

## VII.

### ROMAN COINS FOUND IN SCOTLAND.

By Miss ANNE S. ROBERTSON, M.A., F.S.A.Scot.

In 1918 Sir George Macdonald published a list of the Roman coins which had been found in Scotland up to that date.<sup>1</sup> To this he added three supplementary lists, the last of which brought the record of Roman coins found in Scotland up to the year 1939.<sup>2</sup> After Sir George Macdonald's death in 1940 the task of collecting information about such finds passed to me, at the suggestion of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and I have to thank the Society for giving me the privilege and the pleasure of continuing the work which gave Sir George so much satisfaction. He often spoke to me of the importance of these finds as archæological and historical evidence.

The following list includes both the Roman coins which have been found in Scotland since 1939, and also those coins which were found earlier, but about which new information has come to light since that date. The list has been divided into four parts:

- A. FINDS FROM ROMAN SITES.
- B. FINDS FROM NATIVE SITES.
- C. ISOLATED FINDS WITH NO RECORDED ASSOCIATIONS.
- D. HOARDS.

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<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lii. (1918), pp. 203 ff.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vols. lviii. (1924), pp. 325 ff.; lxviii. (1934), pp. 27 ff.; lxxiii. (1939), pp. 241 ff.

The finds within each of these four groups have been arranged according to counties, for the convenience of those collating material from a particular area. Coin references have been given both to Cohen, *Description historique des Monnaies frappées sous l'Empire romain* (2nd ed., 1880-92), and to the relevant volumes of Mattingly and Sydenham, *Roman Imperial Coinage* (1923-49), if these have already been published. The present *locus* of a coin find, where known, has also been noted.

I should like here to acknowledge the kindness and co-operation of the countless informants who not only supplied details of the coin finds, but who also made it possible for me to examine and identify almost everyone of the coins myself.

#### A. FINDS FROM ROMAN SITES.

##### AYRSHIRE.

*Loudoun Hill.*—Two *denarii* of Domitian were found in 1948 during excavations conducted by Dr J. K. S. St Joseph on the Roman site at Allanton Beg, near Loudoun Hill, which he had himself discovered in 1938. Dr St Joseph identified five occupation periods, four Flavian and one Antonine.<sup>1</sup> The two *denarii* were minted in A.D. 90-91 (C. 264 and R.I.C. 154) and A.D. 92 (C. 271 and R.I.C. 169). Although easily legible, they are not in the finest condition, but show an appreciable amount of wear.

As these *denarii* were unstratified, they cannot be assigned with absolute certainty to the Flavian occupation of the site, and so they should not themselves be regarded as proof that the Flavian occupation lasted until some time after A.D. 92, however probable this may be on other grounds. Roman silver coins had a very long circulation life, and imperial *denarii* of Flavian, or even earlier, date, in fair condition, occur on many mid-second-century sites. To take one example only, the Antonine Wall fort of Balmuildy yielded a *denarius* of Vitellius (A.D. 69), very heavily corroded, but not so heavily worn.<sup>2</sup> From the Antonine Wall sites at Old Kilpatrick<sup>3</sup> and Cadder,<sup>4</sup> too, have come *denarii* of Galba (A.D. 69), Vespasian (A.D. 70), and Domitian (two, one of A.D. 76-79 and one of A.D. 92), all in fair condition. Admittedly these two sites, unlike Balmuildy, have provided evidence for a brief occupation by Agricola's troops, who might have dropped first-century *denarii*. But they could not have dropped all four of these *denarii*, if indeed they dropped any of them, for the Vespasian of A.D. 70 was a stratified find from the Antonine *sacellum* at Old Kilpatrick. Again, the Romano-British hoards of silver coins which were lost in the reigns of Antoninus Pius, Marcus, or Commodus, and which have been adequately

<sup>1</sup> *Journal of Roman Studies*, vols. xxix. (1939), p. 201; xxxvii. (1947), p. 165; xxxix. (1949), p. 98.

<sup>2</sup> S. N. Miller, *The Roman Fort at Balmuildy* (1922), p. 111.

<sup>3</sup> S. N. Miller, *The Roman Fort at Old Kilpatrick* (1928), p. 33.

<sup>4</sup> John Clarke, *The Roman Fort at Cadder* (1933), p. 82.

recorded, have *all*<sup>1</sup> been found to contain Flavian *denarii*, many of which were in excellent condition. As one example out of many may be cited the newly discovered Briglands hoard,<sup>2</sup> buried in or after A.D. 186, which contained 19 Flavian *denarii* out of a total of 161 coins examined. Several of these 19 show only the slightest traces of wear. There is no doubt that Flavian *denarii* in fair condition were still in circulation during the second half of the second century A.D. The two Domitianic examples from Loudoun Hill may, then, have been lost either in the Antonine or in the Flavian occupation of the site.

On the other hand, the *denarius* of Augustus, which Sir George Macdonald recorded as having been found at Allanton Beg in 1831,<sup>3</sup> was probably lost in the Flavian occupation. Heavy, high quality *denarii* of Nero and earlier emperors had virtually disappeared from circulation by the Antonine period.

The two *denarii* of Domitian are in the Hunterian Museum.

#### DUMFRIESSHIRE.

*Birrens*.—Mr A. E. Truckell, Curator of the Burgh Museum, Dumfries, has informed me that the twelve coins found in the excavations at Birrens in 1936 and 1937, and included by Sir George Macdonald in his last list,<sup>4</sup> are now in the Burgh Museum.

*Carronbridge*.—Mr Truckell has also reported that during the war a bronze coin of Antoninus Pius was found within, or immediately without, the subsequently discovered marching camp and permanent enclosure (?) at Carronbridge.<sup>5</sup>

*Milton (Tassiesholm)*.—In 1938 Mr John Clarke found an *as* of Vespasian during his excavation of the Antonine fortlet at Milton. The reverse is illegible, and the coin is so much corroded that it is impossible to tell how much actual wear it had undergone before being lost. Roman imperial copper had a comparatively short circulation life, and, since the coin was not stratified in the fortlet, it may be a stray from the adjacent first-century forts, discovered since 1938 by Mr Clarke.<sup>6</sup>

The coin is in the Hunterian Museum.

#### DUNBARTONSHIRE.

*Bearsden*.—In 1949, the Glasgow Art Galleries and Museum acquired a slightly worn bronze coin (a *foliis*) of Constantine I (C. 534), minted at

<sup>1</sup> The "all" is important, in view of the conception of coin hoards referred to below, p. 152.

<sup>2</sup> See below, p. 149.

<sup>3</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lii. (1918), p. 237.

<sup>4</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxxiii. (1939), p. 241.

<sup>5</sup> *Journal of Roman Studies*, vol. xli. (1951), p. 59.

<sup>6</sup> *Trans. Dumfries and Galloway Nat. Hist. and Ant. Soc.*, vols. xxiv, p. 1; xxv, p. 10; xxvi, p. 133; xxvii, p. 197; xxviii, p. 199.

London. It had been turned up about three years previously by Mr Charles Murray, 39 Ashburn Road, Milngavie, while he was employed in digging the garden of 16 Roman Road, Bearsden. There was an Antonine Wall fort at Bearsden, but the coin of Constantine I does not, of course, prove a Roman reoccupation of the site in the early fourth century A.D.

*Kirkintilloch.*—In December 1949 Mr John Clarke showed me a bronze coin of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian I (A.D. 527-65), minted at Antioch, which was supposed to have come from Kirkintilloch. This, however, is doubtful, and even if the coin had been picked up at Kirkintilloch it may have been a modern loss.

#### MIDLOTHIAN.

*Inveresk.*—In 1950 the Inveresk Churchyard Committee presented to the National Museum of Antiquities a *sestertius* of Hadrian which had recently been found in Inveresk Cemetery (Lair No. 828, section G). The coin is of a type which was apparently unknown to Cohen and the editors of *Roman Imperial Coinage*. The description is: *Obverse*, IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG Bust laureate r., with a little drapery on l. shoulder. *Reverse*, MON[E]TA AVGVSTI S C Moneta standing l., holding scales and cornucopiæ. The coin has a fine green patina, and shows a fair amount of wear. It must, of course, have been lost during the occupation of the Antonine fort which, as Professor Richmond has shown, is now partly covered by the cemetery.<sup>1</sup>

There is, in the Burgh Museum, Dumfries, an Alexandrian bronze coin of Numerian, dated to A.D. 283-84. The envelope containing it is labelled "Copper coin found at Inveresk. J. K. Hewison." Several other Alexandrian coins have been found in Scotland, but it is often difficult to decide whether they were lost in ancient or in modern times. At least, the Numerian from Inveresk was not lost by a Roman occupant of the fort.

#### PERTHSHIRE.

*Coupar Angus.*—In March 1945 Mr Charles Gavine, 74 Torrisdale Street, Crosshill, Glasgow, showed me seven coins "found at Camp Muir (*i.e.* Lintrose), Coupar Angus, about fifty years ago, when making coal houses for the railway." The coins were a worn *denarius* of Julius Cæsar (C. 41); a slightly worn Alexandrian bronze coin of Diocletian, dated to A.D. 292-93; two unworn bronze coins (*folles*) of Constantine I. (C. 299 and C. 519), minted at Alexandria and, possibly, Trier; two fairly well worn bronze coins of Ælia Flacilla, wife of Theodosius (C. 4), minted at Antioch, and of Honorius (C. 56), minted at Constantinople; and a much corroded copper coin of, apparently, Faustina I deified, with the reverse type uncertain.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal of Roman Studies*, vols. xxxvii. (1947), p. 165, and xxxviii. (1948), p. 81.

The *denarius* of Julius Cæsar and the copper coin of, apparently, Faustina I deified, may possibly have been dropped by Roman troops at Lintrose, but the other five, if lost in ancient times, must have belonged to native North Britons.

#### ROXBURGHSHIRE.

*Newstead*.—A well-preserved *aureus* of Trajan (*cf.* C. 329 and R.I.C. 310) was found during Professor Ian Richmond's excavations at Newstead in 1947.

It is in the National Museum of Antiquities.

### B. FINDS FROM NATIVE SITES.

#### ARGYLLSHIRE.

*Campbeltown*.—In May 1938 Mr J. Mackenzie, then Librarian of the Campbeltown Library and Museum, reported that about thirty years previously a schoolboy brought to the late Alex. Fleming of Kilmaho a worn *denarius* of Trajan (C. 81, R.I.C. 121) "found under the surface in an old fort at Balergie (on Mr Fleming's estate)," about four miles from Campbeltown.

#### EAST LOTHIAN.

*Traprain Law*.—In his last list Sir George Macdonald recorded the discovery of two additional coins at Traprain Law—a *denarius* of the Roman Republic and another of, probably, Hadrian—during Mr Stewart Cruden's investigation of the structure of the rampart.<sup>1</sup> Mr Cruden's report on his excavations appeared a year later, and included yet a third *denarius*, of Vespasian (C. 366 and R.I.C. 90).<sup>2</sup>

The Traprain Law coins are in the National Museum of Antiquities.

#### MORAYSHIRE.

*Culbin Sands*.—In his third list Sir George Macdonald recorded the discovery of a fairly well-preserved *denarius* of Hadrian (C. 393 and R.I.C. 178) on the Culbin Sands, which had been shown to him by Mr A. Henderson Bishop.<sup>3</sup> Mr Bishop has recently presented his collection of antiquities to the Hunterian Museum, and the material from the Culbin Sands has been found to include, besides the *denarius* of Hadrian, another Roman coin. It is a worn *sestertius* of Antoninus Pius (C. 320 and R.I.C. 767*a*).

#### ROXBURGHSHIRE.

*Hobkirk*.—Dr K. Steer, of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, has drawn my attention to a passage in the O.S. Name Book for Hobkirk

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxxiii. (1939), p. 242.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. lxxiv. (1940), p. 57.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. lxxviii. (1934), p. 29.

parish, which states that several Roman coins are reported to have been found in the "fort" marked on the O.S. map (6 inch, N XXX) on Wauchope Rig, half a mile south-east of Dykeheads. No details of the coins are given. Dr Steer adds that the "fort" has almost entirely gone, but what survives looks native and not Roman.

#### C. ISOLATED FINDS WITH NO RECORDED ASSOCIATIONS.

##### ARGYLLSHIRE.

*Cowal.*—Mr C. M. Macdonald, Twynholm, Sandbank, has directed my attention to the following note in G. Henderson's *Norse Influence in Scotland* (1910), p. 39 n.: "Old coins have been found here (*i.e.* in Ormidale in Cowal); one of them, kindly sent by Mrs Burnley Campbell, was submitted to Dr George Macdonald, who clearly deciphered it as a bronze coin of the Roman Emperor Gallienus."

*Cowal (Glen Tarsan).*—In October 1948 Mr F. W. Bruce, of the Resident Engineer's Office, Cowal Hydro-Electric Scheme, Glen Tarsan, submitted for identification a bronze coin which had been found during recent engineering work on the site. Mr Bruce stated that "the coin was found in a small knoll about twenty feet from the road through Glen Tarsan (B. 836). The knoll, which has now been partly excavated, is a rock outcrop with a red boulder clay and peat overlay, the total thickness of overlay being between 2 and 4 feet. The boulder clay was removed partly by machine and partly by hand, and the coin was located on the rock after the removal of the soil and before the rock was blasted. It does not appear possible, therefore, to give any estimate as to the depth at which it was lying. One point I should like to make, however, is that, when picked up, the coin was thickly coated with a black deposit."

Mr Bruce's account of the circumstances of discovery has been given in full, in order to establish the probability that the coin was lost in ancient, rather than in modern times. For it is a Greek imperial coin of the Emperor Commodus, minted at Gaza in Judea (*cf.* Macdonald, *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunter Coin Cabinet*, vol. iii. (1905), p. 284, Gaza, No. 10), and intended for circulation primarily in Judea. Its appearance in Scotland is therefore surprising, where, even in Roman times, it must have been a curio rather than a piece of currency.

The North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board has presented the coin to the Hunter Coin Cabinet.

##### AYRSHIRE.

*Irvine.*—In August 1945 I was asked to identify a bronze coin of Constantine I in fair condition (C. 536), probably minted at Rome, which had

been found about 1930 by Mr Ernest Walker, 246 Bearsden Road, Anniesland, Glasgow, on the sandhills at Irvine. It had been exposed to view by the wind blowing away the sand.

#### BANFFSHIRE.

*Cullen.*—In the *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. iii. (1907), p. 329, Mr G. M. Fraser, then Librarian of Aberdeen Public Library, refers, in a paper on "Treasure Trove in the North of Scotland," to "a coin of Claudius Gothicus, A.D. 268–70, found at Cullen." I have not been able to trace any other reference to this find, but the scholarliness of Mr Fraser's paper suggests that he must have had good authority for his statement.

#### DUMFRIESSHIRE.

*Dumfries.*—Mr A. E. Truckell, Curator of the Burgh Museum, Dumfries, has reported that about 1934–35 a Roman silver coin was found during excavations for the construction of the Dumfries reservoir, at Glenkiln, some six miles north-west of the town.

#### DUNBARTONSHIRE.

*Dumbarton.*—In March 1950 Mr William Campbell presented to the Hunterian Museum a fairly well worn bronze coin of Constantine II, Cæsar (C. 10), minted at London. Mr Campbell stated: "I have grounds for supposing it to have been retained by a workman about eighty years ago when a number of coins were found near Dumbarton and claimed by the authorities." The only other record of a Roman coin find from Dumbarton seems to be that noted by Sir George Macdonald in his first list, where he refers to the discovery of a bronze coin of Vespasian in 1858.<sup>1</sup>

*Inveruglas.*—The Hydro-Electric Board has another find to its credit. In 1946 Mr William Wardlaw, then living at Arrochar, discovered a *dupondius* of Claudius (C. 1 and R.I.C. 67) at a spot on Loch Lomondside between Tarbet and Ardlui, near the Inveruglas Burn, where the first of the Board's new power stations was being built. The coin was lying on a new road which was being laid from the main road to the power station. It may therefore have been brought to the spot in a lorry load of road material from another part of the surrounding area. The coin was heavily worn and much discoloured, probably through having been long embedded in soil.

*Westerton.*—In July 1950 Mr Henry Mooney, 10 Seafield Crescent, Banff, sent to the Glasgow Art Galleries and Museum for identification five bronze coins which he believes were all found between 1941 and 1947 in the garden of 34 Stirling Avenue, Westerton, where he was then living. The coins were all much worn, but it was possible to identify one as a colonial coin of

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lii. (1918), p. 244.

Augustus, minted at Corduba in Spain, another as an *as* of Claudius (probably C. 47 and R.I.C. 69), a third as a "second brass" of Magnus Maximus (C. 3), minted at Lyons, and a fourth as a "second brass" of Honorius (C. 20), minted at Antioch. The fifth was so much worn that it was only identifiable as a Roman or Greek imperial bronze coin of the first, second, or early third century A.D.

#### FIFESHIRE.

(*Exact provenance unknown.*) In December 1950 Mr J. G. Scott, Curator of Archæology in Glasgow Art Galleries and Museum, showed me a fairly well worn bronze coin of Constantine I (C. 254), probably minted at Arles. The owner of the coin, Mr E. Quigley, 207 Crosslet Road, Dumbarton, said it was "excavated in 1939 in Fifeshire." Further inquiries were made by both Mr Scott and myself, but failed to elicit any more details.

#### LANARKSHIRE.

*Glasgow (Pollokshields).*—In 1942 Mr James Reid, then teaching in Pollokshields Secondary School, Glasgow, showed me a slightly worn bronze coin of Constantius II (C. 95), minted at Alexandria. It had been found by one of his scholars, about January 1942, on the surface of the ground at the Recreation Park beside Pollokshields Public Library. It may possibly be a modern loss.

*Glasgow (Bridgeton Cross).*—In October 1944 three bronze coins were found on the site of an old brickwork near Bridgeton Cross, Glasgow. One was a *sestertius* of Faustina II (C. 270 and R.I.C. Marcus, 1685), another was a bronze coin of Constantius II (C. 44 ff.), and the third was a bronze coin of Valentinian I (C. 37). All three coins were worn.

*Glasgow (Queen's Park).*—In March 1945 Mr Charles Gavine, 74 Torrisdale Street, Crosshill, Glasgow, allowed me to examine a slightly worn *as* of Drusus (C. 2 and R.I.C. Tiberius 26), dating to A.D. 23, which had been found in April 1922 during the construction of the Public Bowling Greens in Camphill Grounds, Queen's Park.

*Glasgow (Moray Place).*—Mr Gavine also told me that very many years ago, probably about 1875, Roman (?) coins were found on a small hillock which stood at what is now the junction of Moray Place and Vennard Gardens, Strathbungo. Mr Gavine put me in touch with his informant, Mr William Taylor, who was over eighty years of age in 1945, and who as a boy of ten or twelve had often seen coins picked up by the potato-diggers in the field then called Moray Park. The coins "were all of copper about the size of a penny but a little thicker," and Mr Taylor believed them to be Roman. If so, they were probably imperial bronze coins of the first, second, or early third century A.D.

*Glasgow (Govan).*—In January 1948 Mr William Houston, 579 Govan Road, Glasgow, S.W. 1, reported the discovery of what proved to be an Alexandrian bronze coin of Diocletian, dated to A.D. 284–85, which had been found with a very worn copper penny in the back garden of a house at 48 Swinton Drive, Glasgow, S.W. 2, occupied by a Mr Harkness. Mr Houston added: "It seems that there had been a bit of a hole in the garden and some Alsatian dog had been pawing in it and at roughly the depth of two feet the coins were turned over. This house is in a fairly new housing scheme . . . the houses being built near the foot of a hill. The point is, however, the tenant is not sure whether the hill was excavated at that point in order to lay the foundations or whether top soil was brought from another source for this purpose."

*Glasgow (London Road).*—In June 1950 an *antoninianus* of Diocletian (C. 33 and R.I.C. 256), minted at Siscia, was "found on the bank of the Clyde off London Road, near Belvidere Hospital, about the centre of the embankment, and at a depth of about 3 inches," according to information given by Mr Gordon Farmer to Mr J. G. Scott.

The coin is in the Glasgow Art Galleries and Museum.

*Glasgow (Knightswood).*—In September 1950 I was asked to identify a worn bronze coin of the Byzantine Emperor Justin I (A.D. 518–27), minted at Nicomedia, which "was unearthed in the garden of No. 55 Pikeman Road, Knightswood, by the tenant, Mr Armstrong."

*Glasgow (Greenfield).*—Miss Shirley Smith, 258 Cardowan Road, Glasgow, E. 2, has informed me that in October 1950 her brother found a slightly worn bronze coin (a *folles*) of Licinius I (C. 43), minted at Alexandria, lying on a road running from Greenfield Road to the site of what used to be Greenfield Farm, south-east of Carntyne, Glasgow.

*Rutherglen.*—In July 1947 the Rev. Mr Finlayson showed me a much corroded bronze coin of Constantine I (probably C. 199), with uncertain mint-mark, which had been found in double trenching a garden at 179 Stonelaw Road, Rutherglen, in the spring of 1947, by the tenant, Mr Hyndman.

*Salsburgh.*—In April 1943 Mr J. Harrison Maxwell showed me an *as* of Nero, with obverse legend IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P P P, and reverse legend and type obliterated. It had been found in a garden at Salsburgh in the spring of 1932, and had subsequently been used as a button.

*Thankerton.*—In 1938 Mrs Dunn, of Carstairs, presented to the Hunterian Museum a fairly well worn bronze coin of Constantius II (C. 46), minted at Alexandria. It was said to have been found at Thankerton, but no further details could be obtained.

*Wishaw.*—In July 1950 a slightly worn *sestertius* of Philip I (C. 26 and R.I.C. 168) was turned up, at about a spade's depth, in the garden of

Mr J. Healy, 27 Gateside Road, Wishaw. The appearance of the coin suggested that it had been in the ground for a considerable time.

The coin is still in the possession of Mr Healy.

#### EAST LOTHIAN.

*North Berwick.*—In July 1950 Mr R. B. K. Stevenson sent for examination a fairly well worn *antoninianus* of Diocletian (C. 542), which had recently been picked up in a field immediately on the north side of North Berwick Law. Mr Stevenson suggested the possibility that the coin had reached the field in a load of rubbish from the town.

The coin is in the National Museum of Antiquities.

*Gullane.*—In January 1946 Mr John Fraser reported to the National Museum of Antiquities the discovery of a fairly well worn *denarius* of Hadrian (C. 212 and R.I.C. 116) in a bunker on Gullane Golf Course.

The coin is in Gullane Golf Club House.

#### MIDLOTHIAN.

*Corstorphine.*—In 1946 Mr R. B. K. Stevenson discovered in the National Museum of Antiquities an *antoninianus*, of good white metal, of Valerian (C. 140 and R.I.C. 106), minted at Rome. The coin is much worn and part of it is broken off. The accompanying label reads: "Found by a labourer when excavating a house foundation at Corstorphine."

*Edinburgh (Borough Muir).*—Dr W. Douglas Simpson has reported that, in 1949, an Alexandrian bronze coin of Aurelian, dated to A.D. 275, was picked up on the Borough Muir at Edinburgh. It may possibly be a modern loss.

*Granton.*—In April 1948 Mr Alex. Taylor, Station Houses, Trinity Crescent, between Granton and Newhaven, found a very slightly worn *denarius* of Macrinus (C. 96 and R.I.C. 43), at a depth of 2 to 3 feet, in an allotment about fifty yards from the shore.

The coin is in the National Museum of Antiquities.

#### MORAYSHIRE.

*Forres.*—In 1947 Mr John Austin, Hamewith, Forres, found a slightly worn bronze coin of Honorius (C. 23) during excavation work in the High Street, Forres. The find-spot is about a hundred yards from the foundations of the castle.

The coin is in the Falconer Museum, Forres.

In 1950 Mr Austin sent for identification a slightly worn Constantinopolis coin of Constantine I (C. 21), minted at Thessalonica, which had been dug up by him in his garden at Forres many years ago.

This coin too is in the Falconer Museum, Forres.

## PERTSHIRE.

*Crieff*.—Mr Angus Graham, of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, has recorded the fact that “a gold coin with the legend DIVA AVGVSTA MARCIANA is said to have been found at a date unspecified at Croftnappoch, Crieff, but no details are at present available.”<sup>1</sup>

*Doune*.—In December 1950 Mr A. M. Crichton, McLaren High School, Callander, reported that an *as* of Vespasian (C. 481 and R.I.C. 528), fairly well worn and much corroded, had been found in the garden of Violet Bank, Doune. The coin is the property of Mr James Kelly, 8 West Cottages, Deanston, Perthshire, but is on loan to Mr Crichton for use in school.

*St Fillans*.—In June 1938 Mr John Ritchie, then Director of Perth Museum and Art Gallery, informed me that there were in the Museum two Roman bronze coins which had been ploughed up by Mr Kay of Wester Dundearn, St Fillans, in the field west of the St Fillans burial ground of the Stewarts of Ardvorlich. One is a Republican *semis* of the first century B.C., and the other is a Greek imperial coin of Gordian III, issued at Thessalonica.

(*Exact provenance unknown*.) In 1947 Captain Gardner, F.S.A.Scot., presented to the Paisley Museum a slightly worn *as* of Hadrian (C. 1196 and R.I.C. 576) which he believed had been found in Perthshire about two years before.

## RENFREWSHIRE.

*Gourock*.—In April 1948 Mr James Lynch showed me an Alexandrian bronze coin of Diocletian, dated to A.D. 287–88, which had been found by his grandfather, Mr Arthur Taylor, at about the beginning of the war, in earth thrown up during the digging of foundations for an air-raid shelter in Hospital Street, Gourock.

*Hawkhead*.—In 1950, a fairly well worn bronze coin of Constantine I (C. 254), minted at Nicomedia, was dug up by Mr C. Munro in his garden at 426 Crookston Road, a cottage in the grounds of Hawkhead Mental Hospital. The coin is still in Mr Munro's possession.

*Paisley*.—In January 1949 Mr Ian Macdonald, 16 Arlington Street, Glasgow, C. 3, showed me a fairly well worn *denarius* of Antoninus Pius deified (C. 164 and R.I.C. Marcus 436), which had been “found in the vicinity of Paisley Reservoir about 150 years ago.” It is still in the possession of Mr Macdonald.

*Paisley (Elderslie)*.—In June 1950 Mr Peter McDermid, 187 Greenend Avenue, Johnstone, brought to the Paisley Museum for identification a rather worn *as* of Domitian (C. 388 and R.I.C. 728) and a fairly well worn

<sup>1</sup> *Journal of Roman Studies*, vol. xxxii. (1942), p. 107.

bronze coin of Galeria Valeria, wife of Galerius (C. 5 or 6), minted at Antioch, which he said had been found along with a Paisley Communion Token (dated 1809) "when a bridge was demolished at Stoddarts' carpet factory, Elderslie, Paisley."

#### WIGTOWNSHIRE.

*Stranraer*.—See under "Hoards."

#### ISLANDS.

*Harris*.—There is, in the Hunter Coin Cabinet, a fairly well worn coin of Drusus, son of Tiberius, which was issued at Italica, in Spain. The description is: *Obverse*, DRVSVS CAESAR TI AVG F Head bare r. *Reverse*, MVNIC ITALIC Legionary eagle and standard between two ensigns. It was presented by Mr J. Patrick some time before 1936, and was labelled by Mr Patrick: "Found in Harris."

*Skye*.—In 1943 the Hunter Coin Cabinet acquired a fairly well worn *as* of Marcus, Caesar (C. 789 and R.I.C. Pius 1362), which was found in 1870 on the banks of a river near Dunvegan, Skye, by Dr Webster, the doctor at Dunvegan.

#### UNCERTAIN LOCALITY.

In March 1949 Mr J. Gallagher, Balura, Kingston Road, Bishopton, showed me an *antoninianus* of Maximian (C. 311 and R.I.C. Diocletian 622), minted at Antioch. He stated that it had been "found on a farm in Scotland," but could not add any further details.

### D. HOARDS.

#### ABERDEENSHIRE.

*Aberdeen*.—In his first list Sir George Macdonald recorded the discovery of a Roman coin hoard near Aberdeen, quoting as authority Alexander Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale* (1727), p. 186.<sup>1</sup> A little more information about what is presumably the same hoard is given by Mr G. M. Fraser, then Librarian of Aberdeen Public Library, in the *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. iii. (1907), p. 329, as follows: "The largest find of Roman coins in this region was on the banks of the Dee, about ten miles west of the city of Aberdeen. About eight miles from the city is the well-marked site of a military camp, known locally as Norman Dykes. . . . It was in the immediate neighbourhood of this, that many years ago a number of silver coins were found in a moss. Their precise denominations do not appear to have been ascertained beyond the fact that they were coins of the empire,

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lii. (1918), p. 270.

and the supposition is that, for some reason or other, they had been buried in the neighbourhood of the camp when Agricola was on his return march from the north."

#### KINCARDINESHIRE.

*Cowie Moss, Stonehaven.*—Sir George Macdonald discussed, also in his first list, a hoard of *denarii*, ranging from Vespasian to Severus, which was found at Cowie Moss in 1843 or 1844.<sup>1</sup> That the year of discovery was 1843 and not 1844 is proved by a note in *Archæologia Aeliana*, vol. iv. (1855), p. 7, and by a hitherto unpublished entry in the British Museum Register of Coin Accessions, which records that on 10th June 1846 the British Museum received three *denarii* of Vespasian, Trajan and Pius, "found at Blackburn of Muchall in the County of Kincardine in 1843. Presented by H.M. Exchequer of Scotland, transmitted by the Remembrancer."

#### KINROSS-SHIRE.

*Briglands, Rumbling Bridge.*—In his last list Sir George Macdonald recorded the discovery of 9 *denarii*, ranging from Otho to Commodus, on Lord Clyde's estate of Briglands, Rumbling Bridge.<sup>2</sup> He suggested that they must have formed part of a hoard. This suggestion has now been confirmed by the discovery, on the same spot, of four further lots of 105, 21, 24, and 2 *denarii*, during 1948, 1949, and 1950. Mr J. C. Clyde, Q.C., M.P., reported the discovery of these *denarii* to Dr K. Steer, of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, who, with Mr Clyde's permission, passed the coins on to me for identification. Dr Steer has also visited the site of the discovery and describes it as follows: "They (the coins) were found in the roots of a larch tree (123 years old when felled two years ago) two-thirds of the way up the steep left (east) bank of the River Devon, and a quarter of a mile above Rumbling Bridge (6-inch Kinross-shire, XXV N W: M R 36/17998). The first coins were discovered at the mouth of a rabbit-burrow, and the rest have been found by tunnelling under the tree stump. . . . I was told that there had been no core to the hoard, but that the coins have been found in batches of six or so at intervals along the cutting which has now gone about six feet. . . . It is thus quite uncertain whether we have got even the major part of the hoard to date."

The general appearance, and the distribution, of the *denarii* so far found at Briglands leave no doubt that they all came from one and the same hoard. In view, however, of the possibility that the further search which is planned by Mr Clyde and Dr Steer may yet bring to light more members of the hoard, it seems advisable, at this juncture, to publish briefly a list of the coins found so far (including the 9 seen by Sir George Macdonald), and to postpone

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lii. (1918), p. 267.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. lxxiii. (1939), p. 245.

to a later date a full discussion of the contents of the hoard and its historical significance.

The 161 *denarii* recovered so far are as follows:—

Nero	2	Antoninus Pius	27
Otho	1	Pius, deified	1
Vitellius	1	Faustina I	2
Vespasian	6	Faustina I, deified	10
Titus, under Vespasian	2	Marcus, Cæsar	5
Domitian, under Vespasian	2	Faustina II, under Pius	3
Titus	1	Marcus	20
Julia Titi	1	Marcus, deified	1
Domitian	7	Faustina II, under Marcus	8
Nerva	3	Faustina II, deified	2
Trajan	21	Lucius Verus	3
Trajan (?)	1	Lucius Verus, deified	1
Hadrian	19	Lucilla	2
Sabina	1	Commodus, Cæsar	1
		Commodus	7

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Of the 7 coins of Commodus, as Augustus, one is of A.D. 180, one of A.D. 181, two of A.D. 182, one (seen by Sir George Macdonald) of A.D. 183, one of A.D. 184, and one of A.D. 186-87. The hoard must therefore have been hidden away some time after A.D. 186-87. The good condition of the latest coins suggests that they had not been long in circulation before the date of concealment, so that, on present evidence, a date shortly after A.D. 186-87 for the burial of the Briglands hoard seems a probable one. On the other hand, Sir George Macdonald thought it likely that the hoard was lost in the campaigns of Severus in A.D. 209-11. The discovery of further coins at Briglands may, it is hoped, help to fix the date of burial and loss more securely.

#### LANARKSHIRE.

*Braco, Shotts.*—In 1842<sup>1</sup> a hoard of several hundred *denarii* was found at Braco, Shotts. Fourteen were presented to the National Museum of Antiquities in 1852, and were described in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. i. (1854), p. 72, and six others were examined by Sir George Macdonald in 1921.<sup>2</sup> In 1947 other six *denarii* from this hoard were submitted to me for examination by Dr G. Thomson, Department of Chemistry, Glasgow University.

<sup>1</sup> 1852, rather than 1842, may be the correct date of discovery.

<sup>2</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lviii. (1924), p. 329.

They are of Vespasian (C. 386 and R.I.C. 65), Domitian (two: *cf.* C. 248 and R.I.C. 135; C. 273 and R.I.C. 166), Trajan (C. 467 and R.I.C. 165), and Hadrian (two: C. 1162 and R.I.C. 110; C. 1411 and R.I.C. 274).

These six *denarii* are in Airdrie Museum and Public Library.

*Torfoot, Strathaven.*—In his discussion of the hoard of about 400 *denarii* found in a glass bottle at Torfoot, near Strathaven, Sir George Macdonald refers to the difficulty of deciding whether the date of discovery was 1803 or 1805.<sup>1</sup> The correct date is shown to be March 1803, by two accounts of the find which were published in the *Annual Register* for 1803, p. 378, and in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1803, p. 274.

WIGTOWNSHIRE.

*Balgreggan, Stoneykirk.*—Mr R. B. K. Stevenson recently permitted me to examine the 119 coins from this hoard, which are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities. The coins, all brass, appear to be a little more legible now, possibly through further cleaning, than they were when Sir George Macdonald examined them.<sup>2</sup> The following is a revised list of them: <sup>3</sup>—

Constantine I	1	Constans	22
Constantine I, deified	1	Constantius II or Constans	15
Helena	1	Magnentius	55
Constantinopolis	1	Decentius	1
Constantius II	18	Uncertain	4
			119

*Stranraer.*—In May 1949 Dr John Allan, then Keeper of Coins in the British Museum, sent me the following note: "A collector (Mr W. Redfern, 9 Westmorland Grove, Norton, Stockton-on-Tees) sent me a bronze coin of Constantine I (*Reverse*, SARMATIA DEVICTA Mintmark PTR) which he got from a soldier during the war who said he found it while making a drain in a camp near Stranraer. His share of the find was about 50, but he disposed of all the coins one by one." Unfortunately, no other details of this find have come to light.

As there are now five lists of Roman coin finds from Scotland, published at intervals in the *Proceedings* over a period of more than thirty years, it has seemed desirable to devise some means of bringing together in compact form the information contained in the lists. It was obviously impossible,

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lii. (1918), p. 260.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xlviii. (1914), p. 395.

<sup>3</sup> It is hoped to publish a detailed description of these coins in the *Numismatic Chronicle*.

however, to republish all the finds in the detailed manner in which they first appeared. Instead, therefore, the material has been presented in tabular form, so that anyone concerned with coin finds of a particular emperor, or of a particular metal, or from a particular area, may see at a glance whether such finds exist, and may then refer, if desirable, to the five detailed lists.

The tables include three out of the four groups of Roman coin finds, as follows:—

A. FINDS FROM ROMAN SITES.

These have been further divided into two sub-groups:

1. ON THE ANTONINE WALL.
2. NOT ON THE ANTONINE WALL.

B. FINDS FROM NATIVE SITES.

C. ISOLATED FINDS WITH NO RECORDED ASSOCIATIONS.

These isolated finds were scattered too thinly over too large a number of find-spots for it to be possible to compress them into the same kind of table as the finds from Roman and native sites. Instead, there are two tables of isolated finds, one listing them in chronological order, under emperors, and the other listing them in topographical order, under counties.

The fourth group of coin finds—Hoards—has not been tabulated, because they will, I hope, form the subject of a more detailed discussion elsewhere. Also, their omission makes it possible to evade, for the time being, the criticism of those who hold the view that coin hoards were, in many cases, not drawn from the contemporary currency in general circulation, and so should not be used in conjunction with other coin finds to throw light on the currency of any particular period. An analysis of the 1300 or so hoards of Roman coins found in Britain has convinced me that this view is not entirely correct, but this is not the time to argue the point. It must suffice, meanwhile, to allow the other three groups of Roman coin finds from Scotland to throw their own light on the Roman currency in use in Scotland.

The tables are largely self-explanatory, as is also the accompanying diagram illustrating the chronological distribution of the finds. Both tables and diagram do in fact emphasise many of the observations made long ago by Sir George Macdonald.<sup>1</sup> There is, for example, a striking difference in the distribution of the Roman coins found on Roman sites on, and off, the Antonine Wall. The Antonine Wall finds all fit neatly into place within the framework of a currency typical of the Antonine period, while the finds from Roman sites not on the Wall point clearly to both a second-century occupation and a first-century occupation of certain parts of Scotland, and also to an early third-century occupation of at least one Scottish

<sup>1</sup> See, for example, *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lii. (1918), pp. 250 ff.

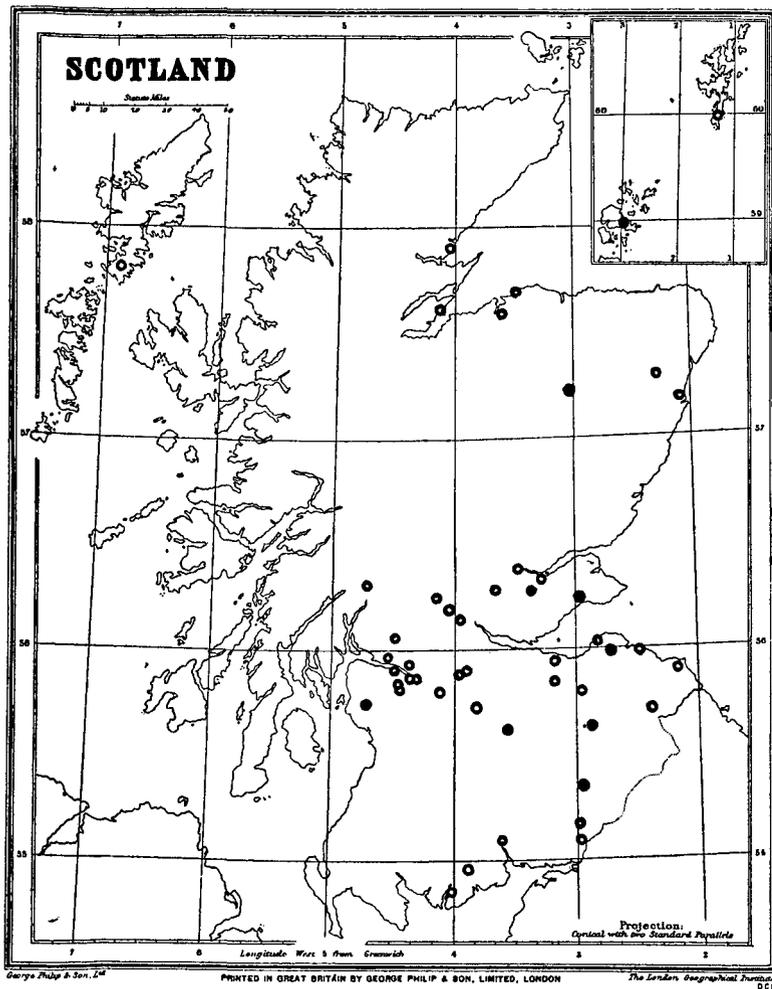


site. Again, the distribution of the Antonine Wall finds, with coins of Trajan and Hadrian predominating, illustrates the now well-known fact that the coins current in the reign of any particular emperor almost invariably included an even higher proportion of the coins of his immediate predecessors than of himself. The scarcity, too, of coins of Commodus—only one came from the Antonine Wall, and another, of his wife, Crispina, from Newstead—continues to discourage any suggestion that the Antonine occupation of Scotland was prolonged beyond the early years of Commodus's reign. The Roman coins dating from the mid-third century to the end of the fourth century A.D. which have been found on Roman sites do not of course prove a Roman reoccupation of these sites in these centuries. The coins were probably lost by native squatters, and should more correctly be included in the lists of finds from native, or non-Roman, sites.

The table of finds from native, or non-Roman, sites proper, and the tables of isolated finds from (presumably) non-Roman sites, combine to underline the familiar preference of the native North Briton for Roman gold when he could get it, and for high quality early Roman silver. These tables also offer some new information. When added together in the diagram, the finds from non-Roman sites at first reflect faithfully the currency in use on Roman occupied sites in Scotland. It is obvious that, as long as these sites were occupied by the Romans, Roman coins passed frequently from them into non-Roman hands. This is further illustrated by the two maps showing the distribution of first- and second-century Roman coins found on non-Roman sites. (It is, by the way, to be noted that the first-century coins, unless of brass, may not have been lost until the second century.) The distribution of these coins is mainly confined to Roman occupied territory, with a few exhilarating exceptions. For example, were the first-century coins, some of them brass, from Aberdeenshire and the Moray Firth, left by Agricola's army and fleet?

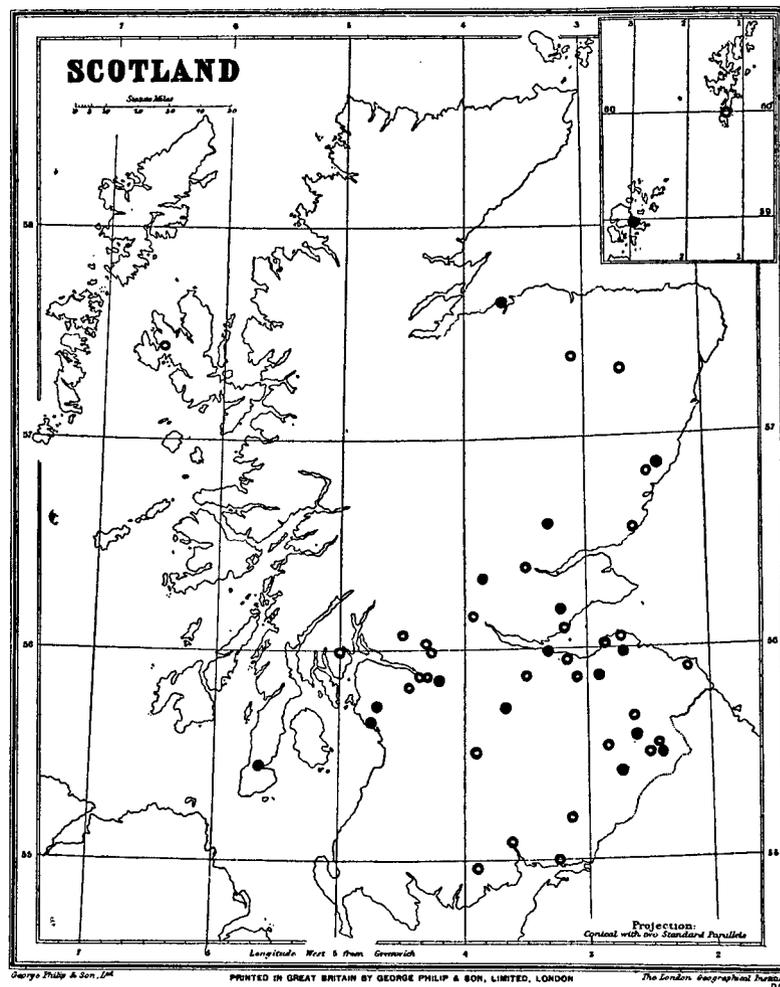
After the campaigns of Severus, A.D. 209-11, there was, so far as we know, no Roman garrison in Scotland to provide the natives with an immediate source of supply for Roman coins. Yet, as the tables and diagram show, throughout the remainder of the third century and the whole of the fourth century, Roman coins did enter Scotland in a tiny, but steady, trickle. The distribution maps of third- and fourth-century finds suggest that some of these coins at least may have come by sea to the Firths of Clyde and Forth, and, in the fourth century, to the north-eastern coasts.

A feature of this persistent infiltration of third- and fourth-century Roman coinage into Scotland, which has not, I think, been stressed before, is thrown into relief by the diagram. The peak period of the infiltration was the era of Constantine I and his sons in the early fourth century. Thirty-three coins of Constantine I-Constantius II have been recorded from non-Roman sites, to which should be added ten others from sites



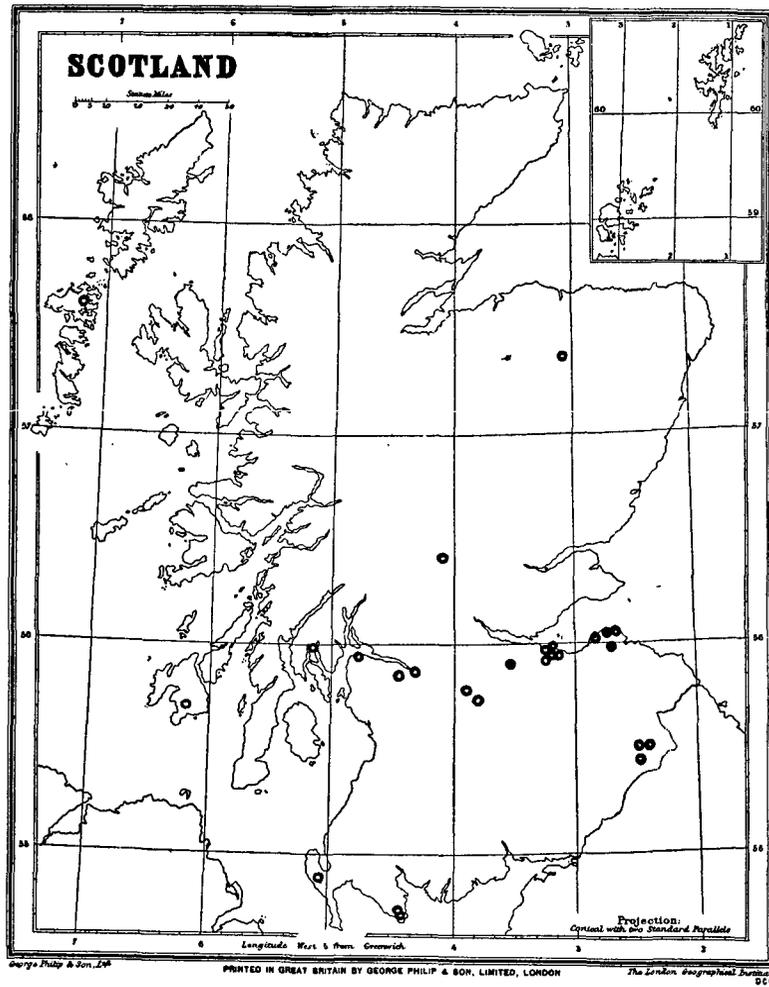
First-century Roman Coins found on non-Roman sites.

● Finds from native sites.



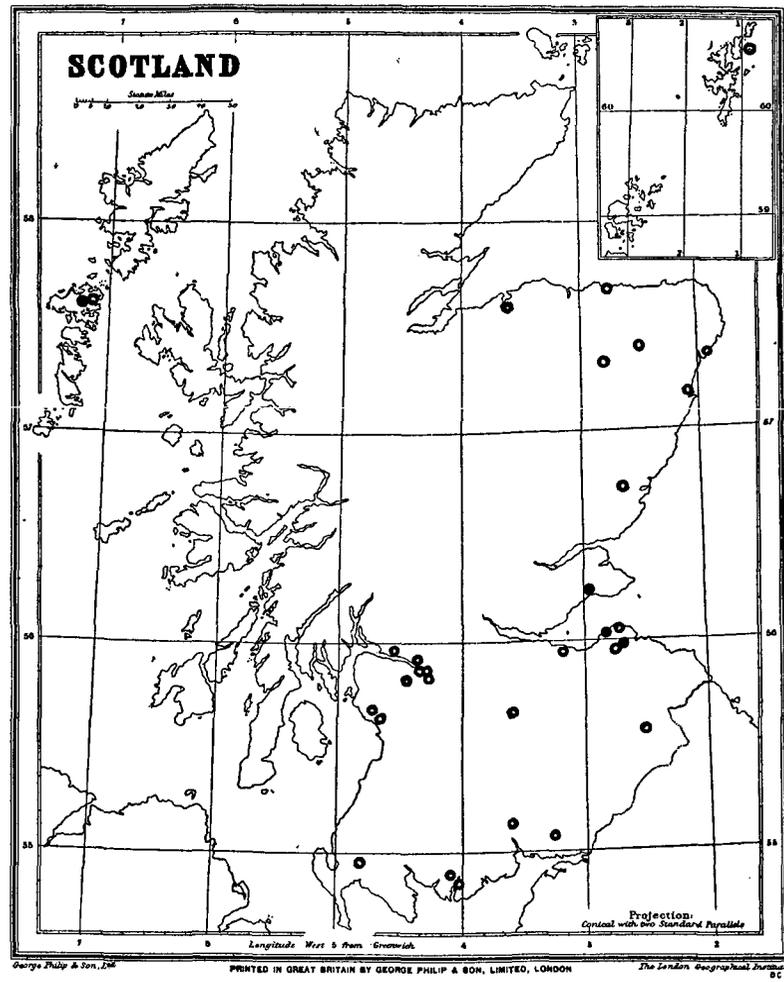
Second-century Roman Coins found on non-Roman sites.

○ Isolated finds.



Third-century Roman Coins found on non-Roman sites.

● Finds from native sites.



Fourth-century Roman Coins found on non-Roman sites.

○ Isolated finds.

which, though of Roman origin, were not in Roman occupation during the fourth century A.D. In other words, native North Britons acquired a fair number of Roman coins in the early fourth century. From whom? An answer is perhaps given by coin finds of another type from another part of Britain. Out of a total of about 1300 Roman coin hoards recorded from Britain, at least 140 were hidden away in various parts of England during this same period, Constantine I-Constantius II. They must have been concealed under the stress of some threat to peace, or other disturbance, and the disturbance must have proved real and serious, for it prevented the owners from ever returning to recover their hidden treasures. It is tempting to see a connection between the disturbed conditions in the Roman province during the Constantinian period, and the number of Constantinian coins found in Scotland, and to suggest that raiders from North Britain may have caused, or at least contributed to, the disturbances, and may have brought back with them over the border these Constantinian coins.



ROMAN COINS FOUND IN SCOTLAND.

Faustina I			1 AR															1 AE		3
Marcus		1 AR												1 AE						3
Lucilla																				1
Commodus								1												1
Constantine I					1 AE															2
Justinian I																				?
																				1
Uncertain		5 AR 3 AE																		17
TOTAL	1	27	3	8+	7	16+	1	6	2 AE	1	15	5	1	28	2					121+

<sup>1</sup> Vespasian or Titus.

NOTES.

The metal of the coins has been put in, if known. If not, the number of coins only has been given, without AV, AR or AE after it.

If it was uncertain whether one or more coins of a particular emperor were found, one only has been listed.

If any coin has not been identified with absolute certainty, it has been entered under "Uncertain."

If a coin has been identified as "Faustina," it has been entered under "Faustina I."

AL. indicates an Alexandrian coin, G. a Greek coin.

## IV. ISOLATED FINDS WITH NO RECORDED ASSOCIATIONS: EMPERORS.

EMPEROR.	METAL.				PROVENANCE.	TOTAL.
	AV	AR	AE	?		
Republic			1		St Fillans, Perthshire.	1
Augustus	1?		1 (Greek) 1 1 1 1 (Greek) <sup>1</sup> 1 <sup>2</sup>		Dumfries, Dumfriesshire. Westerton, Dunbartonshire. Dirleton, East Lothian. Edinburgh, Midlothian. Perth, Perthshire. Erskine, Renfrewshire. Fortrose, Ross-shire.	7
Tiberius		1 1	1 1		Urr, Kirkcudbrightshire. Perth, Perthshire. Renfrew, Renfrewshire. Stirling, Stirlingshire.	4
Agrippa			1		Dornoch, Sutherland.	1
Drusus			1 1 (Greek)		Glasgow (Queen's Park), Lanarkshire. Harris.	2
Claudius			1 1 1		Inveruglas, Dunbartonshire. Westerton, Dunbartonshire. Coatbridge, Lanarkshire.	3
Nero	1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1 (Greek) 1 1		Eccles, Berwickshire. Canonbie, Dumfriesshire. Carluke, Lanarkshire. Glasgow, Lanarkshire. Dunbar, East Lothian. Drymen, Stirlingshire. Uncertain locality. Salsburgh, Lanarkshire. Burghead, Morayshire. Callander, Perthshire. Fortrose, Ross-shire.	11
Galba			1		Dunrossness, Shetland.	1
Otho	1 1				Wauchope Bridge, Dumfriesshire. Carluke, Lanarkshire.	2
Vitellius	1				Penicuik, Midlothian.	1
Vespasian	1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 or 2		Port Elphinstone, Aberdeenshire. Kirkcudbright, Kirkcudbrightshire. Dumbarton, Dunbartonshire. Blantyre, Lanarkshire. Glasgow (Partick), Lanarkshire. Edinburgh, Midlothian. Heriot Water, Midlothian. Auchterarder, Perthshire. Doune, Perthshire. Dunrossness, Shetland.	10 or 11

<sup>1</sup> Augustus and Agrippa.<sup>2</sup> Struck by Tiberius.





IV. ISOLATED FINDS WITH NO RECORDED ASSOCIATIONS:  
EMPERORS—*continued.*

EMPEROR.	METAL.				PROVENANCE.	TOTAL.
	AV	AR	AE	?		
Titus		1	1 1		Abernethy, Perthshire. Coldingham, Berwickshire. Forres, Morayshire.	3
Domitian			1 1	1	Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire. Paisley, Renfrewshire. Glasgow (Canon Lane), Lanarkshire.	3
Trajan	1 1 1	1 1	1 1	1? 1	Dumfries, Dumfriesshire. Drymen, Stirlingshire. Uncertain locality. Skye. Dunrossness, Shetland. Leslie, Aberdeenshire. Chapel on Leader, Roxburghshire. Logierait, Perthshire. St Ninians, Stirlingshire.	9
Marciana	1				Crieff, Perthshire.	1
Hadrian		1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 No?	Urr, Kirkcudbrightshire. Gullane, East Lothian. Campsie Glen, Stirlingshire. Annan, Dumfriesshire. Glasgow (Knightswood), Lanarkshire. Bonnyrigg, Midlothian. Fechney, Perthshire. Perthshire. Selkirk, Selkirkshire. Renton, Berwickshire. Glasgow (Cathedral), Lanarkshire.	10 +
Antoninus Pius	1	1 1 1 1 <sup>1</sup> 1 1	1 1		Kinnell, Angus. Leslie, Aberdeenshire. Eskdale, Dumfriesshire. Burntisland, Fife. Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire. Midcalder, Midlothian. Paisley, Renfrewshire. North Berwick, East Lothian. Torrance, Stirlingshire.	9
Faustina I			1 1		Crieff, Perthshire. Eckford, Roxburghshire.	2
Marcus		1 1	1 1 (or Verus) 1		Crawfordjohn, Lanarkshire. Edinburgh, Midlothian. Mortlach, Banffshire. Mortlach, Banffshire. Skye.	5

IV. ISOLATED FINDS WITH NO RECORDED ASSOCIATIONS:  
EMPERORS—*continued.*

EMPEROR.	METAL.				PROVENANCE.	TOTAL.
	AV	AR	AE	?		
Faustina II			1		Glasgow (Bridgeton Cross), Lanarkshire.	1
Lucilla		1			Ancrum, Roxburghshire.	1
Commodus		1	1 (Greek)		Urr, Kirkcudbrightshire. Cowal (Glen Tarsan), Argyll.	2
Crispina			No?		Glasgow (Petershill), Lanarkshire.	No?
Severus		2			Edinburgh, Midlothian.	2
Julia Domna			1 (Greek)		Whithorn, Wigtownshire.	1
Geta		1			Ancrum, Roxburghshire.	1
Macrinus		1			Granton, Midlothian.	1
Maximinus			1 2		Mortlach, Banffshire. Rulewater, Roxburghshire.	3
Gordian III			1 (Greek)		St Fillans, Perthshire.	1
Philip I			1		Wishaw, Lanarkshire.	1
Trebonianus Gallus			1		Leith, Midlothian.	1
Valerian		1 (ant.)			Corstorphine, Midlothian.	1
Gallienus			1 1 (Al.)		Cowal (Ormidale), Argyll. Rhinn of Galloway, Wigtown- shire.	2
Victorinus			1		Lochmaddy, North Uist.	1
Claudius II			1 1		Cullen, Banffshire. Whithorn, Wigtownshire.	2
Aurelian			1 (Al.)		Edinburgh, Midlothian.	1
Tacitus				1	Duddingston, Midlothian.	1
Carus			1 (Al.)		Stevenston, Ayrshire.	1
Diocletian			2 (Al.) 1 1 (Al.) 1 1 (Al.) 1 (Al.) 1 (Al.)		Carluke, Lanarkshire. Glasgow (London Road), Lanark- shire. Glasgow (Govan), Lanarkshire. North Berwick, East Lothian. Gullane, East Lothian. Gourock, Renfrewshire. Fin Laggan Loch, Islay.	8

IV. ISOLATED FINDS WITH NO RECORDED ASSOCIATIONS:  
EMPERORS—*continued.*

EMPEROR.	METAL.				PROVENANCE.	TOTAL.
	AV	AR	AE	?		
Maximian			1 (Al.) 1		Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. Uncertain locality.	2
3rd century			1 (Al.)		Mortlach, Banffshire.	1
Constantius I?	1				Leochel-Cushnie, Aberdeenshire.	1
Valeria			1		Paisley, Renfrewshire.	1
Maxentius			1		Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire.	1
Licinius I			1		Glasgow (Greenfield), Lanarkshire.	1
Constantine I			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Aberdeen (Windmill Brae), Aberdeenshire. Irvine, Ayrshire. Fifeshire. Rutherglen, Lanarkshire. North Berwick, East Lothian. Haddington, East Lothian. Edinburgh, Midlothian. Hawkhead, Renfrewshire. Fetlar, Shetland.	9
Constantine II			1		Dumbarton, Dunbartonshire.	1
Crispus			1 1		Twynholm, Kirkcudbrightshire. Glasgow (Firhill Park), Lanarkshire.	2
Constantinopolis			1		Forres, Morayshire.	1
Constans			1 1 1		Aberdeen (Windmill Brae), Aberdeenshire. Irvine, Ayrshire. Kirkcudbright, Kirkcudbrightshire.	3
Constantius II		1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Glasgow (Clyde), Lanarkshire. Glasgow (Pollokshields), Lanarkshire. Glasgow (Bridgeton Cross), Lanarkshire. Thankerton, Lanarkshire. Maxton, Roxburghshire. New Luce, Wigtownshire. Lochmaddy, North Uist. North Uist. Fetlar, Shetland.	9
Magnentius			1		North Uist.	1
Constantius Gallus			1		Brechin, Angus.	1

IV. ISOLATED FINDS WITH NO RECORDED ASSOCIATIONS:  
EMPERORS—*continued.*

EMPEROR.	METAL.				PROVENANCE.	TOTAL.
	AV	AR	AE	?		
Valentinian I		1?	1		Clatt, Aberdeenshire. Glasgow (Bridgeton Cross), Lanarkshire.	2
Gratian			1		Lochmaddy, North Uist.	1
Valentinian II			1		Kirkmahoe, Dumfriesshire.	1
Maximus			1		Westerton, Dunbartonshire.	1
Honorius	1		1 1		Slains, Aberdeenshire. Westerton, Dunbartonshire. Forres, Morayshire.	3
Justin I			1		Glasgow (Knightswood), Lanarkshire.	1
Uncertain	2?	1	1 No?		Wauchope Bridge, Dumfriesshire. Dumfries, Dumfriesshire. Westerton, Dunbartonshire. Glasgow (Moray Place), Lanarkshire.	4+

TOTAL 164+

V. ISOLATED FINDS WITH NO RECORDED ASSOCIATIONS: PROVENANCE.

PROVENANCE.	EMPEROR.	METAL.				TOTAL.
		AV	AR	AE	?	
Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire	Domitian			1		1
Aberdeen (Windmill Brae), Aberdeenshire	Constantine I Constans			1 1		2
Clatt, Aberdeenshire	Valentinian I?		1			1
Leslie, Aberdeenshire	Trajan Antoninus Pius		1	1		2
Leochel-Cushnie, Aberdeenshire	Constantius I?	1				1
Port Elphinstone, Aberdeenshire	Vespasian	1				1
Slains, Aberdeenshire	Honorius	1				1
Brechin, Angus	Constantius Gallus			1		1
Kinnell, Angus	Antoninus Pius	1				1

V. ISOLATED FINDS WITH NO RECORDED ASSOCIATIONS:  
 PROVENANCE—*continued.*

PROVENANCE.	EMPEROR.	METAL.				TOTAL.
		AV	AR	AE	?	
Cowal (Ormidale), Argyll	Gallienus			1		1
Cowal (Glen Tarsan), Argyll	Commodus			1 (Greek)		1
Irvine, Ayrshire	Constantine I Constans			1 1		2
Stevenston, Ayrshire	Carus			1 (Al.)		1
Cullen, Banffshire	Claudius II			1		1
Mortlach, Banffshire	Marcus Marcus or Verus Maximinus 3rd cent.			1 1 1 1 (Al.)		4
Coldingham, Berwickshire	Titus			1		1
Eccles, Berwickshire	Nero	1				1
Renton, Berwickshire	Hadrian				1	1
Annan, Dumfriesshire	Hadrian			1		1
Canonbie, Dumfriesshire	Nero	1				1
Dumfries, Dumfriesshire	Augustus? Trajan Uncertain	1? 1	1			3
Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire	Maxentius			1		1
Eskdale, Dumfriesshire	Antoninus Pius		1			1
Kirkmahoe, Dumfriesshire	Valentinian II			1		1
Wauchope Bridge, Dumfriesshire	Otho Uncertain	1 2?				3
Dumbarton, Dunbartonshire	Vespasian Constantine II			1 1		2
Inveruglas, Dunbartonshire	Claudius			1		1
Westerton, Dunbartonshire	Augustus Claudius Maximus Honorius Uncertain			1 (Greek) 1 1 1 1		5
Burntisland, Fife	Antoninus Pius		1			1
Fifeshire	Constantine I			1		1

V. ISOLATED FINDS WITH NO RECORDED ASSOCIATIONS:  
 PROVENANCE—*continued.*

PROVENANCE.	EMPEROR.	METAL.				TOTAL.
		AV	AR	AE	?	
Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire	Pius and Marcus		1			1
Kirkcudbright, Kirkcudbrightshire	Vespasian Constans		1	1		2
Twynholm, Kirkcudbrightshire	Crispus			1		1
Urr, Kirkcudbrightshire	Tiberius Hadrian Commodus		1 1 1			3
Blantyre, Lanarkshire	Vespasian			1		1
Carluke, Lanarkshire	Nero Otho Diocletian	1 1		2 (Al.)		4
Coatbridge, Lanarkshire	Claudius			1		1
Crawfordjohn, Lanarkshire	Marcus		1			1
Glasgow, Lanarkshire	Drusus Nero Vespasian Domitian Hadrian Faustina II Crispina Diocletian  Licinius I Crispus Constantius II Valentinian I Justin I Uncertain	1		1 1 1 1 1 (Al.) 1 1 2 1 1 1 No?	1 No?	15 +
Rutherglen, Lanarkshire	Constantine I			1		1
Salsburgh, Lanarkshire	Nero			1		1
Thankerton, Lanarkshire	Constantius II			1		1
Wishaw, Lanarkshire	Philip I			1		1
North Berwick, East Lothian	Antoninus Pius Diocletian Constantine I			1 1 1		3
Dirleton, East Lothian	Augustus			1		1
Dunbar, East Lothian	Nero	1				1
Gullane, East Lothian	Hadrian Diocletian		1	1 (Al.)		2

V. ISOLATED FINDS WITH NO RECORDED ASSOCIATIONS:  
 PROVENANCE—*continued.*

PROVENANCE.	EMPEROR.	METAL.				TOTAL.
		AV	AR	AE	?	
Haddington, East Lothian	Constantine I			1		1
Bonnyrigg, Midlothian	Hadrian			1		1
Corstorphine, Midlothian	Valerian		1 (ant.)			1
Duddingston, Midlothian	Tacitus				1	1
Edinburgh, Midlothian	Augustus Vespasian Marcus Severus Aurelian Constantine I		1 2	1 1 1 (Al.) 1		7
Granton, Midlothian	Macrinus		1			1
Heriot Water, Midlothian	Vespasian			1		1
Leith, Midlothian	Trebonianus Gallus			1		1
Midcalder, Midlothian	Antoninus Pius		1			1
Penicuik, Midlothian	Vitellius	1				1
Burghead, Morayshire	Nero			1 (Greek)		1
Forres, Morayshire	Titus Constantinopolis Honorius			1 1 1		3
Abernethy, Perthshire	Titus		1			1
Auchterarder, Perthshire	Vespasian			1		1
Callander, Perthshire	Nero			1		1
Crieff, Perthshire	Marciana Faustina I	1		1		2
Doune, Perthshire	Vespasian			1		1
Fechney, Perthshire	Hadrian			1		1
Logierait, Perthshire	Trajan?				1	1
Perth, Perthshire	Augustus Tiberius		1	1		2
St Fillans, Perthshire	Republic Gordian III			1 1 (Greek)		2

V. ISOLATED FINDS WITH NO RECORDED ASSOCIATIONS:  
 PROVENANCE—*continued.*

PROVENANCE.	EMPEROR.	METAL.				TOTAL.
		AV	AR	AE	?	
Perthshire	Hadrian			1		1
Erskine, Renfrewshire	Augustus and Agrippa			1 (Greek)		1
Gourock, Renfrewshire	Diocletian			1 (Al.)		1
Hawkhead, Renfrewshire	Constantine I			1		1
Paisley, Renfrewshire	Domitian Antoninus Pius Valeria		1	1 1		3
Renfrew, Renfrewshire	Tiberius			1		1
Fortrose, Ross-shire	Augustus <sup>1</sup> Nero			1 1		2
Ancrum, Roxburghshire	Lucilla Geta		1 1			2
Chapel on Leader, Roxburghshire	Trajan			1		1
Eckford, Roxburghshire	Faustina I			1		1
Jedburgh, Roxburghshire	Maximian			1 (Al.)		1
Maxton, Roxburghshire	Constantius II			1		1
Rulewater, Roxburghshire	Maximinus			2		2
Selkirk, Selkirkshire	Hadrian			1		1
Campsie Glen, Stirlingshire	Hadrian		1			1
Drymen, Stirlingshire	Nero Trajan	1 1				2
St Ninians, Stirlingshire	Trajan				1	1
Stirling, Stirlingshire	Tiberius			1		1
Torrance, Stirlingshire	Antoninus Pius			1		1
Dornoch, Sutherland	Agrippa			1		1
New Luce, Wigtownshire	Constantius II			1		1
Rhins of Galloway, Wigtownshire	Gallienus			1 (Al.)		1
Whithorn, Wigtownshire	Julia Domna Claudius II			1 (Greek) 1		2

<sup>1</sup> Struck by Tiberius.

CROSS-MARKINGS AND CUP-MARKINGS AT DUNCROISK. 169

V. ISOLATED FINDS WITH NO RECORDED ASSOCIATIONS:  
 PROVENANCE—*continued.*

PROVENANCE.	EMPEROR.	METAL.				TOTAL.
		AV	AR	AE	?	
Harris	Drusus			1 (Greek)		1
Fin Laggan Loch, Islay	Diocletian			1 (Al.)		1
Lochmaddy, North Uist	Victorinus Constantius II Gratian			1 1 1		3
North Uist	Constantius II Magnentius			1 1		2
Skye	Trajan Marcus		1	1		2
Dunrossness, Shetland	Galba Vespasian Trajan		1	1 1 or 2		3 or 4
Fetlar, Shetland	Constantine I Constantius II			1 1		2
Uncertain locality	Nero Trajan Maximian	1 1		1		3

TOTAL 164+