

## Early British Coins found in Berkshire and in the Silchester District.

(based on a paper read before the Society, 13th Feb., 1937).

By W. A. SEABY.

**THE AREA OF DISTRIBUTION.** Whereas county boundaries are arbitrary and somewhat meaningless in any attempt to trace the distribution of type objects dating earlier than the end of the Saxon period, they are perhaps a convenient means of limiting a small regional survey. Especially is this the case in a county like Berkshire where a large river, the Thames, forms the northern boundary line from Lechlade to below Windsor. In the distribution of the pre-Roman coin series this river does in fact appear to play quite an important part (see below, p. 79).

On the southern border, however, the position of the Belgic, and later Roman, town of Silchester is such that it lies directly in the path of the Berkshire-Hampshire boundary, running approximately due E.-W. The present village of Silchester is logically in Hampshire, but the district north of the old city, which takes in Mortimer West End, has also been included gratuitously in the same county. The early history of Silchester has an important connection with the British coinage of southern and eastern Berkshire, and this summary would be incomplete without mention of the British coins discovered within its ramparts and in the immediate neighbourhood. Thus the area under review covers the whole county and in addition the Hampshire parishes of Silchester and Stratfieldsaye.

One coin found in a pit dwelling at St. Mary Bourne, Hants, has been figured in the plates, since this type, although unrecorded from Berkshire, well illustrates the pattern from which three of the Silchester coins were copied.

**IRON CURRENCY BARS.** An iron bar or slat appears to have been the normal form of currency in south and west Britain during the latter half of the Early Iron Age. These rather curious objects resembling unfinished swords, are identifiable, by the area of their distribution, with the La Tène culture in this country (Iron Age "B."). Caesar's statement in his *Commentaries* (v. 12), with regard to the currency of Britain, at the time of his visit here in 52 B.C., is unfortunately corrupt in the form handed down to us. Although the late Prof. Haverfield,\* and more

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\* *Classical Review* (1905), p. 206.

recently Mr. Reginald A. Smith have attempted to settle the reading as meaning iron slats graduated to a fixed weight standard, doubt is still thrown on the accuracy of this rendering.\* There is however other evidence for accepting these well-known bars, which have been found mostly in hoards, as the normal currency of the Celtic peoples in Britain. The bar was probably beaten out of iron softened by heat to a fixed weight; at the slightly wider end it has a crudely pinched-in handle. Interest lies in the fact that similar bars or spits were in common use in Greece before the invention of coinage. The Greek word for a roasting spit, "obol," came later to mean a coin, while "drachm" meant a handful of these iron spits. Two discoveries of this iron currency have been made in Berkshire. Seven or eight bars of the normal form were found under the bank of the river at Maidenhead during the construction of the bridge; one bar is now housed in the Reading Museum, the rest in the British Museum.† Two further examples of a unique type, with rivet holes for a wooden handle, were found during the excavation of Wayland's Smithy, the chambered long barrow on the Berkshire Downs.‡

THE HISTORY OF EARLY BRITISH COINAGE. The late Sir John Evans was the first to set out methodically and scientifically the early history of coinage in this country with the publication of his book, *The Coins of the Ancient Britons*, in 1864 and further supplement in 1890. Other numismatists have since added to and modified the mass of coin material and evidence which he compiled, but it was not until comparatively recently that the late Dr. G. C. Brooke of the British Museum brought our knowledge of this coin series into line with other known archaeological facts of the period. It is upon the evidence which he has supplied in his paper, published both in the *Numismatic Chronicle* and *Antiquity* for 1933, that the present summary is based.

The story of the devolution of the Philip of Macedon gold stater, which circulated and was imitated over a great part of Europe, is so well known that there is no need to enlarge upon it. Yet it was Brooke who first pointed out that the *Philippus* was adopted as the standard gold currency of Rome in the 2nd century B.C., and it was from Romanised staters which found their way into Gaul that the Gallic types were copied. It is certain too that the coins which arrived through commerce, or were made in Britain, owed their origin to the Gauls. Unhappily it is not yet possible to determine with accuracy the tribes responsible for the earliest

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\* *Antiquity*, VII (1933), p. 61.

† *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, XX, p. 184, 185, 190; and Peake, *Archaeology of Berks.* (1931), p. 211.

‡ *Antiq. Journ.*, I (1921), p. 188 and *Berks. Arch. Journ.* XXV, pp. 63-70.



uninscribed gold staters struck in this country. Brooke, however, suggested that the coins of the Atrebates might be the true parents of the British coinage, since specimens (Plate I, 12, 13, 14) which are undoubtedly copied directly from the Gaulish Atrebatian types have been found over a wide area of Southern Britain. These occur fairly abundantly in districts of Sussex, Hampshire and Berkshire, known to have been subsequently settled by the Atrebatian folk, after they had been expelled from Gaul with their chieftain, Commius, in the middle of the 1st century B.C. Other early groups of Gauls who may have introduced coinage into this country were the Morini and the Remi. The so-called "Morinic" coins (Plate I, 1-3) which preceded the so-called "Remic" coins (Plate I, 4, 5) are fairly evenly distributed over the south-east of Britain, being chiefly found in Sussex and Kent, but reaching as far north as Lincolnshire. The three illustrated are all from east Berkshire sites and are the only ones recorded with any certainty from the county. The Remi, or a people with similar coins, appear to have arrived with the second wave of Belgic invaders in the latter part of the 1st century B.C. From the distribution of these coins, entry into Britain seems to have been effected through Sussex and up the valley of the Thames as far as its source in the Cotswolds. The presence of these people, whether Remic or not, in Berkshire is attested by the discovery of five or six coins between Maidenhead and Hampstead Norris.

The "Morinic" and "Remic" coin types, although similar in general characteristics, differ in a number of details. Both are plain on the obverse and have a stylised heraldic kind of horse on the reverse. In the former, however, this beast is tailless (or has a tail curved over its back?) while in the latter there is a distinct triple tail. Also a pellet beneath the body is replaced by an eight-spoked wheel. The symbols above the horse, derived from the charioteer on the Philip of Macedon staters, differ in the two types. A closely related coin type has an obverse design (Pl. I, 6, 7, 8) in the shape of a stereotyped and debased form of the Apollo head on the *Philippus*, while the reverse exactly copies the "Remic" form. On this type are directly based the earliest inscribed coins, bearing the name, COMMIOS.

It is unfortunate, perhaps, that no gold coins of Commius have turned up at Silchester, his assumed capital. Two (Pl. I, 9 and 10) were, however, discovered in Reading and are now in the possession of Mr. G. W. Smith; part of the name [CO]MMIOS can be seen on No. 10. It will be noticed how closely this type follows the uninscribed one seen immediately above (6, 7, 8) and it is noteworthy that they should all have been found in the same neighbourhood.

No gold staters of any kind were found in the excavations at Silchester, carried out by the Society of Antiquaries between 1890 and 1910, nor apparently were any discovered by others digging there previously. Indeed only about a dozen copper or silver-plated coins, attributable to the pre-Roman occupation, were brought to light. Of these one of copper, with traces of silver plating and perhaps an ancient forgery, seems to be closely associated with the Commian coin type (Pl. I, 11.) The obverse is now indecipherable, but the reverse has a marked resemblance to those of Nos. 9 and 10, and there appear to be traces of letters in front of the horse. If this coin is of Commius, or even a contemporary imitation, it is at present the most reliable piece of purely archaeological evidence for the reign of Commius at *Calleva Atrebatum*.\*

Two or three of the debased Atrebatian copper coins, better known as the Hengistbury Head type, from the vast quantity found in the promontory fortress there,† were discovered at Silchester (Pl. I, 13, 14); but it is much more likely that these were struck somewhere in the south Hants-Dorset region, where they are so abundant, than anywhere near Silchester. That the type was crudely copied from the gold British Atrebatian type‡ there is little doubt, but the current value of this copper coin is unknown. Possibly they may have passed as a token coinage, or even, since silver examples are known, that there was in fact a tri-metallic currency in operation over the Belgic area of southern Britain, where gold was probably scarce and trade fast growing at the beginning of the 1st century A.D. The social and economic history of this intensively occupied area, ranging from the south coasts of Dorset, Hants and Sussex to the Thames, is, at this period, very complex. So perhaps it is as well not to dogmatise, in view of further research which may throw a better light on the subject.§

Four other coins, found in Berkshire, derived from the old debased uninscribed staters, are worth mentioning. One of silver was found near Letcombe Regis (8). It is of the Dobunic group of coins, and of a type represented by five examples in the Nunney Hoard, near Frome, Somerset. Evans has pointed out that this series may have had its origin in the gold coins from the Armorican coast of Gaul. Another, of gold, was found at West Hagbourne and is of a type more closely connected with the Eastern counties series, an unusual find for this district (Pl. I, 1). A small gold

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\* It should be pointed out that Mill Stephenson in his list of Silchester coins thought it might have been copied from one of the Dobunic group of coins of the W. Midlands.

† *Hengistbury Head*. Soc. Antiq. Report (1915), p. 65.

‡ See Pl. I, 12, found in a pit dwelling, presumably of Belgic date, at St. Mary Bourne, Hants.

§ See for instance the available evidence outlined by C. F. C. Hawkes in *Proc. Hants Field Club*, XIII, part 2.

coin found outside Wallingford (10f) may also be of Belgic origin, while another of a type commonly found in Sussex was picked up somewhere in the county (24).†

Commius had three sons, Tincommius, Verica and Eppillus, proved by the title, COM.F, following their names on coins. These are largely adopted from the Roman Republican *denarii*, but the earliest coin type of Tincommius is taken from that of his father (Pl. I, 10). One of these coins (2) was discovered at Faringdon and is now in the Ashmolean. Another of Tincommius of a later Romanised type (Pl. II, 5), was found at Caversham, Reading, and is in the possession of Mr. G. W. Smith. This discovery is interesting, for the kingdom of Commius and his sons seems to have been confined to the south side of the Thames. The river was in fact a boundary line, north of which in the Catuvellaunian and Trinobantian territories, the Atrebatian coins do not appear to have been accepted as currency. This was demonstrated by Brooke in his distribution map of the Commian dynasty.\* Thus the only recorded coin of the Commian dynasty found north of the Thames is the example given above.

One of the famous coins of Eppillus (10 h), having on the reverse an eagle and the title REX CALLE (king of *Calleva*), is supposed to have been found at Wallingford, from a note given by Ashmole (*Antiq. Berks*, p. 29). Its record was, in fact, a strong argument for the late W. R. Davies, who contended that Wallingford and not Silchester was the site of the Atrebatian capital (10 x). Another coin of Eppillus has, with more certainty, been found at Wallingford, and is recorded by Evans and Davies (10 i). It appears to be somewhat out of its provenance for, whether or not Eppillus did for a short time reign at *Calleva*, his other coins are confined to the north part of Kent, whither he was no doubt driven by the armies of Cunobeline.

The coins of the third brother, Verica, are distributed over much the same areas as those of Tincommius, and one, at least, has been found in the county. It is of a unique type, apparently based on a coin of the Roman emperor, Tiberius (A.D. 14-37); it was discovered at East Challow about the beginning of this century (6). Another, possibly attributable to Verica, is again recorded by Ashmole (*Antiq. Berks*, p. 29) and is inscribed: REX COM(F).

Tasciovanus, known to history only by the inscriptions on his coins, appears to have ruled over the Catuvellaunian people, with his capital at *Verulamium* (St. Albans). His coins, however, are found just south of the Thames, four at least having turned up in Berkshire (4b, 7a, 10b, 25) and several in the Medway Valley, Kent.

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\* Brooke, *Op. cit.* Map IX, p. 283. (This map does not include about half-a-dozen or so coins of the family now known to have been found in the county).

† (Numbers in parenthesis refer to the Inventory).

Tasciovanus had two sons, Epaticcus and Cunobelinus (Shakespeare's Cymbeline), whose coinage is somewhat similar to that of the Commius family. The coins of Epaticcus are rare and found mostly south of the Thames, in the districts held formerly by Tincommius and later by Verica. The only coin of Epaticcus found in the area is a silver one from Silchester (S. 10, not illustrated), none apparently having turned up amongst the many discovered in the Wallingford neighbourhood. Of Cunobeline, the more powerful brother, a fair number of coins have been found in Berkshire, and there is no doubt that he was ruling over the northern Atrebatian people, before his death about 43 A.D.\* Fifteen or so coins are recorded from Berkshire alone, while at least as many come from Surrey and Kent. Three copper coins of Cunobeline, perhaps contemporary forgeries, were found at Silchester, and he must have had control of this capital, possibly for some years, before it was retaken by the Romans after 43. (Pl. II, 7, 8, 9).

Of the lesser princes, Addedomaros, who ruled the Iceni, is represented at Hinksey Hill in north Berks (1), and also at Wallingford (10e), while other Icenic coins have been found (10c, 10d, 11a?). A poor coin, perhaps derived from the supposed coins of Cassivellaunus, a prince who preceded Tasciovanus, was found at Silchester (Pl. II, 2). The only other piece of interest, and somewhat out of its district, is of gold and inscribed BODVOC (a prince or tribal centre?). It belongs to the Dobunic series, which are for the most part found scattered over the Cotswolds and Somerset.

The importance of Wallingford as a ford and trading centre is suggested by the number of early British coins belonging to the various tribes and princes found within the town and immediate neighbourhood. It is true also that others have been discovered in the fortified camp at Dorchester, Oxon, and around Oxford. It seems probable therefore that not only trade but warfare between the Tasciovanian family, north of the Thames, and the Commian family to the south, must have been waged along this stretch of valley; Verica, (if it was he who last resisted Cunobeline), being driven further and further to the south-east.

INVENTORY OF COINS. The list of coins which follows has been compiled from numerous sources, most of which are acknowledged in the descriptions. The valuable *Gazetteer*, given at the end of Mr. Peake's *Archaeology of Berkshire* (Methuen's County Series, 1931), was used as a basis, several additions having been made. A few coins are recorded, or published in full, for the first time. No doubt several Berkshire coins have been omitted, which, being in private hands or otherwise unrecorded, have not come to the author's notice. It should be mentioned too that the present whereabouts of a number of already published pieces

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\* His capital was *Camulodunum* (Colchester).

EARLY BRITISH COINS FOUND IN BERKSHIRE AND IN THE  
SILCHESTER DISTRICT

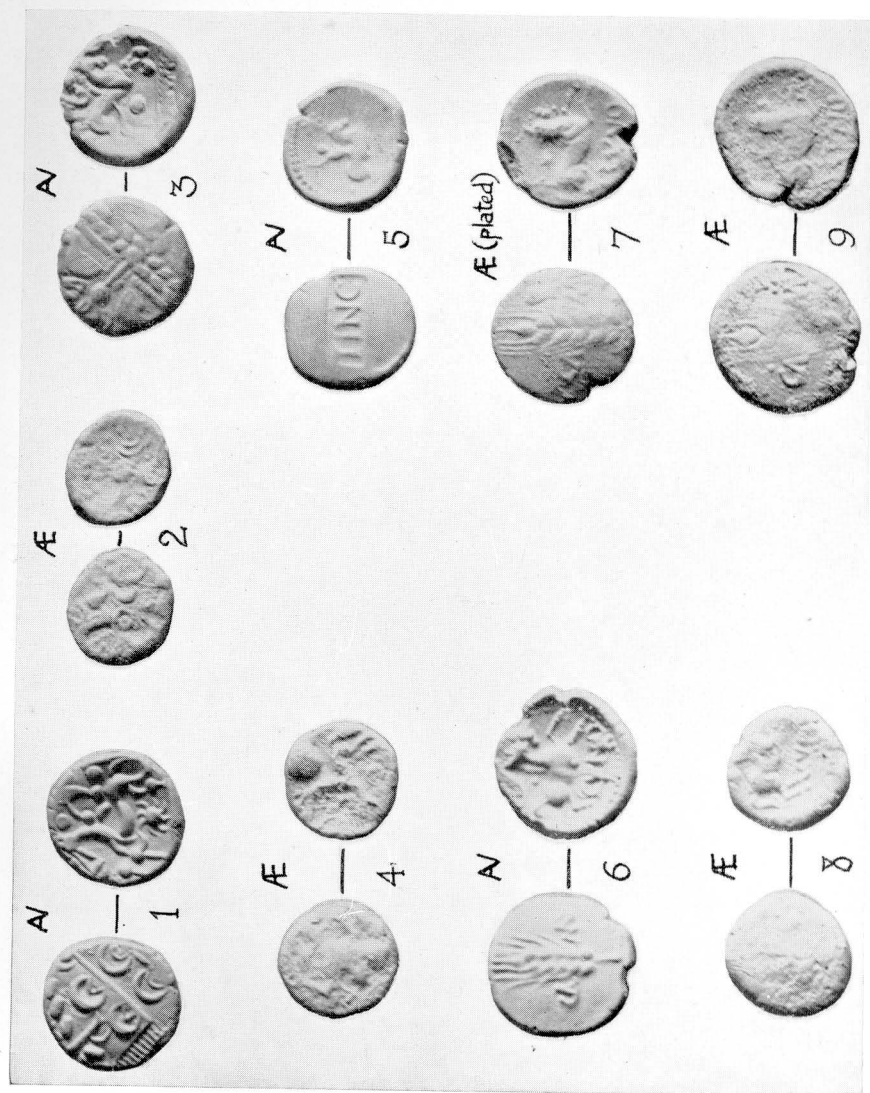


PLATE II. EARLY BRITISH COINS FROM BERKSHIRE AND SILCHESTER, ETC.



is unknown ; collectors, who may have in their possession any of these, are earnestly requested to get in touch with the author or with the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. M. Underhill, who is recording all objects of archaeological interest found within the county.

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## Inventory of Early British and Gaulish Coins found in Berkshire, etc.

<i>Map Ref. No.</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>General Description, Publications, etc.</i>	<i>Date and Find Spot.</i>	<i>Collections.</i>	<i>Ev.</i>
1.	N.	<i>Addedomaros. Obv.</i> (convex). Star-shaped ornament of six curved wreaths with three crescents in centre. <i>Rev.</i> ADDIIDOM. Prancing pony r., pellets in circles and punch marks in field, etc. Unpublished ? (Inf. from C. H. V. Sutherland, Esq.).	Hinksey Hill.	Ashmolean Museum	XIV.5
2.	N.	<i>Tincommius. Obv.</i> Debased head, derived from British "Remic" and Commius prototypes. <i>Rev.</i> TIN and DV. Rude horse with triple tail and wheel beneath, as coins of Commius. Unpublished ? (Inf. from C. H. V. Sutherland, Esq.).	Faringdon	Ashmolean Museum.	I.12

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Map Ref. No.	Metal.	General Description, Publications, etc.	Date and Find Spot.	Collection.	Ev.
3.	Æ. 24.8 grains (poor speci- men).	<i>Cunobelinus</i> . <i>Obv.</i> CVNO BELIN. Beardless head, with the Petasus, l. <i>Rev.</i> (TASCIO). Seated figure r., with hammer, at work on vase. Unpublished in full. Peake, p. 197.	Garford (near school).	Reading University Museum. (Found by Prof. F. M. Stenton).	XII.6
4a.	Æ. ? 36½ grains	<i>Cunobelinus</i> . <i>Obv.</i> CVNOB. Naked horseman r., with large shield, brandishing dart. <i>Rev.</i> TASCIO- VANTIS. Armed figure standing l. Exhibited : Num. Soc., 24 April 1862. Evans. p. 329 ; V.C.H., I, p. 194 ; Peake, p. 171.	Abingdon.	British Museum (Akerman & Evans Colls.)	XII.3
4b.	Æ.	<i>Tasciovanus</i> . <i>Obv.</i> TAS- CIO RICON in two com- partments on tablet across wreath. <i>Rev.</i> Armed horse- man l., ring ornament above. (see Sale Catalogue of Messrs. Glendining & Co., Ltd., London, 21. xi. 32, No. 127).	? at or near Abingdon. (Inf. from Prof. F. M. Stenton).	? (J.E.T. West Coll., sold by Messrs. Glendining & Co. Nov. 1932)	VIII.6
4c.	Æ.	<i>Cunobelinus</i> . <i>Obv.</i> CA MV. Ear of bearded corn. <i>Rev.</i> CVN. Horse galloping right, above, branch between two pellets. (See Sale Cat- alogue of Messrs. Glendin- ing & Co., Ltd., London, 21. xi. 32, No. 128).	? at or near Abingdon (Inf. from Prof. F. M. Stenton)	? (J.E.T. West Coll., sold by Messrs. Glendining & Co. Nov. 1932)	IX.8
4d.	Æ. (very fine speci- men)	<i>Cunobelinus</i> . <i>Obv.</i> CVNO BELIN. Beardless head with Petasus l. <i>Rev.</i> TAS- CIO. Figure r., with hammer and vase. (Sec No. 3). (See Sale Catalogue of Messrs. Glendining & Co., Ltd., London, 21. xi. 32, No. 129).	? at or near Abingdon (Inf. from Prof. F. M. Stenton)	? (J.E.T. West Coll. sold by Messrs. Glendining & Co. Nov. 1932)	XII.6
5a.	Æ.	<i>Cunobelinus</i> . <i>Obv.</i> CA MV. Ear of bearded corn. <i>Rev.</i> CV NO. Pony prancing to r., above, a branch and star of five points ; below, ring ornament. Unpublished ? (Inf. from C. H. V. Suther- land, Esq.).	Hanney (possibly 5b below ?)	Ashmolean Museum.	IX.7
5b.	Æ.	<i>Cunobelinus</i> . <i>Obv.</i> Similar to last. <i>Rev.</i> Similar to last but bridle to horse. Arch. Journ., XXIII, p. 389 ; Evans, p. 559.	W. Hanney (see 5a above)	? (Formerly in E. C. Davey Coll. of Wantage)	IX.8

SILCHESTER DISTRICT



PLATE III. MAP OF BERKSHIRE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF EARLY BRITISH COINS.  
(NUMBERS REFER TO COIN INVENTORY).

Map Ref. No.	Metal.	General Description, Publications, etc.	Date and Find Spot.	Collection.	Ev.
6.	Æ.	<i>Verica</i> . <i>Obv.</i> VERIC. Head of Tiberius(?) laur. to r. <i>Rev.</i> C.F within torque. Num. Chron. (1900), p. 264; E. C. Davey, Wantage Past & Present (1901), p. 10; Peake, p. 185.	Near East Challow, Wantage.	? (In possession of J. Barnes of Lambourne, 1900)	— (Type not in Evans)
7a.	Æ. 58½ grains. (plated ancient for- gery)	<i>Tasciovanus</i> . <i>Obv.</i> TASCI RICOIN in a double compartment across five-fold wreath. <i>Rev.</i> Armed horse-man l., looking back, holding large shield, pellet in circle below. J. K. Hedges, Hist. Wallingford, I, p. 50; Evans, p. 542; E. C. Davey, Wantage Past & Present (1901), p. 10; V.C.H., I, p. 196; Peake, p. 241.	Near Wantage (between town and Faringdon, 1883)	British Museum (Evans Coll.)	XX.12
7b.	Æ. 37½ grains	<i>Cunobelinus</i> . <i>Obv.</i> CVNO BELINVS REX. Bare beardless bust in profile r. <i>Rev.</i> TASC. Bull butting to r., exergual line. Evans, p. 569; Peake, p. 241.	Near Wantage 1889	British Museum (Evans Coll.)	XII.5
7c.	Æ.	<i>Cunobelinus</i> . Trans. Newbury D.F.C., I, 209; Peake, p. 241.	Wantage before 1871	? (Formerly in the possession of Dr. Silas Palmer)	?
7d.	Æ.	<i>Cunobelinus</i> . (? This may possibly be a confusion with 7c). Quart. Journ. Berks. Arch. Soc. III, p. 205; V.C.H., I, 196; Peake, p. 241.	Wantage 1893	?	?
8.	Æ.	<i>Uninscribed</i> . (Nunney hoard type). <i>Obv.</i> Rude head in profile, represented by crescent-shaped bosses etc., cross in place of chin. <i>Rev.</i> Rude three-tailed horse l., ornaments in field. Evans, p. 104; V.C.H., I, p. 195, and IV, p. 222; Peake, p. 209.	Near Letcombe Regis	British Museum (Evans Coll.)	F.6

<i>Map Ref. No.</i>	<i>Metal.</i>	<i>General Description, Publications, etc.</i>	<i>Date and Find Spot.</i>	<i>Collection.</i>	<i>Ev.</i>
9a.	<i>N.</i> Quarter Stater 20½ grains	<i>Cunobelinus. Obv.</i> CAM(V). Ear of bearded corn. <i>Rev.</i> CVN. Horse or pony gal- loping r., above, palm branch, with three pellets beneath, like berries. Evans, p. 560; V.C.H., I, p. 194; Peake, p. 183.	Brightwell, near Wallingford	British Museum (Evans Coll.)	IX.12
9b.	<i>N.</i> 20½ grains	<i>Cunobelinus.</i> Similar to 9a but shows traces of V after CAM. See Evans, p. 560-561.	Brightwell(?) near Wallingford.	? (Formerly in W. R. Davies Coll.)	IX.12
10a.	<i>Æ.</i> 17.5 grains	<i>Cunobelinus. Obv.</i> CVNO. Winged bust to r., the shoulders draped. <i>Rev.</i> TASCIO. Sphinx seated to l. on exergual line. Un- published (Inf. from W. E. Harris, Esq.).	Near Wallingford.	W. E. Harris Coll.	X.9
10b.	<i>Æ.</i> 14½ grains	<i>Tasciovanus. Obv.</i> TAS- CIO. Eagle standing l., with head turned back. <i>Rev.</i> Griffin walking to r., ring ornaments and triangle of pellets in field. Num. Soc. Proc., May 15, 1873. Evans, p. 536; V.C.H., I, p. 196; Peake, p. 238.	Wallingford.	British Museum (Evans Coll.)	VI.7
10c.	<i>Æ.</i>	<i>Icenic</i> type. <i>Obv.</i> Two open screscents back to back with transverse lines above and below; behind these, five- fold wreath. <i>Rev.</i> ECE. Gallop horse r., orna- ments in field, etc. Evans, p. 587; V.C.H., I, p. 196; Peake, p. 238.	Near Wallingford 1873.	British Museum (Evans Coll.)	cf. XV.3 & XV.10
10d.	<i>Æ.</i>	<i>Icenic</i> , "South Ferriby," Roth, type II. <i>Obv.</i> Boar to right, symbols beneath. <i>Rev.</i> Horse to right, mane- less, etc. (See Num. Chron., 1908, p. 44). Evans, p. 587.	Near Wallingford 1873	British Museum (Evans Coll.).	cf. XVI.13 & 11, 12
10e.	<i>Æ.</i> 15 grains	<i>Antedrigus</i> (Addeddomaros). <i>Obv.</i> Very barbarous head in profile right. <i>Rev.</i> (AN) TED. Three-tailed horse to l., below and behind, ring ornaments; pellets in field. Evans, p. 489; V.C.H., I, p. 196; Peake, p. 238.	Wallingford (near town) 1886	? (Formerly in W. R. Davies Coll.).	I.8

<i>Map Ref. No.</i>	<i>Metal.</i>	<i>General Description, Publications, etc.</i>	<i>Date and Find Spot.</i>	<i>Collection.</i>	<i>Ev.</i>
1of.	A. 27½ grains	<i>Uninscribed</i> , perhaps of Belgic origin. <i>Obv.</i> Raised lines and spikes across the field. <i>Rev.</i> Horse, l., above, squatting figure with pole, lyre (?) beneath. <i>Quart. Journ. Berks. A.S.</i> , II, p. 72., letter from W. R. Davies, 5. ix. 1891; Peake, p. 238.	Wallingford (outside town).	? (Formerly in W. R. Davies Coll.).	D.3
1og.	A. 83½ grains	<i>Dobunic.</i> <i>Obv.</i> (convex). BODVOC across field. <i>Rev.</i> Rude horse r., wheel beneath, saltires and crescents, pellets and circles in field. Evans, p. 487; V.C.H., I, p. 196; Berks. Arch. Journ. XXXVI, p. 20, letter from Huntingford; Peake, p. 238.	Wallingford	British Museum. (Not labelled by Evans from Wallingford but almost certainly identifiable amongst his coins.—D.A.)	I.1
1oh.	Æ?	<i>Eppillus?</i> REX CALLE. Ashmole: <i>Antiq. Berks.</i> (1736), p. 29; Peake, p. 238.	Wallingford	?	IV.1?
1oi.	A. 84 grains	<i>Eppillus.</i> <i>Obv.</i> Winged figure l., holding garland and palm branch, in wreath. <i>Rev.</i> EPPI. COM. F. Horseman, with carnyx over shoulder, springing to r. Evans, p. 521.	Wallingford	? (Formerly in W. R. Davies Coll.).	III.11
1oj.	A?	<i>Verica?</i> REX COM (F?) Ashmole: <i>Antiq. Berks.</i> (1736), p. 29; Peake, p. 238.	Wallingford	? or II.12?	II.10?
1ok.	A. Quarter stater	<i>Cunobelinus.</i> <i>Obv.</i> CA MV. Ear of bearded corn. <i>Rev.</i> Horse r., etc. Similar to 9a but no pellets. (Inf. from Derek Allen, Esq.)	Wallingford	British Museum (Evans, Montague & Davies Colls.).	IX.13
1ol.	Æ.	<i>Cunobelinus.</i> Copper core of forgery, similar in type to 1ok. (Inf. from Derek Allen, Esq.)	Wallingford 1892	British Museum (Evans & Davies Colls.).	cf. IX.13
1om.	Æ. 28 grains	<i>Gaulish</i> type reading KAA. (See Hatcher, pl. 58 & Cat. Monu. Gaul., No. 8158 et seq.). Evans, p. 483.	Near Wallingford 1885	? (Formerly in W. R. Davies Coll.).	—

Map Ref. No.	Metal.	General Description, Publications, etc.	Date and Find Spot.	Collection.	Ev.
10x.	A. Æ. Æ.	Quart. Journ. B.A.S., II, p. 72. W. R. Davies in a letter from Wallingford (dated 5.ix.1891) says . . . "over <i>thirty</i> ancient British <i>gold</i> coins found in the same radius (2 miles from Wal- lingford) besides silver and copper of Eppillus, Comius, Vericus ( <i>sic</i> ) Cunobeline, etc. and there is not a single instance of one being found at Silchester which <i>some</i> <i>folk</i> claim as Calleva (I doubt it) and coins are the greatest proof if found on the spot." Also J. K. Hedges in J. Brit. Arch. Ass., XLVII, p. 124, "Coins of Epillus, Verica and Tuic-ommius ( <i>sic</i> )." Peake, p. 238.	Wallingford & district.	? ? Perhaps half- a dozen or so of the coins cited above may be in- cluded in the thirty here mentioned by Davies.	? ?
11a. (Pl. II No. 1)	A. 90 grains	<i>Uninscribed</i> . Eastern Coun- ties type. <i>Obv.</i> Design derived from rude bust r., ladder-like object for neck. <i>Rev.</i> Rude horse l.; above, arms, below, star with curved rays. Evans, p. 445, pl. K.8; Peake, p. 199.	West Hagbourne	British Museum (Formerly in W. R. Davies Collection)	K.8
11b.	A.	Archaeologia, XVI, p. 348- 9; Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass., XVI, p. 31; Guide to the Early Iron Age (1925), p. 103, "... a number of coins of which one was silver and another gold. The pieces were dispersed before de- tails could be obtained, except that the gold speci- men 'was rather large and flat and perhaps belonged to the Lower Empire'." (But possibly a British coin).	Chilton parish, Hagbourne Hill Hoard 1803.	? (other material from this hoard in B.M.).	?
11c. & 11x. (a number)	Æ. (a number)				
12. (Pl. I No. 7)	A. 94 grains (or 98.4?)	<i>Uninscribed</i> . British "Re- mic" type. <i>Obv.</i> Design derived from rude bust, serpent-like figure for face. <i>Rev.</i> Rude horse with triple tail, wheel beneath, etc. Num. Soc. Proc., Nov. 20, 1862. Evans, p. 66; V.C.H., I, p. 194; Peake, p. 199.	Hampstead Norris	Reading Museum	B.9

Map Ref. No.	Metal.	General Description, Publications, etc.	Date and Find Spot.	Collection.	Ev.
13.	A. Quarter stater	<i>Cunobelinus</i> . <i>Obv.</i> CA MV. Ear of corn. <i>Rev.</i> Horse right, above, a branch. Similar to 10k. Evans, p. 304; V.C.H., I, p. 195; Peake, p. 214.	Newbury (near town)	? (Formerly in possession of Mr. Godwin of Newbury)	IX.13
14. (Pl. II No. 5).	A.	<i>Tincommius</i> . <i>Obv.</i> TINC on sunk tablet. <i>Rev.</i> Horse- man poising a javelin and charging to r., below, (C.F); above, star of six points. Unpublished.	Reading (St. Barnabas Road, Caversham) 1936	G. W. Smith Coll.	I.13
15. (Pl. I No. 10)	A.	<i>Commus</i> . <i>Obv.</i> Design similar to British "Remic" type (see No. 12). <i>Rev.</i> type with addition of (CO) "Remic" MMIOS; above horse, symbol made by punches, Unpublished in full; Peake, p. 221.	Reading before 1896 (Milman Road)	G. W. Smith Coll.	I.10
16. (Pl. I No. 9)	A.	<i>Commus</i> . Similar to 15 but <i>rev.</i> not well-centred and name off flan. Punch marks above horse form triskle ornament. Unpublished in full; Peake, p. 221.	Reading, 1927 (Market Place)	G. W. Smith Coll.	I.10 var.
17. (Pl. I No. 1).	A. 95½ grains	<i>Uninscribed</i> . "Morinic" type. <i>Obv.</i> Plain and con- vex. <i>Rev.</i> Tailless horse of crescentic form. Pellets and crescents in field, large pellet beneath horse, wavy exergual line. Peake, p. 175 (wrongly given as in Smith Coll.).	Aborfield (Great Coombes Field, 1913)	J. H. Simonds of Reading	B.8
18.	A.	?  Gough's Camden (1808), p. 238; Peake, p. 177.	Barkham	? (now at Oxford?)	?
19a. (Pl. I No. 4)	A. 91.1 grains	<i>Uninscribed</i> . British "Re- mic" type. <i>Obv.</i> convex and plain. <i>Rev.</i> similar to B.9. (See No. 12). Evans, p. 67; Peake, p. 224.	Ruscombe	British Museum	B.10
19b. (Pl. I No. 8)	A. 91.4 grains	<i>Uninscribed</i> . British "Re- mic" type (similar to No. 12). Evans, p. 65; V.C.H., I, p. 195; Peake, p. 224.	Ruscombe	British Museum	B.9



<i>Map. Ref. No.</i>	<i>Metal.</i>	<i>General Description, Publications, etc.</i>	<i>Date and Find Spot.</i>	<i>Collection.</i>	<i>Ev.</i>
20a. (Pl. I No. 2)	<i>N.</i>	<i>Uninscribed.</i> "Morinic" type, similar to No. 17 but more pellets appear in field. ? V.C.H., I, p. 195; Peake, p. 240.	Waltham St. Lawrence (under tree stump between Waltham and Shurlock Row)	Reading Museum (Formerly Ll. Treacher Coll.)	B.8 var.
20b.	Tin	<i>Uninscribed.</i> Probably of Gaulish origin. <i>Obv.</i> Outline head l. <i>Rev.</i> Outline horse and crescents. Arch. Journ., VI, p. 120; Evans, p. 125; V.C.H., I, p. 195; Peake, p. 240.	Waltham St. Lawrence (Weycock Hill)	?	cf. H.2
21a. (Pl. I 93.5 No. 6) grains	<i>N.</i>	<i>Uninscribed.</i> British "Remic" type (similar to No. 12). Evans, p. 65; Num. Journ., II, p. 194; V.C.H., I, p. 195; Peake, p. 211.	Near Maidenhead	British Museum	B.9
21b.(?) (See Pl. I No. 5)	<i>N.</i>	<i>Uninscribed.</i> British "Remic" type (similar in type to 19a). Given by Evans as being in the British Museum but recent investigation shows only one coin from Maidenhead (21a). Perhaps identifiable with unlocated coin of same type, which probably came from Berkshire, in Reading Museum.	Maidenhead?	British or Reading Museum(?) (? from Mr. Restiaux)	B.10
22.	<i>R.</i>	<i>Cunobelinus.</i> Gough's Camden (1808), p. 237-8; V.C.H., I, p. 257; Peake, p. 194.	Easthampstead (Caesar's Camp)	? (Now at Oxford?)	?
23. (Pl. I No. 3)	<i>N.</i>	<i>Uninscribed.</i> "Morinic" type (Similar to 20a). Unpublished.	Mortimer W. End, Hants.	Reading Museum (formerly A. L. White Coll.)	B.8 var.
24.	<i>N.</i>	<i>Uninscribed.</i> Of a type most commonly found in Sussex. <i>Obv.</i> Circular wreath with roundel in centre. <i>Rev.</i> Horse r., T(?) above, possibly for Tincommius(?). Unpublished?	(Berkshire) Exact locality unknown	British Museum (formerly in the Burstall & Davies Colls.)	E.6/ M.B.

<i>Map Ref. No.</i>	<i>Metal.</i>	<i>General Description, Publications, etc.</i>	<i>Date and Find Spot.</i>	<i>Collection.</i>	<i>Ev.</i>
25.	Æ.	<i>Tasciovanus</i> . <i>Obv.</i> TASCIAVA. Bare head to r. <i>Rev.</i> TAS. Pegasus l., foreleg raised, standing on exergual line. Evans, p. 244.	(Berkshire) Exact locality unknown	British Museum (formerly C. Roach Smith Coll.)	VI.8
26.	A. (Pl. II No. 6)	<i>Cunobelinus</i> . <i>Obv.</i> CA MV. Ear of bearded corn. <i>Rev.</i> CVNO. Pony prancing r., above, palm branch. Similar to 5a, etc. Unpublished.	(Purchased from a Reading dealer and said to have been found locally)	G. W. Smith Collection	IX.5 var.
27 ?	A. (Pl. II No. 3)	<i>Cassivellaunus</i> (?). Whaddon Chase type. <i>Obv.</i> Design derived from head. <i>Rev.</i> Pony r., pellet below. (No details appear to be known about the origin of this coin but quite possibly it came from large Whaddon Chase Hoard, Bucks.)	Berkshire ? (In box with other coins from the locality)	Reading Museum	C.5/6
28.	Æ.	Coin of Amyntas, grandfather of Alexander the Great (?) (It is just possible this was a British coin, perhaps of Prince Ammius). (See Evans, p.208-9). Arch. Journ., VI, p. 120; Peake, p. 240.	Waltham St. Lawrence (Weycock Hill)	?	—

#### REFERENCES.

- J. Evans : Coins of the Ancient Britons, 1864, with Supplement, 1890. Victoria County History : Berkshire, Vols. I-IV.  
H. J. E. Peake : Berkshire, The County Archaeological Series, 1931. Numismatic Chronicle (Royal Numismatic Society).  
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#### Coins from *Calleva Atrebatum* (Silchester).

<i>Ref. No.</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>General Description, etc.</i>	<i>Reference.</i>	<i>Collection.</i>	<i>Evans</i>
S.1. (Pl. I 11)	Æ. silver plated	Ancient forgery of gold coin of <i>Commus</i> (?). <i>Obv.</i> Obliterated. <i>Rev.</i> Rude horse with triple tail and wheel beneath, arms and ornament above, traces of letters to r.	Mill Stephenson MS.	Reading Museum (Silchester Coll.)	cf. I.10

90 EARLY BRITISH COINS FOUND IN BERKSHIRE AND IN THE  
SILCHESTER DISTRICT

Ref. No.	Metal.	General Description, etc.	Reference.	Collection	Evans
S.2. (Pl. I 13)	Æ.	<i>Hengistbury Head</i> type, derived from British "Atre-batic" type of gold coin. <i>Obv.</i> Design derived from head. <i>Rev.</i> Disintegrated horse l., mass of pellets above.	Mill Stephenson MS.	Reading Museum (Silchester Coll.)	G.5/6
S.3. (Pl. I 14)	Æ.	<i>Hengistbury Head</i> type. Similar to last but in poorer condition.	Mill Stephenson MS.	Reading Museum (Silchester Coll.)	G.5
S.4.	Tin	Probably <i>Gaulish</i> . (Fragment only). <i>Obv.</i> Outline head. <i>Rev.</i> Outline horse.	Mill Stephenson MS.	Reading Museum (Silchester Coll.)	Pl. H
S.5. (Pl. II 2)	Æ. (? anc. 2) forgery)	? <i>Obv.</i> Pattern derived from debased head. <i>Rev.</i> Horse or pony r. Possibly derived from " <i>Cassivellaunian</i> " types (see Evans C. 13 etc.)	Mill Stephenson MS.	Reading Museum (Silchester Coll.)	?
S.6. (Pl. II 4)	Æ.	? <i>Central Counties</i> type and related to coins of Tasciovanus. <i>Obv.</i> Head l. <i>Rev.</i> Horse l., above, large flaw in die, pellet in circle beneath.	Mill Stephenson MS.	Reading Museum (Presented by J. Challenor Smith, Esq.)	cf. N.10
S.7. (Pl. II 7)	Æ. (formerly plated)	<i>Cunobelinus</i> . Ancient forgery of the common type of this prince. <i>Obv.</i> CA MV. Ear of bearded corn. <i>Rev.</i> CVNO. Pony prancing r., above (?); symbols in field.	Mill Stephenson MS.	Reading Museum (Silchester Coll.)	cf. XIII.3
S.8. (Pl. II 9)	Æ.	<i>Cunobelinus</i> . Similar to S.7, but three pellets above CA MV.	Mill Stephenson MS.	Reading Museum (Silchester Coll.)	cf. XIII.3
S.9. (Pl. II 8)	Æ.	<i>Cunobelinus</i> . <i>Obv.</i> Obliterated, but almost certainly similar in type to S.7 and 8. (cf. Ev. IX, 4 in gold).	Mill Stephenson MS.	Reading Museum (Silchester Coll.)	
S.10.	Æ.	<i>Epaticcus</i> . <i>Obv.</i> EPATI. Head of Hercules in lion's skin r., behind, a curved object. <i>Rev.</i> Eagle standing on a serpent, with wings expanded.	Mill Stephenson MS.	Reading Museum(?) (Silchester Coll.)	VIII.13
S.11.	Æ.	<i>Uninscribed</i> . <i>Obv.</i> unidentifiable. <i>Rev.</i> Horse, with wheel above.	Supp. to Mill Stephenson MS. by J. W. E. Pearce	? (Silchester Coll.)	?
S.12.	Æ.	<i>Gaulish</i>  De la Tour, No. 9248.	Supp. to Mill Stephenson MS. by J. W. E. Pearce	? (Silchester Coll.)	?

Coins from Silchester or Stratfieldsaye, Hants.

<i>Ref.</i> <i>No.</i>	<i>Metal.</i>	<i>General Description, etc.</i>	<i>Reference.</i>	<i>Collection</i>	<i>Evans</i>
SS.1.	Æ.	<i>Gaulish.</i> (Lingonis ?). <i>Obv.</i> Head of an ox or bucranium. <i>Rev.</i> A boar r. De la Tour, pl. xxxiii, No. 8351.	Mill Stephenson MS.	?	—
SS.2.	Æ.	<i>Eastern Counties</i> or <i>York-</i> <i>shire</i> type. <i>Obv.</i> Remains of head and wreath, of pellet and lock form. <i>Rev.</i> Horse of crescentic form.	Mill Stephenson MS.	?	XVII 9-12(?)
SS.3.	Æ.	? <i>Uninscribed.</i> <i>Obv.</i> horse- man to left, triangle below. <i>Rev.</i> Boar right.	Mill Stephenson MS.	?	?
SS.4.	Æ.	<i>Hengistbury Head</i> type. (See Silchester, Nos. 2 & 3)	Mill Stephenson MS.	?	G.5

NOTE.—A manuscript list, by the late Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., of the British and Roman coins discovered in the excavations at Silchester, is housed in the Reading Museum.