

Roman and medieval coins found in Scotland, to 1987

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SUMMARY

The survey of coins found in Scotland, previously confined to the Roman period, has been extended to cover medieval finds and some changes have been made to the format. This first new-style survey covers the period 1983–7 for Roman finds and 1978–87 for medieval finds.

INTRODUCTION

Finds of Roman coins from Scotland have been recorded consistently since early this century and the eight lists published have covered finds down to 1982 (Robertson 1983, 405). Medieval coin finds have been covered less satisfactorily and the last major attempt was in the proceedings of the symposium on 'Coinage in Medieval Scotland 1100–1600' at Oxford (Metcalfe 1977a). The current survey therefore lists Roman finds made between 1983 and 1987 and medieval finds from 1978 to 1987. The former includes the small number of other classical coins found such as Greek and Byzantine, while the latter includes Anglo-Saxon and 17th-century finds bringing the period covered down to the Act of Union in 1707. Included too are any earlier finds which have only recently come to light and further information now available on finds previously published.

The survey consists of two main sections:

- A Roman coin finds *and*
- B Medieval coin finds.

The sub-division of the Roman finds has been altered from previous lists:

- A1 Finds from Roman sites,
- A2 Finds from native sites,
- A3 Isolated finds,
- A4 Finds of other classical coins.

Hoard finds are now integrated instead of being listed as a group and only basic details are given since they are usually published more fully elsewhere and generally are noted in the Royal Numismatic Society's *Coin Hoards*.

The finds within the sub-divisions of section A and within section B are arranged alphabetically with the county being given for each individual record. The type of site is added for the Roman sites of A1 and those located on the Antonine Wall are preceded by the letters AW eg 'AW fort'. Normally each entry for a coin contains the name of the issuer, the denomination, the date of issue, mint and

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reference. The Roman As continues to be spelled with a capital to avoid confusion; late Roman bronze coins are given by their size, ie *ae* 17mm; and unless otherwise stated Rome is the mint for coins in A1–3.

References for coins of the Roman Republic are to Crawford (1974) and for those of the Empire to *Roman Imperial Coinage* (RIC); for Scottish coins either Burns (1887) or Stewart (1967); English coins are to North (1975); and for the jettons or reckoning counters Barnard (1917).

Then follow physical details which are not given for coins already published or to be published elsewhere as in forthcoming excavation reports; nor are these given for the numerous 17th-century copper pieces. Four details are provided, though not necessarily all of these for each entry: condition, weight, die axis and location. Condition may include the degree of corrosion if present (C or c) followed by wear – very worn (VW), worn (W), fairly worn (FW), slightly worn (SW) and unworn (UW); as always the description of wear is rather subjective. The weight is given in grammes (g) for Roman coins and grains (gr) for medieval coins; for jettons weight is substituted by diameter (mm). The die axis is rendered in numerals without the degrees sign. Location, if known, is given as F if with the finder or else as the abbreviation of the appropriate museum.

The abbreviations for the museums appearing in the present list are as follows: AM, Aberdeen; DM, Dumfries; ECM, Edinburgh City Museum; FM, Falkirk; GM, Glasgow; HM, Hunterian Museum; IM, Inverness; NMAS, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland – now Royal Museum of Scotland (Queen Street), RMSQ; PM, Perth. Two other abbreviations may be noted: BBAP, Border Burghs Archaeological Project; SUAT, Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust.

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A LIST OF ROMAN COINS FOUND IN SCOTLAND, 1983–7

A1 FINDS FROM ROMAN SITES

Bar Hill, Dunbartonshire (AW fort) Found during clearing-up by SDD workmen in the spoil heaps from the 1979–81 excavations of the *principia*: Antoninus Pius denarius AD 140–43 RIC 63B (C–FW/2.17 g/180/HM).

Bearsden, Dunbartonshire (on AW fort and bath-house site?) Found by a schoolboy in the burn north of the bath-house site: Magnentius *ae* 21mm AD 351 Trier RIC cf 307 (VW/3.75 g/0/F).

Birrens, Dumfriesshire (fort annexe) ‘Three coins, including one silver’ are reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1987, 5.

Broomhill, Perthshire (on temporary camp site?) An entry in the *Perthshire Courier* for 3 September 1829 reads, ‘A woman shearing on the farm of Broomhill, at Forteviot last week, found a small gold coin which she supposed to be brass but which is a gold coin of the Emperor Hadrian in the most beautiful preservation’: Hadrian (AD 117–138) aureus.

Carpow, Perthshire (on legionary base site?) Two Greek Imperial coins were reported as having been ‘dug up in the gardens at Carpow’ in 1927: (1) Elagabalus for Julia Paula Macedon-Thessalonica AD 219–220 BMC 104; (2) ?Edessa third century AD.

Castledykes, Lanarkshire (fort) Several coins and other objects have been found here between 1984 and 1987 and a more detailed publication of these is intended: (1) Roman Republic denarius ?96 bc Crawford cf 335/3a; (2) similar 86 bc Crawford 350A/?; (3) similar 46 bc Crawford 464/1; (4) Mark Antony legionary denarius (XII?) 32–31 bc Crawford 544/?; (5) Augustus denarius 2 bc–AD 14 Lugdunum RIC 350; (6) Vitellius denarius AD 69 Lugdunum RIC cf 64; (7) Vespasian denarius AD 69–71 RIC 10; (8) similar AD 78–9 RIC 131(b); (9) Vespasian As AD 71 RIC 502; (10) similar AD 77–8 RIC 595; (11) Vespasian for Titus sestertius AD 77–8 Lugdunum RIC 774; (12) Vespasian for Domitian denarius AD 74–5 uncertain eastern mint RIC 380; (13) similar As AD 77–8 Lugdunum? RIC 791; (14) Titus for Domitian dupondius? AD 80–81 RIC cf 167; (15) Domitian denarius AD 88 RIC 110; (16) Domitian plated denarius AD 87/88 102/110; (17) Domitian As AD 84 RIC 248; (18–20) similar, details uncertain; (21) Nerva denarius AD 97 RIC 15; (22) similar RIC 16; (23) Trajan sestertius AD 103–111 RIC 496; (24) Trajan dupondius RIC 505?; (25) Trajan As AD 103–111 RIC 561?; (26) Hadrian denarius AD 119–122 RIC 129; (27) similar AD 119–128 RIC 202(c); (28) Hadrian sesterius uncertain; (29) Hadrian for Sabina denarius AD 128–137 RIC 397; (30) Trajan or Hadrian As; (31) Antoninus Pius denarius AD 147–9 RIC 167/181; (32) similar AD 155–7 RIC 250/262; (33) Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius denarius AD 140 RIC 417(a); (34) Antoninus Pius for Faustina II As AD 145–6 RIC 1405(a); (35) uncertain dupondius second century AD?; (36–44) uncertain As first/second century AD; (45) Galerius follis AD 307–8 Trier RIC 768; (46) Constantius I follis AD 320–24 uncertain mint; (47) Julian II? *ae* 16mm AD 360–63 uncertain mint; (48) Procopius *ae* 17mm AD 365–6. Constantinople. All with finders except 13 and 35 in HM.

Cleghorn, Lanarkshire (camp) Seven coins were found during 1986 after ploughing: (1) Trajan denarius AD 103–111 RIC 122 (C-FW/-/180); (2) similar AD 112–117 RIC 291 (FW/2.13 g/230); (3) Trajan sestertius uncertain (C/23.78 g/180); (4) similar (C/15.29 g/-); (5) Hadrian denarius AD 134–38 RIC 257d (c-FW/2.34 g/160); (6) Hadrian As uncertain (C/8.24 g/180); (7) uncertain dupondius/As (C/4.87g). All with finders except (1) in HM.

Cramond, Midlothian (fort and vicus) The coins from the 1954–61 excavations previously recorded (Robertson 1961, 136) are in ECM.

Two coins may be added to the list from the 1975–8 excavations (Robertson 1983, 407–8): (1) Septimius Severus denarius AD 205–7 RIC 198/200/208 (C-incomplete-SW); (2) Septimius Severus or Caracalla for Julia Domna or Plautilla denarius AD 193–217(C). In ECM.

One of the coins from the same group (*ibid*, no 7) should be amended: (7) Marcus Aurelius As AD 162–3 RIC 847–860 (C- broken and incomplete).

Found by C Hoy on the surface to the north of Dunfermline College, Cramond, in 1979: uncertain sestertius second century AD (C/ECM).

Found during excavations conducted 1983 by C Hoy for Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society: (1) Septimius Severus denarius AD 202–10 RIC 261 (C-FW/2.04 g/220); (2) Septimius Severus for Julia Domna denarius AD 196–211 RIC 576 (SW/1.92 g/200); (3) Hadrian sestertius AD 125–138 (C/9.03 g/200); (4) Commodus denarius AD 183 RIC 66 (c-FW/2.51 g/340). In ECM.

Found during excavations conducted 1984 by C Hoy for Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society: (1) Vespasian denarius AD 77–8 RIC 103 (C-FW); (2) Trajan (AD 98–117) sestertius (C); (3) Marcus Aurelius for Lucilla denarius AD 164–9 RIC 772 (C-SW). In ECM.

Elginhaugh, Midlothian (fort) Found during excavations conducted 1986–7 by W Hanson for SDD (Hanson 1987; Hanson & Yeoman 1988).

HOARD recovered from the headquarters building 1986 consists of 35 Republican denarii, from the late second century bc to the legionary issue of Mark Antony, and 10 Imperial denarii ending with a slightly worn issue of Vespasian for Domitian minted AD 77–8.

There are also 53 site finds: (1) Roman Republic denarius 49–48 bc Crawford 443/1; (2) similar 43–42 bc Crawford 500/5; (3) similar 42 bc Crawford 494/23; (4) similar 36 bc Crawford 540/2; (5) Mark Antony legionary denarius (XX) 32–31 bc Crawford 544/36; (6–8) Nero dupondius/As uncertain; (9) Vespasian/Vitellius plated hybrid denarius AD 73/69 RIC 64/70; (10) Vespasian sestertius Lugdunum AD 77–8 RIC 752; (11) Vespasian dupondius Lugdunum AD 77–8 RIC 753(b); (12) similar RIC 754(b); (13) Vespasian As AD 71 RIC 486; (14–15) similar RIC 487; (16) similar RIC 500; (17) similar RIC 527?; (18) similar AD 72–3 RIC 527?; (19–23) similar RIC 528; (24) similar AD 77–8 RIC 599; (25) similar Lugdunum RIC 763; (26–30) Vespasian As corroded; (31–33) Vespasian? As corroded; (34) Domitian Sestertius AD 86 RIC 322; (35) similar Lugdunum uncertain; (36) Domitian dupondius AD 85 RIC 295; (37) Domitian As AD 85 RIC 270; (38) similar RIC 305A?; (39–40) similar AD 86 RIC 335; (41–43) similar but uncertain cf RIC 333; (44–53) uncertain As corroded.

Inchtuthil, Perthshire (legionary fortress) The coins from the 1952–65 excavations have been published (Robertson 1985).

Lochlands, Stirlingshire (camp) Found unstratified during excavations conducted 1983 by G Maxwell and J K St Joseph: Vespasian dupondius AD 71 RIC 478 (C-SW/10.79 g/150/FM).

Loudon Hill, Ayrshire Found 1984 'near the site of Loudon Hill Roman fort': Vespasian denarius AD 74 RIC 77 (C-incomplete-FW/1.49 g/180/F).

Newstead, Roxburghshire (fort) Found 1984 by J W Elliot: (1) 'about 60 yards to east of east gate of main camp' Roman Republic denarius 48 BC Crawford 448/1a–b (incomplete-W/1.34 g/200); 'north-east section of main camp' Vespasian for Domitian As AD 73? RIC 669 (c-W/9.04 g/180); (3) 'north-west section of main camp' Vespasian Denarius AD 74 RIC 75 (incomplete-W/1.97 g/180); (4) similar Trajan denarius AD 103–111 RIC 226 (incomplete-FW/2.11 g/180). Finder.

HOARD found in South Annexe 1986 by J W Elliot consists of four denarii recovered 'in a wee roll' with possible traces of copper/bronze container: (1) Domitian AD 90 RIC 149 (c-FW/2.92 g/150); (2) Domitian AD 92 RIC 168 (c-SW/3.05 g/180); (3) Trajan AD 103–111 RIC 118 = BMC 281 (c-SW/2.54 g/210); (4) similar (C-SW/2.30 g/180). Finder.

Found 1986 'in the fort, approximately 50 metres south-east of the commemorative monument' by J W Elliot: Antoninus Pius? dupondius (C/9.06 g/270/F). See also Greek coin recorded in section A4.

Found 1987: (1) Mark Antony legionary denarius 32–1 BC Crawford 544/? (VW/2.55 g/-); (2) Vespasian sestertius AD 70–3 RIC cf 394 (C-FW/20.79 g/200).

A2 FINDS FROM NATIVE SITES

Sculptor's Cave, Covesea, Moray A 'number of bronze coins' [mid fourth century AD] is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1979, 15.

Traprain Law, East Lothian A complete catalogue and discussion of the coins finds from here have been published (Sekulla 1982).

A3 ISOLATED FINDS

Alexandria, Dunbartonshire A small package brought into HM had written on it, 'Coins dug up near Alexandria, Oct. 1914' and contained two Scottish communion tokens and one Roman coin: Nero debased tetradrachm AD 64–5 Alexandria (W/13.39g/0/HM). It may be that the 'Alexandria' referred to is that in Egypt where the coin was minted but the association with the communion tokens would argue against this.

Arran (Holy Island) Two Roman coins were said by an enquirer to have been found here about 1890 but details of both finding and the coins were rather vague. The same person described a recent find from the same locality which appeared to be a sestertius issued by Septimius Severus for Julia Domna AD 196–211 with reverse VENUS FELIX though it might have been a modern copy (not examined).

Bannockburn, Stirlingshire Said to have been found in a garden about 1965: (1) Domitian As AD 92–4 RIC 408 (FW); (2) Commodus sestertius AD 186 RIC 473 (W).

Bishopton, Renfrewshire Said to have been found in 1983: Valens *ae* 17 mm AD 367–75 Lugdunum RIC 21a (SW/1.84g/340).

Campbeltown, Argyll Details of finding unknown: Gratian *ae* 16 mm AD 367–75 Siscia RIC 14c (C-FW/1.92 g/0).

Colonsay, Argyll Found 'about three inches deep on hill land' at Dunibhinn 1986: Carausius (AD 287–93) antoninianus London RIC 101 (FW/2.12 g/0/F).

Drymen, Stirlingshire W D Bottomly has unearthed a slightly earlier reference in the *Glasgow Journal* for July 25/August 1 1771 to the find of two gold coins than that from the *Scots Magazine* quoted by Macdonald (1918, 245). The new reference adds the facts that the coins were examined by the publisher of the Glasgow paper and that they were 'found of late by a herd boy'. In other respects the reports are similar and from these more precise details may be recorded: (1) Nero aureus AD 64–5 RIC 42; (2) Trajan aureus AD 100 RIC 34–9. See comment in 'Discussion'.

Dundee (Birkhall), Angus Believed to have been found earlier this century in the vicinity of Birkhall: Constantius II *ae* 21mm AD 348–50 Trier RIC 214 (C-W/5.42 g/180/F).

Dunfermline, Fife Said to have been 'excavated' in 1975: Valerian I debased tetradrachm AD 258–9 Alexandria (F).

Found in garden: Constantius II *ae* 16mm cf RIC Trier 361 (W/2.05g).

Edinburgh, Midlothian Reported only as having been 'found in Edinburgh': Antoninus Pius sestertius AD 158–61? *RIC* 964/979/1009 (F).

The details of another piece 'from Edinburgh' are vague but it appears to be a debased tetradrachm of Alexandria of the third century AD (F).

Edinburgh (Gorgie) Dug up 'many years ago' on an allotment near the BMC club in West Field Street: Augustus As 7 BC *RIC* 190. In ECM.

Edinburgh (Portobello) Found 1983 in Figgate Burn Park: Claudius II debased tetradrachm AD 269–70 Alexandria (c-FW/8.05 g/0/F).

Elphinstone, Midlothian Said to have been found at the Animal Research Centre in 1976: Trajan sestertius AD 103–111 *RIC* 503 (W/F).

Falkirk, Stirlingshire HOARD Further discussion of the 1922 Falkirk hoard has appeared and is argued to have been a peace payment (Todd 1985).

Forres, Moray A garden find of a Roman coin is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1984, 13.

Fortrose, Ross-shire Found 1987 'at the edge of a newly turfed area beside the fourth tee' on the golf course: Aurelian debased tetradrachm AD 273–4 Alexandria (W/7.27 g/0/F).

Glasgow (Langside) Found before 1950 in the garden between 9 Dalton Avenue and Langside Avenue (back to back): Trajan sestertius AD 103 *RIC* 450 (FW/24.30 g/180/F).

Glasgow (Murrayfield) These three coins were said to have been found in a bomb crater about 1941: (1) Gordian III As AD 241–3 *RIC* 303a (W/7.61 g/30); (2) Maximianus (AD 296–305)? debased tetradrachm Alexandria; (3) uncertain ?Indo-Greek first century AD; the findspot is as reported.

Gullane Sands, East Lothian Group of three late Roman bronze coins in poor condition found 1984 are issues of Valens (AD 364–78), Theodosius (AD 379–95) and probably Valentinian II (AD 379–92) of uncertain mints. Finder.

Hamilton, Lanarkshire Found 1985 'in the carpark' at the north bound Services Area on the M74 at Hamilton: Trebonianus Gallus (AD 251–3) sestertius *RIC* 103 (FW/15.40 g/180/F)

Inverrossoch, Stirlingshire Found 1981 on the Inverrossoch Estate, Loch Venachar near Callander: uncertain antoninianus third century AD.

Jedburgh Abbey, Roxburgh Found in a medieval context during the excavations conducted 1984 by G Ewart and J Lewis for SDD (see Section B): ?Vespasian (AD 69–79) dupondius (W).

Kirkcaldy (Gas Wynd), Fife Found about 1900 while digging the foundations for a large chimney: (1) Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61) As (C-FW); (2) Diocletian debased tetradrachm AD 286–7 Alexandria (SW).

Leith, Midlothian The coin published in the previous survey (Robertson 1983, 414) is now in ECM.

Isle of Lewis A coin reported as having been found 'on a croft' was a modern copy of an Agrippa As of Tiberius.

Musselburgh (Newhailes), East Lothian Found 1985 immediately north of Newhailes Road: Marcus Aurelius plated denarius AD 178–9 but with obverse legend of previous issue AD 177–8, for which this reverse type of Salus is not recorded cf *RIC* 399 (SW/2.62 g/180/F).

Paisley, Renfrewshire Roman coins are reported to have been found in Gleniffer Braes Country Park.

Perth (Glasgow Road), Perthshire A follis of Constantine I (AD 307–37) is reported to have been found in a garden 'some years ago'.

Rothesay (Ardeg Road), Bute Reported to have been found in the garden 'about 12 inches deep under a rough shaped stone' at 27 Ardbeg Road: Maxentius follis AD 307–12 Rome *RIC* 210 (SW/F).

A4 FINDS OF OTHER CLASSICAL COINS

Greek

Newstead, Roxburgh (fort) Found 1984 by J W Elliot 'immediately outside East gate of main camp': Selge in Psidia silver (10 mm) early third century BC (W/0.55 g/-/F).

Bishopbriggs, Lanarkshire Found about 1980 in a garden in Duncrub Drive: probably Macedonia under Philip V *ae* 22 mm about 200 BC (FW/13.01 g/0/F).

Edinburgh, Midlothian Found about 1965 in the vicinity of Heriot's School: Alexander the Great drachm.

Newburgh, Aberdeenshire A note in *Treasure Hunting* magazine for February 1984, p47 mentions that 'a Greek coin which has been dated to 350 BC' was found along with various medieval and modern pieces on the beach here; see entry in section B.

Celtic

Glasgow, Lanarkshire Found in a garden in 1973: Gaul Aedui or Sequani Q. Docius silver quinarius about 65–60 BC (GM).

Byzantine

Stonehouse, Lanarkshire Found in 1986 on the bank of the River Avon at Stonehouse: ?Justinian I (AD 527–65) follis Constantinople (C-W/13.03 g/200/F).

Lenzie, Dunbartonshire an 'anonymous' follis (late 10–11th century AD) was reported as having been found in a garden in Thorwood Avenue in 1985 (C/F).

Miscellaneous

Edinburgh (Holyrood Park) Found 1977: Kushans of North-West India Vima Kadphises *ae* 28mm mid-late first century AD.

B LIST OF MEDIEVAL COINS FOUND IN SCOTLAND, 1978-87

Aberdeen (Bon Accord Centre) Finds of coins of Charles II and William II are reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1987, 19.

Aberdeen (18 Castle Street) Found during excavations conducted 1985 by C Murray: Gaston of Dombes double tournois 1639 (W/AM).

Aberdeen (42 Loch Street) The finding of two Edwardian pennies during trial trenching is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1979, 11.

Aberdeen (12 St Martin's Lane) Found during excavations on the site of the Carmelite Friary conducted 1981 by J A Stones: (1) John short cross *cut halfpenny* class 5bii London-uncertain; (2) Henry III short cross *cut halfpenny* class 7 London-uncertain; (3) Henry III long cross *cut halfpenny* class IIIb London-uncertain (Stones 1989). In AM.

Aberdeen (Church of St Nicholas) A Malcolm IV (*recte* David I – cf Stewart 7) *cut halfpenny* is noted as having been found during excavations conducted 1974 (Hunter 1974, 240, 245, 246). In AM.

Aberdeen (St Nicholas Street 1983) HOARD A hoard of 4461 pennies, mainly of Edward I/II and Alexander III, was found in a pot on a construction site at the end of November; publication being prepared by N Mayhew. In AM.

Aberdeen (St Nicholas Street 1984) HOARD The same site yielded a second hoard of similar content of 2550 pennies early the following year; publication being prepared by N Mayhew. In AM.

Aberdour, Fife HOARD A late 14th-century hoard of 277 silver coins dating up to Edward III and Robert II was found here in 1978 (*Coin Hoards*, 5 (1979), 105, no 288; Woodhead forthcoming).

Aberfoyle, Stirlingshire HOARD Found in 1982 this 17th-century hoard consists of 36 coins of which two are copper and the rest silver: 23 are English, eight Scottish and five Continental (Bateson 1985a). In HM.

Airth, Stirlingshire Found in a field 1986: Louis XIII (1610–43) double tournois (VW/1.95 g/–/HM).

Ardersier, Inverness Found in a garden in the High Street: turner 1630s.

Ascog, Bute HOARD Further discussion of the 1813 find of Edwardian pennies has been published (Metcalf 1978); it may be noted that five of these coins were presented to the HM in 1813 by the Rev Mark Marshall, Minister of Kingarth, Bute.

Auchindoun Castle, Banffshire The find of a 17th-century coin is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1984, 12.

Ayr (St John's Tower) A large group of coins was recovered during excavations conducted 1985–7 by SUAT on the site of the St John the Baptist church. They will be fully recorded in the excavation report: (1) Henry III long cross *cut halfpenny* class 5b London-uncertain; (2–9) Edward I/II pennies: London class IVb, IVc?, Vb, Xc-f, Xc-f; Canterbury class IXa, Xb; (10) Edward III second coinage halfpenny London; (11) similar third coinage; (12) similar Treaty period Transitional series penny York; (13–15) James I billon penny; (16) similar halfpenny; (17) James III billon penny; (18–21) similar 'black farthing'; (22–3) similar 'Moneta Pauperum' farthing; (24–7) James IV billon penny; (28–9) Mary plack 1557; (30)

Mary Hardhead 1558; (31) similar with countermark; (32) Francis and Mary hardhead 1559 with countermark; (33–34) similar 1558–60; (35–36) James VI hardhead 1588 (Nov); (37) similar half hardhead; (38) turner 1623; (39–41) turner 1630s; (42–6) turner 1640s; (47) turner 1663; (48–50) turner 1640s/1663; (51) bawbee 1677–9; (52) turner 1677; (53) turner uncertain; (54) Ireland Charles II halfpenny 1681; (55) ?France Henry III (1574–83) liard au Saint Esprit; (56–9) Louis XIII double tournois 1633, 1639, 163?, uncertain; (60) Nuremberg jetton 16th century cf Barnard (1917, 210, 8); (61) similar 17th century cf Barnard, p222, 82–7.

Balmaclellan (Hazelrig), Dumfriesshire HOARD A parcel of 45 coins from the 1924 hoard of long cross pennies was offered for sale by Spink in 1985 (*Spink Numis Circ*, 93 (1985), 337, nos 8745–8789). Ten now in HM.

Barvas Machair, Isle of Lewis The finding of a Louis XIII double tournois 1637 in a sewerage trench is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1979, 47; a 1640s turner found in the same way is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1980, 42. Finder.

Berwick, Berwickshire Found 1982 on Halidon Hill but subsequently lost: Alexander II short cross penny phase D Roxburgh-Pierres Burns cf 70A (FW).

Biggar (Boghall Castle), Lanarkshire Found during excavations 1983 and earlier conducted by E Archer: (1) James I groat Linlithgow; (2–4) James VI hardhead 1588 (Nov); (5) Charles I Tower shilling; (7–18) copper mainly Charles I turners and Louis XIII double tournois. Finder.

Blairgowrie, Perthshire Found on the 'Perth Road side of a new housing estate' in 1984: turner 1677–9.

Bothwell Castle, Lanarkshire Recovered from the backfill of earlier trenches during excavations conducted 1981 (Lewis 1984b, 126): (1) James IV billon penny; (2) turner 1630s.

Brough of Deerness, Orkney An Anglo-Saxon penny of Eadgar (959–75) BMC type 1 moneyer-Grith was found during excavations of the chapel and enclosure conducted 1975–6 (Morris & Emery 1986). To his discussion of this piece Stevenson adds a *list* of isolated finds of Anglo-Saxon and contemporary silver coins from Scotland (Stevenson 1986a).

Also found were 24 17th-century copper coins, mainly turners of the 1640s and 1663 issues but including a Lennox farthing and a Louis XIII double tournois. These are listed with a discussion of such votive deposits of coins in Orkney and elsewhere in the 17th and 18th centuries (Stevenson 1986b).

Broughty Ferry, Angus A James IV plack found here was purchased by NMAS (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 110 (1978–80), 543).

Callander, Perthshire Found in the garden of 93 High Street: James VI quarter thistle merk 1602 Burns 945(2) (SW/24.4gr/140/F).

Cambuskenneth Abbey, Stirlingshire A group of 36 coins found in the vicinity of the abbey in 1983 has already been published (Bateson 1985b). Further finds were made 1984–6: (1) William the Lion short cross *cut farthing* phase A uncertain mint-moneyer (W/5.1gr); (2) ?Richard short cross penny class 2 Winchester-Gocelm (W/HM); (3) John short cross penny class 4b Canterbury-Roberd (W/20.4gr/320/HM); (4) John short cross *cut halfpenny* class 5bii Exeter-Gilebert (FW/9.1gr/180); (5) similar London-Willelm (FW/6.0gr/180); (6) Alexander III long cross *cut halfpenny* Roxburgh-Andrew Burns 145(28) (W/11.0gr/180/HM); (7) Henry III long cross penny class 5a Canterbury-Willelm (FW/20.2gr/0/HM); (8) similar 5g London-Renaud (SW/18.7gr/240/HM); (9) Alexander III second issue penny Stewart E Burns cf 167(35) (FW/21.3gr/270); (10–13) Edward I/II pennies: London class Ic (c-SW/19.2gr/150), IIId (clipped-W/13.9gr/130), IVc (in five pieces-FW/–/180/HM); Canterbury class Xc–f crown 2? (FW/20.9gr/90); (14) Robert II penny Edinburgh with ROBOTUS cf Burns 314 (FW/13.3gr/120); (15) Robert III light groat Edinburgh cf Burns 417(50) (W/23.2gr/180); (16–17) *Temp* James III Crossraguel or 'Crux Pellit' penny Stewart 97 (W/12.8gr/30/HM)(W/15.8gr/30/HM); (18) similar Stewart 99 (C-SW/8.7gr/50/HM); (19) Mary billon penny 1547 Burns 864(1) (C-FW/6.7gr/–/HM); (20) Elizabeth I groat? (1559–61) (VW/8.4gr/–/HM); (21) Elizabeth I sixpence 1570 (castle) (FW/–/270/HM); (22–34) 17th-century copper, mainly turners, in corroded and/or very worn condition; (35) ?Louis XIII (1610–43) double tournois.

Site provenances: these coins came from the same fields (A, B, C) as described in Bateson (1985b) to which is added field D – further to the west of the site towards the main farm buildings; provenances for the current list are: field A – nos 1–5, 7–11, 13–14; field B – 6, 12, 17–19; field D – 15, 21; the remainder are from fields B, C and D.

In HM as indicated or with finders.

Carrick Castle, Argyll A coin of 1690 found among burnt material in the basement of this castle burnt in 1691 is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1985, 38.

Castledykes, Lanarkshire An Edward I penny of Dublin is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot 1984*, 26.

Castlehill of Strachan, Kincardineshire A single coin was found during excavations of the motte in 1981 (Yeoman 1984, 344 and 360). Mr Yeoman has kindly made the piece available for recording: Henry III long cross cut halfpenny class 3c London-uncertain (SW/10.2 gr/60/ to be deposited AM).

Colonsay, Argyll Found 1986 at a rabbit hole on the golf course: Edward I penny Canterbury class IVc (slightly clipped-W/17.5 gr/220/F).

Corfield Castle, Lanarkshire Chance find subsequently presented to Motherwell Coin Club: Elizabeth I sixpence 1596.

Coulter, Lanarkshire Found on playing field 1984: bawbee 1677-9.

Craigie Mains Farm, Ayrshire Found 1987 (NGR NS 406 316): Henry VI cross-pellet (1454-60) groat London North 1517 (FW/54.9 gr/230/F).

Cramond, Midlothian 17th-century coins are reported from the plough-soil overlying the Roman site in *Discovery Excav Scot 1983*, 17.

Crossraguel Abbey, Ayrshire Found in a field to the north-east of the abbey in 1983 and 1985: (1) Edward II penny Canterbury class XVc (W/16.5 gr/320/F); (2) James III 'black farthing' second issue c 1470 Burns 574(2) (FW/4.5 gr/0/HM).

Culter, Lanarkshire Found during excavations of a 16th-17th-century bastle house at Windgate House 1985: Nuremberg jetton of Hans Schultes (1550-74) cf Barnard p 189, 8 (chipped and pierced - FW/copper/32 mm/Biggar Museum).

Cumbernauld (Castle), Dunbartonshire Found 1984: (1) Elizabeth I sixpence 1566 (portcullis) (c-W/27.5 gr/270/ Cumbernauld Museum); (2) turner 1623/1629; (3-5) turner 1630s; (6) turner 1663.

Dingwall (Academy), Inverness-shire Found 'close to the surface' on the playing fields: Henry III long cross penny class 5g London-Renaud (slightly clipped-W/22.9 gr/90).

Dingwall (Woodlands Farm), Inverness-shire Found during ploughing 1985: Charles I 40 penny piece third coinage (1637-42).

Dornoch, Sutherland Found in the garden of 13 Stafford Street: James VI hardhead 1588 (Aug?) Burns 965(1).

Dunbarton (Railway Station), Dunbartonshire HOARD A mid-14th-century hoard of pennies and groats was discovered during construction of the railway station at the end of the 19th century though details are scant (Talbot 1980; *Coin Hoards*, 7 (1985), 352, no 555).

Dunbarton Rock, Dunbartonshire HOARD (*delete*) It seems unlikely that the Edwardian pennies found during the excavations conducted 1974-5 by L Alcock constitute a hoard (*Coin Hoards*, 2 (1975), 116, no 455). The finds from the site comprise six Edwardian pennies, an Elizabethan threepence and three 1630s turners which will be fully listed in the forthcoming excavation report.

Dumfries, Dumfriesshire The find of a Charles I half merk from the garden of 6 Broomlands Drive is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot 1979*, 5. In DM.

Dumfries (Carrutherstone) Found during the Scottish Metal Detectors Rally at Hetland Hotel 1985: Edward II penny Durham (Kellawe) class XIb (chipped-FM/F).

Dunbar (Friarscroft), East Lothian A Robert III billon penny and halfpenny were recovered during excavations of this site of the Trinitarians conducted 1981 by J Wordsworth (1983a, 484).

Dundonald (The Glebe), Ayrshire Found 1987: (1) Henry III long cross cut halfpenny class 5c Canterbury?-Iohs? (fragmentary-SW/9.0 gr/0); (2) Robert II halfgroat Edinburgh Burns cf 312 (1) (FW/24.6 gr/180). Finder.

Dunfermline Abbey, Fife Found during excavations conducted 1975 by T Robertson and presumably the piece published (Robertson *et al* 1981, 394): turner 1640s/1663. Now in Dunfermline District Museum.

Dun Lagaidh, Lochbroom, Ross and Cromarty HOARD A further two coins from the 1968 hoard (Barlow & Robertson 1973) have recently come to light: (1) John short cross penny class 6a London-Rauf (W/19.8 gr/180); (2) Henry III short cross penny class 7 London-Elis (SW/22.2 gr/90). In HM.

Dun Ollaigh [Dunollie] Castle, Argyll Found during excavations conducted 1978 by L Alcock (1979, 5): (1) John short cross penny class 5bii London-Willelm B; (2) turner 1629; (3-8) turner 1630s; (9) Nuremberg jetton Hans Krauwinkel (1580-1610); fully listed in excavation report (Alcock & Alcock 1987).

Dunnottar Castle, Kincardineshire Found during excavations conducted 1984 by L Alcock: (1) Edward I penny London class uncertain (C-FW/23.0 gr/0); (2) James IV billon penny Burns cf 654(1b) (C-FW/7.0 gr/0).

Dykebar, Paisley, Renfrewshire HOARD A hoard of approximately 170 pennies, mainly Edward I/II and Alexander III, was discovered in the grounds of Dykebar Hospital in September 1987: publication being undertaken by J D Bateson; disposition to be Paisley Museum.

East Kilbride, Lanarkshire Found in soil brought into Calder Glen Country Park 1986: Mary and Henry ryal 1566 with countermark Burns 905(5) (c-W/F).

Edinburgh, Midlothian Found 'near Edinburgh' 1985: turner 1640s.

A Netherlands gold ducat of Kampen c 1590–1600 was acquired by NMAS (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 110 (1978–80), 542).

Found 1979 at 27 Riversdale Road: Ferdinand and Isabella gold excelente of Zaragoza.

Edinburgh (Craigmillar Castle) Found on playing fields 'near Craigmillar Castle' 1979: (1) Edward I penny London class IVc; (2) Edward II penny London class XIV.

Found in 'fields to east and south-east of Craigmillar Castle' 1986: (1–6) Edward I/II pennies: London class IIa; Canterbury class IIIId, IIIf-g, Xc-f, XIII?; Durham class Xc-f; (7) Edward IV first reign light coinage (1464/5–70) type VII-IX groat London North of 1570.

Edinburgh (Cramond Road North) Found in the garden of no 37 in 1983: turner 1663.

Edinburgh (Cramond House) Found in the grounds of Cramond House and donated to NMAS (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 93 (1959–60), 253): (1) Robert II halfgroat; (2) Robert III groat; (3) forgery Charles I turner.

Edinburgh (Portobello) Found 1984 on the beach where N Holmes informs me that a great deal of sand was dumped after being dredged up from the Forth estuary over the past 20 years: (1) France Francis I (1515–47) gold ecu of Toulouse; (2) Hungary Maria Theresa silver 20 kreuzers 1780.

Elginhaugh, Midlothian Found during excavations of the Roman fort 1986 conducted by W Hanson for SDD: (1–3) turner 1630s; (4–5) turner 1640s/1663; (6) ?France 17th-century double tournois.

Erskine, Renfrewshire An Edward I penny is reported to have been found 'on Erskine beach' 1980.

Eyemouth, Berwickshire Found during excavations conducted 1982 by P Dixon for BBAP: (1) Henry II Tealby cut halfpenny bust C2 (1161–5) uncertain mint-moneyer; (2) James III/IV billon penny. See Dixon (1986, 31).

Falkirk (Kemper Avenue), Stirlingshire Found during excavations 1984: turner 1630s.

Fast Castle, Berwickshire The find of a James VI hardhead during excavations of the lower courtyard is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1977, 9; a further six unspecified coins are noted in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1979, 1 and 1985, 1.

Fauldhouse, West Lothian HOARD A 17th-century hoard of 178 silver coins was uncovered on a building site behind the police station in 1987. The majority of the coins are English from Elizabeth I to Charles II, a few are Scottish and approximately 40 are Continental. In RMSQ.

Forfar (Wemys Farm), Angus The stray find of a Henry III long cross penny class 5b is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1981, 43.

Forteviot, Perthshire Found during excavations conducted 1981 by L Alcock: turner 1640s.

Foveran Links, Aberdeenshire A Charles II turner is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1978, 10.

Gatehouse of Fleet, Kirkcudbrightshire HOARD An Edwardian hoard of 76 pennies found in 1985 is being prepared for publication by J D Bateson. In DM.

Glasgow (Castle Street) Found about 1980 during road works at the junction of Castle Street and Alexandra Parade to the north of the Cathedral: Henry VI annulets (1422–7) groat Calais (C-FW/46.6 gr/270/F).

Glasgow (Crookston Castle) Found in broken surface on hill behind castle 1986: (1) Edward I penny Canterbury class IXb (chipped-FW/18.7 gr/50); (2) medieval groat worn almost smooth but which subsequently has had the outlines of the main designs indicated by punchmarks.

Glasgow (College Goods Yard, High Street) Found during excavations conducted by SUAT on the site of the Old College: (1–2) James VI plack 1583–90 Burns 959(1) – found attached; (3) Sweden Carl XI one ore 1673.

Glasgow (Townhead, St James' Road) Found during trial excavation conducted 1982 by D Sloan: William the Lion short cross cut halfpenny phase B Hue Walter Burns 50(14) (SW/10.8 gr/120/GM).

Glenkinglass Furnace, Argyll The coin found during excavations would appear to be a William and Mary Irish halfpenny 1692–4 (Lewis 1984, 462).

Glenmuick (East Lodge), Aberdeenshire The garden find of an Elizabeth I threepence? 1577 is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1988, 11.

Glenochar, Lanarkshire Coins of the 16th–18th centuries found during excavations at the bastle house here are reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1986, 33

Greenknowe Tower, Berwickshire The find of a Mary hardhead with countermark is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1979, 1.

Hilton Farm, Perthshire A James I gold demy found some years ago is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1986, 41.

Holywood Church, Dumfriesshire Found 1986 on Kilncroft Farm on the site of Holywood Church: (1) William the Lion short cross *cut halfpenny* phase B Hue Walter Burns 52(15) (SW/11.0 gr/0); (2) John short cross *cut halfpenny* class 5c London-Walter? (SW/9.0 gr/300); (3) Henry III short cross penny class 6b(2) London-Ilger (FW/19.0 gr/90); (4–6) Edward I/II pennies: Bristol IIIId (W/16.7 gr/140), Canterbury Xc-f crown? (W/15.6 gr/90), Berwick VII (W/19.3/320); (7) Louis XIII double tournois 164? (C-W/0.97 g/0).

Inchaffrey Abbey, Perthshire Found 1985–7 – full publication along with other chance finds is intended to accompany the report of a small excavation on the site conducted 1987 by SDD: (1) William the Lion short cross penny phase B Hue Walter; (2) John short cross penny class 4b Durham-Alein; (3) similar 5bii Canterbury-uncertain; (4) similar *cut halfpenny* 5b Ipswich-Alisandre; (5) Henry III short cross penny class 7b? Canterbury-William Ta; (6) similar *cut halfpenny* 7 Canterbury-Osmunde; (7) Henry III long cross penny class 3b Bristol-Walter; (8) similar Newcastle-Adam; (9) similar 5b Canterbury-Nicole; (10) similar 5c London-Henri? (11–12) similar 5g London-Renaud; (13) Henry III short cross *cut halfpenny* class 3c London-uncertain; (14) similar 3b-c Newcastle-uncertain; (15) similar 5b-c London-uncertain; (16) Alexander III second coinage penny Stewart F/D Burns 187; (17) similar halfpenny Burns 193(2); (18–37) Edward I/II pennies: London class IIIId, IVa, IVd, IXa, IXa, IXb, IXb, Xc-f crown 1, Xc-f crown 1, Xc-f crown 2, XII; Canterbury class Xb, Xc-f crown 1? Xc-f crown 2, Xd-f; Durham (episcopal) class Vb, Xc-f crown 1 (Bek), XIa (Kellawe); Newcastle class Xb with trifoliolate crown; (38) Edward I halfpenny London class IIIg; (39) *imitation sterling* of Flanders Gui de Dampierre Alost c 1288–92; (40) Edward III second coinage halfpenny London; (41) Edward III third coinage penny London; (42) James III 'black farthing' first issue c 1466; (43–6) *Temp* James III Crossraguel or 'Crux Pellit' penny Stewart 95, 95, 97?, 99?; (47) James IV billon penny; (48) Francis and Mary hardhead 1558–60; (49–51) James VI hardhead 1588 (Nov); (52) Elizabeth I sixpence 1581; (53) William III shilling 1695–1700; (54–69) 17th-century turners; (70–73) 17th-century bawbees; (74) Nuremberg jetton Hans Schultes (1559–74) Barnard cf p 222, 82; (75) similar Wolf Lauffer (1618–60) Barnard (1917, 222, 88).

Innerwick, East Lothian HOARD The 1979 late 15th-century hoard (*Coin Hoards*, 6 (1981), 147, no 386) has now been published (Caldwell *et al* 1982).

Inverary, Argyll HOARD This late 17th-century hoard of 252 coins found in 1981 consists mainly of Charles II copper turners of the 1663 issue though it also contains a number of English and Scottish silver pieces, the latest being a merk of 1673; publication being prepared by J D Bateson. In HM.

Inverkeithing, Fife A billon penny probably of James I/II was recovered during excavations conducted 1981 at 1 Bank Street/5–7 Townhall Street by SUAT (Wordsworth 1983b, 521, 546–7).

Also found 1981 by SUAT James IV billon penny first issue in garden soil in Port Street (*ibid*, 547).

Inverness (Diriebught Road) Found in garden of no 8: turner 1677–9.

Inverness (site of Dominican Friary) Found during excavations conducted 1985 by Inverness Museum: Henry III short cross penny class 7b? London-Nicole (c-FW/22.7 gr/10/IM).

Inverness (Drummond Road) Found in garden of no 25: four coins corroded together, one of which is a Mary half bawbee Burns 862(1).

Inverness (George Street) Found in garden of no 32: (1) turner 1630s; (2) turner 1640s.

Inverness (Gordon Terrace) Found in grounds of Masonic Club: late 17th-century bawbee.

Inverness (Raigmore) Found 1985 during building work at Raigmore Hospital: 'number' of Charles II bawbees.

Inverness Found in a field between Raigmore and the A9 (NGR NH 688 450): Edward I penny London class X.

Islay, Argyll HOARD A small 16th-century hoard of 10 coins was found in Nerabolls Churchyard in 1984 and consists of five placks of James IV, four placks of James V and a groat of Henry VIII. In RMSQ.

Jedburgh Abbey, Roxburghshire Found during excavations conducted 1984 by G Ewart and J Wordsworth for SDD; details from numismatic report prepared by N Holmes: (1) Aethelred penny last small cross type 1009–1017 Lincoln-Aethelnoth; (2) Prince Henry of Scotland *cut halfpenny* Corbridge-Erebald; (3) Henry II Tealby penny bust E? 1168–70 Ipswich-Nicole; (4) similar uncertain details; (5) Henry II short cross *cut halfpenny* 1b uncertain-Willem; (6) John similar 5b Canterbury-Walter; (7) John short cross penny 5c London-Walter; (8) James IV billon penny; (9) ?similar; (10) James V half bawbee; (11) Mary hardhead 1555–6; (12) *forgery* Mary plack 1557; (13–16) Francis and Mary hardhead 1559 with

countermark; (17) James VI plack 1583–90; (18–19) James VI hardhead 1588 (Nov); (20) turner 1623; (21) turner 1629; (22) turner 1630s; (23–7) turner 1663; (28) bawbee 1678; (29–30) William and Mary Irish halfpenny 1693; (31–2) turner 1695; (33–9) modern; (40) Netherlands Zeeland doit 1680; (41–2) uncertain; (43) modern token; (44) France jetton 14th century Barnard (1917, 113, 12); (45) similar 15th century Barnard p 118, 47; (46) Nuremberg jetton 16th century Barnard (1917, 210, 8); (47) Netherlands jetton 17th century Barnard (1917, 188, 7); (48) Nuremberg jetton Hans Schultes (1550–74); (49) Nuremberg jetton Hans Lauffer (1607–45). See also a Roman coin in section A3.

Jedburgh (Friary Close) Found during excavations conducted 1984 by BBAP: (1) turner 1630s; (2) turner 1640s/1663.

Jedburgh Friary Found during excavations 1985 by BBAP: (1) James IV plack Burns 682(2a); (2) turner 1630s?; (3–4) turner 1640s; (5) turner 1662; (6) turner 1640s/1663; (7) turner uncertain.

Kelso, Roxburghshire Found during excavations conducted by P Dixon for BBAP: (1) turner 1623; (2–3) turner 1630s; (4) turner 1663; (5–6) turner 1640s/1663; (7) Charles I shilling 1635–6 North 2225; (8) Charles I rose farthing 1635–6/1644; (9) Louis XIII double tournois 1630?

Kelso Abbey Found during excavations conducted 1975–6 by C Tabraham for SDD: James III plack (Tabraham 1984, 377). In RMSQ.

Kelso (Broomlands) Chance find 1985 reported to BBAP: Mary plack 1557 with countermark (W/21.9 gr/220/F).

Kelso (Springwood Park) Found during excavations conducted 1985–6 by BBAP: (1) William the Lion crescent and pellet *cut farthing* type I 1174–80 uncertain mint-moneyer; (2) John short cross *cut halfpenny* class 5bii London-Willem; (3) Edward I penny Bury St Edmunds class IVc; (c) Edward I farthing London class IX; (5) turner 1623; (6) turner 1614/23/29.

Kelso (vicinity of) Chance finds around Kelso 1987 and reported to BBAP: (1) turner 1614/23/29; (2–3) turner 1630s; (4) turner 1663; (5) turner 1696; (6) William and Mary Irish halfpenny 1692; (7) Nuremberg jetton cf Barnard p 210, 9; (8) ?France jetton 16th-17th century.

Kenmure Castle, Kirkcudbrightshire The find of a Charles I merk near here is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot 1979*, 5. In DM.

Kilmaurs, Ayrshire Found 1981 in a ploughed field: Robert II groat.

Kilsyth, Stirlingshire The finding of 'coins' during investigation of a late 16th-century farmhouse subsequently used as a dyeing house in High Street/Market Street is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot 1979*, 34. In Colzium House Museum.

Kilsyth (Colzium Castle) The finding of a 'small silver coin of Charles I' is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot 1977*, 35.

Kincardine, Fife Found near Kincardine about 1985: Louis XIII double tournois 1638.

King's Cave, Jura, Argyll A mite of Louis de Crey, Count of Flanders 1322–46, was found during excavations here (Mercer 1978, 54).

Kirkcaldy, Fife A gold ecu of Louis XII was acquired by the NMAS (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 112 (1982), 592).

Kirkdominae, Ayrshire Found 1984 in a field on the site of Kirkdominae near Barr, Girvan: (1) Robert II halfgroat Edinburgh Burns 312(3) (FW/27.3 gr/170); (2) bawbee 1678; also some very worn turners. Finder.

Kirkhill, Inverness-shire Found 1987 in the area of Kirkhill (NGR NH 557 583): (1) Elizabeth I sixpence 1575 (c-W/39.5 gr/340/F); (2) *forgery* William III halfcrown 1698? (VW/F).

Kirkwall, Orkney Found during excavations conducted 1978 at 57 Albert Street (McGavin 1982, 419–20): (1) Mary hardhead 1558 with countermark; (2) turner 1630s; (3) Battenberg doit.

Lamington (Wingate House), Lanarkshire The finding of a James VI hardhead 1588 during excavations of the tower house is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot 1981*, 37; also a Charles II bawbee and a Nuremberg jetton of Hans Schultes in *Discovery Excav Scot 1982*, 24. In Biggar Museum.

Lanark (Castlegate), Lanarkshire Found during the excavation of a pit conducted by E Talbot 1981: Edward I penny Canterbury class Xc-f crown 1 (FW/19.1 gr/160).

Found during excavations conducted by E Talbot 1983: (1) turner 1640s? (C); (2–3) turners uncertain (C).

Found during excavations on the site of Low's Supermarket conducted by E Archer 1983: (1) Henry II short cross *cut halfpenny* class 1b uncertain-Osber; (2) John similar 5b Winchester-John.

Leckie, Stirlingshire Found during excavations at Leckie Broch conducted 1980 by E MacKie (1982): Robert III heavy halfgroat Perth Burns 376(13). In HM.

Leith, Midlothian HOARD This late 15th-century hoard was discovered during excavations in

Bernard Street conducted 1980 by N Holmes and contains 358 coins, mainly billon pennies of James II and III; now published (Holmes 1983). In ECM.

Also recovered during the excavations (Holmes 1985): (1–3) James III ‘black farthing’; (4) *Temp* James III Crossraguel or ‘Crux Pellit’ penny; (5) Francis and Mary hardhead 1559–60; (6) turner 1630s; (7) France billon coin; (8) ?jetton; (9) uncertain; (10) modern. In ECM.

Leslie (Pitcairn House), Fife The finding of a Charles I turner during excavation of the 17th-century hall house is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot 1980*, 5.

Lesmahagow (Craighead), Lanarkshire The finding of a Charles I turner in the rubble of a ruined building is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot 1977*, 21.

Lesmahagow (Craighead Mill) The finding of an Edward I Canterbury penny in the bed of the River Nethan near here is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot 1979*, 39.

Lesmahagow (The Kerse) The finding near the River Nethan of an Edward I London penny is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot 1983*, 27; this is just upstream from Craighead Mill – see previous entry.

Lesmahagow Priory Found during excavations conducted 1978 by J Wordsworth and A Gordon (1982) and fully published (Bateson 1982): (1) John short cross *cut halfpenny* class 5b-c Canterbury-Iohan B or M; (2) Edward I penny London Xc-f crown 2; (3) Robert II groat Perth; (4–5) *Temp* James III Crossraguel or ‘Crux Pellit’ penny; (6) James IV billon penny; (7) ?similar; (8–9) Mary bawbee; (10–11) Mary half bawbee; (12) turner 1629; (13–16) turner 1630s; (17) turner 1640s; (18) turner 1692; (19) Charles II Irish halfpenny 1680–81; (20) Frederick Henry of Orange provincial double tournois 1637; (21) Louis XIII (1610–43) double tournois; (22) France jetton 15th century; (23) Nuremberg jetton 16th century; (24) modern; (25–26) uncertain.

Linlithgow Friary, West Lothian Found during excavations conducted by W Lindsay and prepared for publication by N Holmes (1989): (1) Alexander III second coinage penny Burns 166; (2–5) Edward I/II pennies: London class IXb, Xc-f crown 1; Durham class IIIg, XIa; (6) Edward III Pre-Treaty G (1356–61) halfgroat London of North 1204; (7) similar C (1351–2) penny London; (8) David II first coinage halfpenny Burns 248; (9) Robert II groat Edinburgh; (10) James I billon penny; (11) similar halfpenny C; (12) James I/II billon penny; (13) ?James II second issue billon penny (forgery); (14–15) James III billon penny C; (16–18) James III ‘black farthing’ first issue c 1466; (19) similar *mule* 1470/1466 (?forgery); (20) James III ‘Moneta Pauperum’ farthing; (21–5) James IV billon penny second issue; (26) James III/IV billon penny (forgery); (27) Mary Plack 1557; (28) Francis and Mary hardhead 1559; (29) turner 1614; (30) turner 1623/29; (31) turner 1629; (32–3) turner 1630s; (34–5) turner 1640s/1663; (36–9) turner 1663; (40) Duke Godfrey Maurice of Bouillon and Sedan provincial double tournois 1640; (41) Nuremberg jetton 16th century Barnard (1917, 210, 8/p 120, 58).

Linlithgow (223–243 High Street) The finding of a Nuremberg jetton of Hans Krauwinkel is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot 1977*, 38.

Linlithgow Palace Found during excavations 1966–7: (1) *Temp* James III Crossraguel or ‘Crux Pellit’ penny; (2) United Netherlands West Friesland daaler 1618.

Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire HOARD A hoard of 13 Edwardian pennies found in the station goods yard is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot 1979*, 4. Two in DM.

Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire Found during excavations of the motte conducted 1975–9 by E Talbot and fully listed by J D Bateson in report prepared by N S Newton (next vol): (1) Henry III long cross penny class 3b–c London-Nicole; (2) Edward I penny Canterbury class IVc; (3) James VI plack 1583–90; (4) turner 1623?; (5–7) turner 1640s/63. Probable disposition AM.

Macewen’s Castle, Argyll A James I/II fleur-de-lys groat is recorded from the excavations conducted 1968–9 (Marshall 1983, 138).

Maidens, Ayrshire HOARD Found on the beach 1978: 49 pennies mainly Edward I/II but including one Alexander III, two Irish and two Continental; being prepared for publication by P Woodhead. Ten in RMSQ and six in Dick Institute, Kilmarnock.

Markle, East Lothian Found on the site of the deserted medieval village near East Linton 1982: (1) turner 1629; (2) Louis XIV double tournois 1659?

Minard, Argyll HOARD Found together ‘six to 12 inches down’ in 1979 when the toilets at Minard School were being demolished; no other coins were reported as having been recovered: (1) Ferdinand II Frankfurt taler 1637 (FW); (2) Maximilian Henry Lieges patagon 1666 (C-FW). In HM.

Mid Park, Bute The finding of two coins ‘one 15th-century, one Charles II’ is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot 1977*, 41.

Montrose, Angus A garden find of a Charles I turner is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot 1984*, 37.

Montrose (Berts Road) Found in a garden 1986: Nuremberg jetton 16th century Barnard (1917, 210, 8–9).

Mugdock Castle, Stirlingshire Found by workman at the north-west tower 1986: turner 1663.

Musselburgh, Midlothian Found in topsoil at 20 Stoneyhill Avenue 1982: James IV plack 1583–90 (F).

Musselburgh (Stoneyhill) Found 1985 west of Stoneyhill at NGR NT 331 723: Edward I penny London class IXb (SW/20.4 gr/180/F).

Newburgh, Aberdeenshire A note in *Treasure Hunting* magazine for February 1984, 47 mentions a large number of Scottish and foreign coins found on the beach here: two appear to be Mary hardheads 1555–6, one with countermark; see also a Greek coin in Section A4.

Niddry Castle, West Lothian Found during excavations conducted 1986 by J Reid: Nuremberg jetton 16th century Barnard (1917, 210, 8).

A further find of a James VI/I groat is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot 1987*, 33.

North Berwick, East Lothian Found during potato picking near North Berwick about 1960: Edward III Treaty Series 1362–9 gold half noble North 1238 (FW/58.8 gr/90).

Old Rattray, Aberdeenshire A 13th-century coin found during excavations of the castle is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot 1986*, 10.

Peebles (Bridgewater Street), Peeblesshire Found during excavations on the site of the Tolbooth conducted 1986–7 by BBAP: (1) James VI plack 1588 (Nov); (2–4) turner 1623; (5) turner 1630s; (6) bawbee 1687?; (7) Charles II farthing 1672; (8) Nuremberg jetton 17th century Barnard cf (1917, 222, 82–3).

Perth (Blackfriars Wynd) Found during excavations conducted by SUAT and prepared for publication by N Holmes: (1) James III 'black farthing' first issue 1466; (2) similar *mule* 1470/1466.

Perth (45 Canal Street) Found during excavations conducted 1978–9 by L Blanchard for SUAT (Blanchard 1983, 513): (1) James III groat VIe Edinburgh Burns 641(43) but reverse varies.

Perth (Canal Street II) Found during excavations conducted by SUAT and listed for publication by D Caldwell: (1) Robert II Perth penny; (2) David II/Robert II penny; (3) James III billon penny; (4–5) *Temp* James III Crossraguel or 'Crux Pellit' penny; (6) England jetton.

Perth (Craigie Road) Found on the verge of Craigie Road 1984: Robert II groat Perth. In PM.

Perth (Dundee Road) Found in a field by Dundee Road 1984: William III shilling 1695 (F).

Perth (High Street) Found during excavations conducted by N Bogdan 1975–6 (Bogdan & Wordsworth 1978, 24): (1) William the Lion crescent and pellet penny second issue 1180–95 Raul Derling; (2) 13th-century pewter token (see Mitchiner & Skinner 1983, 46, no 12).

Perth (Kinnoull Street) Found during excavations conducted by SUAT and prepared for publication by N Holmes (forthcoming a): (1) Edward I penny London class IXb; (2) Louis XI maille tournois 1476; (3) English jetton 14th? century Barnard (1917, 93, 4/97, 2); (4) similar but cross both sides as noted Barnard (1917, 94).

Perth (Kirk Close) Found during excavations conducted by SUAT: (1) Henry III short cross penny class 7 London-Adam; (2) short cross penny uncertain class London-Rauf.

Perth (Meal Vennel) Found during excavation conducted 1983 by SUAT: (1) William the Lion short cross *cut farthing* phase B; (2) England short cross *cut halfpenny*; (3) Henry III long cross penny class 3c Canterbury-Gilbert; (4) Henry III long cross *cut halfpenny* Canterbury; (5) Edward I penny London class Xc–f crown 2; (6) Edward II penny Canterbury class IXV; (7) *imitation sterling* Dukes of Brabant Antwerp c 1296–9; (8) *imitation sterling* Brabant Arnold V (1279–1323) Looz; (9) Alexander III second coinage farthing; (10) Robert III penny second issue Perth; (11) English jetton.

Peterhead, Aberdeenshire Found on the foreshore 1985: Germany Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel Julius taler 1576 (W/HM).

Rothsay, Bute Found in a garden in Battery Place 1986 'by a gardener working on a rockery on the site of an early chapel': Henry III short cross penny class 7c Canterbury-Nicole (W/17.3 gr/0/F).

Rutherglen (Cathcart Road), Lanarkshire HOARD A pot containing 'a considerable number' of Edwardian and Alexander III pennies was unearthed during ploughing in the mid 18th century (Gourlay & Turner 1979).

Rutherglen (Railway Station) A Gordon has provided the following extract from the *Rutherglen Reformer* of 8 September 1877, 'In the course of excavation immediately to the east of Rutherglen Railway Station in connection with the widening to the Caledonian Railway, some interesting archaeological discoveries have been made. Among these are three silver pennies, one of Henry III of England and two of

Edward I of England. They were found at a depth of between four and five feet under the surface. The find spot is not far from the site of Rutherglen Castle. The coins are in the possession of Mr Haddow the Station Master. They are in very poor condition'. For the present it may be better to regard the coins as stray finds rather than postulate a hoard.

St Andrews, Fife Found in a mole hill beside a public pathway on Kinkell Braes 1983: Ireland James I second coinage 1604–7 shilling martlet (FW).

St Andrews (Market Street) Two English short cross *cut halfpennies* were recovered during excavations conducted by SUAT on the site of William Low's supermarket.

St Andrews (South Street) Found on the surface of a flower bed in the garden behind St Regulus Hall 1981: David I penny C/D Roxburgh?-Hugo? (FW/23-1gr/270/RMSQ).

Scalloway Castle, Shetland Most of the 13 coins found during excavations conducted 1979–80 by SUAT are modern but four are relevant (Hall & Lindsay 1983, 588): (1) Mary hardhead 1588 with countermark; (2–3) turner 1630s; (4) turner 1640s.

Sorbie Motte, Dumfriesshire Found during excavations conducted 1983 by E Talbot: turner 1614/23/29. With Clan Hannay Society.

Stirling, Stirlingshire Found below the walls of Stirling Castle 1982–4 and obtained by a private collector: (1) Henry III long cross *cut halfpenny* class 3b London/Canterbury-Nicole (SW/10-0 gr/250); (2) Edward I penny Durham-episcopal class Xc-f crown 2 (FW/22-7/340); (3) Robert II halfgroat Edinburgh Burns 312(1) (FW/27-6 gr/280); (4) James III silver penny Edinburgh burns 611(3) (W/8-0 gr/140); (5) James IV billon penny second issue III? Edinburgh cf Stewart 133 (W/8-5gr); (6) Francis and Mary hardhead 1559 Burns 894(6) (FW/8-4 gr/180).

Stonehaven, Kincardineshire Found in the garden of Mergie House, Rickarton: James II crowns and pellets groat 1451–60 first issue Edinburgh Burns 516(3) (SW/51-4 gr/10).

Stow, Midlothian Found during excavations conducted 1984 by SUAT: bawbee 1679.

Strathblane, Stirlingshire A group of seven coins was found during the demolition of a drystone wall at Clachan of Carbeth Cottage in 1986; since six are modern a question mark must be placed against this find being a medieval loss in the area: Henry IV annulets (1422–7) groat Calais (FW/56-8 gr/0).

Sound of Mull, Argyll Two guineas, James II 1687 and William and Mary 1689, were recovered during excavations on the site of the wreck of the Dartmouth (Martin 1986).

South Queensferry, West Lothian A garden find of an Edward I penny Hull class IX was donated to NMAS in 1980 (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 112 (1982), 588, no 21).

Toward Castle, Argyll HOARD A hoard of 33 1630s turners, presumably deposited before the castle was destroyed in 1646, was recovered during excavation 1979 by H Millar.

Tranent, East Lothian HOARD A late 14th-century hoard of 150 coins, mainly English and Scottish pennies, groats and halfgroats, was found in 1980 (Bateson & Stott forthcoming).

Threave Castle, Galloway Found during excavations conducted 1974–8 by C Tabraham for SDD (Good & Tabraham 1981, 105–6): (1) William the Lion short cross penny Roxburgh-Raul Burns cf 33B(4a); (2) Edward I penny London class IXb; (3) Robert III penny second issue Burns 403B(5b); (4) ?James I billon penny; (5) Henry VI annulets (1422–7) penny Calais; (6) James VI hardhead 1588 (Nov) (forgery); (7) turner 1640s; (8) ?bawbee; (9–11) 'late French derivative' jetton c 1500; (12–14) modern.

The Udal, North Uist An interim report on the excavations of the settlement site mentions the finding of a 'Norwegian coin c 1055–1065' (of Harold Hardrada – see Stevenson 1986a, 341, no 15) and a 'bodle of Charles II' while a plate of finds includes three pennies (Crawford 1987, 13, 15, 26): (1) Henry III short cross penny 6b (reverses not shown); (2) Edward I class Xc-f crown 3?; (3) *imitation sterling* Luxemburg John the Blind (1309–46) Mayhew 1977, 268–9.

Urquhart Castle, Inverness-shire Noted as having been found here early in the 20th century (Samson 1982, 466): (1) John Baliol penny; (2) Edward I penny; (3) Robert II penny; (4) James IV plack; (5) James V plack; (6) Charles I turner.

Whithorn Priory, Wigtownshire A report in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1987, 10–11 of excavations conducted 1984–7 by P Hill notes the following coin finds: East Anglia Beonna (c 758) penny; Northumbria Eadberht (737–58) sceat, Eanred (810–41) 13 sceattas/stycas, Aethelred II (841–4 and 844–9) three stycas; England Eadgar (959–75) penny; Hiberno-Norse penny; 12 14th- and early 15th-century coins; 23 low denominations James III to Charles II.

Wiston (Greenhill Farm), Lanarkshire The finding of a Charles I turner and a William II bodle during excavations is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1979, 39.

DISCUSSION

THE ROMAN PERIOD

A steady stream of Roman coins continues to be found in Scotland and despite the shorter period covered by the present survey several interesting finds have been added to the record. Perhaps the most important of these is the hoard of denarii and group of finds recovered during the excavation of the Flavian fort at Elginhaugh. Newstead too has yielded a small early second-century hoard as well as other finds including a Greek coin of the third century BC. Cramond maintains its place in the survey and unexpectedly there has come from Castledykes a large group of coins recovered somewhat to the south of the fort in three fields bordering (the present course of) the Clyde. Other sites, notably Cleghorn, have yielded stray finds and early newspapers have produced evidence for an additional find of a gold coin, from Broomhill, and further information on the gold coins from Drymen. There are no recent reports of finds from native sites and the list of isolated finds provides the usual mixed bag of coins with several examples of Alexandrian debased tetradrachms and late bronze coins.

The pattern of Roman currency in Scotland has been discussed at length by Professor Robertson after a study covering four surveys (Robertson 1983, 418–30) and after such a short interval nothing has emerged which alters her conclusions but rather the majority of finds fit the established patterns. In the Flavian period two groups of *aes* are recognized, the earlier consisting of issues of Lyons of AD 70–78 and the later mainly of dupondii and asses of AD 85–6 in unworn condition. There are two asses of AD 71 and 77–8, but of Rome, from Castledykes as well as sestertius and As of AD 77–8 of Lyons. In addition there are two ‘Moneta’ asses of Domitian showing almost no wear, one of AD 84 and the second too corroded to date with certainty; there is also a ‘Fortuna’ As in similar condition to the latter.

Corrosion is a recurring problem with coins, especially *aes*, from Roman sites in Scotland and precise dating and even attribution is often impossible. This is the case with over a third of the coins from Elginhaugh which nevertheless when fully assessed will provide an excellent example of coin use on a Flavian site in Scotland. Among the finds are 11 asses of the years 71–3 of which five are of ‘eagle on globe’ type; Rome, however, appears to be the dominant mint. Of AD 77–8 there is one sestertius, two dupondii and an As of Lyons as well as a single As of Rome. Among the coins of Domitian which can be closely identified is a sestertius of AD 86, a dupondius of AD 85, a ‘Moneta’ As of AD 85 and two more of AD 86: all exhibit little or no sign of wear. Among the recent finds from Newstead are a sestertius of Vespasian of AD 70–73 and an As of Vespasian for Domitian of AD 73? while the single unstratified coin find from the camp at Lochlands is a dupondius of Vespasian of AD 71. Note may be made of an isolated find from Bannockburn of a ‘Moneta’ As of Domitian of AD 92–4 in fairly worn condition though this may not be a Flavian loss nor indeed an ancient one.

There are six silver coins, if the plated denarius of Vespasian is included, out of 54 coins recovered at Elginhaugh. The five true denarii are, however, all Republican, one of which is a legionary denarius of Mark Antony and the first of this type recorded from a purely Flavian site in Scotland. However, imperial denarii do occur in the hoard from here which contains one of Nero, seven of Vespasian and two of Vespasian for Domitian but again Republican issues, stretching back to the end of the second century BC, predominate: 35 in total including 10 legionary issues of Mark Antony. Since Castledykes is a Flavian/Antonine site it is more difficult to identify the first-century losses but the three Republican pieces, possibly the one of Mark Antony and the issue of Augustus are probably from the Flavian period but the six Flavian denarii could be Antonine losses. Likewise the Republican denarius from Newstead may be a Flavian loss but those of Mark Antony and Vespasian might be second-century. The little hoard of four denarii from Newstead is interesting and consists of two coins of Domitian of AD 90 and 92 and two similar issues of Trajan of AD 103–9. The latter are only slightly worn which might suggest a date of deposit in the first decade of the second

century otherwise there is the possible but perhaps less likely choice of a much later deposit in the Antonine period.

The major site for coin finds of the Antonine period over the last five years has been Castledykes. Apart from the possible loss of the Flavian denarii there are a further two of Nerva, three of Trajan and three of Antoninus Pius, besides the six *aes* of Trajan/Antoninus Pius though more of the latter may lurk among the 10 uncertain first/second century corroded *aes*. The much greater use of silver coins in the second century is thus well demonstrated. Of the seven coins found at Cleghorn two are denarii of Trajan and one is of Hadrian while the three, out of four, *aes* identifiable also belong to Trajan and Hadrian. Among the Cramond finds the denarius of Vespasian, the sestertii of Trajan and Hadrian and possibly the denarius of Marcus Aurelius for Lucilla of AD 164–9 belong as Antonine losses. The Antonine period at Newstead may account for the denarii of Mark Antony and Vespasian already noted and certainly the denarius of Trajan and dupondius of Marcus Aurelius and also perhaps the hoard of four denarii. The denarius of Vespasian of AD 74 from Loudoun Hill may also perhaps be regarded as a loss of the Antonine period though, as with all Flavian silver from two period sites in Scotland, it is difficult to judge whether a Flavian or an Antonine loss is the correct interpretation. Among the ‘isolated’ finds the sestertii of Antoninus Pius of AD 158–61 from Edinburgh and of Trajan of AD 103–111 from Elphinstone probably represent losses of the Antonine period.

No further finds of the ‘Britannia’ asses of AD 154–5 have come to light and to the second cluster of second-century coins from Scotland (Robertson 1983, 424), namely those silver and *aes* of AD 139–44, there belong the additional denarius of Antoninus Pius of AD 140–43 from Bar Hill and the denarius of AD 140 of Antonius Pius and Marcus Aurelius from Castledykes.

Of more note is the gold aureus of Hadrian which may well have come from the site of the temporary camp of Broomhill in Perthshire. The slightly earlier and probably the original report of the Drymen find of two gold pieces of Nero and Trajan provides an opportunity to note the discovery in 1977 of the fort at Drumquhassle in the same vicinity (Maxwell 1983). Maxwell mentions the finding of a gold coin of Nero in the same area (*ibid*, 169) but this is the same as that from Drymen found with the issue of Trajan. In the first listing of the find, Macdonald (1918, 245) mentions the possibility of this being a small hoard but did not list it as such; perhaps the two coins are part of a larger hoard. In any event they appear to have been found together and would therefore constitute a second-century deposit. They are thus unlikely to have come from the site of the fort which is of Flavian date only.

The present survey has little to add to the Severan period. There are a further five denarii from Cramond, one of Commodus of AD 183 and four Severan issues but no *aes*, further strengthening the suggestion that the Severan campaigns brought in an influx of mainly silver coin to Scotland (Robertson 1983, 426). The two Greek Imperial coins found at Carpow 50 years ago ‘in the gardens’ post-date the departure of the Romans and may not even have come from the site of the legionary base; in all probability they represent a more recent loss. In addition there is the rather vague record of a sestertius of Septimius Severus for Julia Domna from Arran and the sestertius of Commodus of AD 186 from a garden in Bannockburn.

The problem with the ‘isolated’ finds is whether they constitute genuine ancient losses or more recent depositions of souvenirs. It is generally accepted that the continuing finds of Alexandrian debased tetradrachms belong to the latter category. A quarter of the present ‘isolated’ finds list is of such pieces, one being of Nero and the other six being the more usual third-century issues. A recent study of fourth-century coin finds from Scotland compares these with the much larger and more homogeneous group of similar coins from Corbridge (Casey 1984). This clearly shows a predominance of the western mints, especially Trier and Lyons, as the sources of the Corbridge finds while for

the Scottish finds there seems to be an emphasis on eastern mints. The suggestion follows that the majority of fourth-century finds from Scotland should be rejected as modern losses except for those finds from Traprain Law and the Balgreggan and Covesea hoards where the contents do coincide with the Corbridge record. This view indeed differs little from that proposed in the previous survey (Robertson 1983, 429–30).

What of fourth-century coins in the present survey? Four were reported as having come from Castledykes: of the two on which the mint signature can be read one is a follis of Gallorius of AD 307–8 minted at Trier and the other is a rarer piece of Procopius of AD 365–6 struck at Constantinople. Thus one fits the argument and one is against; no doubt if the coin of Procopius had been an ‘isolated’ find rather than one from Castledykes its place in the record of genuine coin losses would be questioned. Apart from Castledykes another late piece may have come from the site of the fort and bath-house at Bearsden – the coin is of Magnentius probably minted at Trier. Among the ‘isolated’ finds are a further seven finds of fourth-century coins. Three of these, from Dunfermline, Gullane Sands and Perth, cannot be attributed to mints because of poor condition. The coin of Valens from Bishopton is of Lyons while that of Gratian from Campbeltown is an issue of Siscia. A find from Dundee of Constantius II is of Trier and an earlier one of Maxentius from Rothesay comes from Rome. Thus three out of the four would appear to fulfil the criterion for being ancient losses but one would still hesitate to accept any of these as being so just as much as one might wonder about the piece of Procopius from Castledykes. Healthy scepticism tinged with an openness to the vagaries of coin losses is perhaps to be preferred to either optimism or pessimism where fourth-century coin finds from Scotland are concerned.

A good example of the intriguing coin find is the little silver Greek coin of the third century BC from Newstead which seems best explained as a Roman soldier’s souvenir. While it can hardly be argued that the latter is a modern loss the same cannot be said for the three ancient Greek coins from Bishopbriggs, Edinburgh and Newburgh nor indeed the silver quinarius of the first century BC from Celtic Gaul found in a Glasgow garden. A further two Byzantine coins, both from Lanarkshire, have been added to the dozen such finds previously recorded from Scotland.

THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

Although finds of Anglo-Saxon coins are included in the survey there are few new reports of these and listing and discussion of them is in any case more up-to-date. Scottish finds are included in a recent inventory of finds of Northumbrian sceattas and stycas (Pirie 1986) and only the Whithorn discoveries are to be added. Likewise a list and discussion of stray finds of later Anglo-Saxon silver pennies accompanies the publication of that from Brough of Deerness in Orkney (Stevenson 1986a). Further finds have come from the Whithorn excavations and there is a single find from Jedburgh Abbey. Hoards from Scotland are included in the most recent list of coin hoards from Britain AD 500–1100 (Blackburn & Pagan 1986). The early medieval period has thus been well covered in so far as both old and more recent finds are concerned and really requires no further discussion at present.

The later medieval period from 1100 was last assessed to any extent 10 years ago (Metcalf 1977a) when hoards from 1100 to 1600 were listed and discussed (Metcalf 1977b) along with stray finds of the late 12th/13th century (Mayhew 1977, 101–2) and, in a somewhat more basic form, site-finds from 1100 to 1600 from monuments in state care (Rigold 1977).

Since 1977 a further 16 hoards have been recovered from the ground and details of two previously unknown finds have been discovered in old newspapers. In addition further information on three previously recorded hoards has come to light. Eight of the hoards consist mainly of Edwardian pennies or sterlings with a date of deposit in the first half of the 14th century though a more precise time within that period awaits the publication of these finds. Aberdeen, which has

already yielded hoards of this period including the huge Upperkirkgate hoard of 1886 of approximately 12000 coins, has provided two more large discoveries of approximately 4500 and 2500 pieces respectively from the one construction site in St Nicholas Street within a period of six months in 1983–4 (Evans & Thain, this vol). The other hoards are somewhat smaller, the largest contains less than 200 coins, and come from the south-west of the country at Gatehouse of Fleet, Maidens (south of Ayr), Lockerbie and Dykebar (Paisley). To these may be added the scant details from a newspaper of a similar 18th-century find from Rutherglen and further details of the 1813 Ascog find from Bute.

Later 14th-century hoards containing groats as well as pennies were found at Aberdour and Tranent and in the last century during the construction of Dumbarton railway station. The 15th and 16th centuries have proved less prolific as regards hoards with only two found but both now published, from Innerwick and Leith assigned to the former and a single small find of the 16th century from Islay. Five hoards of the 17th century are included in this survey. Those from Aberfoyle and Fauldhouse and the small find from Minard are silver – Scottish, English and Continental – while the find from Inverary contains both silver and copper and that from Toward is composed entirely of copper. Apart from these new finds a further two short cross pennies from the 1968 Dun Lagaidh hoard have been reported and 45 long cross pennies from the 1924 Balmaclellan hoard have appeared in a dealer's list.

This group of hoards is a valuable addition to the corpus of Scottish coin hoards, the more so since the majority will be fully recorded unlike many of the earlier finds. Nevertheless, they are an addition to a corpus which already contains about 300 hoards. The position is somewhat different as regards groups of site-finds which Rigold (1977, 61) was forced to say were virtually non-existent for medieval Scotland. There has been a considerable advance in this area in the last decade due to the work of the SDD, SUAT and BBAP and to a lesser extent the activities of metal detector users. Major groups of coins are now available from Ayr (St John's Tower), Cambuskenneth Abbey, Inchaffrey Abbey, Jedburgh Abbey, Lesmahagow Priory, Linlithgow Friary, Perth and the continuing excavations at Whithorn. Other smaller groups have been assembled from Aberdeen, Inverness, Kelso, Lanark, St Andrews, Stirling and Threave Castle. Many other archaeological sites have produced coins ranging in date from the 12th to the 17th century and stray finds of the same period have been steadily reported throughout the period of this survey.

There is still no coin find of the 12th century from Scotland which can positively be assigned before 1150. However, about then or in the decade following there is now added to the very few previous finds (Metcalf 1977b, 9) a penny of David I from St Andrews and a cut halfpenny also of David found during excavations at the Church of St Nicholas in Aberdeen. Another cut halfpenny, of David's son Henry, struck at Corbridge, was recovered at Jedburgh Abbey. The same site also yielded two Tealby pennies of Henry II and a cut halfpenny also of Tealby type was found during excavations in Eyemouth. The Perth High Street site produced a second issue 'crescent and pellet' penny struck 1180–95 by William the Lion. Thus earlier coins, both Scottish and English, are beginning to be found in more numbers and the use of cut coins is evident soon after the middle of the 12th century but finds of Norman coins, especially those struck prior to the commencement of the Scottish coinage in 1136, are still lacking.

The most dramatic feature of the past decade, however, is the great increase in finds of short cross and long cross pennies of the late 12th and 13th century. It is noteworthy that there have been more finds of short cross coins, representing 17 sites, than of the later long cross coins recovered from 12 sites. The majority of the short cross pennies found are of English issues, struck from 1180 to 1247, and come from 15 of the sites listed while Scottish issues, minted between 1195 and 1250, come from seven of the 17 sites listed. On 11 of these sites cut coins constituted the find or part of the find. The majority of the cut coins are halfpennies but farthings, both Scottish, were found at Cambuskenneth

Abbey and Springwood Park, Kelso. Urban sites which have produced finds of short cross pennies include Aberdeen, Glasgow, Inverness, Jedburgh, Lanark, Perth (at both Kirk Close and the Meal Vennel) and St Andrews. Three of these are religious sites to which group may be added Cambuskenneth Abbey, Holywood Church (Dumfriesshire), Inchaffrey Abbey and Lesmahagow Priory. Excavations at Dun Ollaigh, Threave Castle and The Udal, North Uist, have likewise brought to light such pieces and stray finds have come from Berwick and Rothesay. Hoards containing short cross pennies remain elusive and only the two additional pennies from the 1968 Dun Laigaidh hoard are to be noted. In any event coin use in Scotland by 1250 had spread extensively throughout the country especially in urban areas and often seems to be associated with religious sites, unless this type of site has been more prone to excavation. That coin use had reached some degree of sophistication seems evident from the large proportion of cut coins, useful for more minor transactions.

This pattern continues into the long cross period, 1247–79 for English issues and 1250–80 for the Scottish issues. An immediately obvious feature of the long cross finds is that English pennies wholly predominate on all 12 of the sites listed. Indeed, only one of these, Cambuskenneth Abbey, also produced a Scottish issue, a cut halfpenny of Alexander III. Cut halfpennies (no farthings were found) occur on half the sites noted. Long cross finds have come from Aberdeen, Ayr (St John's Tower), Forfar, Perth (the Meal Vennel), possibly Rutherglen and Stirling. Excavations of the mottes at Castlehill of Strachan and Lumphanan, both in the north-east, have yielded a cut halfpenny and a penny respectively while again both Cambuskenneth Abbey and Inchaffrey Abbey are included in the list of site-finds. Inchaffrey Abbey produced no less than six long cross pennies and three cut halfpennies. It should perhaps be noted in relation to these two sites that careful discussion of the provenances with the finders would not lead to the conclusion that as regards the finds of this period and the Edwardian period dispersed hoards are involved. No new hoards of long cross pennies have emerged though the parcel from the 1924 Balmaclellan find sold by Spink may be noted.

The period comprising the late 13th and first half of the 14th century with its numerous finds of pennies, overwhelmingly Edwardian, has been the most prolific in the currency patterns of medieval Scotland. It continues to be so having produced a further six hoards recovered from the soil in the last 10 years along with a further 30 site- and stray finds. The dates of deposition of the new hoards are not yet available but hopefully these and the analyses of their contents will help better define the currency in this rather long period. Like the hoards, the great majority of the site-finds are, not unexpectedly, of English rather than Scottish issues and there are several groups of these such as the eight from St John's Tower in Ayr, eight from the vicinity of Craigmillar Castle in Edinburgh, 22 from Inchaffrey Abbey and five from both Cambuskenneth Abbey and Linlithgow Friary. There are several stray finds of which nine come from urban sites. Distribution is widespread but there appears to be a certain coincidence with the two major groups of hoards of this period from the north-east and south-west. Only five of the finds consisted of or included Scottish pieces: pennies from Cambuskenneth Abbey, Inchaffrey Abbey and Linlithgow Friary, a halfpenny from Inchaffrey Abbey and a farthing from the Meal Vennel, Perth. These are all issues of Alexander III but pennies of John Baliol have been found at Cambuskenneth Abbey and Urquhart Castle. One stray Irish penny of Edward I was found on the site of the Roman fort at Castledykes and Continental imitations have been recovered at three sites, Inchaffrey Abbey, the Meal Vennel in Perth and The Udal on North Uist. Despite the fact that the new coinages of 1279 and 1280 included round halfpennies and farthings for both England and Scotland very few of these have turned up, only two being noted out of finds from the 30 sites. This lack of such finds can hardly be due to their small size making them difficult to spot for this has not prevented the equally small cut halfpennies and farthings from being recovered nor indeed the later small billon pennies of the 15th century. It may be that the small numbers of the lower denominations struck made them scarce or perhaps the large numbers of pennies available – and any associated

inflation – made the penny more adequate for normal transactions than the ‘more valuable’ penny of the previous period.

The need for a larger value coin arose and in 1357 Scotland followed England in striking the groat. Yet such was the volume of pennies of Edward I and II north of the Border that they continued to circulate and be an important element in the currency into the 1370s and their disappearance was due to the divergence in weight between the Scottish and English coinage introduced by David II and which gave the latter a premium. Finds from the later part of the 14th century are less plentiful but two hoards have been unearthed at Aberdour with coins of Robert II and at Tranent hidden about 1375–80, while vague details of another such, but slightly earlier, hoard of groats and pennies both Scottish and English found in Dumbarton have come to light. Site-finds and stray finds of coins of David II, Robert II and Robert III have been few in the past but a further 14 are recorded in the present survey. Only one coin of David II has been recovered, a halfpenny from Linlithgow Friary, but Robert II groats have come from Kilmaurs in Ayrshire, Lesmahagow Priory, Linlithgow Friary and Craigie Road in Perth. In addition there are finds of four halfgroats and four pennies of Robert II. Robert III groats have been found at Cambuskenneth Abbey and Cramond House while a halfgroat was recovered at Leckie Broch and pennies in Dunbar, the Meal Vennel in Perth and Threave Castle. No later 14th-century English coins have been discovered and the evidence suggests that a plentiful supply of the lighter Scottish issues was catering for the continuing widespread use of coinage in the country.

One of the most notable features of the 15th-century Scottish coinage is the rapidly increasing issue of low value billon coins and this is reflected in the coin finds. Indeed the 1980 Leith hoard of 385 coins consists mainly of billon pennies of James II and III. The billon penny was obviously very common throughout the century and finds are recorded from 12 sites among which St John’s Tower in Ayr produced five and Linlithgow Friary yielded six, in both instances running from James I to IV. On the whole the tendency is towards finds being those of James IV. The larger billon plack introduced by James III is found much less frequently, one of James III being recovered at Kelso Abbey and issues of James IV coming from Broughty Ferry, Jedburgh Friary and Urquhart Castle.

Another innovation in the Scottish coinage in the 15th century was the striking of copper coins in the reign of James III. Besides the regal ‘black farthings’ of 1466 and 1470 which seem to have been effectively cried down in 1482 (Murray 1977, 118) there are the ‘Moneta Pauperum’ farthings and the better known and common ‘Crossraguel’ or ‘Crux Pellit’ pennies, the issuer of which still remains speculative. Rigold (1977, 63) notes 38 examples of the latter from 20 sites in addition to the hoard found at Crossraguel Abbey. A further 13 specimens from another six sites are recorded here: Cambuskenneth Abbey (3), Inchaffrey Abbey (4), Leith, Lesmahagow Priory (2), Linlithgow Palace and Canal Street (2) in Perth (2). Like previous finds the majority come from the eastern side of Scotland and only Lesmahagow Priory provides a western find spot among the half dozen. In addition two ‘Crux Pellit’ pennies occurred in the 1979 Innerwick hoard. Past finds of the other copper issues are by comparison very scarce so it is surprising that the present survey might suggest that the ‘black farthings’ were as common as the ‘Crux Pellit’ pieces: exactly the same number of specimens, 13, have come from the same number of sites, six. St John’s Tower In Ayr has yielded three, Crossraguel Abbey and Inchaffrey Abbey one each, Leith three, Linlithgow Friary four and Blackfriars Wynd in Perth two. Two ‘Moneta Pauperum’ farthings were recovered at St John’s Tower in Ayr and a single specimen was found at Linlithgow Friary. The incidence of the copper coins has thus risen considerably and in conjunction with the losses of the billon coins suggests a very active currency.

Yet silver was also available and being lost at the same time. The 1979 Innerwick hoard, probably deposited in the latter part of the 1480s, contained 259 coins, all but a few of silver and consisting of a greater number of English groats and halfgroats than Scottish issues. This latter feature

fits in with the occasional come-backs in circulation of English coins in Scotland after their disappearance towards the end of the 14th century (Metcalf 1977b, 15).

Single finds include a James I groat from Biggar, a James I/II groat from Macewen's Castle, a James II groat from Stonehaven, a James III groat from Canal Street (II) in Perth and a James III penny from Stirling. There are also English groats of Henry VI from Glasgow and Craigie Mains in Ayrshire as well as one of Edward IV from Craigmillar Castle.

Despite the prolific coinages of the 16th century, which are among the commonest of the Scottish series surviving, the finds of such pieces are rather few. Only one coin of James V occurs in the list of site-finds, namely the plack from Urquhart Castle. Only one silver coin is listed, the ryal of Mary and Henry from East Kilbride. Only one more small hoard found on Islay, and composed of placks of James IV and V and a single groat of Henry VIII, can be assigned to this century. The majority of the finds consist of the little billon lions or hardheads from Mary's reign and James VI's hardheads of 1588. Eight finds of Mary's hardheads of 1556–8 are recorded and of these five bear the heart and star countermark. There are a further six finds of the hardhead of Francis and Mary of 1558–60 and four of these are also countermarked. In addition five placks of Mary of 1557 have come from sites and out of the five one is a forgery and another is countermarked. Mary's coinage of bawbees seems to have been a large one but only two find spots are recorded here, Lesmahagow Priory which yielded two bawbees and two half-bawbees and Inverness where a half-bawbee was found. A single penny of 1547 was recovered at Cambuskenneth Abbey. The billon of James VI has turned up in almost equal numbers, the most common appearing to be the hardhead of 1588 of which 14 were found on nine sites; where precise details are available these belong to the more common issue of November. Four sites have produced five specimens of the earlier plack of 1583–90. Although low value coins such as the hardheads especially are the sort of coin, which if dropped are less likely to be recovered, nevertheless, their overwhelming dominance in the late 16th century suggests a lack of availability of silver coin.

Again in the 17th century there were several coinages of gold and silver but it is the huge amounts of copper turners and bawbees which tend to feature prominently in the currency pattern. Nevertheless, hoards show that Scottish silver was available though greatly supplemented by Tudor issues of the previous century as well as continental pieces, particularly 'dollar' or crown-size coins (Stevenson & Porteus, 1972). The past decade has added five hoards to the corpus belonging to this century and the silver finds from Aberfoyle, Fauldhouse and Minard conform to the established pattern. The find from Inverary, deposited about 1675, contains some silver but is composed mainly of turners of the 1663 issue while the hoard from Toward Castle, destroyed in 1646, is made up almost entirely of turners of the 1630s. Stray finds of a James VI half thistle merk of 1602 and a James VI/I Irish shilling have been made at Callander and St Andrews respectively. A merk of Charles I comes from Kenmure Castle and a half merk from Dumfries. English shillings of Charles I have been found at Biggar (at Boghall Castle) and Kelso. The seven finds of Elizabeth I probably belong to this century and consist of sixpences from Cambuskenneth Abbey, Corfield Castle, Cumbernauld (Castle), Inchaffrey Abbey and Kirkhill while threepences come from Dumbarton Rock and Glenmuick. No stray or site-finds of Scottish or English silver from the latter half of the 17th century are recorded in this survey except for a few shillings of William III.

It was decided to include the common 17th-century Scottish copper in the survey and if nothing else this proves its ubiquity. Almost 50 finds are recorded including groups of 16 from St John's Tower in Ayr, 13 from Cambuskenneth Abbey, 20 from Inchaffrey Abbey, 10 from Jedburgh Abbey and 11 from Linlithgow Friary. Although finds of bawbees are not uncommon the majority of the copper coins found are turners of the 1630s, 1640s and 1663 issues though no attempt is here made to examine the break-down of the turner finds into these various issues. It is generally accepted that the French

copper double tournois, the prototype of the first Scottish turner issued by James VI in 1597 and the same size as the turner, circulated in some numbers in 17th-century Scotland. At the beginning of the present survey the lack of such finds seemed to put this into question but in the end double tournois were reported from 12 sites, about a quarter of the number for turners. Among these are four from St John's Tower in Ayr and two from Lesmahagow Priory. Finds of 17th-century English copper are minimal and there are three instances of late Irish halfpennies being recovered and a mere two European copper coins besides the double tournois.

The discussion so far has concentrated on silver, billon and copper coins but there is a small number of gold pieces included in the survey. There was a regular gold coinage in Scotland from the reign of Robert III and this was supplemented by English and Continental issues but gold coins by their nature in being more valuable tend to be more carefully searched for if dropped and so would not be expected to be found very often as strays or site-finds. No new hoard of gold coins has turned up in Scotland though there is a single gold lion of James II in the Innerwick hoard. No gold coin was turned up as a site-find but several stray finds have been recovered. A gold demy of James I was found on Hilton Farm in Perthshire and a half noble of Edward III was recovered near North Berwick. The remaining four finds consist of one Spanish, two French and one Dutch coin. A late 15th-century *excelente* of Ferdinand and Isabella was found in Edinburgh while early 16th-century *ecus* of Louis XII and Francis I turned up at Kirkcaldy and Portobello respectively. A ducat of Kampen, also from Edinburgh, belongs to the very end of the 16th century. If all four of these represent 16th-century losses then the obvious comparison with the lack of silver finds from that century must be noted.

Some mention may be made of finds of jettons or reckoning counters used in the medieval period to help keep accounts and a useful indicator of coin use. Twenty-four have been recorded here from 16 sites and though there are a few earlier English and French pieces the majority are 16th–17th century Nuremberg issues, struck in huge quantities and imported in large numbers into Britain. It is interesting that in only two cases are the finds stray ones as opposed to the remainder which are all from archaeological excavations. Five come from religious sites, five from castles and four, as well as the two strays, from urban contexts, exactly the types of site where it would be necessary to keep accounts of that part of the local currency circulating in medieval Scotland.

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