

# Roman coins found in Scotland, 1971–82

Anne S Robertson\*

## SUMMARY

The final survey by Anne S Robertson of Roman coins found in Scotland includes finds made between 1971 and 1982, and also earlier finds about which new information has recently come to light. The Roman coins came from sites on the Antonine Wall; from Roman sites elsewhere in Scotland; from native sites; as isolated finds with no recorded associations and in hoards. A series of Tables brings together the recorded finds from previous surveys as well as from the present survey. With the increasing quantity of coin material now available, particularly from recent excavations, it has become possible to recognise groupings of coins at certain periods, for example at the beginning and the end of Flavian and Antonine occupations of Roman sites. There is no doubt that as Roman coins continue to be found in Scotland, knowledge will be further increased about the production, distribution and use of Roman army currency in North Britain, and about the extent of its 'drift' into non-Roman hands.

## INTRODUCTION

This is the eighth list of Roman coins found in Scotland. The first four lists, by Sir George Macdonald, brought the record of such finds down to 1939 (Macdonald 1918; 1924; 1934a; 1939). Three subsequent lists, by myself, included Roman coins found in Scotland from 1940 to 50, 1951 to 60 and 1961 to 71 (Robertson 1950; 1961; 1971). The present list includes both Roman (and a few Greek and Byzantine) coins found in Scotland during the years 1971–82, and also those coins which were found earlier, but about which new information has come to light in recent years. The list is in four parts:

- A1 Finds from Roman sites on the Antonine Wall
- A2 Finds from Roman sites not on the Antonine Wall
- B Finds from native sites
- C Isolated finds with no recorded associations
- D Hoards

The finds within each group have again been arranged according to counties, for the convenience of those collating material from a particular area. Coin references are given to either *Roman Imperial Coinage*, I–VII, 1923–67 (*RIC*), or to Carson, Hill and Kent, *Late Roman Bronze Coinage*, 2 ed, 1972 (*LRBC*). Names used for coin denominations are: AR (silver) denarius; AE (bronze) sestertius, dupondius, As (always spelled with a capital to avoid confusion), follis. The coins were minted at Rome unless otherwise stated. If a coin can be dated to a specific year, or years, within an emperor's reign, this is indicated by the phrase 'of AD 117–8', etc. If a coin can only be dated to an emperor's reign, this is shown as 'AD 117–138', etc.

\* 31 Upper Glenburn Road, Bearsden, Glasgow

Coins preserved in museums are so noted, with the following abbreviations: BM, British Museum, Dept of Coins and Medals; DM, Dumfries Museum; DnM, Dundee Museum; FM, Falkirk Museum; GM, Glasgow Museum; HM, Hunterian Museum; IM, Inverness Museum; KM, Kilmarnock Museum; KkM, Kirkcaldy Museum; LM, Shetland Museum, Lerwick; NMAS National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh; PM, Perth Museum; RSM, Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh; SM, Stirling Museum.

This record has only been made possible by the patient co-operation of countless interested people, both inside and outside museums, who not only provided details of the circumstances of discovery, but who also enabled me to examine and identify most of the coins myself. Particular appreciation is expressed to excavators who sanctioned the brief reports on coins found on their excavations, in advance of the detailed publication in excavation reports. Excavators concerned are D Breeze, S S Frere, W S Hanson, C Hoy, T A Hendry, N M Holmes, L J F Keppie, E W MacKie, Lorna Main, Valerie Maxfield, G S Maxwell, Frances Murray, F Newall, G Thomas, J J Wilkes.

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS FOUND IN SCOTLAND, 1971-82

### A1 FINDS FROM ROMAN SITES ON THE ANTONINE WALL

#### *Dunbartonshire*

*Bar Hill* (Fort) Reported June 1972 by A A McDougall. Found on the site of Bar Hill fort. Identified by ASR and BM as a very corroded dupondius 'pretty certainly second century. The small apparently neat head suggests Hadrian'. The reverse is illegible. In HM.

Found during excavations conducted 1979-80 on the Headquarters Building by L J F Keppie for SDD (AM). (1) Fairly worn denarius of Hadrian, of AD 118. *RIC* 39b. (2) Slightly worn denarius of Antoninus Pius, probably of c AD 147. Cp *RIC* 155. (3) Denarius, possibly of Faustina II, wife of Marcus. In HM.

*Bearsden* (Fort and Bath-house) Found during excavations conducted 1973-82 by D Breeze for SDD (AM). (1) Denarius, worn almost smooth, most likely a legionary denarius of Mark Antony, c 32-1 BC. (2) Worn, burned(?) denarius of Trajan, of c AD 115-6. (3) Corroded, burned(?) denarius, possibly of Trajan, AD 98-117. (4) Fairly worn dupondius of Trajan, of c AD 115-6. *RIC* 674. (5) Corroded As, possibly of Hadrian, AD 117-38. (6) Much corroded As, may just possibly be of Trajan, or early Hadrian. (7) Slightly worn dupondius of Antoninus Pius, of AD 154-5. *RIC* 933. (8) Fairly worn As of Antoninus Pius, of AD 140-4 or 145-61. *RIC* 684 or 823. (9) Very slightly worn dupondius or As of Marcus, Caesar, of AD 153-4 or 154-5. (10-11) Fragments of Asses. In HM.

*Croy Hill* (Fort) Found during excavations conducted 1977-8 by W S Hanson for SDD (AM). (1) Fairly worn denarius of Domitian, of AD 91-2. *RIC* 159 or 169. (2) Corroded, fairly worn denarius of Trajan, of AD 104-11. *RIC* 109 ff. (3) Worn sestertius of Trajan, of AD 103-11. *RIC* 543. (4) Bronze fragment, possibly from coin of Hadrian.

*Duntocher* (Fortlet) Found during excavations conducted 1977 by ASR. Fairly worn As(?) of Trajan, AD 98-117.

*Old Kilpatrick* (on fort site?) Reported Sept 1972 by T Mackenzie through F Newall. Coin 'got about 1921-2 from a labourer (R Hudson) working on the Antonine Wall near Old Kilpatrick'. Sestertius of Antoninus Pius, Deified, of AD 161, possibly a cast (?). Cp *RIC* 1266.

#### *Lanarkshire*

*Wilderness West* (Small enclosure) Found during excavations conducted 1980 by W S Hanson and G S Maxwell. Very corroded bronze coin, possibly a dupondius or As of Hadrian, AD 117-38.

#### *Stirlingshire*

*Castlecary* (on fort site?) Reported May 1980 by D Cochrane through J D Bateson, HM. Found by D Cochrane and friend at Castlecary, NGR NS 970 782. Very worn As, possibly of Hadrian.

*Falkirk* (Hypocausted building) Found during excavations conducted 1980 by L J F Keppie and Frances Murray. Corroded, burned(?) denarius of Domitian, AD 81-96. In FM.

### *West Lothian*

*Carriden* (Fort site) Reported 1972 by E J Price. Found on surface of field. Corroded, worn(?) sestertius of Hadrian, of AD 119-28. Possibly *RIC* 386b.

## A2 FINDS FROM ROMAN SITES NOT ON THE ANTONINE WALL

### *Angus*

*Cardean* (Fort) Found during excavations conducted 1972-5 by ASR. (1-2) Slightly worn denarii of Vespasian, of AD 70-1 and 77-8. *RIC* 37 and 107. (3-4) Slightly worn dupondii of Vespasian, of AD 72 and 77-8, minted at Lyons. *RIC* 740 and 753b. (5-6) Slightly worn Asses of Vespasian, of AD 77-8, minted at Lyons. *RIC* 758 (both).

### *Dumfriesshire*

*Birrens* (Fort) The 22 coins found during excavations conducted 1962-9 by ASR, and the 30 coins found in previous excavations, and as isolated finds, have now been published in detail (Robertson 1975, 245-9).

*Birrenswark* (Roman and native site) The coin found in excavations conducted 1966 by G Jobey is a slightly worn denarius of Domitian, of AD 87-9 (Robertson 1971, 117; Jobey 1978, 85).

*Near Birrens or Birrenswark* (?) Reported June 1981 by C Stewart through J D Bateson, HM. Found 'near a Roman fort near Ecclefechan'. Fairly/heavily worn dupondius of Hadrian, of AD 119-38.

*West Gallaberry* (Camp) Reported July 1980 by Mrs McPhail, East Gallaberry Farm, through A E Truckell, DM. Found by Mrs McPhail 'in the garden of East Gallaberry while lifting leeks, on the Roman road, near the marching camp and wagon park on West Gallaberry and half a mile N of Carzield fort'. Identified by A E Truckell as a much worn As of Vespasian, AD 69-79.

### *Lanarkshire*

*Bothwellhaugh* (Bath-house) Found during excavations conducted 1975-6 by L J F Keppie for SDD (AM). Fairly/slightly worn As of Marcus, Caesar, of AD 159-60), or less likely AD 154-5. Cp *RIC* 1354c. (Keppie 1981, 80). In HM.

*Castledykes* (Fort) Reported April 1980 by E Archer. Found near SW corner of Camp B, ie outside NW corner of fort. Fairly worn denarius of Trajan, of c AD 112-7. *RIC* 332.

*Crawford* (Fort) The nine coins found during excavations conducted 1963-6 by G S Maxwell have now been published in detail (Maxwell 1972, 183-5).

### *Midlothian*

*Cramond* (Fort and Vicus) The four coins previously recorded of Diocletian, Galerius, Constantine I and of the Byzantine emperor Justinian I (AD 527-65), are now in Edinburgh City Museum Dept (Robertson 1971, 115-6).

Reported Nov 1971 by R B K Stevenson, NMAS. 'Found S of the manse at Cramond'. Almost unworn denarius of Severus, of AD 203. *RIC* 189b. In NMAS.

Found during excavations conducted 1975-8 by N M Holmes. (1) Fairly worn denarius of Titus, of AD 80. *RIC* 22b. (2) Burned(?) As of Domitian(?). (3) Fairly worn denarius of Trajan, of AD 101-2. *RIC* 65. (4) Fairly worn denarius of Hadrian, of AD 119-28. *RIC* 175d. (5) Slightly worn denarius of Antoninus Pius, of AD 143. *RIC* 111a. (6-7) Corroded, nearly illegible Asses of Antoninus Pius, AD 138-61. (8-9) Very slightly worn denarii of Faustina II, under Marcus, AD 161-76. *RIC* 688 and 706. (10) Fairly worn denarius of Lucius Verus, of AD 161-2. *RIC* 482. (11) Fairly worn sestertius of Lucilla, of c AD 164-9. *RIC* 1779. (12) Slightly worn denarius of Commodus, of AD 190-1. *RIC* 218. (13) Worn sestertius of Commodus, of AD 181. *RIC* 308a. (14-15) Unworn or slightly worn denarii of Severus, of late AD 198 or 199-200, minted at Rome or Laodicea. *RIC* 122 or 500, and 123 or 501. (16-17) Slightly worn denarii of Severus, of AD 201-10. *RIC* 265 and 288. (18) Very slightly worn denarius of Julia Domna, wife of Severus, of c AD 195/6-211. *RIC* 574. (19-20) Very slightly worn denarii of Plautilla, wife of Caracalla, c AD 202-5. *RIC* 363b and 369, the latter probably from an eastern mint.

Isolated finds reported by N M Holmes, Feb and Oct 1977: (1) 'Said to have been dug up in the Strathalmond area of Edinburgh, ie in the vicinity of Cramond Brig'. Fairly worn denarius of Severus, of late AD 198 or 199–200, minted at Rome or Laodicea. *RIC* 123 or 501. In Edinburgh City Museum Dept. (2) 'Found in garden of 2 Cramond Grove'. Fairly worn denarius of Hadrian, of AD 119–38. *RIC* 206a.

Reported July 1979 by R Murray through N M Holmes. 'Found by a friend of his on the bank of the River Almond, close to the weir. It had lain only a few inches below the surface.' Identified by N M Holmes as a fairly worn Alexandrian bronze coin of Probus, of AD 280–1.

In January 1983 N M Holmes reported the discovery of four coins during excavations conducted in 1982 by C Hoy and members of the Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society; three coins to E of fort site, and one in spoil heap from the 1975–6 bath-house excavations. (1) Fairly worn denarius of Sabina, wife of Hadrian, of AD 128–38. *RIC* 410. (2) Fairly worn sestertius of Lucilla, of c AD 164–9. *RIC* 1763. (3) Very slightly worn denarius of Severus, of AD 203. *RIC* 189b. (4) Antoninianus of Tetricus II, AD 270–273/4, minted at Cologne(?). Cp *RIC* 254. The coins were identified by N M Holmes. The coin of Tetricus II seems likely to be a stray.

*Inveresk* (Fort) In July 1974 R B K Stevenson, NMAS, reported that the denarius of Hadrian recorded in the first survey (Macdonald 1918, 213) was probably the one found during the 1879 excavations of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Identified by R B K Stevenson as *RIC* 129a. In NMAS, together with the sestertius of Hadrian (Macdonald 1918, 213).

Found during excavations conducted 1976–7 by G Thomas in the vicus for SDD (AM). (1) Extremely worn legionary denarius of Mark Antony, c 32–1 BC. (2) Worn denarius of Vespasian, Deified, of AD 79 or later. *RIC* 63. (3) Fairly worn hybrid denarius of Trajan, of AD 112–4/114–7. (4–5) Fairly worn sestertii of Trajan, of AD 103–11. *RIC* 564, and *rev* uncertain. (6) Fairly worn dupondius of Trajan, of AD 114–7. *RIC* 676. (7) Corroded sestertius of Trajan or Hadrian. (8) Fairly worn denarius of Hadrian, of AD 134–8. Cp *RIC* 267. (9) Fairly worn As of Hadrian, AD 117–138. (10) Corroded denarius of Antoninus Pius, of AD 139. (11) Almost unworn dupondius of Antoninus Pius, of AD 154–5. *RIC* 933. (12) Extremely corroded denarius of uncertain emperor. (13) Slightly worn antoninianus of Gallienus, AD 260–8. Cp *RIC* 287. (14) Bronze coin of Constans, of c AD 341–6. Cp *LRBC* (1) 800.

### Perthshire

*Ardoch* (Fort) Reported July 1980 by F Duncan through J K Thomson, then of SM, and J D Bateson, HM. 'It was a surface find, made some 40/50 metres beyond the defences of the NW corner of the fort at Ardoch on 28th May 1980.' Identified by J K Thomson as a fairly worn sestertius of Titus, of AD 80–1. Cp *RIC* 98.

*Carpow* (Legionary base) Found during excavations conducted 1976 by J J Wilkes. Identified by R M Reece as a 'corroded rather than worn' denarius of Severus, of c AD 201–10. *RIC* 284. In DnM.

Reported October 1978 by Lisbeth Thoms, DnM. 'Found by people using metal detectors who had unknowingly strayed on to Carpow Farm'. Identified by Lisbeth Thoms as 'a denarius of Severus of AD 201 in very good condition'. Cp *RIC* 176. In DnM.

*Inchtuthil* (Legionary fortress) A seventh unworn As of Domitian, minted in AD 86, was shown to ASR, July 1978, in Norwich Castle Museum, by Margaret Darling. While working on pottery from Inchtuthil she found the coin in a pill box marked 'Inchtuthil 1955. Barrack 26. Surface.' It is corroded but unworn. *RIC* 335.

*Strageath* (Fort) Found during excavations conducted 1973–8 by S S Frere. (1) Very worn legionary denarius of Mark Antony, c 32–1 BC. (2) Fairly worn As of Nero, of AD 66. *RIC* 318. (3) Fairly worn denarius of Vespasian, of AD 74. *RIC* 77. (4–5) Slightly worn dupondii of Vespasian, of AD 72/early 73, minted at Lyons. *RIC* 739 and 740. (6) Fairly worn As of Vespasian, of AD 71 or 72/early 73, minted at Lyons. Cp *RIC* 497 or 747. (7–8) Very slightly/slightly worn dupondii of Titus, under Vespasian, of AD 73 (after July) and 77–8, the latter minted at Lyons. *RIC* 649 and 777b. (9) Slightly worn As of Domitian, under Vespasian, of AD 77–8, minted at Lyons. *RIC* 724. (10) Unworn As of Domitian, probably of AD 86. Cp *RIC* 335. (11) Very corroded denarius, possibly of Domitian. (12) Slightly worn denarius of Hadrian, of AD 119–28. *RIC* 127a. (13) Fairly worn As of Hadrian, perforated, of c AD 117–28. (14) Fragments of bronze coin, As(?), probably of Hadrian.

Found during excavations conducted 1979–82 by S S Frere and J J Wilkes. Identified by Lynn Pitts. (15) Legionary denarius of Mark Antony, c 32–1 BC. (16–18) Denarii of Vespasian, of AD 70–2, 73, and 69–79. *RIC* 5, 39 and 43. (19) As of Titus(?), of AD 77–8, minted at Lyons. *RIC* 784. (20–1) Asses of Domitian, of AD 85(?). Cp *RIC* 201a, 301b. (22) Anonymous bronze quadrans, probably of Domitian.

*RIC* 2. (23) Sestertius of Trajan, *rev* illegible, AD 98–117. (24) Denarius of Hadrian, of AD 134–8, *rev* uncertain. (25–6) Sestertii of Hadrian, AD 117–38. *RIC* 970 and *rev* uncertain. (27) As, unidentified.

### *Renfrewshire*

*Barochan* (Fort) Found during excavations conducted 1972 by F Newall. Corroded but unworn As of Domitian, probably of AD 86. Cp *RIC* 335.

*Whitemoss*, Bishopton (Fort) Found during excavations conducted 1952–7 by F Newall. All coins so corroded that it is usually difficult to estimate wear. (1) Fairly worn denarius of Nero, of AD 64–8. (2) Denarius, possibly of Vespasian. (3) Denarius, possibly of Domitian (or Nerva?). (4–5) Fairly worn and very worn sestertii of Trajan. (6) Fairly worn sestertius of Hadrian. (7) Fairly worn dupondius of Hadrian. (8) Sestertius, possibly of Hadrian. (9) Fragment of dupondius or As, possibly of Hadrian.

### *Roxburghshire*

*Newstead* (Fort site) Reported November 1971 by W D Mason, and October 1971–July 1978 by J W Elliot. (1) Worn Republican denarius, of c 90 BC. (2) Fairly worn denarius of Vespasian, of AD 70. *RIC* 10. (3) Fairly worn denarius of Titus, of AD 80. *RIC* 24a. (4) Fairly worn denarius of Domitian, of AD 88–9. *RIC* 140. (5) Fairly worn As of Domitian, under Vespasian, of AD 73 or later. *RIC* 699. (6) Slightly worn As, probably of Domitian, possibly of AD 85–6. (7–9) Fairly worn denarii of Trajan, of AD 98–9 and c 104–11. *RIC* 11 and cp 118 (2). (10–12) Fairly worn or worn sestertii of Trajan, of AD 103–11. *RIC* 500, cp 510 or 515, and 558. (13) Sestertius of Trajan, *rev* uncertain. (14) Worn As of Trajan, of AD 98–9. *RIC* 402. (15) Fairly worn denarius of Antoninus Pius, of AD 153–4 or 154–5. *RIC* 231 or 233. (16) Slightly worn denarius of Faustina I, Deified, of AD 141 and later. *RIC* 362. (17–18) Corroded Asses, one of Faustina I, one possibly of Faustina I. (19) Slightly worn denarius of Lucius Verus, of AD 164. Cp *RIC* 515. (20–21) Dupondius and As, illegible. (23) Bronze coin of Theodosius I, of c AD 383–7, minted at Aquileia(?). Cp *LRBC* (2) 1092.

### *Stirlingshire*

*Camelon* (Northern Annexe) Found during excavations conducted 1961–3 by N McCord and J Tait. Identified by them as a very worn bronze coin of Vespasian, and an unrecognizable bronze coin, both in very poor condition (McCord & Tait 1978, 162).

*Camelon* (South Fort) Reported 1972 by G S Maxwell. Found 1972 by G Smith during construction of new factory premises. Fairly worn As of Hadrian, of AD 119–28. *RIC* 579a.

Reported 1972–4 by E J Price. Found 1972–4 by E J Price and son, during construction of new factory premises. (1) Denarius, worn almost smooth, Republican(?). (2) Fairly worn denarius of Vespasian, of AD 72/early 73. *RIC* 42. (3) Fairly worn As of Vespasian, of AD 71. *RIC* 482. (4) Fairly worn As of Domitian, possibly of AD 86. Cp *RIC* 333. (5) Fairly worn denarius of Trajan, of AD 101–2. *RIC* 60. (6) Worn silver drachm of Trajan, minted in Lycia, BM *Catalogue of Greek Coins, Lycia*, 39, nos 9–11. (7) Fairly worn denarius of Hadrian, of AD 119–28. *RIC* 101a. (8) Corroded sestertius of Hadrian, of AD 119–28. (9) Very corroded small bronze coin, possibly an As of Hadrian or Antoninus Pius.

*Camelon* (North Fort) Reported by E J Price. 'In 1974, in the W triple ditch a denarius of Nerva was found' (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1974, 64). In NMAS.

*Camelon* (North Fort) Found during excavations conducted 1981 by Valerie Maxfield. Unworn dupondius of Domitian, possibly of AD 86.

*Camelon* (South Fort) Found during excavations conducted 1975–9 by Valerie Maxfield for SDD (AM). (1) Extremely worn legionary denarius of Mark Antony, c 32–1 BC. (2) Denarius, worn smooth, probably of Mark Antony. (3) Worn denarius of Augustus, of c 2 BC–AD 4 or later. (4) Very worn As of Tiberius, minted at Lyons (ROM ET AVG), of c AD 12–13 or 14. (5) Fairly worn dupondius(?) of Galba, AD 68–9. (6–9) Worn/very worn denarii of Vespasian, of late AD 70, 71, 72/early 73, and 78. (10) Fairly worn sestertius of Vespasian, of AD 71. (11–12) Fairly worn dupondii of Vespasian, of AD 69–71(?) and 71 or 72, the latter minted at Lyons. (13–17) Fairly worn/very worn Asses of Vespasian, of AD 71(2), 77–8 (2), and 71–8, the last three minted at Lyons. (18–19) Corroded, fairly worn Asses, possibly of the reign of Vespasian, AD 69–79. (20–1) Very corroded Asses, possibly of Vespasian or Domitian. (22) Fairly worn sestertius of Titus, under Vespasian, of AD 77–8, minted at Lyons. (23) Very worn denarius of Domitian, of AD 92. (24–5) Slightly worn sestertii of Domitian, possibly of AD 86. (26) Worn dupondius of Domitian, of AD 95–6. (27–8) Unworn Asses of Domitian, of AD 86. (29–32) Very slightly worn Asses of

Domitian, possibly of AD 86. (33-6) Asses, very corroded, possibly of Domitian. (37-8) Slightly worn denarii of Nerva, of AD 97. (39-41) Fairly worn/worn denarii of Trajan, of AD 103-11, 112-5 and 112-7. (42-50) Fairly worn sestertii of Trajan, of AD 103-11(7), 116-7 and 104-17. (51) Fairly worn dupondius of Trajan, of AD 103-11. (52) Corroded fragment of denarius, possibly of Trajan. (53-4) Fairly worn denarii of Hadrian, of AD 118 and 119-28. (55) Fairly worn sestertius of Hadrian, of AD 118. (56) Fairly worn dupondius of Hadrian, of AD 128-38. (57) Very slightly worn dupondius of Antoninus Pius, of AD 153-4 or 154-5. (58) Very slightly worn As of Antoninus Pius, of AD 148-9. (59) Unworn Dp/As of Marcus, Caesar, of AD 154-5. (60) Tiny fragments of denarius, illegible. (61-4) Bronze fragments, possibly from Asses.

## B FINDS FROM NATIVE SITES

### *Argyll*

*Near Campbeltown* The denarius of Trajan (*RIC* 211) found 'in an old fort at Balergie' c 1908, is now in Campbeltown Museum (Robertson 1950, 141).

### *Ayrshire*

*West Kilbride* (Gourock Burn, Glenhead, double fort) Found during excavations conducted by T A Hendry. Much worn sestertius of Sabina, wife of Hadrian, of AD 128-38. *RIC* 1025c.

### *Stirlingshire*

*Buchlyvie* (Fairy Knowe, broch) Found during excavations conducted 1976-7 by Lorna Main. (1) Corroded, but not very worn As of Vespasian, of AD 71-8, minted at Lyons. *RIC* 497, 747 or 764a. (2) Corroded As of Vespasian, of AD 71. In SM.

*Gargunnoch* (Leckie, broch and dun) Found during excavations conducted 1978-9 by E W MacKie. (1) Very worn Republican denarius of Julius Caesar, of 49-48 BC, minted in Gaul. (2) Fairly worn denarius of Trajan, of AD 101-2. *RIC* 58. (3) Very corroded sestertius of the early years of Hadrian's reign, of c AD 117-8. Cp *RIC* 133.

## B/D FIND FROM NATIVE SITE OR HOARD

### *Kirkcudbrightshire*

*Urr* ('Mote of Urr') It may be recalled that the three denarii found at the Mill of Buittle before 1794 may have come either from the Mote of Urr, or from a hoard (Macdonald 1918, 243). They were of Tiberius, Hadrian and Commodus.

## C ISOLATED FINDS WITH NO RECORDED ASSOCIATIONS

### *Aberdeenshire*

*Near Aberdeen* Reported August 1982 by C Murray. Said to have been found in the vicinity of Aberdeen. Worn bronze follis of Licinius I, of c AD 317-20, minted at Cyzicus. *RIC* VII, 644, no 9.

*Bridge of Alford* The bronze follis of Galerius found near Alford (Robertson 1961, 137) was examined in May 1978. It is of c AD 302-3, minted at Rome(?). Cp *RIC* VI, 362, no 106b.

*Fraserburgh* Reported October 1979 by D H Caldwell, NMAS, from Coventry Museum. Said to have been 'found on the beach at "The Muckhills", NE of Fraserburgh, towards Sandhaven'. Identified by Coventry Museum as a sestertius of Antoninus Pius, of AD 151-2 or 153-4. *RIC* 871a or 918.

### *Angus*

*Kirriemuir* Reported February 1982 by Mrs Kane through J D Bateson, HM. Found by her husband in Kirriemuir. Fairly worn denarius of Faustina I, Deified, of AD 141 and later. *RIC* 356a.

### *Argyll*

*Near Loch Goil* Reported March 1974 by A Locke. Found in hill-walking at site of 1949 crash of American bomber. Very worn sestertius of Hadrian, of AD 119-28.

*Peninver* Reported May 1978 by N S Newton, Branch Librarian, Campbeltown. Found 1925 in ground just W of High Peninver Farm, NGR NR 751 255. Unworn Alexandrian bronze coin of Maximian, of AD 288-9.

### *Ayrshire*

*Kilmarnock* Reported October 1976 by M J Bishop, KM. Found September 1976 by G Beattie in landscaping a garden in London Road, Kilmarnock. Fairly worn bronze follis of Constantine I, of c AD 310, minted at London. *RIC* VI, 133, no 122. In KM.

*Near Maybole* (Crosshill) Reported November 1979 by J Hunter, KM, through J D Bateson, HM. Found recently in Crosshill. Fairly worn Alexandrian bronze coin of Maximian, of AD 289-90.

*Portencross* Reported March 1982 by T Kerr through J D Bateson, HM. Found by T Kerr when 'diving off Portencross, 50 yds offshore to S of castle'. Fairly worn Alexandrian bronze coin of Trajan Decius, of AD 249-50.

### *Berwickshire*

*Near Duns* Reported December 1974 by M Robertson through Joanna Close-Brooks, NMAS. Found by Mrs Robertson at Raeclough Head, near Duns. Large bronze coin of Ptolemy II of Egypt, c 285-246 BC.

*Oxton* Reported August 1972 by Mrs Brown through R B K Stevenson, NMAS. Found by Mrs Brown when digging garden 'on the crest of the hill on the opposite side of the valley to Channelkirk'. The site is not within the area of the small fort at Oxton. Worn sestertius of Trajan of AD 103-11. *RIC* 569.

*Lauder* Reported May 1979 by D H Caldwell, NMAS. Found at Carfrae 'in mud adhering to farmer's boot'. Fairly worn bronze coin of Valens, of c AD 364-7, minted at Heraclea. *LRBC* (2) 1920 or 1933.

### *Bute*

*Millport, Cumbrae* Reported March 1980 by Prof G Caldwell through J D Bateson, HM. Found in digging at bowling green, Millport. Fairly worn Alexandrian bronze coin of Hadrian, of AD 132-3. In Cumbrae Museum, Millport.

### *Dumfriesshire*

*Drumcoltran* In 1880 a medieval talismanic brooch was exhibited to the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society. It was of the 14/15th centuries, and had been found with a silver ring and a Roman coin, said to be of Julius Caesar (*Trans Dumfriesshire Galloway Natur Hist Antiq Soc*, 11, 3 (1880), 3). In 1965 a drawing of the finds was discovered in the Society's collections. The coin proved actually to be a denarius of Hadrian, of AD 119-28. *RIC* 160d (*Trans Dumfriesshire Galloway Natur Hist Antiq Soc*, 3 ser, 49 (1972), 120-1).

### *Dunbartonshire*

*Near Balloch* Reported September 1971 by A Morrison and I Gill, through J G Scott, GM. Found digging for worms 'at about 9 in depth, behind rifle range on right hand side of Auchencarron Road (going E)'. NGR NS 2640 7808. Fairly worn bronze coin of Constantius II, of c AD 351-4, minted at Alexandria. *LRBC* (2) 2837.

*Bearsden* Reported July 1980 by P Casciani through T Cowie, NMAS. Found by P Casciani c 1976 while digging in garden at Thorn Drive, Bearsden. Fairly worn bronze follis of Constantine I, of c AD 313, minted at Ticinum. *RIC* VII, 361, no 8.

Reported February 1982 by Mrs K Johnson through J D Bateson, HM. Stated to have been found somewhere in Bearsden and presented to Mrs Johnson's uncle, N Sinclair. Slightly worn Alexandrian bronze coin of Probus, of AD 276-7. This appears to be one of the two Alexandrian bronze coins published in the last survey (Robertson 1971, 121). In HM.

*Clydebank* Reported November 1980 by J Hood, Central Library, Clydebank, through J D Bateson, HM. Found c 1965 'lying on the surface in a tarnished condition to the rear of Crown Avenue'. Very worn Greek imperial bronze coin of Lucius Verus, AD 161-9, minted at Corinth.

*Cumbernauld* Reported October 1973 by G Valentine through J G Scott, GM. Found late February

1975 by G Valentine 'in Cumbernauld Park very near Cumbernauld House. It was lying on the surface of the ground in short grass'. Fairly worn As of Trajan, of AD 115-6. *RIC* 675.

*Lenzie* Reported October/November 1974 by Miss E J Ferguson through Professor Riddell, Aberdeen. Found in Miss Ferguson's garden at Victoria Road, Lenzie. Fairly worn bronze follis of Constantine I, of c AD 313, minted at London. Cp *RIC* VI, 140, nos 279-82.

*Milngavie* Reported November 1974 by G Fisher. Found at unknown date by G Fisher's father 'while turning over garden' at Hilton Road, Milngavie. Slightly worn Alexandrian bronze coin of Claudius II, of AD 269-70.

#### *East Lothian*

*Longniddry* Reported August 1980 by C J Sibbett through T Cowie, NMAS. Found in C J Sibbett's garden at Dean Park, Longniddry, but 'the soil may be derived'. Fairly worn sestertius of Trajan, of AD 103-11. *RIC* 515.

*Musselburgh* Reported June 1981 by A Caven through T Cowie, NMAS. Found October 1980 by A Caven while gardening at Mayfield Place, Musselburgh. Fairly worn denarius, with black deposit on surface, of Trajan, of c AD 103-11. *RIC* 119.

*Portobello* Reported January 1973 by W McIntyre through F Newall. Found 1960 by W McIntyre in vicinity of Public Library, High Street, Portobello. Identified by the BM as a bronze coin of the Indo-Scythian series, mid 1st century AD. Not likely to have been an ancient loss.

#### *Fife*

*Aberdour* Reported 1975/6 by S Taylor through R B K Stevenson, NMAS, Found in the 1950's 'in Hawkcraig Road, Aberdour, on the site of what was very probably a tithe barn for the monastery of Inchcolm', during preparation of the ground for a new house. Slightly worn bronze coin of the Byzantine emperor Constans, AD 641-68, minted at Carthage.

*Buckhaven* Reported July 1978 by Andrea Kerr, KkM. Found 1951 'in the playground of Buckhaven Primary School, College Street, Buckhaven . . . kicked up by boys playing'. NGR NT 360 983. Worn bronze 'radiate fraction' of Maximian, of AD 305, minted at Alexandria. *RIC* VI, 667, no 46b.

*Cupar* Reported April 1979 by Andrea Kerr, KkM. Found 'about January 1978 in a back garden of a house in Bishopgate, Cupar'. Worn bronze coin, doublestruck or overstruck, of Ptolemy V of Egypt, c 204-181 BC.

*Kirkcaldy* Reported August 1977 by Andrea Kerr, KkM, through Joanna Close-Brooks, NMAS. Found June 1977 by G Howatson 'in his garden at Mellerstain Road, Kirkcaldy, a few inches deep. It was probably brought in with earth from a small wood at Torbain Farm . . . This was dug one spade deep'. NGR NT 242 932. Slightly worn bronze half-follis of Maxentius, of c AD 308/9-12, minted at Ostia. *RIC* VI, 406, no 62.

Reported October 1978 by Andrea Kerr, KkM. Found September 1978 'on the railway line in Kirkcaldy . . . during maintenance work'. NGR NT 291 929. Worn bronze coin of Constans, of AD 341-6, minted at Trier. *LRBC* (1) 140.

*Leven* Reported November 1979 by D W Potter, Glenrothes High School, through J D Bateson, HM. 'Found on beach at Leven'. Greek imperial bronze coin of Nero, AD 54-68, minted at Antioch (Seleucus and Pieria).

*Rosyth* Reported July 1974 by R Paterson, Inverkeithing High School, through D H Caldwell, NMAS. Dug up by school pupil in garden at Camden Crescent, Rosyth. Fairly worn bronze coin of Theodosius I, of c AD 383-92, minted at Constantinople or Nicomedia. *LRBC* (2) 2165 or 2388.

*St Andrews* Reported April 1979 by Professor R Ogilvie, St Andrews. 'Found in the grounds of St Leonard's School'. Identified by Professor Ogilvie as a fairly worn antoninianus of Victorinus, AD 268/9-70. *RIC* 71-2.

*Strathmiglo* In the *Annual Register*, for December 1823, 165, there is a reference to the discovery of six bronze vessels and 40 bronze military weapons, followed by the entry: 'a little to the north, a Roman urn and two Roman coins have been recently picked up. One of them of the emperor Domitian, in excellent preservation'. From the *Caledonian Mercury*. This coin find appears to be hitherto unnoticed, but cp Wellfield (Macdonald 1918, 239).

#### *Inverness-shire*

*Inverness* Reported August 1976 by G Farnell, then of IM, through Helen Whitehouse, RSM.

Found August 1976 at NGR NH 678 434 by C Macdonald 'in a cart shed at Hilton Farm, Inverness. It seems to have been a surface find'. Identified by Helen Whitehouse as a sestertius of Antoninus Pius, of AD 156–7. *RIC* 967.

Reported June 1978 by G Farnell, then of IM. Found recently by D Fraser at Lochalsh Road, Inverness. Identified by RSM as a bronze coin of Magnus Maximus, AD 383–8, minted at Trier. Cp *LRBC* (2) 154.

#### *Kirkcudbrightshire*

*River Ken*, below Dalry 'NGR NX 613 812 White metal coin, forgery. As of Faustina. In bank of Ken, below Dalry. Dumfries Museum: 78.110' (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1978, 5). Unlikely to be an ancient loss.

*Kirkcudbrightshire/Wigtownshire border* Reported April 1977 by C Breckenridge through J G Scott, GM. Believed to have been found some years ago by C Breckenridge's uncle on his farm on the Kirkcudbrightshire/Wigtownshire border. Worn denarius, perforated, of Vespasian, of AD 70. *RIC* 10. Probably not an ancient loss.

#### *Lanarkshire*

*Carmunnock* Reported August 1982 by Mrs Grace Reid through J D Bateson, HM. Two coins found by Mr Reid in foundations for garage at Cathkin Braes, Carmunnock. (1) Worn bronze coin of Arcadius, of c AD 395–402, minted at Heraclea, Nicomedia or Cycicus. Cp *LRBC* (2) Heraclea 1992. (2) Worn bronze coin, Greek imperial, minted at Antioch (Seleucus and Pieria), possibly of Macrinus, AD 217–8.

*East Kilbride* Reported September 1975 by I J Cowan through J G Scott, GM. Said by I J Cowan to have been found at 'East Kilbride – Chapeltown'. Fairly worn bronze coin, recently perforated, of Constantius I, Deified, of AD 307 and later, minted at London. *RIC* VI, 132, no 110. Probably not an ancient loss.

*Glasgow (Alexandra Park)* Reported February 1972 by unnamed owner through J G Scott, GM. 'Said to have been found in Alexandra Park'. Slightly worn antoninianus of Probus, AD 276–82, minted at Rome. *RIC* 220.

*Glasgow (Dumbreck)* Reported November 1978 by an unnamed owner through N M Holmes, Edinburgh City Museum Dept. Dug up in a garden at Fleurs Avenue, Dumbreck, 'and was probably brought to this address in garden topsoil when the house was built'. Identified by N M Holmes as a fairly worn bronze follis of Galerius, Caesar, of c AD 299–300, minted at Antioch. *RIC* VI, 620, no 53b.

*Glasgow (Mount Florida)* Reported October 1972 by R Mackenzie. Dug up in garden in Norfield Drive, Mount Florida, c 2 ft (0.61 m) down. Worn bronze coin of Valentinian 1, AD 364–75, probably minted at Trier. Cp *LRBC* (2) 86, 96 etc.

*Glenboig* Reported August 1973 by D G Cresswell. Found by J Kyle in digging garden in Marnoch Drive, in earth which 'may have been brought from elsewhere'. Base silver (potin) coin of Ptolemy XIII of Egypt, c 80–51 BC, minted at Paphos in Cyprus.

#### *Midlothian*

*Balerno* Reported April 1981 by T Cowie, NMAS, through J D Bateson, HM. Two coins found c 1975 by I Dyer 'in an old purse' in 'an abandoned hut which was being demolished and burned to clear the site' near Harelaw Road, Balerno. Coins identified by M Sekulla as (1) antoninianus of Gallienus, of AD 267, minted at Antioch, *RIC* 603c. (2) antoninianus of Salonina, wife of Gallienus, of AD 260–8. *RIC* 24. Not likely to have been an ancient loss.

*Craigmillar* Reported May 1979 by D H Caldwell, NMAS. 'From Craigmillar Castle Farm, to S of old fish pond, beside Queen Mary's Walk . . . [NGR] NT 288 708'. Worn sestertius of Hadrian, of AD 119. *RIC* 569.

*Currie* Reported by unnamed finder through N M Holmes, Edinburgh City Museum Dept, and J D Bateson, HM. 'Found in a garden in Dean Park Avenue, Currie, and . . . shown to a friend of mine who has photographed it for me'. Identified by N M Holmes from photographs as a bronze coin of Constantius II or Constans, with the 'Fallen Horseman' *rev*, of c AD 353–60, from an uncertain mint.

*Edinburgh (Cargilfield)* Reported October 1974 by R Bishop through G S Maxwell, RCAMS. Found by a schoolboy, J Dunlop, 'in the autumn of 1973 in a spoil tip produced by building operations at

Cargilfield School, Gamekeepers Road, Edinburgh' NGR NT 189 760. Bronze coin of Magnentius, with 'Fallen horseman' rev, AD 353.

*Edinburgh (Corstorphine)* Reported January 1978 by N M Holmes, Edinburgh City Museum Dept. 'Found in a garden at . . . Featherhill Avenue, Corstorphine'. Alexandrian bronze coin of Diocletian, of AD 287-8. In Edinburgh City Museum Dept.

*Edinburgh (Corstorphine)* Reported August 1981 by T Cowie, NMAS, through J D Bateson, HM. Found by A Aitken 'in ground at Corstorphine'. Very worn Greek imperial bronze coin of Philip I, AD 244-9, minted at Neapolis, Judaea.

*Edinburgh (Dean Cemetery)* Reported July 1977 by Miss J Clow through D H Caldwell, NMAS. Said by Miss Clow to have been found in the Dean Cemetery. Fairly worn bronze coin of Theodosius I, of c AD 383, minted at Cyzicus. *LRBC* (2) 2551.

*Edinburgh (Harrison Park)* Reported April 1979 by an unnamed owner through NMAS and J D Bateson, HM. 'Said to have been found some time ago at Harrison Park in Edinburgh'. Identified from photographs as a worn sestertius of Hadrian, of AD 128-38. *RIC* 743d.

*Edinburgh (Hay Road)* Reported January 1982 by R Martin through T Cowie, NMAS, and J D Bateson, HM. Found by R Martin in garden at Hay Road. Fairly worn denarius of Caracalla, under Severus, of AD 206, of light wt. *RIC* 83.

*Edinburgh (Leven Street)* Reported December 1977 by Mrs Kennan through R B K Stevenson, NMAS. Found c 1970 by Mrs Kennan in garden at Leven Street. Greek imperial bronze coin of Commodus, possibly minted at Cremna.

*Edinburgh (Murdoch Terr)* Reported May 1978 by J McKinlay through D H Caldwell, NMAS. 'Found in the foundations of a house in recent demolition work at Murdoch Terrace Edinburgh'. Fairly worn sestertius of Maximinus, AD 235-8. *RIC* 49.

*Edinburgh (Stockbridge)* Reported May 1981 by K H Grainger through N M Holmes, Edinburgh City Museum Dept. Found by K H Grainger when digging garden at St Bernard's Crescent, Edinburgh. Identified by N M Holmes as a slightly worn bronze coin of Constantius II, of c AD 351-4, minted at Constantinople. *LRBC* (2) 2043.

*Edinburgh (Tynecastle)* Reported December 1979 by an unnamed owner through Joanna Close-Brooks, NMAS, and J D Bateson, HM. 'Found at Corporation Centre, Russell Road, Tynecastle, lying on the ground'. Identified by M Sekulla as a dupondius of Trajan, of AD 98-9. *RIC* 386.

*Edinburgh* Reported January 1977 by Mrs Mairi Paterson. 'Found in a refuse dump in Edinburgh.' Fairly worn Republican As of Julius Caesar, c 45 BC. Not likely to have been an ancient loss.

*Leith* Reported November 1980 by Mrs E Ritchie through T Cowie, NMAS, and J D Bateson, HM. 'Found by her late husband years ago near Fort Street, Leith (possibly with others which were dispersed at the time).' Slightly worn bronze coin of Constans, of c AD 337-41, minted at Arles. *LRBC* (1) 421.

*Roslin (Bilston)* Reported September 1978 by Dr A John through Helen Whitehouse, RSM; November 1979 by W Duffy through Joanna Close-Brooks, NMAS, and by J D Bateson, HM; and in 1980 by W Duffy. Found in or before 1978 by W Duffy in his garden at Castlelaw Crescent, Bilston, Roslin. Fairly worn antoninianus of Claudius II, AD 268-70. *RIC* 14.

### *Moray*

*Cummingstown* Reported April 1979 by I Keillar, Elgin. Found by Mr Davidson with a metal detector 'some 5 cm below the surface in the grass above the beach sand at Cummingstown, [NGR] approx NJ 135 693'. Fairly worn Alexandrian bronze coin of Carinus, of AD 282-3.

*Burghead* Reported May 1976 by I Keillar, Elgin. Two coins: (1) 'Found in early April by a schoolgirl playing on the assault course of the Moray Sea School . . . The findspot consists of an ancient land surface which has been eroded by sand to a depth of approx 1 m'. NGR NJ 1191 6871. Identified by Helen Whitehouse, RSM, as an extremely worn bronze coin of Magnentius, AD 351-3, minted at Lyons. *LRBC* (2) 217 ff. (2) Found mid-April 1976 by R Small when digging garden in King Street, Burghead, c 50 m NE of the Burghead Well. NGR NJ 1105 6918. Fairly worn antoninianus of Gallienus, AD 260-8. *RIC* 230.

### *Perthshire*

*Near Callander* Reported June 1981 to J D Bateson, HM. 'Found in March near Callander (near the driveway on the Invertossoch Estate, Loch Venacher)'. Antoninianus.

*Delvine* Reported February 1976 by J G Scott, GM. 'Said to have been found about 1847 in the earthen floor of a bothie at Nether Aird Farm on the Delvine Estate, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile distant from Inchtuthil.' Cast sestertius of Nero, imitation by Giovanni Cavino. Not an ancient loss. In GM.

*Perth* Reported October 1979 by D H Caldwell, NMAS, through J D Bateson, HM. 'Found a long time ago and unfortunately the provenance can only vaguely be given as Perth.' Alexandrian bronze coin of Carinus, of AD 286.

### *Renfrewshire*

*Paisley* Reported June 1981 by D Cree through F Newall. Found June 1981 'weathering out at the side of a path N of Glenburn reservoir, Paisley' NGR NS 4762 6035. Worn Greek imperial bronze coin of Gordian III, AD 238–44, minted at Tarsus in Cilicia.

### *Renfrewshire (?)*

Between 1973 and 1978 D Cunningham, Renfrew, reported several coins as found at various sites in Renfrewshire (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1975, 6; 1976, 74–5; 1977, 44), as follows:

1973 In 'a ploughed field between *Houston* and *Barochan Cross*'. Greek imperial bronze coin of Gordian III, AD 238–44, minted at Viminacium on the Danube. In HM.

1974/ *Cockles Hill*, Arkleston, Renfrew Two fairly worn antoniniani of Victorinus, AD 268–70, minted at 5 Cologne(?) and Trier(?). *RIC* 59 and 114. In HM.

1975 *Deanside*, Renfrew Fairly worn As of Severus Alexander, of AD 229. Cp *RIC* 577.

1976 *East Arkleston Farm*, Renfrew Worn dupondius minted by Nerva, AD 96–8, in honour of Augustus, Deified. *RIC* 131.

1976 *Old Mains Farm*, Inchinnan Worn bronze coin of Valentinian 1, of AD 367–75, minted at Siscia. *LRBC* (2) 1386.

*St Fillans Church* ruins, Kilmacolm Fairly worn bronze coin of the Byzantine emperor Tiberius II, AD 574–82, minted at Nicomedia.

*Whitemoss*, Bishopton Bronze coin.

*Slateford*, Bishopton (1) Worn bronze coin of Gratian, of c AD 375, minted at Arles. *LRBC* (2) 523a. (2) Worn bronze coin, 'Theodosian', of AD 393–5, minted at Nicomedia. Cp *LRBC* (2) 2422 ff.

(3) Corroded bronze coin of Valens, AD 364–78, of uncertain mint. In HM.

1976/ *Dean Park*, Renfrew Fairly worn bronze follis of Maximinus II, Caesar, of c AD 308, minted at 7 Nicomedia. *RIC* VI, 562, no 55.

*Bishopton* (Sand dunes) Worn bronze coin of reign of Constantine I (Constantinopolis), of c AD 337, from uncertain eastern mint.

1977 *Slateford*, Bishopton Fairly worn bronze coin of Arcadius, of c AD 388–92, of uncertain mint.

*Cockles Hill*, Arkleston, Renfrew Fairly worn antoninianus of Claudius II, of AD 269.

*Honeybog Hill*, Renfrew Worn As of Nerva, perforated, of AD 97. *RIC* 94.

1978 *Old Mains Farm*, Inchinnan Very worn bronze coin of Helena, wife of Constantius I, of c AD 337–41, minted at Rome. *LRBC* (1) 616.

In 1977, L J F Keppie and F Newall carried out trial trenching at Dean Park, Renfrew, 'in an area from which numerous coins and pottery fragments of the 2nd–4th centuries AD have been recovered. The results of the trenching were entirely negative' (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1977, 31).

The possibility suggests itself that the Roman coins ranging in date from the 1st to the late 4th centuries AD, recorded 1973–8 from Renfrewshire, may have been brought in, perhaps in earth from elsewhere.

### *Ross and Cromarty*

*Portmahomack* Reported June 1978 by Ms R Mackenzie, Tain and District Museum, through D H Caldwell, NMAS. 'Dug up near the church gates of Old Tarbat, Portmahomack, apparently from near the find spot of a Viking Age hoard described in *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 23 (1888–9), 314–7.' Fairly worn antoninianus of Tetricus II, AD 270–273/4, minted at Trier(?). *RIC* 270.

### *Roxburghshire*

*Hawick* Reported August 1974 by S Scott, through R B K Stevenson, NMAS. Found by S Scott 'about 1965 in the garden at Burnfoot, Maclagan Drive, Hawick'. Worn sestertius of Marcus, Caesar, of AD 155–6. *RIC* 1325a.

*Kelso* In 1979 E J Priestley, Curator of Clive House Museum, Shrewsbury, sent a copy of the following entry in the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, 17 August 1804:

'A very curious and valuable antique coin was lately dug up by a labourer in the neighbourhood of Kelso. It is pure gold and in the most perfect preservation. On the one side is a beautiful head crowned with laurel, encircled with the words Nero Caesar, on the reverse a full length figure crowned, holding in the one hand an olive branch, and on the other a small winged figure hurling thunder. This side is encircled with the words Augustus Germanicus. There does not, perhaps, exist another instance of so antique a coin in such entire preservation. It is in the possession of a gentleman at Kelso'.

This coin, not hitherto recorded as a find from Scotland, is correctly described as an aureus of Nero, of AD 64–8. *RIC* 42.

*Kelso(?)* Reported September 1972 by R A H Johnstone. Coin acquired by him in Kelso. Slightly worn bronze coin of Constantius II, Caesar, of c AD 335–7, minted at Trier. *LRBC* (1) 94.

#### *Roxburghshire/Selkirkshire*

Reported March 1980 by A McLaren, Melrose, through T Cowie, NMAS, and J D Bateson, HM. Seven coins 'imperfectly provenanced old finds, possibly from the Melrose/Galashiels area'. (1–2) Fairly worn/worn bronze coins of Constantius II, of c AD 337–41, minted at Nicomedia and Alexandria. Cp *LRBC* (1) 1939–1141a and 1467. (3) Fairly worn bronze coin of Constantius II, of AD 347–8, from an uncertain eastern mint. (4) Fairly worn bronze coin of Constantius Gallus, of AD 351–4, minted at Constantinople. Cp *LRBC* (2) 2040. (5) Worn bronze coin of Valens, AD 364–75, of uncertain mint. (6) Very worn bronze coin of the Byzantine emperor Justin I, AD 518–27, minted at Constantinople. (7) Very worn bronze coin, possibly Byzantine.

#### *Selkirkshire*

*Selkirk* The following account, in *New Stat Acc* 3 (Selkirkshire) seems to have hitherto escaped notice: 'Some coins, apparently Roman, were found three or four years ago, but from their decay it was impossible to make out their date or inscription'.

#### *Stirlingshire*

*Bridge of Allan* Reported February 1977 by D Meldrum through the Clydesdale Bank, Bridge of Allan. 'Found a few years ago by Mr David Meldrum when a schoolboy at a point in Bridge of Allan as yet unidentified in detail.' Worn bronze coin of either Theodosius I, Arcadius or Honorius, of c AD 393–5, possibly minted at Cyzicus. Cp *LRBC* (2) 2571–3.

*Camelon* Reported March 1977 by J M Anderson, Falkirk. Found early 1914 in rebuilding R & A Main Ltd's Pattern Store on south side of the town, Coins and Roman Pottery. One coin acquired by J M Anderson was a slightly worn bronze follis of Constantius I, Caesar, of c AD 301–3, minted at Lyons. *RIC* VI, 252, no 164a.

*Falkirk* Reported June 1974 by A Morrison, Dept of Archaeology, Glasgow University, on behalf of a student. 'Said to have been found in a sand pit in Falkirk'. Worn, burned(?) sestertius, of Tiberius, minted at Lyons (ROM ET AVG), of AD 9–11. *RIC* 365.

Reported October 1976 by Miss Marilyn Cameron through J G Scott, GM. Two coins 'found in Falkirk area, dug up from soil, near field'. (1) Worn bronze coin of Constantius II, of c AD 337–41, minted at Antioch. *LRBC* (1) 1379–81. (2) Slightly worn bronze coin of the Byzantine emperor Maurice, AD 582–602, minted at Antioch.

#### *West Lothian*

*Broxburn* Reported March 1978 by D Hope through Helen Whitehouse, RSM. 'Found on Uphall Golf Course, Broxburn, "beside a small burn"'. Identified by Helen Whitehouse as an antoninianus of Gordian III, AD 238–44, *RIC* 301.

*Dalmeny* The following account, in *New Stat Acc*, 2 (Linlithgowshire) seems to have hitherto escaped notice: 'Not far from Dundas Castle, there was found also, at a considerable depth between the parallel walls discovered under ground a Roman coin with the letters IAN distinctly inscribed, the rest illegible'. This must have been a coin of Trajan or Hadrian.

### Islands

*Skye* Reported May 1980 by D H Caldwell, NMAS, through J D Bateson, HM. Found in Skye. Identified by J D Bateson as a Byzantine anonymous bronze follis of 11th century AD, probably minted at Constantinople.

*Western Isles (Benbecula)* In February 1980 A Burnett, BM, sent, on behalf of E J Priestley, Curator of Clive House Museum, a copy of the following entry in the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, 12 August 1808:

'About three weeks ago, in the Island of Benbecula, South Uist, there was found in a bank of sand, deeply interred, a human skeleton, in a high state of preservation. It was in a sitting posture, holding in its right hand the handle of a sword. On digging a little deeper, there were discovered the fragments of a Roman urn, with a few pieces of silver coinage, bearing a strong resemblance to those of the emperor Sevius (presumably one of the Severus emperors) . . . Those who are acquainted with the qualities of pure sand, unmixed with any particles of earth, for powerfully resisting corrosion, will not dispute the possibility of this skeleton to be that of some distinguished Roman hero. But how it should happen to be interred in a quarter so remote whither the Roman eagle never penetrated, according to common opinion, is not so easily accounted for: though the belief that the Romans never crossed the Grampian Hills is considerably weakened, by a regular Roman encampment, now visible in the district of Budenbek, Invernesshire'.

The discovery of silver coins of the Severan period in Benbecula is not beyond the bounds of possibility, and the description of the discovery has an intrinsic, engaging claim to attention.

*Orkney (Shapinsay)* The following account, in *Old Stat Acc*, 17, no xvi, Island and Parish of Shapinsay, Orkney, seems to have hitherto escaped notice:

'On the west shore, opposite to the rock or skerry of Vasa, we meet with a place known by the name of Grucula or Agricola . . . Roman coins are said to have been found here, by the late Mr Fla of Cleston'.

*Shetland (Gulberwick)* Reported June 1981 by A Williamson, LM, through J D Bateson, HM. Cast forgery of very rare silver seven-denarius piece of Hadrian. Found by B Williamson:

'Apparently while discharging a load of rubbish on the local dump he happened to notice an old handbag "kicking around" as he describes it. Idly he picked it up and opened it and found this coin in the torn entrails of the handbag. He was unable to trace the previous owner of the handbag'. This is obviously not an ancient loss, but it places almost as much strain on credibility as a modern loss.

*Shetland (Northmavine)* Reported June 1976 by T Henderson, LM. Three coins 'came from an old cottage in Northmavine, but how they got there is a mystery'. (1) Fairly worn sestertius, or As on large flan, of Augustus, of c 23-19 BC, minted in the East. *RIC* 53. (2) Worn bronze follis of Galerius, of c AD 305-6, minted at Heraclea. *RIC* VI, 533, no 24b. (3) Worn bronze coin of the Byzantine emperor Michael IV, AD 1034-41, minted at Constantinople.

### Uncertain locality

Seen May 1978 in Perth Museum two coins 'found in Scotland'. (1) Fairly worn sestertius of Antoninus Pius, of AD 145-61. *RIC* 776. (2) Fairly worn sestertius of Marcus, Caesar, of AD 153-4(?).

### D HOARDS

Since the last survey (Robertson 1971, 113-68), a detailed conspectus of hoards of Roman coins found in Scotland has been published in a study of 'The circulation of Roman coins in North Britain: the evidence of hoards and site-finds from Scotland' (Robertson 1978). A few recent additions and amendments follow:

#### *Dumfriesshire*

*Birrenswark* The date of discovery formerly given as 'before 1726' can be corrected to 'about 1725' by a passage recently noted in *Ms Min Soc Ant*, 1, 183 (2 February 1726): 'Mr Vice President Gale exhibited 5 small Roman Coins of Silver one of Caracalla found at New Carlisle Castrum Exploratorium. Two of Trajan on the reverse of one of them was a Trophy one of Nero, one of Vespasian, found in a Roman camp in Annandale made by Julius Agricola in his march from Mona to Glota and Bodotria in the reign of Titus Vespasian and is the first Roman camp to be seen in Scotland'.

*Lanarkshire*

*Torfoot*, Strathaven, 1803 Seen November 1980 through C Stewart and J D Bateson, HM. Found with a metal detector at Torfoot Farm, Drumclog Village, 'in a pasture field often under water'. Fairly worn denarius of Antoninus Pius, of AD 139. Cp *RIC* 59a. This may be a stray from the 1803 hoard.

*Stirlingshire*

*Falkirk*, 1933 An exhaustive study of the coins in this hoard of denarii, over 1900 in number, has suggested the possibility that the hoard, ending c AD 230, may have incorporated an earlier hoard of denarii, ending early in Domitian's reign. The composition of the Falkirk hoard does, however, still remain enigmatic (Robertson 1982).

## DISCUSSION

## THE FLAVIAN PERIOD

The examination of coin finds from recently excavated Roman sites in Scotland has revealed two main groups of bronze coins which entered Scotland as a result of Agricola's campaigns of c AD 80–4. One group is that of brass sestertii and dupondii and copper Asses of AD 70–early 73, and 77–8, issued by Vespasian, or by his sons Titus and Domitian under Vespasian, with the mintmark of a globe at the point of the bust. This mintmark is regarded by numismatists as indicating a mint in Gaul (Lyons). The second group is that of unworn dupondii, or more commonly, Asses of Domitian, minted in late AD 85, or 86.

1 *Sestertii (not common), dupondii and Asses of AD 70–early 73, and 77–8, minted at Lyons*

The advance of Agricolan troops northwards from the River Eden at Carlisle probably resulted in the loss of a group (not a hoard) of Asses of AD 71–early 73, 77–8 found in that area (Robertson 1968, 63–6). At Corbridge too, on the eastern route into Scotland, similar coins have been identified in recent examination.

In Scotland, four dupondii and Asses of AD 72 and 77–8 have been found at Cardean, a site occupied only in the Flavian period. Evidently such coins were in the hands of Flavian troops entering Scotland. Multiperiod sites, recently excavated, which have yielded similar coins include Crawford, Strageath and Camelon. A careful scrutiny of coins or coin records from earlier excavations brought to light bronze coins of AD 70–early 73, and 77–8, minted at Lyons, from Easter Happrew and Newstead. Easter Happrew was a Flavian site, and Newstead, like Crawford, Strageath and Camelon, had one or even two periods of Flavian occupation.

This unusual group of bronze coins of the reign of Vespasian, minted at Lyons instead of Rome, appears to occur in Scotland only on sites with a proven Flavian occupation. They are not, however, represented in the extensive coin series from Birrens, which had apparently only a small Flavian enclosure (Robertson 1975, 277).

So far, undisputed examples of Vespasianic bronze coins minted at Lyons have not been recorded from Antonine Wall forts. Agricola's strengthening of the isthmus by garrisons or small forts (Tacitus, *De Vita Iulii Agricolae*, 23) may, it has now been suggested, lie on a line connecting Camelon on the east with the recently discovered, more southerly Flavian forts at Mollins (Hanson & Maxwell 1980, 43–8) and Barochan (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1972, 35–6). Nevertheless, in view of the comparatively restricted outlook of these three sites, contrasted with the very wide prospect afforded by sites later occupied by Antonine Wall forts, 'the possibility cannot yet be discounted that some of these sites were used *for some purpose* 60 years earlier by Agricola' (Robertson 1979, 20). As watch posts, or even signal posts, like those on the Gask ridge (Robertson 1974) they would

have served a useful purpose in monitoring movements to and from the threatening hills north of the isthmus.

There is even an As of Vespasian of AD 71-8, minted at Lyons, from a native site, the Fairy Knowe broch, Buchlyvie, which has also produced some Roman pottery, part of it assignable to the late 1st century AD (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1977, 36). Among the isolated Roman coin finds from Scotland, there have now been identified a Lyons dupondius of Vespasian of AD 77-8 from Prestwick (Robertson 1961, 139), two possible Lyons Asses from an uncertain location in Ayrshire (*ibid*), a Lyons As of Vespasian of AD 72-early 73 from Doune, Perthshire (Robertson 1950, 147), two possible Lyons Asses of Titus under Vespasian of AD 77-8 from near Forres, Moray (Macdonald 1918, 248) and from Paisley (Robertson 1961, 148). This group may now be filtered out of the welter of isolated finds as contemporary drift from Roman occupied sites.

### 2 *Sestertii* (not common), *dupondii* and *Asses* of late AD 85 or more often of AD 86

The significance of these bronze coins, almost all in an unworn state, has already been stressed (Robertson 1968, 61-3; 1971, 131-6; 1975a, 413-4). They appear to represent a consignment of coins straight from the mint of Rome or from an intermediate repository. They had evidently not reached their destination in Scotland through the normal processes of circulation. There have now been identified 7 such Asses from Inchtuthil, 1 from Stracathro, 1 from Dalginross, 2 and 1 probable from Strageath, 2 and 1 possible from Camelon, 1 from Cramond, 1 from Crawford, 1 probable from Barochan, 1 possible from Castledykes, at least 3 certain and 7 or 8 more possibles from Newstead, besides 2 of AD 84, 2 of AD 85 and 2 of AD 87, plus 3 sestertii and some dupondii/Asses of AD 85-96 (Curle, J 1911, 405-6).

The Domitianic bronze coins from Newstead are of special interest. Issues of the years AD 84-7, and possibly of as late as AD 96, were evidently arriving there regularly, in contrast to the issues apparently limited to the years late AD 85-86 which reached other Flavian sites in Scotland, north and south of the Forth-Clyde isthmus. Most of these other sites seem to have received their last consignment of newly minted coins in or soon after AD 86, and since the coins were virtually unworn, the sites must have been given up shortly thereafter. Newstead was different, receiving Domitianic bronze coins regularly until at least AD 87, and possibly as late as AD 96. This corresponds with structural and other evidence suggesting a date for the evacuation of some Flavian sites in Scotland of c AD 87-90, while Newstead remained in occupation for a decade or more later.

There is an apparent maverick in the list of sites on which bronze issues c AD 86 have been found. Cramond has not yet revealed structures which can be dated to the Flavian period. The Domitianic coin of c AD 86 is not, however, the only evidence for Flavian activity in the vicinity of the known fort at Cramond (see below p 421).

The only native site to which dupondii/Asses of c AD 86 can be shown to have penetrated was Traprain Law. From the 1915 excavations there came a Domitianic dupondius/As of that year (Curle, A O 1916, 137). There are as yet no certainly authenticated isolated finds of this group.

There is another, perhaps indefinable presence in the Roman bronze currency of the Flavian period in Scotland, which is glimpsed in the 1st-century bronze coinage not included in the two groups described above. It is a miscellaneous bronze coinage, ranging in date from Tiberius to Domitian, and it is represented by a few examples from Antonine Wall fort sites, and by many examples from Flavian or multiperiod sites not on the Antonine Wall. Numismatists experienced in the identification of Roman bronze coins of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, in varying stages of wear and from different archaeological horizons, are ever conscious that these modest denominations worked much harder in circulation than silver, and even more so than gold, and wore out very much more quickly. They had normally a short circulation life before being withdrawn and

melted down to make new coinage. Numismatists therefore bear always in mind the possibility that for example 1st-century Roman bronze coins may have been lost in the 1st century, *if they were in fairly good condition, when lost*. This possibility may create problems, not least on the Antonine Wall, but the *possibility* cannot be denied.

Nor can it be denied, on the other hand, that some *excessively worn* 1st-century bronze coins may have survived into the Antonine period, 60 or more years after being minted. Consigned meantime to a 'suspense account', the miscellaneous 1st-century bronze coins from Antonine Wall sites, from Flavian/Antonine sites elsewhere in Scotland, from Cramond and from Traprain Law may await attribution to either the Flavian or the Antonine occupation until the emergence of new diagnostic elements like the two groups of coins of AD 70–8, and c AD 86, described above.

Recognition of these two groups inevitably raises the question of whence and how they were distributed, evidently in bulk. One stage on the journey for both may have been Corbridge. Besides the issues of the early group, of c AD 70–8, Corbridge has yielded in recent examination at least 40 dupondii/Asses of c AD 86. A further search for parallels elsewhere in Britain is in prospect.

There now has to be considered the date at which 1st-century AD coins of gold and silver arrived in Scotland. Unlike the Roman province of Britannia, Scotland had no native coinage of her own, and no coin-using tradition, and also unlike Britannia, had not close trading links with the rest of the Roman Empire, for example Gaul, as a result of which Roman coins could anticipate the arrival of Roman armies. It follows that Roman coins found in Scotland on sites known to have been occupied in the Roman period were almost invariably derived from Roman military sources, with little or no admixture from civilian sources or elsewhere.

Gold coins of the 1st century AD are not known from the purely Flavian sites of, for example, Inchuthil, Cardean and Fendoch, but a description of Dalginross, dated 1786, states that 'a Gold Medal was found here, with the impression of Titus Vespasian on one side thereof' (Macdonald 1924, 326). The only Flavian/Antonine sites which have produced 1st-century Roman gold coins are Birrens (an aureus of Vespasian, which was, however, stratified to the Antonine 1 period, ending c AD 155), Inveresk (where an aureus of Vespasian was found in 1827, Macdonald 1918, 213) and Newstead (which has produced two aurei of Nero, one found before 1862, and the other found about 1792 (Curle, J 1911, 385–6), and one of Titus, found in 1792 (Curle, A O 1911, 386)).

Antonine Wall forts at Duntocher and Carriden have each yielded, as an isolated find, an aureus of Vespasian (Macdonald 1918, 222, 226). From neither of these sites is there evidence of occupation earlier than the Antonine period.

In his first survey of Roman coins found in Scotland, Sir George Macdonald listed all the known 1st-century aurei from Scotland, including those from native sites at Biggar and Teviothead, and isolated finds with no recorded associations, as well as the six or seven aurei from the Broomholm, 1782, hoard (Macdonald 1918, 254–7). The substantial total of 24 or 25 1st-century aurei (out of a total of 34 aurei from Nero to Antoninus Pius) led him to the conclusion that 'the greater part of the Roman gold found in Scotland was lost, not during the Antonine period, but during the period that was inaugurated by Agricola's campaigns (*ibid*, 256).

It is doubtful whether Sir George Macdonald would himself support this statement today, in view of the overwhelming coin hoard evidence from Roman Britain that aurei, of virtually indestructible metal, remained much longer in circulation than, for example, denarii of a softer alloy, and overworked bronze coins (Robertson 1974b, 16). That being so, it has to be admitted that any or all of the 1st-century aurei found in Scotland could have been lost in the Antonine period, and that even the Broomholm, 1782, hoard of six or seven aurei to Domitian might have been deposited in that period (Robertson 1978, 188–9, 197).

Aurei of Nero seem to have been particularly long-lived. The impressive Scottish total of 12

or 13 Neronian aurei (including three or four from the Broomholm, 1782, hoard) can be countered by noting that ten such aurei, still in good condition, formed part of the famous Corbridge, 1911, hoard of 160 aurei, deposited at the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius, c AD 161 (Forster & Knowles 1912, 154, 210-34; Macdonald 1912, 1-20).

Silver denarii of the 1st century AD present their own problem. At the purely Flavian sites of Cardean, Dalginross, Fendoch and Inchtuthil, bronze currency predominated to the extent that it was possible to state that bronze coins, and particularly Domitianic Asses, were almost the sole currency of the *milites* of the Roman army (Robertson 1971, 137-2; 1975a, 413-4). However, the presence of two denarii of Vespasian in the Cardean coin record shows that silver had a share, no matter how small, in Flavian army currency. There may be added a denarius of Galba (Coinage of the Civil Wars, AD 69) found before 1837 at Fendoch (Macdonald 1939, 146, 242).

On multiperiod sites it is not easy to isolate denarii there found as Flavian army currency. Republican denarii, as distinct from the debased legionary denarii of Mark Antony, are obvious candidates. 'True Republican denarii were present in Romano-British hoards in large numbers until the reign of Hadrian. Until then, the Republican denarius, of fine silver and substantial weight, evidently kept its place in the currency of Roman Britain in spite of Nero's reduction in the weight of the denarius, and the subsequent calling-in of pre-Neronian denarii. In hoards of denarii later than Hadrian, the number of Republican denarii shrank to a mere trickle. Thereafter, such denarii seem to have vanished almost completely from circulation' (Robertson 1974b, 18).

The Republican denarii from Newstead and Camelton take their place as Flavian rather than Antonine losses, as may also the worn denarius of Julius Caesar from Lintrose (Robertson 1950, 140). Cramond should also have a Flavian source for its six Republican denarii (Macdonald 1918, 218).

The native Iron Age oppidum at Traprain Law, and the broch at Leckie, Gargunnoch, have each produced a Republican coin. From both sites have come other finds evincing 1st-century occupation.

There is a solitary Republican denarius from a 2nd-century coin hoard, the Braco, 1842, hoard to Commodus (Robertson 1978, 202-3). The few isolated finds of Republican denarii come from locations which they could easily have reached from Roman army installations, although no proof of this is at present forthcoming.

Roman imperial pre-Neronian denarii, as distinct from Roman Republican denarii, may also have been Flavian losses, for comparatively few escaped Nero's melting down of the earlier good silver currency in AD 64. In this group are the pre-Neronian denarii from the Flavian/Antonine sites at Loudoun Hill, Newstead and Camelton. Cramond too has produced a denarius of Augustus (Macdonald 1918, 214), in addition to its six Republican denarii, and its As of c AD 86, to strengthen the case for Flavian activity in or near the known fort, at present regarded as Antonine/Severan (see above p 419).

There are, so far as is known, no imperial pre-Neronian denarii from native sites, but the two denarii of Tiberius listed as isolated finds may well have been Flavian losses. No pre-Neronian imperial denarii have been recorded either in the silver hoards of the Antonine and Severan periods, nor in the great Falkirk, 1933, hoard to Severus Alexander (Robertson 1978, 213-16). The Falkirk hoard did, however, contain a Republican denarius, but this cannot be taken as evidence that the coin was in circulation as late as c AD 230, in view of the strange and thought-provoking composition of the Falkirk hoard (Robertson 1982).

The few Neronian denarii dating from AD 64-8, the very few denarii of AD 68-9, and the numerous Flavian denarii may have been lost either in the Flavian or the Antonine period. The

persistent longevity of Flavian silver in considerable quantity and often in very good condition is a well-known, long accepted phenomenon (Robertson 1978, 191).

It might be expected that another ingredient in the silver currency of the Flavian period in Scotland would have been the long-lived legionary denarii of Mark Antony. However, the finds suggest that they figured mainly in Antonine and Severan currency in Scotland. The presence of such denarii has not been established for purely Flavian sites in Scotland, but they have been found on several Antonine Wall sites, on several Flavian/Antonine sites elsewhere in Scotland, not the Severan sites of Carpow and Cramond, at Traprain Law, and in Antonine and Severan coin hoards, and of course in the intriguing Falkirk, 1933, hoard to c AD 230.

#### THE ANTONINE PERIOD

Of the 40 or so Roman gold coins now known from Scotland, either from hoards, from Roman or native sites, or as isolated finds, 24 or 25 have been shown to have been minted in the 1st century AD, although some or even all of them may have been in circulation in the 2nd century AD (see above p 420). Only 14 were issued in the reigns of Trajan, Hadrian and Antoninus. Of these two came from the Antonine Wall, six from other Roman sites in Scotland and six were isolated finds. All six isolated finds came from locations within the Roman sphere of occupation, or were found in the vicinity of Roman temporary camps. 'The Roman army was evidently the source of aurei discovered in Scotland, some of which found their way by legitimate or illegitimate means into non-Roman hands' (Robertson 1978, 189).

A recent study of 'The circulation of Roman coins in North Britain: the evidence of hoards and site finds from Scotland' (Robertson 1978, 186-96) has demonstrated that the denarii incorporated in hoards of the reigns of Antoninus Pius and Marcus can all be paralleled on Roman military sites. The hoarded denarii, like the 14 aurei of Trajan, Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, probably all came from Roman military sources, either from an army on the spot, or from military payments. The study also showed that 2nd-century denarii from native sites or recorded as isolated finds, reflect faithfully the silver currency in use on Roman occupied sites in Scotland (Robertson 1978, 192).

In general, 2nd-century denarii found in Scotland are in a higher proportion to contemporary bronze than was the case in the Flavian period. Increase in the Roman soldier's basic pay since Domitian's increase of c AD 84 may well account for this.

There are, however, enough 2nd-century Roman bronze coins from Scotland to allow the detection of at least one group or cluster, ie of the Asses of Antoninus Pius of AD 154-5, with the reverse legend BRITANNIA COS IIII S C, accompanied by the reverse type of Britannia seated left on rock, head supported on right hand, left arm resting on rock. In front of her, there is a large round spiked shield, with behind it a transverse vexillum projecting upwards to left. Britannia Asses, formerly or recently identified, come from the Antonine Wall fort at Mumrills, from Birrens (two possibly assignable to the end of the Antonine I occupation: Robertson 1975, 248) and Camelon. Significantly, the native site at Traprain Law also acquired a Britannia As of Antoninus Pius, undoubtedly from a Roman military source.

The Britannia Asses of AD 154-5 have long inspired speculation that they may actually have been produced in Britain from dies imported from Rome, instead of the coins themselves being minted in quantity at Rome, and transported in bulk to Britain (Todd 1966, 147-53). There is no doubt that the Britannia Asses of Antoninus Pius are found widespread in Britain, but not apparently elsewhere in the western Roman Empire, and some but by no means all of them seem rather rough in appearance. A recent examination of the coins found at Corbridge brought to light many

of the Britannia Asses which did not seem overly rough in manufacture. Nor are the Britannia Asses from Scotland of too irregular an appearance to have been minted at Rome.

That Roman coins were at times transported in bulk to Britain has now been shown by the newly minted Flavian bronze coins of AD 70–8, or of AD 86, from Gaul and Rome respectively. This is further supported by the statement in Cassius Dio (77, 11, 1–2) that for his campaigns in Britain the emperor Severus ‘took with him a great deal of money’. If absolute proof is required of the origin of Britannia Asses in the mint of Rome, rather than elsewhere, this may have to await the discovery of die identities between the obverse dies used for Britannia Asses and the obverse dies used for other Asses minted in the year AD 154–5, with different reverse types from the Britannia Asses, eg with the reverse type Felicitas.

The Britannia Asses of Antoninus Pius, minted in AD 154–5, form an occasional or ‘special’ issue, interrupting the flow of substantive, ‘non-committal’ reverses of a general repetitive nature which formed the bulk of a Roman emperor’s currency (Robertson 1979, 135). A Britannia reverse type was first used by Hadrian on Asses of AD 119–22, with the reverse legend BRITANNIA S C, and was repeated on sestertii, dupondii and Asses of the great provincial series of Hadrianic bronze, minted c AD 134–8. A similar reverse type, with the legend IMPERATOR II BRITAN S C, was featured by Antoninus Pius on sestertii of AD 143–4. The reverse legend was repeated on aurei (without S C), and on sestertii and Asses of the same year, but with the reverse type of Victory. Less closely dated sestertii of AD 140–4 have the reverse legend BRITANNIA S C, and Britannia seated left, holding standard, left elbow resting on round shield (Robertson 1975a, 369).

The association between the sestertii of Antoninus Pius of AD 143–4 and a victorious campaign in North Britain is proved by the use of the acclamation IMPERATOR II on the Britannia coins, and by the Victory reverse type on aurei, sestertii and Asses of the same year. These coins provide the illustrations to the statement in the ‘Life of Antoninus Pius’ that ‘He conquered the Britons through Lollius Urbicus, the legate, and after driving back the barbarians built another wall, this time of turf’ (SHA *Vita Antonini Pii*, 5, 4).

Although there is no known literary evidence for victorious activity by the Romans on the northern frontier of Britain c AD 154–5, the reappearance of Britannia on coins suggests to numismatists familiar with the significance of Roman coin types that the troublesome North Britons on the northern frontier had once again given the Romans cause for concern and reaction. It does not need the addition of an acclamation as IMPERATOR to perceive a Roman victory or success over the crouched, mournful figure of Britannia on the Asses of AD 154–5.

For the Britannia Asses of Antoninus Pius of AD 154–5 were not simply mechanical repetitions of earlier issues of Hadrian, or even of Antoninus Pius himself, c AD 143–4. Instead of sitting proudly upright, or nearly upright, holding a spear, or a standard and spear, and resting her left arm on a round shield, the Britannia on Asses of AD 154–5 is seated, bent forward, on a rock, with in front of her a shield, behind which is a vexillum, not a standard. She is not simply an antiquarian reminiscence of previous issues, but a new meaningful manifestation (for the interpretation of Roman coin types, see for example Sutherland 1959).

The first Antonine occupation of Scotland probably lasted from c AD 142/3 to c AD 155. Some forts on the Antonine Wall and others not on the Antonine Wall were evacuated, in some cases after demolition, and were later reoccupied. At Birrens reoccupation is dated by an inscription to AD 158 (*RIB* 2110. Cp Robertson 1975b, 97, 283). At about the same time (c AD 155–9), reinforcements for the three legions stationed in Britain reached the North Tyne from Germany (*RIB* 1322; Macdonald 1934b, 10, Pl 1). It seems wayward to attempt to exclude the Britannia Asses of AD 154–5 from the assemblage of evidence for Roman military activity on the northern frontier of Britain c AD 155–8 (eg Keppie 1982, 108).

The bronze currency in the hands of Roman troops in North Britain c AD 155 included not only Britannia Asses, but also the higher bronze denominations, sestertii and dupondii, almost monopolized by the reverse type LIBERTAS, Freedom. Examples have recently been detected from Bearsden and probably Balmuildy on the Antonine Wall, and from Inveresk, Camelon and Newstead. There are, too, contemporary silver denarii from Newstead.

A second group or cluster of 2nd-century coins found in Scotland is made up of denarii and bronze coins minted by Antoninus Pius early in his reign, AD 139–41, or of Faustina I, Deified, c AD 141, or of Marcus, Caesar, of c AD 140–4. Examples of this group, mainly bronze, have now been recognized at the Antonine Wall forts at Balmuildy and Mumrills, and at forts not on the Antonine Wall at Birrens, Cramond, Inveresk, Cappuck and Newstead. There is even a denarius of Antoninus Pius of AD 140–3 from Traprain Law. These coins do not form so homogeneous a group as the bronze Asses of AD 154–5, or as the two Flavian groups of bronze issues of AD 70–8, and c AD 86, but it was noticeable that some of the early Antonine bronze coins were in very good or even unworn condition and might have been lost after very recent mintage.

There remains the thorny question of the light thrown on the date of the final abandonment of the Antonine system in Scotland by the coin finds, or at least by the closely datable coin finds later than the reign of Antoninus Pius, AD 138–61. The latest datable denarius from the Antonine Wall is a fairly worn coin of Lucilla, wife of Lucius Verus, of AD 164–9, from Old Kilpatrick. There is also a fairly worn As of Marcus, of AD 173–4, found probably in or thereabout the Sandy Loan, which divided the Antonine Wall fort at Mumrills from its annexe. If the Mumrills As be set aside as not found in an archaeological horizon, the meagre numismatic evidence – of only c 160 coins – from the Antonine Wall carries its life, or the life of one of its forts down to at least AD 164.

The latest denarius from a Roman site not on the Antonine Wall (excluding the Severan sites of Cramond and Carpow) is a denarius of Crispina, wife of Commodus, of AD 180–3, from Newstead. There are no pre-Severan denarii later than this from a native site, nor even from the corpus of isolated finds. Nor are there any from 2nd-century coin hoards found in Scotland, except from the Briglands hoard.

The Briglands hoard was composed of at least 180 denarii ranging in date from Nero to Commodus, and ending with seven coins of the reign of Commodus datable to the years AD 180–7. In an attempt to eliminate the possibility that this might have been a truncated Severan hoard, a comparison was made between the composition of the Briglands hoard and that of the four certain Severan hoards of denarii found in Scotland. The conclusion was that there was not enough correspondence between the carefully collected denarii in the Briglands hoard and the four Severan hoards to allow the transfer of the Briglands hoard from the 2nd-century record to the Severan period (Robertson 1978, 191–2). That being so, the latest denarius from a pre-Severan hoard, derived from a Roman military source, not necessarily the Antonine Wall, was of AD 186–7.

The latest 2nd-century bronze coins from Roman sites in Scotland not on the Antonine Wall are a fairly worn sestertius and a dupondius/As of Lucilla, of AD 164–9, and a worn sestertius of Commodus of AD 181 from Cramond, and an As of Lucius Verus, of AD 166–7, and a dupondius/As of Faustina II, Deified, of AD 176 and later, from Newstead. There may be an inclination to usher out the Commodus sestertius from Cramond, on the grounds that Cramond had a Severan, as well as an Antonine occupation, and the coin might have been lost in the Severan period. The evidence from Carpow and from Severan hoards found in Scotland does, however, show that the Roman army was mainly supplied with silver denarii, rather than bronze coins, as its currency. The soldier's pay had reached a height which made payment in silver more convenient (Cp SHA *Vita*

*Severi* 12, 2 and 16, 9). The possibility remains that the Cramond sestertius of Commodus was a 2nd-century loss.

From the record of isolated finds there have been extracted bronze coins of the reign of Marcus, AD 161-80, from Prestwick, Ayrshire, Auldgirth, Dumfriesshire (within a few hundred yards at most of the Barburgh Mill fortlet), Wishaw, Lanarkshire, and Lennoxton, Stirlingshire. Some at least may represent contemporary coin drift from Roman sites.

The Antonine Wall, or at least one of its forts, Old Kilpatrick, is proved by its coin finds to have been occupied down to AD 164, at the earliest. Coins from one site elsewhere, Newstead, and perhaps a second, Cramond, would prolong their own 2nd-century life into the early years of Commodus's reign. The Briglands hoard, with its regular sequence of denarii of the years AD 180-6/7 suggests a readily accessible source of supply for silver coinage during the first half of Commodus's reign. Such a source might have been the 'Wall' - whichever wall that was - mentioned by Cassius Dio:

'By far the greatest (war) was that waged in Britain. The tribes in the island having crossed the wall that separated them from the cantonments of the Romans, wrought great havoc, and slew a Roman general with the soldiers under his command . . . Commodus therefore in great alarm sent Ulpius Marcellus against them . . . (Marcellus) inflicted terrible punishment on the barbarians in Britain' (Cassius Dio 77, 8, 1, 2, 6).

The 'terrible punishment', interpreted as a victory by the Romans, led to the reappearance of Britannia on sestertii of Commodus of late AD 183-4, in yet another new guise - Britannia standing left, holding a curved sword and a wreath or patera. This was followed in late AD 184-5 by sestertii with the reverse legend (VICT(oria) BRIT(annica), accompanied by Victory seated right inscribing shield, and by bronze medallions with reverse types of Britannia seated left, resting left arm on shield and holding standard and spear, and of Victory seated right, inscribing shield (Robertson 1975a, 370-1).

None of these sestertii or medallions of Commodus of late AD 183-5 has so far been recorded from Scotland. However, the discovery of a denarius of Crispina, wife of Commodus, of AD 180-3, at Newstead and the possible attribution of a sestertius of Commodus to Antonine Cramond suggest that Newstead, and possibly Cramond, were in occupation at about the time of the victory won by Ulpius Marcellus over the 'Barbarians'. How long their 2nd-century occupation lasted after that is still uncertain, although some of the samian pottery from Newstead appears to be late enough to encourage the suggestion that it might have been held by the Romans until about the end of the 2nd century AD (Hartley 1972, 39-41).

On the Antonine Wall, the only possible *numismatic* hint that there was Roman occupation or activity on its line in late AD 183-5 is a coin of Commodus recorded in the mid 19th century (Stuart 1852, 324 n; Macdonald 1918, 224). Although the attribution to Commodus cannot be dismissed out of hand, since it was made by a reputable antiquary, Dr John Buchanan, it only gives a *terminus post quem* of AD 175, the year in which coins began to be minted in Commodus's name during the reign of Marcus, AD 161-80. If the coin be set aside as an accidental rather than an archaeological find, then the denarius of Lucilla remains the *terminus post quem* for the present, ie after AD 164.

It is, however, only a *terminus post quem*, and does not, as has sometimes been suggested, establish or even encourage a *terminus ante quem* for the date at which the Antonine Wall was finally abandoned (Keppie 1982, 109). The number of coins found on the Antonine Wall is still too small for any such suggestion to be made. One might as well adduce the excessive scarcity of coins of Marcus's reign among the 6,000 or so coins from Corbridge as evidence that it was hardly occupied during the reign of Marcus, or deny Strageath and Whitemoss, Bishopton, or even the

Antonine Wall fort at Castlecary any Antonine occupation at all, because their known coin series end with Hadrian.

The coins current in the reign of any one Roman emperor almost invariably included a higher proportion of coins of his immediate predecessors than of himself. It has in fact been observed that an emperor's coins will not stand at their highest proportion in the general coinage until long after the emperor's death, perhaps as much as 20 or 30 years later (Reece 1974, 82). So, predictably in the Antonine period in Scotland, coins of Trajan and Hadrian formed a major component of the currency.

There is also an unpredictable element. There has long been evident to numismatists an acute drop in the surviving Roman silver currency about the middle of the 2nd century AD, ie about the beginning of Marcus's reign (Sutherland 1937, 33, 39). This may have been caused by economic difficulties in Marcus's reign, which might involve demonetization of the silver currency. Denarii of Marcus never catch up with those of Antoninus Pius in sites or in hoards of the late Antonine or Severan periods, in Scotland, not even 20 or 30 years after his death (Robertson 1978, 190, 192, 196; 1982). Even bronze coinage of Marcus's reign is comparatively rare on Roman sites. It too may have been melted down and alloyed to produce new coin.

The comparative scarcity of coins of Marcus's reign in the general surviving coin record makes it unusually difficult, if not unwise, to suggest that numismatic evidence supports a *terminus ante quem* for the evacuation of any Antonine site.

#### THE SEVERAN PERIOD

Two Roman sites in Scotland, not on the Antonine Wall, have provided evidence through their coin finds of occupation during the North British campaigns of Septimius Severus, in AD 209–11. These are the fort (and port) of Cramond on the Forth, and the legionary base of Carpow on the Tay. Carpow was a purely Severan site, its known coin series being made up mainly of Severan denarii (eight), with a small admixture of three pre-Severan denarii of Vespasian, Faustina I and Lucilla, and at least two bronze coins of Hadrian and Faustina II, Deified. The latest precisely dated Severan coin is a denarius of c AD 207–9.

Cramond was a multiperiod site, certainly occupied in the Antonine and Severan periods. Its coin series also makes a threefold numismatic claim to consideration as evidence for Flavian activity in the vicinity (see above p 421). To the Severan occupation there certainly belong all the post-Antonine coins (after Crispina), amounting to two aurei, at least 24 denarii and apparently no bronze coins. It may be that some survivors from the 2nd-century bronze series were in use in the Severan period. The majority, however, were probably Antonine losses, as were no doubt many of the pre-Severan denarii.

The Severan aurei and denarii from Cramond span the years late AD 193–211, a *terminus post quem* for the Severan occupation. The aureus of Geta was minted in the years AD 200–2, that of Caracalla was undated. There were 12 denarii of Severus himself, five of Julia Domna, his wife, two of Caracalla, under Severus, three of Plautilla, wife of Caracalla, and two of Geta, under Severus. Three of these denarii possibly came from an eastern mint.

The Severan campaigns and the occupation of Carpow and Cramond, dating from AD 209–11, brought an influx of coins, mainly denarii into Scotland. Severan coins reached native sites at North Berwick, East Lothian, and Kaimes, West Lothian, presumably from Cramond, but apparently missed Traprain Law, where there seems to have been a long gap in occupation after the Antonine period.

A sestertius of Geta was found on a native site at Hurly Hawkin, Angus, within fairly easy reach of Carpow. As previously observed, a denarius, said to be of Pertinax, AD 193, found at

Auchterderran, Fife, may actually have been one of Severus's issues, giving him the title PERT AVG (Robertson 1971, 134).

Among the isolated finds, there are two denarii of Severus, and one of Caracalla, under Severus, from Edinburgh, and two of Geta from Ancrum, Roxburghshire, which might have been contemporary losses. The dupondius/As of Julia Domna, from Glasgow, is less likely to be so.

Among the coins found at Newstead, well over 300 in number, there is no example of Severus' coinage. In view of the large numbers of Severan coins found elsewhere in Scotland, the absence of Severan coins from the extensive coin series at Newstead suggests that it may have been bypassed in the Severan campaigns (in spite of suggestions to the contrary, eg Hartley 1972, 40, 53–4).

The four Severan hoards of denarii from Scotland are in fact confined to the eastern counties north of the Forth. Their findspots were at Leuchars, Fife (1808), Cowie Moss, near Stonehaven, Kincardineshire (1843), Megray, near Stonehaven (1852) and Portmoak, Kinross-shire (1858). A recent re-examination of the surviving coins from these four hoards revealed that the latest datable coin now extant from these hoards is a denarius of Severus, of AD 202–210, from the Megray hoard (Robertson 1978, 192, 204–6).

The hoards may have been part of the 'great deal of money' which Severus brought to Britain (Cassius Dio 77, 2, 1–2), but if they belonged to the army, their loss is puzzling. An alternative explanation may be that they belonged to North Britons. Cassius Dio records (75, 5) that Virius Lupus, governor of Britain in the early part of Severus's reign, from c AD 197–200, 'was compelled to buy peace from the Maeatae for a great sum'. The territory of the Maeatae lay north of the Forth. If this is to be taken literally, these coin hoards may represent part of the purchase price.

The denarii from these four Severan hoards range from Nero to Severus, and also include one of Mark Antony. This suggests that some old money as well as recently minted Severan denarii entered Scotland as a result of Severus's campaigns, and perhaps also as a result of buying peace. A similar conclusion has been reached in the course of a recent re-scrutiny of the Falkirk, 1933, hoard, ending c AD 230. The major component of the hoard, about 1800 denarii out of more than 1900, closed in c AD 211. This too may have formed part of the purchase price paid to the Maeatae. If in coined money, the price must have swept an immense quantity, some of it old coinage, out of Roman banks (Robertson 1982).

#### THE MONEY OF THE ROMAN ARMY IN THE FLAVIAN, ANTONINE AND SEVERAN PERIODS IN SCOTLAND

Even so simple a diagram as that in fig 1 needs to be accompanied by the numismatic equivalent of a government health warning – in this case a warning against distortion of the evidence. So many Roman emperors minted coins during their own reigns in the name of younger colleagues who later became emperors that records of coins listed by name of emperor only, eg Marcus, in old reports, and no longer available for detailed examination, may obscure the fact that they were minted not under eg Marcus as emperor AD 161–60, but under Antoninus Pius, AD 144–61.

Recent efforts have been made to re-examine coins now preserved in museums in order to place them in the correct reign, and if possible to date them to specific years in that reign. A re-scrutiny of previous records has also been undertaken in order to extract from such details as may have existed in earlier records a correct attribution to an emperor's reign. The results are incorporated in fig 1.

	From Roman Sites on the Antonine Wall		From Roman Sites not on the Antonine Wall				From Non-Roman Sites	
	25		25	50	75	100	25	50
REPUBLIC								
MARK ANTONY								
AUGUSTUS								
TIBERIUS								
CLAUDIUS								
NERO								
GALBA-VITELLIUS								
VESPASIAN								
TITUS								
DOMITIAN								
FLAVIAN								
NERVA								
TRAJAN								
HADRIAN								
ANTONINUS PIUS								
MARCUS								
COMMODUS								
PERTINAX-ALBINUS								
SEVERUS								
CARACALLA								
GETA-MACRINUS								
ELAGABALUS								
SEV. ALEXANDER								
MAXIMINUS								
GORDIAN III								
PHILIP I								
TRAJAN DECIUS								
TREB. GALLUS								
VALERIAN								
GALLIENUS								
POSTUMUS								
VICTORINUS								
CLAUDIUS II								
TETRICUS I & II								
AURELIAN								
TACITUS								
PROBUS								
CARUS, CARINUS								
NUMERIAN								
CARAUSIUS								
ALLECTUS								
DIOCLETIAN								
MAXIMIAN								
3rd CENT.								
CONSTANTIUS I								
GALERIUS-MAXENTIUS								
LICINIUS I & II								
CONSTANTINE I								
CONSTANTINE II								
CRISPUS								
CONSTANTINOPOLIS								
URBS ROMA								
CONSTANS								
CONSTANTIUS II								
MAGNENTIUS								
CONSTANTIUS GALLUS								
VALENTINIAN I								
VALENS								
GRATIAN								
VALENTINIAN II								
THEODOSIUS I								
MAXIMUS-ARCADIUS								
HONORIUS								
BYZANTINE								

FIG 1 Table of Roman coins found in Scotland. Coins of one reign (including those of empresses and other imperial personages) have been brought together under the name of the reigning emperor

There is, however, still distortion. It has become evident that Roman coins of different metals, gold, silver and bronze, had a different history of production, distribution, circulation and survival rate. To illustrate this in a diagram would have been extremely complicated, if not impossible, but the material is preserved in the Lists of Roman Coins found on Roman Sites, etc (Tables 1 & 2).

Coin statistics are only too easy to compile since coins are so easily countable. At their best they suggest avenues of further inquiry. At their very worst, it has to be regretfully confessed, they may only prove the numeracy of their author.

One fruitful line of inquiry has been the emergence of groupings or clusterings of coins in both the Flavian and the Antonine periods. The Severan period, c AD 209-11, was too brief to exhibit this. The two Flavian groups, of bronze coins of either AD 70-8 or c AD 86, mark the beginning and the end of one of the Flavian periods in Scotland. First came arrival, with Lyons-minted currency, followed by construction work. Later came evacuation, preceded or accompanied by a new supply of bronze currency.

In the Antonine period, too, there was a clustering of currency in the early years of campaigning and construction, c AD 142-4, and a second influx of currency, c AD 155, apparently coincident with an evacuation. It is difficult to avoid the impression that Roman currency did not always flow at a uniform rate into the remote military area of Flavian and Antonine Scotland from official sources far away, but rather that new or recently minted coins came at intervals, sometimes in bulk. Either that, or else in times of the extreme physical activity involved in construction and orderly evacuation, more coins fell out of Roman army pockets.

Other groupings of coins may emerge as the numbers of coins found on Roman sites in Scotland increases. This has indeed been the case in the last decade, as a result of the rapid increase in archaeological excavation.

Meanwhile, it may be noted that although most Roman military currency in the Flavian, Antonine and Severan periods in Scotland is predictable, or at least explicable, yet there are included some unexpected presences. For example, there was found at Strageath in 1979 an anonymous bronze quadrans, probably of the reign of Domitian, ie a quarter-As, a farthing-like coin. Quadrantes normally circulated mainly in Italy. The fort at Camelon and the Falkirk, 1933, hoard have each produced a silver drachm of Trajan, minted in Lycia, and planned mainly for circulation in the eastern Roman empire. These drachms were of the same size as a denarius, and were probably accepted as denarii. The quadrans and the drachms probably came to Scotland in Roman pockets or purses.

## POST-SEVERAN COINS FOUND IN SCOTLAND

After c AD 211, there was not, as far as is at present known, any permanent Roman garrison force in Scotland. The post-Severan coins found unstratified on Roman sites do not of themselves prove a Roman reoccupation of these sites. The coins may have been lost by post-Roman squatters or visitors, seeking shelter, or even enlightenment, within earlier buildings or defences. They should perhaps be added to the lists of Roman coin finds from native sites, and isolated finds.

The coin finds from non-Roman sites have been shown to reflect to some degree the currency of the Roman army of the Flavian, Antonine and Severan periods (Robertson 1971, 134-5). There was undoubtedly some contemporary coin drift from the Roman army in Scotland into native hands. There are no comparable incontrovertible criteria for establishing the credentials of post-Severan Roman coins as genuine ancient losses.

Some can of course be excluded at once, like the two 3rd-century antoniniani found 'in an old purse' at Balerno, Midlothian. Others can be included without question, for example the coin series from Traprian Law, as well as the post-Severan coin hoards ranging in date from Severus Alexander to Gratian and Honorius (Robertson 1978, 207-11). They came here by trade, or loot, or through payments.

The majority, however, of post-Severan coin finds from Scotland remain an enigma and a

challenge. Some may have been lost in Roman or ancient times, others may have been brought back to Scotland by modern travellers to foreign lands. In the latter case why were so many subsequently lost, when they had presumably been acquired out of interest. It is often just as difficult to explain the modern loss of an ancient coin, as it is to explain its ancient loss. The strangest example so far is the forgery of a very rare seven-denarius piece of Hadrian found on a rubbish dump in Shetland in a handbag.

### GREEK IMPERIAL, ALEXANDRIAN AND BYZANTINE COINS

The records now include almost 20 autonomous Greek coins, about 20 Greek imperial coins ranging from Augustus to Gordian III, about 60 coins minted at Alexandria in Egypt for the Roman emperors from Claudius to Galerius, and almost a dozen Byzantine coins (Table 4). The distribution of such coins, and parallels from elsewhere in Britain have already been discussed briefly (Robertson 1971, 136–7). Their losses are often just as inexplicable in modern times as in ancient times. Even the Byzantine coins may have to keep their place as ancient losses. They would not be the only arrivals in Scotland from the Mediterranean during the ‘Dark Ages’. Further studies of the various groups of exotic coins found in Scotland are clearly required. Even if they were not lost in Roman times, they have something to say about post-Roman periods, apart from their intrinsic interest, as coins, to the numismatist.

### ENVOI

A backward glance over decades of keeping records of Roman (and other ancient) coins found in Scotland has observed with satisfaction an immense increase in the quantity of material available. It has also revealed a change, a development, in the interpretation of the material, from dependence on the beguiling persuasiveness of mere numbers to a growing understanding and appreciation of what is now known of the background to the coins, their periodic production, distribution and use. Best of all, there is continuing hope for still further enlightenment.

‘Even, therefore, in the life time of a living worker in whatever field . . . there is an archaeology. For the worker himself his past execution is as much beyond his capacity to repeat, as if it had belonged to another. He may have outgrown it, or he may have fallen behind it, but the later work will be different from the earlier – simply by time and its influences’ (Ferguson 1896, 413).

TABLE 1  
Finds from Roman sites on the Antonine Wall

	Auchendavy, Dunbartons	Bar Hill, Dunbartons	Bearsden, Dunbartons	Croy Hill, Dunbartons	Duntocher, Dunbartons	Kirkintilloch, Dunbartons	Old Kilpatrick, Dunbartons	Westwood, Dunbartons	Balmuildy, Lanarks	Cadder, Lanarks	Wilderness W, Lanarks	Castleary, Stirings	Falkirk, Stirings	Murrills, Stirings	Rough Castle, Stirings	Carriden, West Lothian	TOTAL
Mark Antony		1R	1? R						1R			1R		2R	1R		6+
Nero												1Æ		1R			2
Nero (?)														1Æ			1
Galba						1Æ				1R							2
Vitellius									1R					1R			2
Vespasian		2R			1 A	1R	1R							1R 1Æ		1 A	8
Domitian		1R		1R	1R	1	2R		2Æ				1R	1Æ			10
Domitian (?)														1Æ			1
Nerva		1R															1
Trajan	1 A	9R 1Æ	1 or 2R 2Æ	1R 1Æ	1+R 2Æ		1+R 3Æ		1R 1Æ	1R		2R		2R 4Æ	1Æ		35+
Hadrian		3R 1Æ	1R		1 A		4Æ	1R	1R 4Æ			1R 1Æ		6Æ		1Æ	25
Hadrian (?)		1Æ	2Æ	1Æ							1Æ	1Æ		1Æ			7
Sabina		1Æ												2Æ			3
Aelius							1R										1
Antoninus Pius		1R	2Æ		2Æ	1	1R 1Æ		3Æ	1Æ			1	3R 3Æ			19
Faustina I					1R		1R							1Æ			3
Marcus		1R	1Æ						1Æ	1Æ				1Æ			5
Faustina II (?)		1R															1
Lucilla							1R										1
Commodus						1											1
Constantine I			1Æ			1											2
Justinian I						? 1Æ											1
Uncertain		5R 4Æ	2+Æ				2Æ			2Æ				1R 4Æ			20+
TOTAL	1	33	15+	4	9+	7	18+	1	15	6	1	7	2	37	2	2	c 160

NOTES

The metal of the coins has been put in, if known. If not, the number of coins only has been given, without A, R or Æ 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, that is a coin of a Roman emperor, minted at Alexandria for circulation among the Greek-speaking people of Egypt.

TABLE 2  
Finds from Roman sites not on the Antonine Wall

	Cardan, Angus	Stracathro, Angus	Loudoun Hill, Ayrshire	Birrens, Dumfriesshire	Birrenswark, Dumfriesshire	Broomholm, Dumfriesshire	Caronbridge, Dumfriesshire	Carzield, Dumfriesshire	Milton, Dumfriesshire	Glenloch, Kirkcudbrights.	Bothwellhaugh, Lanarkshire	Castledykes, Lanarkshire	Crawford Lanarkshire.	Cramond, Midlothian	Crichton, Midlothian	Inveresk, Midlothian	Easter Happlew, Peeblesshire	Lyne, Peeblesshire	Ardoch, Perthshire	Carpow, Perthshire	Lintrose, Coupar Angus, Perthshire.	Dalginross, Perthshire	Fendoch, Perthshire	Grassy Walls, Perthshire	Inchtuthil, Perthshire	Strageath, Perthshire	Barochan, Renfrewshire	Whitemoss, Bishopston, Renfrewshire	Cappuck, Roxburghshire	Eildon Hill N., Roxburghshire	Newstead, Roxburghshire	Oakwood, Selkirkshire	Camelon, Stirlingshire	Lochlands (Camp), Stirlingshire	TOTAL				
Republic														6R							1R																	19	
Mark Antony				7R												1R										2R													21+
Augustus			1R											1R 1																									5
Tiberius																																							3
Germanicus				1Æ								1																											1
Claudius								1Æ?						1Æ 1																									3
Nero					1R								1R 1R	1					1R																				13
Galba														1R 1																									6
Otho																																							2
Vitellius																																							1
Vespasian	2R 4Æ			1N 1Æ	1R	1Æ?			1Æ	1R			2R 1Æ	2R 2		1N 2R 1Æ	1Æ		3R	1R					1Æ	4R 3Æ		1R?	2R 2Æ			26R 30Æ	1R	14R 18+Æ				130+	
Titus													1R 1Æ	2R			1R									1Æ	3Æ					1N 3R 10Æ		2Æ				27	
Domitian		1Æ	2R	2R 2Æ	1R							1Æ	1Æ	3Æ 1	1Æ				1R							7Æ	1R 5Æ	1Æ	1R	1R		14R 27+Æ		4R 15+Æ				95+	
Flavian																																							11
Nerva				1R										1Æ 2																									11
Trajan					3R 6Æ	2R				1R		1R	2R	4R 2Æ 5		1N 3R 6+Æ	1Æ		1R							1Æ		2Æ	3Æ	1Æ		2N 18R 34Æ		7+R 15Æ					122+
Plotina																																			1N				1
Hadrian				1R 1Æ				1Æ ?				1R 1Æ	1R	8R 1Æ 5		3R 2Æ			1R 1Æ	1Æ						2R 3Æ		2+Æ	2R 1Æ			24R 28Æ		5R 9+Æ	1R				100+
Sabina														1R																									3
Antoninus Pius				1R 5Æ			1Æ							1N 4R 4Æ 2	1Æ	1R 1Æ			1R													1N 7R 8 or 9Æ		1R 10Æ				50	
Faustina I				1R 1Æ								1		1R 1		1Æ													1R			6R 8Æ							23
Marcus											1Æ	1		1R																		1R 2Æ		2Æ					8

TABLE 2  
 Finds from Roman sites not on the Antonine Wall (*continued*)

	Cardean, Angus	Stracathro, Angus	Loudoun Hill, Ayrshire	Birrons, Dumfriesshire	Birrenswark, Dumfriesshire	Broomholm, Dumfriesshire	Carronbridge, Dumfriesshire	Carzield, Dumfriesshire	Milton, Dumfriesshire	Glenloch, Kirkcudbrights.	Bothwellhaugh, Lanarkshire	Castledykes, Lanarkshire	Crawford, Lanarkshire	Cramond, Midlothian	Crichton, Midlothian	Inveresk, Midlothian	Easter Haprew, Peeblesshire	Lyne, Peeblesshire	Ardoch, Perthshire	Carpow, Perthshire	Lintrose, Coupar Angus, Perthshire	Dalginross, Perthshire	Ferdoch, Perthshire	Grassy Walls, Perthshire	Inchtuthil, Perthshire	Strageath, Perthshire	Barochan, Renfrewshire	Whitemoss, Bishopton, Renfrewshire	Cappuck, Roxburghshire	Eildon Hill N., Roxburghshire	Newstead, Roxburghshire	Oakwood, Selkirkshire	Camelon, Stirlingshire	Lochlands (Camp), Stirlingshire	TOTAL				
Faustina II														5R							1Æ																	13	
Lucius Verus														2R																									4
Lucilla																					1R																		4
Commodus														1R 1Æ																								2	
Crispina																																						1	
Severus														12R 2																									17
Julia Domna														5R 1																									7
Caracalla														1A 2R																									6
Plautilla														3R																									4
Geta														1A 2R																									3
Severus Alexander				1R																		1R																	2
Gallienus																1Æ																							1
Victorinus				1Æ																																			2
Tetricus I, II														1Æ																									2
Probus														1Æ																									1
Numerian																1AI																							1
Carausius																																							1
Diocletian														2Æ								1AI																	4
Constantius I				1A?																																			1
Galerius														1Æ																									2
Maxentius				1Æ																																			1
Constantine I				1Æ										1Æ								2Æ																	8
Constantine II														2Æ																									2
Constans																1Æ																							1
Theodosius I																																							1
Aelia Flaccilla																						1Æ																	1
Honorius																						1Æ																	1
Justinian I														1Æ																									1
Uncertain				6R 7Æ		1Æ		2Æ				1Æ	1Æ						1A Æ (a few)		1	1Æ			1		2Æ		2Æ				5Æ		c 10Æ 1				c 50
TOTAL	6	1	3	52	5	2	1	4	1	2	1	12	9	117	2+	29	1	2	11+	15	7	3	1	1	8	27	1	9	13	1	c 320	1	c 140	1	c 800				





TABLE 4  
Isolated finds with no recorded associations: Emperors

Emperors, etc	Metal				Provenance	TOTAL
	A	AR	Æ	?		
Greek		1			Tarbert, Loch Fyne, Argyll	
			1		Lanark, Lanarks	
			1		Raedykes, Kincardines	
				1	Maybole, Ayr	
				1	Near Duns, Berwicks	
				1	Cupar, Fife	
				1	Douglas, Lanarks	
				1	Glasgow (Alexandra Park), Lanarks	
				1	Glasgow (Cambuslang), Lanarks	
				1	Glenboig, Lanarks	
				1	Shotts, Lanarks	
				1	Portobello, East Lothian	
				1	Monkclaw, Roxburghs	
				1	Stirling, Stirlings	14
Republic			1	Edinburgh, Midlothian		
			1	St Fillans, Perths		
			1	Bridge of Allan, Stirlings	3	
Augustus	1?			Dumfries, Dumfries		
			1 (Greek)	Westerton, Dunbartons		
			1	Dirleton, East Lothian		
			2	Edinburgh, Midlothian		
			1	Perth, Perths		
			1 (Greek)	Erskine, Renfrews		
			1 (Greek)	Galashiels, Selkirks		
			1	Northmavine, Shetland	8 or 9	
Augustus, Divus			1	Dumbarton, near, Dunbartons		
			1	Fortrose, Ross and Cromarty	2	
Roma and Augustus			1	Edinburgh (Corstorphine), Midlothian		
			1	Falkirk, Stirlingshire	2	
Tiberius		1		Urr, Kirkcudbrights		
		1		Perth, Perths		
			1	Renfrew, Renfrews		
			1	Stirling, Stirlings	4	
Drusus			1	Glasgow (Queen's Park), Lanarks		
			1	Stranraer, Wigtowns		
			1 (Greek)	Harris	3	
Agrippa			1	Dornoch, Sutherland	1	
Gaius (Caligula)			1 (Greek)	North Berwick, East Lothian	1	
Claudius			1 (A1)	Garelochhead, Dunbartons		
			1	Inveruglas, Dunbartons		
			1	Westerton, Dunbartons		
			1	Coatbridge, Lanarks		
			1	Glasgow (Balornock), Lanarks	5	
Antonia			1 (Copy)	North Yell, Shetland	1	
Nero	1			Eccles, Berwicks		
	1			Canonbie, Dumfriess		
	1			Dunbar, East Lothian		
	1			Carluke, Lanarks		
	1			Glasgow, Lanarks		
	1			Callander, Perths		
	1			Kelso, Roxburghs		
	1			Drymen, Stirlings		
	1			Uncertain locality		
			1	Ayr, Ayr		
			1 (Greek)	Leven, Fife		
			?	Glasgow (Hillhead), Lanarks		
			1	Glasgow (Milton), Lanarks		

TABLE 4  
Isolated finds with no recorded associations: Emperors (*continued*)

Emperors, etc	Metal				Provenance	TOTAL
	<i>A'</i>	<i>AR</i>	<i>Æ</i>	?		
			1		Salsburgh, Lanarks	
			1 (Greek)		Burghead, Moray	
			1		Callander, Perth	
			1		Greenock, Renfrews	
			1		Langbank, Renfrews	
			1		Fortrose, Ross and Cromarty	
			1		Stirling, Stirlings	19+
Galba			?		Edinburgh, Midlothian	
			1		Dunrossness, Shetland	1
Otho	1				Wauchope Bridge, Dumfries	
	1				Carluke, Lanarks	
		1			Laurencekirk, Kincardines	3
Vitellius	1				Penicuik, Midlothian	1
Vespasian	1				Port Elphinstone, Aberdeens	
		1			Galston, Ayr	
		1			Dryburgh, Berwicks	
		1			Kirkcudbright, Kirkcudbrights	
			1		Prestwick, Ayr	
			2		Ayr	
			1		Dumbarton, Dunbartons	
			1		Blantyre, Lanarks	
			1		Glasgow (Partick), Lanarks	
			1		Edinburgh, Midlothian	
			1		Heriot Water, Midlothian	
			1		Auchterarder, Perth	
			1		Downe, Perth	
			1 or 2		Dunrossness, Shetland	
				1	Crawford, Lanarks	16 or 17
Titus		1			Abernethy, Perth	
			1		Coldingham, Berwicks	
			1		Cumbernauld, Dunbartons	
			1		Forres, Moray	4
Titus (?)			1		Paisley, Renfrews	1
Julia Titi			1		Falkirk, Stirlings	1
Domitian			1		Aberdeen, Aberdeens	
			1 (Greek)		Glasgow (Bishopbriggs), Lanarks	
			1		Paisley, Renfrews	
				1	Strathmiglo, Fife	
				1	Glasgow (Canon Lane), Lanarks	5
Flavian		1			Airdrie, Lanarks	1
Nerva			1		Glasgow (Knightswood), Lanarks	1
Trajan	1				Dumfries, Dumfries	
	1				Drymen, Stirlings	
	1				Uncertain locality	
		1			Musselburgh, East Lothian	
		1			Glenfarg, Perth	
		1			Baldernock, Stirlings	
		1			Falkirk, Stirlings	
		1			Skye	
		1			Dunrossness, Shetland	
			1		Leslie (or Premnay), Aberdeens	
			1		Oxton, Berwicks	
			1		Cumbernauld, Dunbartons	
			1		Kirkintilloch, Dunbartons	
			1		Haddington, East Lothian	
			1		Longniddry, East Lothian	
			?		Glasgow (Kinning Park), Lanarks	

TABLE 4  
Isolated finds with no recorded associations: Emperors (*continued*)

Emperors, etc	Metal				Provenance	TOTAL
	A	R	Æ	?		
			1		Edinburgh (Tynecastle), Midlothian	
			1		Musselburgh, East Lothian	
			1		Chapel on Leader, Roxburghs	
			1		Newton Stewart, Wigtowns	
				1?	Logierait, Perth	
				1	St Ninians, Stirlings	21+
Trajan or Hadrian			1		Ballantrae, Ayr	
			1		Fordoun, Kincardines	
				1	Dalmeny, West Lothian	3
Marciana	1				Crieff, Perth	1
Hadrian		1			Glenisla, Angus	
		1			Drumcoltran, Dumfriess	
		1			Gullane, East Lothian	
		1			Urr, Kirkcudbrights	
		1			Campsie Glen, Stirlings	
			?		Glenorchy, Argyll	
			1		Near Loch Goil, Argyll	
			1 (A1)		Millport, Cumbræ, Bute	
			1		Annan, Dumfriess	
			1 (A1)		Kirkintilloch, Dunbartons	
			1		Cowdenbeath, Fife	
			1		Glasgow (Knightswood), Lanarks	
			1		Bonnyrigg, Midlothian	
			1		Craigmillar, Midlothian	
			1		Edinburgh (Corstorphine), Midlothian	
			1		Edinburgh (Harrison Park) Midlothian	
			2		Edinburgh, Midlothian	
			1		Leith, Midlothian	
			1		Musselburgh, East Lothian	
			1		Fechney, Perth	
			1 (A1)		Perth, Perth	
			1		Perth	
			1		Selkirk, Selkirks	
			1		Wigtown, Wigtowns	
			2		North Yell, Shetland	
			?		Unst, Shetland?	
				1	Renton, Berwicks	
				No ?	Glasgow (Cathedral), Lanarks	27+
Sabina		1			Kirkwall, Orkney	
			1		Elgin, Moray	2
Antoninus Pius	1				Kinnell, Angus	
		1			Leslie (or Premnay), Aberdeens	
		1			Irvine, Ayr	
		1			Eskdale, Dumfriess	
		1			Near Longniddry, East Lothian	
		1			Burntisland, Fife	
		1			Laurencekirk, Kincardines	
		1			Midcalder, Midlothian	
		1			Paisley, Renfrews	
		1			Laurieston, Stirlings	
			1		Fraserburgh, Aberdeens	
			1		Peterhead, Aberdeens	
			1		Colmonell, Ayr	
			1		Girvan, Ayr	
			1 (A1)		Dumfriess, Dumfriess	
			1		North Berwick, East Lothian	
			1 (A1)		Pencaitland, East Lothian	

TABLE 4  
Isolated finds with no recorded associations: Emperors (*continued*)

Emperors, etc	Metal				Provenance	TOTAL
	N	R	Æ	?		
			1		Cowdenbeath, Fife	
			1		Kirkcaldy, Fife	
			1		Inverness, Inverness-s	
			1		Glasgow (King's Park), Lanarks	
			1		Glasgow (Carmyle), Lanarks	
			1		Elgin, Moray	
			1		Manor, Peebles	
			1		Stirling, Stirlings	
			1		Torrance, Stirlings	
			1		Uncertain locality	
Faustina 1		1			Kirriemuir, Angus	27
			1		Irvine, Ayr	
			1		Haddington, East Lothian	
			1		Glasgow (Kingston), Lanarks	
			1		Glasgow (Tollcross Park), Lanarks	
			1		Elgin, Moray	
			1		Crieff, Perth	
			1		Eckford, Roxburghs	
			1		Whithorn, Wigtowns	
Faustina I (?)		1			Carluke, Lanarks	9
Marcus		1			Montrose, Angus	1
		1			Crawfordjohn, Lanarks	
		1			Shotts, Lanarks	
		1			Edinburgh, Midlothian	
			1 (Greek)		Dundee, Angus	
			1		Prestwick, Ayr	
			1		Mortlach, Banffs	
			1 (or Verus)		Mortlach, Banffs	
			1		Auldgirth, Dumfriess	
			1		Shotts, Lanarks	
			1		Wishaw, Lanarks	
			1		Hawick, Roxburghs	
			1		Lennoxtown, Stirlings	
			1		Skye	
			1		Uncertain locality	15
Faustina II		1			Cumnock, Ayr	
		1			Cramond, near, Midlothian	
		1			Laurieston, Stirlings	
			1		Glasgow (Bridgeton Cross), Lanarks	
			1		Uncertain locality	5
Lucius Verus		1			Kirkcaldy, Fife	
			1 (Greek)		Clydebank, Dunbartons	2
Lucilla		1			Ancrum, Roxburghs	1
Commodus		1			Urr, Kirkcudbrights	
			1 (Greek)		Cowal (Glen Tarsan), Argyll	
			1		Carluke, Lanarks	
			1		Glasgow (Alexandra Park), Lanarks	
			1 (Al.)		Glasgow (Gilshochill), Lanarks	
			1		Glasgow (King's Park), Lanarks	
			1 (Greek)		Edinburgh (Leven St), Midlothian	7
Crispina			No?		Glasgow (Petershill), Lanarks	No?
Albinus			1		Milngavie, Dunbartons	1
Severus		2			Edinburgh, Midlothian	2+
		a few?			Benbecula, S Uist	
Severus (forgery)				1	Edinburgh, Midlothian	1
Julia Domna			1		Glasgow (King's Park), Lanarks	
			1 (Greek)		Whithorn, Wigtowns	2

TABLE 4  
Isolated finds with no recorded associations: Emperors (*continued*)

Emperors, etc	Metal				Provenance	TOTAL
	N	R	Æ	?		
Caracalla (Severus)		1			Edinburgh (Hay Rd), Midlothian	1
Caracalla or Elagabalus			1 (Greek)		Shotts, Lanarks	1
Geta		2			Ancrum, Roxburghs	2
Macrinus		1			Granton, Midlothian	
Elagabalus			1 (Greek)		Carmunnock, Lanarkshire	2
			1 (Greek)		Glasgow, Lanarks	
			1 (Greek)		Penicuik, Midlothian	
			1 (Al)		Inverkeithing, Fife	3
Severus Alexander			1		Renfrew, Renfrews	1
Julia Mamaea			1		Kirkintilloch, Dunbartons	
			1		Elgin, Moray	2
			1		Mortlach, Banffs	
Maximinus			1		Kirkintilloch, Dunbartons	
(Maximinus I or II?)			2		Rulewater, Roxburghs	4
Gordian III		1			Chapelton, Lanarks	
		1			Glasgow (Possilpark), Lanarks	
		1			Broxburn, West Lothian	
Philip I			1 (Greek)		St. Fillans, Perth	
			1 (Greek)		Paisley, Renfrews	
			1		Stranraer, Wigtowns	6
			?		Coatbridge(?), Lanarks	
			1		Glasgow (Cathcart), Lanarks	
Trajan Decius			1		Wishaw, Lanarks	
			1 (Greek)		Edinburgh (Corstorphine), Midlothian	
			1		Lerwick, Shetland	4+
			1 (Al)		Portencross, Ayr	
Trebonianus Gallus		1			Stenhousemuir, Stirlings	2
		1			Edinburgh, Midlothian	
Valerian Gallienus			1		Leith, Midlothian	2
		1			Edinburgh, Midlothian	1
			1		Nr Montrose, Angus	
			1		Cowal (Ormidale), Argyll	
			1		Irvine, Ayr	
			1		Minnigaff, Kirkcudbrights	
			1		Bothwell, Lanarks	
			1		Glasgow (King's Park), Lanarks	
			1 (Al)		Glasgow (Yorkhill), Lanarks	
			2		Balerno, Midlothian	
			1		Burghead, Moray	
			1 (Al)		Rhinn, Wigtowns	
			1		Whithorn, Wigtowns	
			1		Lerwick, Shetland	13
	Postumus			1		Kirkcaldy, Fife
Victorinus			1		Troon, Ayr	
			1		St Andrews, Fife	
Claudius II			1		Lochmaddy, North Uist	3
			1		Cullen, Banffs	
			1 (Al)		Dumfries, near(?), Dumfriess	
			1 (Al)		Milngavie, Dunbartons	
			1 (Al)		Glasgow, Lanarks	
Tetrici			1 (Al)		Nr Penicuik, Midlothian	
			1		Roslin, Midlothian	
			1		Whithorn, Wigtowns	7
			1		Minnigaff, Kirkcudbrights	
			1		Portmahomack, Ross and Cromarty	
Aurelian			1		Whithorn, Wigtowns	3
			1 (Al)		Keith, Banffs	

TABLE 4  
Isolated finds with no recorded associations: Emperors (*continued*)

Emperors, etc	Metal				Provenance	TOTAL
	N	R	Æ	?		
			1 (Al)		Laurencekirk, Kincardines	
			1 (Al)		Glasgow (Gilshochill), Lanarks	
			2 (Al)		Edinburgh, Midlothian	
			1 (Al)		Bishopton(?), Renfrews	
			1 (Al)		Melrose, Roxburghs	
Tacitus			1 (Al)		Prestwick, Ayrs	7
				1	Duddingston, Midlothian	
Probus			1 (Al)		Lumsden, Aberdeens	2
			1 (Al)		Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfriess	
			1		Lochside, Dumfriess	
			1 (Al)		Bearsden, Dunbartons	
			1 (Al)		Airdrie, Lanarks	
			1		Glasgow (Alexandra Park), Lanarks	
			1		Glasgow (Bishopbriggs), Lanarks	
			1 (Al)		Edinburgh (Colinton), Midlothian	
Carus			1 (Al)		Inverkip, Renfrews	9
Carinus			1 (Al)		Stevenson, Ayrs	1
			1 (Al)		Edinburgh, Midlothian	
			1 (Al)		Cummingstown, Moray	
			1 (Al)		Perth, Perth	3
Numerian			1		Bearsden, Dunbartons	
			1		Kirkcudbright, Kirkcudbrights	2
Diocletian			1		Gometra, Mull, Argyll	
			1 (Al)		Bearsden, Dunbartons	
			1 (Al)		Milngavie, Dunbartons	
			1		North Berwick, East Lothian	
			1 (Al)		Gullane, East Lothian	
			1 (Al)		Drumlithie, Kincardines	
			1 (Al)		Laurencekirk, Kincardines	
			2 (Al)		Carluke, Lanarks	
			1		Glasgow (London Road), Lanarks	
			1 (Al)		Glasgow (Govan), Lanarks	
			1		Shotts, Lanarks	
			1 (Al)		Edinburgh (Corstorphine), Midlothian	
			1 (Al)		Gourock, Renfrews	
Diocletian(?)			1 (Al)		Fin Laggan Loch, Islay	15
Maximian			1 (Al)		Currie, Midlothian	1
			?		Broughty Ferry, Angus	
			1 (Al)		Edzell, Angus	
			1 (Al)?		Kingoodie, Angus	
			1 (Al)		Peninver, Argyll	
			1 (Al)		Ardrossan, Ayrs	
			1 (Al)		Near Maybole, Ayrs	
			1		Buckhaven, Fife	
			2 (1Al)		Musselburgh, East Lothian	
			1 (Al)		Clarkston, Renfrews	
			1 (Al)		Eaglesham, Renfrews	
			1 (Al)		Jedburgh, Roxburghs	
			1		Uncertain locality	12
Maximian (?)			1 (Al)		Bonnybridge, Stirlings	1
3rd century			1 (Al)		Mortlach, Banffs	1
Constantius I			1 (Al)		Craigie, Ayrs	
			1		East Kilbride, Lanarks	
			1		Edinburgh, Midlothian	
			1		Granton, Midlothian	
			1		Camelon, Stirlings	5
Constantius I (?)	1				Leochel-Cushnie, Aberdeens	1

TABLE 4  
Isolated finds with no recorded associations: Emperors (*continued*)

Emperors, etc	Metal				Provenance	TOTAL
	N	R	Æ	?		
Galerius			1		Alford, Aberdeens	
			1		Glasgow (Dumbreck), Lanarks	
			1		Glasgow (Knightswood), Lanarks	
			1 (A)		Elgin, Moray	
			1		Northmavine, Shetland	5
Valeria			1		Paisley, Renfrews	1
Maximinus II			1		Invergowrie, Angus	
			1		Glasgow, Lanarks	2
Maxentius			1		Kirkcaldy, Fife	
			1		Glasgow, Lanarks	2
Licinius I			1		Near Aberdeen, Aberdeens	
			1		Methil, Fife	
			1		Glasgow (Greenfield), Lanarks	
			1		Dryburgh St. Boswells, Roxburghs	
			1		Kelso district, Roxburghs	5
Licinius II			1		Fife	1
Constantine I			1		Aberdeen (Windmill Brae), Aberdeens	
			1		Ardrossan, Ayrs	
			1		Irvine, Ayrs	
			1		Kerse, Ayrs	
			1		Kilmarnock, Ayrs	
			1		Ayrs	
			1		Tweedmouth, just outside Berwicks	
			1		Westerkirk, Dumfriess	
			1		Bearsden, Dunbartons	
			1		Helensburgh, Dunbartons	
			1		Kirkintilloch, Dunbartons	
			1		Lenzie, Dunbartons	
			1		North Berwick, East Lothian	
			1		Haddington, East Lothian	
			1		Kirkcaldy, Fife	
			1		Fife	
			1		Rutherglen, Lanarks	
			2		Edinburgh, Midlothian	
			1		Brookfield, Renfrews	
			1		Hawkhead, Renfrews	
		1		Paisley, Renfrews		
		1		Fetlar, Shetland		
			?	Aberdeen?	23+	
Constantine II			1		Dunbarton, Dunbartons	
			1		Kirkcaldy, Fife	2
Crispus			1		Dundee, Angus	
			1		Twynholm, Kirkcudbrights	
			1		Glasgow (Firhill Park), Lanarks	3
Constantinopolis			1		Forres, Moray	1
Urbs Roma			1		Glasgow (Tollcross Park), Lanarks	
			1		Falkirk, Stirlings	2
Constans			1		Aberdeen (Windmill Brae), Aberdeens	
			1		Invergowrie, Angus	
			1		Auchinleck, Ayrs	
			1		Irvine, Ayrs	
			1		Kirkcaldy, Fife	
			1		Leith, Midlothian	6
Constantius II		1			Glasgow (Clyde), Lanarks	
			1		Lochside, Dumfriess	
			1		Thornhill, Dumfriess	
			1		Balloch, Dunbartons	

TABLE 4

Isolated finds with no recorded associations: Emperors (*continued*)

Emperors, etc	Metal				Provenance	TOTAL
	A	R	Æ	?		
			1		Kirkintilloch, Dunbartons	
			1		Kirkcaldy, Fife	
			1		Kirkcudbright, Kirkcudbrights	
			1		Glasgow (Pollokshields), Lanarks	
			1		Glasgow (Bridgeton Cross), Lanarks	
			1		Motherwell, Lanarks	
			1		Thankerton, Lanarks	
			1		Edinburgh (Corstorphine), Midlothian	
			1		Edinburgh (Stockbridge), Midlothian	
			1		Bishopton (?), Renfrews	
			1		Paisley, Renfrews	
			1		Nigg, Ross and Cromarty	
			1		Kelso, Roxburghs	
			1		Maxton, Roxburghs	
			3		Roxburghs/Selkirks	
			1		Falkirk, Stirlings	
			1		New Luce, Wigtowns	
			1		Lochmaddy, North Uist	
			1		North Uist	
			1		Fetlar, Shetland	26
Constans or Constantius II			1		Currie, Midlothian	1
Magnentius			1		Edinburgh (Cargilfield), Midlothian	
			1		Burghead, Moray	
			1		Luce Bay, Wigtownshire	
Constantius Gallus			1		North Uist	4
			1		Brechin, Angus	
			1		Kirkcaldy, Fife	
			1		Balmaghie, Kirkcudbrights	
Valentinian I		1?	1		Roxburghs/Selkirks	4
			1		Clatt, Aberdeens	
			1		Lenzie, Dunbartons	
			1		Glasgow (Bridgeton Cross), Lanarks	
Valens			1		Glasgow (Mount Florida) Lanarks	3+
			1		Lauder, Berwicks	
			1		Roxburghs/Selkirks	2
Gratian			1		Lochmaddy, North Uist	1
Valentinian II			1		Kirkmahoe, Dumfriess	
			1		Edinburgh (Stockbridge), Midlothian	2
Theodosius I			1		Rosyth, Fife	
			1		Edinburgh (Dean Cemetery), Midlothian	
			1		Lochwinnoch, Renfrews	3
Maximus			1		Westerton, Dunbartons	
			1		Inverness, Inverness-s	2
Arcadius			?		Broughty Ferry, Angus	
			1		Carmunnock, Lanarks	1+
Honorius		1			Slains, Aberdeens	
			1		Westerton, Dunbartons	
			1		Forres, Moray	3
Theodosius, Arcadius or Honorius			1		Bridge of Allan, Stirlings	1
Justin I			1		Kirkcaldy, Fife	
			1		Glasgow (Bishopbriggs), Lanarks	
			1		Glasgow (Knightswood), Lanarks	
			1		Roxburghs/Selkirks	4
Justinian I			1		Shotts, Lanarks	
			1		North Yell, Shetland	2
Maurice			1		Falkirk, Stirlings	1
Constans II			1		Banff, Banffs	
			1		Aberdour, Fife	2

TABLE 4  
Isolated finds with no recorded associations: Emperors (*continued*)

Emperors, etc	Metal				Provenance	TOTAL
	N	AR	Æ	?		
Later Byzantine			1		Roxburghs/Selkirks	
			1		Skye	
			1		Northmavine, Shetland	3
Uncertain	2?				Wauchope Bridge, Dumfriess	
		1			Dumfries, Dumfriess	
		1			Leslie, Fife	
			1		Westerton, Dunbartons	
			No?		Glasgow (Moray Place), Lanarks	
			1		Near Callander, Perth	
			No?		Largs, Ayr	
			?		Humbie, East Lothian	
			1		Strathmiglo, Fife	
			3 or 4		Selkirk, Selkirks	
			No?		Shapinsay, Orkney	
					TOTAL	c 10 c 450

TABLE 5  
Isolated finds with no recorded associations: Provenance

Provenance	Emperors, etc	Metal				TOTAL
		N	AR	Æ	?	
Aberdeenshire	Aberdeen	Domitian		1		
		Constantine I			?	
		Licinius I		1		2
	Aberdeen (Windmill Brae)	Constantine I		1		
		Constans		1		2
	Alford	Galerius		1		1
	Clatt	Valentinian I (?)	1			1?
	Fraserburgh	Antoninus Pius		1		1
	Leochel-Cushnie	Constantius I (?)	1			1
	Leslie (or Premnay)	Trajan		1		
		Antoninus Pius	1			2
	Lumsden	Probus		1 (Al)		1
	Peterhead	Antoninus Pius		1		1
	Port Elphinstone	Vespasian	1			1
	Slains	Honorius	1			1
Angus	Brechin	Constantius Gallus		1		1
	Broughty Ferry	Maximian		?		
		Arcadius		?		?
	Dundee	Marcus		1 (Greek)		
		Crispus		1		2
	Edzell	Maximian		1 (Al)		1
	Glenisla	Hadrian	1			1
	Invergowrie	Maximinus II		1		
		Constans		1		2
	Kingoodie	Maximian		1 (Al)?		1?
	Kinnell	Antoninus Pius	1			1
	Kirriemuir	Faustina I		1		1
	Montrose	Marcus	1			
		Gallienus		1		2
Argyll	Cowal (Ormidale)	Gallienus		1		1
	Cowal (Glen Tarsan)	Commodus		1 (Greek)		1
	Glenorchy	Hadrian		?		?
	Near Loch Goil	Hadrian		1		1
	Gometra, Mull	Diocletian		1		1

TABLE 5  
Isolated finds with no recorded associations: Provenance (*continued*)

	Provenance	Emperors, etc	Metal				TOTAL
			<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>	?	
Ayrshire	Peninver	Maximian			1 (Al)		1
	Tarbert, Loch Fyne	Greek 5th cent		1			1
	Ardrossan	Maximian			1 (Al)		
		Constantine I			1		2
	Auchinleck	Constans			1		1
	Ayr	Nero			1		1
	Ballantrae	Trajan or Hadrian			1		1
	Colmonell	Antoninus Pius			1		1
	Craigie	Constantius I			1 (Al)		1
	Cumnock	Faustina II		1			1
	Galston	Vespasian		1			1
	Girvan	Antoninus Pius			1		1
	Irvine	Antoninus Pius		1			
		Faustina I			1		
		Gallienus			1		
		Constantine I			1		
		Constans			1		5
	Kerse	Constantine I			1		1
	Kilmarnock	Constantine I			1		1
	Largs	Uncertain				No?	?
	Maybole	Greek			1		
		Maximian			1 (Al)		2
	Portencross	Trajan Decius			1 (Al)		1
Prestwick	Vespasian			1			
	Marcus			1			
	Tacitus			1 (Al)		3	
Stevenston	Carus			1 (Al)		1	
Troon	Victorinus			1		1	
Ayrshire	Vespasian			2			
	Constantine I			1		3	
Banffshire	Banff	Constans II			1		
	Cullen	Claudius II			1		
	Keith	Aurelian			1 (Al)		
	Mortlach	Marcus			1		
		Marcus or Verus			1		
	Maximinus			1			
	3rd century			1 (Al)		4	
Berwickshire	Coldingham	Titus			1		1
	Dryburgh	Vespasian		1			1
	Near Duns	Greek			1		1
	Eccles	Nero	1				1
	Lauder	Valens			1		1
	Oxton	Trajan			1		1
	Renton	Hadrian				1	1
	Tweedmouth, just outside Berwicks	Constantine I			1		1
Bute	Millport, Cumbrae	Hadrian			1 (Al)		1
	Hadrian			1		1	
Dumfriesshire	Annan	Hadrian			1		1
	Auldgirth	Marcus			1		1
	Canonbie	Nero	1				1
	Drumcoltran	Hadrian		1			1
	Dumfries	Augustus (?)		1?			
		Trajan		1			
		Antoninus Pius			1 (Al)		
	Uncertain		1			3 or 4	
Dumfries, near (?)	Claudius II			1 (Al)		1	
Eskdale	Antoninus Pius		1			1	

TABLE 5  
Isolated finds with no recorded associations: Provenance (*continued*)

Provenance	Emperors, etc	Metal				TOTAL	
		N	R	Æ	?		
Dunbartonshire	Kirkmahoe			1		1	
	Kirkpatrick-Fleming			1 (Al)		1	
	Lochside	Probus			1		
		Constantius II			1		2
	Thornhill			1		1	
	Wauchope Bridge	Otho	1				
		Uncertain	2?				3
	Westerkirk	Constantine I			1		1
	Balloch	Constantius II			1		1
	Bearsden	Probus			1 (Al)		
		Numerian			1		
	Clydebank	Diocletian			1 (Al)		
		Constantine I			1		4
	Cumbernauld	Lucius Verus			1 (Greek)		1
	Dumbarton	Titus			1		
		Trajan			1		2
	Dumbarton, near	Vespasian			1		
		Constantine II			1		2
	Garelochhead	Augustus, Divus			1		1
	Helensburgh	Claudius			1 (Al)		1
Inveruglas	Constantine I			1		1	
Kirkintilloch	Claudius			1		1	
	Trajan			1			
	Hadrian			1 (Al)			
	Julia Mamaea			1			
	Maximinus			1			
	Constantine I			1			
	Constantius II			1		6	
	Constantine I			1			
	Valentinian I			1		2	
	Albinus			1			
Lenzie	Claudius II			1 (Al)			
	Diocletian			1 (Al)		3	
Westerton	Augustus			1 (Greek)			
	Claudius			1			
	Maximus			1			
	Honorius			1			
East Lothian	Uncertain			1		5	
	North Berwick	Caligula		1 (Greek)			
North Berwick	Antoninus Pius			1			
	Diocletian			1			
	Constantine I			1		4	
	Augustus			1		1	
Dirleton	Augustus			1		1	
Dunbar	Nero	1				1	
Gullane	Hadrian		1				
	Diocletian			1 (Al)		2	
Haddington	Trajan			1			
	Faustina I			1			
	Constantine I			1		3	
Humbie	Uncertain				?	?	
Longniddry	Trajan			1		1	
Nr Longniddry	Antoninus Pius		1			1	
Musselburgh	Trajan		1				
	Hadrian			1			
Pencaitland	Maximian			3 (2 Al)		6	
	Antoninus Pius			1 (Al)		1	
Portobello	Greek			1		1	

TABLE 5  
Isolated finds with no recorded associations: Provenance (*continued*)

	Provenance	Emperors, etc	Metal				TOTAL
			A	R	Æ	?	
Fife	Aberdour	Constans II (Byzantine)			1		1
	Buckhaven	Maximian			1		1
	Burntisland	Antoninus Pius		1			1
	Cowdenbeath	Hadrian			1		
		Antoninus Pius			1		2
	Cupar	Greek			1		1
		Inverkeithing	Elagabalus			1 (Al)	
	Kirkcaldy	Antoninus Pius			1		
		Lucius Verus		1			
		Postumus			1		
		Maxentius			1		
		Constantine I			1		
		Constantine II			1		
		Constans			1		
		Constantius II			1		
		Constantius Gallus			1		
		Justin I			1		10
	Leslie	Uncertain		1			1
	Leven	Nero			1 (Greek)		1
	Methil	Licinius I			1		1
Rosyth	Theodosius I			1		1	
St Andrews	Victorinus			1		1	
Strathmiglo	Domitian				?	1	
Fife	Licinius II			1			
Inverness-shire	Inverness	Constantine I			1		2
		Antoninus Pius			1		
		Magnus Maximus			1		2
Kincardineshire	Drumlithie	Diocletian			1 (Al)		1
	Fordoun	Trajan or Hadrian			1		1
Kirkcudbrightshire	Laurencekirk	Otho		1			
		Pius and Marcus		1			
		Aurelian			1 (Al)		
		Diocletian			1 (Al)		4
		Greek		1			1
		Constantius Gallus			1		1
		Vespasian		1			
		Numerian			1		
		Constantius II			1		3
		Gallienus			1		
	Tetricus			1		2	
	Crispus			1		1	
	Tiberius		1				
	Hadrian		1				
	Commodus		1			3	
Lanarkshire	Airdrie	Flavian		1			
		Probus			1 (Al)		2
	Blantyre	Vespasian			1		1
		Bothwell	Gallienus			1	
	Carluke	Nero		1			
		Otho		1			
		Faustina I (?)		1			
		Commodus			1		
		Diocletian			2 (Al)		6
		Macrinus			1 (Greek)		
	Arcadius			1		2	
Chapelton	Gordian III		1			1	
Coatbridge	Claudius			1		1	

TABLE 5  
Isolated finds with no recorded associations: Provenance (*continued*)

Provenance	Emperors, etc	Metal				TOTAL
		A	R	Æ	?	
Coatbridge (?)	Philip I			?		?
Crawford	Vespasian				1	1
Crawfordjohn	Marcus		1			1
Douglas	Greek			1		1
East Kilbride	Constantius I			1		1
Glasgow	Greek			2		
	Drusus			1		
	Claudius			1		
	Nero	1		1+?		
	Vespasian			1		
	Domitian				1	
	Domitian (Greek)			1		
	Nerva			1		
	Trajan			?		
	Hadrian			1	No?	
	Antoninus Pius			2		
	Faustina I			2		
	Faustina II			1		
	Commodus			2		
				1 (Al)		
	Crispina			No?		
	Julia Domna			1		
	Elagabalus			1 (Greek)		
	Gordian III		1			
	Philip I			1		
	Gallienus			2 (1 Al)		
	Claudius II			1 (Al)		
	Aurelian			1 (Al)		
	Probus			2		
	Diocletian			1		
				1 (Al)		
	Galerius			2		
	Maximinus II			1		
	Maxentius			1		
	Licinius I			1		
	Crispus			1		
	Urbs Roma			1		
	Constantius II		1	2		
	Valentinian I			2		
	Justin I			2		
	Uncertain			No?		45+
Glenboig	Greek			1		1
Lanark	Greek		1			1
Motherwell	Constantius II			1		1
Rutherglen	Constantine I			1		1
Salsburgh	Nero			1		1
Shotts	Greek			1		
	Marcus		1	1		
	Caracalla or Elagabalus			1 (Greek)		
	Diocletian			1		
	Justinian I			1		6
Thankerton	Constantius II			1		1
Wishaw	Marcus			1		
	Philip I			1		2
Midlothian	Balerno			2		2
	Bonnyrigg			1		1
	Craigmillar			1		1

TABLE 5  
Isolated finds with no recorded associations: Provenance (*continued*)

Provenance	Emperors, etc	Metal				TOTAL	
		A	R	Æ	?		
Cramond, near Currie	Faustina II		1			1	
	Diocletian (?)			1 (Al)			
Duddingston Edinburgh	Constans or Constantius II			1		2	
	Tacitus				1	1	
	Republic			1			
	Augustus			2			
	Roma and Augustus			1			
	Galba			?			
	Vespasian			1			
	Trajan			1			
	Hadrian			4			
	Marcus		1				
	Commodus			1 (Greek)			
	Severus		2	1 (forgery)			
	Caracalla		1				
	Philip I			1 (Greek)			
	Trebonianus Gallus		1				
	Valerian		1				
	Granton	Aurelian			2 (Al)		
Probus				1 (Al)			
Carinus				1 (Al)			
Diocletian				1 (Al)			
Constantine I				2			
Constantius I				1			
Constantius II				2			
Magnentius				1			
Theodosius I				1			
Valentinian II				1		32	
Macrinus			1				
Constantius I				1		2	
Heriot Water Leith		Vespasian			1		1
		Hadrian			1		
Midcalder Penicuik	Trebonianus Gallus			1			
	Constans			1		3	
	Antoninus Pius		1			1	
Moray	Vitellius	1					
	Elagabalus			1 (Greek)			
	Claudius II			1 (Al)		3	
	Claudius II			1		1	
	Nero			1 (Greek)			
Cunningstown Elgin	Gallienus			1			
	Magnentius			1		3	
	Carinus			1 (Al)		1	
	Sabina			1			
	Antoninus Pius			1			
	Faustina I			1			
	Julia Mamaea			1			
Forres	Galerius			1 (Al)		5	
	Titus			1			
	Constantinopolis			1			
	Honorius			1		3	
Peeblesshire Perthshire	Antoninus Pius			1		1	
	Titus		1			1	
Auchterarder Callander Crieff	Vespasian			1		1	
	Nero	1		1		2	
	Marciana	1					
	Faustina I			1		2	

TABLE 5  
Isolated finds with no recorded associations: Provenance (*continued*)

Provenance	Emperors, etc	Metal				TOTAL
		A	R	Æ	?	
Doune	Vespasian			1		1
Fechney	Hadrian			1		1
Glenfarg	Trajan		1			1
Logierait	Trajan (?)				1	1
Perth	Augustus			1		
	Tiberius		1			
	Hadrian			1 (A)		
	Carinus			1 (A)		4
St Fillans	Republic			1		
	Gordian III			1 (Greek)		2
Perthshire	Hadrian			1		1
Renfrewshire	Bishopton (?)			1 (A)		
	Constantius II			1		2
Brookfield	Constantine I			1		1
Clarkston	Maximian			1 (A)		1
Eaglesham	Maximian			1 (A)		1
Erskine	Augustus			1 (Greek)		1
Gourock	Diocletian			1 (A)		1
Greenock	Nero			1		1
Hawkhead	Constantine I			1		1
Inverkip	Probus			1 (A)		1
Langbank	Nero			1		1
Lochwinnoch	Theodosius I			1		1
Paisley	Titus (?)			1		
	Domitian			1		
	Antoninus Pius		1			
	Gordian III			1 (Greek)		
	Valeria			1		
	Constantine I			1		
	Constantius II			1		7
Renfrew	Tiberius			1		
	Severus Alexander			1		2
Ross and Cromarty	Fortrose			1		
	Nero			1		2
	Constantius II			1		1
Roxburghshire	Portmahomack			1		1
	Ancrum		1			
	Geta		2			3
	Chapel on Leader			1		1
	Dryburgh St Boswells			1		1
	Eckford			1		1
	Hawick			1		1
	Jedburgh			1 (A)		1
	Kelso		1			
	Constantius II			1		
	Kelso district			1		3
	Maxton			1		1
	Melrose			1 (A)		1
	Monklaw			1		1
	Rulewater			2		2
Roxburghshire/ Selkirkshire				3		
	Constantius II			1		
	Constantius Gallus			1		
	Valens			1		
	Justin I			1		
	Later Byzantine?			1		7
Selkirkshire	Galashiels			1 (Greek)		1
	Selkirk			1		1

TABLE 5  
Isolated finds with no recorded associations: Provenance (*continued*)

	Provenance	Emperors, etc	Metal				TOTAL
			A	R	Æ	?	
Stirlingshire	Baldernock	Trajan		1			1
	Bonnybridge	Maximian (?)			1 (Al)		1
	Bridge of Allan	Republic			1		
		Theodosius I, Arcadius or Honorius			1		2
	Camelon	Constantius I			1		1
	Campsie Glen	Hadrian		1			1
	Drymen	Nero		1			
		Trajan		1			2
	Falkirk	Roma and Augustus				1	
		Julia Titi			1		
		Trajan		1			
		Urbs Roma			1		
		Constantius II			1		
		Maurice			1		6
		Antoninus Pius		1			
		Faustina II		1			2
		Marcus			1		1
		Trajan				1	1
	Laurieston	Trajan Decius		1			1
		Greek			1		
		Tiberius			1		
		Nero			1		
		Antoninus Pius			1		4
Antoninus Pius				1		1	
Agrippa				1		1	
Gordian III			1			1	
Trajan or Hadrian					1	1	
Magnentius				1		1	
Constantius II				1		1	
Trajan				1		1	
Rhinns	Gallienus			1 (Al)		1	
	Drusus			1			
	Gordian III			1		2	
	Faustina I			1			
	Julia Domna			1 (Greek)			
	Gallienus			1			
	Claudius II			1			
	Tetricus			1		5	
	Hadrian			1		1	
	Drusus			1 (Greek)		1	
	Diocletian			1 (Al)		1	
Stranraer	Trajan		1				
	Marcus			1			
Whithorn	Later Byzantine?			1		3	
	Victorinus			1			
	Constantius II			1			
Wigtown	Gratian			1		3	
	Constantius II			1			
Wigtown	Magnentius			1		2	
	Severus		a few			?	
Harris	Kirkwall	Sabina		1		1	
Islay	Shapinsay	Uncertain			?	?	
Skye	Fin Laggan Loch	Diocletian					
		Trajan		1			
North Uist	Lochmaddy	Galba			1		
		Vespasian			1 or 2		
		Trajan		1		3 or 4	
	North Uist	Trajan		1			
		Constantine I			1		

TABLE 5  
Isolated finds with no recorded associations: Provenance (*continued*)

Provenance	Emperors, etc	Metal				TOTAL
		A	R	Æ	?	
Lerwick	Constantius II			1		2
	Philip I			1		
	Gallienus			1		2
Northmavine	Augustus			1		
	Galerius			1		
	Later Byzantine			1		3
North Yell	Antonia (copy)			1		
	Hadrian			2		
	Justinian I			1		4
Unst (?)	Hadrian				?	?
	Nero	1				
Uncertain locality	Trajan	1				
	Antoninus Pius			1		
	Marcus			1		
	Faustina II			1		
	Maximian			1		6
	TOTAL					c 450

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