NOTES ON THREE BRITISH GOLD COINS RECENTLY FOUND NEAR ABINGDON.

By Bernard Roth, F.R.C.S.

As the site of the discovery of coins of the early British period should, whenever possible, be placed on record, I venture to submit the following particulars of recent finds in Berkshire.

I.—A Stater of Cunobelinus, found in the autumn of 1899, in a field near Steventon, three miles south of Abingdon, not far from the Great Western Railway and the Berks Canal. It corresponds almost exactly with Evans, Plate IX., No. 8.¹

GOLD STATER OF CUNOBELINUS.

Obverse.—CA-M on either side of an ear of bearded corn with a couple of faintly marked leaflets at the base of its stalk; there are no beards or "haulins" to the four grains of corn below the inscription; unlike Pl. IX., No. 8, there is no small cross in the field.

Reverse.—CVN, horse prancing to the right; above, a wavy branch between two pellets; the horse has a distinct bridle and in this differs from the illustration in Evans. Weight 81½ grains, in very good preservation, whereas the Evans specimen weighs 83½ grains.

¹ The references throughout are to The Coins of the Ancient Britons, by Sir John Evans.
Steventon is well within the Central District which comprises, according to Sir John Evans, the counties of Bucks, Beds, Herts. Middlesex, Essex, Northampton and parts of Cambridge, Hunts, Berks and Oxfordshire, and was the kingdom of Cunobelinus.

II.—A Stater inscribed TASCIO-RICON, found in the spring of 1900, on the surface after ploughing in a field near Marcham, some three miles to the West of Abingdon, and therefore within a few miles of the Cunobelinus coin.

GOLD STATERS OF "TASCIO-RICON."

Obverse.—TASCIO-RICON in two compartments of a tablet with curved ends, placed across a five-fold band of alternately plain and corded lines: the line of division of the tablet is extended across the coin and there are curved lines which spring from the angles of intersection of the band and tablet. In the field, near the margin of the coin, four pellets can be distinguished.

Reverse.—Horseman to the left, armed with a sword, shield and slender waisted cuirass, and looking backwards; below, a ring ornament; in front, another ring ornament: of which only one-half is present on the coin; behind, above the shield, is a decorated ring ornament. The mane of the horse is indicated by a curved line which runs downwards from the horse's ears equidistant from its neck. Weight, in very good preservation, 83·8 grains.

This description corresponds with that of Evans, Plate VIII., No. 6, except for the presence on the reverse of the decorated ring ornament in the field to the right, which is absent in the illustrations given by Sir John Evans: the arrangement of the horse's mane is also rather different. The brim of the horseman's helmet is well indicated, and so are the bosses of the cuirass. The weight, 83·8 grains, practically corresponds with that (84 grains) of the coin illustrated in the book. Sir John Evans records this type as having been found in the Counties of Essex, Huntingdon, and Norfolk. Its discovery,
Recently found near Abingdon.

therefore, in Berkshire, is of importance, especially in view of the mystery which still shadows the word RICON.

I have to thank our member, Mr. John West, of Abingdon, for having kindly allowed me to bring these two coins to the notice of the Society.

III.—A Stater of Addedomaros found in August, 1903, at Marcham, within half-a-mile of that just described and which came into my possession within a few days of its discovery. Marcham is some distance from the Eastern District, as defined by Sir John Evans, comprising Norfolk and Suffolk, in which he locates the Kingdom of Addedomaros; but he records a find of the same prince to the north of Oxford, whereas Marcham is some seven or eight miles to the south-west of that town. My coin corresponds most nearly with Evans, Plate XIV., No. 6.

![Gold Stater of Addedomaros](image)

**Gold Stater of Addedomaros.**

*Obverse.*—Convex, a star-shaped ornament formed of six curved wreaths or torses with pointed ends enclosed by lines on either side, and diverging from three open crescents in the centre; a pellet can be distinguished in each of the spaces between the wreaths but no ring ornaments. This side of the coin is much worn and the details are followed with some difficulty.

*Reverse.*—Several letters of the name ADDEDOMAROS, but only one, viz.: a D can be easily read. Long-tailed horse prancing to the right with a beaded line almost in the form of a dew-lap; above, an ornament somewhat resembling a bucranium, but in fact composed of three figures like the nose and mouth of the horse, combined into a star with three pellets; beneath the tail a ring ornament, below the horse, just an indication of what Sir John Evans describes as a cornucopiae with three pellets above, and in front of the horse a pellet with indications of two ring ornaments. Weight, 857 grains.
Notes on Three British Gold Coins found near Abingdon.

The specimen illustrated by Sir John Evans weighs $86\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and he refers to others weighing $81\frac{1}{2}, 83$ and $87$ grains respectively.

It is an interesting fact that these three totally distinct types of Early-British coins should have been found within a few miles of Abingdon, and all within the last four or five years.
REGAL SCEATTA AND STYCA COINAGE OF NORTHUMBRIA.
VIII.–IX. CENTURIES.