ANCIENT GAULISH COINS, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

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About seven years ago I bought from the executors of the late Mr. Henry Willett, of Brighton, some thirty or more gold coins of the Ancient Britons, found near Selsey Bill and upon the adjoining coast of Sussex. Amongst them was a coin which I failed to identify. I therefore sent it to the late Sir John Evans, who informed me that it was a coin of the Treviri, a Gaulish tribe of the North of France. At the same time he strongly advised me, if I wished to thoroughly master ancient British coins, to pay some attention to the coinage of the ancient Gauls as there was an intimate connection between them. The outcome of that thoughtful and kind advice is now given in this paper.

It is doubtful whether the gold rings and torques which have been found in Gaul as well as in Great Britain and Ireland were really intended for currency or only used as ornaments. If really coins, they were far more ancient, by hundreds of years, than any of those about to be described.

According to Monsieur Adrien Blanchet, the learned author of the Traité des Monnaies Gauloises, 1905, the gold stater of Philip of Macedon, which was issued between 359 and 336 B.C., rapidly became known throughout the Greek States and was soon introduced into Gaul by means of the world-wide trade of the Greek Colony of Marseilles. Its first imitation by the Gauls was issued, probably, between 300 and 250 B.C. Much of the silver coinage is of a later date, and was a more or less servile copy of that of the Romans, and commenced about 74 B.C. The bronze or copper coinage began before that of the silver and after the gold. The town of Marseilles (Massalia),
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which was founded about 600 B.C., issued a large silver currency which became degraded in the course of centuries, but it can scarcely be classed as strictly belonging to the Gaulish series although a whole chapter is given to it in Monsieur Blanchet’s work. I will only describe one typical coin of Massalia, Plate I, Fig. 1 (Atlas, Pl. IV, 9561), which was issued about 250 B.C.—

Obverse.—Diademed and draped bust of Artemis to the right, with bow and quiver behind her neck; the whole within a beaded circle.
Reverse.—Lion walking to the right; above, legend ΜΑΣΣΑ; in front A above B, and below the exergual line (ΑΙΗΣΩΝ), the whole within a plain outer circle: of fine silver; weight 437 grains.

Gallia Transalpina, usually called Gallia or Gaul, is the land bounded by the Alps, the Mediterranean, the Pyrenees, the Atlantic, and the Rhine, viz., modern France and Belgium with parts of Holland, Germany, and Switzerland. Closely allied Celtic tribes, that lived in Central Europe in the valley of the Danube, also issued a distinct coinage which will be described later on. Modern writers on ancient Gaul agree that in most cases the boundaries of the numerous dioceses, into which modern France is divided, correspond more or less roughly with those of the various Gaulish tribes which inhabited the country; and I have to acknowledge my great indebtedness to the work of Mr. T. Rice Holmes, Cesar's Conquest of Gaul, second edition, Clarendon Press, 1911, for most of the geographical details in this paper.

I. The Coinage of Western Gaul.—This includes the district which is bounded on the north by the River Loire, on the west by the Bay of Biscay, and on the south by the River Garonne. The following tribes inhabited Western Gaul, viz.:

1. The Lemovices.
2. The Petrocorii.
3. The Pictones.

1 Atlas de Monnaies Gauloises, par Henri De La Tour, Paris, 1892.
4. The Santoni.
5. The Namnetes and Andecavi.
6. The Aulerci Cenomani and Aulerci Diablintes.

1. The LEMOVICES inhabited the south-eastern portion of this district and "possessed the dioceses of Limoges and of Tulle, which latter was severed in 1318 from the ancient diocese of Limoges. This territory corresponds roughly with the departments of the Haute-Vienne, Corrèze, and Creuse." Fig. 2 (Traité, Pl. I, 9) is a fine and rare gold stater easily recognized as a copy of the coin of Philip of Macedon—

**Obverse.**—A fairly well designed head of Apollo to the right; eight leaves of the laurel wreath lie behind the front locks of hair, which are beginning to assume the form of crescents; the ear is represented by three pellets.

**Reverse.**—A Victory driving with reins two mule-like horses in front of a six-spoked wheel; under the horses is a degraded mint-mark which has been variously described as a flower or as the full-faced head of the sun; in the exergue are the Greek letters ΔΟΣΙ: of fine yellow gold; weight 117.5 grains. (Lot 238, Stroehlin Sale.)

The following silver coin, Fig. 3 (Traité, Fig. 166), is attributed to the Lemovices:

**Obverse.**—Head to the left with the hair arranged in three compartments, and the ear well indicated; the whole within a beaded circle.

**Reverse.**—A horse walking to the left; above, a large human head to the left, very similar to that on the obverse, but with the hair in two compartments only, to which is attached a reversed letter S—scroll; below the horse is a ring-ornament: of good silver; weight 31.6 grains. (Lot 9, Beaufoy Sale.)

2. The PETROCORII inhabited the most southern portion of Western Gaul, and their territory "comprised the modern diocese of Périgueux and that of Sarlat, which was severed from the ancient diocese in the sixteenth century. This territory is nearly identical with the department of the Dordogne." Some base and coarsely

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1 Traité des Monnaies Gauloises, par Adrien Blanchet, Paris, 1905.
2 This term is here, and elsewhere, used to denote an annulet enclosing a pellet.
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executed gold staters, with a head to the left on the obverse and a boar on the reverse, have been attributed to the Petrocorii. The only specimen I have belonging to them is a finely executed bronze coin, Fig. 4 (Atlas, Pl. XII, 4349)—

Obverse.—A well-shaped head to the right with a pearl collar on the neck, and in front the legend (ATE)CTORI; the whole within a beaded circle.

Reverse.—An ox with a beaded girth moving to the right; above is a beaded ring-ornament, and below the exergual line is a spreading flower-pattern, the whole within a beaded circle: of yellow bronze; weight 22.4 grains.

3. The PICTONES occupied the centre of Western Gaul, their district extending to the Bay of Biscay, and corresponding with the ancient diocese “of Poitiers, from which the cantons of Retz and Manges were transferred to the dioceses of Nantes and Angers respectively, and the dioceses of Luçon and Maillezais were severed in 1317. . . . Roughly speaking there would then remain for the Pictones the departments of the Vendée, Deuxsèvres, and Vienne.”
The following coins are attributed to them. Fig. 5 (Traité, Fig. 176, Var.) is a pale gold stater :

Obverse.—A well-shaped human head to the right with the hair arranged in six pigtails behind and four solid crescents in front; around the head are four wavy cords of pearls.

Reverse.—A coarsely designed man-headed horse springing to the right and driven by a Victory holding a wreath; below is a human hand with thumb to the right, placed on an exergual line with an arc at each end: weight 104.3 grains.

The following slightly cupped silver denier, Fig. 6 (Atlas, Pl. XIII, 4484), is also attributed to the Pictones :

Obverse.—Head of Venus to the left, her hair bound with a double fillet.

Reverse.—A warrior standing, holding with the right hand a spear to which is attached on the outer side a boar-standard, his left hand rests on an ornamental oval shield, above and around the shield is the legend VIIPOTAL: of fine silver; weight 297 grains.
4. The SANTONI inhabited "the dioceses of Saintes and Angoulême and the Pays d'Aunis, in other words, the departments of the Charente and Charente-Inférieure and part of the Gironde." The following stater of extremely base gold or electrum, Fig. 7 (Traité, Fig. 186), belongs to them:—

**Obverse.**—Human head to the right with the hair arranged in five pigtails or meshes behind four thin crescents with concavities to the face, each enclosing a large pellet; around are wavy lines.

**Reverse.**—A very coarsely designed man-headed horse with indications of a Victory above; below is a human hand springing from a line with an arc at each end: weight 90.3 grains. (Lot 287, Strochlin Sale.) In some specimens the letters S A are alongside the hand.

The silver denier of good metal, Fig. 8 (Traité, Fig. 188), also belongs to this tribe—

**Obverse.**—Helmeted head to the left, the helmet being composed of three slightly curved rods pointed in front and terminating behind in a ring-ornament, below which are three crescents; in front of the face is the legend ARIVOS reading from above downwards; the whole within a beaded border.

**Reverse.**—A horse, galloping to the right, with two collars, one at the root of the neck and the other behind the shoulders; in front and above is the legend SANTONO reading from right to left with the bases of the letters towards the edge of the coin, below is a ring-ornament composed of pellets: weight 25.6 grains.

5. The NAMNETES and ANDECAVI "occupied the ancient diocese of Nantes, or that portion of the department of the Loire-Inférieure which lies on the right bank of the Loire, and is bounded on the north-east by the River Semnon."

Fig. 91 (Traité, Fig. 4) is a third of a gold stater attributed to the Namnetes—

**Obverse.**—Occupying the centre is a peculiar object, like a gridiron with a long handle, to which is attached a wavy line ending in a pellet; on the right is a ring-ornament and a reversed S-shaped object ending above in a pellet and below in a lozenge with a cross bar.

In the illustration the positions of the obverse and reverse should be transposed.
Reverse.—A human figure walking to the left with a horizontal wavy ornament at the back of the head; the left arm, holding a hammer, is directed downwards and backwards, while the right arm, directed forwards and upwards, grasps an object resembling the head of a bishop's crozier; below the right elbow is an object like an hour glass; of fine gold; weight 31.2 grains. (Lot 268, Stroehlin Sale.)

To the Andecavi is attributed the following interesting stater of fine gold, Fig. 10, of which I know of no other specimen:—

Obverse.—A well-shaped head to the right with a vertically striated gorget on the neck; above the hair, represented by two horizontal S's and a beaded line, is a peculiarly long-bodied and rat-tailed animal to the right, the hind leg ending in three claws; around the whole are four wavy lines beaded.

Reverse.—A man-headed horse to the right driven with reins by a Victory holding a whip; below the horse is a human head to the right with the hair ending in a pigtail: weight 114.5 grains. (Lot 263, Stroehlin Sale.)

A denier of debased silver, or billon, is also assigned to the Andecavi, Fig. 11 (Traité, Fig. 191)—

Obverse.—Coarsely executed head to the right with the hair arranged in eight large locks; the whole surrounded by wavy lines of pellets

Reverse.—A coarsely designed man-headed horse galloping to the right driven by a Victory: below are the head and shoulders of a man with outstretched arms: weight 24.8 grains. (Lot 318, Stroehlin Sale.)

6. The AULERCI CENOMANI and the AULERCI DIABLINTES occupied, it is believed, the diocese of Le Mans and "their territory corresponded roughly with the department of the Sarthe." The following gold coins are attributed to the Aulerci Cenomani, Fig. 12. (Atlas, Plate XXIII, 6852)—

Obverse.—A well-shaped head to the right with the hair and wreath exhibiting signs of degenerated art, the ear being represented by three pellets on the cheek, with two lines each connected with a lock of hair; there is also a detached lock of hair in front of the forehead.
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Reverse.—A winged man-headed horse moving to the right, with indications above of a Victory, one of whose arms is prolonged by a wavy line to a square enclosing a cross with central pellet; below the horse is a fallen warrior to the right, holding a spear in the left and lower hand, and a short curved dagger in the right hand: of fine gold; weight 115 grains. (Lot 1, O'Hagan Sale.)

Fig. 13 (Atlas, Plate XXIII, 6870, Var.) is another very similar gold stater, but the head on the obverse is to the left with the wreath merged in the locks of hair. On the reverse the man-headed horse and the fallen warrior are also to the left; a small oval wheel is placed under the horse’s tail: of rather debased gold; weight 100.5 grains. (Lot 2, O'Hagan Sale.)

Fig. 14 (Traité, Fig. 195) is a stater of pure gold, or electrum—

Obverse.—A fairly good head to the right with the wreath well indicated; most of the locks of hair are represented by double crescents: the three pellets in the place of the ear are joined by three lines to the same crescent.

Reverse.—A well designed man-headed horse to the left with a collar and reins, the latter held by a dislocated and rudely shaped Victory; below the horse is a prostrate human figure, winged, to the left: weight 105.8 grains.

Fig. 15 (Atlas, Plate XXIII, 6826) is a stater of fine gold, which resembles the coins assigned to the Aremoricar tribes—

Obverse.—A small and well-shaped head to the right in the lower half of the coin: above the head is a boar, to the right, under an arch composed of two loops of pearls; each loop ends near the margin of the field in a minute human head looking away from the larger head; on either side of the latter are two pearly loops each ending again in a minute human head similarly arranged.

Reverse.—A man-headed horse being driven to the right by a tolerably well-designed Victory above an oval wheel: in front of the horse is a square with cross and central pellet; below is a fallen human figure, winged, to the right: weight 120.6 grains.

The following quarter-stater of fine gold is also attributed to the Aulerici Cenomani, Fig. 16. (Atlas, Plate XXIV, 6895)—
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*Obverse.*—A human head to the right surrounded by four loops of pearls; the cheek has been (?) defaced by a large cross cut in the die; opposite the end of the left horizontal arm of the cross is the letter S.

*Reverse.*—A man-headed horse prancing to the right and driven by a Victory whose uplifted arm is connected by a wavy line to a square containing a wavy star in front: below, a portion of a fallen winged figure can be recognized: weight 307 grains.

The coins attributed to the Aulerci Diablintes are similar to those assigned to the Aulerci Cenomani with the addition of the distinguishing emblem of a circular flower-like object of six petals within a circle of pellets (see *Traité*, Fig. 199).

**II. The Coinage of Aremorica.—** The western portion of North-West Gaul, Aremorica, better known as Brittany and the adjacent portion of Normandy, consists of the modern departments of Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, Morbihan, Ille et Vilaine, Loire Inférieure, Manche, Calvados, and Orne. The tribes inhabiting this district at the time of the Roman invasion were:

1. The Baiocasses.
2. The Unelli.
3. The Redones.
4. The Coriosolitae.
5. The Osismi and
6. The Veneti and Corisopites.

1. The *BAIOCASSES* inhabited the most eastern portion of Aremorica, now known as the department of Calvados. The following two gold staters are attributed to them. *Fig. 17* (*Traité*, Fig. 219):

*Obverse.*—A coarsely designed head to the right with three pellets, one above the other, representing the nose and lips which, with a large eye, give a somewhat negro type to the face; the hair consists of three several couples of much larger pellets, almost looking like three dumb-bells; on the top of the head is a boar to the right, and around the head are pearly lines waved. That in front of the face terminates in a small crescent
Reverse.—A man-headed horse galloping to the right, driven by a Victory so coarsely executed that her head is represented by a semi-circle of smaller pellets around a larger pellet; a wavy line connects one arm with a square, enclosing a central cross, in front of the horse; below is a boar moving to the right: of fine gold; weight 1116 grains. (Lot 316, Prankerd Sale.)

FIG. 18. (Atlas, Plate XXV, 6978, Var.)

Obverse.—A fairly well proportioned head to the right, crowned by a boar to the right, and surrounded by loops of pearly lines ending apparently in small human heads; very similar to the obverse of No. 15, attributed to the Aulerci Cenomani.

Reverse.—A man-headed horse moving to the right: the driver is better designed than in the last coin, and the square in front of the horse has four tassels attached to its lower side; below the horse is an animal which may be intended for a boar: of fine gold; weight 109'2 grains.

2. The UNELLI inhabited the modern department of the Manche with Cherbourg as its chief town. The following two gold coins are assigned to them:

FIG. 19 (Atlas, Plate XX, 6931, Var.) is a gold half-stater which was found on the beach at Reculver, near Herne Bay, in Kent—

Obverse.—A fairly well designed and large head to the right with the wreath and hair carefully indicated; below the truncated neck is a floriated design composed of two hooks with the convexities adjoining.

Reverse.—A horse prancing to the right; the driver is holding a sword with the point directed upwards; below the horse is a similar sword lying horizontally with the point to the left; the sword handles are peculiar, consisting of a semicircle with the centre of the convexity attached to the base of the blade; in front of the horse is the letter T with its transverse bar flush with the edge of the coin; below the exergual line is an inverted lys with elongated and wavy stems: of rather pale gold; weight 54'6 grains. Unfortunately the coin is somewhat rubbed.

FIG. 20 (Atlas, Plate XXIV, 6932, Var. Also Traité, Fig. 201, Var.) is a gold third of a stater—
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**Obverse.**—A well designed head to the right showing slight degradation of the Greek type; only four pairs of laurel leaves are given; below the truncation of the neck is a sword with point to the left.

**Reverse.**—A driver, with hair arranged in pigtail fashion, holds in the right hand a four-pronged instrument directed upwards, while in the left hand are the reins guiding a well-shaped prancing horse to the right; below the horse is a horizontal sword with the point directed to the left; attached to the sword’s handle, which is similar to those on the previous coin, is a wavy line which extends upwards in front of the horse to an oval leaf-like object. Below the exergual line is a degraded design in imitation of an inscription composed of alternate horizontal and vertical strokes in pairs: of fine gold; weight 30.4 grains.

This perfect little coin is from the O’Hagan Sale, Lot 2.

**FIG. 21** (Traité, Fig. 221) is a remarkable silver coin attributed to the ABRINCATUI who also inhabited the southern portion of the Unelli district in the neighbourhood of Avranches—

**Obverse.**—A well-shaped and bearded head to the right; the ear is indicated by a crescent with curved-in ends; the front hair is composed of a series of S's, while the wreath consists of two rows of double leaves and the back hair of a series of locks with curled pigtails; the beard is represented by numerous closely packed pellets and the truncation of the neck is ornamented by a curved line of pellets.

**Reverse.**—A man-headed horse moving to the right; above is a rudely designed Victory, and below is a beaded wheel with eight spokes springing from a central ring-ornament; of fairly good silver; weight 98.7 grains. (Lot 287, Stroehlin Sale.)

3. The REDONES occupied the diocese of Rennes with, probably, the diocese of Dol and part of St. Malo, viz., the northern half of the department of Ille et Vilaine. The following gold coins are assigned to this tribe—

**FIG. 22** (Atlas, Plate XXII, 6761)—

This gold stater has on the obverse a somewhat degenerate head to the right; the ear has disappeared and the hair in front of the wreath is represented by three S-shaped figures.
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Reverse.—An elongated human figure is riding a crudely shaped horse to the right; its right hand, behind, grasps a beaded oval shield aloft, while its left, also aloft, holds the reins; below the horse is a cross composed of five pellets joined by four lines at right angles to one another: of fine gold; weight 115·8 grains. (Lot 286, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 23 is a quarter gold stater—

Obverse.—A fairly well-shaped head to the left with the locks of hair represented by large crescents.

Reverse.—A horse prancing to the left ridden by a man holding an oval shield behind; below the exergual line is a legend of which the letters IIIIV can be distinguished: of fine gold; weight 31·2 grains. (Lot 367, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 24 (Atlas, Plate XXII, 6758)—

Another gold quarter-stater with, on the obverse, a similarly good head to the right with the ear represented by a crescent enclosing a pellet.

Reverse.—A rider on a horse moving to the right; a raised arm behind holds a spear; below the horse's head is the letter T inverted: of fine gold; weight 30 grains. (Lot 286, Stroehlin Sale.)

We now come to a series of billon or base silver coins attributed to the Redones.

Plate II, Fig. 25 (Traité, Fig. 212)—

Obverse.—Head to the right with the small face well indicated; the hair is represented by large symmetrically arranged locks around the wreath, composed of six leaves arranged in pairs.

Reverse.—A degraded and partially disjointed man-headed horse moving to the right and driven by an equally barbarously shaped Victory, only partially shown in the field; below the horse is a four-spoked and beaded wheel: weight 101·5 grains. (Lot 476, Prankerd Sale.)

Fig. 25* represents the complete figure of the Victory on another similar coin.

Fig. 26 (Atlas, Plate XXIII, 6783)—

Obverse.—Head to the right with symmetrically arranged hair and wreath.
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Reverse.—A man-headed horse with wiry legs moving to the right above are indications of the Victory holding the reins, and below is an eight-spoked wheel composed of an outer beaded circle and an inner ring-ornament: weight 961 grains. (Lot 287, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 27 (Atlas, Plate XXIII, 6793)—

Obverse.—A half-moon-shaped human face to the left with the hair extending to below the jaw; in front is a scroll extending from the mouth to above the forehead to terminate in a minute head; in front of the mouth is a horizontal oval object like a shell.

Reverse.—A man-headed and partially disjointed horse to the left; above, instead of the Victory, is an arched and beaded double scroll which enlarges in front of the horse to enclose an oval object, and terminates behind in a small human head looking upwards between two floriated ornaments; below the horse is an eight-spoked wheel with central ring-ornament: weight 827 grains. (Lot 476, Franckerd Sale.)

Fig. 28 (Atlas, Plate XXIII, 6794, Var.)—

Obverse.—A fairly well proportioned head to the right with the hair arranged in three large coils, ornamented at the circumference by a series of little curls; the neck is very constricted; around the head are beaded wavy lines.

Reverse.—A man-headed horse galloping to the left; above a misshaped Victory, nearly all head; below the horse is a beaded wheel of eight spokes symmetrically placed between two crescents, the extremities of which are curled: weight 92.3 grains.

Fig. 29 (Traité, Fig. 223)—

Obverse.—A negro-looking head to the right with the hair arranged in three large rolls, each ending in a curl; around is a scroll composed of S's.

Reverse.—A man-headed horse to the right with peculiarly doubled legs; astride the horse is a cavalier with one arm directed upwards, and the other holding the reins, behind him is a four-spoked wheel, below is a hippocampus to the right: weight 98.9 grains. (Lot 287, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 29* is another specimen showing some of the details in clearer detail; it weighs 103.8 grains.
4. The CORIOSOLITES had as neighbours “the Osismi on the west, the Veneti on the south, and the Redones on the east; they dwelt in the country round Corseul, which preserves their name, and their territory corresponded more or less closely with the department of the Côtes-du-Nord.” The following base silver or billon coins are assigned to them.

**Fig. 30 (Traité, Fig. 217)**—

_**Obverse.**—Large head to the right with the hair arranged in three main coils, joined by S-shaped lines; little curls surround the top and back of the head._

_**Reverse.**—A pig-faced horse to the right with large curved tail composed of a central beaded core; below the horse is a boar to the right, in front is a star of four pellets; above the horse are indications of a Victory: weight 89.1 grains. (Lot 7, Allan Sale.)_

**Fig. 31 (Atlas, Plate XXII, 6634)**—

_**Obverse.**—Very similar to that of Fig. 30; a large curl of hair invades the cheek and jaw, while a crescent droops downwards from the mouth._

_**Reverse.**—A pig-faced horse with widely opened mouth is moving to the right; its tail is composed only of two wavy lines; above the horse is a fan-shaped object with the handle directed upwards, and below are indications of a boar moving to the right: weight 99.8 grains. (Lot 9, Beaufoy Sale.)_

**Fig. 32 (Traité, Fig. 211)**—

_**Obverse.**—A rather more rudimentary head to the right, somewhat Japanese in expression; a long and a short curved line joined together represent the nose and upper lip respectively; the truncated neck ends in two crescents with convexities upwards._

_**Reverse.**—A disjointed man-headed horse to the right; the fore and hind legs are very similar; the tail is composed of three curved lines, the uppermost of which is connected by a floral ornament to the reins, which separate the head from the horse’s trunk; behind the horse’s head, and separated by a vertical line, is a very similar human head to the right, which is the only remnant of the Victory. Below the horse is a lyre composed of a ring-ornament from which extend obliquely, upwards and backwards, four almost parallel lines each terminating in a pellet: weight 97 grains._
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5. The OSISMI dwelt in the northern half of Finistère; "one of their towns was Vorgum or Vorgium which is identified with Carhaix." The two following gold staters are attributed to the Osismi.

Fig. 33 (corresponding to the quarter-stater, Atlas, Plate XXI, 6521)—

Obverse.—Very similar to Fig. 15, which is attributed to the Aulerci Cenomani of Western Gaul, the only difference being that the truncated neck terminates in a vertical rod with a pellet on each side at its root.

Reverse.—Also similar to that of Fig. 15; the man-headed horse has a well-shaped head to the right, with a collar round its neck. The Victory behind and above is well indicated, and between her and the horse is a roughly designed wheel composed of two ovals, one within the other, and with a central pellet; below is a fallen winged human figure to the right: of fine gold; weight 124.1 grains.

Fig. 34 (Traité, Fig. 220)—

Obverse.—A much degenerated human head with only slight indications of a mouth, to the right; above is a boar to the right standing on a line ornamented by a half-ring ornament; beaded wavy lines surround the head; in front of the face is a small human head to the right, with curved pigtailed hair; there are also indications of similar small heads before and behind the boar.

Reverse.—A negro-headed horse moving to the left; above and in front of it are small human heads looking upwards and joined together by wavy lines; below the horse are a boar moving to the right and a winged bird-like object with fan-tail: of very impure gold or silver; weight 102.2 grains. (Lot 10, Julius Witte Sale.)

6. The VENETI and CORISOPITES, "according to the common opinion, occupied the diocese of Vannes, or, roughly speaking, the department of the Morbihan." No coins have yet been attributed to the Veneti, but the following gold stater and quarter-stater are assigned to the Corisopites, who are supposed to have had their capital town on the site of the modern Quimper.
Fig. 35. (Traité, 208)—

*Obverse.*—Rather coarse head to the left with very ornate hair, most of the locks ending in hooks, three of which enclose pellets; surrounding the hair is a wavy line, beaded, and incorporated with it at the top are an oval ornament and a small human head looking upwards; behind the large head, and below the small head, is a triangle enclosing a pellet, with a crescent on each side with concavity outwards and joined above the triangle by a beaded line.

*Reverse.*—A well-designed man-headed horse prancing to the left; on its back is a bird with raised wings; in front is a cross botonnée; above the latter is a beaded curved object, the lower end of which is pointed while the upper end is expanded above the horse's head and encloses a V-shaped object. Below the horse is a standard composed of an ox to the right on the base of a triangle beneath it: of base copper-coloured gold; weight 1026 grains. (Lot 281, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 36 and Fig. 36* (Atlas, Plate XXII, 6584) are two specimens of the corresponding quarter-stater—

*Obverse.*—Head to the left with neatly arranged hair in three rolls ending in crescents surrounded by a wavy line, beaded; in front of the mouth a cross botonnée.

*Reverse.*—Very similar to that on the stater Fig. 35, with the ox standard to the right below the horse to the right; in front of the horse a cross botonnée: of base copper-coloured gold; weights 24.8 grains and 23.8 grains respectively. (Lot 281, Stroehlin Sale.)

The Coinage of the Channel Islands.—A large series of interesting coins are attributed to these islands, and they are usually designated by French writers as coins of the Jersey Find. Baron de Donop published at Hanover, in 1838, his "Les Médailles Gallo-Gaélques, Description de la trouvaille de l'Ile de Jersey." This find occurred in the year 1820, and the whole of the 982 coins then found came into his possession: the Baron illustrates 760 of them in 32 plates, giving a description of each separate specimen. In spite of this great labour, it is possible to distinguish only three definite varieties, which correspond to the three coins attributed to the Coriosolites.
already described as Figs. 30, 31, and 32. The Baron de Donop devotes to the plates some 40 pages of descriptive text in which the most absurd theories are ventilated. One specimen of his pseudo-wisdom will suffice. On page 3 of his monograph, he actually proves to his own satisfaction that the trunk of the boar under the horse on the reverse of so many of the specimens is a cuneiform inscription indicating the name of Jehovah!

The following twenty-one silver and billon coins are assigned to the Channel Islands. Fig. 37. (Atlas, Plate XXV, J, 1, Var.):—

   **Obverse.**—A segmented human head to the right; the eye is enclosed in an almost complete triangle, one side of which represents the nose and ends in a pellet; the hair is collected in four isolated coils, one being much anterior to the forehead; the head is crowned by a boar to the right; in the field are four or five waved lines, beaded.

   **Reverse.**—A degraded man-headed horse to the right; behind and above are indications of the Victory holding the reins; in front is a square object enclosing a cross decorated with nine pellets; below the horse is a lyre with five radiating strings, each terminating in a pellet and directed upwards and forwards; on either side of the lyre is a group of three and four pellets respectively: of good silver; weight 98.6 grains. (Lot 318, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 38. (Atlas, Plate XXV, J, 2)—

   **Obverse.**—Very similar to that of Fig. 37.

   **Reverse.**—A man-headed horse to the left with the same square object in front as in Fig. 37; below is a lyre with four radiating strings with pellets on each side: of good silver; weight 105.7 grains. (Lot 318, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 39. (Atlas, Plate XXVI, J, 33)—

   **Obverse.**—Very like that of Fig. 37, the eye is, however, now enclosed within a complete triangle and there are two annulets in front of the boar at the top of the head.

   **Reverse.**—Differs from that of Fig. 37, in having a four-stringed lyre with a semicircle of pellets around its ring, below the horse, which has a waved and double-lined tail: of good silver; weight 101.7 grains. (Lot 318, Stroehlin Sale.)
including those of the Channel Islands.

Fig. 40—

Obverse.—An extremely disjointed head to the right with six annulets in the field and between the locks of hair, which resemble three pairs of dumb-bells; traces of the boar at the back of the head and of wavy lines, beaded, can be distinguished.

Reverse.—A man-headed horse, of very coarse design, moving to the right, driven by a Victory; below the horse is a large boar to the right on an exergual line, with a crescent enclosing a pellet between its legs: of good silver; weight 104.7 grains. (Lot 287, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 41. (Traité, Fig. 6)—

Obverse.—A fairly well-designed head to the right; the hair is composed of elaborate curls symmetrically arranged in two large groups, separated at the middle of the back of the head by two crescents placed with convexities together; the crescents are thickened at one end and are separated by two pellets; on the cheek is a trefoil composed of three ring-ornaments which gives the impression of the portrait of a tattooed Maori; wavy lines, beaded, encircle the back of the head; above the forehead is an annulet, and there is a small prominence on the chin like a goatee beard.

Reverse.—A disjointed horse to the right; above are two fan-like objects with the handles directed downwards, separated by a straight line terminating above in a ring-ornament; in front of the horse are traces of the head of a boar, the rest of its body being off the coin; below the horse is a four-stringed lyre with a ring ornament on each side decorated with numerous rays; the whole within a beaded outer circle: of fairly good silver; weight 91.3 grains. (Lot 318, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 41* is a similar coin but shows some details which are wanting in Fig. 41: of good silver; weight 96.2 grains. (Lot 318, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 42 (Atlas, Plate XXV, J, 12) resembles Figs. 41 and 41*—

Obverse.—In front of the head is a rayed star with central ring-ornament; the rays end in pellets and there are free pellets between the rays.

Reverse.—The horse's head is better shown and resembles that of a bird; in front of the horse is the trunk of a boar: of rather debased silver; weight 99.5 grains.
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Fig. 43 (Atlas, Plate XXV, 14, Var.) is a variety of Figs. 41 and 41*—

Obverse.—The narrow neck is ornamented by four pellets at the truncation.

Reverse.—There is a row of five pellets above the four strings of the lyre: of fairly good silver; weight 96.5 grains. (Lot 318, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 44 (Atlas, Plate XXV, J, 15) is another variety of Figs. 41 and 41*—

Obverse.—Instead of the ring-ornaments there is a four-stringed lyre on the cheek.

Reverse.—In front of the large-eyed horse is a boar to the left: of fair silver; weight 91.7 grains. (Lot 476, Prankerd Sale.)

Fig. 45. (Atlas, Plate XXV, J, 4)—

Obverse.—A much disjointed and degraded head to the right; two curved lines, one thick, prolonged from the plain cheek, and the other thin, above the eye, represent the eyebrow and forehead; the hair is similar to that of Figs. 41 and 41*.

The reverse resembles that of the same coins: of base silver; weight 91.8 grains. (Lot 318, Stroehlin Sale.)

Plate III, Fig. 46. (Atlas, Plate XXV, J, 5)—

Obverse.—The head to the right has the hair very artistically arranged in long wavy locks, each terminating in a pellet at the end of a curl directed upwards; one S-shaped lock of hair spreads over the cheek; the face is well shaped except for the mouth, indicated by two pellets with tails; around the head are curved beaded lines.

Reverse.—Very similar to that of Fig. 41: of good silver; weight 99.2 grains. (Lot 318, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 47—

Obverse.—Resembles closely that of Fig. 46.

Reverse.—Below the horse is a large boar to the right on an exergual line; between the boar's legs, and attached to the line, is a crescent enclosing a pellet: of billon; weight 100.6 grains.
including those of the Channel Islands.

Fig. 48. (Atlas, Plate XXVI, J, 37, also Traité, Fig. 211)—

Obverse.—Head to the right with the hair arranged in three large coils with numerous small curls round the top and back of the head, the line representing the nose terminates above in a curl to the right, from which spring two S-shaped scrolls in front of the face; a third and similar scroll is opposite the mouth.

Reverse.—A disjointed man-headed horse to the right, its head cut off from the trunk by a pair of reins; the Victory is represented by a human head very similar to that of the horse; the two heads are separated by a vertical line ending above in a beaded ring-ornament; in front of the horse is a floral ornament; below is a four-stringed lyre lying obliquely upwards and backwards; a beaded exergual line is present; of base silver; weight 97.3 grains. (Lot 287, Stroehlin Sale.)

This should be compared with the very similar coin, Fig. 32, assigned to the Coriosolites.

Fig. 49. (Evans, Plate I, 12)—

Obverse.—Head to the right; hair arranged in three curved bands springing from an S-shaped coil in the region of the ear, the lower curl of which encloses an annulet on the cheek; there is a small S-shaped figure behind the eye.

Reverse.—A man-headed horse and head of Victory similar to that on Fig. 48, but a boar replaces the lyre under the horse; in front is an object like a portion of a horizontal ladder with three rungs; of base silver; weight 96.1 grains. (H. Willett Collection; found on the Sussex coast.)

The following silver quarter-staters are interesting, and most of them exhibit fine workmanship for such small coins:

Fig. 50. (Atlas, Plate XXV, J, 3)—

Obverse.—The head, crowned by a boar to the right, resembles that of its corresponding stater, Fig. 37.

Reverse.—The lyre below the horse has its five diverging strings directed downwards instead of upwards as in Fig. 37; of base silver; weight 25.7 grains. (Lot 318, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 51 and Fig. 51* (Atlas, Plate XXV, J, 10) represent evidently the quarters of Fig. 41 and Fig. 41*—

Obverse.—The head to the right has no ring-ornaments on the cheek.
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Reverse.—There is only one fan-shaped object above the horse; in front is a cross composed of five pellets joined together: of good silver; weights 207 and 198 grains respectively. (Lot 318, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 52 and Fig. 52* (Atlas, Plate XXV, J, 9) are varieties of Fig. 51 and Fig. 51*. The two specimens are necessary to give the complete type—

Obverse.—The neck of the head, to the right, is a triangle with the apex above; the truncation of the neck is beaded; opposite the face is an oblong with zig-zags; a tongue-like object projects from opposite the mouth.

Reverse.—The horse is moving to the left instead of to the right; the single fan-shaped object above the horse has its handle directed upwards instead of downwards: of good silver; weights 218 grains and 21 grains respectively. (Lot 218, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 53 (Atlas, Plate XXVI, J, 36)—

Obverse.—A head to the right with an arrow-shaped object in front, above; the curl at the root of the nose is very pronounced.

Reverse.—A peculiar and disjointed horse to the right, with a plain heart-shaped head and single rein which joins a vertical rod; below the horse is a four-stringed lyre obliquely placed: of good silver; weight 22.5 grains. (Lot 318, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 54—

Obverse.—A head to the right with only traces of the face; a beaded line doubled on itself springs from the back of the head; below this is another but shorter waved line, beaded.

Reverse.—A man-headed horse being driven to the right by a Victory whose head is represented very cleverly by an annulet and two pellets: of debased silver; weight 25 grains.

III. The Coinage of North-Western Gaul.—The tribes inhabiting the country between the rivers Loire and Seine were—

1. The Lexovii.
2. The Aulerci Eburovices.
3. The Carnutes and
4. The Turoni.
1. The LEXOVII occupied the diocese of Lisieux and most probably also the dioceses of Bayeux and Sééz, viz., portions of the departments of Calvados and Orne.

**Fig. 55 (Traité, Fig. 229)—**

*Obverse.*—An eagle with opened wings to the left, surrounded by traces of a legend which in a perfect specimen would read, MAVFENNOS ARCANTODA.

*Reverse.*—A central flower of four petals surrounded by the legend SIMISSOS PUBLICOS LIXOVIO between two beaded outer circles; only indications of some of the letters are seen in this specimen: bronze; weight 53.4 grains. (Lot 282, Stroehlin Sale.) These coins are extremely rare and this is the only specimen in my cabinet.

2. The AULERCI EBUROVICES “occupied the diocese of Évreux or the central and the southern parts of the department of the Eure.” Their gold and bronze coins constitute a very interesting series.

**Fig. 56 (Traité, Fig. 233) is a gold stater or half-stater—**

*Obverse.*—A large human head to the left, the eye is enclosed in a triangle; the wide expanse of cheek is crossed from above downwards by an ornamental vertical band composed of two beaded lines enclosing a plain wavy line; on the forehead is a wreath composed of alternate pairs of elongated leaves and pellets; a beaded line separates it from a branched object with large pellets, which is supposed to represent mistletoe; another beaded line, at right angles to the first, separates the mistletoe from the hair, which is represented by three wavy lines and by S-shaped locks, two of which are arranged crosswise forming a swastika; below the truncation of the neck are two hook-like figures with convexities adjacent.

*Reverse.*—A somewhat disjointed horse galloping to the right; above is a degraded Victory whose hips and knees are much bent; there are indications of the arms and reins; below the horse is an animal with widely-open jaws to the right, which has been described as a wolf; in front is a large pellet, and beneath the horse’s tail is a small oval wheel: of fine gold; weight 52 grains.

**Fig. 57 (Atlas, Plate XXVIII, 7020) is another gold coin resembling Fig. 56—**
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Obverse.—The details of the mistletoe and wreath, etc., are more precise.

Reverse.—In front of the horse there are a cross botonné and a square with enclosed cross: of good gold; weight 50.4 grains. (Lot 284, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 58 (Traité, Fig. 236) is a gold half-stater—

Obverse.—A bearded and well-shaped head to the right; the hair is fantastically arranged in curls turned in every direction and ornamented with a vertically placed sprig of mistletoe behind the forehead; the truncation of the neck is thickened and marked by a line of minute holes; below the neck is a symmetrical floral ornament.

Reverse.—A tolerably well-shaped horse, prancing to the left, has a trefoil of three pellets on its breast; above, is a Victory wearing a cap with an annulet as ornament behind; below the horse is a small animal with open jaws, to the left, above an exergual line supported by seven or eight vertical lines, which may be a degraded imitation of the legend on the Macedonian prototype: of fine gold; weight 61.7 grains. (Lot 283, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 59 (Traité, Fig. 239) is a bronze coin—

Obverse.—A female head, Diana, to the right, in front a vine rod carrying alternately leaves and grapes; the whole within a beaded circle.

Reverse.—A well-shaped horse to the right; above are two horizontal S-shaped figures and a ring-ornament; below, another ring-ornament and a boar to the right; in front of the horse is a vine leaf with a long stalk directed upwards: weight 35.6 grains. (Lot 284, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 60 is another bronze coin, probably belonging to the Aulerci Eburovices—

Obverse.—Well-shaped head to the left, the hair very neatly arranged with a double fillet; in front a vine rod carrying grapes; there is another bunch of grapes at the back of the neck.

Reverse.—A winged female animal to the right; above three ring-ornaments; below the beaded exergual line are indications of letters: weight 49.6 grains. (Lot 284, Stroehlin Sale.)
including those of the Channel Islands.

3. The CARNUTES “possessed the dioceses of Chartres, Orléans, and Blois, or the greater part of the departments of the Eure-et-Loire, Loiret, and Loire-et-Cher.” Finely executed gold staters are classed to them, although M. Adrien Blanchet has doubts about the attribution.

Fig. 61. (Atlas, Plate XX, 6410)—

Obverse.—Wreathed head of Apollo to the right, which shows scarcely any signs of art degradation except that the ear has disappeared amongst the locks of hair.

The reverse shows more degradation of type; the two-horsed chariot is represented by a large four-spoked oval wheel; the horses’ hind legs are all alike and parallel, being detached from the trunks; below the fore legs is an object composed of a crescent enclosing a pellet, standing on a pedestal; the Victory is holding the reins and a whip; under the exergual line is the legend ιΑΠΠΥ : of fine gold; weight 1317 grains, which is also the exact weight of a very perfect gold stater of Philip of Macedon in my cabinet which proves that there had been no degradation as tested by the weight. (Lot 257, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 62. This gold stater shows more signs of degraded art—

Obverse.—Head of Apollo to right; four pellets replace the tip of the nose, the nostril and the lips; the ear is a plain crescent enclosing a pellet.

Reverse.—The horses’ hind legs are each composed of three pellets connected by fine lines; the fore legs are almost a jumble of pellets; the heads are very clumsy, with mouths formed of two pellets, while the ears are too long; the altar-like object under the fore legs is composed of four pellets and two crescents; below the exergual line, the letters in imitation of the legend are almost transformed into an arrangement of pellets (see the illustration): of fine gold; weight 127-8 grains. (Lot 259, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 63. This gold stater shows considerable degeneration, although on the—

Obverse.—The wreathed head to the right is fairly artistic; two locks of hair replace the ear and are prolonged to the lower jaw; the locks of hair at the back of the head are symmetrically arranged; there is a claw-shaped (?) lock of hair before the forehead.

Reverse.—The two horses are more like mules prancing to the right; the Victory, who is holding one rein, and the well-designed wheel
Ancient Gaulish Coins,

are nearly off the coin; below the horses is a peculiar object which some would describe as a flower, but which is more like the hairy head of a walrus with eyes, nose, and tusks: of fine gold; weight 1167 grains.

Fig. 64 (Atlas, Plate XVIII, 5947) is a gold stater exhibiting another type of degraded art—

Obverse.—Human head to the right; on the neck is a string of pearls, and below the truncation is a line of pellets.

Reverse.—The presence of the second horse is only indicated by a figure of dumb-bell form representing the head, and by the legs, of which three are visible and detached; only the arms of the Victory are seen; below the horses is an object like a two-stringed and closed lyre, inverted: of fine gold; weight 1127 grains.

Fig. 65 (Atlas, Plate XIX, 6069) is a gold half-stater—

Obverse.—A roughly executed head to the right; apparently the wreath has been merged into the hair, or vice versa, as there are only two rows of ovals to represent both; on the cheek is a small plain cross.

Reverse.—A bird (? eagle) has its head turned to the right and its tail resembles an inverted lys; to the right is a beaded and four-spoked wheel held between its beak and claw; to the left, one wing is displayed below a crescent open to the left: of fine gold; weight 55'2 grains. (Lot 254, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 66 is another gold half-stater—

Obverse.—A well proportioned human face to the left, which is separated from the hair by a beaded line; on the cheek is a small plain cross; at the nape of the neck is a large nodule nearly surrounded by pellets.

Reverse.—An eagle with its head to the right holding a beaded and four-spoked wheel to the right between its beak and claw as in Fig. 65, but its tail is bifid like that of a fish, with a row of pellets under it; on each side, below, is an annulet surrounded by pellets with a portion of a similar annulet above the wing on the left: of fine gold; weight 54'9 grains. (Lot 254, Stroehlin Sale.)

The following four gold quarter-staters are attributed to the Carnutes:—
FIG. 67—

Obverse.—A fine human head to the right, although the ear is indicated by a crescent enclosing a pellet, and the hair locks behind the wreath are symmetrically arranged.

Reverse.—A winged quadruped, bird-headed, with rat-like tail and triple-clawed feet to the right; its beak is closed and the head is crowned by a spiked line; above is an object like an urn with curved handles of which the convexities are upwards; below, and attached to the animal by a curved line, is a five-rayed star, each ray ending in a pellet: of fine gold; weight 31 grains. (Lot 368, Stroehlin Sale.)

FIG. 68 resembles Fig. 67—

Reverse.—The winged quadruped has a less bird-like head and the mouth is open; the feet appear hoofed as the legs terminate in pellets; below is a disjointed star of five rays; the pellets of the rays being at the centre instead of at the extremities as in Fig. 67: of fine gold; weight 29.5 grains. (Lot 368, Stroehlin Sale.)

FIG. 69 resembles Fig. 67 and Fig. 68, but the winged animal on the reverse is more like a horse, Pegasus, with bifid hoofs; below is a small ring ornament: of fine gold; weight 31.5 grains. (Lot 368, Stroehlin Sale.)

FIG. 70 is apparently a defaced gold quarter-stater; the defacement having been cut in both dies—

Obverse.—A human head to the right similar to those on the three preceding quarter-staters; this has been defaced by a very roughly executed animal (? horse) to the right; one of its forelegs traverses the face at the level of the eye; there is a tree-like object at the back of the animal's neck.

Reverse.—The hind quarters of a quadruped (? horse), moving to the right, have been defaced by one vertical and two horizontal lines crossing one another at right angles; below the animal is a figure like an unbarred A, which may have been in the original reverse die or have been an additional defacement: of fine gold; weight 30.4 grains. (Lot 368, Stroehlin Sale.)

FIG. 71 is apparently a gold one-tenth stater; a bird with two pellets beneath the beak on both the obverse and reverse, but the birds
Ancient Gaulish Coins,

are very dissimilar: of fine gold; weight 10.5 grains. (Lot 254, Stroehlin Sale.)

The following two silver coins are also attributed to the Carnutes:—

Fig. 72. (Catalogue des Monnaies Gauloises by MM. Muret and Chabouillet No. 5983.)

This interesting piece is an imitation of a coin of Emporiae—

Obverse.—A fine head to the right wearing a low helmet of Greek type with beaded cheek-pieces; the whole apparently within a beaded outer circle.

Reverse.—A well-proportioned horse galloping to the right; above a A-shaped object composed of two annulets joined and a row of pellets; below a floriated object somewhat resembling a pearl-ornamented fan with the handle downwards: of fine silver; weight 18 grains. (Lot 318, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 73. (Atlas, Plate XVIII, 5896)—

Obverse.—A coarsely designed human head to the right; the locks of hair are enclosed in large meshes; a plain line decorates the neck; the whole within a beaded outer circle.

Reverse.—Two well-shaped horses, the one above the other, moving to the right; between the legs of the lower horse is a flower, like a covered jar: of good silver; weight 49.5 grains.

The bronze or copper coins assigned to the Carnutes exhibit numerous varieties.

Fig. 74. (Traité, Fig. 243)—

Obverse.—A degraded head to the right, the upper part of the nose forming one side of the lozenge enclosing the eye; the hair is arranged in a large meshed network, each mesh enclosing an oval pellet; the whole within a beaded outer circle.

Reverse.—Within a beaded circle a large and a small bird "holding hands" as it were, each with its beak to the right; only the right wing of the former, but both wings of the latter are indicated, as usual, by vertical lines; between the birds' heads is a cross botonné with a pellet in each angle, and above the cross is a serpent; to the left of the larger bird's head is a pentagon of three V's joined together. This bronze is apparently cast: weight 51.6 grains. (Lot 255, Stroehlin Sale.)

1 I have to thank Monsieur Henri De La Tour, of the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, for giving this reference.
including those of the Channel Islands.

**Fig. 75.** (Atlas, Plate XIX, 6108)—

*Obverse.*—Is very similar to that of Fig. 74, but the truncation line of the neck has a pellet at each end.

*Reverse.*—A single large bird with head to the right, the right wing is opened and the left claw holds a small serpent; on the left of the head is a pentagon and on the right a cross botonné with pellet in each angle: cast bronze; weight 497 grains. (Lot 255, Stroehlin Sale.)

**Fig. 76—**

*Obverse.*—Within a beaded circle, a degraded human head to the left; the hair is represented by seven or eight plain curved lines with convexity upwards, and the neck by a triangle enclosing a pellet.

*Reverse.*—A large bird with head to the right, both wings being displayed; to the left of the head is a four-spoked wheel; in the field, to the right, is a line broken into three crescents which may represent a serpent; the whole within a beaded circle: of cast bronze; weight 43'6 grains.

**Fig. 77.** (Atlas, Plate XIX, 6147, *Var.*)—

*Obverse.*—A large human head to the left, wearing a helmet, below which is wavy hair.

*Reverse.*—Within a beaded circle, a bird-headed human figure, winged and standing, with beak to the left; a quatrefoil of four pellets above the right wing, and a small cross botonné under the left wing: of cast bronze; weight 54'5 grains. (Lot 255, Stroehlin Sale.)

**Fig. 78.** (Atlas, Plate XX, 6361)—

*Obverse.*—A rather cadaverous human head to the left, the chin and hollow cheek being well shown; around the face commencing opposite the forehead is the legend TOVTOBO[CIO], reading outwards and downwards, the whole within a beaded circle.

*Reverse.*—A lion passant to the right with the legend ATIPILLOS under and between its paws: of cast bronze; weight 46'6 grains.

**Plate IV, Fig. 79—**

*Obverse.*—An extremely degraded head to the right, surrounded by a sort of nimbus enclosing rayed lines curved; in the field at the back of the head are several detached crescents.
Ancient Gaulish Coins,

Reverse.—A bird with head to the right, only the right wing being displayed; in the field above the bird are a four-spoked wheel, two or three annulets, a crescent, and a nondescript object; of cast bronze; weight 46.8 grains; a large piece has been broken off.

Although the following seven coins (Pixtilos Series) are attributed to the Aulerci Eburovices in Monsieur Henri De La Tour’s Atlas, Monsieur Adrien Blanchet is probably correct in giving them to the Carnutes. The types are very interesting and show considerable artistic power.

Of Fig. 80 and Fig. 80* (Traité, Fig. 267), as is so often the case with Gaulish coins, the flan is too small to show the whole design, and so I have been obliged to illustrate two specimens in order that all the details may be exhibited—

Obverse.—A well-designed and bearded head of a young man, to the right, the hair being neatly indicated by closely approximated and curved lines; in front of the face is the legend PIXTILOS, reading from above downwards; the whole within a beaded circle.

Reverse.—A human, draped figure sitting to the left on a chair, the back of which is decorated by four crescents each ending in a pellet; the figure holds in the right hand a gracefully curved object which may be an acrostolion (the ornament at the prow of an ancient ship); in the field to the left is a wavy scroll or flower; of cast bronze; weight 74 grains and 63.3 grains respectively. (Lot 283, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 81. (Traité, Fig. 268)—

Obverse.—Diademed female head to the left (? Venus) with in front the legend PIXTILO reading from below upwards; the whole within a beaded border.

Reverse.—A winged griffin with lion’s head standing over a recumbent man whose legs are flexed, traces of a legend above; also within a beaded circle; of cast bronze; weight 70 grains. (Lot 284, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 82. (Traité, Fig. 270)—

Obverse.—Diademed head to the right; the diadem is tripartite in front with ornamental scroll behind; in front the legend PIXTI[LOS] reading from above downwards; the whole within a beaded circle.
GAULISH COINS.

Plate IV.
including those of the Channel Islands.

Reverse.—A winged and bird-headed horse moving to the right; below a lys-like flower; above, the legend PIXTI[LOS]; the whole within a beaded border: of cast bronze; weight 48.2 grains. (Lot 283, Stroehlin Sale.)

**Fig. 83.** *(Traité, Fig. 271)—*

Obverse.—Diademed head to the right; the diadem ornamented by feathers and a tail; in front, the legend PIXTILOS reading from above downwards.

Reverse.—(? A woman on horseback galloping to the right and holding a split stick; below, a floriated ornament: cast bronze; weight 48.6 grains. (Lot 284, Stroehlin Sale.)

**Fig. 84.** *(Traité, Fig. 272)—*

Obverse.—Diademed head (Venus) to the left; in front, the legend PIXTILOS reading from below upwards.

Reverse.—A dog (female) to the left with a long tail tucked under her, looking backwards to the right at a lizard above her back; the whole within a beaded circle: cast bronze; weight 52.7 grains. (Lot 284, Stroehlin Sale.)

**Fig. 85.** *(Traité, Fig. 273)—*

Obverse.—A well-proportioned male head to the right, wearing a beaded wreath, from which hangs in front of the ear a tassel of three cords; in front the legend PIXTILOS reading from above downwards.

Reverse.—An eagle with opened wings looking to the left under a pediment, or roof, supported by ornamented columns; above the bird's head is a ring-ornament and on each side above the wings a trefoil of three pellets; the whole within an outer beaded circle: cast bronze; weight 51.5 grains. (Lot 283, Stroehlin Sale.)

**Fig. 86.** *(Traité, Fig. 274)—*

Obverse.—A helmeted head to the left; in the field to the right a vertical fir tree; the usual legend in front of the face is almost obliterated; above the head is a ring-ornament between two oval pellets; the whole within an outer circle of large pellets.

Reverse.—A lion moving to the left; above are two ring-ornaments; below is an object which has been described as a Gaulish sword; it consists of a ring-ornament above, joined by three curved lines to a pellet on the left; below and on the left of the lion is the legend PIXTILOS reading from below upwards; all within an outer beaded circle: cast bronze; weight 46.3 grains. (Lot 284, Stroehlin Sale.)
Ancient Gaulish Coins,

4. The TURONI inhabited "the territory which corresponds with the diocese of Tours, or, roughly speaking, the department of the Indre-et-Loire." The attribution of the following bronze coins to this tribe is rather doubtful.

Fig. 87. (Traité, Fig. 278)—

Obverse.—Well-shaped head of a woman (?) to the right; the hair neatly bound by a fillet; in front of the face the legend TVRONOS reading from below upwards; the whole within a beaded circle.

Reverse.—A bull to the right raising its mouth to the top of a tall two-handled vase; above the animal is a beaded ring-ornament; below the exergual line is the legend TRICCOS: of cast bronze; weight 39 grains. (Lot 282, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 88. (Atlas, Plate XXVII, 7011)—

Obverse.—Helmeted head to the left, in front, reading from above downwards, the legend TVRONOS.

Reverse.—Horse prancing to the left; below a lyre-shaped object; above reading from left to right, the legend CANTORIX: cast potin or bronze. The obverse is taken from one specimen and the reverse from another. Weights 48.5 grains and 58 grains respectively. (Lot 282, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 89 (Traité, Fig. 418)—

Obverse.—A wreathed head to the left; in front is the legend TVRONOS reading from above downwards; behind is a head of wheat with the stem above.

Reverse.—A coarsely designed horse to the left; below is an annulet surrounded by pellets, and a horizontal sword; above, a horizontal S-shaped figure and the legend CANTORIX reading from left to right downwards: of cast bronze; weight 50.2 grains. (Lot 282, Stroehlin Sale.)

IV. The Coinage of Northern Gaul.—The following tribes inhabited the country between the Rivers Seine and Rhine:

1. The Caleti.
2. The Veliocasses.
3. The Ambiani.
including those of the Channel Islands.

4. The Atrebates.
5. The Morini.
6. The Nervii.
7. The Treveri and
8. The Eburones and the Aduatuci.

1. The CALETI occupied the northern portion of "the diocese of Rouen, and their territory included the Pays de Caux (\textit{pagus Caletus}) or the western and central portion of the department of the Seine Inférieure."

Fig. 90 (\textit{Traité}, Fig. 237) is assigned to the Caleti by Monsieur De La Tour, although Monsieur Adrien Blanchet gives it to the Aulerci Eburovices. It is a handsome half-stater—

\textit{Obverse.}—A fairly good head to the right; the S-shaped locks of hair, especially the front row, are symmetrically arranged on each side of a central pellet; one lock of hair ends in a pellet on the angle of the jaw; the wreath is composed of crescents with concavities directed towards the middle of the head; below the truncation of the neck is a symmetrical floral pattern.

\textit{Reverse.}—A horse prancing to the right; above, a human figure in a running attitude, with the left leg hyper-extended at the hip and flexed at the knee so that the foot nearly touches the back of the head, while the right hip and knee are flexed and the bifid foot holds a pellet; a beaded or wavy line extends from the running figure round the front of the horse to the open mouth of a nondescript animal (? wolf) below the horse; between the two animals is an object like a trident with the prongs downwards, between two pellets; of fine gold; weight 62.1 grains. (Lot 288, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 91. (\textit{Atlas}, Plate XXIX, 7187)—

\textit{Obverse.}—A female head and bust to the left with a necklace composed of the clubbed ends of a torque; over each shoulder is a wing; in front of the face is the legend \textsc{atevla}, reading from above downwards; the whole within a beaded circle.

\textit{Reverse.}—A bull to the right with a large quatrefoil of four ovals between its legs; above the animal is a horizontal S and below the exergual line an ear of wheat with stalk; in front is the legend
VLATOS reading from below upwards; the whole within a beaded circle: of good silver; weight 28'3 grains. (Lot 288, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 92. (Traité, Fig. 392)—

Obverse.—Very similar to that of Fig. 91.
Reverse.—A bull to the right with a pentagon composed of three triangles between its legs; below the exergual line is attached a semicircle enclosing a solid crescent; in front the legend VLATOS, and above a horizontal S: of fine silver. [The obverse of one specimen and the reverse of another are illustrated.] Weights 28'2 grains and 25'5 grains respectively. (Lot 288, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 93 and Fig. 93.* (Atlas, Plate XXIX, 7177.) Two specimens are illustrated as only a portion of the complete design is exhibited on each—

Obverse.—Resembles that of Fig. 91; but the wings are absent and the necklace is extended by beads round the shoulders and breast; in front of the female face is the legend CALEDV reading from below upwards, and behind the head are two reversed S's and a ring-ornament; the whole within a beaded outer circle.
Reverse.—A horse prancing to the left with halter hanging down; above is a horizontal S, and below is a ring-ornament; the exergual line is doubled, being composed of a very elongated oval; the whole within a beaded circle: of good silver; weights 28 grains and 29'5 grains respectively. (Lot 288, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 94. (Atlas, Plate XXIX, 7174)—

Obverse.—Diademed head to the left, with beaded circular ornament and a long double tassel, also beaded, hanging behind; the top of the dress is indicated on the neck.
Reverse.—A fairly well-proportioned horse galloping to the left; it has three bands across its body, one at the root of the neck, another behind the shoulders and the third obliquely in front of the hind quarters; above is the legend CAL[EDV] reading from left to right; beneath is a coiled serpent to the left; the whole within a beaded circle: of fine silver; weight 32 grains. (Lot 288, Stroehlin Sale.)
Fig. 95 (Atlas, Plate XXIX, 7203 or 7205)—

**Obverse.**—Bust wearing casque to the right with necklace and ornamented dress; behind the head is a pentagon of three triangles: a small portion of another similar head with pentagon is seen in the field in front. Apparently the dies of both obverse and reverse were double.

**Reverse.**—A horse stepping to the right; with one plain horse-collor in front and one beaded horse-collor behind the shoulders; above is the legend **VLATOS** and below is a serpentine floral ornament: part of the legend (V)LAT(OS) of another similar reverse is visible near the lower margin of the coin: of fine silver; weight 28·3 grains. (Lot 288, Stroehlin Sale.)

2. The **VELIOCASSES** "dwelt in that part of the diocese of Rouen which did not belong to the Caleti, namely, the southern part of the department of the Seine-Inferieure and the eastern part of the department of the Eure. Their name survived in the old 'Vexin.'"

Fig. 96 is a gold stater attributed to the Veliocasses (Traité, Fig. 279, Var.)—

**Obverse.**—An exceedingly degraded head to the right, where the forehead and nose are represented by a single curved line: the eye is extremely large, and the ear is replaced by a large rayed pellet; below the chin, the lower half of which is beaded, are two parallel and beaded lines extending right across the coin to meet the beaded outer circle; in the field to the right are pellets and a crescent.

**Reverse.**—A barbarously designed horse prancing to the right; the mane is represented by parallel lines and pellets: above and below the horse is a large rayed pellet: of fine gold; weight 91 grains. (Lot 348, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 97 is a somewhat similar gold stater (Atlas, Plate XXIX, 7230, Var.)—

**Obverse.**—Instead of the pellets and crescent there is a reversed letter S in front of the face.

**Reverse.**—The mane of the horse is represented only by a line of pellets: of fine gold; weight 91 grains, which is exactly the same as that of the preceding coin. (Lot 289, Stroehlin Sale.)
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Fig. 98 (Traité, Fig. 279) resembles Fig. 97—

*Obverse.*—The S-figure in front of the face is not reversed.

*Reverse.*—The horse is prancing to the left and has a crescent with concavity to the left attached to the top of its head: of fine gold; weight 91.5 grains. (Sotheby's, Lot 19, May 3rd, 1909, but catalogued as an Ancient British coin.)

The following bronze coins are also assigned to the Veliocasses:—

Fig. 99 (Traité, Fig. 281)—

*Obverse.*—A human figure running to the right: the right arm in front has the hand touching a ring-ornament: the left arm is directed backwards between two large pellets: the whole within a beaded circle.

*Reverse.*—A man-headed horse prancing to the right with a large pellet above and below it: bronze; weight 61 grains. (Lot 289, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 100 (Traité, Fig. 281, Var.)—

*Obverse.*—A similar running figure; the left arm is extended forwards with the fingers spread out within a large broken annulet (? shield the right arm is bent and the hand rests on the side of the trunk the curled-up pigtail of the hair is very prominent; the field to the left of the figure is filled by a long curved nondescript object; in another specimen there is an annulet below the shield.

*Reverse.*—Resembles that of Fig. 99 but the horse is more degraded in form, with the upper portions of its legs bifid: bronze; weight 51.7 grains. (Lot 289, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 101 (Traité, Fig. 283)—

*Obverse.*—A kneeling human figure to the left, with the right arm holding a bow: the left arm is bent and crosses the trunk: in the field to the right are three ring-ornaments one above the other; the whole surrounded by a double border composed of pellets joined by fine lines.

*Reverse.*—A man-headed horse to the right: the pellets representing the mane are continued all the way to the tail; above is a triangle on which are four pellets; below is a beaded ring-ornament; the whole within a border similar to that on the obverse: bronze; weight 42.8 grains. (Lot 289, Stroehlin Sale.)
including those of the Channel Islands.

3. The AMBIANI "occupied the diocese of Amiens, which nearly corresponds with the department of the Somme."

Fig. 102 is a gold half-stater (Atlas, Plate XXXIII, 8380, Var.)—

Obverse.—A very coarsely executed man's head with receding chin: the hair indicated by thick crescents and pellets, and the ear by a ring-ornament.

Reverse.—A horse being driven to the right: the animal has peculiar antennæ-like ears curled inwards, and its mouth is within the jaws of some wild animal which appears to be hanging on. The charioteer has a large mass of wavy hair ending in a curled pigtail; the upraised arm terminates in two fingers; below him is the wheel composed of two concentric ovals; beneath the horse is another smaller animal; below the exergual line is the legend, or imitation legend, II II II II; of fine gold; weight 588 grains. (Lot 305, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 103 is another gold half-stater attributed to the Ambiani—

Obverse.—An artistically designed and wreathed female head to the right; the hair arranged in thick solid crescents, and continued in perspective as small open crescents, in front of the nose; the ear is represented by a thin crescent ending below in a pellet; on the temple is a star of pellets; the truncation of the neck is ornamented by a row of pearls between two bands; below the neck is a symmetrically arranged floral pattern—altogether a beautiful work of art.

Reverse.—Above a horse moving to the right is a peculiar human-headed figure which has a tail of three pellets instead of legs; in its raised right hand is a stick while the reins are held in the left hand; the figure's hair is long and wavy and hangs down the back as two streamers. A wavy line extends from the horse's mouth to a nondescript animal below. There are traces of an exergual line with legend: of fine gold; weight 365 grains. (Lot 305, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 104 is a gold third of a stater—

Obverse.—A fairly well-designed human head to the right with wreath and pronounced chin.

Reverse.—A barbarously designed charioteer driving two horses to the right; the legs and heads of the animals are merely represented by
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a number of pellets; under the horses is an Ω-shaped figure, and below the exergual line is the legend ἘΩΥΕί; beyond the latter is a small four-spoked wheel below a small crescent and thick line; there is a larger four-spoked wheel under the driver: of fine gold; weight 29.7 grains. (Lot 305, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 105 (Traité, Fig. 32) is another gold third of a stater—

Obverse.—A fine diademed head to the right which is a copy of the Amphitrite on a gold coin of Tarentum.
Reverse.—Of much coarser work; a horseman galloping to the left holding an oval shield behind; below is the legend OΩΝΩ in comparatively large letters: of fine gold; weight 30.2 grains. (Lot 305, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 106 (Atlas, Plate XXXIV, 8538) is a gold quarter-stater which resembles Evans E.9 found on the south coast of England—

Obverse.—Two vertical and much indented objects close together beneath a curved figure like a fish, with large head to the left.
Reverse.—A tree-like object consisting of trunk and two branches ending in foliage, or it might be likened to a merrythought bone: of fine gold; weight 22.8 grains.

The following bronze coins are attributed to the Ambiani—

Fig. 107 (Traité, Fig. 358)—

Obverse.—A boar standing to the right: from the back of its head a curved line projects forwards to end in an annulet; between its legs is the letter S with an annulet above it; below the animal extending upwards to below its snout is the legend ΥΑΣΙΟ (Vaceco): the whole within a beaded circle.
Reverse.—A horseman riding to the left, holding aloft behind him a circular shield; in the field several ring-ornaments: bronze; weight 41.5 grains. (Lot 305, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 108 (Atlas, Plate XXXIII, 8460)—

Obverse.—A horse moving to the right with raised tail; a ring-ornament on its chest and another on its hindquarter; there is an annulet below its head and a ring-ornament beneath its legs.
Reverse.—A well-shaped boar to the right standing on an exergual line; between its legs a ring-ornament, an annulet above its head,
and below it an object like a closed pair of scissors, consisting of two adjoining annulets with an oval pellet between and above them: bronze; weight 41 grains. (Lot 305, Stroehlin Sale.)

**Fig. 109 (Atlas, Plate XXXIII, 8456)—**

*Obverse.*—An ox standing to the right on an exergual line; above, a large pellet with a tail attached on each side; below, between the animal’s legs, a pellet.

*Reverse.*—A horseman riding to the left and holding a whip which is curled over his head; several small annulets in the field, one of which is connected by a rod to the front of the horse’s neck; the whole within a beaded outer circle: bronze; weight 29'2 grains. (Lot 305, Stroehlin Sale.)

**Fig. 110—**

*Obverse.*—A boar standing to the right on an exergual line; a ring-ornament under the head; several annulets in the field; the whole within a beaded circle.

*Reverse.*—A horse moving to the left, several pellets or annulets in the field; the whole within a beaded circle: bronze; weight 43'8 grains. (Lot 305, Stroehlin Sale.)

**Fig. 111. (Atlas, Pl. XXXIII, 8445)—**

*Obverse.*—A man’s head to the right wearing a diadem composed of a thick band from which spring six or seven wavy, and more or less vertical rods: behind the head is a large ring-ornament.

*Reverse.*—A boar to the left standing on an exergual line: the rayed ridge of the back ends in an annulet for a tail; below its head is a ring-ornament: of cast and base bronze or potin; weight, 34'7 grains. (Lot 305, Stroehlin Sale.)

4. The **ATREBATES** “occupied the diocese of Arras, that is to say the south-eastern part of the department of the Pas-de-Calais and the adjacent part of the department of the Nord.”

**Fig. 112 (Atlas, Pl. XXXV, 8593, Var.)** is a pale gold stater which has a considerable resemblance to the ancient British stater **Evans, B.I.—**

*Obverse.*—Laureate head to the right with the face almost off the field: the leaves of the wreath diverge downwards for the whole width of the coin, and are crossed at right angles by a narrow band (?) pin
which extends to the large solid crescents of the front hair; the locks of hair behind are identical with those on the Ancient British coin. The neck decoration consists of four parallel lines, the highest of which terminates in a crescent with convexity downwards; below the crescent are two other solid crescents with concavities forwards; there are pellets in the two outer spaces formed by the parallel lines.

**Reverse.**—A disjointed horse to the right with a tailed pellet fixed to its chest by a short rod; attached to its back is a small crescent and above are two pellets, one of which is connected with it; behind its legs are three spikes; below the animal is a large pellet on the top of a vertical rod which crosses the exergual line at right angles to reach the margin of the coin; the exergue is ornamented by four large V's; weight 98⅛ grains.

**Fig. 113** is a beautifully executed and preserved gold quarter-stater which was attributed by its late owner, Monsieur Stroehlin, of Geneva, to this tribe—

**Obverse.**—Head of Apollo to the left showing few, if any, traces of degraded art.

**Reverse.**—A horseman riding to the right, although he apparently is looking to the left; his arms are stretched outwards and upwards: that to the left has some drapery attached to it; in front of the horse is an E-shaped figure and between the two fore feet are the letters AI: of fine gold; weight 29 grains. (Lot 322, Stroehlin Sale.)

Plate V, **Fig. 114.** This cast and base bronze, or potin, coin is also attributed to the Atrebates—

**Obverse.**—A plant-like object composed of a vertical column of large pellets joined together; on either side are four parallel lines, thick and wavy; between the upper and lower double pairs of these lines are two annulets; the whole within a plain circle.

**Reverse.**—A horse or other animal to the right; above are a row of annulets and a crescent; below is an annulet joined by a rod to the animal's abdomen; weight 75 grains. (Kindly given to me by Vicomte B. de Jonghe of Brussels, being one of the large hoard of similar coins found at Tournay.)
5. The MORINI occupied the coast to the north of the Ambiani and the Atrebates, and their territory corresponded to a portion of the modern diocese of St. Omer in the departments of the Pas-de-Calais and the Nord.

Fig. 115 (Atlas, Pl. XXXV, 8710) is a gold stater—

Obverse.—Plain but cut and scratched in this specimen.

Reverse.—A disjointed horse moving to the right; its tail is curved upwards over its loins while its mouth is represented by a thick transverse bar joined by two converging fine lines to the rest of the head; its hoofs are somewhat claw-shaped; above the animal are a trefoil of pellets and several small crescents and pellets: behind is an oval ring-ornament, and below is a solitary pellet; under the beaded exergual line is a series of open pellet-ended crescents each enclosing a pellet and arranged alternately with the convexity upwards and downwards: of fine gold; weight 94.4 grains. (Lot 139, F.A. Inderwick Sale.)

The late Sir John Evans ascribed somewhat similar coins found in Kent, Sussex and Essex to the Ancient British series.

Fig. 116 is another very similar gold stater attributed to the Morini—

Obverse.—Similar to that of Fig. 115; showing a large, raised and flattened-out surface in the centre with a depression surrounding it near the margin of the coin.

Reverse.—This only differs from that of Fig. 115, in having the crescents below the exergual line solid and thinner: of fine gold; weight 95.1 grains.

6. The NERVII probably inhabited the territory corresponding "with the ancient diocese of Cambrai, which comprised Hainault, that part of Brabant which lies west of the Demer and the Dyle, East Flanders and part of the province of Antwerp" and possibly so far northerly as the head of the estuary of the Scheldt. The following gold staters are attributed to the Nervii.

Fig. 117 (Traité, Fig. 305, Var.). It is difficult to believe that the objects to be described on the following obverses are really a degraded head of Apollo to the right—

Obverse.—Commencing from the right margin of the coin we have a plain cross on a raised boss: next, two crescents joined together like the Greek letter Ε—hence this coin is sometimes described as
belonging to the Epsilon series—then a rather acutely-angled crescent within a larger semicircular crescent; lastly two diverging tablets with a portion of a third tablet between them at the left margin of the coin; below are a small plain cross and two large pellets with three horizontal lines; above is a vertical rod with large and small pellets and an annulet.

**Reverse.**—A horse with disjointed neck to the right: the head with long ears consists of a triangle and large pellet, the base of the triangle forming the mouth; above is a wheel with large nave and ten spokes, between two tailed pellets; in front of the horse is a ring-ornament surrounded by minute crescents and pellets, and a small cross: the horse has apparently an extra pair of fore legs and below them are two small crosses: of pale gold; weight 91.2 grains. (Lot 341, Stroehlin Sale.)

**FIG. 118**

**Obverse.**—Resembles that of Fig. 117, but beyond the crescent in the mid-portion is a trefoil of three tablets arranged symmetrically above are four annulets divided, two and two, by a straight line joined below to the larger crescent; in the remainder of the field are a row of five tablets, four small crosses, another annulet from which parallel lines extend to the left lower edge of the coin, and a pellet to which is joined a horizontal line which has at right angles below it two beaded lines and one plain, which last has again two shorter lines at right angles to it.

**Reverse.**—Resembles that of Fig. 117; below the horse’s head is an annulet within a circle of pellets, and there is only one cross beneath the horse: of fine gold; weight, 897 grains. (Lot 338, Stroehlin Sale.)

**FIG. 119 (Traité, Fig. 305)**

**Obverse.**—Is probably similar to the obverses of Figs. 117 and 118, but more of the field to the right is visible: above and around the 6 and kidney-shaped boss are two annulets close together and a row of four narrow tablets and three crosses, very like the number XXXI111 reading from below upwards: below are three horizontal lines, the highest of which is beaded.

**Reverse.**—Is very similar to that of Fig. 117; the clawed front hoofs of the horse are very marked: of fine gold; weight, 89.8 grains. (Lot 341, Stroehlin Sale.)
including those of the Channel Islands.

FIG. 120 (Traité, Fig. 306)—

Obverse.—The large 6 and two crescents are present as in the previous three coins; behind them to the left is the legend VIROS reading from below upwards; scattered over the field are annulets, ring-ornaments, pellets and crossing and angled lines.

Reverse.—A fairly well designed horse moving to the left; above is the legend VIR(OS) reading from left to right; in front of the horse's head is an S-shaped figure; below, a spur-shaped object with the rowel directed upwards and topped by a crescent; in the field are many annulets, six of which are joined in couples with a rod extending from their junctions to the edge of the coin, resembling the handles of three pair of scissors: of fine gold; weight, 85.5 grains. (Lot 338, Stroehlin Sale.)

FIG. 121—

Obverse.—Is similar to that of Fig. 120, but the legend is off the coin; a ring-ornament and a cross are distinguishable above the large 6.

Reverse.—Is also like that of Fig. 120, with the legend VIROS well shown: of fine gold; weight, 84.6 grains. (Lot 336, Stroehlin Sale.)

FIG. 122 (Atlas, Plate XXXV, 8780). This bronze coin is also assigned to the Nervii—

Obverse.—An animal (? a lion) moving to the right; below, the letters VE; in front an annulet and ring-ornament.

Reverse.—A horse moving to the right; above, a four-spoked wheel half off the field; below, the letter P: weight, 81.4 grains. (Lot 305, Stroehlin Sale.)

7. The TREVERI. "Roughly speaking their territory may be said to have comprised the greater part of the province of Luxembourg, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the southern part of Rhenish Prussia." The gold staters of the Treveri are characterized by a remarkable degradation of the Apollo's head on the obverse, which has exaggerated so considerably the size of the eye that they are known as "Monnaies à l'œil."

FIG. 123 (Traité, Fig. 307)—

Obverse.—The eye, seen in profile to the right, is composed of three portions, viz., of the central eye and the upper and lower eye-lids,
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The eye consists of a cone-shaped oval enclosing an elongated pellet from which curved lines gradually converge to the left to join a large pellet. This peculiar eye lies free in the angle of about 60°, of two beautifully ornamented and diverging stripes or bands. The lower band is composed of six layers; that next the eye is a plain thin line, then come, in succession, a beaded line, a thicker plain line, a line composed of small zig-zags, another beaded line, and lowest of all a row of separated large pellets. Only three layers of the upper band are on the coin, consisting of a line of larger oval pellets close together, between two beaded lines; opposite the large end of the eye are small rays and crescents nearly off the coin which are better seen in the next illustration.

Reverse.—A horse moving to the left, the mane is twisted and its tail ornamented by zig-zags; above is the letter V within a beaded heart-shaped frame between two large rayed pellets: a beaded bridle hangs apparently curved round another large rayed pellet; below is a ring-ornament within a beaded circle; a zig-zag exergual line is just visible: of fine gold; weight, 93.9 grains. (Lot 344, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 124—

Obverse.—Resembles that of Fig. 123 with the addition of four S-shaped figures separating three large rayed pellets in front of the large end of the eye, the small end of which is composed of a beaded annulet enclosing a pellet; attached on one side to the upper corner of the large end of the eye is a ring-ornament.

Reverse.—Also closely resembles that of Fig. 123; there is an object resembling an hour-glass in front of the horse, which latter has a peculiar oval (?) ear and a curled lock of hair attached to the top of its head: of fine gold; weight, 95.7 grains. (Lot 344, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 125 (Traité, Fig. 308)—

Obverse.—The typical eye to the right is composed of an oval compartment enclosing a pellet attached to it at two points on the right; the remainder of the eye consists of a plain triangle; the angle formed by the diverging bands is less distinctly marked in this specimen, as only one line, and that beaded, represents the upper band, while three parallel and plain lines represent the lower band.

Reverse.—A horse moving to the left which is only partly on the coin; above is the legend VOCARAN below two large pellets: of fine gold; weight 91.7 grains. (Lot 139, F. A. Inderwick Sale.)
including those of the Channel Islands.

**Fig. 126 (Atlas, Pl. XXXVI, 8821)—**

*Obverse.*—Resembles that of Fig. 125; as is so often the case, the flan has been much too small for the whole of the die, and of the upper band of the angle only a mere trace is visible; the lower band of the angle consists of a plain line, then of a beaded parallel line which bends downwards at right angles in front of the end of a thicker parallel line, and near the margin of the coin is a fourth, a very fine wavy line parallel with the others; the large oval of the eye has an annulet at each end; in front of the eye is the legend LVCOTIOS reading from above downwards; still more to the right, on the edge of the coin, is a portion of a large rayed pellet.

*Reverse.*—A horse with detached mane, moving to the left and similar to that on Fig. 125; above the horse a portion of the legend (LV)COTI(OS) can be recognized, reading from left to right; below is an annulet within a beaded circle: of fine gold; weight 92.5 grains. (Lot 350, Stroehlin Sale.)

**Fig. 127 (Traité, Fig. 309)—**

*Obverse.*—In this stater there is a further degradation of type and the eye is represented by an eight-spoked wheel; a large beaded horizontal figure in the form of the letter Y fills up the remainder of the angle, the wheel lying between its two arms; the upper band of the large angle is composed of two plain parallel lines with a herringbone line, terminating at each end in an annulet, between them; the lower band of the angle consists of three parallel lines, plain and thick, then of a zig-zag line, and lastly of a thin plain line also parallel with the others.

*Reverse.*—A horse prancing to the left; above, a portion of the V enclosed in a heart-shaped compartment as in Figs. 123 and 124; below the horse is a four-rayed star; between the two exergual lines is the legend (PO)TTINA: of fine gold; weight 81.3 grains. (Lot 8, Beaufoy Sale.)

**Fig. 128—**

*Obverse.*—Similar to that of Fig. 127; in the upper band of the angle of the eye the herringbone line has three annulets at each end; in addition a row of portions of three large and rayed pellets can be seen parallel to the same band and close to the edge of the coin; there are also three similar large and rayed pellets to the right of the wheel.

*Reverse.*—Also similar to that of Fig. 127, with the addition of a large rayed pellet under the horse's tail: of fine gold; weight 82 grains. (Lot 350, Stroehlin Sale.)
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FIG. 129 (Atlas, Pl. XXXVI, 8815)—

*Obverse.*—The eye to the right has developed another degradation or transformation and now consists of two concentric circles enclosing a pellet; attached to the left of the outer circle is a horizontal rod ending in a pellet towards the apex of the angle, the whole resembling a hand mirror; the ornamented diverging bands of the large angle resemble those of Figs. 123 and 124, with the addition of an outermost row of large pellets.

*Reverse.*—A horse moving to the left, with a wide tail, represented by two fine wavy lines; the bridle is connected with the lowest of four pellets above the horse; below is a large beaded circle enclosing a smaller plain circle: of fine gold; weight 92 grains. (Lot 346, Stroehlin Sale.)

FIG. 130 resembles Fig. 129, but several of the details are better shown: of fine gold; weight 91.8 grains. (Lot 346, Stroehlin Sale.)

FIG. 131 is a contemporary forgery of Figs. 129 and 130, and composed of copper plated with gold. It is illustrated because of its variations—

*Obverse.*—In front of the eye there are three large rayed pellets enclosed by four wavy lines extending from the eye to the margin of the coin.

*Reverse.*—There are five pellets above the horse, the wide tail of which is filled by a zig-zag pattern. Although of the same size as Figs. 129 and 130, it only weighs 46.3 grains, almost exactly one half their weights. (Presented by Mr. Carlyon-Britton.)

8. The EBURONES and ADUATUCI inhabited the country west of the Rhine between the Nervii and the Treveri. Their coins are very rare. Fig. 131* (Atlas, Pl. XXXVI, 8868) is the only specimen in my cabinet and is attributed to the Aduatuci—

*Obverse.*—A swastika or cross composed of a central ring-ornament surrounded by the busts of four horses arranged symmetrically between four annulets; the whole within a double beaded and plain circle.

*Reverse.*—A horse moving to the left with an annulet on its breast and another on its crupper; in the field to the left is an annulet. The whole within a double circle as on the obverse: bronze; weight 53.8 grains.
V. The Coinage of North-Eastern Gaul includes the following tribes:

1. The Senones.
2. The Meldi.
3. The Silvanectes.
4. The Parisii.
5. The Bellovaci.
6. The Veromandui.
7. The Suessiones.
8. The Remi.
9. The Lingones.
10. The Leuci.
11. The Mediomatrici and the Verodunenses, or Viroduni.

1. The SENONES "undoubtedly occupied the diocese of Sens: the diocese of Auxerre is generally attributed to them," and probably they also occupied the dioceses of Troyes and Meaux, that is to say, their territory included portions of the departments of the Seine et Marne, Aube, and Yonne. A series of cast bronze coins with coarsely-designed heads is attributed to the Senones.

**Fig. 132 (Traité, Fig. 319)**

*Obverse.*—A roughly-designed human head to the right, with the hair arranged in flowing locks ending in large pellets; the whole within a plain circle.

*Reverse.*—A rude horse to the left with long tail curved up over its back; three large pellets in the field, one above, below and in front of the horse: base bronze or billon; weight 52.8 grains.

**Fig. 133 (Atlas, Pl. XXX, 7580)**

*Obverse.*—A rudely-designed head to the right with the hair arranged in five net-like compartments, each enclosing a solid and almost straight crescent; in front of the face, a ring-ornament with pellets around.

*Reverse.*—If not obliterated, as in this specimen, should exhibit a bird to the left with pentagon and letters above: bronze; weight 46.6 grains. (Lot 305, Stroehlin Sale.)
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Fig. 134 (Atlas, Pl. XXX, 7508, Var.)—

*Obverse.*—Only the face and lower portion of a rude head to the right are on the coin; the truncation of the neck is represented by a pellet-ended crescent with concavity below; in front is a large annulet within a circle of pellets.

*Reverse.*—A bird to the left, above are two pairs of crescents with convexities above and the letters ΓΛ; below is a cross botonné; there are also pellets above and below the bird's head and tail: bronze; weight 40½ grains.

Fig. 135 (Traité, Fig. 324)—

*Obverse and Reverse.*—A couple of nondescript animals facing each other within a double outer circle, the inner circle being beaded: weight 60½ grains.

2. The MELDI and 3 the SILVANECTES. Of the coins of these I have no specimens.

4. The PARISII inhabited a territory which "corresponded with the modern diocese of Paris, that is to say, the department of the Seine and part of the department of the Seine-et-Oise."

Fig. 136 (Atlas, Plate XXXI, 7782). A fine gold stater—

*Obverse.*—A large human head to the right, the face being well proportioned with prominent eye-brow; the front hair is represented by three open crescents, the lowest being prolonged into a curl enclosing a pellet; the back hair consists of curved lines, several of which are joined together and end in curls. The neck is composed of a solid triangle, the upper angle of which is enlarged to represent the ear; below the truncation of the neck is a curved line from which pass vertical lines to the edge of the field.

*Reverse.*—A horse of peculiar shape to the left; its breast is composed of four adjoining large pellets above one another; from beneath the lowest pellet springs a single rod which bifurcates to form the fore legs; the thighs of both hinds legs are visible; below the horse is a rose of pellets; the mane is represented by a curved line of small pellets ending below in a curl; from the latter a triangular wing or fillet spreads out and covers the whole field above the horse; this wing is enclosed below by two curved lines and above by one curved line, all with convexities upwards; the whole surface of the wing is divided into some twenty small squares or lozenges,
including those of the Channel Islands.

each containing one pellet, except the highest, which has two; in addition to the ordinary tail of three strands, there is a second curled-up with a thickened end above the horse’s back; a zig-zag bridle extends from the horse’s mouth upwards to above its head which has an S-shaped ear: of fine gold; weight 110.8 grains. (Lot 293, Stroehlin Sale.)

**Fig. 137**

*Obverse.*—A similar gold stater with some of the details better shown.  
*Reverse.*—Instead of a rose there is a quartrefoil of four pellets beneath the horse; a portion of the beaded outer circle is visible: of fine gold; weight 108.2 grains.

**Fig. 138** (*Traité, Fig. 344*) is another fine stater—

*Obverse.*—A well proportioned head to the right; the face is framed by two strings of pearls which meet and curl away from one another behind the ear, which is indicated by two slender curved lines; the hair is symmetrically arranged in beautiful curls above and below the middle of the head around a star of herringbone pattern; on the cheek is a simple cross.  
*Reverse.*—Similar to that of Fig. 136, but the hind legs are much more complete: of fine gold; weight 112.3 grains. (Lot 293, Stroehlin Sale.)

**Fig. 139** (*Atlas, Plate XXXI, 7792*) is a gold quarter-stater—

*Obverse.*—Coarse head to the right; four pellets of the same size represent the eye, nostril and the lips; the hair is indicated by six large curled coils arranged symmetrically around a small elongated pellet in the centre of the head.  
*Reverse.*—A horse prancing to the left; the fore legs are separated: the tail is rat-like and a zig-zag line is connected with the mouth; the characteristic tesselated wing or fillet above the horse has no pellets in the squares; below is a rose of ten pellets: of fine gold; weight 27 grains. (Lot 295, Stroehlin Sale.)

**Fig. 140** (*Traité, Fig. 345*) is a gold quarter-stater of another type—

*Obverse.*—A well-shaped human head to the right; the hair indicated by curled lines and crescents arranged in a peculiar way, because the three crescents at the back and top of the head have their concavities towards the edge of the coin, *i.e.*, away from the head, and within each concavity are a couple of fine rods; around all is an outer circle of large pellets.
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Reverse.—A horse prancing to the left; in front of its head is the letter S reversed; above is a ring of pellets enclosing a larger pellet; above this, again, is a square of nine compartments each enclosing a pellet; on each side of the tesselated square is a crescent, that over the horse's head being the longer and ending in a pellet; the whole within a beaded outer circle similar to that on the obverse: of fine gold; weight 36½ grains. Another specimen in my cabinet from the same obverse and reverse dies only weighs 30½ grains. (Lot 295, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 141—

Obverse.—Resembles that of Fig. 140, but has a larger and coarser head.

Reverse.—Above the horse, moving to the left, is a rosette of pellets between and below two curled lines, one of which encloses a pellet: of fine gold; weight 31½ grains. (Lot 2, O'Hagan Sale.)

The following bronze coins also belong to the Parisii:

Fig. 142 (Traité, Fig. 346)—

Obverse.—Head, wearing casque to the right: the helmet has an open crescent above and a wreath in the lower half: in front of the face is a series of adjoining crescents with convexities towards the head, two of which enclose pellets; the whole within a thick outer and thin inner circle, both plain.

Reverse.—A fairly well-shaped horse prancing to the left: above is a horizontal S and beneath are a pellet and an object like a vase without pedestal; the whole within a beaded circle enclosed by a plain circle: of cast bronze; weight 74·4 grains. (Lot 295, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 143—

Obverse.—Similar to that of Fig. 142.

Reverse.—Differs from that of Fig. 142 in having a ring-ornament below the horse between it and the vase and pellet, in addition to an annulet above and below its tail: of cast bronze; weight 58·7 grains. (Lot 295, Stroehlin Sale.)

Plate VI, Fig. 144 (Traité, Fig. 347)—

Obverse.—Human head to the left of good design; the ear well shown; the hair consists of long wavy curls which project beyond
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Plate VI.
the forehead; in front the legend VENEXTOC reading from below upwards, the V and E being in monogram; in the field between the face and legend are two ring-ornaments.

**Reverse.**—A man-headed horse to the right; above is a bird holding a beaded (?) serpent or the horse's mane; below is a ring-ornament and the upper portion of the letter S; in front of the horse are three ring-ornaments, that in the centre being beaded; the whole within a beaded circle; cast bronze; weight 81.8 grains. (Lot 295, Stroehlin Sale.)

5. The BELLOVACI certainly possessed the diocese of Beauvais and possibly that of Senlis, both in the department of the Oise. The following gold staters and quarter-statetars are assigned by French numismatists to this tribe. Similar coins are found in the South of England and were claimed for the Ancient British Series by the late Sir John Evans, who wrote in 1864 "on the whole evidence there can be but little doubt of their being of British rather than of Gaulish origin." During the last fifty or sixty years very many of these coins have been found and described in France, and I believe Sir John Evans was mistaken.

**FIG. 145 (Atlas, Plate XXXII, 7886, Var.)—**

**Obverse.**—Large head to the left with the lower part of the neck covered with drapery ornamented by plain, jagged and beaded lines. The front hair is represented by three large crescents each containing a small solid crescent; the back hair is arranged in two tiers of flowing locks, that farther from the wreath being larger, with curled-up extremities; the wreath across the head is formed of a double row of oval leaves and at right angles to this is a plain band round the back of the head, terminating in a crook-shaped hook opposite the lowest crescent of the front hair.

**Reverse.**—A disjointed horse to the left; the legs represented by double lines with pellets at the joints; below is a rosette of seven pellets; above, a disjointed winged Victory over an oval wheel with numerous pellets, stars and a ring-ornament in the field. Below the plain exergual line is a row of S-shaped ornaments or letters: of fine gold; weight 113 grains. This specimen was found at Notley, in Essex, in 1835, and is very similar to Evans Pl. A, 4, which was found at Leighton Buzzard in 1849. (Lot 34, Skelton Sale.)
Fig. 146 (Atlas, Plate XXXII, 7878, Var.)—

Obverse.—Resembles Fig. 145, but the head is to the right; the arrangement of the back hair differs also in consisting of serpentine scrolls and open crescents, while the front hair is increased by smaller S-shaped figures and pellets.

Reverse.—A horse moving to the right with peculiar triple tail behind another which is pig-shaped; above is a Victory with the arms well indicated, one hand holding the reins; in front are two crescents, a ring-ornament and a four-rayed plain star; below are a bird-like object and a small solid crescent; below the exergual line are zig-zags: of fine gold; weight 117.8 grains: found in France and very similar to Evans Pl. A, 6, found in England. (Consul F. Weber's Sale.)

Fig. 147 (Atlas, Plate XXXII, 7941, Var.). This fine stater is also assigned to the Bellovaci, although Monsieur Blanchet gives it to the Suessiones (Traité, Fig. 373, Var.)—

Obverse.—In the centre is a ring-ornament, to the right of which is attached a triangular compartment with double-beaded borders extending to the margin of the coin; this resembles the peculiar eye in the Treveri coins, see Figs. 123, 124, etc.; above and below is a six-rayed star symmetrically placed. To the left and above are two ring-ornaments within two joined crescents; the joined ends of the latter are bifurcate between the ring-ornaments; the whole effect resembling an owl's face inverted. Below and to the left is a wing-like object composed of curved lines, joined by a serpentine line ending in a pellet near the central ring-ornament.

Reverse.—A well-shaped horse wearing a collar, galloping to the left; above is a crook-like object composed of a straight line, an annulet and a crescent with cross-lines; below is an eight-spoked wheel on an ornamented exergual line composed of a feather pattern with the rays diverging upwards and downwards to the right, between three parallel lines: of fine gold; weight 907 grains. (Lot 300, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 148 (Atlas, Plate XXXII, 7895) is a gold half-stater—

Obverse.—Well proportioned head to the right; the ear represented by a large open crescent with coiled-in ends; above the thickened eyebrow is an object resembling a fir tree with large cones at the ends of the branches; the back hair consists of closed crescents and
including those of the Channel Islands.

the beaded and concave truncation of the neck has two symmetrically placed and coiled lines in its concavity.

Reverse.—A horse moving to the left; above, the driver with long pig-tail to his hair is holding the reins; in front is a four-rayed star; below is a V-shaped object between two curled lines: of fine gold; weight 58·2 grains.

Fig. 149 (Atlas, Plate XXXII, 7899) is a gold quarter-stater—

Obverse.—A wreathed head to the left: the ear is represented by a hollow crescent; the irregularly arranged locks of hair extend over the neck.

Reverse.—A horse moving to the right; above, a rudely designed Victory with hair ending in a pig-tail; below is an exergual line between a lys-like object above and a row of broken annulets below: of fine gold; weight 28·8 grains.

6. The VEROMANDUI, "whose name was preserved in the old name of Vermandois, occupied the diocese of Noyon, or the northern part of the department of the Aisne and the eastern part of that of the Somme." I possess no coins of this tribe.

7. The SUESSIONES "possessed the diocese of Soissons, that is to say, the greater part of the department of the Aisne and possibly something more"

Fig. 150—

Obverse.—Very like Fig. 147, assigned to the Bellovaci. In the centre is a ring-ornament with internal rays between and attached to a large pellet on the left, and a double bordered triangle with convex base on the right: directly above are two ring-ornaments each within adjoining crescents with concavities upwards like an owl's face inverted; below is a portion of a large circle enclosing a star with (?) eight rays pattée.

Reverse.—A horse galloping to the left wearing two collars, one on the neck and the other behind the shoulder; a large feather-shaped ornament extends from its long ears to the right, and is separated from its trunk by a fibula or crook-shaped object, consisting of a horizontal line, a ring-ornament and a crescent crossed by a rod; below is a beaded ring-ornament between the horse and the legend [CRI]CRV, the letters being inverted and reading from right to left: of fine gold; weight 88 grains. (Lot 367, Stroehlin Sale.)
Fig. 151 is a bronze coin attributed to the Suessiones (Traité, Fig. 375)—

**Obverse.**—Head wearing casque to the left within a beaded circle.

**Reverse.**—A winged horse moving to the left, below the legend CRICIRV reading from left to right; the whole within a beaded circle: of cast bronze; weight 44.7 grains.

8. The REMI.—"The territory of the Remi included not only the diocese of Reims and that of Laon, which was severed from it in the fifth century, but also that of Châlons."

**Fig. 152** (Traité, Fig. 383), a gold stater—

**Obverse.**—A wreath to the left, the leaves of which diverge in opposite directions above and below two parallel thin lines which divide it; this doubled line is continued by a thicker crescent with convexity downwards, to an annulet almost completely filled by a large pellet, from which extend two diverging rods, the effect being very like a bird's curved neck and head with widely open beak; below and to the right are two hollow crescents which are joined by a small loop, and have each in their concavities a ring-ornament with a third ring-ornament between them; below and to the left is an object resembling the upper portion of a harp with three strings.

**Reverse.**—A disjointed horse to the right with an eight-spoked wheel beneath it; the tail is triple; above are traces of the arms of a Victory: of fine gold; weight 90.5 grains.

This coin should be compared with Evans Plate B, 9.

**Fig. 153** (Atlas, Plate XXXII, 8018) is another gold stater—

**Obverse.**—A large eye in profile to the right composed of a central triangle with an annulet at the apex and a large oval enclosing an elongated pellet at the base; above, and to the left, are two rows of pellets representing the wreath, which is divided by two converging lines; below and to the right are four crescents arranged two and two with concavities to the right, each enclosing a pellet; below and to the left is a harp-shaped object with strings.

**Reverse.**—A disjointed horse to the left; above is a horizontal vase from the upper handle of which extends a curved beaded line, also a large rayed pellet; below is a portion of an eight-rayed wheel: of fine gold; weight 92.5 grains. (Lot 406, Bougerol Sale.)
Fig. 154 (*Traité*, Fig. 386). This interesting coin of cast bronze has been much discussed and it has not yet been settled whom the three heads on the obverse really represent, whether three Gaulish chieftains, or the triumvirs, Antony, Lepidus and Octavius, or representatives of the three tribes at the head of which were the Remi, or lastly a tri-cephalic deity—

**Obverse.**—Three youthful heads in profile to the left with the hair curled forwards: below are three pairs of curved lines, one thin and one thick, representing the drapery on the shoulders; in front is the legend REMO reading from above downwards: the whole within a beaded circle.

**Reverse.**—A winged charioteer holding a whip and driving two galloping horses to the left; the body of the chariot above the spoked wheel is indicated by two crescents, each enclosing a trefoil; below the horses is the legend REMO: bronze; weight 46 2 grains.

Figs. 155 and 155* (*Traité*, Fig. 395) represent a coarsely cast bronze coin which has been wrongly attributed to the Catalauni or Catuvellauni, a dependent tribe of the Remi—

**Obverse.**—A man walking to the right holding in front a vertical spear and behind a circular shield or large ring, the whole within a plain circle.

**Reverse.**—A large-headed nondescript animal moving to the right; above an object composed of a triangle with a curved tail, somewhat resembling a large-headed serpent; the whole within a plain circle: bronze; two specimens are illustrated to give the full details; weights 70 and 65 grains respectively.

9. The LINGONES "possessed the diocese of Langres, as it was before the diocese of Dijon was severed from it." No coinage is assigned to this tribe.

10. The LEUCI "possessed the ancient dioceses of Verdun and Toul, as they were before the dioceses of St. Dié and Nancy were severed from them, or the department of the Vosges and the southern parts of the departments of the Meuse and Meurthe-et-Moselle."
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Fig. 156 (Traité, Fig. 399). A gold stater—

Obverse.—A coarsely designed head to the left; the hair next the face is represented by a series of adjacent short crescents, and the wreath by a number of V's inverted in a closed compartment, the lowest V has one arm continued into a coil enclosing a pellet; the back hair consists of crescents having their concavities away from the head and each enclosing a pellet; below the hair is a row of pellets; in front of the mouth is a trefoil of three pellets.

Reverse.—Partially double struck so that the horse, moving to the left, appears to have two heads; above is a bird looking to the left; below is a star of five pellets: of fine gold; weight 1137 grains.

Fig. 157 (Traité, Fig. 119). This beautifully struck bronze coin, attributed to the Leuci, has been copied from a type of the Emperor Augustus—

Obverse.—A fine head to the right: the neatly arranged hair is bound by a fillet of three lines (not leaves as illustrated in the Traité which is a copy of Plate XXXVII, 9248 in the Atlas) terminating in two wavy streamers behind; the whole within a beaded circle.

Reverse.—A bull moving to the left with the left fore leg bent and raised off the ground; there is a girth of one thick line between two thin lines round its trunk; above the animal is the legend GERMANV[S]; below the exergual line is the legend [L]NDVTI[LLIL]; the whole within a fine beaded circle: bronze; weight 417 grains.

Fig. 158 (Traité, Fig. 403) is a roughly cast bronze coin which is also attributed to the Leuci—

Obverse.—A barbarous head to the left; the hair is represented by three thick and solid crescents behind a wide and solid wreath.

Reverse.—A boar moving to the left with a thick ridge of vertical lines on its back; the animal stands on an exergual line to which is attached, between its legs, a lysis-like object: bronze; weight 438 grains.

11. The MEDIOMATRICI, whose chief town was Divordurum (Metz), had for neighbours on the north the Treveri, on the west the Remi, and on the south the Leuci and the Sequani. The territory of the Verodunenses (Viroduni) is generally included in that of the Mediomatrici, separating the latter from the Remi. The gold coins attributed to these two tribes are remarkable for their large size without corresponding
increase of weight, and for the peculiar horse with head twisted back on the reverse.

**Fig. 159 (Traité, Fig. 407, Var.)—**

*Obverse.*—A large human head to the right with long nose; the front hair is represented by a straight row of small crescents with concavities to the face; the wreath consists of a series of rather angular crescents with concavities upwards; the back hair is also composed of crescents and pellets and is divided by a T-shaped figure, the stem of which extends forwards, dividing the wreath; the truncation of the neck is ornamented below by vertical lines, giving it the appearance of a brush or comb; the whole is within a plain circle.

*Reverse.*—A peculiarly shaped horse moving to the left; its bird-like head is twisted round to face its tail, which is composed of a long spiked portion enclosing a rod and has attached to it an annulet; to the right of the tail is a bow-shaped object; below the horse is an incomplete double ring-ornament, the outer circle of which, instead of being continuous above, terminates in diverging outward curls, something like a vase; above the horse is an annulet: of fairly good gold; weight 109.2 grains. (Lot 306, Stroehlin Sale.)

**Fig. 160 (Traité, Fig. 407, Var.)** is another gold stater much resembling Fig. 159—

*Obverse.*—A head to the right with the face almost obliterated; the peculiar T-shaped ornament bisecting the wreath is better shown.

*Reverse.*—The horse's mane is represented by a row of pellets attached to a line which terminates below in a floral curl; above the horse is a cross composed of five pellets joined together: of fine gold; weight 105.8 grains. (Lot 306, Stroehlin Sale.)

**Fig. 161** is another stater of base gold—

*Obverse.*—Of similar type to the previous two coins, but the truncation of the neck is plain.

*Reverse.*—Of similar type to the preceding but there is a lyre under the horse, the bird-like head of which is very marked: weight 99.6 grains. (Lot 300, Stroehlin Sale.)

**Fig. 162 (Traité, Fig. 408).** This gold stater is of another type, especially on the obverse—

*Obverse.*—The line representing the nose terminates above in an oval enclosing the eyeball; the hair is covered by a peculiar head-dress,
the chief portion of which is composed of three vertical rows of herringbone pattern between four parallel lines; it is completed behind, to the left, by a line broken up into three acute angles, each enclosing a pellet; above and below the face is a scroll.

**Reverse.**—A bird-headed horse moving to the right; the head is looking backwards over a horizontal tree of nine branches which is attached to the neck of the animal; below the horse is a beaded ring-ornament; in the field to the right is a cross composed of five pellets; attached to the horse’s mouth is an S-shaped object, beyond which is a floral ornament; of good yellow gold; weight 1063 grains. (Lot 306, Stroehlin Sale.)

**Fig. 163** (*Atlas, Plate XXXVII, 9009*) was evidently intended for the quarter-stater of Fig. 162—

**Obverse.**—A head to the right with the same peculiar head-dress.

**Reverse.**—A triple tailed horse to the left, with a similar horizontal tree over its trunk; each branch, as in Fig. 162, ends in a pellet; below the horse is a ring-ornament of pellets; of reddish gold; weight 26 grains.

**Fig. 164** is a gold quarter-stater of yet another type which is assigned to these tribes—

**Obverse.**—A rather roughly designed human head to the right; the hair represented by numerous small crescents.

**Reverse.**—A Pegasus moving to the right; the legs have become degenerated into strings of small pellets; two trefoils of pellets and a star of pellets are beneath the animal; below the thin exergual line are two parallel rows of pellets, the upper row having much the larger pellets; of fine gold; weight 305 grains. (Lot 8, Beaufoy Sale.)

**VI. The Coinage of Eastern and Central Gaul** embraces that of:

1. The Sequani,
2. The Aedui,
3. The Bituriges Cubi and
4. The Arverni, in addition to a group described as belonging to
5. The Uncertain East which cannot be assigned to any specified tribes.
including those of the Channel Islands.

1. The SEQUANI inhabited a territory "which was bounded on the east by the Jura, which separated them from the Helvetii," and probably by the Rhine; "the western boundary was the Sôane and near the south the Rhone; on the north-west and north their neighbours were the Lingones, the Leuci and the Mediomatrici." The dioceses of Besançon and Strasbourg and a portion of the northern part of that of Belley represent their area. The following silver and bronze coins are assigned to them—

**FIG. 165 (Traité, Fig. 421)—**

*Obverse.*—A helmeted head to the left; in front, the legend TOGIR[IX] reading from above downwards; the whole within a beaded circle.

*Reverse.*—A horse with two collars, one on the neck and the other round the body behind the shoulders, moving to the left; above the legend TOGIR[IX]; below the horse a serpent (a portion only of it being visible on this specimen); the whole within a beaded outer circle: of fine silver; weight 306 grains.

Plate VII, Fig. 165*, is another specimen giving details not visible in Fig. 165. Weight 29.8 grains.

**FIG. 166 (Traité, Fig. 147, Var.)** probably belongs also to the Sequani—

*Obverse.*—A fairly artistic head to the left, the helmet decorated with two broken ring-ornaments; the truncation of the neck is thickened and has a collar composed of four upright rods close together; the whole within a beaded circle.

*Reverse.*—A horse with antennae-like ears moving to the left and wearing two collars as in Fig. 165; above are three letters which have been read as KAL; in front is an object like a Mercian M lying horizontally, and below is a four-spoked wheel: of good silver; weight 28.6 grains.

**FIG. 167 (Traité, Fig. 420) resembles the previous three coins—**

*Obverse.*—A helmeted head to the left; in front the legend [Q]DOC[1] reading from above downwards.

*Reverse.*—A horse with two collars moving to the left; above, is the legend QDO[C]; below, the legend SAAF: of fine silver; weight 22.5 grains. (Lot 9, Beaufoy Sale.)
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Fig. 168 (Atlas, Plate XVII, 5611)—

Obverse.—A very barbarous head to the left, a large triangle forming the back of it; the whole within a plain circle.

Reverse.—A rat-tailed nondescript animal to the left; above is a ring-ornament with appendage to the right; of cast base bronze or potin; weight 51/4 grains. (Lot 8, Rashleigh Sale.)

Fig. 169 (Traité, Fig. 422)—

Obverse.—A well designed head to the right wearing a low crowned helmet; in front the legend T[OC] reading from below upwards.

Reverse.—A nondescript animal (? a lion) moving rapidly to the right; below, the legend TOC; the whole within a beaded circle; of base bronze or potin; weight 34/1 grains—a mutilated specimen. (Lot 8, Rashleigh Sale.)

2. The AEDUI inhabited "roughly speaking: the country corresponding to the dioceses of Autun (Augustodunum), Chalon-sur-Saône (Cavillonum), Mâcon (Matisco), and Nevers (Noviodunum), the last three of which were severed from the primitive diocese of Autun. This territory corresponded with the departments of the Saône-et-Loire and Nièvre and parts of the Côte-d'Or and the Allier."

Fig. 170 (Traité, Fig. 15)—

Obverse.—A woman's head of fine design to the right; the hair is neatly arranged in two large V-shaped angles, the upper being corded and the lower plain with fine curved lines between them, and also within the upper there is a corded and a fine line at the back of the neck, which has a necklace ornament; in front of the face are an annulet and a large pellet with appendage.

Reverse.—A horseman galloping to the right holding a boar-standard at the top of a spear; commencing below between the horse's legs, and reading upwards to the right, in front and over the horse's head to the back of the rider, is the legend LIT AV ICO: of fine silver; weight 26 grains.

Fig. 171 (Traité, Fig. 424) is another silver coin of much coarser design—

Obverse.—A helmeted head to the left.

Reverse.—A horse prancing to the left, from the chest of which extends a rod attached to an annulet similar to that seen in some ancient
British coins, as Evans Plate E, 1 to 4, found in Sussex and Hampshire; in the field, above and below the animal, is a ring-ornament: of fine silver; weight 29'1 grains.

Fig. 172 (Traité, Fig. 429)—

Obverse.—A male head to the left with the ear indicated by a thick crescent, and the hair by a few melon seed-shaped pellets; on the neck are the thickened ends of a torque; the whole within a circle of large pellets.

Reverse.—A horse moving to the right, the trunk constricted by a narrow girth or collar; above and around the horse, reading from left to right, is the legend DIA[SYL]OS:1 of fine silver; weight 29'3 grains.

Fig. 173 (Atlas, Plate XV, 5053)—

Obverse.—A helmeted head to the left with the vizor raised; the whole within two beaded circles, the inner of which is pierced by the vizor.

Reverse.—A bridled horse moving to the left with the double horse-collar arrangement similar to that seen on ancient British silver coins of the Iceni; in front the letter S reversed, above, the letters CONE retrograde, and below, an object resembling a penguin bird; the whole within a beaded circle: of fine silver; weight 29'5 grains. (Lot 1, Allan Sale.)

3. The BITURIGES CUBI “occupied the diocese of Bourges, which included the departments of the Cher and Indre and the north-western part of the department of the Allier,” that is to the west of the Aedui.

Figs. 174 and 174* (Traité, Fig. 436). As is so frequently the case with Gaulish coins, two specimens are necessary to illustrate the complete obverse and reverse of this gold stater attributed to the Bituriges Cubi—

Obverse.—A well designed female (?) head to the left, with the hair neatly arranged in large clusters; above the truncation of the neck is a beaded collar; the whole within a beaded circle.

Reverse.—A horse galloping to the left; above is a large bird with well-drawn outspread wings and legs; below is a trefoil of three ring-

1 The letter A is formed of a pyramid of three uprights, see illustration.
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ornaments; the legend ABVCATOS, reading from left to right, commences either above or below the fore-legs, and extends below and upwards to the right with the final OS below or above the tail; the whole within a beaded circle: of pale gold; weights 106 grains and 104.6 grains respectively. (Fig. 174 from Lot 242, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 175 (Atlas, Plate XIII, 4072) is a gold half-stater—

Obverse.—A female (?) head to the right; the hair arranged in large compartments, each enclosing a large oval nodule; the ear indicated by a crescent with a pellet at each extremity.

Reverse.—A horse stepping to the right, its fore-legs bifurcated down to the knees, and a bridle hanging from its mouth; on its back stands a long-legged and long-necked bird, like a crane; below is a large trefoil composed of three ovals, each enclosing a pellet, the whole within a beaded circle: of fine gold; weight 52.8 grains.

Fig. 176 (Traité, Figs. 446–7) is a silver coin attributed to the Bituriges Cubi—

Obverse.—A well-shaped head to the right, the hair arranged in large curl-ended locks.

Reverse.—A horseman galloping to the right, holding an oval shield behind; below is a symmetrically flower-shaped object composed of two hollow crescents with a ring-ornament between them above: of fine silver; weight 48.5 grains. (Lot 9, Beaufoy Sale.)

Fig. 177 (Atlas, Plate XIV, 4131)—

Obverse.—A wreathed head, female, to the left, the hair neatly arranged with thick curls hanging down over and behind the neck; there is a beaded line above the truncation of the neck; the whole within an outer beaded circle.

Reverse.—A horse galloping to the left; above is a sword with point to the right; below is the legend CAMBOTRE reading from left to right, the CA being above the fore- and the E above the hind-legs; the whole within a beaded circle: of fine silver; weight 29.3 grains.

Fig. 178 (Traité, Fig. 443). This fine bronze coin, although it has analogies with similar coins of the Carnutes, is assigned to the Bituriges Cubi—

Obverse.—A well-shaped head to the left with the hair gracefully arranged; on the neck is a collar and the upper portion of the dress is indicated by oblique lines and a large pellet.
including those of the Channel Islands.

Reverse.—An artistic eagle with outspread wings; above in the field are a ring-ornament and a pentagon composed of three interlaced V's; below are similar objects and the legend [V]ADNIROS, reading from left to right: of bronze; weight 561 grains. (Lot 305, Stroehlin Sale.)

4. The ARVERNI “territory, exclusive of the territories of their clients, is represented by the diocese of Clermont and part of that of St. Flour, which was severed from the parent diocese in the fourteenth century. This territory comprises the departments of the Cantal and Puy-de-Dôme and parts of those of the Allier and Loire-Supérieure. The Gabali, one of the client peoples of the Arverni, occupied the remaining part of the diocese of St. Flour.”

The gold coins assigned to the Arverni are amongst the most interesting of the Gaulish series, because many of them represent some of the earliest and more or less degenerate copies of the beautiful gold stater of Philip II of Macedon.

Fig. 179 is a gold double-stater, which is attributed to this tribe, and was bought as such at the Stroehlin Sale, Lot 225, May 31st, 1910. Monsieur A. Blanchet is of opinion that no gold double-staters were coined by the Gauls, and would relegate this specimen to Asia (see Traité, pp. 213 and 214)—

Obverse.—A slightly degraded head of Apollo to the right; the laurel wreath is recognized with difficulty, consisting of leaves very similar to the adjacent short locks of hair; the back hair is arranged symmetrically on each side of a parting; the ear can be barely discerned; a spike projects downwards from the middle of the truncation of the neck.

Reverse.—A two-horsed chariot being driven to the right by a sitting figure, with knee and foot shown; it holds the reins in the left hand, whilst the right arm is prolonged in a straight line with the whip to the margin of the coin; the two wheels and axle pole are represented; below the horses is a bird-like object; beneath the slightly curved exergual line is the legend ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΤ: of fine gold; weight 264 grains.

Fig. 180. A gold stater—

Obverse.—Rather blurred, but the head to the right shows little degradation of art; below the ear is a trefoil of pellets.
Reverse.—A Victory, driving a biga to the right, is above a four-spoked wheel; the joints and hoofs of the two horses have become degraded into pellets, each leg having three pellets; between the horses' legs is a monogram probably intended for the letters A and P; the place of the exergual line is taken by the rather degraded letters of the legend ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΙ, beneath which is an oval object with wavy tail to the left; under the fore legs is a thunderbolt: of fine gold; weight 120½ grains. (Lot 2, O'Hagan Sale.)

Fig. 181, is another gold stater assigned to this tribe—

Obverse.—A female head to the right; the wreath is well shown behind a fringe of large pellets representing the front hair; the truncation of the neck is ornamented with pearls, while on the neck itself is a triquetra of three shallow C's; there are floriated objects in front of the face as well as below the neck.

Reverse.—A very degraded Victory driving a two-horsed biga to the right; only seven legs of the horses are indicated, and two of the three fore legs have between them only one upper leg; below the horses are a triquetra similar to that on the obverse, a small upright crescent, a semicircle ending in pellets and an oval object with wavy tail to the right: of fine gold; weight 107·3 grains.

Fig. 182 (Traité, Fig. 452)—

Obverse.—A fairly good head to the left without wreath, all within a beaded outer circle.

Reverse.—A well proportioned horse prancing to the left; above and below the animal is a five stringed lyre; the whole within an outer beaded circle: of pale gold (i.e., alloyed with silver); weight 114·1 grains.

Fig. 183 (Traité, Plate III, 3). This is a specimen of the gold stater of the Gaulish patriot chief Vercingetorix, of which few examples are known—

Obverse.—A man's head to the left; the hair is arranged in small curls without any wreath; in a good specimen the legend VERCINGETORIXS commences in front of the face and reads below the neck to the back of the head. My coin, unfortunately, only shows traces of some of the letters.

Reverse.—A well-shaped horse with long tail to the left; above, a large horizontal S and below, an amphora of which only a trace is present in this specimen: of fine gold; weight 113·7 grains. (Lot 316, Prankerd's Sale.)
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including those of the Channel Islands.

Fig. 184—

Obverse.—A rather degraded head, wreathed, to the right, the back hair being represented by tailed curls, the tails directed upwards, the ear by a small crescent enclosing a pellet, and the mouth by two pellets.

Reverse.—A horse with malformed fore legs; above is a human figure cut off at the thighs and holding aloft an object like a closed parasol; between the horse's legs is a thunderbolt, and below the curved exergual line, with concavity upwards, is a curved row of annulets in place of the letters of the legend: of fine gold; weight 122 grains.

Plate VIII, Fig. 185, is a gold quarter-stater—

Obverse.—A slightly degraded head, wreathed, to the right, the nose terminating in a thick crescent above two pellets for the mouth.

Reverse.—A Victory driving a two-horsed biga; the horses' legs are represented chiefly by three pellets each, as in the stater, Fig. 180; below the horses is a standard, composed of a crescent enclosing a pellet, at the top of a column consisting of two pellets: of fine gold; weight 298 grains.

Fig. 186 (Traité, Fig. 458) is an interesting silver coin attributed to Epadnactus, an Arvernian chief, after he had allied himself with the Romans—

Obverse.—A helmeted female head to the right with long straight curls of hair hanging down the back of the neck, on which is a beaded collar; in front is the legend EPAD reading from below upwards; the whole within a beaded circle.

Reverse.—A warrior in a short tunic standing to the front and looking to the left: the right hand holds a winged standard, the upper portion of which is composed of three ring-ornaments placed one above the other: on the left side is a vertical spear and a circular shield with central boss; across the warrior's chest is a diagonal band, which is connected with the sword, the point of which extends beyond the lower margin of the shield; the whole within a beaded circle: of fine silver; weight 295 grains.

5. Coinage of the "UNCERTAIN EAST" of Gaul which cannot be assigned to any definite tribes.

Fig. 187 (Traité, Figs. 68 and 69)—

Obverse.—A degenerate head, wreathed, with large nose to the right; on the neck is a row of pellets.
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Reverse.—A very coarsely designed Victory driving a two-horsed chariot to the right; the small four-spoked wheel is on the top of a pillar of three pellets; below the horse is a triquetra of three C’s; of fairly good gold; weight 113’2 grains. (Lot 316, Prankerd Sale.)

Fig. 188 is another much cupped stater of pale gold—

Obverse.—Resembles, so far as it is visible, that of Fig. 187; but the truncation of the neck has a pellet at each end and there is no necklace of pellets.

Reverse.—A pair of extremely barbarous horses moving to the right; above them is a kneeling (?) human figure; below is a four-spoked wheel with large hub: extremely base pale gold; weight 103’7 grains. (Lot 10, Julius Witte Sale.)

Fig. 189 (Atlas, Plate XXXVI, 8930, Var.) is a gold quarter-stater—

Obverse.—A degenerate head, wreathed, with large nose resembling that of Fig. 187: the neck has a double truncation, one above the other.

Reverse.—A very barbarous horse moving to the right; each leg is composed of three pellets; above is a grotesque human figure with large pellets on the back; below is a plain cross and in front a crescent: of fine gold; weight 27 grains. (Lot 1, O’Hagan Sale.)

Fig. 190 (Atlas, Plate XXXII, 8291, Var.) is a silver coin attributed to the “Uncertain East—”

Obverse.—A well designed head, helmeted, to the left; above the truncation of the neck is a beaded line; below the helmet hang three tassels or locks of hair; behind the head is a cross botonnée; the whole within two concentric beaded circles.

Reverse.—An artistic horse moving to the left and wearing the two collars; several star-like figures and a triangle in the field round the animal may represent letters: of fine silver; weight 28’3 grains. (Lot 9, Beaufoy Sale.)

Fig. 190* (Atlas, Plate XXXII, 8291, Var.)—

Obverse.—Resembles Fig. 190 very closely, although only the lower portion of the head is on the coin.

Reverse.—Similar, but a rod projects horizontally from the horse’s chest and terminates in a figure resembling the Mercian T; below is a triangle with a pellet at each angle: of fine silver; weight 28’2 grains. (Lot 9, Beaufoy Sale.)
VII. THE COINAGE OF THE RHONE VALLEY is classified by Monsieur A. Blanchet as follows:—

1. The Earliest Issue,
2. Coins of the Horseman type,
3. The Coins of the Allobroges and
4. The Coins of the Salasses.

1. THE EARLIEST ISSUE.—

Fig. 191 (Traité, Plate II, 13, *Var.*) is a small silver coin which is an imitation of a Roman coin struck in the Campagna during the Punic Wars in the third century B.C.—

*Obverse.*—A rather archaic but neat head to the right with a single row of locks of hair in front of the curved wreath; on the cheek is a love lock; the back of the head is indicated by a series of S-shaped lines; the truncation of the neck is beaded; the whole within a beaded circle.

*Reverse.*—Spirited head and neck of a horse to the right; the mane is represented by a row of four Y’s, each with a large curled tail and an outer curved line of joined pellets; below is a legend of indistinct letters which has been read as KASIOS: of fine silver; weight 37 grains. (Lot 9, Beaufoy Sale.)

Fig. 192 (Traité, Fig. 123, *Var.*)—

*Obverse.*—A wreathed head to the left; in front a portion of an outer beaded circle.

*Reverse.*—A coarsely designed horse prancing to the left, with pellets to represent the joints of its legs; above a (?) piece of mistletoe, *viz.*, a sloping branch on which are five berries: of fine silver; weight 36.5 grains. (Lot 1, Allan Sale.)

2. COINS OF THE HORSEMAN TYPE.—These are imitations of Roman consular deniers from 119 to 27 B.C.

Fig. 193 (Traité, Fig. 126, *Var.*)—

*Obverse.*—A winged and helmeted head to the right; the neck ornamented by a beaded line and a series of vertical lines extending to the edge of the coin; in front the letters *BR[1]* reading from below upwards,
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Reverse.—A horseman galloping to the right; below is the legend COMA, the C being under the tail; the obverse and reverse legends read therefore BRICOMA; between the legend and the horse’s trunk is a fine annulet: of fine silver; weight 33'3 grains. (Lot 1, Allan Sale.)

Fig. 194 (Traité, Fig. 124)—

Obverse.—A helmeted head to the right; in front, reading from below upwards, the legend DVRNACOS.
Reverse.—A horseman with lowered spear galloping to the right; below, the legend AVSCRO; all within a beaded outer circle: of fine silver; weight 29'1 grains.

Fig. 195 (Atlas, Plate XVII, 5795)—

Obverse.—Similar to that of Fig. 194, but with the legend DVRNACVS and with beaded outer circle.
Reverse.—Resembles that of Fig. 194, but with the legend [D]ONNV[S] below the horse: of fine silver; weight 25'8 grains.

3. The ALLOBROGES were separated from the Helvetii by the Rhône and their most northernly town was Geneva; their other important towns were Vienna (Vienne) and Culazo (Grenoble); “the greater part of their territory lay between the Rhône, the Isère and the lake of Geneva.”

Fig. 196 (Atlas, Plate VII, 2917)—

Obverse.—A well-shaped and helmeted head to the right; the helmet is peaked and plumed; the whole within a beaded circle.
Reverse.—A hippocampus (fish-tailed horse) moving to the right; it has two collars, one round the neck and the other round the trunk immediately behind the shoulders; the tail turns up and ends in two equilateral triangles on the same base; there are two abdominal fins: of fine silver; weight 34'2 grains.

Fig. 197 (Traité, Fig. 128)—

Obverse.—Resembles that of Fig. 196, but the head is to the left; on the truncation of the neck is a short rod with pellets at each end, and a curved line.
Reverse.—Also resembles that of Fig. 196, but the hippocampus is moving to the left, and has only one abdominal fin; the whole within a beaded circle: of fine silver; weight 36'6 grains. (Lot 1, Allan Sale.)
including those of the Channel Islands.

FIG. 198 (Traité, Fig. 127, Var.)—

Obverse.—A wreathed head to the right.

Reverse.—A very degraded horned animal (? deer) to the right; below is an irregular star; of base silver; weight 31.8 grains. (Monsieur Henri De La Tour of the Bibliothèque Nationale kindly gave me this attribution at Easter, 1912.)

4. The SALASSES were an Alpine tribe which, according to Strabo, owned gold mines. Unfortunately I have no specimens of their gold coins in my cabinet.

VIII. THE COINAGE OF THE SOUTH-WEST OF GAUL comprises:—

1. The coins of the Longostaletes.
2. The coins of the “Cross,” including those of the Volcae Tectosages and Volcae Arecomici and their dependents the Tolosates.
3. Those of the Elusates and the Sotiates.
4. Those of the Cadurci.

1. The LONGOSTALETES are not represented in my collection.

2. COINS OF THE “CROSS” were issued, with others, by the Volcae Tectosages and the Volcae Arecomici, and their dependents, the Tolosates, who occupied the country comprised between the Rhône, the Cevennes, and the Garonne, a territory corresponding roughly with the departments of the Gard, the Hérault, the Tarn, the greater part of the department of the Haute-Garonne and part of the department of the Gers, i.e., the dioceses of Agde, Lodève, Montpellier, d’Uzes, Nîmes and Alais, with the archbishopric of Toulouse and all that part of the diocese of Montauban which lies on the east of the Garonne. Many of their coins are degenerate imitations of the drachma of Rhoda with the head of Ceres on the obverse and a four-leaved rose on the reverse: other coins without the cross are also included in this section.
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Fig. 199 (Atlas, Plate IX, 3132) is specially assigned to the Volcae Tectosages—

Obverse.—The flan being, as is usually the case with these coins, much too small, only a portion of a human head to the left is seen, viz., the eye, a trace of the nose and a few locks of hair.

Reverse.—A plain cross extending to the margin of the coin; in two adjacent angles is a melon seed-shaped object which lies in the concavity of a solid crescent in a specimen with a larger flan; in a third angle is an axe hafted, and in the fourth is an oval ring of which only a portion is visible: of fine silver; weight 37.2 grains.

Fig. 199* is another similar coin—

Obverse.—Showing more of the head with the ear represented by a pellet within a crescent.

Reverse.—Showing the complete axe: of fine silver; weight 40.7 grains.

Fig. 2001 (Atlas, Plate VI, 2621) is a silver coin which is assigned to the Volcae Arecomici—

Obverse.—A coarse head wreathed to the left; an oblique plain line separates the face from the hair, the anterior portion of which is represented by a row of large pellets.

Reverse.—A horse moving to the left with deformed fore legs; above is the legend VOL and below is a portion of a four-spoked wheel: of fine silver; weight 18.6 grains.

Fig. 201 (Traité, Fig. 475) is a bronze coin also attributed to the Volcae Arecomici—

Obverse.—A woman’s head (?) Diana, to the right; the hair neatly arranged in three masses, the lowest resting on the back of the neck; behind the head is the legend VOLCA reading from below upwards.

Reverse.—A man in a toga standing to the left; in front of him is a vertical object like a feather or a branched tree, and on his right is the legend AREC reading from below upwards; the whole within a beaded circle: bronze; weight 25.8 grains.

1 In the illustration the position of the obverse and reverse should be transposed.
including those of the Channel Islands.

3. THE ELUSATES AND THE SOTIATES.—"The Elusates occupied the country round Eauze: their frontiers cannot be traced, but they apparently possessed the north-western part of the department of the Gers and a fraction of the southern part of that of the Lot-et-Garonne. The Sotiates occupied the northern part of the civitas Elusatium, or the country round Sos in the department of the Lot-et-Garonne."

Fig. 202 (Traité, Fig. 158) is a very characteristic silver coin assigned to the Elusates—

Obverse.—In the centre are two pellets with long curved tails; in front are three pellets, one of which has an appendage and two objects resembling short dumb-bells; below are a ring-ornament and a crescent enclosing a pellet; behind are two peculiar objects like barred gates, each composed of five parallel lines with a cross bar.

Reverse.—A grotesque horse standing to the left, its trunk being composed of two large pellets joined by a horizontal line; the long rat-like tail and the mane are decorated by short rays; above the animal is a V-shaped object enclosing a small pellet and resembling an arrow-head, the point of the arrow touches the horse’s back; below is a quadrilateral figure, inside which is a vertical rod springing from the middle of the base: of fine silver; weight 44.3 grains. (Lot 476, Prankerd Sale.)

Fig. 202*—

Obverse.—Very similar to Fig. 200, but one barred gate has seven palings and the other six palings instead of only five each; the two “dumb-bells” are well shown; the large pellet to the right has two straight diverging tails; below is a bent line, like a boomerang, beneath which is a row of pellets just visible on the edge of the coin.

Reverse.—Corresponds exactly with that of Fig. 202: of fine silver; weight 45.9 grains.

Plate IX, Fig. 203 (Traité, Fig. 143, Var.) is a silver coin assigned to the Sotiates and known as the “negro-head” type.

Obverse.—A head of negro character to the left; the hair has a fuzzy look, the curls at the circumference being composed of a series of interlocked S’s; the nose is much tilted and the lips prominent.

Reverse.—Resembles that of the “cross-type” series; a large plain cross with central pellet extends to the margin of the coin; in
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one quarter is an annulet within a crescent; in the adjoining quarter is a pellet within a crescent, and in each of the other two quarters are a large and a small pellet: of debased silver; weight 40½ grains. This coin has also been attributed to the Volcae Tectosages.

4. The CADURCI "were dependents of the Arverni; and their territory corresponded with a part at least of the diocese of Cahors, in other words of the department of the Lot." The following silver coins are assigned to this tribe—

**Fig. 204 (Traité, Fig. 147)—**

**Obverse.**—Extremely barbarous head to the left, consisting chiefly of crescents and pellets; the neck portion is composed of two crescents joined by a pellet, and with a pellet at each outer end; there is a third crescent attached to them above.

**Reverse.**—A cross resembling that of Fig. 203, with a pellet in two opposite quarters, a crescent and a pellet in the third quarter and a V-shaped figure composed of two pellets and three rods in the fourth quarter: of fine silver; weight 45½ grains.

**Fig. 205 (Traité, Fig. 146, for reverse)—**

**Obverse.**—A central boss surrounded by radiating lines to the margin of the coin.

**Reverse.**—A similar cross to that of Fig. 204; in each of three quarters is a pellet with two diverging rods, and in the fourth quarter, (?) a portion of a crescent: of fine silver; weight 107 grains.

**IX. The Celtic Coinage of Central Europe.**—A collection of ancient Gaulish coins would not be complete without some specimens belonging to the Celtic tribes of Central Europe of which the **Boii** were the most important. The Boii had a settlement on the Danube from very early times in part of modern Bohemia (anciently Boiohemum = "land of the Boii"). About 60 B.C. some of the Boii migrated to Noricum and Pannonia, when 32,000 of them joined the expedition of the Helvetii into Gaul, and shared their defeat near Bibracte: they were subsequently allowed by Caesar to settle in the
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territory of the Aedui between the Loire and the Allier. The following gold staters and divisions of the stater are attributed to the Boii—

Fig. 206 (*Traité*, Fig. 485)—

**Obverse.**—A large central convexity surrounded by a depressed border of varying width; on one side of the central boss is an object like a human hand with the thumb and four fingers spread out away from the depressed margin of the coin.

**Reverse.**—The surface is cupped and in the centre is a small circular depression; below this is a large solid crescent with concavity upwards, comparable with a quarter new moon; a number of fine lines radiate from the central depression and cover the whole upper half of the coin with the exception of a minute solid crescent above the right horn of the large crescent: of fine gold; weight 107.5 grains. (Lot 184, Stroehlin Sale.)

This is a typical "rainbow cup" coin or Regenbogen-schüsselchen of German numismatists. Some authorities describe the reverse as "sun over crescent moon."

Fig. 207 (*Atlas*, Plate XL, 9449)—

**Obverse.**—Similar to Fig. 206, with the addition of a pellet in the centre.

**Reverse.**—The radiating lines above the quarter moon are thicker and less than half so numerous as on the reverse of Fig. 206; there is a small oval pellet instead of a crescent above the right horn: of fine gold; weight 91.5 grains. (Lot 190, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 208—

**Obverse.**—Similar to that of Fig. 206, but instead of the human hand there is a small ring-ornament near the centre of the boss, while the depressed border of the field is marked by striæ.

**Reverse.**—Only differs from that of Fig. 206 by the fine radiating lines being divided by a central very thick ray with a large oval object at right angles at its base, and by the absence of the small crescent on one side: of fine gold; weight 101.7 grains. (Lot 190, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 209—

**Obverse.**—Differs from Fig. 208 by having an oval depression on the central boss, above which is a crown of four pellets.
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Reverse.—Similar: of fine gold; weight 101.7 grains, viz., exactly the same weight as the previous coin. (Lot 193, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 210 (Traité, Fig. 492) is another type of the gold cupped stater—

Obverse.—The whole field is convex; on it is a large headed serpent in the form of a crescent with concavity to the left; the eye is very pronounced and the back near the head is notched.

Reverse.—Is very concave and has a torque, with enlarged ends, surrounding two-thirds of its surface near the margin; within the torque are six large pellets symmetrically arranged, three as a trefoil and three in a vertical line: of fine gold; weight 115.5 grains. (Lot 171, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 211 is a gold quarter-stater—

Obverse.—Of the same type as Fig. 210.

Reverse.—The torque only encloses three pellets: of fine gold; weight 28.7 grains. (Lot 190, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 212 (Atlas, Plate XXXIX, 9426) resembles Fig. 211—

Obverse.—Convex, and almost plain.

Reverse.—Similar to last: of fine gold; weight 28.5 grains. (Lot 184, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 213 is a gold stater—

Obverse.—Plain central boss.

Reverse.—A simple cross near the centre of the plain concave surface: of fine gold; weight 114 grains. (Lot 193, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 214 (Atlas, Plate XL, 9450 and 9451) is a gold quarter-stater which is a veritable miniature cup, being quite plain on both sides except for—

Obverse.—A line of oval pellets close to the margin, and again, close to this beaded ornamentation is a slightly raised oval with a prolongation on each side.

Reverse.—Plain: of fine gold; weight 267 grains. (Lot 193, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 215 (Traité, Fig. 536) is a pale gold stater which has been found near the Rhine—

Obverse.—A central triskeles composed of three horns, each tipped with a pellet and starting from a common ring-ornament; this
is surrounded for three-fourths the circumference of the coin by a large crescent consisting of V-shaped leaves with apices downwards; each arm of the crescent ends in a ring-ornament.

Reverse.—A horizontal line of five ring-ornaments above a trefoil of three double concentric annulets; the whole within a circle of V-shaped leaves with apices directed outwards; the leaves of the circle are interrupted on opposite sides by the outermost two ring-ornaments: of very pale gold, or electrum (a natural alloy of gold and silver); weight 102.6 grains.

Fig. 216 and Fig. 216* (Traité, Fig. 526) are two specimens of another type of gold stater of the Boii—

Obverse.—A bird's head with large beak to the left within a large crescent open to the right, composed of V-shaped leaves with apices to the left; each end of the crescent terminates in a large pellet.

Reverse.—A thick-rayed cross between a lys-shaped object above and a trefoil of three large pellets below: of fine gold; weights 114.5 grains and 113.8 grains respectively. (Lot 176, Stroehlin Sale and Lot 183, Prankerd Sale.)

Fig. 217 and Fig. 217* (Atlas, Plate XXXIX, 9434)—

Obverse.—Similar to those of Figs. 216 and 216* with the addition behind the bird's head, to the right, of a plain crescent, each end of which terminates in a curl enclosing a pellet.

Reverse.—A large pellet-ended crescent, or torque, enclosing three pellets: of fine gold; weights 115.4 grains and 115.7 grains respectively. (Lot 171 and Lot 183, Stroehlin Sale.)

Fig. 218 (Traité, Fig. 491) is another variety of the bird-headed stater—

Obverse.—A bird's head to the left without the eye, being quite plain, within a crescent of V-shaped leaves open to the right; above and below the bird's beak is a large pellet.

Reverse.—A large thin torque encloses five pellets; two of the latter have a few fine rays connecting them with the torque: of fine gold; weight 113.5 grains. (Lot 317, Prankerd Sale.)

Fig. 219 (Traité, Fig. 502) is a silver coin attributed to the Boii of the Transpadene—

Obverse.—A wreath between two corded parallel lines crossing the whole field; to the right are traces of a small human full face between two reversed S-shaped figures.
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Reverse.—A nondescript animal (?a horse) moving to the left; attached to its abdomen are three pellet-ended appendages; on its back is a bird to the left; below the branched tail is a pellet: of fine silver; weight 38.1 grains.

Fig. 220 (Atlas, Plate LII, 9933) resembles Fig. 219—

Obverse.—Is crossed by a wide wreath between two parallel rows of oval and smaller leaves; in front is a zig-zag line and behind a line of pellets.

Reverse.—Has an animal similar to that of Fig. 219, but a four-spoked wheel in place of the bird: of fine silver; weight 34.6 grains.

The following nine silver coins found in Transylvania (Hungary) and adjoining countries are imitations with increasing degradation of the tetradrachms of Philip II, King of Macedon.

Fig. 221 (Atlas, Plate XLVI, 9721)—

Obverse.—Bearded head to the right; the hair already shows some degradation of art; the whole within a beaded circle.

Reverse.—A horseman moving to the right; his legs have disappeared; behind is a V or wreath of pellets; below is a vertical plant-like object: of fine silver; weight 200 grains. (Lot 387, Stroehlin Sale.)

Plate X, Fig. 222 (Atlas, Plate XLVI, 9740)—

Obverse.—A still fairly artistic head, bearded, to the right; the row of back hair next the wreath is almost similar to the leaves of the latter, while the front hair is represented by pellets within crescents.

Reverse.—A horse to the right; above, a grotesque man cut short below the waist; with one arm raised in front, and the other lowered behind; below the horse is an object comparable with a human figure with the knees joined by a pellet; between the horse's fore legs an S-shaped figure with right-angular corners, in front is a crescent with curled ends; behind the rider is a symbol like a tailed M: of fine silver; weight 208.7 grains. (Lot 9, Beaufoy Sale.)

Fig. 223—

Obverse.—A coarser bearded head to the right, the moustache and lips being represented by two angular lines one above the other; the whole within a beaded circle.
GAULISH COINS.

Plate X.
including those of the Channel Islands.

Reverse.—A horseman riding a clumsy horse to the left above a beaded exergual line; in front an annulet; the whole within a circle composed of alternate pellets and short rods: of fine silver; weight 180 grains. (Lot 9, Beaufoy Sale.)

FIG. 224—

Obverse.—A bearded head to the right; degeneration of art is exhibited by numerous curved lines of pellets in front of the nose and forehead, around the eye extending over the cheek, at the back of the jaw and below the truncation of the neck.

Reverse.—A horseman riding to the left; the reins and a whip are indicated; above is the Greek letter Π inverted and enclosing a pellet; the whole within a beaded circle: of fine silver; weight 171 grains. (Lot 9, Beaufoy Sale.)

FIG. 225 (Atlas, Plate XLVIII, 9794) —

Obverse.—A degraded bearded head to the right; the wreath is composed of ovals enclosing melon seed-shaped pellets, and the beard is represented by similar leaves; the whole within a beaded circle.

Reverse.—A grotesque horseman riding to the left with a spear held erect in one hand while the other rests on the haunches; a wavy line curls backwards and downwards from the top of the rider's head; the legs of the horse are bifurcated half-way down; in front is a small four-spoked wheel; above, in the field, are an angular reversed S of square formation and two inverted Π's; below are an inverted V and a pellet with a short beaded exergual line; the whole within a beaded circle: of fine silver; weight 197.2 grains. (Lot 327, Stroehlin Sale.)

FIG. 226—

Obverse.—A degraded bearded head to the left; it is difficult to distinguish between the leaves of the wreath and the locks of hair; on the neck is a triangle with its base indented, enclosing a similar but smaller triangle.

Reverse.—A horse, with triple tail, prancing to the left: the legs are bifurcated the whole way down with pellets at the joints; above is a heart-shaped object with an annulet beneath a legend of five degraded letters resembling the Greek Π; in front is a V: of fine silver; weight 184.7 grains. (Lot 387, Stroehlin Sale.)
Fig. 227 (Traité, Fig. 520) exhibits almost the last stage of degraded art; the coin is much cupped—

Obverse.—An extremely degraded head to the right; an angular line representing the nose and forehead, and two angular lines the mouth; the ear is indicated by an oval; above the forehead is a semicircle enclosing two smaller semicircles; the thick jaw extends to the top of the head; in front is the letter S with a pellet in each curl.

Reverse.—An extremely stout horse, with thin legs, moving to the right; there are apparently three fore legs, one being raised; the lower half of the head is composed of an oblong, the lower border of which is thicker; a horseman is evidently intended to be represented by two oblique parallel lines springing from the back of the horse and terminating above in a wavy oval attached to a tailed pellet; the rider’s foot is visible below the horse’s abdomen; beneath are three pellets joined in a horizontal line: of base silver; weight 162.2 grains. (Lot 9, Beaufoy Sale.)

Fig. 228 (Atlas, Plate XLIX, 9630) is a very degenerate silver coin, small and thick—

Obverse.—A very degraded head, wreathed, to the right; the wreath consists of two rows of pellets separated by a plain line; at the top of the wreath is a large annulet, tailed, enclosing a broken annulet; the nose is represented by a straight line ending in a pellet.

Reverse.—A horseman riding to the right; the horse is extremely thick bodied with thin legs and large hoofs: of debased silver; weight, 181 grains. (Lot 9, Beaufoy Sale.)

Fig. 229. A large and much-hollowed silver coin, which is the last and most degraded of this series—

Obverse.—The head is so mixed with strings of pellets and curved lines, S-shaped and oval lines, that it is impossible to say to which side it is turned.

Reverse.—A large horse to the left with better shaped legs; its mane consists of a series of horizontal lines bounded by a plain line, resembling a ladder; above is a ring-ornament of pellets, arched by a curved line of pellets: of base silver; weight 150.5 grains.
Another Celtic tribe was the HELVETII, "whose original home was the country between the Hercynian forest (probably the Rauhe Alp), the Rhine and the Main. In Caesar's time, they appear to have been driven farther west, since, according to him (Bell. Gall. I, 2, 3), their boundaries were on the west the Jura, on the south the Rhone and the Lake of Geneva, on the north and east the Rhine as far as Lake Constance. They thus inhabited the western part of modern Switzerland . . . according to Caesar, they were the bravest people of Gaul."¹ The following gold and silver coins are attributed to the Helvetii.

Fig. 230 is a rather cupped gold stater—

_Obverse._—A head to the right with low forehead, long straight nose and retreating chin; the hair consists of a row of large pellets in front and of solid crescents irregularly arranged behind; below the high truncation of the neck is an object resembling a thunderbolt; closely surrounding the head is an outer zig-zag circle composed of closely set V's with the angles directed inwards and joined together by short rods.

_Rearse._—A very barbarous horse being driven to the left by a degenerate Victory above a five-spoked circular wheel; the Victory has one hand touching the horse's mane consisting of pellets, while the other is raised; the reins are visible not only above the horse's back but extend as four reins in front of the horse's neck, two extending to its mouth and two joining a (?) crescent in the field; below the horse is a kidney-shaped object with concavity upwards; across it are vertical lines; below the wheel is a triangle with a pellet in each angle: of pale gold (? electrum); weight 112 grains.

Fig. 231 (Atlas, Plate XXXVIII, 9311) is a gold quarter-stater—

_Obverse._—A fairly good wreathed head to the right.

_Rearse._—A small barbarous horse being driven to the left by a very large but well proportioned Victory over a four-spoked oval wheel; the horse's head consists of a crescent moon at the top of two pellets, one below the other; from its mouth springs a double crescent with concavity upwards, and its legs are composed chiefly of pellets: the reins are seen below the arms of the Victory as in

¹ Encyclopaedia Britannica, 11th edition, article, Helvetia.
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Fig. 230; below the horse is a large curled serpent to the left; traces of letters are visible below the plain exergual line: of fine gold; weight 29'5 grains. (Lot 295, Stroehlin Sale.)

The following two small silver coins are attributed to the Helvetii by Monsieur A. Blanchet—

Fig. 232 (Traité, Fig. 532)—

Obverse.—A human figure in a sitting position to the left over two annulets: the right arm is raised in front and the left arm lowered behind; between the uplifted arm and the knees is an object like a double Mercian T, consisting of a horizontal line ending above and below in two curved lines on each side near the margin of the coin; below the figure is a serpent curved on itself to the right, its head consisting of two pellets, one in front of the other.

Reverse.—An extremely dislocated horse to the left; the head is apparently represented by a new-moon crescent and two large pellets joined by a short rod in dumb-bell fashion at a considerable distance from the animal's breast; below the head is a pellet and above the back is a large V-shaped cluster of pellets: of base silver; weight 23'1 grains. (Lot 318, Stroehlin Sale.)

This coin and the next have also been assigned to the Vindelici.

Fig. 233 (Traité, Fig. 533, Var.)—

Obverse.—A human figure sitting on a curve of pellets to the right; both arms are raised and bent at the elbows; the hands are connected to the head by a curved line on each side.

Reverse.—A horse (?) to the right with its monstrous head turned to the left over the back; a large annulet representing the eye causes this monstrosity of the head; the mane is indicated by a few rayed lines; the whole within a circle consisting of zig-zags: of base silver; weight 16'6 grains.

I conclude with two interesting gold coins which are barbarous imitations of the fine gold stater of Lysimachus (355-281 B.C.), one of the successors of Alexander the Great: they are usually included in the Gaulish series.

Fig. 234 (Atlas, Plate L, 9601 and 9603, Var.)—

Obverse.—A barbarous wreathed head to the right; the back hair has become transformed into a series of six birds without legs
Ancient Gaulish Coins, including those of the Channel Islands.

(martlets): the front hair consists of pellets, whilst a single curved row of leaves represents the wreath. Four horizontal parallel rods, surmounted by three rods on end, replace the ear.

Reverse.—An extremely barbarous copy of a helmeted Minerva, with spear, sitting on a chair to the left and holding in front of her a small figure of Victory; below is a trident lying horizontally; on either side is a vertical column of "compressed" pellets which really replace the Greek legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΤΣΙΜΑΧΟΤ of the original beautiful Greek coin: of fine gold; weight 97-3 grains. (Lot 8, Beaufoy Sale.)

Fig. 235. This gold stater is holed—

Obverse.—A barbarous wreathed head to the right, somewhat like that of Fig. 234: above the line of the brow, which curls up in front, are two birds with legs, and below the chin is a third similar bird with a pellet; the front hair is represented by more or less horizontal lines, each ending in a pellet towards the face, while the ear is indicated by a thin crescent of which each end is a pellet: the back hair consists of a series of shallow crescents with concavities upwards.

Reverse.—Resembles that of Fig. 234, but shows still further degradation of type: the head of Minerva is an open square with a pellet in the centre; to the right of the head is an object like a Mercian T and the lower end of the spear terminates in a cross botonné: of fine gold; weight 80-6 grains. (Lot II, Rashleigh Sale.)

There are upwards of 12,000 Gaulish coins in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, so that I have been able to give only a very general view of this wonderfully diverse coinage. I trust, however, that this paper will be sufficient to prove the correctness of Sir John Evans's contention for the intimate relationship of the ancient British and Gaulish coinages, and to induce British numismatists to take a more practical interest in this numismatic entente cordiale of some two thousand years ago.