

CELTIC COINAGE IN BRITAIN II

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THIS article represents a second instalment intended, like the first,¹ to publish some recently discovered hoards and to make available information about the composition of these and similar coins, based on analytical work in the British Museum Research Laboratory.² The first article in this series concentrated on Gallo-Belgic E, British B and Durotrigan staters. Here we present more information about the first two categories from the hoards found at Harpsden Wood, Whitchurch and Clapham, and also look at one hoard (Ringwood) of coins of the Baiocasses.

THE BAIOCASSES

The Ringwood, Hampshire, Treasure Trove (plates 1-2)

Forty-five coins were found, with no trace of any container, between 6 May and 16 July 1979 at Picket Post near Ringwood, and declared Treasure Trove at an inquest 6 September 1979. They have been acquired by the British Museum (accession no. 1980-6-34).³

The hoard contained one British A1 stater, and one uncertain quarter-stater, but the majority of the coins were of a type which has been attributed to the Baiocasses in north-west Gaul and which does not normally occur in Britain. Only two other finds (single coins) have been reported from Britain, from Dymock in Gloucestershire⁴ and Hurstbourne Tarrant in Hampshire. The other find spots are all continental, and all have been made on the coastal strip of north-west France: in Brittany (Finistère and Ile-et-Vilaine), and particularly in Normandy (Manche, Calvados and Seine Maritime) with the greatest concentration around Bayeux.⁵ A glance at a map shows that this distribution is immediately across the Channel from Ringwood, and we might presume that the coins crossed the Channel in the same way as the Gallo-Belgic coinages, from further east.

The Baiocassan coins in the Ringwood hoard fall into two main groups, characterised by the presence, under the horse, of a lyre or a boar.⁶ These two varieties look very different: coins of the boar variety look like pale gold, while those of the lyre variety look much blacker. It can be seen from the analyses published below and the distribution on the ternary diagram (fig. 1) that the different appearance of each group corresponds to a distinct difference in composition. The mean composition of each group is:⁷

¹ M. R. Cowell, W. A. Oddy and A. M. Burnett, 'Celtic coinage in Britain: new hoards and recent analysis', *BNJ* 57 (1987), 1-23.

² For details of the method of analysis (X-ray fluorescence), see Cowell, Oddy and Burnett, p. 13.

³ A brief summary of the hoard was given by C. C. Haselgrove, 'Celtic Coins found in Britain 1977-82', *Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology*, 20 (1984), 113, 115, and 150.

⁴ Dymock: D. F. Allen, 'The origins of coinage in Britain: a reappraisal', in *Problems of the Iron Age in Southern Britain*, edited by S. S. Frere (Institute of Archaeology, London, Occasional Paper no. 11, 1960), p. 271. The coin is in the collection of Corpus Christi, Cambridge and is illus-

trated in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Corpus Christi Cambridge*, no. 30: it is the variety with boar (see below). Hurstbourne Tarrant: see Coin Register (below) no. 1.

⁵ See B. Fischer, 'Un nouveau trésor de statères baiocasses', in *Mélanges offerts au Docteur J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu* (1987), pp. 357-63.

⁶ H. de la Tour, *Atlas des Monnaies Gauloises* (1892), 6955 (boar) and 6983 (lyre).

⁷ Two similar coins from the Zurich collection have been analysed and have a similar composition: see K. Castelin, *Keltische Münzen. Katalog der Sammlung des Schweizerischen Landesmuseums Zurich* (1985) Band I, nos 205 (boar Au/Ag/Cu: 36/44/20) and 206 (lyre 29.5/51/19.5).

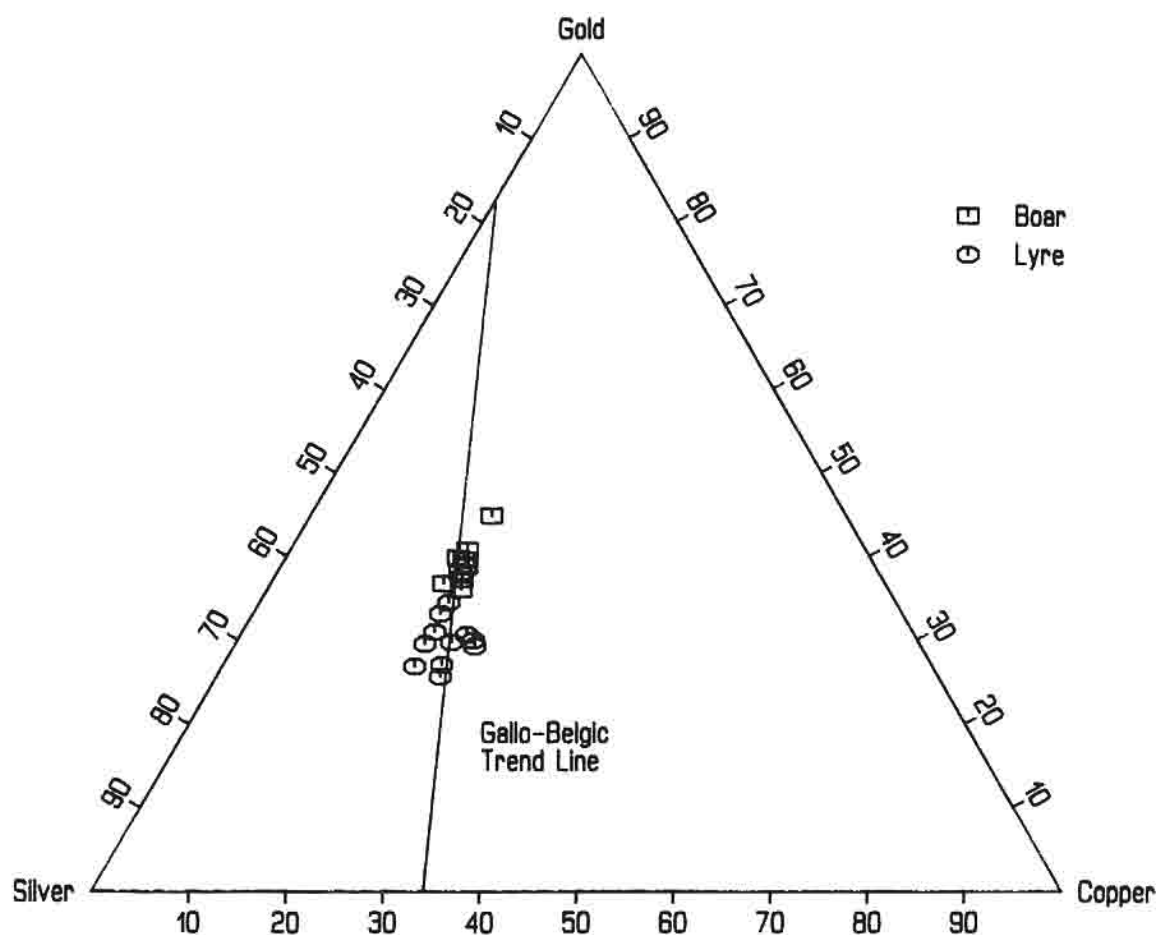


FIG. 1 Analyses of Baiocassan coins

	Au	Ag	Cu	No. of coins	Av. Wt. in g.	No. of coins in the hoard
lyre	29.7	48.5	21.9	10	7.07	28
boar	39.4	42.0	18.6	9	7.05	15

Also indicated in fig. 1 is the composition trend line of the Gallo-Belgic series⁸ with which the Baiocassan distribution closely corresponds. Although it would be rash to conclude from this that the alloy for the Baiocassan coinage was derived from that of the Gallo-Belgic series, it does indicate that a similar form of debasement was probably practised.

While both groups are very worn in the Ringwood hoard, the coins of the lyre variety seem rather more worn than those of the boar group: for instance, the obverses of nearly all the lyre coins are almost worn smooth, while one can make out a certain amount of the design on the boar coins (and much the same is true of the reverses). This suggests that the lyre coins represent an earlier group, and that the decrease in fineness does not correspond

⁸ Cowell, Oddy and Burnett, p. 7.

to date (unless we are to suppose a very unusual pattern of circulation and wear). On the contrary, the fineness would seem to have been improved in the later issue.

These two varieties do not, however, represent the whole range of Baiocassan coins, as there is a further stage, of even more debased coins. These later coins have been described as being of silver, and, although they have a similar boar on the reverse, their obverses are decorated with a number of annulets. The recent Villequier hoard, for instance, was composed almost entirely of such coins,⁹ as was the Saint-Arnoult hoard, now partly in Rouen Museum.¹⁰ It is interesting that the condition of the coins in these later hoards is good, whereas other French hoards, whose composition is more like that of Ringwood, contained very worn coins. The Castillon hoard, for example, from near Bayeux had at least twenty-nine coins, of which seventeen were of the lyre and twelve of the boar variety, and all were very worn.¹¹

These different sorts of hoards and their different degrees of wear all bear, of course, on the question of the date of the coins and of the occasions for their burial. In her recent discussion of the Villequier hoard, Fischer has suggested, on general grounds, a date of between 70 and 60 BC for their minting and a possible deposit of the Villequier hoard during the Gallic wars of Caesar.¹² This seems on the face of it plausible, but the Ringwood hoard offers the possibility of some rather more direct evidence for the date, in view of the association of the Baiocassan coins with a British A stater (in very good condition). On the view advocated by Kent, for instance, British A would be dated to about 60 BC,¹³ and the deposition of the hoard and the displacement of the Baiocassan coins across the channel would be explicable in terms of the Gallic wars. But the evidence of the Whitchurch hoard (see below) seems to imply that both British B and A are rather earlier, at any rate earlier than Gallo-Belgic E and perhaps approximately contemporary with Gallo-Belgic C. An earlier date for British A does not, of course, necessarily affect the association of the Ringwood hoard's deposit with the Gallic wars (though it would suggest it belonged to the earlier part of the war), but it does allow other possibilities.

The date of the Baiocassan coins clearly depends on the number of years that one thinks must have elapsed to enable them to be so much more worn than the British A stater. It is, of course, notoriously hard to estimate wear on coins, but, in the case of a hoard of Roman denarii, one would expect such a degree of heavy wear after a period of something like a century. In the case of Celtic gold coins, their high value and the less monetised society in which they were used would suggest that, if anything, it would have taken even longer for the coins to become so worn, and so we can hardly fail to conclude that the coins were originally made in the second century BC, probably no earlier than 150 BC.

Catalogue						
	No.	BMRL	Au	Ag	Cu	W
lyre variety	1					7.17
	2	14337X	29.2	46.0	24.8	6.90
	3	14338V	25.6	51.4	23.1	6.97
	4					6.98
	5	14340W	26.8	53.4	19.8	7.00
	6	14341U	29.9	45.8	24.3	7.17
	7	14342S	27.0	50.5	22.5	7.04
	8					7.11

⁹ Fischer, 'Un nouveau trésor'.

¹⁰ S. Scheers, *Monnaies Gauloises de Seine Maritime* (Musée Départemental des Antiquités) (Rouen, 1978), nos 525-30, 536-56.

¹¹ RN (1921), procès-verbaux pp. vi-viii. Three are in Rouen Museum and can be seen to be worn from the illustrations in S. Scheers, *Monnaies Gauloises*, nos 518 and

520-1. See also the 1841 Castillon hoard of about 40 coins, which are also described as being worn (E Lambert RN (1841), 434-5).

¹² Fischer, 'Un nouveau trésor'.

¹³ J. P.C. Kent, 'The origins and development of coinage in Britain,' *Actes du Colloque International d'Archéologie, Rouen* (Rouen, 1978), pp. 313-24.

	No.	BMRL	Au	Ag	Cu	W
<i>lyre variety</i>	9	14344Z	30.9	49.3	19.8	7.29
	10	14345X	30.6	46.2	23.3	6.85
	11					7.23
	12	14347T	29.7	48.2	22.2	7.25
	13					6.92
	14					6.96
	15					7.15
	16	14351Q	33.1	47.6	19.3	7.12
	17					7.22
	18					7.20
	19					6.79
	20	14355T	34.4	46.1	19.5	7.26
	21					7.42
	22					6.26
	23					6.94
	24					6.96
	25					7.20
	26					7.17
	27					7.51
	28					7.11
<i>boar variety</i>	29					6.94
	30	14365P	39.7	42.5	17.8	7.06
	31	14366Y	37.2	43.3	19.5	7.14
	32	14367W	39.5	42.0	19.1	7.07
	33	14368U	38.9	42.0	19.1	7.04
	34	14369S	38.1	43.2	18.8	7.25
	35					7.14
	36	14371T	44.8	36.5	18.7	6.80
	37					7.10
	38	14373P	38.7	42.2	19.1	6.99
	39	14374Y	36.7	45.5	17.8	7.21
	40					7.02
	41					7.05
	42	14377S	40.6	41.0	18.3	6.95
	43					7.01
<i>Uncertain quarter-stater¹⁴</i>	44	14379Z	48.0	34.0	18.0	1.58
<i>British A1</i>	45	14380R	59.3	30.4	10.3	6.37

GALLO-BELGIC E AND BRITISH B

1. *The Harpsden Wood (near Henley), Oxfordshire, Treasure Trove (pl. 3, 1–17)*

The hoard of seventeen coins, concealed in a hollow flint, was found on 7 June 1981, and declared Treasure Trove at an Inquest on 20 April 1982. The coins have been acquired by the British Museum (accession no. 1983-6-4).¹⁵

The coins, apart from the one reasonably well-preserved Gallo-Belgic A stater, were all Gallo-Belgic E staters, of the most common sub-groups found in Britain (classes I–III). The three classes represent different standards of weight and/or fineness: class I is finer than class II, which is distinguished from class III only by weight.¹⁶

¹⁴ The identity of the quarter-stater is mysterious: it was described by Haselgrove (note 3) as a new variety of Gallo-Belgic D, but this does not seem correct. On the other hand, we have not been able to find a good continental parallel.

¹⁵ The hoard was briefly mentioned by Haselgrove (note

3), pp. 111, 114.

¹⁶ The classification was made by S. Scheers, *Traité de Numismatique Celtique II: La Gaule Belgique* (Paris 1977). For the metrological distinction between classes I–III, see Cowell, Oddy and Burnett.

Although Gallo-Belgic E coins are normally described as uniface, it is not uncommon to find apparently irregular markings on the otherwise blank obverse, particularly near the edge. These markings have been assumed to be accidental imperfections on the dies. However, the obverse of one coin in the Harpsden Wood hoard (no. 3) bears sufficient traces to suggest a deliberate design. A systematic examination of the obverses of other Gallo-Belgic E staters in the BM collection has revealed several with similar markings and one example (1919-2-13-60, here fig. 2) has an obverse which clearly shows traces of an incuse impression of the reverse design of the same coin, i.e. one leg of the horse and some of the edge beading. This suggests how at least some of these irregular markings on the obverse came about.



FIG. 2 Gallo-Belgic E stater, BM 1919-2-13-60

The features on 1919-2-13-60 are the result of a mis-striking, such as a brockage or a die clash, and the latter seems the more likely. Clashed dies occur when two dies are struck together without a blank between them, and this may result in each die taking up part of the design of the other in relief where a plain area on one die coincides with an engraved area on the other. If one 'die' is essentially flat with a large recessed centre (as for the Gallo-Belgic E staters), then only the outer flat areas of this (obverse) die are likely to receive traces of the (reverse) design. A blank subsequently struck between these dies will take the normal design in relief from both dies. However, in addition, the raised traces left on the obverse (from the reverse die) will appear on the coin in incuse.

The obverse of 1919-2-13-60 is recognisable as such because of the distinctive parts of the reverse design which have been transferred even though the image is reversed and incuse. By making moulds of the obverses in silicon rubber such traces can be more clearly investigated and recognised. The traces of the Harpsden Wood coin are thus more clearly revealed as parts of the reverse design. The proportion of coins exhibiting this feature is quite high, since seven out of the fifty-two specimens in the BM trays show definite evidence of die clashing. During the normal striking of these coins it is difficult to see why die clashing should occur so often by accident. This type of mis-strike is usually associated with rapid mechanised production, and, in the case of the Gallo-Belgic coins, is perhaps the result of a similarly very fast production.

Catalogue

The numbers in brackets represent the last element in the BM accession number (e.g. coin no. 3 is 1983-6-4-5).

Gallo-Belgic A

Class VIIIb

	<i>BMRL</i>	<i>Au</i>	<i>Ag</i>	<i>Cu</i>	<i>Wt. in g.</i>
1(1)	1983X	72.6	24.1	3.3	7.34

Gallo-Belgic E

Class I

2(10)	19840V	62.5	30.1	7.5	6.27
3(5)	19835P	62.5	29.9	7.6	6.23

Class II

4(8)	19838U	56.6	35.9	7.5	6.31
5(4)	19834R	60.1	30.9	9.0	6.27
6(9)	19839S	58.2	33.1	8.8	6.26
7(6)	19836Y	58.3	32.3	9.5	6.23
8(2)	19832V	59.4	30.9	9.7	6.22
9(7)	19837W	58.3	33.0	8.7	6.22
10(3)	19833T	58.9	31.4	9.7	6.19

Class III

11(12)	19842R	59.4	32.7	7.8	6.13
12(17)	19847S				6.11
13(11)	19841T	60.9	32.0	7.1	6.16
14(15)	19845W	62.1	30.4	7.5	6.08
15(13)	19843P	56.8	34.9	8.3	6.18
16(16)	19846U	56.8	35.0	8.2	6.15
17(14)	19844Y	59.1	32.6	8.3	6.13

2. *The Clapham, Bedfordshire, Treasure Trove (pl. 3, 1–2)*

This tiny find of only two Gallo-Belgic E staters, found on separate occasions some yards apart (04265214 and 04205215), was made in March 1987. There was no trace of any container. The coins were declared Treasure Trove at an Inquest held on 8 January 1988, and have subsequently been acquired by the Bedford Museum.¹⁷

1 Class I	6.26g
2 Class III	6.14g

3. *The Whitchurch, Hampshire, Treasure Trove (plates 4–9)*

The Whitchurch hoard (or rather hoards) is unusual in composition, since it consists of a mixture of Gallo-Belgic E and British B staters. This combination of coins has not been recorded previously (perhaps because Whitchurch is in the one area where their otherwise discrete areas of circulation meet), and offers the prospect of throwing new light on the chronology of the beginnings of native British coinage.

No less than 142 coins were recovered during October 1987 from two adjacent fields

¹⁷ These coins have previously been published in *BNJ* 57 (1987), 124 nos 2-3, but more details are given here.

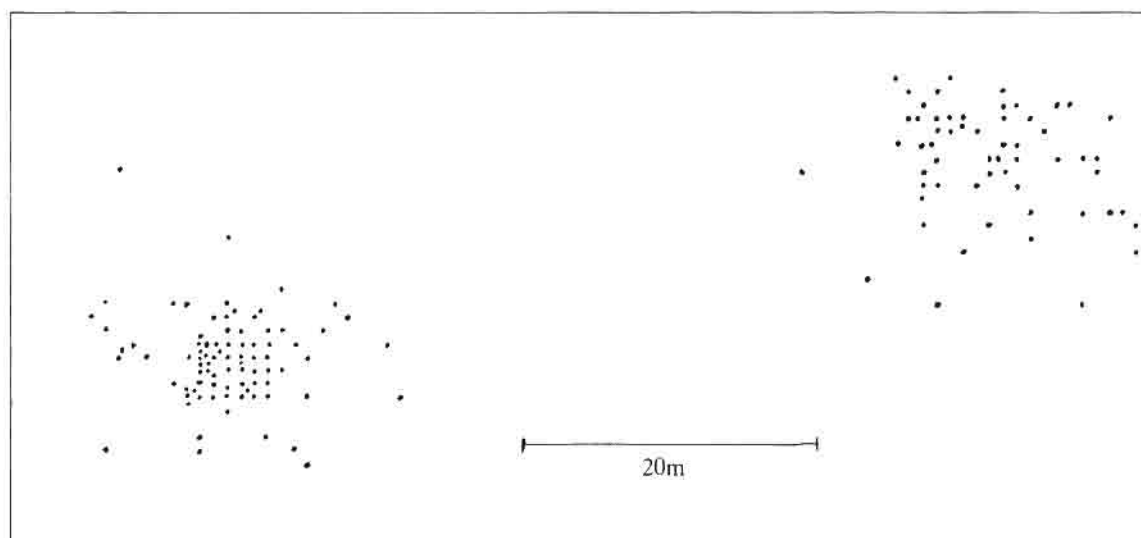


FIG. 3 Distribution of the Whitchurch Treasure Trove

(485527) by members of the Andover Metal Detecting Club, who carefully plotted their find-spots on a diagram (see fig. 3), though no distinction was made between the two different sorts of coin. The coins were scattered, but there were two distinct nuclei about sixty yards apart. One hoard consisted of eighty-four, and the other of fifty-eight coins. There was no clear evidence of a container for either group. The finds were declared Treasure Trove at an Inquest on 17 December 1987. The Hampshire Museums Service has acquired eight specimens (four of each type), and the remainder were returned to the finders and have been dispersed.¹⁸

The two finds comprised a total of 34 Gallo-Belgic E and 108 British B coins: one group had 8 Gallo-Belgic and 76 British B, and the other 26 Gallo-Belgic and 32 British B. The coins in both groups are drawn from all the phases of their respective coinages: the Gallo-Belgic E coins are from all the three sub-classes (Classes I to III) which appear most commonly in Britain, while the British B coins include nearly all the relatively few obverse dies known. The main difference in composition concerns the different representation of the two types in each hoard, but there seems no obvious explanation for this.

The most important fact about the hoards, however, is the relative state of wear of the two coinages. Although it is, of course, difficult to compare the blank obverses of Gallo-Belgic E with the decorative obverses of British B, a more reliable comparison can be made of the reverses, both of which have broadly similar designs and a similar concavity of fabric. Such a comparison of wear seems to leave no doubt that the British B coins are more worn than the Gallo-Belgic E; the horse and dots on the Gallo-Belgic E coins are always unworn, whereas the analogous parts of the British B design, particularly the 'crab' design under the horse, show clear signs of wear. This differential degree of wear was observable in both hoards.

¹⁸ Christie's, October 1988, lots 236-46. Note that the auctioneers graded the Gallo-Belgic E staters as 'very fine'.

whereas the British B were only 'fine-good fine' or 'fine'.

Catalogue

In the catalogue, the coins are arranged in the different classes of Gallo-Belgic E and by the different obverse dies of British B. Weights are in g.

Hoard 1

Gallo-Belgic E (8)	1-2	Class I	6.22, 6.21
	3-4	Class II	6.25, 6.23
	5-6	Class III	6.12, 6.15
	7-8	Class II/III	6.21, 6.17
British B (76)	9-14	Die A	6.12, 6.17, 6.20, 6.21, 6.19, 6.11
	15-31	Die B	6.20, 6.16, 6.02, 6.13, 6.11, 6.07, 6.15, 6.13, 6.13, 6.11, 6.08, 6.11, 6.09, 6.10, 5.93, 6.25, 6.02
	32-45	Die C	6.12, 6.07, 6.17, 6.07, 6.13, 6.17, 6.10, 6.04, 6.02, 6.22, 6.15, 6.10, 6.11, 6.07
	46-48	Die D	6.16, 6.16, 6.18
	49-52	Die E	6.22, 6.08, 6.12, 6.08
	53-55	Die G	6.35, 6.07, 6.11
	56-59	Die H	6.04, 6.10, 6.12, 6.18
	60-63	Die I	6.11, 6.13, 6.08, 6.09
	64-69	Die J	6.16, 6.12, 6.08, 6.22, 6.04, 6.17
	70-73	Die K	6.08, 6.16, 6.17, 6.11
	74-80	Die L	6.19, 6.27, 6.11, 6.18, 6.25, 6.11, 6.13
	81-84	Die ?	6.17, 6.10, 6.17, 6.06

Hoard 2

Gallo-Belgic E (26)	85-96	Class I	6.22, 6.24, 6.28, 6.27, 6.29, 6.24, 6.31, 6.24, 6.27, 6.24, 6.29, 6.26
	97-100	Class II	6.23, 6.23, 6.15, 6.24
	101-110	Class III	6.08, 6.20, 6.26, 6.11, 6.15, 6.14, 6.16, 6.16, 6.08, 6.06
British B (32)	111-13	Die A	6.28, 6.13, 6.11
	114-24	Die B	6.09, 6.09, 6.05, 6.09, 6.07, 6.02, 6.19, 6.12, 6.12, 6.12, 6.11
	125-33	Die C	6.11, 6.10, 6.16, 6.16, 6.03, 6.03, 6.00, 6.14, 6.12
	134	Die D	6.17
	135-37	Die F	6.14, 6.18, 6.30
	138-40	Die H	6.16, 6.24, 6.14
	141-42	Die J	6.12, 6.16

4. Chronology

What is the significance of the Whitchurch hoards for the chronology of British B? There has been little direct evidence for the dating of British B, leaving on one side the presence of a worn British B stater in the much discussed Le Catillon hoard, and two alternatives have been thought possible.¹⁹ On one view British B dates to the first half of the first century. On the other, British B, together with other early British coinages, was prompted by the flow of Gallic gold into Britain during Caesar's Gallic wars in the 50s BC. Both approaches have depended on general considerations such as weight and fineness. It has been suggested, for instance, that the earliest British coinages were intermediate in weight between Gallo-Belgic C and Gallo-Belgic E,²⁰ but this is not true, at least in the case of British B staters, which are lighter than Gallo-Belgic E (figures based on Whitchurch):

¹⁹ Kent, 'The origins and development'; C. C. Haselgrove, *Iron Age Coinage in South East England* (1987), pp. 80-92.

²⁰ D. Nash, *Coinage in the Celtic World* (London, 1987), p. 123.

		g
Gallo-Belgic E	Class I	6.26
	Class II	6.20
British B	Class III	6.14
		6.13

If one turns to gold fineness, one could postulate a pattern of declining fineness, indicating the derivation of British A and B from Gallo-Belgic E:²¹

		%
Gallo-Belgic E	Class I	64.5
	Class II	59.2
	Class III	60.0
British A1		64.0
British A2		47.2
British B		38.4

But lower fineness does not necessarily mean later date, despite the intuitive attractiveness of such a view. In the case of the coins of the Baiocasses, discussed above, for instance, it seems clear that the baser coins are in fact earlier than the finer coins.

The evidence of wear on the Whitchurch coins, however, seems to provide decisive evidence for the production of British B before that of Gallo-Belgic E, even though British B is slightly lighter and substantially more base than Gallo-Belgic E. But what does this mean in terms of absolute dates? It depends, of course, on the date of Gallo-Belgic E. Gallo-Belgic E has been dated by Scheers²² to the Gallic war of Caesar (58-1 BC), a chronology which has been accepted by Kent, who has suggested that the flow of Gallo-Belgic E to Britain can be dated to 58-55 BC and explained as payment for the help furnished from Britain to the enemies of Caesar (BG 4.20).²³ Haselgrove has also broadly accepted Scheers dating (it 'centres on 57/0'), though preferring to push its inception back some ten years.²⁴ On the basis of the dating of Gallo-Belgic E to c. 60 BC, then, the more worn British B coins from Whitchurch should be significantly earlier than about 60 – perhaps c. 70 BC at the latest.

If British B is to be dated to this period, then this implies that its immediate prototype, British A, is also slightly earlier. On the other hand, neither British A or B can be earlier than Gallo-Belgic C, whose designs both British coins copy. One might suppose that the British coinages were derived not just typologically from Gallo-Belgic C, but perhaps also physically from the metal of melted down Gallo-Belgic C (and Gallo-Belgic A?); this would make sense of the fineness of British A, which seems too high to allow its production from Gallo-Belgic E.

The picture that seems to emerge is one whereby early British coinages like British A and B (and perhaps their offshoot British D) are earlier than Gallo-Belgic E but later than Gallo-Belgic C, and this explains in turn why the early British coinages imitate the relatively rare (in Britain) Gallo-Belgic C rather than the much more common Gallo-Belgic E. But the chronology must be tighter than that, since Gallo-Belgic C and

²¹ For these different levels of fineness, see Cowell, Oddy and Burnett.

²² Scheers, 'Traité'.

²³ J. P. C. Kent, 'The origins of coinage in Britain',

Coinage and Society in Britain and Gaul, edited by B. Cunliffe (London, 1981), pp. 40-42.

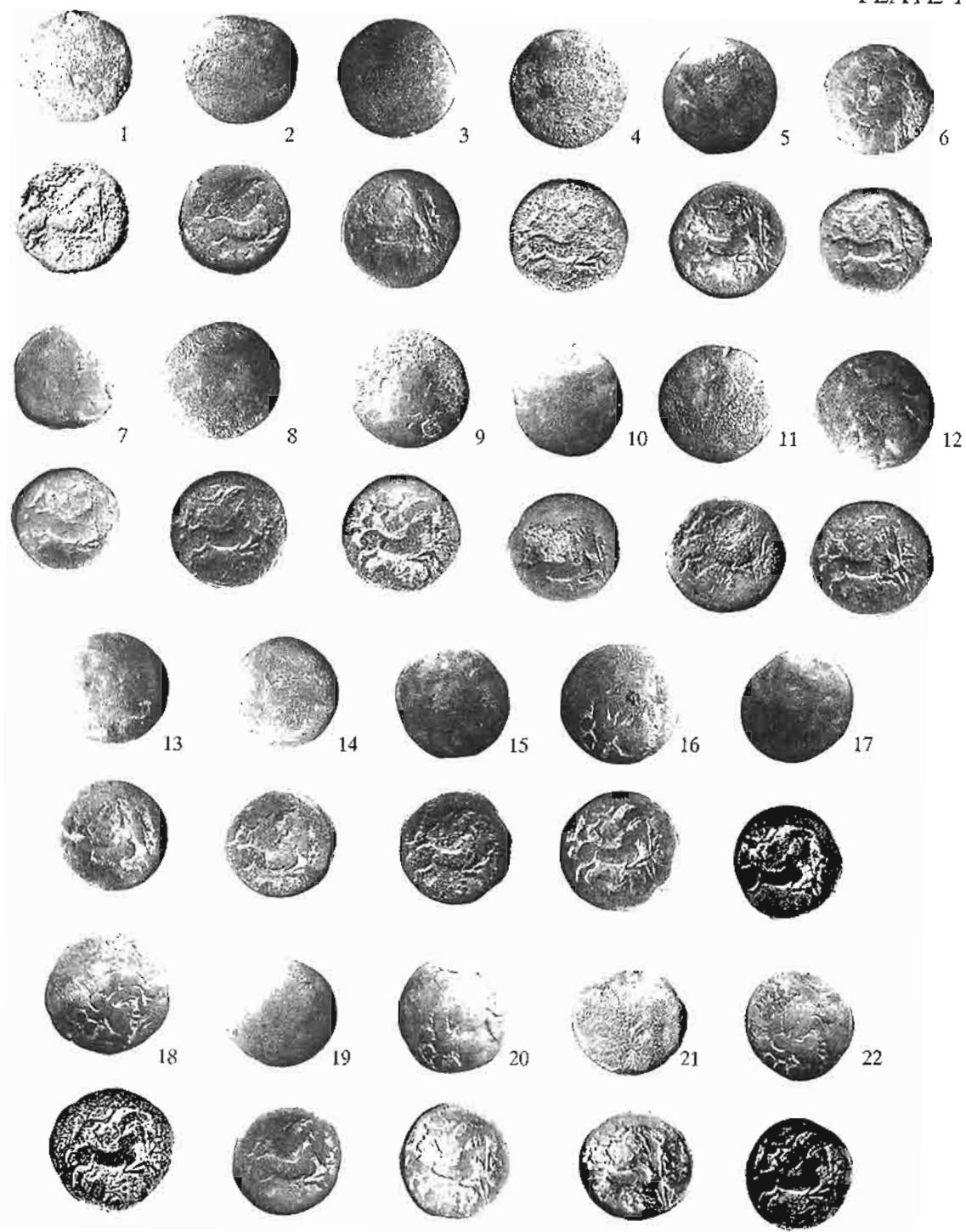
²⁴ Haselgrove, *Iron Age Coinage*, pp. 80ff.

Gallo-Belgic E are very closely linked. Not only is the style of the reverses sometimes very close, but there is even a reported die link between the two.²⁵ Thus one should perhaps not think of British A and B as later than Gallo-Belgic C, but later than the *beginning* of Gallo-Belgic C and perhaps broadly parallel to at least part of the production of Gallo-Belgic C. A possible objection to such a view was made by Allen²⁶ who called British B 'two removes away from Gallo-Belgic C'; this is, of course, true, but as Haselgrove has pointed out, such 'removes' or stages of imitation (Gallo-Belgic C to British A to British B) do not need to imply any significant lapse of time.

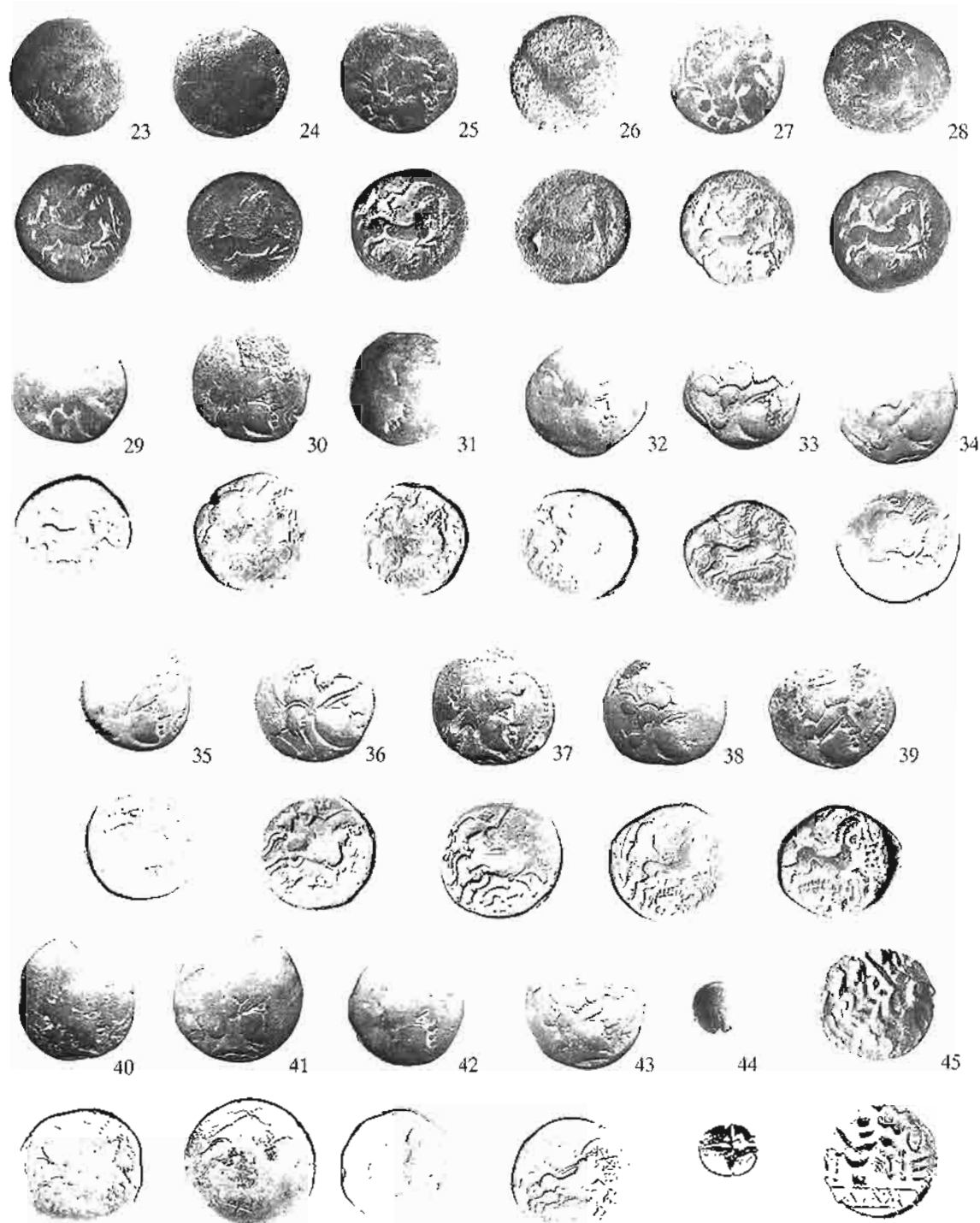
The Whitchurch hoard, then, supports the dating of the beginning of native coin production before Caesar's Gallic war. It cannot help with the related question of when gold coinage (i.e. Gallo-Belgic A) was first used in Britain, and so the relationship between the import of gold and the beginnings of native production of gold coin remains elusive. This is largely because of uncertainties about the date of Gallo-Belgic A, often pushed well into the second century BC. But, for what it is worth, the condition of the single Gallo-Belgic A stater in the Harpsden Woods hoard suggests that too long a time may not have elapsed between Gallo-Belgic A and E. The stater in Harpsden Wood is circulated, but not as excessively worn as one would have expected for a coin some hundred years old (contrast, for instance, the wear on the Baiocassan staters in the Ringwood hoard); one can only hope that some new evidence will turn up to help with this question, but at the moment one can perhaps claim that the picture of the origins of native coin production has become a little clearer.

²⁵ See Scheers.

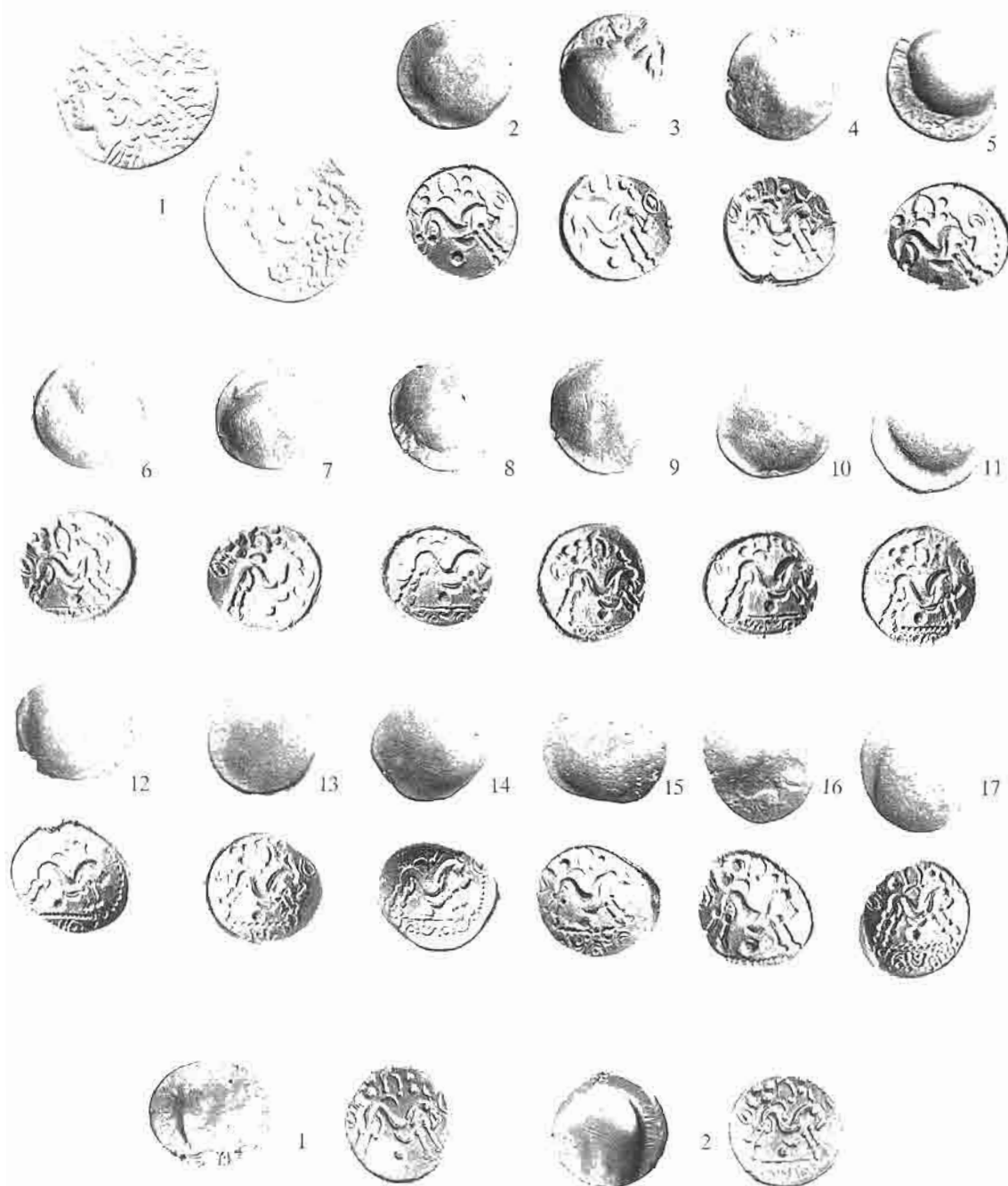
²⁶ Allen, 'The origins of coinage', pp. 106-7.



Ringwood Treasure Trove
BURNETT AND COWELL : CELTIC COINAGE II (1)



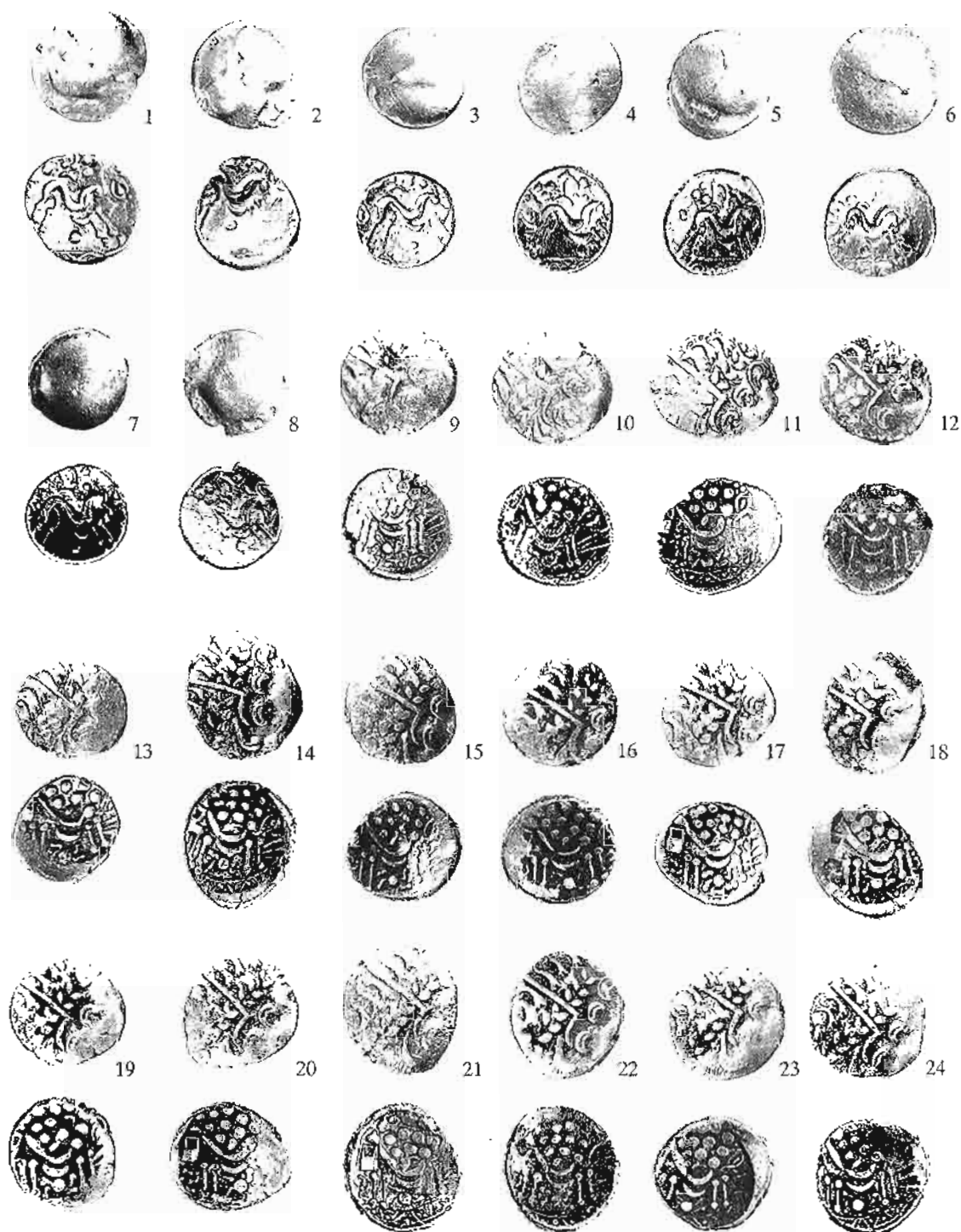
Ringwood Treasure Trove (contd)
 BURNETT AND COWELL : CELTIC COINAGE II (2)



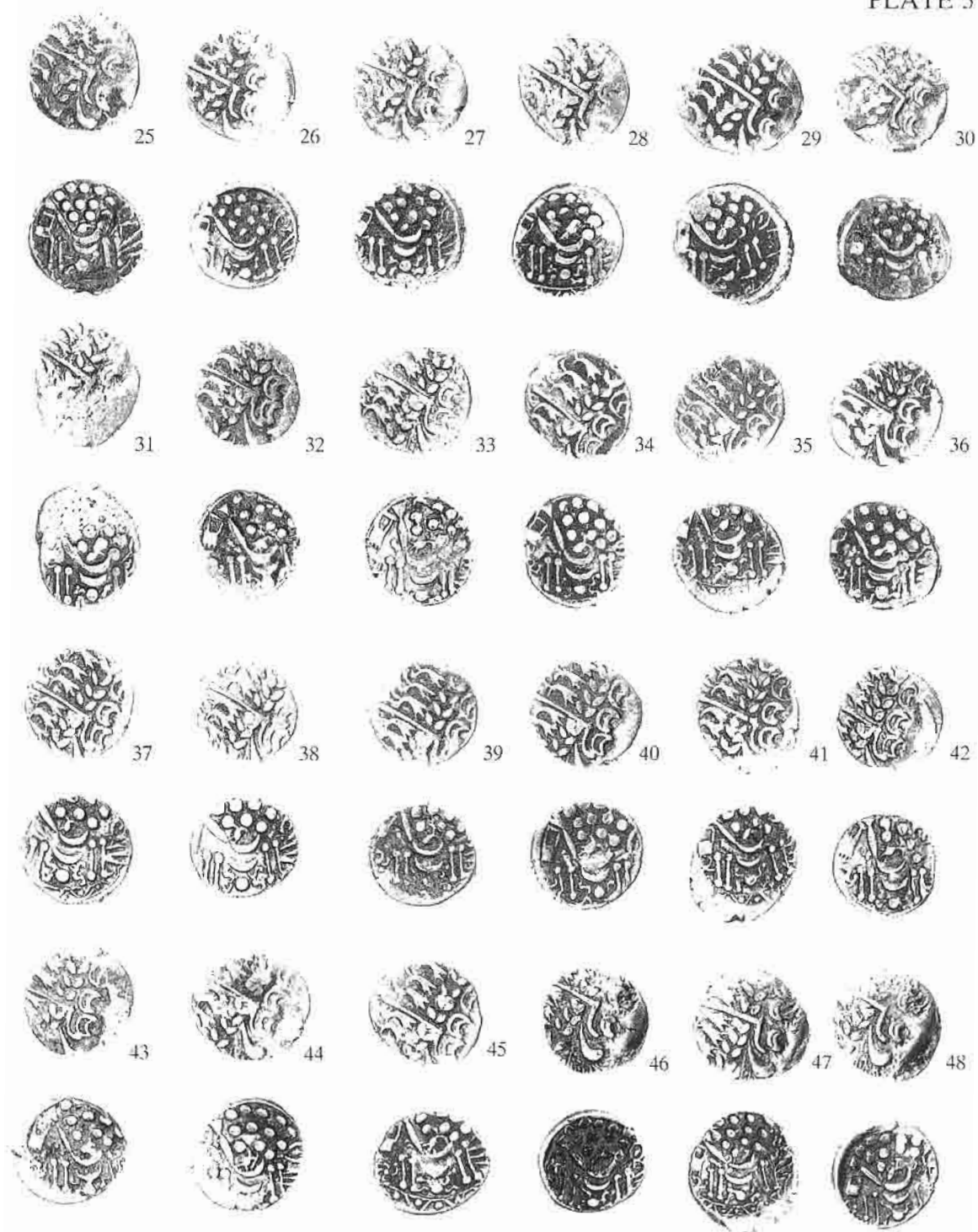
Harpsden Wood Treasure Trove (1-17)

Clapham Treasure Trove (1-2)

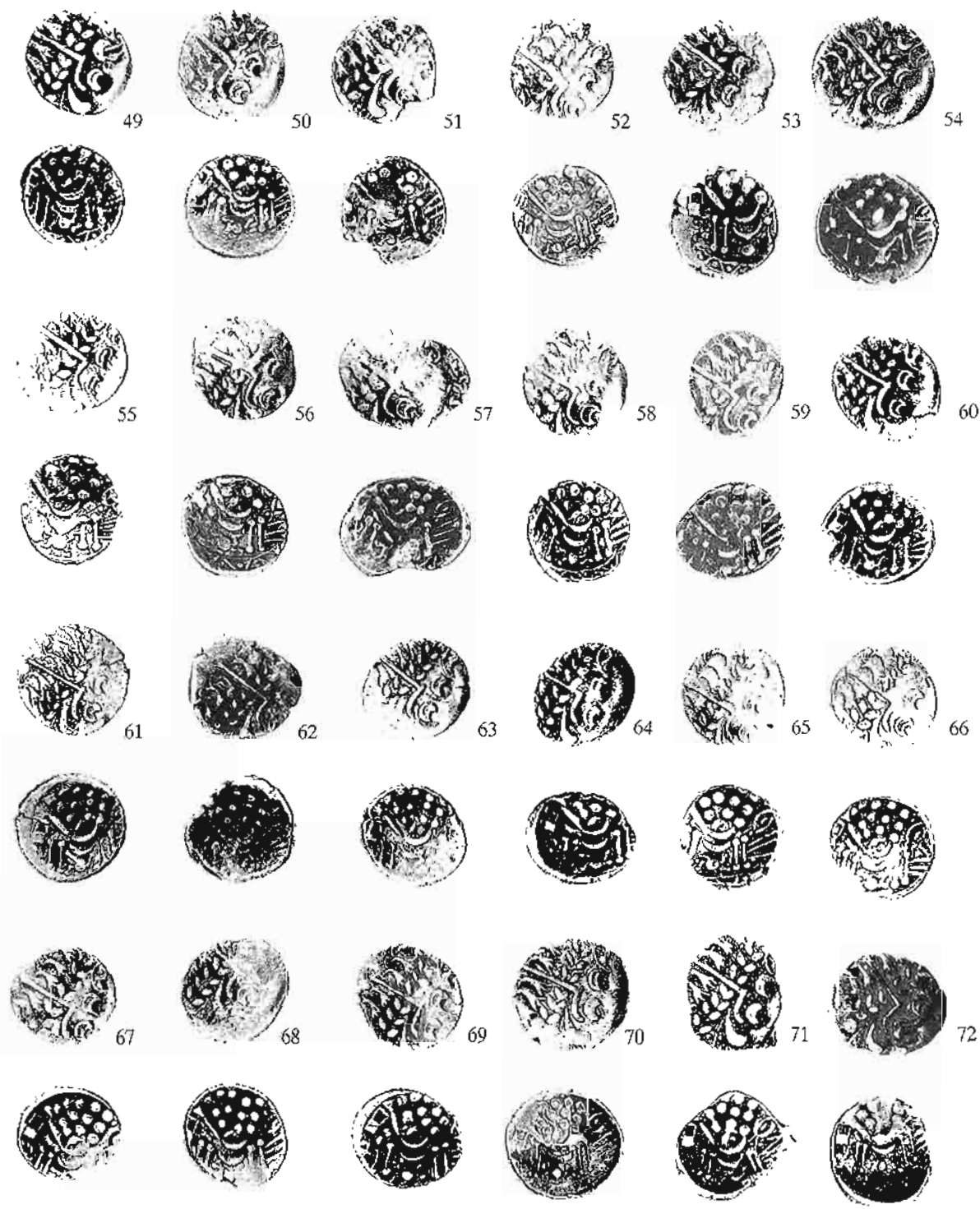
BURNETT AND COWELL : CELTIC COINAGE II (3)



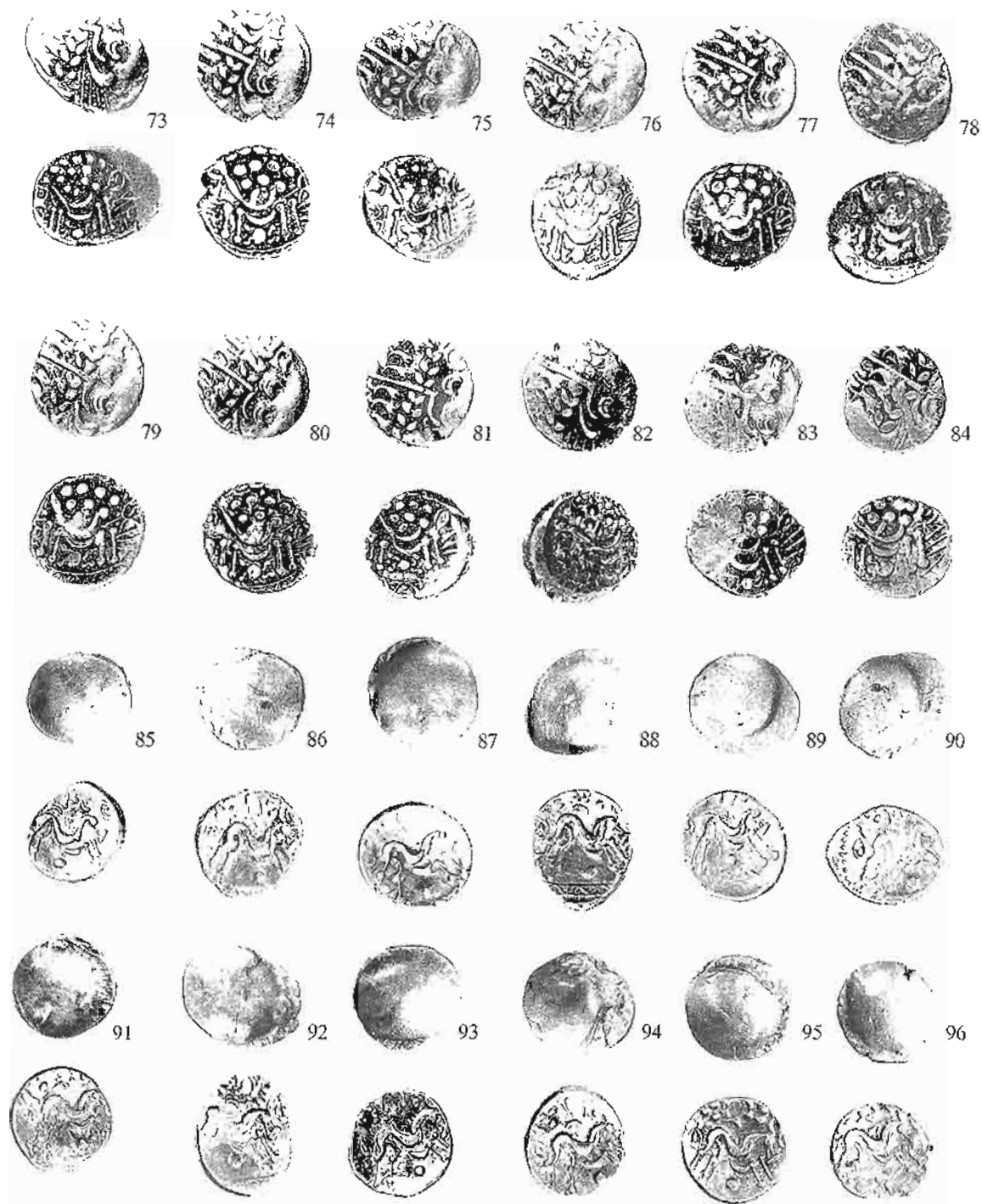
Whitchurch Treasure Trove
BURNETT AND COWELL : CELTIC COINAGE II (4)



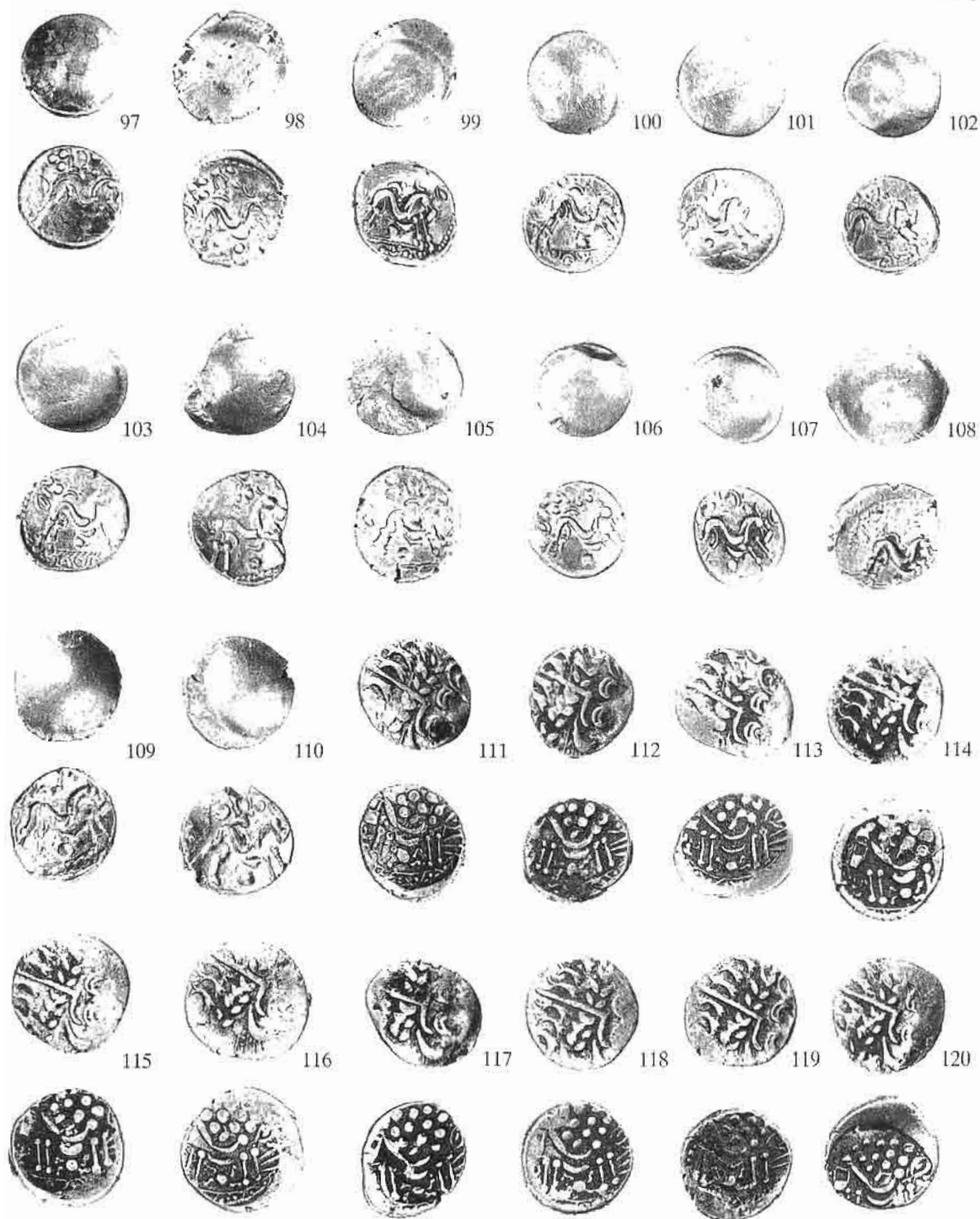
Whitchurch Treasure Trove (contd)
BURNETT AND COWELL : CELTIC COINAGE II (5)



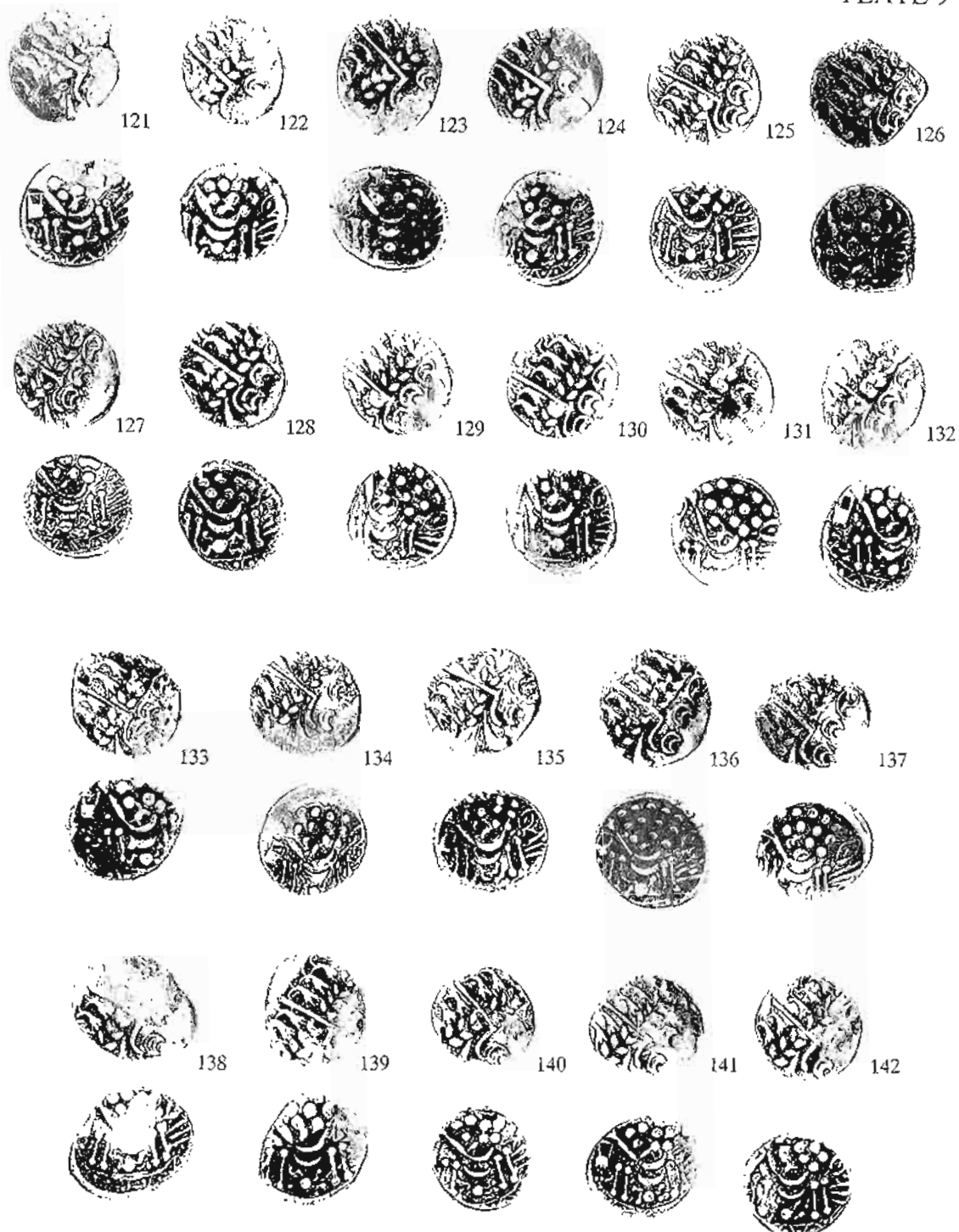
Whitchurch Treasure Trove (contd)
BURNETT AND COWELL : CELTIC COINAGE II (6)



Whitchurch Treasure Trove (contd)
BURNETT AND COWELL : CELTIC COINAGE II (7)



Whitchurch Treasure Trove (contd)



Whitechurch Treasure Trove (contd)
BURNETT AND COWELL : CELTIC COINAGE II (9)