC. Silver unit. 15mm. 1.41g. Bandy-bodied boar right with W-shaped forelegs, beaded ring above, ringed-pellet below./ Naturalistic horse left with W-forelegs and hairy tail, large beaded circle and ringed-pellet above, ringed-pellet and arc of short diagonal lines below. ABC-, VA-, BMC-, S-. Superb EF, sharply struck on large flan of bright silver, beautifully bold bristly boar, lovely lanky long-legged horse. The finest known specimen. Found Aslackby, Lincs., 24.12.2018. **EXTREMELY RARE** only six other examples recorded. **Est. £500 £400**

Matthew Rich says that many Type 16 coins are "worn almost to obliteration", which makes the mint-state condition of this example all the more remarkable, all the more desirable. He says: "The skinny horse on Type 16d has bands around its neck and belly and a pellet below its tail" – all clearly visible on this exceptionally pretty and extremely rare specimen. The diagonal dashes under the horse almost certainly represent grass and, as far as we know, have been revealed for the first time on this astounding coin from Aslackby.



## Coins of the **BRIGANTES** of the Pennine region



**18. Volisios Dumnocoveros.** c.AD35-40. Gold stater. 20mm. 5.24g. VOLI SIO[S] in two lines crossed by vertical wreath of brick-like leaves facing inwards, beaded-pellet and three-armed spiral in ring in angles./ Lunate horse left, pellet triad under head, DVM [NOCO] VEROS around. ABC 1980, VA 978, BMC 3330-36, S 416. *Near EF, large flan of rose gold, bold wreath. Found Keele, near Newcastle, Staffs., 2006. **SCARCE** Est. £1250 £1000*

It's over 160 years since Beale Poste assigned VOLISIOS inscribed staters to the Brigantes (*Numismatic Chronicle* 18, p.170) and it's high time that they were restored to this large and powerful tribal confederacy. Volisios 'The Blood' was probably a ruler of the Brigantes 'The High Ones' and Dumnocoveros 'Giant of the World' could have been one of three sons, the other two being Dumnovellaunos 'Commander of the World' and Cartivellaunos 'Strong Ruler'. After years of vacillation, we've been prompted to make this change by the recent discovery of a prosperous Late Iron Age settlement and mint-site at Scotch Corner, one of the best known road junctions in Britain, where the A1 meets the A66 in North Yorkshire. Over 1,300 fragments of ceramic pellet mould trays have been excavated at Scotch Corner, the furthest north such minting products have been found (see *Current Archaeology* 365, August 2020, p.20-27, and David W.Fell *et al*, *Contact, Concord and Conquest: Britons and Romans at Scotch Corner*, Northern Archaeological Associates Monograph Series, Volume 5, 2020).



Brigantia



Coin pellet  
7mm from  
Scotch  
Corner

## Coins of the **DOBUNNI** of the West Midlands

**First to reveal V-shaped exergual line so clearly**



**19. Tribal Tree. Small Type with Star.** c.55-45 BC. Gold stater. 18-20mm. 5.62g. Tribal tree symbol on plain field, small ring near top, ringed-pellet at base and tiny star-shaped pellet at 11 o'clock./ Disjointed triple-tailed horse right, charioteer's arms above, 'coffee-bean' behind, wheel below, corded border. ABC 2003, VA 1005, BMC 2937-40, S 374. *Good VF, large flan of golden gold, full horse. One of the hardest to come by Dobunnic staters. Found Southam, Warks. **VERY RARE** only 21 others recorded inc. 7 in museums. Est. £2500 £2000*

The triple-tailed horse with spoked sun-wheel and V-shaped beaded exergual line demonstrates how heavily the first gold staters of the Dobunni were influenced by the Regini and Atrebatas south of the Thames and their Selsey type staters, especially the Selsey Uniface type, ABC 488. This is the first Tribal Tree stater we've seen that reveals the V-shaped beaded exergual line so fully or so clearly. There are at least two styles of branched emblem on these early uninscribed staters. The tree on this coin is the smaller, neater style, only 11mm high. This coin also features a tiny stellar pellet at 11 o'clock, which can also be seen on BMC 2938 and 2940.

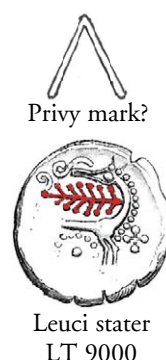


## Ex Geoff Cottam collection



**20. Corio Tree. Tiny V Type.** c.20BC-5AD. Gold stater. 17mm. 5.38g. Dobunnic branch emblem on plain field./ Three-tailed horse right, CORI[O], two ringed-pellets and crescent above (forming hidden sad face), and tiny inverted V, V behind tail, two tiny inverted Vs and wheel below, pellets around. ABC-, VA-, BMC 3107, S-. CCI 19.4241 (**this coin**). *Near EF, scyphate flan of pinkish gold, sharply struck, bold horse.* Ex Geoff Cottam collection. **VERY RARE** or even **EXTREMELY RARE?** Est. £3000 £2400

Like the tiny crosses on other Corio staters, the tiny inverted V-shapes may be the moneyer's privy marks, perhaps indicating a change in gold content. Geoff Cottam is one of Britain's foremost authorities on Ancient British coins and author of the forthcoming *The Inscribed Coinage of the Corieltauvi*. In 1962 Geoff saw two gold staters of the Dobunni in Seaby's *Coin and Medal Bulletin*, which sparked his lifelong interest in British Celtic coins and subsequent scholarly contributions to the series in the *British Numismatic Journal* and *Oxford Journal of Archaeology*. Geoff has always encouraged fellow students to look twice and think again; so we've reversed the obverse of his exquisite and extremely rare Corio stater to make the point that the so-called 'tree' or 'branched emblem' can also be seen as a stylised skull and ribcage, a tribal war trophy if you will. A similar branched emblem occurs on staters and quarter staters of the Leuci 'bright ones' of Lorraine, NE France (LT 9000, 9003, 9004, 9005, 9009, 9013). Did some leaders of the Leuci leave the banks of the Meuse and Moselle and settle on the banks of the Severn?



## Coins of the **EAST WILTSHIRE** tribal group

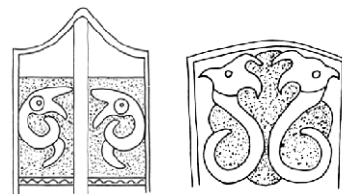
**Extremely fine and excessively rare**  
**- missing from all major catalogues**



**21. Facing Horses. Right Type.** c.50-40 BC. Silver unit. 15mm. 1.34g. Two horses rearing face to face, harness between noses, S-shape tail raised, cogwheel between, two smaller opposed horses below, rings around./ Horse right, ladder-like mane, cogwheel in front, small inverted horse and cogwheel above, boar-standard right below. ABC-, VA-, BMC-, S-. PAS: NMS-253901 (**this coin**). *EF, large flan of bright silver, super sharp horse with tiny horse and boar both fully revealed. Unlisted by all major reference works. Easily the finest known example. Found Shifford, Oxon.* **EXCESSIVELY RARE** only two others known. Est. £3000 £2400



The distinctive opposed horses and its 'three-beast' reverse all indicate that this beautifully designed coin could be equally at home with the Abingdon Zoo types from Berkshire (cf. ABC 1001-1007, 2113-2116, 2273). Britain's facing horses coins were undoubtedly inspired by and copied from the Gallo-Belgic series of *aux chevaux affrontés* types, DT 433-443. Indeed the dies for our remarkable coin could well have been cut for a southern British ruler by a Gallo-Belgic émigré, fleeing from the Gallic Wars. Opposed animals can be seen on Iron Age scabbards found in the River Thames at Hammersmith and Battersea, London. The boar isn't a three-legged boar, but a boar on a battle-standard, as often seen on Gaulish coins (e.g. LT 4484, 9044, 9078, 9147, 9189). The three 'cogwheel' suns all indicate that the horses are sun-horses overcoming the forces of darkness, as symbolised by the boar, a creature of dark forests.



Opposed dragons and dogs on British scabbards from R.Thames



Opposed horses of the Ambiani  
LT 8514, DT 434



**22. Wiltshire Wheels.** c.45-35 BC. Gold quarter stater. 10mm. 1.16g. Wreath motif, large sunburst below, bear's paws above./ Two tailed annulate horse left, large wheel with beaded rim above, ring and wheel below. ABC 2103, VA-, BMC-, S-. VF, yellow gold, prominent hairbar, sharp horse. Ex David Beavis collection. Found Wantage, Oxon. **VERY RARE** **Est. £650 £550**

Coins struck by the little known East Wiltshire group are generally much scarcer than those of the neighbouring tribe of Dobunni. This is because the East Wiltshire group apparently minted coins of their own for only about fifteen years, from c.50 BC to c.35 BC (or possibly a bit later). The Wiltshire Wheels gold quarter stater is a good example of the overall scarcity of East Wiltshire coins. This elusive type only came to light as a result of metal detecting and we catalogued one of the earliest recorded specimens in 1997 (*Chris Rudd List* 29, no.57) and gave the type the name by which it is now known.

## Coins of the **DUROTRIGES** of Wessex



**23. Cranborne Chase.** c.58-40 BC. Silver stater, probably with a little gold. 18mm. 5.85g. Wreath motif./ Triple-tailed horse left with 'safety-pin' head, pellets above, 'coffee bean' behind. ABC 2157, VA 1235-1, BMC 2525-636, S 366. Good VF, lightly toned silver, heavyweight chunky flan, clear tail lines. **Est. £300 £240**

Previously known as 'Abstract Type' or 'Mack 317', we re-named this series 'Cranborne Chase' after the N Dorset/S Wilts estates of Lt. General Augustus Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers (1827-1900), the father of British archaeology. The heavy weight and high calibre silver of this stater both suggest that it contains a small amount of gold, cf. metal analyses of comparable Cranborne Chase staters from the Corfe Common hoard, Dorset, 1980, in the British Museum, BMC 2527-2537 (Richard Hobbs, *British Iron Age coins in the British Museum*, 1996, p.153). The toning on this superb specimen hints that it may perhaps have come from the famous Brighstone hoard, found on the Isle of Wight shortly after 10am, 19 October 2005, by Albert Snell, 74, a retired postman.



# Coins of the **EASTERN** North Thames region

**“Possibly the best known” says Dr John Sills**



**24. Corded Serpent.** c.55-45 BC. Gold quarter stater. 12mm. 1.30g. Wreath design with hidden face./ Triple-tailed horse right with tiny beaded mane, ring-pole protruding from chest, corded serpent body above, horizontal S-shape and crescent below. ABC 2225, VA-, BMC-, DK 475, S-. *Unobtrusive hairline crack, otherwise Good VF, beautifully toned, golden gold, heavyweight, bold strike. Unquestionably the best we've set eyes on, a truly exceptional example. Found Little Shelford, Cambs., September 2019.*

**VERY RARE** only 18 others recorded.

**Est. £1500 £1200**

Horned serpents (or dragons) were popular in Britain, especially north of the Thames, as can be seen from these three coins of Cunobelinus (silver units ABC 2831 and 2834 drawn by Dr Philip de Jersey, Cunobelin's Silver, *Britannia* 32, 2001, p.1-44; bronze unit ABC 2915 drawn by Paul Sellier for Sir John Evans, *The coins of the ancient Britons. Supplement*, 1890, pl. XXII, 14). This is a British copy of a Gallo-Belgic type (DT 330-331) made in the pre-Augustan period by a small tribe (name unknown) to the west of the Bellovaci and southwest of the Ambiani. Delestrée and Tache call the type '*petit serpent cornu*' because there is a little horned serpent above the horse, as indeed there is on our coin, although you can only see its body. This is an excessively rare type and, as Dr John Sills so rightly says, "possibly the best known" (pers.comm. 2.6.2020).



ABC 2831



ABC 2834



ABC 2915

**Superb serpent silver, only 7 others known**



**25. Essex Serpent.** c.50-40 BC. Silver unit. 14mm. 1.28g. Annulated horse right looking back over its shoulder, with open mouth, long curved ears and S-shaped tail, coiled serpent above with long tongue, small annulated horse and rimless wheel behind./ Annulated horse left with large elliptical ear, bucranium above, S-shape behind, corn ear below, ringed-pellets and crescents around. ABC 2276, VA-, BMC-, S-, *British Numismatic Journal* 1996, no.23. *Near EF, lightly toned silver, fabulous decoration, full coiled serpent. Found Hilton, Cambs.* **EXTREMELY RARE** only seven others recorded.

**Est. £1500 £1200**

This astonishing Essex Serpent is strikingly similar to an excessively rare silver denarius of the Bituriges Cubi, LT 4112 (only two recorded) which shows a lituus above the horse. In the ancient Tantric tradition a coiled snake represents *kundalini* (energy) prior to arousal. The Archimedean spiral (where the gap between the coils stays the same) is one of the oldest known symbols of the British Isles. It can be seen on megalithic rock carvings of the third millennium BC at New Grange, Ireland; Calderstones, Liverpool; Barclodiad-y-Gawres, Isle of Anglesey; and Pierowall Quarry, Westray, Orkney Islands. Like a coiled spring, the coiled serpent may symbolise constant, concentrated, self-renewing, self-repeating energy – the cyclical energy of spinning galaxies, of whirlpools and whirlwinds, of the ever changing seasons, of birth and rebirth. On this extremely rare silver coin the coiled snake may signify the supreme superpower who – day after day, year after year, aeon after aeon – energises the endlessly energetic sun, represented here by the long-eared sky-galloping solar horse.



LT 4112



Indian miniature

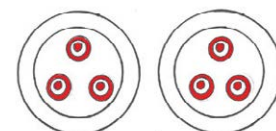
# Coins of the TRINOVANTES of Essex

**Extremely fine and extremely rare  
- only 7 others recorded**



**26. Heybridge Triangle.** Sills British Lc2, class 2a, dies 2/3A. c.50-40 BC. Gold quarter stater. 12mm. 1.26g. Wreath between two corded lines, stylised locks of hair above./ Double-tailed horse right, single line dewlap and beaded mane, pellet triad and ringed-pellet above, 'coffee-bean' behind, ringed-pellet below, beaded border. ABC 2359, VA-, BMC-, DK 433, S-, BNJ 1992, no.170. *Scintillating EF, rich golden gold, lightly toned, beautifully centred wreath, well ornamented. An extremely rare gold quarter in exceptional condition. Found Moreton, Essex, September 2018. EXTREMELY RARE type, only seven others recorded. UNIQUE reverse die.* **Est. £2500 £2000**

This is the prettiest Heybridge Triangle we've had, with a lovely little hidden face at 6 o'clock and a brand new reverse die, not previously recorded. The horse is beautifully engraved and fully displayed. Dr John Sills says the "Triangle type is distinguished by a coffee bean motif in front of and behind the horse and a pellet triangle above the tail...It is the first quarter that can be associated beyond doubt with the stater series [eastern Whaddon Chase, e.g. ABC 2341]" (DK, p.441). Published in *Coin News*, November 2019 (**this coin**).



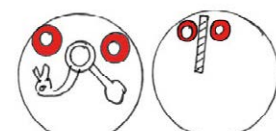
Pair of Icenic linch pins from Attleborough, Norfolk, with triad on terminals

**First we've had of this elusive type  
that's closely related to Thatcher's Sister**



**27. Face Over Horse.** c.55-45 BC. Silver unit. 11mm. 0.93g. Head right, large pointed nose, semi-circular eye, large crescents for hair, sunburst and ringed-pellet in front./ Annulate horse right, beaded pole protruding from back, beaded ringed-pellet below and in front. ABC 2386, VA-, BMC-, S-. *Good VF, sharp strike, well ornamented. Found Elstead, Surrey, June 2018. First we've had of this elusive type. EXCESSIVELY RARE only 4 others recorded.* **Est. £2500 £2000**

Found two years ago well south of the Thames, this fabulous and screechingly scarce Face over Horse silver unit is obviously closely related to the Thatcher's Sister type, ABC 2383. It features two hidden faces on the reverse. The first is a moustache face which you can only see when you turn the horse upside down. The second is a corded nose face above the horse, after which this type is named. The corded nose suggests the face may have been inspired by the two hidden faces on the Cantian Facing Heads silver unit, ABC 216 (see lot 6).



Moustache face

Corded nose face



**Extremely fine and excessively rare dies  
- only one other recorded**



**28. Dubnovellaunos Branch. II Type.** Sills class 2b. Kretz class D2-1. c.25-10 BC. Gold stater. 18mm. 5.47g. Banded flan with wreath motif, two outline crescents and two ringed-pellets in centre, forming two 'sad' hidden faces, ringed-pellet at end of wreath./ Full-bodied horse leaping left with beaded mane and long high-arched tail, pellet under head, ringed-pellet and two pellets above, wavy branch and two ringed-pellets below, DVBNNOVIILLAV[N] around. ABC 2392, VA-, BMC 2437-39, DK 538, S 207. *EF, scintillating rose gold, well ornamented, magnificent horse with almost complete DVBNNOVIILLAVN. Found Yeldham, Essex.* **EXCESSIVELY RARE** reverse die, only one other recorded. **Est. £3000 £2400**

Dubnovellaunos gold staters don't come any better than this. It's one of the finest we've had. The wreath band is outstanding, clearly revealing the two sad hidden faces. The reverse is nothing short of spectacular, with a complete galloping horse boldly engraved, well centred and well balanced. And it's most unusual to see the ruler's long name so fully and so crisply displayed. It also includes the rare form of the letter E, written thus: II. As a bonus with this beautiful bonanza stater the buyer gets a secure provenance, which is what collectors have come to expect of stunning staters offered by Chris Rudd.

**Extremely rare, only 6 others known**



**29. Dubnovellaunos Trefoil. Naturalistic Head.** Sills class 1, rev.3. c.25-10 BC. Gold quarter stater. 13mm. 1.30g. . Wreath motif, two outline crescents and two ringed-pellets in centre, forming two 'sad' hidden faces./ Horse galloping left, trefoil above, pellet and ringed-pellet in front, two pellets and wavy branch below, beaded border. ABC 2395 var., VA-, BMC-, DK 543, S 208. *Good VF, rose-gold, bonny horse, beautifully ornamented. Found Great Bromley, Essex, Sept/Oct 2017.* **EXTREMELY RARE** only six others recorded from this reverse die. **Est. £600 £480**

The trefoil is yet another expression of the holy trinity (see note for lot 26). Trinity is of course universal and archetypal. "All was divided into three" says Homer. "The triad is the completion of all things" says Nichomachus of Gerasa. "The three engenders all things" says the Tao Te Ching.

# Coins of the CATUVELLAUNI of Hertfordshire

**Excessively rare TAXCIAVAN**  
**- only four others this pair of dies**



**30. Tasciovanos Taxciavan.** Sills class 1b obv, 1a rev., dies 5/4. c.25BC-AD10. Gold stater. 17mm. 5.56g. Crossed-wreath motif with two opposed crescents and four ringed-pellets at centre forming hidden faces./ Horse right, two pellets below head, bucranium and solar motif above, 'acorn-like' object in front, hook-like object and ring below, traces of TAXCIAVAN above. ABC 2550, VA 1682, BMC 1604-05, DK 496 obv., 495 rev., S 215. *Good EF, rich rose gold, wonderfully sharp wreath with clear hidden faces, bold horse, full bucranium.* Ex T854 Toppesfield hoard, Essex, 2017. **EXCESSIVELY RARE**, only four others recorded from this pair of dies. **Est. £3000 £2400**

Rainer Kretz says: "TAXCIAVAN is undoubtedly the most ancient form (of the name), using an X in place of the later S" (*SNC* February 1998, p.4). The letter X is hardly ever used in Ancient British coin inscriptions apart from the Latin REX, cf. ABC 995, ABC 2054 and ABC 2628. This spectacular stater from the Toppesfield hoard, Essex, 2017, has it all: lots of fabulous hidden faces on the obverse, including a full badger's face with striped eyes; plus a profusely ornamented reverse which displays a bold and beautiful horse, the all-important letter X of TAXCIAVAN and a complete bucranium. The bucranium (an ox-skull) was a key part of Augustan sacrificial imagery, imported onto British coins by Tasciovanos and other tribal kings who, like Augustus, saw themselves as chief priest and ruling by divine right. Augustus himself says: "I was *pontifex maximus*, *augur*, belonged to the colleges of the *XV viri sacris faciundis* and the *VII viri epulonum*, was an Arval Brother, *sodalis Titius*, and *fetialis*" (*Res Gestae* 67). This denarius of C. Antistius Vetus, Rome, 16 BC (BMC 4490) shows the sacred utensils – simpulum, lituus, tripod, patera – which designate the four major priesthoods to which Augustus belonged. The bucranium on this superb gold stater indicates that Tasciovanos was also aware of the sacral nature of his kingship and, like Augustus, probably performed some priestly duties within the Druid system, including perhaps the ritual sacrifice of bulls, as graphically illustrated by a bronze unit (ABC 2972) of his son Cunobelinus.



Bucranium



Part of frieze from Porticus Octaviae



Sacrificial implements  
BMC 4490



**31. Andoco Crescent Wreath.** Sills class 1, dies 1/1. c.20-1 BC. Gold quarter stater. 11mm. 1.32g. Crossed-wreath motif with back-to-back crescents in centre, pellet between, [A]ND[O] in angles./ Full-bodied horse left, phallic bucranium above, wheel below. ABC 2718, VA 1863 var., (one pellet between crescents, not three), BMC 2015-17, DK 532, S 263. *Near EF, rose gold, bold strike, full bucranium.* Found near St Albans, Herts. **EXCESSIVELY RARE**, only four others recorded from this pair of dies. **Est. £750 £600**  
 This Andoco Crescent Wreath gold quarter stater is remarkable for the length of the horns on its bucranium. For the significance of bucrania on such coins see our note for the previous lot.



# Coins of the CATUVELLAUNI & TRINOVANTES united

**Excessively rare biga quarter**  
**- missing from ABC, Van Arsdell and BMC**



**32. Cunobelinus Biga. Two Dots Type.** Sills class 1, dies 2/3. Kretz Type A2, var.1. c.AD8-41. Gold quarter stater. 11mm. 1.24g. CAMVL monogram in rectangular panel with concave sides, crossed by vertical beaded-wreath motif, heart-shaped hidden face in upper right and bottom left quarter./ Two Roman-style horses with one globular body galloping left, leaf and dot above, ringed-pellet and tip of CVN below, dot under tail. ABC-, VA-, BMC-, DK 573 var., S 290. CCI 20.0297 (**this coin**). *Good VF, rose gold, bold strike, full biga. Found Chelmsford, Essex.* **EXTREMELY RARE** only seven others recorded from this pair of dies. **Est. £1500 £1200**

The Two Dots Type is easily identified by two dots on the reverse: one below the palm leaf, the other under the horse's tail. On the obverse the letter A has a low, slightly slanted bar; the letters AMV have been conjoined; and the letter L leans to the right.

**Struck by Cunobelin's son, Agr?**



**33. Cunobelinus (Agr?) No Branch Type.** Sills class 4, rev. die 74. c.AD8-41. Gold stater. 15-17mm. 5.32g. Ear of barley without central stalk, crossbar and long ornate curvilinear tendrils at base, [CA] to left, MV to right./ Chubby horse galloping right, with long ears and beaded mane, pellet in front, small star above, CVNO below. ABC 2792, VA 2020, BMC 1825-26, DK 558, S-. *Good VF, rich rose gold, ornate ear of barley, bold horse. An impressively important stater, possibly from one of Britain's most important Celtic collections.* **EXTREMELY RARE** type, only 15 others, including 3 in museums **UNIQUE?** obverse die. **Est. £1500 £1200**



Ornate tendrils



H. Mossop



ABC 3005

Like the two examples in the celebrated collection of Sir John Evans, now in the British Museum (BMC 1825, 1826), this extraordinary stater was struck on an ovoid flan and may look a little lop-sided to you. However, its numismatic significance cannot be exaggerated. Firstly, the long ornate tendrils are most unusual and, in this case, the right-hand tendril is fully revealed (neither of Sir John Evans's specimens show the terminals of the tendrils). Secondly, this obverse die appears to be the only one known; Dr John Sills says it's an "unrecorded obverse die, unexpected in the context of this type as the other fifteen are all from obverse die 41" (pers. comm. 28.1.2020). Thirdly, the vendor tells us that he got it from a dealer who acquired it "forty years ago" from the collection of war hero Henry Mossop DFC (1919-88), pioneer metal detectorist, distinguished numismatist and author of *The Lincoln Mint* (1970); we're unable to verify this, but it's not implausible because Mossop got a better centred example (CCI 73.0353, Mossop 320, ex Glendining's, 10.11.1996, lot 6); which may have prompted him to sell this one in c.1980. Fourthly, and most importantly, this gold stater may have been struck on behalf

of Cunobelinus by Agr, whom we believe to have been Cunobelinus' first son and former heir apparent. We aren't the only people to have considered the possibility that Agr struck a gold stater. Commenting on the No Branch Type Dr John Sills writes: "At first sight its position in the die chain makes it a candidate to be the companion to the CAM CVN quarters [ABC 2819, 2999, 3002], which have no equivalent stater, but there are no stylistic similarities between the two groups. Nevertheless, the No Branch type is an oddity within the stater series and its position adjacent to the A and AGR quarters [ABC 2999, 3002] – if the latter have been placed correctly – may be a sign of temporary disruption at the mint following the disappearance of AGR" (DK, p.627).



**34. Cunobelinus Linear.** Sills class 2. c.AD8-41. Gold quarter stater. 11mm. 1.22g. Ear of corn with central stalk between CA to left, M[V] to right./ Horse right, with linear mane, branch above, CVN below. ABC 2810, VA 1927-1, BMC 1837-42, DK 575, S 292. *Good VF, rose gold, whole horse, full CVN. Found Gamlingay, Beds. RARE* **Est. £500 £400**

Why 'Linear'? Because "the horse may be described as Linear in style" says Derek Allen (1910-75). And "the head of barley has a strong central stalk." The horse's mane is also made of straight lines (*Britannia* 6, 1975, p.2).



*Rarely has an anthropomorphic hidden face – in this case a humanised stylised badger's face with stripes – been so beautifully displayed on a gold stater. Lot 30.*



# Why some collectors prefer to consign their Celtic coins to a small firm in Norwich

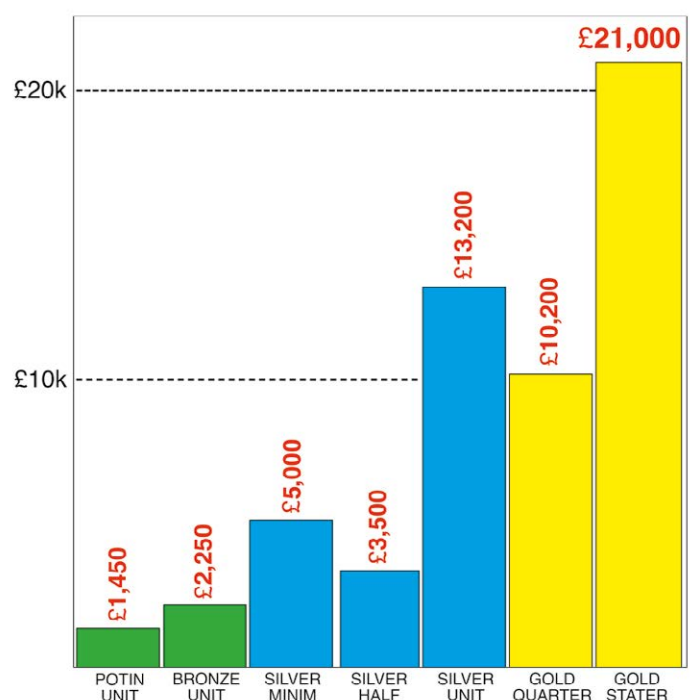
There will always be collectors – often the wealthier ones – who are pleased to pay for the privilege of seeing their collection of Celtic coins in a thick glossy catalogue and sold in a posh London saleroom, perhaps with a champagne reception. That's okay with us. We understand the allure of such sales and we welcome the opportunity to cherry-pick the finest pieces for our own catalogues.

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**Abbreviations:** F fine, VF very fine, EF extremely fine.

**References.** ABC = E Cottam, P de Jersey, C Rudd & J Sills *Ancient British Coins*, 2010, VA = R Van Arsdell *Celtic Coinage of Britain*, 1989, BMC = R Hobbs, *British Iron Age Coins in the British Museum*, 1996, DK = J Sills *Divided Kingdoms* 2017, S = Spink *Coins of England* 2020 ed.

**Grading.** Iron age flans rarely bear the whole die image. For example, an unworn coin graded 'Good VF' may lack part of the design or legend.

**Rarity** of Ancient British coins based on Celtic Coin Index: **EXCESSIVELY RARE** 1-5, **EXTREMELY RARE** 6-15, **VERY RARE** 16-30, **RARE** 31-50, **SCARCE** 51-100. Remember, most coin finds are unreported. So these figures are only a *rough guide* to rarity.

**Authenticity.** All our coins are guaranteed genuine. In

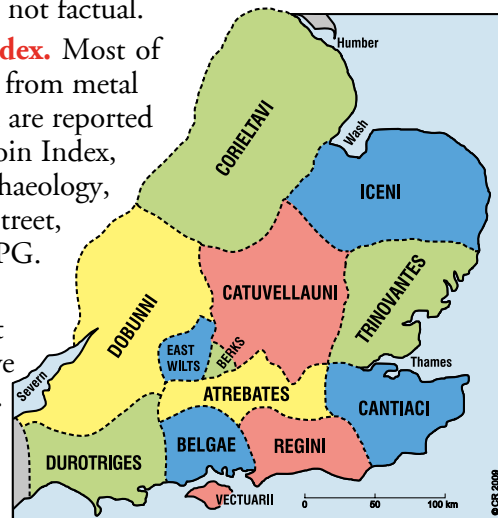
the unlikely event of one proving to be a modern  fake, we'll refund the full price you paid us.

**Accuracy.** Little is known of iron age rulers, mints and moneyers. So all our dates, attributions and descriptions are *hypothetical*, not factual.

**Celtic Coin Index.** Most of our coins come from metal detectorists and are reported to the Celtic Coin Index, Institute of Archaeology, 36 Beaumont Street, Oxford OX1 2PG.

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These terms are summarised. Liz will be happy to answer any questions you may have. Please email [liz@celticcoins.com](mailto:liz@celticcoins.com) or phone 01263 735 007 or 07990 840 816.

Our estimated value of each lot is given in the catalogue and online. Bidding starts at 80% of this estimate. Estimates shown in **BLACK**, Starting Prices shown in **RED**.

**How to bid via Internet.** Our Auction is conducted online via [www.the-saleroom.com](http://www.the-saleroom.com). If you wish to bid you must 'Create an account' and you will receive an email link confirmation of Registration. This must be activated prior to bidding. You must register to bid for **each** auction. If you are a new bidder in our sale, please provide numismatic credit references and credit/debit card details to secure any bids you may place. Client data is confidential; we do not share our mailing list or client information unless authorised. We reserve the right to revoke any bids and registrations, restrict accesses, and modify or disable the site or any of its features, at our discretion. We do not make any guarantees regarding accessibility, accuracy, or security of this website with regard to registration of bidding. All financial transactions will be carried out by ourselves, the-saleroom.com requests card information for security reasons and **will not** debit your card.

**How to bid by phone or email.** In addition to internet bidding, you may bid by mailing the bid sheet included with each catalogue, or by email or telephone. If you choose to telephone your bids, we appreciate a written follow-up. Bids must be received by **12 midday (UK time) Friday 13 November**, after this time we cannot guarantee that bids will be placed. If you wish for any guidance regarding current bids please contact Liz. Online bidding continues until the lot closes at **5pm (UK time) Sunday 15 November**.

**Bidding increments.** Lots will be sold to the highest bidder for the winning bid. Bidding automatically increases in fixed increments, so you can enter your maximum bid and let our system do the bidding for you. Please ensure your bids comply with the steps outlined below:

- Up to £500 in £20 increments
- £500-£1000 in £50 increments
- £1000-£2000 in £100 increments
- £2000-£5000 in £200 increments
- Over £5000 in £500 increments

If you enter a high maximum bid you will win at the current bid amount plus increment. Whole number bids only. Bidders personally guarantee that they will pay for their winning bids.

The first lot will close electronically at 5pm (UK time) on the sale date, with subsequent lots closing every 30 seconds thereafter. Please note: Sniper bids are not allowed. If you bid within the last 10 minutes the lot closing the time will extend by 10 minutes on that lot, from the time of bid.

**Personal viewing** of lots by appointment only. Please contact Liz to arrange.

**How to pay.** A 20% buyers fee (24% inc. VAT if applicable at the current rate), will be added to the hammer price of all successful online, written, email and phone bids. Bids are placed in GB£ Sterling. Payment is preferred by direct transfer in £ Sterling (GB£): Chris Rudd Ltd Account Number: 63406857, Sort Code: 20-03-26 or by cheque, postal orders, cash (GB£). Or by International bank transfer to Barclays Bank PLC, Market Place, Aylsham, Norfolk NR11 6EW. IBAN: GB14 BARC 2003 2663 4068 57. SWIFTBIC: BARCGB22. Please ensure **all** charges are paid or add £6 to cover EU charges, £12 International charges. Visa, MasterCard or debit card accepted. We also accept US\$ cheques with \$25 bank fee added. Goods remain our property until paid in full. VAT no. GB 665532227.

Winning lots will be sent as soon as possible after receipt of payment on seven days approval. If you aren't happy with a coin, please phone before returning it. Prices realised are available by subscription via the-saleroom.com

**Postage & packing** will be added to all invoices. Unless specified otherwise all UK orders sent by Special Delivery £12. European orders sent International Signed For delivery £15, Rest of World £20.

**Privacy** Your details are securely held and will not be shared. They will be retained for processing orders and marketing. Please let us know if you don't wish to be contacted. You can do this at any time.

**Export licences** are needed for some coins and can take 4-6 weeks to get. Their purpose is to curb the export of national treasures.