

[Guide to Ancient Coins of Celtic Tribes from France Germany Britain and Europe](#)

Video and Article dealing with Authentic Coins of the Celts and Proto-Money Trading Tokens



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bjobrt1sIIw>

Celtic tribes lived in a lot of areas on the fringes of the empires of the ancient Greeks and Romans. The Romans and Greeks considered the Celts barbarians. But the fact is that the ancient Celts were the ancestors of the modern German, French, Swiss, Eastern European, British and other European cultures. The Celts paint a unique picture with the style of coins they used. They also used trading tokens or what can also be described as proto-money. What the Celts also did was issue their own coins in the styles of the Greek and Roman peoples of the time for trading purposes. This article with video deals with Celtic coins from their development, a bit about their history with many examples shown in an amazing video presentation. The coins shown and many more are available for sale.

- [Click here to see all the Celtic coins available for sale](#)
- [Click here to visit my store specializing in Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)

The books that I recommend in the article in regards to learning more about Celtic coinage are [Coinage in the Celtic World](#) by Daphne Nash, [Greek Coins and Their Values Volume I and Volume II](#) by David R. Sear, and [Ancient Coin Collecting VI Non-Classical Cultures](#) by Wayne G. Sayles.

Celtic Danube Eastern Europe 500BC Pre Coin TRISKELES MONEY Trading Token i48911

[Eastern Europe Celtic Tribes of the Danube Region](#)

Bronze Proto-money Trading Token of "Triskeles Money"

16mm x 17mm (5.06 grams)

Circa 500-300 B.C.



The ancient Celts used proto-money trading tokens like this to conduct trades before the introduction of coins to the area and possibly even afterwards, at least for trade between each other. This is called triskeles

money because of its shape and is a name that could be assigned to it. The ancient Celts would carry this type of money on a string around their body such as in a necklace fashion. A benefit to this type of money is that it allowed for a basic unit of exchange above barter, perhaps of a type recognized as money for a certain region. This allowed for the basic the benefits of money as it is used in today's world and the ability to have a flourishing free market economy. An important part of ancient history of money as it developed and progressed. Very rare type as most Celtic proto-money is what is known as "wheel money" or "ring money" along with second most plentiful being "bell money".

Celtic Danube Eastern Europe 6-2CentBC Ring Wheel Money Triskeles "Coin" i48405

Eastern Europe

[Celtic Danube Region](#)

[Bronze "Ring or Wheel or Roulles" Proto-money
Trading Token of Triskeles Shape](#)

35mm x 11mm (3.56 grams)

Circa 500-100 B.C.



The ancient Celts proto-money trading tokens like this to conduct trades before the introduction of coins to the area and perhaps even afterwards.

This is a type I have never seen before in the Triskeles shape.



Celtic Danube Eastern Europe 6-2CenturyBC Ring Wheel Money Roulles "Coin" i48390

Eastern Europe

[Celtic Danube Region](#)

Bronze "Ring" or "Wheel" or "Roulles" money

25mm x 2mm (3.54 grams)

Circa 500-100 B.C.

The ancient Celts proto-money trading tokens like this to conduct trades before the introduction

of coins to the area and possibly even afterwards.

Celtic 700BC Arrowhead Proto-Money Pre-Coin Token Istros Black Sea Area i44440

[Celtic Arrowhead Proto-Money](#)

City of Istros in the Black Sea Area & Eastern Danube Region
Cast Bronze 39mm x 10mm (2.36 grams) circa 700-600 B.C.
Reference: SNG Black Sea 218
Arrowhead-shaped proto-money trading token.



The ancient Celts from the Eastern Danube and Black Sea areas used proto-money like this to conduct trades before the introduction of coins to the area.



Celtic Danube Eastern Europe 500BC Pre- Coin BELL MONEY Trading Token i48902

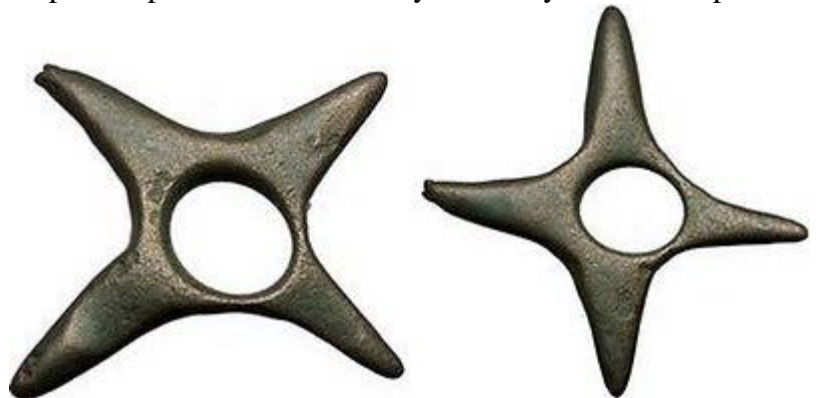
Eastern Europe [Celtic Tribes of the Danube Region](#)
Bronze "Bell Money" 22mm x 19mm (6.60 grams)
Circa 500-300 B.C.

The ancient Celts used proto-money trading tokens like this to conduct trades before the introduction of coins to the area and possibly even afterwards, at least for trade between each other. This is called bell money because of its shape and therefore there is no clapper inside as it was used for currency. The ancient Celts would carry this type of money on a string around their body such as

in a necklace fashion. A benefit to this type of money is that they can be easily stacked and counted, and allowed for a basic unit of exchange above barter. This allowed for the basic the benefits of money as it is used in today's world and the ability to have a flourishing free market economy. An important part of ancient history of money as it developed and progressed.

Celtic Danube Eastern Europe 6-2CenturyBC Ring Wheel Money Roules "Coin" i44444

Eastern Europe
[Celtic Danube Region](#)
Bronze "Ring or Wheel or Roules" Proto-money or Trading Token
38mm x 4mm (7.30 grams)
Circa 500-100 B.C.



The ancient Celts proto-money trading tokens like this to conduct trades before the introduction of coins to the area and perhaps even afterwards.



Celtic Danube Eastern Europe 6-2CenturyBC Ring Wheel Money Roulles "Coin" i44425

Eastern Europe

[Celtic Danube Region](#)

Bronze "Ring" or "Wheel" or "Roulles" money

23mm x 11mm (14.10 grams)

Circa 500-100 B.C.

The ancient Celts proto-money trading tokens like this to conduct trades before the introduction of coins to the

area and possibly even afterwards.

Celtic Danube Eastern Europe 6-2CenturyBC Ring Wheel Money Roulles "Coin" i48343

Eastern Europe

[Celtic Danube Region](#)

Bronze "Ring" or "Wheel" or "Roulles" money

23mm x 5mm (9.79 grams)

Circa 500-100 B.C.



The ancient Celts proto-money trading tokens like this to conduct trades before the introduction of coins to the area and possibly even afterwards.



Celtic Eastern Europe Silver Tetradrachm as Greek Philip II Macedon Coin i44055

[Celtic Tribe of Eastern Europe](#)

Making coins in style of Greek king Philip II - King of Macedon: 359-336 B.C.

Silver Tetradrachm 25mm (13.53 grams) under unknown Celtic Tribe circa 300-200 B.C.

Laureate head of Zeus right.

Youth on horseback right.

* Numismatic Note: The Celtic peoples would issue their own versions of the coins of their neighbors, such as the Greeks which have their own unique style to behold. Quality ancient Celtic coin. The Celts of Eastern Europe imitated ancient Greek coins of the time period, this one of Philip II. King Philip II of Macedonia was father of Alexander the Great and his coins referred to his Olympic victory. The reason they did this as they traded with the Greeks and their coins were popular and recognized for trade, so they struck their own. You can see the Celtic style showing on this coin.

Celtic of Danube Silver

Tetradrachm Greek Style Coin Similar to Thasos i44010

[Celtic Tribe of the Danube](#)

Making coins in style of the Greek city of Thasos on Island in the Thracian Sea

Silver Tetradrachm 32mm (16.57 grams) Struck by the Danubian Celts circa 148-50 B.C.

Reference: S-215; BMC-Celtic-221; Lanz-967

Head of young Dionysos right, wreathed with ivy and with band across forehead.

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΘΑΣΙΩΝ - Hercules, naked, standing left, holding club, lion's skin over left arm; monogram in field to left.



* Numismatic Note: The Celtic peoples would issue their own versions of the coins of their neighbors, such as the Greeks which have their own unique style to behold. Quality ancient Celtic coin. The Celts of the Danube imitated ancient Greek coins of the time period, this one of the city of Thasos in Thrace. The reason they did this as they traded with the Greeks and their coins were popular and recognized for trade, so they struck their own. You can see the Celtic style showing on this coin.

A rich and fertile island off the southern coast of Thrace, Thasos possessed prolific gold mines and had a controlling interest in many of the silver mines on the mainland.



Head of Nymph right.
ΜΕΣΣΑ, lion standing right.

CELTIC Tribe of GALLIA CISALPINA Gaul 2nd Cen BC Massalia Silver Coin i45944

Celtic Tribe of Gallia Cisalpina

Silver Drachm 15mm (3.36 grams) Struck circa 2nd Century B.C.

in the style of the Ancient Greek coins of Massalia

Reference: De La Tour 2126

The Celts were interesting groups people who made their coins in the styles of the Greek cities and kings they were surrounded by to facilitate trade. Celtic coins have a unique artistic beauty of their own and the style is easily recognizable as they are more stylized than their Greek or Roman counterparts.

CELTIC Tribes of Gaul THE SEQUANI 2-1CenBC HORSE Ancient Greek Coin RARE i46533

[Celtic Tribes of Central Gaul](#)

[The Sequani Tribe](#)

Potin Unit 20mm (5.33 grams) Struck circa 2nd-1st Century B.C.



Reference: Castelin - de la Tour 5393 Slg. Danicourt
124; LTS 393; BMC 330
Male head left.



Horned horse left, with S-shaped tail.

Veliocasses Vercingetorix FRIENDS 80BC Ancient Wheel

Money Coins Paris i46397

[Veliocasses](#)

Paris Region Lead Wheel Money 22x7mm (1.62 grams)
circa 80-50 B.C.

Set of Three Uncut Wheel Money

From an area North of Paris which was together with a group of Veliocasses bronzes. Three small, solid wheel money unclipped and still in the slightly curved shape of the mold. Very rare and perhaps "never to be seen again" type of item.

Celtic Gaul Britain Danube Ancient Roman Coin 350AD Magnentius Victories i42827

Magnentius - Roman Emperor: 350-353 A.D. -
Bronze AE2 20mm (1.78 grams) [Barbarous Issue](#)
[Struck in Celtic Gaul, Danube or Britain](#)
[Struck circa 350-353 A.D.](#)

Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust right; A behind bust.

Two Victories standing facing each other, holding wreath with text.



* Numismatic Note: Very rare issue struck by the Celts of a more scarce emperor.



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Article by [Ilya Zlobin](#), world-renowned expert numismatist, enthusiast, author and dealer in authentic ancient Greek, ancient Roman, ancient Byzantine coins and beyond.

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