NOTE ON A HOARD OF COINS OF THE EDWARDS, FOUND AT KINGHORNIE, STONEHAVEN. BY GEORGE MACDONALD, CURATOR OF COINS.

In vol. xxviii. of the *Proceedings* (p. 277) there is a description of a hoard of Edward pennies that had been discovered in October 1893 on the farm of Kinghornie, near Bervie, in Kincardineshire. On February 4th, 1902, a somewhat similar hoard was brought to light by a man named David Cargill, while ploughing on the same farm. The treasure had been buried in an earthenware jar. The plough turned up the jar in fragments, and the coins were gathered from the furrow. The remains of the pottery show a jar with a brownish glaze and a loop handle at the brim,—the ordinary water jug of the period. In all, 494 pieces were forwarded from the Exchequer for examination. The bulk of them were

sterlings of the Edward I., II., III. series, representing a great variety of mints. There were also a few Scottish coins, dating from the reigns of Alexander III. and John Baliol. Of the Scottish pieces four were retained for the Museum. The rest of the hoard was returned to the finders. The following is an inventory:—

I. EDWARD I., III., STERLINGS.

Berwick						1	
Bristol					-	19	
Canterbury						106	
Chester						2	
Durham						54	
Exeter						2	
Kingston						1	
Lincoln						5	
London						228	
Newcastle						16	
Robert de I	Iadley		,	,		2	
St Edmund						10	
York					-	17	
Dublin						1	
Waterford						1	
Counterfeit		•				3	
Illegible	•				•	1	
							469
II. Scottish Coins.							
41 1 TTT							
Alexander III.							
Pennies						9	
John Baliol.							
Pennies						14	
Halfpennies		*		•		2	
					-		25
						-	
							494

The coins bearing the name of Alexander III. belonged without exception to the "Long Single Cross Series." The majority were common. As a rule, the condition was not satisfactory, so that precise classification was difficult. The following varieties, however, as numbered by Burns, appeared to be represented by one specimen each—Nos. 3, 9, 29, 36, 55, 59 (?), 72, 79. The ninth piece, which was fortunately well preserved, combined the obverse of No. 4 with the reverse of No. 7. Of the 14 Baliol pennies two were so much rubbed that definite identification was not possible, but they belonged to the earlier varieties. A third, also in rather poor condition, resembled a specimen in the National Collection (Catalogue, p. 32, No. 11), not described by Burns. The remainder could be assigned with certainty as follows:—No. 1 [6 specimens], No. 2, No. 16 [2 specimens], No. 17, No. 18. The two halfpennies were both of the commoner variety (No. 1).