

VII.

NOTICE OF THE COINS OF DAVID I. OF SCOTLAND, HENRY I., AND STEPHEN OF ENGLAND, FOUND, WITH GOLD ORNAMENTS, &c., AT PLAN, IN THE ISLAND OF BUTE, IN JUNE 1863. BY THE REV. JOHN H. POLLEXFEN, M.A. COMMUNICATED BY GEORGE SIM, ESQ., CURATOR OF COINS, S.A. SCOT.

The coins and ornaments found in Bute were presented to the Museum of the Society by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury on the 8th February 1864, and are referred to in the donation list of that meeting *supra* (page 215), where a plate of the gold ornaments is given (Plate VI.), as well as a plate of the coins here specially described (Plate VII.), and I have also given an account of the finding of these coins in my paper, "Notes of Coins, &c. recently discovered in Scotland" (see Proceedings, page 235).

The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, of Colchester (an eminent numismatist), happening to be in Edinburgh at the time these ornaments and coins arrived at the Exchequer here, had an opportunity of examining them along with myself, and he seemed to take such a deep interest in them, that I requested him to draw up an account of the hoard for our Proceedings, which he very kindly agreed to do. Indisposition and other causes, however, prevented Mr Pollexfen carrying out his intention so soon as he had intended, but I am at length enabled to supply his most interesting observations, which throw an entirely new light upon this class of coins, and rectify errors which had been formerly committed, owing to the want of more perfect specimens.

It is most gratifying to know that the worthy Mr Lindsay, one of our Honorary Members, and the author of the admirable work on the "Coinage of Scotland," entirely concurs with Mr Pollexfen in the conclusions arrived at by him.

The following detailed communication was prepared jointly for the Numismatic Society of London and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and was laid by Mr Pollexfen before the Numismatic Society of London. No earlier opportunity occurred of bringing the details under the notice of the Antiquaries of Scotland; it was therefore thought proper, as the coins are now in the Society's Museum, to include his Notice in the Proceedings of this, the last meeting of the Session.

As I consider this to be one of the most important hoards, in a historical point of view, ever found in Scotland, I think our Society must feel greatly indebted to Mr Pollexfen for enabling us to record such an accurate account of them.

Mr Pollexfen states as follows :—The gold ornaments and coins were found in the Island of Bute on the 7th of June 1863, and by the law of treasure-trove, had come into the possession of Her Majesty's Exchequer. They are all now deposited in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries. They consist of—

1. A plain gold penannular ring, without any ornament, thickest in the middle, and tapering gradually towards each end. It weighs 190 grains (Plate VI. fig. 1).

2. A gold ring, weighing 202 grains, composed of two strands twisted together, thickest in the middle, and having the (smaller) ends welded together so as to form a disk, as if for a signet ring. The resemblance is probably accidental, for the workmanship is of a very rude description (Plate VI. fig. 2).

3. A band or fillet of gold, 17 inches long, and about 3-16ths of an inch in width, with a hole at each end, apparently for the purpose of fastening it to the person or dress. It is ornamented to the extent of $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches at each end, with a zigzag or Vandyke pattern, of the simplest kind, with a pellet in each angle; and it has a beaded line, running throughout the whole length, on both edges. It weighs 55 grains, and is, of course, very thin and flexible (Plate VI. fig. 3).

4. A similar band, 13 inches long, and 43 grains in weight, with the same kind of ornamentation extending for $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at each end. The ends of the bands are figured full size in Plate VI. fig. 3.

5. Another band, broken, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and 5-16ths of an inch broad, weighing 50 grains. In this case it is ornamented with *two* zigzag dotted lines, forming a row of diamond-shaped figures.

There was also (6) a small bar of silver, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and weighing 228 grains (Plate VI. fig. 4).

The coins found with the above, though few in number, possess more than ordinary interest to those who study the early coinage of Scotland. There are in all only twenty-seven, four of which are in fragments; but

in this comparatively small parcel there occur coins of David I. of Scotland, and of his contemporaries, Henry I. and Stephen of England—one which I am altogether unable to appropriate, and another of doubtful attribution. Several of the coins of David are of a type which is unpublished as belonging to him, though identical with a type which is common in the coins of Stephen, and indeed is the one on those of Henry and Stephen found in this hoard. There is an indication, also, of a new place of mintage, hitherto unknown in the whole range of the coinage of Scotland; but, unfortunately, from the imperfection of the legend, we can at present only conjecture what place was intended. I will, however, before entering on these points, which are matters for discussion, give as accurate a catalogue as I can of the coins themselves. (See Plate VII.)

1. *Obv.*—Δ ENRIEVS ∴ Crowned head with sceptre to the right.
Rev.—Legend illegible. "Cross moline, pierced at the end; the terminations meet and form a tressure fleury internally."
See Ruding, Sup. Part II. pl. ii. fig. 8, and Hawkins, pl. xx. fig. 259. (Plate VII. fig. 1.)
2. *Obv.*— - - - IEFHE REX. Crowned head with sceptre to the right.
Rev.— - - R - - - - LD : ON LAND [LARD]. Type as the last.
Ruding, pl. i. fig. 17; Hawkins, pl. xxi. fig. 270.
3. *Obv.*—∴ TIFENE. As No. 2.
Rev.—✠ ∘ APINE : ON - AS - As No. 2.
4. *Obv.*—+ STIEFNE - As No. 2.
Rev.—✠ ROBERT . ON - - - - As No. 2. (Plate VII. fig. 2.)
5. *Obv.*—RVN() - - - - +
Rev.—Legend illegible. Cross fleury, a pellet in each angle.
Plate VII. fig. 3.
6. *Obv.*—Barbarous legend.
Rev.— - AD - - - . Cross fleury, with stalked pellets in the angles.
See *Num. Chron.*, vol. xii. p. 181, fig. 7.
7. *Obv.*— - AVIT : R - - - retrograde.
Rev.—HV - - TR - - - As No. 6. (Plate VII. fig. 4.)
8. *Obv.*—Legend illegible.
Rev.—Ditto. As No. 6.

9. *Obv.* and *Rev.* as the last.
10. *Obv.*—† D - - - i - - - REX.
Rev.— - - - - LART : ON - A - - Cross fleury over a smaller cross terminated by pellets. (Plate VII. fig. 5.)
11. *Obv.*— - - - - T : REX :
Rev.— - - - - LLART : OM HA - - - . Cross fleury with a pellet in each of three angles, and an annulet in the fourth. (Plate VII. fig. 6.)
12. *Obv.*—✠ D - - o IT . REX.
Rev.— - VGO . ON ROCA - - - - Cross fleury with a pellet in each angle. (Plate VII. fig. 7.)
13. *Obv.*— - - AVID R - -
Rev.— - - - - LBOLŌ : O - - - - ✠P. The type is the same as that on the coins of Henry and Stephen, described above. (Plate VII. fig. 8.)
14. *Obv.*—† DAVID RE -
Rev.—✠ - RIN - : C - - - ON : . As the last.
15. *Obv.*—† D - - - - -) · · REX.
Rev.— - - - - - - ON : - - - . As the last.
16. *Obv.*—DN VI - - REX.
Rev.—Legend indistinct. Type as the last.
17. *Obv.*—τ · OMVI - - - - - † (†DAVI - - - ?).
Rev.—Legend illegible. Type as the last. (Plate VII. fig. 9.)
18. *Obv.*— - - - - EX retrograde.
Rev.—As the last.
- 19-23.—Five coins more or less illegible, but all of the same type as the preceding.
- 24-27.—Four coins of the same type in fragments.

I have followed Ruding and Hawkins (Ruding, Sup. Part II. plate ii. fig. 8, and Hawkins, plate xx. fig. 259) in attributing the coin of Henry to the first English king of that name; but it may possibly be questioned by some, more particularly as it is a coin of very rare occurrence, whether it really belongs to that monarch, and whether it ought not rather to be given to Prince Henry of Scotland, the son of David I. The absence of the word Rex, though certainly by no means unusual in the coins of

Stephen, and occasional in those of Henry I., may be thought to favour this view, and the type of the reverse, being the same as that on those of Stephen found with them, may be supposed to strengthen this opinion, since several of the coins already known and attributed to this Northumbrian prince are similar in workmanship and type to another of Stephen's coins (*vide* Lindsay, plate i. figs. 19, 20, 21; and compare with plate xviii. fig. 21). The illegibility of the place of mintage on the reverse unfortunately stands in the way of positively settling the point; but the mere circumstance of a single coin of this type being found along with several Scottish coins, ought not to shake our faith in the correctness of the previous attribution of the type to Henry I., more particularly as other coins, undoubtedly English, were found in the same hoard.

The three coins of Stephen are all of the same type, and that the most common one—viz., that figured by Hawkins, plate xxi. fig. 270. On the obverse of No. 2 the N in the king's name is written H, and the place of mintage seems to be EARD = Carlisle—a mint from which we should naturally expect coins to find their way into Scotland. But that of No. 3 is at the other extremity of the kingdom—apparently Hastings. The first letter is indistinct; but I know not how else to explain the following letters, AS.

The only letters which are legible on the obverse of No. 5 of this list are RVNO (see Plate VII. fig. 3), and are insufficient to enable me to assign it to any Scottish king. And the legend on the reverse is even more imperfect, so that we have not the advantage of knowing where it was minted—a knowledge which would of course aid in the correct attribution. The fourth letter is more indistinct than the others. I was at one time almost disposed to regard it as a C, and to read the first letter as a D, and to attribute the coin to Duncan II., of whom no coins have been discovered. But the first letter is certainly R, and the fourth seems to be O. I must therefore leave it to some one more skilled in these matters to determine to whom it ought to be given. The easiest mode of getting over the difficulty would be to regard it as one of the baronial coins of the period; but that would really bring us very little nearer to a correct knowledge of the coin, unless we could also indicate the baron by whom it was struck. Besides, I much question whether the type on the reverse is ever to be found on the baronial coins. I am

aware that Mr Rashleigh has given a figure of a coin with this reverse (see *Num. Chron.* vol. xiii. p. 181, fig. 7) as a baronial coin; but, with the greatest respect for his judgment on such a point, I cannot but regard it, and also fig. 8 of his plate, as illegible Scottish coins, probably of David I.—an opinion in which I am persuaded Scottish numismatists in general will coincide with me.

All the remaining coins of this hoard, though differing in appearance, in type, and in workmanship, belong, in my opinion, to David I. One, indeed, No. 6, is so barbarous in fabric, and the legend is so indistinct, that it might be attributed either to Alexander I. or to the earlier mintage of David I. Others, like too many of the coins of the period, are so ill-struck, and the legends so illegible, as to render it a matter of uncertainty to determine from the coins themselves to which monarch they belonged; but their presence amongst others of certain attribution, and their identity with them in type and general character, leave little room for doubt.

No. 7 (fig. 4), though of rude workmanship, reads very legibly - AVIT : R - - retrograde, and is evidently similar in type to Lindsay, plate i. fig. 12. But it seems to me to resemble, even more closely, his fig. 7, which he attributes to Alexander I.; and, after careful consideration, I am disposed to assign to David two out of the three coins attributed by him to Alexander—viz., his Nos. 7 and 8. With regard to his No. 7, I have no doubt; on comparing it with our fig. 4, its identity will be apparent. About his No. 8, I am less certain; but to me it appears to read - - VIT retrograde, the T being more blundered than the other letters, and made to resemble an A. The coin figured in our plate is evidently in much better condition than those figured by Mr Lindsay; and, but for my better fortune in meeting with a more perfect specimen, which seems to throw light on the others, I should not have ventured to call in question the correctness of their attribution by so distinguished and so accurate a numismatist.

It may be observed that I have arranged the coins of David according to their types, placing those which I consider the earliest first. Nos. 6 to 10, both inclusive, have the cross fleury with stalks and pellets in the angles. No. 11 has the cross fleury with a pellet in each of three of the angles, and an annulet in the fourth—a variety which I have not before observed, and which I believe is unpublished. No. 12 has a pellet in

each angle. The others, Nos. 13 to 27, are all of the new type, like those of Henry and Stephen found with them.

Though Nos. 10 and 11 differ on the reverse, I believe they were both minted in the same place, and by the same moneyer (see figs. 5 and 6). Unfortunately we have on both coins only the concluding letters of the moneyer's name, and merely the first two letters of the place of mintage. The more distinct of the two is No. 11, which reads - - - LART : ON HA - - - . This mint is entirely new on the coinage of Scotland, and it is much to be regretted that we have not a third letter to aid us in fixing its site. The only places in Scotland, of any note, whose names begin with HA, are Hamilton, Hawick, and Haddington. The first of these may be at once dismissed, as being of much more recent date. I had almost come to the conclusion that Hawick was the place indicated, partly because of its proximity to Roxburgh and Berwick, the only two places where coins of David I. had hitherto been known to be struck; but chiefly because, in almost all the topographical works which I had within reach, the present name is said to have been given to Haddington at a somewhat later period. However, on consulting Dr David Laing, the learned librarian to the Signet Library in Edinburgh, whose antiquarian researches are universally known, he informed me that Haddington was much the more likely place of the two to have had a mint at that time, and kindly pointed out to me charters granted in the reign of David I., in which Haddington is mentioned as a place of very considerable importance, even at that early period, whereas Hawick was not then a place of any note. The probability therefore is, that these two coins were struck in Haddington; but it is remarkable that we have no evidence of coins having been minted there in any subsequent reign.¹

The only Scottish coin in this hoard whose place of mintage can be fixed with certainty is No. 12. It is from the Roxburgh mint. As may

¹ A distinguished antiquary in Edinburgh was greatly shocked by my asking him whether he thought it possible that the letters HA on this coin might indicate Aberdeen, as that city was known to have had a mint at the commencement of the reign of Alexander III., and probably earlier. "No, no," was his reply, "we do not use the aspirate in that way on this (the north) side of the Tweed." I reminded him, however, that in the Chronicle of Melrose the name is spelt Habirden!

be seen from the plate, fig. 7, it is in fine condition, though the legend is not complete on either side. On the coin itself the termination of the king's name, on the obverse, reads more distinctly IT than is represented in the plate. The moneyer seems to have been HVGO, though the initial letter of the name is obliterated. His name appears in connection with the Roxburgh mint on the fine coin formerly in Mr Hay Newton's possession, now in the Museum of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries in Edinburgh, and figured by Lindsay, plate i. fig. 9, as well as on a coin now in my possession, and which I have caused to be inserted in the plate for comparison (fig. A). On each of the coins the legend on the reverse varies.

- On Mr Hay Newton's coin . . . † HVGO ON ROCH.
- On Fig. A † H - - - : OM ROCAS.
- On No. 12 - VGO - ON ROCA - - -

It will be observed that on the first the whole of the legend is legible, and I am not aware of any other instance in which Roxburgh is so written. In the second (fig. A), we can have no hesitation in supplying the blanks in the moneyer's name, there being just room for three letters, and the name of the place of mintage is legible throughout. On the third (fig. 7) there is space for several letters, which are illegible, between the A in ROCA and the V in VGO. How would this space have been filled had the legend been perfect? On the coins of William the Lion we find an endless variety in the mode of designating Roxburgh, from the initial R to the lengthened forms of the name ROCEBVR, ROCESBVR, ROCAB - , ROCEBVRG, &c., and I have therefore little doubt that the full legend on this coin was either † HVGO ON ROCABVR or ROCASBVR. This same Hugo was evidently a skilful artist. So far, indeed, as we can judge from the specimens he has left us, he was the very best of his day, at all events in Scotland; and I think his coins will bear comparison with the best of those struck in England at the same period. I have another coin in my possession which I am satisfied was struck by him, and though much rubbed and mutilated, it bears traces of very superior workmanship. It is figured by Mr Lindsay, plate i. fig. 15, where the legend on the reverse reads - - SO . ON P, but

it ought to be - - GO . ON R - - . The G is much rubbed, though that is not indicated in Mr Lindsay's plate, and the upper part of the letter so overlaps the lower, that it requires very careful inspection to perceive that it is not an S.

The remaining coins, from 13 to 27, inclusive, are of the same type, hitherto unpublished as belonging to David—viz., that so common on the coins of Stephen (see Plate V. fig. 8). They are all of very rude fabric, and seem to be somewhat similar in workmanship to two coins of Stephen found in the hoard of "Coins of Henry I. and Stephen discovered in Hertfordshire in 1818," and described by Mr Rashleigh in the *Num. Chron.*, vol. xii. p. 138. He says—"There are of the Cardiff (?) mint two coins, which, in the workmanship both of the head and legend, are very different from every other coin in the collection. Their peculiarities, as they are extremely rare, have been hitherto unnoticed. The letters are of the character of those on the early Saxon coins, having no serifs, and the portrait is considerably more rude than usual (see plate, fig. 9)." [This should have been fig. 10.] Mr Rashleigh doubted the correctness of the attribution of these two coins to Cardiff. Perhaps he would now assign them to Carlisle. I should certainly be disposed to do so after reading Mr Longstaffe's able paper, "Northern Evidence on the Short Cross Question." See especially his note on the "Orthography of Carlisle," *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. iii. p. 165.

It is very much to be regretted that on not one of the coins of David of this type can the place of mintage be made out. In size and general appearance they bear a considerable resemblance to the so-called baronial coins of the period. Some of them are so rude in fabric, and the legend so barbarous, that I should have considered the attribution hopeless, had I not been guided by the presence, in the same hoard, of others a little less barbarous, but of the same type. They are interesting, however, as furnishing us not only with an unpublished type, but also with a new mode of spelling the king's name. Hitherto, in all the published coins of David I., the final letter of the name was T. In two, or perhaps three, of the coins before us—viz., Nos. 13 (see Plate VII. fig. 8), 14, and 15 (?), the letter D is substituted. In the other coins of this type the legends are too imperfect to enable us to make out the concluding letter. The moneyer of No. 13 (Plate VII. fig. 8) was probably FOL-

POLD. There was such a moneyer in Roxburgh in the time of William the Lion; and in the same reign there was a FOLPOLT at Perth. At the end of the reverse legend of the same coin may be observed something like a monogram, which I am unable to decipher. In No. 16 some of the letters are formed even more rudely than those on the coins immediately preceding, and the legend on No. 17 (see Plate VII. fig. 9) seems to be an imitation by an illiterate artist of one which was already barbarous enough. The remaining coins are more or less illegible, not merely from the rudeness of the workmanship, but from their having been imperfectly struck.

The discovery of this small hoard establishes completely the propriety of the attribution of the coins with the cross fleury and pellets to David I. The hoard seems to have been hidden about the middle of the twelfth century—probably not earlier than 1140 nor later than 1160. It seems to me absurd to suppose that any of the coins in this hoard could have belonged to David II., for, if so, they would not have been associated with the comparatively rare English coins of Henry I. and Stephen, which must then have been about two hundred years old. But if mixed with English coins at all, we should have found with them, as in the case of the recent discovery at Kinghorn, the extremely common coins of his contemporary, Edward III., and of his immediate predecessors; nor should we have failed to find amongst them many specimens of the common pennies of Alexander III., with some probably of Robert Bruce and of John Baliol; and, if there had been any of an earlier date, they would have been those of William the Lion. The great similarity, also, in general appearance and workmanship of many of the coins of David to those of Henry and Stephen, and the identity in type of many in this hoard, tend still further to prove that they must have been struck about the same period. Indeed, in some the resemblance is so strong as to induce the belief that they may possibly have been the work of the same artist. The fact that David, in his early years, was much at the English court—Matilda, the wife of Henry, having been the sister of David—and that Stephen created Henry, David's son, Earl of Northumberland, renders the supposition by no means improbable. May it not have been that Prince Henry caused coins to be struck at Carlisle, both for Stephen and for David? Or were these coins of the

Stephen type struck by order of David himself at Carlisle, when he had gone to reside there after Prince Henry's death?

But while the discovery at Bute proves the existence of coins of David I., it has gone a long way towards shaking my confidence in the correctness of Mr Lindsay's attribution of coins to Alexander I. There may not, indeed, be any sufficient reason why coins of that monarch should not be found; but if I be correct in supposing that the coins Nos. 7 and 8 figured by Lindsay belong to David, then the actual existence of coins of Alexander rests on the authority of a single specimen, and that again on a single letter (A) common to both names. I confess that I should be glad to have some stronger evidence.

The three coins, A, B, and C, figured on the same plate, are in my own collection; and they are here inserted to afford an opportunity of comparing the first two with the coins described above, and because the third, fig. C, is a new and unpublished type.

Fig. A so exactly corresponds with the description given by the late Rev. Dr Jamieson of a coin in his possession, that I was disposed to think it must be the identical coin, and subsequent inquiries (with a view to trace the Doctor's specimen) have only tended to confirm this impression. If so, it is interesting as being, so far as I am aware, the first coin which was correctly appropriated to David I., and published as belonging to him. It is scarcely necessary to say that the coins previously published by Anderson as belonging to this monarch were incorrectly attributed. Dr Jamieson's paper, in which this coin is described, was read in February and March 1832, and was published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature" in 1834. Mr Lindsay, whose admirable work on "The Coinage of Scotland" was not published till 1845, does not seem to have been aware of Dr Jamieson's paper; and it is a strong proof of the correctness of their views in assigning the coins of this type to David I., that they should have arrived, independently of each other, at the same conclusion. The obverse reads "DAV - - REX, and the reverse, as I have described above, +L - - : OM ROCAS. Dr Jamieson supposed the moneyer's name must have been HVE, but the vacant space could not have been filled up by only two letters.

The obverse only is given in fig. B. The king's name is here to be

seen at full length, which is very rarely the case in the coins of David, as almost all of them are very badly struck, or much worn. The final letter is D, as in two or three of the Bute coins; but in this instance the workmanship is very superior, and the type on the reverse is quite different, being the cross fleury and pellets, as in fig. A. The legend on the reverse is, unfortunately, illegible, but the quality of the work leads me to think that the moneyer may possibly have been Hugo, and that the coin was minted at Roxburgh.

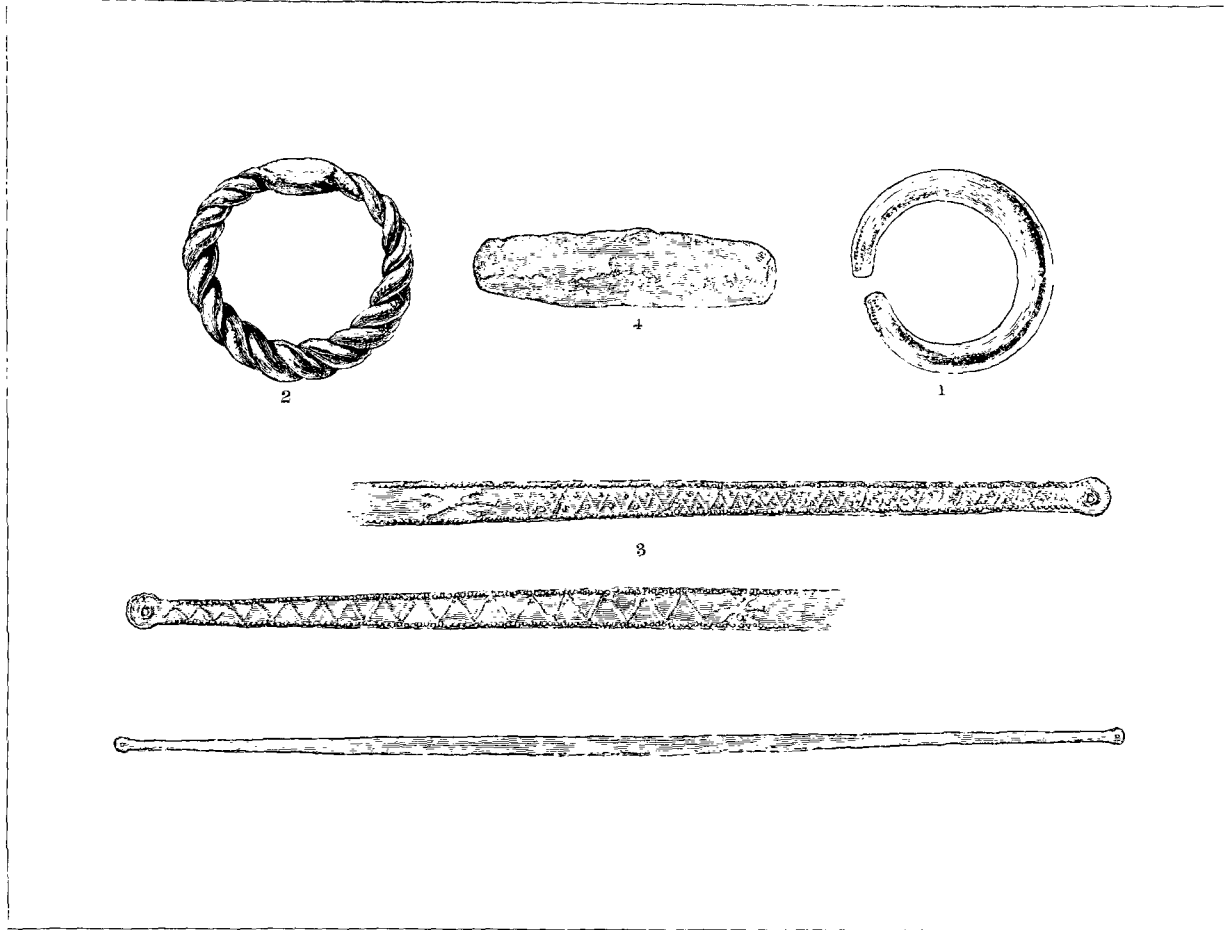
Of the next coin (fig. C) only the reverse is figured. The head on the obverse is almost obliterated, but the legend is distinctly DAVIT: K --. The head, as usual, is looking to the right, with a sceptre in front. Reverse, +TOLPM - - - - Cross fleury, with a rose of pellets in one angle, in the opposite angle a star, and in each of the alternate angles a pellet.

Mr Lindsay informs me that the type is new to him, the only impression he had previously seen having been one made from this very coin, and sent to him by Mr Webster, before it came into my possession. There is, however, another coin of the same type in the Museum of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, which I discovered in 1863, when looking over their collection. On comparing the type on the reverse of this coin with that on the coin figured in Lindsay, plate i. fig. 5, and ascribed by him to Malcolm III., it will be seen that they bear a close resemblance to each other, and the presence of the rose of pellets in both induces me to think that they must have been struck nearly about the same time. The style of work also leads to the conclusion that the type was probably adopted at a late period in David's reign, and I am therefore inclined to attribute the coin figured by Mr Lindsay to Malcolm IV., the grandson of David, who succeeded him on the throne. Judging from the plate, I cannot imagine that, if coins were struck at all in Malcolm Canmore's reign, there were any artists in Scotland at that time capable of producing such a coin. The state of Scotland at the time renders such a supposition extremely improbable, and the absence of all coins of the four kings who intervened between Malcolm III. and David (for I regard the evidence on which coins have been attributed to Donald and Alexander I. as insufficient) tends to the same conclusion, viz., that if any coins were minted in the reign of Malcolm III. they must have been of a very rude

description. In considering this question, it should be remembered that sixty years elapsed between the termination of Malcolm III.'s reign and the accession of his great-grandson Malcolm IV. to the throne, and also how great a change was effected in the state of the country within that period, or rather during the latter half of that period, *i.e.*, during David I.'s reign. It has been said of this royal saint, that, by his residence at the English court during his early years, "his manners were polished from the rust of Scottish barbarity." The impressions there made on his mind in youth produced fruit in later years; and we know that during his reign he did all in his power to encourage arts and commerce and civilisation, by inducing natives of other nations, more civilised, to immigrate to Scotland. A comparison of his own coins also will show that there was a vast improvement in the mintage during his reign, his earlier money being extremely rude in fabric, while his later coins bear evidence of excellent workmanship. This improvement was, no doubt, effected by the introduction of foreign artists, of whose presence we see no evidence during any preceding reign.

I cannot conclude without acknowledging the accuracy of Mr W. F. Miller's illustrations of the coins, and thanking him for the great care he has bestowed upon them. The reader is also indebted to him; for a much better idea of the coins themselves is given in the plate than could be conveyed by my imperfect descriptions of them.

At the conclusion of the meeting the usual votes of thanks were given to the office-bearers, and the Society then adjourned to the 30th of November—St Andrew's Day.

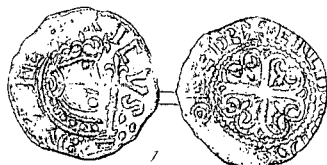


GOLD ORNAMENTS, FOUND WITH COINS OF DAVID I., &c., IN THE ISLAND OF BUTE, IN JUNE 1863.

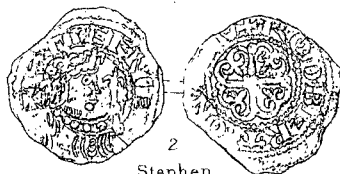
- 1. Plain Ring of Gold (full size).
- 2. Twisted Ring of Gold (full size).

- 3. Gold Bands (detailed portions, full size).
- 4. Bar of Silver (full size).

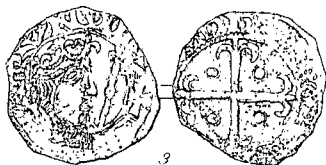
ENGLISH & SCOTTISH PENNIES FOUND WITH GOLD ORNAMENTS IN BUTE, 1863.



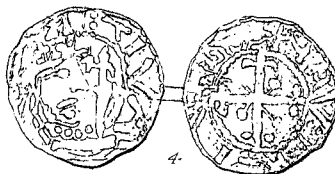
Henry I.



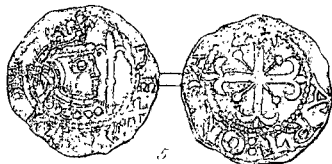
Stephen



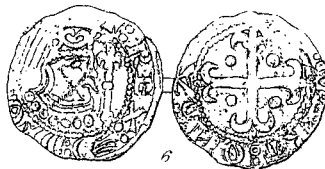
uncertain



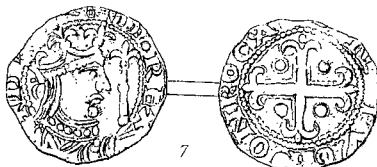
David I
(reading retrograde)



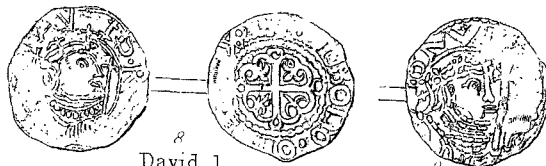
David I.



David I



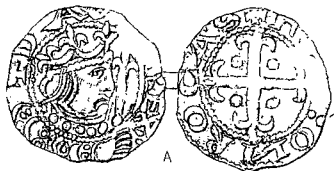
David I.



David I.

uncertain

COINS OF DAVID I FROM MR POLLOXFEN'S COLLECTION



A



B



C