

Roman and medieval coins found in Scotland, 2006–10

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ABSTRACT

Coins and other numismatic finds from 219 locations across Scotland are listed and discussed.

INTRODUCTION

This survey lists those coins recovered and reported between January 2006 and December 2010, together with a few earlier finds which have not been included in earlier papers in this series. The catalogue and discussion cover coins dating from the Roman period to the Act of Union of 1707 and include all casual and metal-detector finds which have been notified to either of the authors, as well as hoards found in isolation and a number of finds from archaeological excavations and watching briefs. Coin finds from major excavations, which will be published elsewhere, have, on occasion, not been listed individually, but reference has been made to published or forthcoming reports.

The format follows that of the previous survey (Bateson & Holmes 2006) with the catalogue divided into two main sections

- A Roman coin finds
- B Medieval coin finds to 1707

The Roman catalogue is subdivided as follows:

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

Within each of these subsections, and in the medieval catalogue, finds are arranged

alphabetically by location. The type of site is included for the Roman sites of A1, with those on the Antonine Wall preceded by AW, eg ‘AW fort’.

The medieval catalogue covers all issues from the Anglo-Saxon period to the Act of Union in 1707. For the 17th century, all gold and silver coins are included, but the numerous Scottish copper coins are not normally listed individually. Where such coins occur as part of assemblages containing earlier coins, this fact is appended to the list. In the discussion section, the 17th-century material is again treated separately.

In addition to the identity of each coin, the following information, where available, is included in the catalogue: condition/weight/die axis/location. Condition may include the degree of corrosion (C or c), followed by wear – extremely worn (EW), very worn (VW), worn (W), fairly worn (FW), moderately worn (MW), slightly worn (SW) and unworn (UW); as always, the description of wear is rather subjective. The weight is given in grams (g); for jetons, diameter (mm) is substituted for weight. The die axis is rendered in numerals without the degree symbol. Location, if known, is given as F if with the finder, or else as the abbreviation of the appropriate museum. ‘Via TT’ indicates that the coin was claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated by the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel (formerly the Treasure

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Trove Advisory Panel). The abbreviation ‘M/d’ indicates a metal-detector find.

The abbreviations for the museums appearing in the present list are as follows: ACM, Aberdeen City Museum; AH, Aberdeen Heritage; AM, Annan Museum; AMS, Angus Museums Service; CMHS, Clackmannanshire Museum and Heritage Service; DHC, Dunbeath Heritage Centre; DM, Dumfries Museum; ELM, East Lothian Museums; EM, Elgin Museum; FM, Falkirk Museum; HM, The Hunterian; IM, Inverness Museum; KM, Kilmartin Museum; MIF, Meffan Institute, Forfar; MNES, Museum Nan Eilean, Stornoway; NMS, National Museum of Scotland; PM, Perth Museum; SAM, St Andrews Museum; SBM, Scottish Borders Museum; SM, Stranraer Museum.

As usual, the authors wish to record their thanks to all the finders who have submitted coins and other material for recording. These are too numerous to mention individually, but include casual finders, detectorists and archaeologists. Several museum curators have assisted by encouraging people in their area of responsibility to hand in finds and by facilitating the transfer of items to the authors for examination. It should be emphasised that, to the best of the authors’ knowledge, all the finds reported here were recovered with due regard to the law covering the use of metal-detectors on protected archaeological sites. Where reported findspots correspond to the vicinity of protected sites, the grid references are checked by staff of the Treasure Trove Unit (formerly the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel Secretariat).

A: ROMAN COINS FOUND IN SCOTLAND, 2006–10

A1: FINDS FROM ROMAN SITES

Normally each entry for a coin contains the name of the issuer (normally an emperor or empress), the denomination, the date of issue, mint and reference. The Roman *As* continues to be spelled with a capital to avoid confusion.

Late Roman bronze coins are listed by size (ie $\text{Æ } 17 = 17\text{mm}$ diameter). Unless otherwise stated, Rome is the mint for coins in A1–A3. References for coins of the Roman Republic are to Crawford (1974) and for those of the Empire to *Roman Imperial Coinage* (*RIC*).

Abernethy, Perthshire (vicinity of camp) M/d find 2007: Republic, L. Rubrius Dossenus, denarius, 87 BC, Crawford 348/2 (VW/3.3/180/F).

Annan, Annan Hill, Dumfriesshire (vicinity of camp) M/d finds 2008: (1) Hadrian, denarius, AD 117–38, uncertain issue (C/1.91/180); (2) Marcus Aurelius, denarius, AD 161–4, uncertain issue (c, MW/2.08/180); (3) Marcus Aurelius for Lucilla, denarius, AD 164–9, type uncertain (C, FW/2.82/165); (4) uncertain late 1st–2nd century denarius (C/2.06/180); all via TT to AM.

There was no indication from the finder that these four coins had been recovered in such a way as to suggest a hoard. However, since the types would fit a hoard reminiscent of those from the latter half of the 2nd century AD this possibility should be considered.

Barlockhart, Glenluce, Wigtownshire (vicinity of camp) M/d find 2007: Republic, Mn. Cordius Rufus, denarius, 46 BC, Crawford 463/1 (chipped, VW/2.65/90/SM).

Carriden, West Lothian (fort) Excavation 2008 by G Bailey, Falkirk Museum: Trajan, dupondius, AD 103–17, uncertain issue (C/12.00/180/FM).

Castledykes, Lanarkshire (fort) Found in 2005 by E Archer: Domitian, sestertius, AD 87, *RIC* 344 (C, SW/24.46/180).

Cramond, Edinburgh (fort) Found during excavation by AOC Scotland Ltd, 2003: (1) Antoninus Pius, sestertius, AD 139–56, uncertain issue (c, FW/21.49/0); (2) probably 2nd century AD, sestertius (C, no detail/8.73).

Doone, Perthshire (fort) Found by Doone Primary School janitor on site of school building works 2007: Domitian, Moneta *As*, AD 87?, *RIC* (revised) 492–3? (c, very SW/8.20/180/F).

Drumlanrig, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire (vicinity of fort, camp) M/d find 2006: Republic, M. Aburi M.F. Germ, denarius, 132 BC, Crawford 250/1 (W/3.23/225/F).

Durisdeer, Dumfriesshire (vicinity of camps, fortlet) M/d find 2007: Nerva, denarius, AD 97, *RIC* 28 (MW/2.85/180/F). The find was made beside the creamery on the southern edge of the village, to the north-east of which lies the well preserved Roman fortlet, while to the south-west are situated the remains of two temporary camps.

Elginhaugh, Midlothian (fort) The coins and hoard found during the 1986–7 excavations and noted in an earlier survey (Bateson 1989: 167) have now been fully published and discussed (Bateson 253–70 in Hanson 2007).

Gallaberry, Dumfriesshire (vicinity of Carzield fort) M/d find 2008: Nerva, denarius, AD 96–8, uncertain issue (C/FW/2.56/DM).

Grange, Floors Farm, Moray (vicinity of Grange Muiryfold temporary camp) M/d find 2010: Marcus Aurelius, denarius, AD 168–9, *RIC* 199 (MW/2.74/330/F).

Kirkton Area, Dumfriesshire (vicinity of Carzield fort) M/d finds 2005–6: (1) Trajan, denarius, AD 103–11, *RIC* 202–4 (FW/2.91/210); (2) Hadrian, denarius, AD 125–8, *RIC* 175 (bust d) (FW/2.19/195); (3) Hadrian, denarius, AD 134–8, *RIC* 230 (bust a) (C, MW/2.43/180); (4) Hadrian, denarius, AD 117–38, uncertain issue (C, MW/2.52/180); (5) Antoninus Pius, denarius, AD 139, *RIC* 29(a) (MW/2.73/180); (6) uncertain dupondius or As (C, in three fragments/13.46); all via TT to DM.

Kirkton, Dumfriesshire (vicinity of Carzield fort) M/d finds 2010: (1) Domitian, dupondius, AD 81–96, uncertain issue (c, VW/8.45/180); (2) Hadrian, denarius, AD 119–22, *RIC* ?78 (c, FW/2.17/180); (3) Hadrian, denarius, AD 119–22, *RIC* 129 (c, SW/2.09/180); (4) Hadrian for Sabina, denarius, AD 117–38, *RIC* 391? (W/2.40); (5) Antoninus Pius, As, AD 154–5, *RIC* 934 (edge damaged, SW/6.09/165); (6) uncertain dupondius or As (C, no surface remains/4.70); all via TT to DM.

Mumrills, Stirlingshire (AW fort) M/d find on search organised by Falkirk Museum and National Museums of Scotland 2004: (1) Trajan, sestertius, AD 98–117, uncertain issue (c, FW/19.95/180); (2) Hadrian, denarius, AD 117–38, uncertain issue (chipped, C/1.46/180/FM).

West Gallaberry, Dumfriesshire (vicinity of Carzield fort) M/d find 2010: uncertain, denarius (fragmentary = c 50%, VW/1.24/180).

A2: FINDS FROM NATIVE SITES

Birnie, Moray The two hoards noted in the last survey (Bateson & Holmes 2006: 164) have now been fully published and discussed (Holmes 2006).

Burghead, slopes to north of Granary Street, Moray (Pictish fort) M/d find 1968: (1) Gallienus, antoninianus, AD 253–8, uncertain issue (c, MW/2.21/160); (2) Gallienus for Salonina, antoninianus, AD 253–8, *RIC* 67 (W/3.64/180); (3) Divus Claudius II, antoninianus, AD 270+, *RIC* 261 (c, FW/1.80/165); (4) Victorinus, antoninianus, AD 268–70, *RIC* 118 (fragmentary = 70%, FW/2.52/30); (5) ? Gallic Empire, antoninianus, AD 260–73, uncertain issue (cracked, C/1.10/210); (6) uncertain, ? barbarous, antoninianus, AD 260–73 (undersized flan, c, VW/1.39/350); (7) Carausius, antoninianus, AD 286–93, uncertain issue (2.78/90); (8) Constantius II, nummus, AD 351–60, uncertain issue (chipped, c, MW/0.66/180); (9) Valentinian I or Valens, nummus, AD 364–75, Arles, uncertain issue (chipped, c, MW/1.92/180); all via TT to EM.

Culduthel Mains Farm, Inverness-shire (settlement/industrial site) A second coin was found during the 2005 excavation: uncertain, possibly Domitian, As, AD 81–96, (C/9.23g).

A3: ISOLATED FINDS

Baile Sear Beach, North Uist M/d finds 2007: (1) Constans, nummus, Thessalonica, AD 337–41, *RIC* 57? (SW/1.30/330); (2) Theodosius I, nummus, Cyzicus, AD 388–92, *RIC* 26(b) (edge ragged, SW/1.16/0); via TT to MNES.

Balcarray, Glenluce, Dumfries and Galloway M/d find 2008: ? Trajan, sestertius, late 1st–early 2nd century, uncertain issue (C/14.53/180/SM).

Belladrum, Kiltarlity, near Beauy, Invernesshire HOARD M/d finds 2009: 10 denarii up to Antoninus Pius for Diva Faustina I (AD 141+); publication forthcoming by N Holmes.

Bensfield, near Larbert, Stirlingshire M/d find 2007: Antoninus Pius for Diva Faustina I, denarius, AD 141+, *RIC* 384 (bust a) (c, FW/2.43/180/F).

Cockenzie, East Lothian M/d find on beach 2006: possibly Vespasian or Titus, sestertius, AD 69–81, uncertain issue (C/13.23/180/F).

Crail, Fife M/d find 2006: Constantine I, follis, Trier, AD 307–8, *RIC* 770 (MW/3.77/180/F).

Culross, Fife M/d find 2010: Hadrian, denarius, AD 134–8, *RIC* 302 (MW, 3.00/150/F).

Dunbog, Dun Bog Farm, Fife M/d find 2009: Marcus Aurelius, denarius, AD 164–5, *RIC* 132 (FW, chipped/2.25/195/SAM).

East Linton, East Lothian This gold coin was purchased in 2007 from a dealer who said it had been found in the East Linton–Haddington area in the 1930s: Augustus, aureus, Lyons, 4 BC–AD 2, *RIC* 206/9 (ELM).

Edinburgh (Mortonhall) M/d find 2006: Republic, Octavian, denarius, 37 BC, Crawford 538/1 (c, VW/3.48/60/F).

Edinburgh (Sherrifhall Park and Ride) M/d finds in soil (not imported) disturbed by construction work 2008: (1) Hadrian, dupondius or As, AD 117–38, uncertain issue (C/4.71); (2) ? late Roman coin (c, no detail/1.09/13.5mms/F).

Garmouth, Moray The details of the coin found here in 1997 as recorded in a previous survey (Bateson & Holmes 2003: 249) are correct despite an ill-considered note by Grant (2007: 106, n 98).

Glasgow, Busby (Birch Avenue) Chance find in garden 2005: Constantius II or Constans, nummus, AD 351–61, uncertain issue (undersized flan, FW/1.76/330/F).

Kippilaw, Bowden, Roxburghshire HOARD M/d find 2010: 79 denarii ranging from Vespasian to Septimius Severus; also a fragmentary dupondius of Marcus Aurelius which may not be part of the hoard; full publication by N Holmes forthcoming.

Kirkton Barns, Tayport, Fife HOARD M/d finds 2009–10: (1) Vespasian, denarius, AD 75, *RIC* (revised) 776 (c, chipped, W/2.19/150); (2) similar, AD 69–71 (C, fragmentary, W/0.88); (3) uncertain, probably Flavian, denarius (C, W/1.77/195); (4) Hadrian, denarius, AD 117–22, uncertain issue (C, MW/2.37/180); (5) similar, AD 125–8, *RIC* 200 (C, FW/2.00/220); (6) similar, *RIC* 202 (chipped

all round edge/1.53/180); (7) similar, AD 117–38, uncertain issue (C/2.65); (8) Antoninus Pius, denarius, AD 151–2, *RIC* 216a (FW/2.85/180); (9) Antoninus Pius for Diva Faustina I, AD 141+, *RIC* 346(b) (c, FW/2.40/180); (10) Marcus Aurelius, denarius, AD 163–5, *RIC* 92 or 124 (c, MW/2.72/180); (11) Marcus Aurelius for Divus Antoninus Pius, denarius, AD 161+, *RIC* 431 (C, MW/2.04/345); (12) similar, *RIC* 439 (MW/2.56/180); (13) Marcus Aurelius for Faustina II, denarius, AD 161–76, *RIC* 688 (2 fragments = c 70% of coin, MW/1.59/0); (14) uncertain, ?Antonine, denarius, AD 138–93 (C, W/2.23); (15) uncertain, empress, 2nd century AD, denarius (C/1.61/0); (16) uncertain, denarius (C/2.28); all via TT to SAM.

North Muirton (Lewis Place), Perthshire Found in foundation soil below kitchen floor during plumbing work at finder's house 2010: Tetricus II, copy of antoninianus, bronze, AD 270–3 (FW/2.26/90/F).

Peebles (Kingsmeadow Road), Peeblesshire Found during archaeological evaluation of proposed development site by AOC Archaeology Group 2006: Septimius Severus, denarius, AD 200–1, *RIC* 168(a) (chipped, MW/1.88/180).

St Abbs, Blackpotts Cottage, Berwickshire Chance find in garden 2009: (1) uncertain 4th century nummus (C/1.49); (2) ? mid-4th century nummus (C, no detail/1.88g/F).

Springwood, Kelso, Roxburghshire Chance find made in King's Haugh Field c 2007: Hadrian, dupondius, AD 117–38, uncertain issue (c, VW/11.83/180/F).

Whitecross, Stirlingshire M/d 2010: Republic, L. Manlius Torquanus, denarius, 113–12 BC, Crawford 295/1 (FW/3.29/13/F).

A4: FINDS OF OTHER CLASSICAL COINS

Roman Provincial

Alness (Nonakiln Farm), Ross and Cromarty HOARD? An enquirer at Perth Museum in 2006 showed a single uncertain Alexandrian debased tetradrachm said to have been among Roman coins found in a stone cist on the farm probably in the late 19th century.

B: MEDIEVAL COINS FOUND IN SCOTLAND, 2006–10, WITH EARLIER FINDS PREVIOUSLY UNREPORTED

(Silver and foreign coins to 1707; Scottish base metal to 1603)

Aberdour, Fife M/d finds 2005, 2008–9: *England* – James I shilling, 1st coinage, 1st bust, initial mark thistle (1603–4) (SW/5.53/30/F); William III sixpence, first bust (1695–7) (FW//VW/2.70/180/F).

HOARD, including Anne shilling (EW/5.06/?) plus six 18th-century copper coins and tokens, some unidentifiable (all F).

Aberlady, East Lothian M/d finds 2006: *Scotland* – James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ copper, type III (C/1.27/150/F); *England* – Henry III penny, long cross 2b, Gefrei, Oxford (c, MW/1.46/270/F); *Ireland* – James II ‘gunmoney’ crown (1690) (much surface encrustation, prob. FW/12.53/0/F); also, *France* – royal or provincial *double tournois*, and 17th- to 20th-century Scottish and British copper (all F).

Aikengall, East Lothian M/d find c 2000: *England* – Edward III groat, 4th coinage, pre-Treaty C, London (chipped and buckled, MW/4.20/150/F).

Ardersier, Inverness-shire M/d finds 2005–10:

Scotland – James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ copper, type IIR (FW/1.67/285); James IV plack, type IIf (FW/1.88/210); James IV penny, 2nd issue, type IV, unc. sub-type (c, FW/0.66/345); James V plack, type IIc (badly chipped, FW/1.42/45); another similar (badly chipped, FW/1.10/330); another, unc. type (c, FW/2.09/15); counterfeit James V bawbee (chipped, FW/1.28/30); Mary bawbee (c, FW/1.48/330); another similar (chipped, FW/1.22/120); another similar (badly chipped, c, FW/1.19/30); Mary plack (chipped, FW/1.32/135); another, countermarked (badly chipped, c, FW/0.93/?); Mary lion/hardhead, 2nd issue (1558) (FW/0.78/45); Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, type 1 (1559) (c, W//VW/0.80/60); another, type 2 (1559) (FW/0.62/300); James VI thistle merk (1602) (MW/6.38/180); James VI one-eighth thistle merk, unc. date (VW/0.97/315); James VI plack, type 1 (MW/1.50/150); another, type 2 (FW/1.34/105); another, type 3 (c, FW/1.54/120); another similar (MW/1.27/85); another similar (c, W/1.11/225); James VI hardhead, 1st issue (c, VW/0.80/210); another, 2nd issue (W/1.55/210); another similar (c, FW/1.13/150); another similar

(badly chipped, c, FW/0.99/260); another similar (c, VW/0.84/300); another similar (chipped, c, FW/0.72/210); James VI twopence (1597) (c, FW/3.03/30); James VI post-Union 2 shillings (c, W/0.82/150); another similar (FW//W/0.82/120); plus 25 × 17th-century copper coins:

England – James I sixpence, 1st coinage, initial mark bell (1603–4) (slightly buckled, FW/1.73/270); another, 2nd coinage, initial mark grapes (slightly buckled, FW/2.40/0); James I half-groat, 2nd coinage, initial mark lis (VW/0.79/345); 2 × William III shillings (both EW); another (worn flat/EW); William III sixpence, York mint (1696) (c, FW/2.77/180); William III? sixpence (bent twice, EW/1.65/?); another similar (bent twice, worn flat/1.45/?):

Great Britain – Anne sixpence, Edinburgh mint (1708) (W/2.83/180); another, unc. mint and date (bent twice, c, W//VW/2.54/180); plus 8 × EW shillings, unc. dates and types.

Ireland – Elizabeth I penny (1601, initial mark star) (chipped, c, FW/1.18/195):

France – Louis XIII *double tournois* (1638) (c, W/1.55/180); another (1638?) (VW/1.91/?); another (1639?) (c, W/1.76/180); another, unc. date (VW//EW/1.25/?); unc. ruler, *double tournois* (worn flat//VW/2.31/?); Louis XIV *liard* (1656), Vimy mint, Duplessy 1989 no. 1588 (c, W); (*Dombes*) – Gaston d’Orléans *double tournois* (c, W/1.38/165):

Netherlands (West Friesland) – *duit* (1626), Purmer & van der Wiel (1996), no. 3002 (C/1.01/180); (*Utrecht*) – *duit* (unc. date), Purmer & van der Wiel (1996), no. 5103 (oxidised, W/1.82/165):

Netherlands? – square uniface brass coin-weight for a French gold *écu* (13.5mm, 3.10); *Spain* – Albert and Isabella *gigot* (6 mites), Bois-le-Duc mint (1615), van Gelder & Hoc (1960), nos. 300–4 (c, MW/1.29/10):

Sweden – Carl XI *öre* (1690) (MW/0.97/345); also some later British and foreign coins (all via TT to IM).

Auchinleck, Angus chance find while tree-planting 2006: *Scotland* – James IV groat, type IIIc (slightly clipped, MW/2.44/15/F).

Auchmithie, Angus M/d finds 2007: *Scotland* – James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ copper, type IIII (oxidised, c, W/1.13/210/F); James III farthing, 1st issue (FW/0.73/330/F); another similar (FW/0.40/270/F); Mary bawbee (badly chipped, SW/1.18/90/F); *Spain* – Philip II, III or IV 4 *maravedis*, revalued

to 8 *maravedis* in 1654 (c, coin EW, countermarks W/3.10/unc. die axis/F).

Auldhame, East Lothian finds from excavation by AOC Archaeology Group 2005: *England* – William the Conqueror penny, profile/cross and trefoils type (BMC vii), Eadwine, London (unworn/0.91/5); another similar, Ælfwine, Lewes or London (poorly struck, SW/0.93/45); Edward I penny, 10ab3 (unc. sub-type), London (MW/1.46/150); another, 10cf2b, London (slightly chipped, FW/1.26/210) (all coins returned to AOC Archaeology for eventual disposal with the excavation assemblage).

M/d finds 2007: *England* – Edward I penny, 10ab (unc. sub-type)/9b, London (c, MW/1.30/105); Edward II penny, 13, London (c, FW/0.89/225) (both via TT to ELM).

Avoch, Black Isle, Cromarty (Ormond Hill) M/d finds 2010?: *England* – Edward I penny, 4e, London (c, probably MW/1.16/300/F); another, 9b1, Bristol (chipped, MW/1.32/280/F); another, 10cf2b, London (buckled, MW/1.18/180/F); Edward II penny, 15c, London (MW/1.32/210/F).

Baldovan, Angus (Baldovan House) M/d find 2007: *Scotland* – Robert III groat, heavy coinage, 1st issue (heavily clipped and chipped, W/1.72/135/F).

Ballinbreich, Fife M/d finds 2006?: *England* – Edward I penny, 1c (chipped, SW/1.35/150/F); another, 3c, Canterbury (SW/1.29/225/F).

(Ballinbreich Farm) M/d find 2009: *England* – Edward I penny, 9b1, London (FW/1.40/165/F).

Ballingry, Kinross-shire (Kirkness Farm) M/d find 2010: *England* – William III shilling (1696) (W//VW/5.50/180/F).

Ballingry, Kinross-shire (West Brackley Farm) M/d find 2008/9: brass coin-weight for a gold *emder gulden* of OstFriesland, Netherlands, as Pol (1990), no. 226 (oxidised and dirty, rev. C, probably MW/1.54/?/F).

Balloch, Dunbartonshire M/d find 2009: *Scotland* – James V groat, type III (chipped, SW/2.21/20/F).

Balmerino, Fife M/d finds 2010: *England* – Richard I – Henry III cut farthing, short cross IV–VII, unc. moneyer, Durham (FW/0.46/?/F); Henry III penny, long cross 5b2, Nicole, London (MW/1.36/170/F); Edward I penny/fragment, 3g?, Bury St Edmunds (c. half of coin, W/0.78/210/F); Edward I–II penny/

fragment, unc. type and mint (c 30% of coin, W//FW/0.58/210/F); lead token, probably English (18.5 × 17.5mm/3.10/die axis unc./F).

Balnabeen, Dingwall, Ross-shire (Balnabeen House) M/d find 2009: *Scotland* – Charles I 40 pence, 3rd coinage, 3rd issue (a) (FW/1.75/270/F).

Bannockburn, Stirlingshire M/d find 2006: *England* – Edward IV groat, light coinage, type Xa, London (chipped, FW/2.63/180/F).

Barbush, Dumfriesshire M/d find 2010: *England* – Elizabeth I sixpence (1579, unc. initial mark) (entire legendary circle clipped off, VW/1.64/0/awaiting disposal).

Barlockhart, Glenluce, Wigtownshire M/d find 2008: *England* – Charles I shilling, group F, initial mark triangle in circle (clipped, W//FW/5.49/60/F).

Belladrum, Kiltarlity, Inverness-shire (HOARD) M/d finds 2009: *Scotland* – David II penny, 1st coinage, 2nd issue, Group II (0.93/330); David II groat/fragment, 2nd coinage, C or D (just under half of coin, 1.85/270); Robert II groat, Edinburgh (4.05/300); another (3.78/280), another (3.74/100); Robert II groat, Perth (3.89/75); another (3.75/180); Robert II penny/incomplete, Edinburgh (0.82/0); via TT to IM (Holmes 2011).

M/d finds 2009–2010: *Scotland* – Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, type 2 (MW//FW/0.76/195/F); *England* – Henry III penny, long cross 1a (FW/1.31/150/F); Charles I counterfeit half-crown, as group III?, initial mark tun? (c, W/11.97/345/F).

Birnie, Moray finds from excavation by National Museums Scotland 2008: *Scotland* – James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ copper, type IL(i) (oxidised, MW/1.71/30); also various post-medieval copper (for disposal with excavation assemblage).

Blairdrummond, Stirlingshire (Blairdrummond estate) M/d finds 2009–10:

Scotland – Alexander III penny, 1st coinage type III, Adam, Roxburgh (1.10/0/F); another similar, Henri, Stirling (FW/1.41/150/F); cut farthing, 1st coinage, unc. mint and moneyer (SW/0.38/?/F); penny, 2nd coinage, type A/M, 24-point reverse (chipped, black accretion, MW/0.99/180/F); penny/fragment, 2nd coinage, unc. type (c 40% of coin, c, MW/0.73/90/F); John Baliol penny, 1st issue (SW/1.41/20/F); James V one-third groat, type IVd(ii) (MW/0.79/0/F):

England – John penny, short cross Vb (unc. sub-type), Ricard, Winchester (badly damaged, degree of wear unc./1.34/225/F); unc. ruler, cut halfpenny/fragment, short cross, unc. type, moneyer and mint (c 80% of halfpenny, FW/0.48/?/F); unc. ruler, cut farthing, short cross, unc. type, moneyer and mint (EW/0.13/?/F); Henry III penny/fragment, long cross, unc. type, Henri, unc. mint (c 20% of coin, FW/0.33/?/F); Edward I penny, 2–3?, unc. mint (double-struck, chipped, W/1.28/?/F); another, 3d, London (chipped, MW/1.17/40/F); another, 3(e?), York (royal) (chipped, W//FW/1.12/210/F); another, 10cf2a, Durham (W/1.31/90/F); Edward I? penny/fragment, 10cf2a?, unc. mint (c 60% of coin, bent, W/0.90/240/F); Edward I–II penny, 10cf3a(1?), London (FW/1.24/345/F); another, 10cf3b1, Canterbury (FW/1.40/195/F); Mary groat (chipped, VW/1.39/180/F); William III sixpence (EW/2.39/?/F); another similar (EW/1.78/?/F); *continental: Luxemburg* – John the Blind sterling, Mayhew (1983), no. 260 (FW/1.00/165/F).

Broughton, Lanarkshire (Logan Burn, Mossfennan Farm) finds from excavation by Biggar Archaeology 2008: HOARD?: *England* – Edward I penny, 3d, Bristol (slightly chipped, MW/1.26/30); another, 9b1, York (royal mint) (c, FW/1.27/90); another/fragment, 10cf(1?), Canterbury (c half of coin, MW/0.75/270); another, 10cf2a, London (SW/1.33/105); another similar/fragment (c 60–70% of coin, MW/0.89/90); another/fragment, 10cf2b, Canterbury (c 60–70% of coin, MW/0.93/30); SINGLE FINDS: *Scotland* – James VI one-eighth thistle merk (1602) (W//FW/1.32/180); Charles I 40 pence, 3rd coinage, 1st issue, type IV (abraded, W/1.24/210); *England* – William III sixpence (bent twice, VW//EW/2.46/?); *Ireland* – James II gunmoney shilling, large size (April 1690) (oxidised, c, MW/4.71/0); also later Scottish and British copper coins. All returned to Biggar Archaeology for disposal with excavation assemblage.

Burghead, Moray (Clarkly Hill) M/d finds 2007–2010:

Scotland

William the Lion penny, 3rd coinage, phase B, Hue Walter, unc. mint (bent, MW/1.36/30); William the Lion cut halfpenny, 3rd coinage, unc. moneyer and mint (very weakly struck, degree of wear unc./0.63/?); another similar/fragment (C, FW/?/0.31/?); Robert II penny, Perth (chipped, bent, c, SW/0.87/185); James I groat, 1st variety, Edinburgh (chipped, bent, W//

FW/1.73/0); James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ copper, type IL (C, FW/0.91/225); another, type IIR (oxidised, degree of wear unc./1.20/315); James IV plack, type IIa or IIb (VW//W/1.41/255); another, type V, unc. sub-type (c, FW/1.44/150); James IV penny, 2nd issue, type IVd (obv. c, MW/0.58/90); another, type IV, unc. sub-type (c, FW/0.61/165); another similar (c, FW/0.58/285); another similar (FW/0.54/150); another similar (C, W/0.29/?); another, 2nd issue, unc. type (worn flat//VW/ 0.69/?); James V groat, type III (chipped, MW/2.30/310); Mary penny (1556) (c, MW/0.52/45); Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, type 2 (1559) (c, FW/0.54/340); another (illeg. date) (c, FW/1.00/270); another similar (MW/0.98/285); another similar (c, FW/0.58/105); another similar (FW/0.58/300); James VI plack, type 3 (badly chipped, FW/1.02/70); plus 1 Charles I turner:

England

John cut halfpenny, short cross Vc, Fulke, Bury St Edmunds (c 95% of halfpenny, in 2 pieces, MW/?/0.61/?); another, type V, unc. sub-class, Tomas, Carlisle or Lincoln? (c, FW/0.66/150); Henry II–III cut halfpenny/fragment, short cross, unc. type, moneyer and mint (just over half of halfpenny, C, degree of wear unc./0.44/?); Henry III cut halfpenny, short cross VIIb, Salemun, Canterbury (chipped, abraded, VW//W/0.41/225); another, long cross 3b?, Ion, Bury St Edmunds (FW/0.65/45); another, type 5a2, Ricard, London (SW/0.66/45); another, type 5a–c, Nicole, London (c, MW/0.63/270); another/fragment, type 5, unc. sub-type and moneyer, London (just over half of halfpenny, MW/0.44/315); Edward I penny, 2b, Durham (cracked, chipped, W/1.15/195); another, 8c, London (obv. weakly struck, rev. MW/1.29/90); another, 9b1, Bristol (FW/1.33/210); another/fragment, 9b, unc. sub-type, London (c half of coin, c, MW/0.84/330); another, 10cf1, Canterbury (FW/1.24/210); Edward I–II penny/fragment, 10cf3a1, London (badly chipped and buckled, MW/1.19/120); Edward I–II penny, 10cf3a3, Durham (FW/1.60/60); another, 10cf3b, unc. sub-type, Canterbury (W//FW/1.35/105); another, 4c, Berwick (FW/1.13/210); Edward II penny, 11b1, Canterbury (c, FW/1.27/30); another, 11b2, Canterbury (cracked, buckled, FW/1.33/70); another, 14, Bury St Edmunds (W/1.27/345); Edward III halfpenny, 3rd (Florin) coinage, type 6 (c, FW/0.58/240); Edward III penny, 4th coinage, pre-Treaty C, London (in 3 pieces, FW/1.10/270); William III shilling (bent twice, EW/4.63/?):

Ireland – Henry III cut halfpenny/fragment, unc. type, Dublin (MW/0.30/210):

France – François I?, *double tournois à la croisette*, as Duplessy (1989), no. 935 (hole in middle, c, W/0.60/?); (*Henrichemont*) – Maximilien I de Béthune *double tournois* (1641) (Crépin 2002, no. 706) (chipped and cracked, W /1.72/280):

Germany (Nuremberg) – brass jeton of Hans Schultes I, cf Mitchiner (1988), nos. 1356–8 (pierced, slightly chipped, c, MW/24mm/1.02/210). All returned to finders.

Burntisland, Fife M/d finds on beach 2005–2009: *Scotland* – Mary testoon, type II (1555) (SW/5.48/330); James VI thistle merk (1602?) (cracked, VW/4.81/315); Charles II merk (1672, figure 2 reversed) (obv. c, SW/?/?); also many 17th-century copper coins: *England* – Elizabeth I sixpence, 2nd issue, (1561, initial mark pheon) (MW/2.23/150); William III shilling, Bristol mint (1696) (c, FW/?/?); William III shilling, unc. mint and date (C, VW/3.89/?); another (EW/?/?); Anne shilling, unc. mint and date (VW/?/?); *Denmark* – Christian IV 2 *skilling* (1644) (Hede 1978, no. 151A) (chipped, SW/0.42/285); *France* – Louis XIII *double tournois* (1642), Duplessy 1989, no. 1378, Crépin (2002), no. 514.A (water-worn/1.59/?); another, countermarked with crude, six-pointed star (?/?); Louis XIII? *double tournois* (water-worn/1.05/?); another (?/?); *Louis XIV quadruple sol*, Vimy mint (Duplessy 1989, no. 1504) (C, W/0.96/?); *Germany (Münster)* – Ferdinand of Bavaria *thaler* (1634), Davenport (1975), no. 5591 (surfaces oxidised, SW/27.21/0). All returned to finders.

Cambuskenneth Abbey, Stirlingshire M/d finds 2010: *England* – Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross, unc. type, Nicole, unc. mint (W/0.41/?/F); Edward I penny/incomplete, 10cf2a, London (c 70% of coin, FW/0.95/30/F).

Cardross, Dunbartonshire M/d find 2008: *Ireland*: James I sixpence (1604, initial mark martlet) (clipped, W/1.24/180/F).

Carradale, Argyll (under Dippen Bridge) chance find c 1978: *Byzantine Empire*, anonymous *follis* (c 1020–30?) (c, W/10.52/180/F).

Carriden, West Lothian (East Bonhard) M/d find 2004: *England* – Elizabeth I sixpence/fragment, 2nd issue, initial mark long cross (c half of coin, FW/1.47/330/F).

Carriden, West Lothian (Stacks) M/d finds 2004: *Scotland* – Robert II penny/fragment, Edinburgh (c 60% of outer circle missing, MW/0.67/315?/F); *England* John penny/fragment, short cross Vb–c, Beneit, London (large piece missing, c, MW/1.15/90/F).

Carriden, West Lothian M/d find 2010?: *Scotland* – Charles I 20 pence, 3rd coinage, 3rd issue (b) (obv. abraded, FW/0.59/180/F).

Castlecary, Stirlingshire (near – W. of Allandale) M/d find 2009: *England* – James I sixpence (1610) (FW/2.61/90/F).

Channelkirk, Oxtun, Berwickshire (Carfrae Farm) M/d find 2007–8: *Scotland* – James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ copper, unc. type (C/0.58/0/F).

Chartershall, Stirling M/d find 2009: *England* – Edward I penny, 10cf2a, London (W/0.99/300/F).

Cockenzie, East Lothian M/d find 2010: *England* – Elizabeth I groat, 1st issue, initial mark cross crosslet (bent, slightly chipped, VW/1.39/30/F).

Coldstream, Berwickshire (Castle Farm) M/d find 2010: *Scotland* – William the Lion cut halfpenny, first coinage, Folpold, Roxburgh (SW/0.70/0°/via TT to NMS (K.2011.3)).

Collin, Dumfriesshire (Redhills Farm) M/d find 2010: *France (Serain)*: Valérain de Ligny sterling (Mayhew 1983, no. 223) (W/1.18/75/F).

Corsekelly, St Combs, Aberdeenshire M/d find 2008: *Scotland* – Mary lion/hardhead, unc. type (FW//VW/0.58/45/F).

Coupar Angus, Perthshire M/d finds 2006–10: *Scotland* – Alexander III penny, 2nd coinage, Mc2, 23-point reverse (c, MW/1.07/0/F); Robert II penny, Edinburgh (slightly chipped, MW/0.91/180/F); *England* – John penny, short cross IVb, Goldwine, Canterbury (FW/1.22/285/F); Edward I penny, 3g2, London (in two pieces, c, MW/1.18/75/F).

Covington, Lanarkshire M/d find 2010: *Northumbria* – Æthelred II styca, 2nd reign (MW/0.78/?/F).

Cowie, Stirlingshire (Bruce’s Castle) M/d find 2008: *England* – Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 3b, Ion, Bury St Edmunds (FW/0.61/90/F).

Craigendoran, Dunbartonshire (Camiseskian Farm) M/d find 2006: *England* – Edward I penny, 10cf2b, London (FW/1.20/150/F).

Craignure, Isle of Mull (Torosay Estate) M/d find 2006: *England* – James I shilling, 2nd coinage, initial mark lis (slightly abraded, FW/5.70/240/F).

Crail, Fife M/d finds 2006–10:

Scotland

William the Lion cut halfpenny, 2nd (crescent and pellet) coinage, unc. type, moneyer and mint (bent, some accretion, VW/0.54/?); William the Lion penny, 3rd coinage, phase A, Peris Adam, Roxburgh (obv. abraded and EW//rev. W/1.19/90); William the Lion cut halfpenny, 3rd coinage, phase A, Hue, Edinburgh (buckled, slightly chipped, rev. c, MW/0.72/?); another, Peris Adam, Roxburgh (much flattening in legends, FW/0.69/?); another, Raul, Roxburgh (SW/1.42/0); another similar (c, W/0.79/270); another, phase B, Hue Walter, unc. mint (brown accretion, MW/1.39/210); another, unc. phase, moneyer and mint (uneven striking, black accretion, FW/0.53/?); William the Lion cut farthing, 3rd coinage, unc. phase, moneyer and mint (flattening in legends, MW/0.29/?); William the Lion or Alexander II cut halfpenny/fragment, unc. type, moneyer and mint (just over half of halfpenny, clipped, FW/0.35/?); Alexander III penny, 1st coinage, III, Walter, ‘Dun’ (FW/1.31/270); another, VII, Iohan, Berwick (MW/1.34/225); another, VIII, Iohan, Berwick (chipped and slightly buckled, FW/1.24/135); Alexander III cut halfpenny, 1st coinage, type III?, Alexander, Aberdeen (heavy black accretion, FW/0.74/?); another, VII or VIII, Iohan, Berwick (VW//FW/0.76/?); another, VIII, Iohan, Berwick (bent into U-shape, MW/0.59/90); another, unc. type, Ion, Aberdeen or Perth (very heavy black accretion/0.47/?); another, unc. type, Walter?, unc. mint (uneven striking, brown accretion, probably MW/0.86/?); another, unc. type, moneyer and mint (uneven striking, black accretion, FW/0.74/?); Alexander III penny, 2nd coinage, type Ma (chipped, slightly buckled, MW/1.26/330); another, type Mc1, 23-point reverse (badly chipped, dark accretion, FW/1.16/30); another, E1, 26-point reverse (buckled, FW/1.02/210); another, unc. type (bent double, c, W/1.32/?); John Baliol penny, 1st issue (brown accretion, FW/1.36/75); another similar (chipped, mostly W/1.27/195); John Baliol halfpenny, 2nd issue (badly buckled, FW/0.59/150); another similar (badly chipped, VW/0.41/180); Robert I penny (brown

accretion, probably FW/1.48/165); David II groat, 3rd coinage, type 2a or 2b (chipped, brown accretion, MW/3.78/255); David II penny, 3rd coinage, type 2 (brown accretion, MW/0.95/135); Robert II half-groat, Perth (badly chipped, buckled, brown accretion, MW/1.58/330); Robert II penny, Perth (clipped or undersized flan, MW/1.03/30); unc. king (Alexander III–Robert II), penny (folded double, buckled, W/1.03/?); James II groat, 2nd coinage, 2nd issue, type III, Edinburgh (badly chipped, MW/3.17/315); James II–III ‘Cruix Pellit’ copper/fragment, type IL? (just over half of coin, C/0.35/?); James II–III ‘Cruix Pellit’ copper, type IIL? (chipped, C/0.71/?); another, IIR (badly chipped, oxidised, W/0.93/0); another, IIIL (much edge damage, C/0.60/90); another, IIIR? (C, probably MW/1.11/120); another, unc. type (oxidised, C/1.19/?); another similar (badly chipped, C/0.44/?); James III farthing, ‘ecclesiastical’ type II or III (oxidised, probably MW/0.21/?); James IV penny, 2nd issue, type IV, unc. sub-type (badly chipped, oxidised, c, probably FW/0.47/?); Mary penny, 1st issue, type 3 (1554) (C//c, oxidised, SW/0.49/120); Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, type 2 (1559) (much accretion/0.74/225); another, unc. date (C/0.82/?); another similar (C/0.59/?); James VI ryal/sword dollar (1567) (badly chipped, abraded, c, FW/21.79/90); James VI 30 pence (1594) (FW/1.43/240); James VI 12 pence, 7th coinage, unc. date (chipped, some accretion, FW/0.56/150); another similar (badly chipped, FW/0.42/150); James VI one-eighth thistle merk (1602) (badly chipped, dark accretion, MW/0.76/95); another, unc. date (slightly chipped, c, MW/0.78/330); James VI hardhead, 1st issue (badly chipped, oxidised, C, FW/0.57/0); another, 2nd issue (oxidised and dirty, FW/1.16/95); James VI saltire plack (chipped, oxidised and dirty, C, W/1.10/?); James VI 2 shillings, post-Union issue (MW/0.86/260); James VI shilling, post-Union issue (MW//FW/0.45/255); another similar (very badly chipped, black accretion, probably MW/0.28/?); also 3 × 17th-century copper coins.

England

Short Cross series (Henry II – Henry III): pennies – Va2, Samuel, Canterbury (badly bent, dark accretion, SW/1.44/0); Vb–c, Ilger, London (much accretion, FW/1.27/15); Vb–VI, Abel or Adam, London (buckled, black accretion, FW/1.30/30); Vc, Roberd, Canterbury (FW/1.29/210); Vc, Rauf, London (W/0.87/240); Vc–VIa, Walter, London (uneven striking, FW/1.29/300); fragments, Vc–VIc, Walter, London (c 70% of coin in two pieces, much

accretion, VW//FW/1.08/?); VIIa3–VIIb1, Raulf, London (pierced, FW/1.31/195); VIIb1, (H)iu, Canterbury (badly chipped, c, FW/0.97/30); VIIb1, Ilger, London (slightly buckled, FW/1.32/225); VIIb2, Osmund, Canterbury (bent, black accretion, MW/1.45/190); VIIb–VIIc1, Ioan Chic, Canterbury (c, FW/1.27/315); VIIc1, Henri, Canterbury (FW/1.42/30); VII, unc. sub-type and moneyer, London (uneven striking, badly buckled, W/1.27/45); fragment, VIIc – VIIIb, Nichole, Canterbury or London (c 60% of coin, c, W/1.02/260); VIIIb?, Iohan (?), Canterbury (uneven striking, clipped, slightly buckled, W/0.99/0); VIIIc, Nichole, Canterbury or London (uneven striking, abraded, W/0.95/?); VIII, unc. sub-type, Nichole, London (slightly buckled, VW/1.31/45); unc. type, moneyer and mint (bent double, some accretion, FW/1.14/?); *cut halfpennies* – I or IV, Reinald, unc. mint (rev. struck off-centre, VW//W, 0.48/?); IVb, Meinir, Canterbury (MW/0.58/60); IV(b?), Stivene, London (W//FW/0.67/240); Va2, Simon, Canterbury (bent, MW/0.63/60); Vb2–Vc, Pieres, Chichester or Durham (black accretion, c, FW/0.65/150); Vb–c?, Samuel, Canterbury (c, FW/0.69/285); Vc, Willelm B, London (FW/0.62/150); V–VII, Rauf/Raul/Raulf, unc. mint (oxidised, c, FW/0.64/?); VIIa, unc. sub-type, Roger of R, Canterbury (black accretion, FW/0.85/60); VIIa3–VIIb1, Terri, London (black accretion, MW/0.57/330); VIIa3–VIIb, unc. moneyer, London (black accretion, FW/0.63/285); VIIb–c, unc. moneyer, Canterbury (uneven striking, FW/0.65/105); unc. type and moneyer, London (clipped or undersized flan, heavy black accretion, FW/0.68/30); another similar (slightly bent, VW/0.58/?); another similar (heavy accretion, FW/0.51/240); another, Willem or Willelm, unc. mint (bent, W/0.45/330); unc. type, moneyer and mint (black accretion, FW/0.61/?); another similar (black accretion, W/0.51/?); another similar (chipped, heavy accretion, VW/0.46/?); contemporary imitation in crude style (bent, FW/0.72/15/via TT to NMS, K.2009.20).

Long Cross series (Henry III): pennies – 3ab2, Nicole, London (FW/1.42/85); 3ab–3b, Ion, Bury St Edmunds (uneven striking, buckled, heavy black accretion, FW/1.27/185); 3b, Willem, Lincoln (buckled, dark accretion, MW/1.27/90); 3b, Ion, Newcastle (buckled, FW/1.34/255); 3c, Nicole, Canterbury (dark accretion, FW/1.43/90); 3c, Nicole, London (heavy black accretion, SW/1.48/10); 5a–c, Willem, Canterbury (dark accretion, FW/1.28/255);

5b2, Willem, Canterbury (FW/1.34/210); 5b2, Ricard, London (SW/1.42/30); 5c, Ricard, Durham (obv. abraded, FW/1.29/?); 5c, Willem, London (badly bent, SW/1.32/45); 5f, Gilebert or Robert, Canterbury (uneven striking, W/1.31/170); 5f, Davi, London (heavy black accretion, MW/1.26/225); 5g, Renaud, London (dark accretion, MW/1.38/355); 5(g?), Ion?, Bury St Edmunds (heavy black accretion, c, FW/1.24/240); 5(g?)/incomplete, Gilbert, Canterbury (3rd quarter cut out, brown accretion, buckled, probably FW/0.87/300); 5(g–h?), Robert, Canterbury (black accretion, MW/1.42/?); 5, unc. sub-type, moneyer and mint (heavy black accretion, c, probably MW/1.06/?); fragments, unc. type, moneyer and mint (2 fragments making up c 30% of coin, c, FW/0.33/?); imitation/fragment, as type 3, Henri, London (c 60% of coin, FW/0.60/150); *cut halfpennies* – 1–4, unc. moneyer and mint (much clipped, c, W/0.36/?); 2–5, possibly 3b, Nicole, London (black accretion, FW/0.70/240); 2–5, Willem, unc. mint (obv. double-struck, bent, FW/0.65/?); fragment, 2–5, Henri, unc. mint (0.50/?); 3b, unc. moneyer, Carlisle (dark accretion, MW/0.71/?); 3c, Nicole, London (black accretion, MW/0.50/300); 3c, unc. moneyer, Canterbury (FW/0.58/150); 3, unc. sub-type, Iacob, Bristol (buckled, dark accretion, FW/0.72/275); 3, unc. sub-type and moneyer, Canterbury (cracked, bent, FW/0.56/150); 3, unc. sub-type, Henri, unc. mint (dark accretion, MW?/0.58/150); 3, unc. sub-type, Nicole, unc. mint (badly buckled, FW/0.71/330); 3?, unc. moneyer, Newcastle? (under-sized flan, black accretion, FW/0.59/?); 3–4, Nicole, Canterbury (badly bent, W/0.66/330); another similar (c, FW/0.51/165); 3–4, Nicole, London? (bent, W/0.61/330); 4b, Nicole, London (MW/0.77/?); 4, unc. sub-type, Gil(e)bert, Canterbury (rev. poorly struck, slightly buckled, dark accretion, FW/0.70/45); 4, unc. sub-type and moneyer, London (FW/0.66/240); 5a, Ricard, London? (0.60/210); 5(a?), Ion, Bury St Edmunds or Canterbury (bent double, MW/0.56/120); 5a–c, Nicole, London (buckled, c, FW/0.47/330); 5b2, Nicole, Canterbury or London (MW/0.75/225) 5b2–5c, Ion, Canterbury (FW/0.64/330); 5b–c, unc. moneyer, Canterbury (MW/0.65/345); 5c, Walter, Canterbury (FW/0.62/135); 5c, Davi, London (FW/0.72/270); 5d–g, unc. moneyer, Canterbury (FW/0.62/105); 5g, Renaud, London or Bury St Edmunds (FW/0.74/?); 5g–h, Renaud, Bury St Edmunds or London (MW/0.78/60); another similar (black accretion, FW/0.64/40); fragment, 5(g–h?), unc.

moneyer and mint (c 65% of cut halfpenny, black accretion, MW/0.54/?); 5, unc. sub-type, Nicole, Canterbury or London (chipped, dark accretion, FW/0.60/270); 5, unc. sub-type, Henri, London (black accretion, FW/0.66/345); another similar (FW/0.59/225); another similar (clipped, dark accretion, FW/0.57/0); 5, unc. sub-type, Ricard, London (buckled, rev. abraded, FW/0.73/225); 5, unc. sub-type and moneyer, London (black accretion, MW/0.79/219); 5, unc. sub-type, moneyer and mint (black accretion, W/0.80/?); unc. type and moneyer, London (some accretion, probably FW/0.63/?); *cut farthings* – 2–3, Huge, unc. mint (FW/0.44/?); 3ab–3c, unc. moneyer, Ilchester (c, W/0.37/?) (this may be just a fragment of a cut halfpenny, as one of the edges is not straight in its outermost section); unc. type and moneyer, London (FW/0.28/?).

Edward I–II: pennies – 1c (buckled, c, probably SW–MW/1.15/240); fragment, 1d–2b, unc. mint (c 40% of coin, dark accretion, MW/?/0.62/?); 2a?, London (badly buckled, abraded, W/1.20/?); 2ab, London (MW/1.38/45); 2b, Bristol (badly chipped, black accretion, FW/1.07/345); 3c, Bristol (chipped, heavy black accretion, FW/1.24/240); 3c–d, Canterbury (broken in two, heavy black accretion, MW/1.33/?); 3c–d, London (cracked and slightly buckled, some accretion, FW/0.96/15); fragment, 3g?, London (c 40% of coin, dark accretion, FW/0.63/85); 4a2, London (MW/1.35/300); 4a4, Canterbury (cracked, FW/0.95/350); 4b–c, London (badly chipped, W/1.07/105); 4e/4d, London (c, MW/1.26/350); 4e, London (chipped, much flattening, MW/1.07/330); 5a, London (badly chipped and buckled, cracked, FW/1.16/180); 5b/5a, London (FW/1.32/255); 7a, London (FW/1.21/180); 9a1, London (badly chipped, FW/1.01/150); fragment, 9a1, London (c 70% of coin, black accretion, FW/0.93/100); 9a1?, London (badly chipped, bent, black accretion, FW/0.92/300); 9a2, London (clipped, W//FW/1.03/270); 9b1, London (some accretion, obv. abraded, FW/1.30/105); 9b1, Newcastle (bent, FW/1.30/90); 9b2, London (FW/1.37/270); another similar (abraded, FW/1.32/105); 10ab1b/9b, London (broken in two, W/1.09/10); 10ab3b, Canterbury (FW/1.37/180); 10ab4, Canterbury (MW/1.30/320); 10ab5 (late), Canterbury? (badly chipped, buckled, black accretion, probably FW/1.16/150); fragment, 10ab, unc. sub-type, London (c half of coin, black accretion, FW/0.80/150); 10cf1, London (bent, black accretion, FW/1.33/275); another similar (cracked, c, FW/1.17/270); another similar (bent, black

accretion/0.94/90); 10cf2a, Durham (W/1.06/210); 10cf2a, London (black accretion, FW/1.30/275); 10cf2(a?), London (abraded, FW/1.21/5); 10cf2a, Canterbury (badly buckled, bust worn flat, otherwise FW/1.29/225); 10cf2b, London (black accretion, FW/1.25/75); 10cf2(b?), London (black accretion, probably MW/1.25/150); another similar (VW/0.90/315); 10cf(2?), Durham (heavy black accretion, abraded, VW/1.41/60); 10cf3a, unc. sub-type, Canterbury (broken in two, very uneven striking, FW/1.29/255); 10cf3b1, Durham (W/1.02/75); 10cf3b1, London (chipped, FW/1.21/165); 10cf3b2, Bury St Edmunds (FW/1.33/35); 10cf3b2, London (black accretion, FW/1.29/110); 10cf5?, Durham (uneven striking, buckled, VW/1.00/325); 10cf, unc. sub-type, Durham (heavy black accretion, W/0.92/30); fragment, 10cf, unc. sub-type, London (c 30% of coin, FW/0.64/255); unc. type, probably 10, London (bent double and buckled, FW/0.93/?); 11a1, Canterbury (mostly W/1.15/80); 11a2?, Durham (heavy black accretion/1.27/?); 11a3, Canterbury (clipped, c, W/0.99/180); 11b1, Canterbury (c, FW/1.12/45); 11b2, London (slightly buckled, FW/1.22/120); 11b3–13, Durham (obv. poorly struck, badly chipped, c, W/1.06/270); 11–14, London (bent, c, W/0.95/30); 11b–15, Canterbury (uneven striking, bent, c, W//FW/1.14/20); 14, Bury St Edmunds (obv. abraded, FW/1.33/345); 15a, Durham (obv. c, FW/1.31/75); unc. type, Canterbury (chipped, bent double, c, FW/1.27/?); another similar (broken in two and chipped, dark accretion, probably MW/1.27/270); fragment, unc. type, Canterbury (c half of coin, dark accretion, W/0.76/135); another similar (c half of coin, black accretion, FW/0.63/?); fragment, unc. type, Durham (c 25% of coin, FW/0.23/?); fragment, unc. type and mint (c 40% of coin, C, FW/0.46/?); 1, Berwick (SW/1.57/180); 3a1, Berwick (heavy accretion, SW/?/1.52/225); 4b, Berwick (FW/1.31/260); fragment, probably Edwardian, possibly Bristol (severely chipped, dented and buckled, 1.00/?); another, unc. mint (badly chipped, EW/0.62/270); *halfpennies* – 3g (Withers & Withers 2001, type 2), London (poorly struck and abraded, FW/0.37/90); fragment, probably Edwardian (most of outer circle missing, buckled, FW/0.23/90); *farthings* – 1?, Berwick (clipped or undersized flan, chipped, black accretion, SW/0.35/15); 4 or later, London (uneven striking, obv. abraded, W//FW/0.52/90); 10–13, London (uneven striking, chipped, VW/0.17/?); reverse brockage, probably Edwardian (FW/0.22/?).

Later English – Edward III penny, 3rd (Florin) coinage, type 4, London, rev. 1 (FW/1.12/90); Edward III penny, 4th coinage, probably pre-Treaty G, unc. mint (buckled, heavy black accretion, FW/1.16/225); unc. ruler, halfpenny (13th–15th century) (badly chipped, VW/0.31/?); Henry VIII half-groat, 2nd coinage, York (Archbishop Lee) (MW/1.20/190); Henry VIII half-groat/fragment, 2nd coinage, York (c 45% of coin, heavy dark accretion, FW/0.70/300); Henry VIII penny, 2nd coinage, Durham (Bishop Tunstall) (some edge damage, W/0.50/20); Mary groat (slightly buckled, W//FW/1.91/195); Elizabeth I sixpence, 2nd issue (1567, unc. initial mark) (badly buckled, FW/2.46/0); another similar (chipped, bent, c, FW/2.26/330); another (1578, initial mark plain cross) (abraded, FW/2.45/120); another similar/fragment (c 40% of coin, obv. worn flat, rev. EW/1.04/?); another/fragment, unc. type, date and initial mark (c 30% of coin, bent almost double, VW/0.81/?); Elizabeth I threepence, 2nd issue (1566, initial mark lion (obv. worn flat, rev. abraded and VW/1.14/?); another (1574, initial mark eglantine) (badly chipped and buckled, obv. abraded, VW/0.80/?); another (1578 or 1579, initial mark plain cross) (chipped, c, FW/1.18/210); another (1582, initial mark sword) (W/1.23/195); another, unc. date and initial mark (EW/1.09/120); another similar (badly chipped, worn almost flat/0.84/?); another similar (buckled, chipped, EW/0.81/90); Elizabeth I half-groat, 3rd issue, initial mark crescent (bent almost double, EW//W/0.71/?); another, initial mark tun (buckled, c, VW/0.78/45); another, initial mark bell (chipped, W/0.65/180); another, unc. initial mark (badly bent, obv. abraded, black accretion on rev., VW/0.93/210); another similar (badly chipped, c, probably SW/0.93/270); another similar (EW/0.69/180); Charles I half-groat, Group D, initial mark portcullis (surfaces oxidised and pitted/0.85/330); Charles II penny (1675) (pierced, MW/0.43/180).

Ireland

Henry III penny, long cross Group II, Ricard, Dublin (badly bent, dark accretion/1.42); Edward I penny, Dolley type 2, Dublin (bent, obv. abraded, FW/0.98/90); another, Dolley type 6, Dublin (chipped, dark accretion, MW/1.26/90).

Uncertain country

Silver penny/fragment (13th–15th century?) (c 25% of coin, EW/0.35/?).

Great Britain

Anne sixpence, Edinburgh mint (1707) (FW/2.87/180); another similar (badly buckled, MW/2.85/180).

Anglo-Gallic

Edward III sterling, Elias 1984, no. 56 (MW/1.34/45).

Continental

Luxemburg – John the Blind sterling, Mayhew 1983, no. 263 (some surface oxidisation, FW/1.23/315); sterling imitation, ‘Edward’ type, copying features of Edward I type 3b (bent, edge damaged, thin accretion, mostly MW/1.31/40/via TT to NMS, K.2009.21).

Brabant

John I sterling (Crockard), Mayhew 1983, no. 43 (FW/1.23/40).

Flanders

Petit denier of Ghent (later 13th century), cf Ghysens 1971, nos. 465–85 (uneven striking, c, FW/0.34/?/via TT to NMS, K.2009.22).

Belgium (Antwerp) – rectangular brass coin-weight for an English gold noble of Henry VI, unc. maker, obv. as Pol 1990, no. 204 (rev. C, SW/15.0 × 14.5mm/5.25/).

France

Unc. ruler, base billon or copper coin (probably late 15th–16th century) (oxidised surfaces, c, probably FW/1.08/?); unc. ruler, royal *double tournois* (late 16th–17th century) (c, FW/1.35/180); Louis XIV *quadruple sol*, Vimy mint (1676), Duplessy 1989, no. 1504 (cracked and slightly buckled, FW/1.28/180).

Low Countries

Unc. issuer, *maille/obole tournois*, possibly an imitation (probably mid to late 15th century) (badly chipped, oxidised, SW/0.53/?).

Netherlands

(*Kampen*) – 2 *stuivers*/fragment (1677–81) (very small fragment, FW/0.32/?); (*Zeeland*) – *duit*, probably Purmer & van der Wiel 1996, nos. 4005–4006 (oxidised, C//c, W/1.17/180); brass coin-weight for a Portuguese 2 *cruzados*, made by Maarten Dumont in Middelburg, Pol 1990, no. 139/ae (c, MW/6.65/90); (*unc. state*) – uniface square brass coin-weight for a Dutch gold lion/*gouden leeuw*, cf Pol 1990, nos. 92–5 (SW/14.5mm/4.02).

Netherlands? – brass coin-weight for an English gold angel (C/3.24).

Spain

Carlos II *half real* (1665–1700), type as Cayon & Castan (1991), p 546, tipo 13 (undersized and angular flan, very uneven striking, probably FW/1.35/?); unc. ruler, 8 *maravedis* (16th–17th century) (undersized and angular flan, C, VW/3.25/315).

All coins returned to finders unless otherwise stated.

Creich, Sutherland (Old Mansion House) M/d find 2002: *Scotland* – Charles I 20 pence, 3rd coinage, 1st issue, type i (MW/0.71/195/F).

Crichton, Midlothian M/d find 2020: *England* – Edward I penny, 10ab3a, Bury St Edmunds (W/1.29/150/F).

Cromarty, Easter Ross M/d finds 2007–8: *Scotland* – Charles I 40 pence, 3rd coinage, 1st issue (FW/1.52/180/F); *England* – Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 2–3, unc. moneyer, Norwich or Northampton (c, FW/0.62/?/F); Edward I penny, 5a, Canterbury (W/1.19/330/F); another, 8c, London (chipped, MW/1.33/180/F); Edward I–II penny/incomplete, 10cf3a, London (large piece missing, c, FW/0.91/30/F); Edward II penny, 14?, Canterbury (obv. pitted, MW/1.16/300/F); *Spain or Portugal?* – unidentifiable copper coin (C, W/17.5mm/1.90/?/F).

Cruggleton, Wigtownshire HOARD M/d find 2008: *England* – 25 Edward I–II pennies, published by Holmes (2011); via TT to SM.

M/d finds 2010: *Scotland* – James I groat, fleur-de-lis, 1st variety, Edinburgh (chipped, FW/2.06/165/F); *England* – Edward I penny, 9b1, Durham (MW/1.36/135/F); Edward II penny, 11b2, Durham (FW/1.34/120/F).

Culblair, Dalcross, Inverness M/d find 2010: *England* – Edward I penny, 10cf2, unc. sub-type, London (c, W/1.13/285/F).

Cullen, Banffshire (Seafield Estate) M/d finds 2010: *Scotland* – Mary plak (1557) (C, MW/2.06/?/F); *England* – Edward I penny, 10, unc. sub-type, Canterbury? (heavy accretion, MW/?/1.28/105/F); Edward II penny, 11a2, London (FW/1.37/210/F).

Culross, Fife HOARD M/d finds 2006–10: *Scotland* – a further 47 James VI counterfeit plakcs from the spread hoard previously reported (Bateson & Holmes 2003: 256; Holmes 1998: 90–4) (returned to finders).

Culross, Fife M/d finds 2006–10: *Scotland* – unc. king (late 14th–15th century), groat/fragment (c 25% of coin, c, W/0.84/?); James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ copper, type IL(ii) (oxidised, C, MW/?/0.99/270); Charles I 40 pence, 3rd coinage, 3rd issue (a) (FW/1.51/195); another, 3rd coinage, 3rd issue (pierced, FW/1.27/210); *England* – Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 3, unc. sub-type, moneyer and mint (c, W/0.62/?); Henry VIII half-groat, 2nd coinage, York mint (Archbishop Lee) (clipped, W/1.18/30); Mary groat/fragment (c 25% of coin, W/0.42/45); Philip and Mary groat (badly chipped, VW/1.26/315); Elizabeth I threepence, 2nd issue, initial mark eglantine (VW/0.88/210); another, initial mark long cross (c, W/1.11/0); Elizabeth I shilling, 3rd issue, initial mark woolpack (obv. abraded, FW/5.39/225); Elizabeth I half-groat/fragment, 3rd issue, unc. initial mark (c 70% of coin, c, W//FW/0.51/120); *Ireland* – James I sixpence, 1st coinage, unc. initial mark (VW/1.69/225); *Russia* – silver or billon *kopeck* (probably 16th–17th century) (chipped, buckled, W/0.61/?). All returned to finders.

Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire M/d find 2007: *England* – William III sixpence (1696) (bent twice, W/2.48/180/F).

Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire (Holm of Dalry) M/d finds 2005–7: *England* – Elizabeth I sixpence, 2nd issue, (1572, initial mark ermine) (W/2.52/0/F); Elizabeth I half-groat, 3rd issue, unc. initial mark (FW/0.80/300/F); Charles I counterfeit half-crown (C, FW/6.40/180/F).

Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire (Dalarran Holm) M/d find 2006: *England* – William III shilling (1697) (abraded, W/5.50/180/F).

Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire (Dalswinton Estate) M/d finds 2007–8: *England* – Henry VI half-groat, annulet issue, Calais mint (slightly chipped, FW/1.49/330/F); William III half-crown, Exeter mint (date illegible) (EW/F).

Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire (Foregirth) M/d find 2009: *England* – William III sixpence (1697) (FW/2.97/165/F).

Dargavel, Dumfriesshire M/d find 2007: *Scotland* – James VI 12 pence, 7th coinage (W/1.44/120/F).

Dores, Inverness-shire (Kinchyle Farm) M/d find 2007: *Scotland* – James VI noble/half-merk (1575) (MW/5.77/315/F).

Dornoch, Sutherland M/d finds 2002–8:*Scotland*

William the Lion cut halfpenny, 3rd coinage, phase B, Hue Walter (SW/0.56/?); Alexander III cut halfpenny, 1st coinage, Wilam?, unc. mint (cracked, c, FW/0.52/?); David II penny, 1st coinage, 2nd issue, type II (c, MW/1.03/300); Robert III penny, heavy coinage, 2nd issue, no mint name (chipped, c, W/0.62/?); James I–II penny, Group D?, Edinburgh (much flattening, some verdigris, FW/0.53/330); James I? penny (W//VW/0.61); another (chipped, black accretion, obv. C, MW/0.58/?); James III penny, type Ci–Ciii (chipped, FW/0.29/240); another, type Civ–Cv (struck twice, with flan reversed between strikings; SW–MW/0.38/?); James IV plack/fragment, type IVb (c 70% of coin, FW/1.12/75); James IV penny, 2nd issue, type III (heavy patination/0.56/30); another, type IVd (MW/0.52/315); James IV penny/counterfeit (C/0.36/?); Mary bawbee, Edinburgh (badly chipped, FW/1.37/210); Mary plack (1557) (FW//MW/1.29/105); Mary and Francis nonsunt, type 2 (1559) (MW/1.43/0); Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, type 2, unc. date (oxidised, FW/0.61/150); another, unc. type and date (c, FW/0.82/240); James VI quarter thistle merk (1602) (FW/1.49/40); another, unc. date (chipped, mostly MW/1.54/270); James VI one-eighth thistle merk, unc. date (FW//W/0.69/100); James VI plack, type 2 (chipped, FW/1.47/270); another similar (chipped, c, FW/1.29/0); another similar (badly chipped, FW/1.10/300); James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (C, W/1.35/60); another similar (FW/1.32/180); another similar (c, FW/1.10/150); James VI 2 shillings, post-Union issue (FW//W/0.98/225); another/fragment (c 25% of coin, MW/0.22/?); also many 17th-century copper coins.

England

Henry III cut halfpenny, short cross VIIa3–b1, unc. moneyer and mint (chipped, C, FW/0.69); another, VIIIb, Nichole, Canterbury or London (W/0.64/60); Henry III penny, long cross 5a, unc. moneyer, London (double-struck, FW/1.00/?); another, 5b–c, Gilbert, Canterbury (cracked and buckled, FW/0.88/90); another, 5g, Walter, Canterbury (c, FW/0.80/270); Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 2b, Henri, Oxford (MW/0.77/255); another 2–3c, unc. moneyer, Canterbury (FW/0.63/30); another, 3 (unc. sub-type), Nicole, London (c, FW/0.54/?); another, 5a3, Ricard, London (black accretion, MW/0.55/90);

another, 5a2–5c, Nicole, London (MW/0.57/60); another, 5a–c, unc. moneyer, Canterbury (FW/0.71/60); another, 5a–c, unc. moneyer, London (FW/0.59/165); another, 5g–h, Renaud, London (slightly pitted, FW/0.41/90); another, unc. type (3–5?), moneyer and mint (c, VW/0.57/?); Edward I penny, 3d, London (badly chipped, W/0.76/255); another, 4c?, London (W/1.20/0); another, 9b1, York (royal) (c, FW/1.04/195); another, 9b2, Newcastle (W//FW/1.21/165); another, 9b?, London (chipped, C, FW/1.14/330); another, 10x (9c/10ab1), Newcastle (MW/1.31/90); another, 10cf2a, London (W/1.05/270); Edward II penny, 11b1, Durham (VW/1.19/315); another, 14, Canterbury (FW/1.31/225); probably Edward I–II, penny (outer circle clipped down, EW//VW/0.57/?); Edward III halfpenny, 3rd (Florin) coinage, type 1 (FW/0.42/225); Philip and Mary sixpence (1554) (VW/2.35/225); Elizabeth I sixpence, 2nd coinage (1568, initial mark coronet) (clipped, VW//FW/2.26/30); Elizabeth I threepence, 2nd issue (1575, initial mark eglantine) (W/1.06/255); another (1581, initial mark long cross) (dented, EW/0.85/30); Elizabeth I half-groat, 3rd issue, initial mark escallop (cracked, VW/0.68/285); another, initial mark illegible (0.89/180/?); unc. ruler (Tudor?), half-groat, London (C/0.71/?); William III? sixpence (worn flat/1.67/?).

Ireland

Edward I farthing, type 1, Dublin (FW/0.34/60); Philip and Mary groat (1555) (clipped, VW/2.73/180).

Great Britain

Anne shilling, Edinburgh mint (1708) (W//FW/5.65/180).

Continental

sterling imitation/fragments, unc. type (c 70% of coin in 2 pieces, FW/?/?).

Belgium (Liège)

Bishop Maximilian Heinrich, unc. copper denomination (oxidised, MW/23.5mm/3.10/180).

France

François I *double tournois à la croisette*, unc. mint (Duplessy 1989, no. 935) (chipped, SW/0.45/270); 3 × Louis XIII *doubles tournois* (1619, 1646, unc. date) (all worn and corroded); Louis XIV *quadruple sol*/fragment, Vimy mint (Duplessy 1989, no. 1504) (just over half of coin, VW//W/0.78/180).

Netherlands

brass coin-weight for a Flemish gold rider, cf Dieudonné (1925), nos. 162 a, b, Pl. X, 7, 14) (heavy patination, circular, 13.5mm/MW/3.28).

All items returned to finders.

Dornoch, Sutherland (Meikle Ferry) M/d find 2002: *England* – William III shilling (1697) (c, FW/3.23/180/F).

Doone, Perthshire (near Doone Castle) M/d finds 2009–10: *Scotland* – Robert III groat, heavy coinage, 1st issue (slightly chipped, FW/2.38/150/F); *England* – Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 5g, Willem, London (FW/0.73/190/F).

Drumelzier, Peeblesshire M/d finds 2010: *Scotland* – Charles II merk (1668) (W/5.71/180/F); *England* – Henry II penny, cross and crosslets issue, unc. type, moneyer and mint (buckled, VW/1.25/?/F); Elizabeth I sixpence/fragment, unc. details (c 70% of coin, VW/0.89/?/F); William III shilling (1697) (worn flat/VW/5.44/?/F); *Great Britain* – Anne sixpence, Edinburgh mint (1708*) (rev. abraded, FW/2.90/180/F); *France* – Louis XIII *double tournois*, unc. type and date (C/1.37/180/F).

Drumelzier, Peeblesshire (Drumelzier Place Farm) M/d find 2010: *Ireland* – James I shilling, 2nd coinage, initial mark rose (buckled, VW/3.75/195/F).

Drumelzier, Peeblesshire (Drumelzier Haugh Farm) M/d find 2007: *Scotland* – David II groat, 3rd coinage (slight pitting and buckling, FW/3.74/330/F); *England* – William III sixpence, unc. date (EW/2.15/?/F); *Netherlands (Zeeland)* – silvered base metal counterfeit of a ducatoon (1660), as Davenport (1974), no. 4942 (W/29.66/210/F).

Dull, Perthshire (Dull Abbey) M/d finds 2010: *England* – Henry III penny, long cross 5h, Renaud, London (FW/1.35/150/F); Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 5 (a–c?), unc. moneyer, Canterbury (W/0.57/150/F); Edward II penny, 11a2, London (FW/1.22/210/F); *Ireland* – Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross, unc. type, Ricard, Dublin (broken in half and stuck with tape, FW/?/?/F).

Dumbarton Rock, Dunbartonshire chance find 2009: *England* – Edward I penny, 9b1, Bury St Edmunds (c, FW/1.32/150/via TT to HM).

Dumfries M/d find 2007: *England* – Elizabeth I sixpence (1575, initial mark eglantine) (SW/?/?).

Recorded from photos supplied by Joanne Turner, DM.

Dunbar, East Lothian (Hedderwick Farm) M/d find 2008: *England* – Henry III penny, long cross 5g, Nicole, Canterbury (MW/1.39/210/F).

Dunbog, Fife M/d find 2009: *Netherlands?* – brass coin-weight of unc. type (VW/6.25/F).

Dundrennan, Kirkcudbrightshire (Fagra Farm) M/d finds 2009: *England* – Edward I penny, 4a3, Canterbury (slightly chipped, FW/1.31/285/F); another, 10ab5 (late), London (slightly chipped, FW/1.12/60/F).

Dunkeld, Perthshire M/d find 2010: *Ireland* – James I shilling (1604, initial mark martlet) (c, FW/2.98/330/F).

Dunollie Beg, Oban, Argyll M/d find 2006: *England* – James I sixpence, 2nd coinage, unc. initial mark (part of legendary circle missing, VW//FW). Identified from emailed images.

Duns, Berwickshire (Duns Law) M/d finds 2006–9: *Scotland* – Alexander III penny, 1st coinage, type VIIa, Iohan, Berwick (c, FW/1.12/225/F); James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ copper, type IL (C/1.19/135/F); another, type IIR (oxidised, edge damaged, c, W/1.21/210/F); another, type IIII (damaged and oxidised, FW/1.29/165/F); James VI 12 pence, 7th coinage (severely clipped, W/0.57/15/F); James VI one-eighth thistle merk (1602) (chipped, FW/0.81/180/F); Charles I 40 pence, 3rd coinage, 3rd issue (a) (FW/1.43/285/FW); another, 3rd coinage, 3rd issue (slightly abraded, MW/1.86/195/F); *Belgium (Antwerp)* – brass coin-weight for a gold lion of the Burgundian Netherlands, made by Cornelis Janssen (1580), obv. as Pol 1990, no. 94/rev. as Plets (unpublished) Pl. VII, E4 (C, probably MW/2.91/350/F); *France?* – hexagonal brass coin-weight for a French gold *royal d’or* (W/2.86/F); *Netherlands (Zeeland)* – brass coin-weight for a gold *double albertin* of the Burgundian Netherlands, made by Maarten du Mont, Middelburg (1605), Pol 1990, no. 188/af (light pitting, FW/4.12/0/F); another, same maker, for a gold *half real* of the Burgundian Netherlands (dated 1601), as Pol 1990, no. 129/ae (c, SW/2.94/0/F); *Netherlands?* – brass coin-weight for a English shilling of James I, type as Pol 1990, no. 13 var./228 (combining two obverse types) (some accretion, c, MW/4.37/15/F); brass coin-weight for

a Spanish gold *escudo* (c. SW/2.66/F): *uncertain country* – brass coin-weight for an English gold half sovereign/half unite (oxidised, C, probably MW/3.63/270/F).

Duns, Berwickshire (Langton Mill) M/d find 2006: *England* – Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 5b–c, Nicole, Canterbury or London (chipped, FW/0.50/90/F); Edward I penny, 10cf1, London (badly chipped, c, MW/0.99/285/F).

Dunstaffnage, Oban, Argyll M/d find 2009 or earlier: *Spain* – Philip II, III or IV 4 *maravedis*, countermarked with revaluation at 8 *maravedis* (badly chipped, C/4.46/330/via TT to KM).

Durisddeer, Dumfriesshire (Castlehill Farm) M/d find 2006: *England* – James II shilling (C, EW/4.77/180/F).

East Gallaberry, Kirkton, Dumfriesshire M/d find 2007: *Scotland* – James III groat, type IIIa, Berwick (broken, MW/2.42/80/via TT to DM).

East Haven, Carnoustie, Angus M/d finds 2008–2010: *Scotland* – Robert III groat, heavy coinage, 2nd issue, Edinburgh (clipped, cracked, VW/2.18/30); James I penny, Group A, unc. mint (cracked, VW/0.51/270); James III penny, type Ciii (MW/0.50/270); James III farthing, 1st issue (VW//SW/0.24/0); another, ‘ecclesiastical’ type 1 (C, but probably only SW–MW/0.34/?); James IV penny, 2nd issue, type III/II mule? (poorly struck, probably MW/0.66/330); another, type III (much accretion, probably MW/0.60/?); another, type III? (much pitting and accretion, MW/0.47/45); another, type IVc (small flan, MW/0.83/15); another, type IV, unc. sub-type (heavy patina, MW/0.62/0); another, unc. type (pitted, EW//W/0.43/?); Mary penny, 1st issue, type 1b (heavy patination, SW/0.47/300); another, type 3 (some pitting and accretion, FW/0.62/180); another, type IVd (SW/0.55/300); Mary plack (1557) (MW/2.03/315); Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, type 1 (1559) (FW/0.67/0); another similar, but countermarked (MW/0.81/165); another, type 2, date illegible (FW/0.69/45); another similar (W/0.57/45); another similar (FW/0.41/15); another similar, but countermarked (FW/0.93/255); another similar (W/0.71/180); another, unc. type (c, VW/0.77/?); another similar (VW/0.39/?); James VI plack, type 3 (c, VW/1.03/15); *France* – unc. ruler, billon *obole* or *denier* (late 15th or early 16th century) (heavy patination, MW/0.63/?); another similar (C/0.29/?);

latten jeton, unc. type (probably 14th century) (C/26.0mm/ 3.48/?); *Netherlands* – brass coin-weight for a gold lion/*leeuw* of Brabant or Flanders, type cf Pol (1990), nos. 92–3 and p. 99 (MW/4.02). All returned to finder.

East Saltoun, Pencaitland, East Lothian find during excavation by AOC Archaeology Group 2006: *Scotland* – William the Lion cut halfpenny, 3rd coinage, phase B, Hue Walter (much accretion, probably SW/0.75/330/returned to AOC for eventual disposal with excavation assemblage).

Easter Balgedie, Kinross M/d finds 2006–9: *England* – William III shilling (1697) (EW/5.11/180/F); *Belgium (Antwerp)* – brass coin-weight for a Dutch gold *postulaatgulden* (C/2.01/330/F); *Netherlands* – brass coin-weight, unc. type (C/6.08/F).

Edinburgh (St Patrick’s Church, Cowgate) finds from excavation by Headland Archaeology 2002: James II penny, Group D, unc. mint (chipped, some flattening, FW/0.46/?); James III farthing, ‘ecclesiastical’ type III (oxidised, SW/0.32/135). Both returned to Headland Archaeology for eventual disposal with excavation assemblage).

Edinburgh (Old College Quadrangle, University of Edinburgh) finds from excavation 2010: *Scotland* – James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ copper, type IIR (0.76/120/?); unc. ruler, probably James III, billon penny (broken, heavily lacquered/0.50/?); 2 others, similar, fused together; contemporary imitation of a James III farthing, 1st issue (0.36/?); another, of an ‘ecclesiastical’ type farthing (0.44/?); Mary bawbee, Edinburgh (2.06/?); James VI twopence (1597 issue) (3.22/?); also 2 × 17th-century copper coins: *France* – François I *liard à l’F*, Duplessy (1989), no. 930 (c, MW/0.70/120). All coins returned for disposal with excavation assemblage. Short report has been prepared by N Holmes for inclusion in the excavation report.

Eilean Donan Castle, Wester Ross find from excavation by Field Archaeology Specialists, University of York, 2008: *England* – Edward I penny, 10ab1b/9b, London (FW/1.32/210); also a 17th-century Scottish copper bawbee; both returned to FAS for disposal with excavation assemblage.

Elgin, Moray (Ladyhill) chance find during demolition of houses c 1990?: *Scotland* – James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (badly chipped, oxidised, MW/0.97/135/F); also 7 × 17th-century copper coins.

- Elgin, Moray** (Loanhead) M/d find 2006: *Scotland* – Mary plak (1557) (chipped, FW/1.37/315/F).
- Errol, Perthshire** M/d find 2010: *England* – Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 3c, Henri, London (FW/0.64/285/F).
- Eshiels, Glentress, Peebles** M/d finds 2008?: *Scotland* – James VI one-eighth thistle merk (1602) (FW/0.79/165/F); Charles II merk (1670) (MW/6.07/90/F); *England* – Edward I penny, 10cf2a, London (FW/1.38/150/F); Elizabeth I half-groat, 3rd issue, initial mark 0 (abraded, W/0.70/60/F); *Netherlands (Utrecht)* – *Dutch rijksdaalder* (1623), Davenport (1974), no. 4836 (obv. abraded, FW/27.43/225/F).
- Fala, Midlothian** M/d find 2008: *Scotland* – Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, type I (1559) (c, FW/1.05/330/F).
- Falkirk, Stirlingshire** (Hallglen) M/d find 2008: *Scotland* – David I cut halfpenny, type IVa, unc. moneyer, Edinburgh (MW/0.65/30/via TT to NMS (K.2009.66)).
- Falkland, Fife** M/d finds 2009–10: *Scotland* – James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ copper, type IIII (C/0.90/120/F); *Belgium (Tournai)* – latten jeton, Mitchiner (1988), no. 686 (chipped, oxidised, FW/29mm/4.85/?/F).
- Falkland, Fife** (Broomfield Farm) M/d find 2005/6: *Netherlands (Groningen en Ommelanden)* – *duit*/fragment (1684), Purmer & van der Wiel (1996), no. 8003 (c 60% of coin, C, MW?/0.69/300/F).
- Falkland, Fife** (Newton of Falkland) M/d find 2010: *England* – Edward I penny, 10cf1, Bury St Edmunds (FW/1.31/190/F).
- Fettercairn, Aberdeenshire** M/d finds 2009–10: *Scotland* – Alexander III penny, 2nd coinage E2, 23-point reverse (chipped, c, FW/1.36/225); Robert III groat/fragment, heavy coinage, 2nd issue, Perth (half of coin, c, FW/1.45/255); James VI quarter thistle merk (1602) (c, FW/1.63/30); *England* – John cut halfpenny, short cross Vc, Abel, London (c, W/0.52/?); Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 5, unc. sub-type and moneyer, London (FW/0.74/210); Edward I penny, 3g1, Chester (c, FW/1.26/340); another, 3g2, London (W//FW/1.06/15); another, 4d, London (FW/1.33/70); another similar (FW/1.28/90); Edward I–II penny, 10cf2 – 10cf3a?, London (poorly struck, c, MW/1.32/315); Edward II penny, 11b1, Canterbury (FW/1.34/90); Edward III groat, 4th coinage, pre-Treaty D, London (chipped, FW/4.37/120); *Ireland* – James II gunmoney shilling, large size (September 1689) (partially perforated, oxidised. SW/4.49/0). All returned to finder.
- Fortingale, Aberfeldy, Perthshire** (Glenlyon Farm) M/d finds 2009: *England* – Edward III penny, 4th coinage, pre-Treaty F or Treaty series, Durham (very uneven striking, W/0.88/45/F); Henry VI groat, annulet issue, Calais (clipped and chipped, FW/2.73/90/F).
- Fortrose, Cromarty** M/d finds 2006–10: *Scotland* – Alexander III penny, 2nd coinage D2, 25-point reverse (chipped, FW/1.20/90); Robert I farthing (chipped, c, MW/0.31/120); Charles II half-merk (1670) (scratched, MW/3.18/270); *England* – Henry II – Richard I cut halfpenny, short cross I–II, Raul, Exeter, London or Northampton (obv. weakly struck, FW/0.53/180); John cut halfpenny, short cross Vb, Willelm B, London (FW/0.66/165); Henry III cut halfpenny, short cross VIIb1, Roger of R, Canterbury (FW/0.65/45); Henry III cut halfpenny/fragment, long cross 4–5, unc. moneyer and mint (c 80% of halfpenny, W/0.34/?); Edward I penny, 10ab3a, Durham (FW//MW/1.29/315); Edward I halfpenny, 3c–e, Lincoln, Withers & Withers (2001), type Lincoln 1 (c, MW/0.54/45); Elizabeth I half-groat, 3rd issue, initial mark bell (FW/0.96/45). All returned to finders.
- Foulden, Berwickshire** M/d find 2006: *England* – Edward I penny, 9b1, London (light pitting, FW/1.23/15/F).
- Fountainhall, Stow, Selkirkshire** (Cortleferry Farm) M/d finds 2010: *England* – John penny, short cross Vc–VIa, Rauf, London (W/1.22/90/F); Edward I penny, 5b, Canterbury (FW/1.22/210/F).
- Fowlis Wester, Perthshire** M/d finds 2008: *England* – Edward I penny, 4c, Durham (FW/1.33/0/F); another, 9a2, Canterbury (FW/1.35/210/F).
- Freuchie, Fife** M/d finds 2010: *Scotland* – Robert III groat, heavy coinage, 2nd issue, Perth (FW/2.56/170/F); *England* – Mary groat (badly chipped, buckled, VW/1.35/?/F); Philip and Mary groat (chipped, buckled, abraded, FW/1.65/60/F); Elizabeth I half-groat, 3rd issue, initial mark scallop (VW//FW/0.83/180/F).

Gairney Bank, Kinross-shire (Classloch Farm) M/d find 2006: *Scotland* – James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ copper, type I variant? (oxidised, much edge damage, FW/0.75/330/via TT to PM).

Gallaberry, Dumfries M/d find 2008/2009: *England* – Elizabeth I groat, 1st coinage (badly damaged, FW/1.26/240/F).

Gilmerton, East Lothian M/d finds 2007: *England* – Henry III penny, short cross VII(b?), Roger, Canterbury (bent, VW/0.85/?/F); Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 5(a–c?), Willem, London? (FW/0.70/300/F); William III shilling (1696) (abraded, W/5.72/180/F).

Glasgow (Erskine Harbour) M/d find 2005: *Scotland* – Robert III gold lion, light coinage (SW/2.33/270/via TT to HM).

Glasgow (Glasgow Cross) find from excavation by AOC Archaeology Group 2004/2005: *Scotland* – William the Lion or Alexander II penny, short cross and stars reverse, otherwise illegible (badly chipped, C/1.24/?/returned to AOC for disposal with excavation assemblage).

Glendaruel, Argyll chance find, probably in garden at The Smithy, c 1990 or earlier: *England* – Edward II penny, 13, Canterbury (??/?/F). Identification sent by Martin Allen, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

Glenrath, Peeblesshire (Macbeth’s Castle, Wood Hill) M/d find 2008?: *Scotland* – David II groat, 2nd coinage, A5, Edinburgh (SW/4.56/190/F).

Gogarburn, Edinburgh (Gogarburn Church) chance find 2008: *Germany (Nuremberg)* – brass jeton of Hans Schultes III, rose/orb type (25.0mm/1.41/0/F).

Gullane, East Lothian M/d find 2010: *England* – Henry III penny, short cross VIIa(i), Pieres, Durham (black accretion, MW/1.13/190/F).

Haddington, East Lothian (Harpendean Farm) M/d finds 2008: *Scotland* – William the lion penny, 3rd coinage, phase B, Hue Walter, unc.mint (buckled, MW/1.33/300/F); James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ copper, unc. type (C/0.61/?/F); *England* – John penny/fragment, short cross Vc, Iohan, Winchester (just over half of coin, MW/1.00/210/F); unc. ruler (Edward III or later?) penny, York (archiepiscopal mint) (clipped, c, VW/1.02/180/F).

Hawick, Roxburghshire (Acre Knowe Farm) M/d finds 2010: *Scotland* – David II half-groat, 2nd coinage, B3a (clipped, FW/1.98/150/F); *England* – Edward I penny, 3, unc. variant, Bury St Edmunds (possible imitation, as SCBI North 1989, no. 199) (FW/1.27/105/F).

Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire M/d? find 2007: *England* – Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 5b, Randulf, Bury St Edmunds (FW/0.66/40/F).

High Glasnick, Kirkcowan, Wigtownshire M/d find 2010: *England* – Elizabeth I sixpence, 2nd issue (1582, initial mark sword) (clipped, W/2.05/180/F).

Holm, Inverness-shire (Holm Primary School) M/d find 2006: *Scotland* – Mary plak (1557) (chipped, c, FW/1.52/150/F).

Holywood, Dumfries (Kilncroft Farm) M/d finds 2009: *Northumbria* – Redwulf styca (some accretion, c, MW/0.86/180); styca of unc. ruler, derivative type (some accretion, c, MW/0.64/0); another, incomplete (c 70% of coin, C, probably MW/0.36/?). All via TT to DM.

Howgate, Hownam, Roxburghshire M/d finds 2006?: *England* – Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 5a–c, unc. moneyer, London (MW/0.69/165/F); Henry III cut farthing, long cross, unc. type and moneyer, London (FW/0.31/?/F); Edward III penny, 4th coinage, pre-Treaty period?, York (chipped, EW//W/0.87/330/F); Henry V penny/fragment, class F or G, York (c 30% of coin, bent, FW/0.32/150/F); Mary groat (cracked, abraded, buckled, mostly MW/1.71/270/F).

Hutton, Berwickshire M/d find 2009: *Netherlands (Holland)* – 6 *stuivers (Rooschelling)*/fragment (1601) (c 25% of coin, bent, FW/1.56/?/F).

Inchaffray, Perthshire (Inchaffray Abbey) M/d finds 2008–10: *Scotland* – William the Lion cut halfpenny/fragment, 3rd coinage, phase A, unc. moneyer and mint (c 60% of halfpenny, W//MW/0.36/?); Alexander III cut halfpenny, 1st coinage, type III, Ion Cokir, Perth (MW/0.69/0); another, type VIIa, Walter, Berwick (FW/0.69/?); David II penny/fragment, 2nd or 3rd coinage (half of coin, W/0.52/0); *England* – Henry III penny/fragment, short cross VIIa–b, Roger, Canterbury (c 70% of coin, C, probably MW/0.64/?); Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 2–3ab, Nicole, unc. mint

(FW/0.65/90); another/fragment, long cross 2–3, unc. moneyer, Lincoln (*c* half of halfpenny, FW/0.38/30); Edward I penny, 1c, London (FW/1.32/180/F); another/fragment, 2a, London (most of outer ring missing, W/0.59/270). All returned to finder.

Inverbervie, Aberdeenshire chance find on beach: *Belgium (Tournai)* – latten jeton, Mitchener 1988, no. 683 (FW/29mm/6.99/?/F).

Inverness M/d find 2007/2008: *Scotland* – James I groat, fleur-de-lis type, 1st variety, Edinburgh (chipped and buckled, W//FW/1.93/330/F).

Inverness (Ness-side Farm) M/d finds 2007: *Scotland* – William and Mary 5 shillings (1696) (*c*, FW/2.18/0/F); *England* – Henry III penny, long cross 3a, Lucas, Northampton (FW/1.40/?/F).

Irongray, Dumfriesshire M/d find 2010?: *England* – Mary groat (VW/1.81/225/F).

Jedburgh, Roxburghshire chance find in garden 2007: *Italy (Florence)* – gold florin (1323), Biaggi (1992), no. 787, mint-mark 65 (MW/3.40/270/via TT to SBM).

Johnstone, Renfrewshire chance find 2006: *England* – Edward I penny, 4d, London (ragged edge, *c*, MW/1.24/210/F).

Kilmaurs, Ayrshire M/d finds 2006 or earlier: *England* – John – Henry III penny, short cross Vc–VI, Abel, London (obv. C, rev. FW/1.17/?/F); Henry III penny, long cross 5(a?), Henri, London (dark accretion, MW/1.34/135/F); Edward I penny, 10x (9b1/10ab1), Newcastle (dark accretion, FW/1.25/225/F).

Kilrenny, Fife M/d finds 2006: *Sweden* – Gustavus II Adolphus *half öre* (1627–31) (C, probably FW/8.78/0/F); Carl XI *öre* (1686) (*c*, FW/35.07/180/F); plus an 18th-century Swedish coin.

Kilspindie, Perthshire M/d find 2008: *England* – Charles I sixpence, Group F, initial mark star (clipped, edge damaged, abraded, VW//W/2.21/30/F).

Kincardine, Fife M/d finds 2006: *Scotland* – Charles I 40 pence, 3rd coinage, 3rd issue (VW/0.94/180/F); also 2 × 17th-century copper coins: *Scotland or England* – James VI/I or Charles I 2 shillings/half-groat (chipped, uneven striking, rev. C, probably MW/0.77/240/F).

Kinghorn, Fife M/d finds 2006–2009: *Scotland* – James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (edge damaged, *c*, EW/0.52/?/F); *England* – Edward I–II penny, 10cf3b1, Durham (FW/1.23/240/F).

Kingston, East Lothian M/d finds 2006–8: *Scotland* – James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ copper, type IIL (MW/1.63/45/F); *England* – Henry VI half-groat, rosette-mascle issue?, London (badly chipped, *c*, W/1.57/75/F); *Flanders (Hainaut)* – Jean d’Avesnes sterling (crockard), Mons mint, Mayhew (1983), no. 34 (light pitting, MW/1.22/195/F).

Kinnesswood, Kinross-shire (Kinnesswood Farm) M/d finds 2005–10:

Scotland

William the Lion cut halfpenny, 3rd coinage, phase A, Walter, Perth? (SW/0.78/255/via TT to PM); James III groat/fragment, type IV, unc. sub-type and mint (*c* 25% of coin, clipped, FW/0.68/15/via TT to PM); Mary bawbee, Edinburgh (*c*, MW//FW/1.67/90/F); Mary plack (1557) (chipped, *c*, FW/1.15/315/F); James VI plack, type 3 (badly chipped, *c*, MW/1.36/105/F); James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (oxidised, FW/1.42/45/F); another similar (C, probably MW/1.07/30/F); another similar (chipped, oxidised, probably MW/0.81/60/F); another similar/fragment (*c* 60% of coin/C/0.72/?/F); James VI 2 shillings, post-Union issue (rev. abraded, FW/0.72/315/via TT to PM); Charles I 40 pence, 3rd coinage, 1st issue (buckled, VW/1.35/0/F); another, 2nd or 3rd issue (W/1.26/210/F); also 1 Charles I turner; William II 5 shillings (1696) (VW/2.24/345/F).

England

Short Cross coinage (Henry II–Henry III): cut halfpenny, IIIab2?, Alein, Carlisle? (0.52/?/F); cut halfpenny/fragment, Vb1?, unc. moneyer, Canterbury, Carlisle or Chichester (*c* 60% of halfpenny, 0.44/?/F); cut halfpenny/fragment, Vb2, unc. moneyer and mint (*c* 60% of halfpenny, MW/0.50/?/F); penny/fragments, Vc, unc. moneyer, Canterbury (2 fragments forming *c* 60% of coin, MW/0.99/?/via TT to PM); penny, Vc–VIIa1, Abel, London (bent almost double, EW//W/0.86/?/F); cut halfpenny, VIIa, unc. sub-type and moneyer, Canterbury (uneven striking, MW/0.71/180/F); cut halfpenny, unc. type and moneyer, London (clipped, VW//W/0.50/60/F); cut halfpenny, unc. type, moneyer and mint (EW/0.50/?/F):

Long Cross coinage (Henry III): cut halfpenny, 5b–c, Henri, London (MW/0.71/210/F); cut halfpenny, 5b–c, Nicole, Canterbury or London (FW/0.62/240/via TT to PM); penny, 5g, Alein, Canterbury (broken and repaired, FW/1.27/330/via TT to PM); penny, 5g, Ricard London (MW/1.39/270/F):

Edward I penny, 10ab5, Bury St Edmunds (bent, FW/1.27/90/F); Edward II penny, 11b2, Canterbury (FW/1.35/90/F); Edward III penny, 15d, York (archiepiscopal mint) (MW/1.28/195/F); Philip and Mary groat (cracked, bent, VW/1.06/240/via TT to PM); Elizabeth I sixpence, 2nd issue (1561, initial mark pheon (VW/2.05/120/F); another (1578, initial mark plain cross (portrait VW, otherwise FW/2.72/105/F); Elizabeth I threepence, 2nd issue (1567, unc. initial mark) (much edge damage, EW/0.81/90/F); another, date and initial mark illegible (buckled, cracked, badly chipped, mostly EW/1.03/?/F); Elizabeth I? half-groat/fragment (c half of coin, chipped, EW//VW/0.28/?/via TT to PM); Elizabeth I penny, 3rd issue, initial mark tun (pierced and chipped, EW//VW/0.77/?/F); unc. ruler, silver coin/fragment (probably 16th–17th century) (c 30% of coin, VW/0.25/?/F); Charles I penny, Group A, type 1, initial mark 2 pellets (clipped, MW/0.46/0/F); William III shilling (EW/5.22/195/F); William III sixpence, York mint (bent twice, abraded, VW/1.50/?/F); another, unc. mint (VW/2.80/180/F); another similar (slightly bent in 2 places, C, W/1.93/180/F); William III? sixpence (bent twice, abraded, c, EW//W/1.69/?/F).

Ireland

Elizabeth I penny (1601) (oxidised, much edge damage, FW/0.89/30/F); another, date illegible (badly chipped, oxidised, probably MW/1.21/240/F); James I sixpence, 2nd coinage, initial mark illegible (chipped, buckled, W/1.83/105/F); James II gunmoney shilling, large size (September 1689) (pierced, MW/5.33/0/F).

Belgium (Antwerp)

brass coin-weight for a French gold *écu* (C, probably MW/1.87/180/F).

France

Louis XIII? *double tournois* (EW/2.36/270/F); unc. king, *double tournois* (C/1.91/?/via TT to PM).

Germany (Nuremberg)

brass jeton, rose/orb type (pierced, C/17.0mm/0.33/?/via TT to PM).

Netherlands

(*Friesland*) – *duit*, Purmer & van der Wiel (1996), no. 6006 (C/1.45/?/F); (*Overijssel*) – *duit*, Purmer & van der Wiel (1996), no. 7005 (bent, C/1.33/240/F); (*Zeeland*) – *oord*, Purmer & van der Wiel (1996), no. 4018 (pierced, C/3.34/150/F); brass coin-weight for a Dutch gold 2 *albertijn* (1606), made by Isaac Gz Deelen I in Middelburg, Pol (1990), no. 188/ac (oxidised, c, MW/4.60/0/F); brass coin-weight for a Spanish gold *excelente* or a Dutch *ducat*, made by Matthijs Molckman or Maarten du Mont in Middelburg, Pol (1990), no. 47/ae–af, ah–ai (C, probably MW/2.94/90/via TT to PM); (*unc. state*) – *duit* (pierced, C/0.56/?/F); brass coin-weight for a French gold *écu*, obv. cf. Pol (1990), nos. 133–8 (C, probably MW/2.65/?/F); brass coin-weight for a Spanish gold *escudo*, obv. cf. Pol (1990), no. 161 (C/1.93/?/F).

Spain

Philip II, III or IV 4 *maravedis* (countermarked) (C, VW/3.12/?/F).

Sweden

Carl XI *one-sixth öre* (1680) (C/4.01/180/via TT to PM).

Kinnettles, Angus (near Douglstown) chance find while fieldwalking 2008: *England* – Edward I penny, 10cf2b, London (FW/1.18/120/F).

Kinross (Channel Farm) M/d find 2008: *England* – Edward II penny, 12a, Canterbury (bent, MW/1.33/45/F).

Kinross (Channel Farm or Pittendreich Farm) M/d find 2008: *England* – Henry III penny, long cross 5c, Willem, London (FW//MW/1.28/90/F).

Kinross (West Brackly Farm) M/d finds 2007: *Scotland* – Robert III groat, light coinage? (folded double, chipped, c, W/1.70/?); *England* – Edward I penny, 3c, London (badly chipped, FW/1.19/?). Both via TT to PM.

Kirkcudbright (site of Lochfergus Castle) M/d finds 1998: *Scotland* – James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ copper, type III L (oxidised, edge damaged, C/0.75/?/F); another, unc. type (oxidised, edge damaged, C/1.08/?/F).

Kirkliston, West Lothian M/d find 2010: *England* – Henry I penny, type xv (quadrilateral on cross fleury), unc. moneyer and mint (abraded, W/1.30/?/F).

Kirkton, Dumfries (Springvale) M/d find 2008?: *England* – Edward I penny, 3c, Lincoln (MW/1.32/350/F).

Kirkton of Barevan, Cawdor, Nairn (churchyard) chance find resulting from animal burrowing 2008: *France* – Charles VIII gold *écu d'or à la couronne*, 2nd period, 3rd type, Duplessy (1989), no. 511A? (clipped, SW–MW/2.66/270/via TT to Nairn Museum).

Lamington, South Lanarkshire M/d finds 2008: *England* – John? penny, short cross Vc?, Rau(1)f, London (obv. C, VW//W/1.15/210/F); Henry III penny/fragment, long cross 2b–3c, unc. moneyer, Gloucester (*c* half of coin, much accretion, probably MW/0.71/?/F); Edward I penny, 10ab3b, Canterbury (FW/1.29/30/F); also late Scottish copper coins.

Leith (Constitution Street) find from excavation by Headland Archaeology 2007: *Germany* (Nuremberg) – brass jeton, rose/orb type (bent, c, VW/24.5mm/1.16/?/returned to HA for disposal with excavation assemblage).

Lennelhill, Coldstream, Berwickshire M/d find 2006: *England* – Henry VIII groat, 2nd coinage, London, initial mark lis/rose (MW/2.67/270/GF).

Leslie, Fife (Balgillie Farm) M/d finds 2006–10: *Scotland* – Robert II groat, Perth (FW/3.37/330/F); *England* – Elizabeth I threepence/fragment, 2nd issue (1564, initial mark pheon) (just over half of coin, VW/0.58/?/F).

Lhanbryde, Moray M/d find 2007–8: *Scotland* – James VI balance quarter merk (1591) (slightly chipped, SW/2.19/20/F).

Limekilns, Fife (beach and tidal mud) M/d finds 2010: *Scotland* – Mary plack (1557) (much edge damage, VW/0.63/135/F); *England* – William III sixpence (1696) (VW/2.50/180/F); *France* (*Dombes*) – Gaston d'Orléans *double tournois* (C/1.39/150/F); *Germany* (Nuremberg) – brass jeton of Iorg Schultes, lion of St Mark type, cf Mitchiner (1988), nos. 1302–3 (FW/26.5mm/3.50/255/F); also 17th-century Scottish and Irish coppers.

Longniddry, East Lothian (beach) M/d find 2007: *Scotland* – Mary lion/hardhead, 2nd issue (1558) (FW/0.62/135/F).

Melrose, Roxburghshire (near Akerwood Garden Centre) M/d finds 2008: *England* – Henry III penny, short cross VIIb(3–4?), Ledulf, London (uneven striking, FW/1.34/0/F); Henry III cut farthing, long cross 5g, Robert, Canterbury or London (MW/0.35/315/F); also 5 assorted lead tokens (via TT to NMS).

Melrose, Roxburghshire (Millmount Farm) M/d finds 2006–7: *England* – John penny, short cross IVb, Henric, London (cracked, FW/1.26/345/F); Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 2–3, Nicole, Canterbury or London (MW/0.66/195/F); Henry III penny/fragment, long cross 3b, Philip, Exeter or Northampton (*c* 60% of coin, light pitting, FW/0.85/270/F); Edward I penny, 10cf(1?), London (some flattening, FW/1.14/270/F); another, 10cf2a, Durham (c, FW/1.20/240/via TT to NMS, K.2006.402); another, 10cf2b, Canterbury (FW/1.34/15/F); Edward II penny, 11a1, Durham (FW/1.21/315/F); Henry IV? gold half noble/fragment, light coinage? (*c* 25% of coin, SW–MW/0.78/?/via TT to NMS, K.2006.403).

Methven, Perthshire (Methven Castle) chance find 2007: *Great Britain* – Anne shilling, Edinburgh mint (1707) (5.83/0). Details supplied by Mark Hall, Perth Museum.

Methven, Perthshire (South Arditie Farm) M/d find 2010: *Spain* – Philip III *real* (1612) (W/3.29/0/F).

Montrose, Angus (Ashie car park) chance find in redeposited material from dunes 2007: *France* – latten jeton, type as Collection Rouyer, no. 858 (SW/21.5mm/1.59/350/via TT to AMS).

Montrose, Angus (North Esk Road) chance find while digging wall foundations 2009: *Sweden* – Carl XI *one-sixth öre* (1682) (c, MW/5.54/180/F).

Monzie, Crieff, Perthshire (churchyard) chance finds on surface 2009–10: *England* – Henry III penny, long cross 3, unc. sub-type and moneyer, Bristol (struck twice, with flan turned over between striking, MW/1.28/?/via TT to PM); Elizabeth I threepence, 2nd issue (1580, initial mark long cross) (some edge damage, VW/1.13/270/F).

Nethy Bridge, Moray M/d find 2006: *England* – John cut halfpenny, short cross Vb2–Vc, Walter?, London (MW/0.67/330/F).

North Berwick, East Lothian (Newhouse Farm) M/d finds 2010: *England* – Edward II penny, 11b2,

Canterbury (chipped, c, FW/1.12/30/F); William III sixpence (1697) (rev. abraded, W/2.75/180/F).

Orwell, Kinross-shire (Orwell Farm) M/d finds 2005–10: *Scotland* – James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ copper, type III L (badly chipped, FW/0.90/15/F); Mary testoon/fragments, type II (1555) (2 fragments forming c 90% of coin, c, MW/4.89/300/F); Mary lion/hardhead, 1st issue (1555) (C, MW/0.72/330/F); Mary plack (1557) (c, MW/1.85/30/F); James VI noble/half merk/fragment, 2nd coinage (c 25% of coin, FW/1.10/?/F); Charles II merk (1669) (chipped, MW/2.80.0/F); *England* – Henry III penny, long cross 3, unc. sub-type, Nicole, Canterbury (cracked and buckled, c, MW/1.32/270/F); Edward I penny/fragment, 3g3, London (c 60% of coin, c, MW/1.01/210/F); Edward I–II penny, unc. type and mint (thick dark accretion/1.42/?/F); Elizabeth I sixpence/fragment, 2nd issue, initial mark coronet (just over half of coin, c, VW/1.59/195/F); Elizabeth I half-groat, 3rd issue, initial mark escallop (FW/1.07/285/F); brass coin-weight for a Charles I shilling, Withers & Withers (1993), no. 1051 (c, MW/4.30/F); *Belgium (Tournai)* – latten jeton, obv. as Mitchiner (1988), no. 725, rev. variant (c, FW/28.0mm/5.76/?/F); *France* – latten jeton for Chambre des Comptes, type as Mitchiner (1988), nos. 349–50 (chipped, MW/23.0mm/1.65/270/F); *Germany (Nuremberg)* – brass jeton, anonymous Lion of St Mark type, cf Mitchiner (1988), nos. 1113–17 (c, probably MW/26.0mm/4.05/315/F).

Peebles (Hundleshope Farm) M/d finds 2010: *England* Henry VI half-groat, pinecone-mascle issue, Calais (slightly chipped and buckled, MW/1.57/260/F); Elizabeth I sixpence, 2nd issue (1561, initial mark pheon) (slightly buckled, VW//W/2.24/90/F).

Perth (Craigie Hill) chance find during path construction 2006: *Scotland* – Robert II groat, Edinburgh (cracked, slightly buckled, FW/3.56/330/F).

Perth (Oakbank) chance find in garden 2006: *England* – Charles II gold guinea (1680) (W/8.03/?/F). Information sent by Mark Hall, Perth Museum.

Perth (railway bridge island in River Tay) M/d find 2007: *Scotland* – John Baliol penny, 1st issue (cracked, dark accretion, FW/1.38/330/F).

Pittenweem, Fife M/d finds 2006?: *Scotland* – Mary lion/hardhead, 1st issue (1555) (MW//FW/0.86/60/F):

Netherlands (Amsterdam?) – brass coin-weight for an English gold half angel, type as Pol (1990), no. 78/cn? (c, FW/1.98/F).

Pitroddie, Perthshire M/d finds 2010: *Scotland* – James VI one-eighth thistle merk (1602) (some abrasions, slightly buckled, FW/1.42/330/F); *England* – Henry III penny, short cross VII, unc. sub-type and moneyer, London (clipped, uneven striking, VW/0.79/240/F); Edward I–II penny, unc. type and mint (much abraded, slightly buckled, VW/0.79/?/F).

Portmahomack, Tarbat, Easter Ross M/d finds 2006–8: *Scotland* – James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ copper, type IIR (oxidised, edge ragged, FW/1.04/60/F); James III penny, type Ci–Ciii (slightly chipped and buckled, FW/0.42/75/F); James IV penny, 2nd issue, type III (FW/0.54/150/F); another, type IVd (FW/0.73/330/F); Mary penny, 1st issue, type 1a (0.64/45/F); another, type 3 (chipped, MW/0.43/240/F); Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, type 2 (1559) (oxidised, MW/0.87/45/F); another similar (c, MW/0.64/105/F); another similar (FW/0.53/270/F); James VI hardhead, 1st issue (C, FW/0.87/165/F); also one twopence, 1st post-Union issue; Charles I 2 shillings, 4th coinage (W//FW/0.75/210/F); *England* – John cut halfpenny, short cross Vb1, Ricard, unc. mint (pitted, FW/0.63/60/F); another/fragment, type Vc, Walter, London (c 80% of halfpenny, c, FW/0.52/?/F); Henry III cut halfpenny, short cross VIIb, unc. sub-type and moneyer, Canterbury (chipped, slightly pitted, FW/0.69/90/F); unc. king, cut halfpenny, short cross, unc. class and moneyer, London (rev. double-struck, slightly pitted, FW/0.50/?/F); Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 5b–c, unc. moneyer, London (c, MW/0.55/45/F); *Netherlands (Zeeland)* – brass coin-weight for an English gold noble of Henry VI, cf Pol (1990), no. 205/? (aa–aj) (c//C, MW/5.70/180/F); *Poland?* – 12 groschen? (17th-century?) (badly chipped, c, FW/25.0mm/1.72/0/F).

Portmoak, Kinross-shire (Portmoak Chapel area) M/d finds 2010: *England* – Henry III cut halfpenny, short cross VIIb3–VIIc2, Ioan F R, Canterbury (chipped, FW/0.67/?/F); Edward I penny, 4e, London (FW//MW/1.22/270/F); another/fragment, 10cf1?, London (just over half of coin, obv. double-struck, FW/0.84/45/F); another, 10cf2a, London (slightly buckled, FW/1.27/330/F); Edward I–II penny, 10cf3b1, London (obv. c, FW/1.31/45/F); Charles II shilling, unc. type and date (VW//worn flat/5.04/?/F):

France – Louis XIII *double tournois*, La Rochelle mint (1643), as Duplessy (1989), no. 1377 (oxidised, c, FW/2.63/180/F); another, unc. date and type (oxidised, VW/2.12/0/F); (*Sedan*) – Frédéric-Maurice de la Tour *double tournois*, unc. type and date (oxidised, FW/1.92/180/F).

Port Seton, East Lothian (beach) M/d finds 2006–7: *Scotland* – James IV plak, IId or IIf (FW/1.04/165/via TT to ELM); Mary bawbee, Edinburgh (c, MW/1.58/150/F); *England* – Charles I half-crown, Group III, initial mark (P) (c, W/14.71/105/F); *France* – Louis XIII *double tournois*, unc. type and date, overstruck with large R.M in relief (coin VW//EW, countermark MW/1.94/?/F); *Netherlands (Utrecht)* – *duit* (1676), Purmer & van der Wiel (1996), no. 5108 (c, MW/2.34/?/F), (*Reckheim*) – *duit*, as Lucas (1982), no. 507 (W/1.00/?/F); *Portugal* – Joao III (1521–57) *ceitil* (clipped/undersized flan, c, MW/1.59/?/F).

Port Seton, East Lothian (Fishers Road) M/d find 2006: *Brabant* – Jean I sterling/*brabantinus*, cf Chautard (1871), p. 55, 89–90 and Pl. VII, 4 and 9 (uneven striking, FW/1.27/?/F).

Prestonpans, East Lothian M/d find 2007: *England* – Elizabeth I sixpence, 2nd issue (1569, initial mark coronet) (FW/2.61/315/F).

Prestonpans, East Lothian (Seton East Farm) M/d finds 2009: *Scotland* – William the lion cut halfpenny, ‘Intermediate’ issue (badly buckled, much flattening, otherwise FW/0.58/?/via TT to NMS (K.2011.2)); *England* – William III sixpence (1697) (c, FW/2.95/180/F); *Netherlands (Friesland)* – *duit*, unc. type and date (C/0.65/?/F).

Rattray, Aberdeenshire M/d finds 2006: *England* – John penny, short cross V, unc. sub-type, Ricard ([B?]), Exeter, Lincoln or London (much accretion, C, probably MW/1.31/?); *Netherlands (Overijssel)* – *duit* (1628), Purmer & van der Wiel (1996), no. 7005 (c, FW/1.17/150); also 2 Scottish 17th-century copper coins. All via TT to ACM.

Roberton, Hawick, Roxburghshire HOARDS Three small discrete hoards found by metal detecting in 2010: (1) David II groat, 3rd coinage (FW/3.79/300); another similar (chipped, broken, SW/3.55/150); (2) Robert II groat, Edinburgh (W/3.69/90); another similar (FW/3.65/190); another, Perth (clipped, FW/3.66/165); another

similar (W/3.65/225): (3) 3 × James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ coppers, much corroded and fused together; one type IR, the others uncertain. All have been published by Holmes (2011), and all were claimed as TT and allocated to NMS (registration nos. K.2011.44–45, 46–49 and 50–52 respectively).

M/d finds 2010: *England* – Edward I penny, 10cf2a, Durham (FW/1.30/180/F); James I half-groat, 2nd coinage, unc. initial mark (clipped, FW/0.87/45/F).

St Boswells, Roxburghshire M/d find 2008: *Scotland* – James VI 12 pence (1594) (clipped, MW/0.62/30/F).

St Combs, Aberdeenshire M/d find 2009: *Scotland* – Mary lion/hardhead, unc. type (chipped, c, FW/0.41/60/F).

St Monans, Fife (near Newark Castle) M/d finds 2006 and unc. date: *England* – John penny, short cross Vb2–Vc, Iger, London (bent, black accretion, MW/1.32/340/F); Edward I–II penny, 10cf3b1, London (edge hammered up, FW/1.33/270/F); *Russia* – unc. ruler, base silver or billon *kopec* (probably 16th–17th century) (mis-shapen flan, MW/0.64/300/F).

Salen, Isle of Mull (White House of Aros) M/d find 2007: *England* – James I shilling, 2nd coinage, initial mark coronet (MW/6.03/300/F).

Scaniport, Inverness-shire (Cullaird Farm) M/d find 2007: *England* – Edward I penny, 10cf2b, Canterbury (clipped, FW/1.09/45/F).

Scone, Perthshire (Scone Palace) Finds from excavation by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust 2008: *Scotland* – James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ copper, type IL(i) (slight accretion, c, SW/1.54/285); *Belgium (Tournai)* – latten jeton, Mitchiner (1988), no. 638 variant (MW/27.5mm/8.38/?). Both returned to excavators for disposal with excavation assemblage.

Scone, Perthshire (Pickstonhill Farm) M/d find 2010: *England* – brass coin-weight for a gold guinea of William III, cf Withers & Withers (1993), nos. 1180ff. (pitted, C/7.07/330/F).

Scottack, Castle Stuart, Inverness-shire M/d finds 2008: *England* – Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 5a–c, unc. moneyer, Canterbury (clipped, FW/0.60/?/F); Edward I penny, 4b, London (buckled, MW/1.23/135/F); Elizabeth I threepence, 2nd issue,

unc. initial mark (slight edge damage, mostly worn flat/1.08/315/F).

Seton West, Prestonpans, East Lothian M/d finds 2010: *England* – Edward I penny, 5b, Canterbury (slightly buckled, c, W/1.12/300/F); Edward I–II penny, 10cf3a(3?), London (poorly struck, MW/1.30/150/F).

Shawhead, Kirkcudbrightshire (Rosebank Bridge) M/d find 2007?: *England* – Elizabeth I half-groat, 3rd issue, initial mark tun (slightly buckled, mostly W/0.71/300/F).

Spott, East Lothian M/d find 2009: *England* – Henry III penny, short cross VIIc2, Ioan F R, Canterbury (FW/1.16/210/F).

Spynie, Elgin, Moray M/d finds 2010: *England* – Mary groat (cracked, chipped, EW/1.04/180/F); also 3 Scottish 17th-century copper coins.

Strathmiglo, Fife M/d finds 2007–9: *England* – Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 3b, Henri, London (black accretion, SW/0.66/255/F); James I half-groat, 2nd coinage, initial mark rose (light pitting, FW/1.00/180/F); *France* – François I *double tournois à la croisette*, 2nd period, Duplessy (1989), no. 935 variant (c, FW/0.75/180/F).

Terregles, Dumfriesshire (Stud Farm) M/d finds 2008–9: *Scotland* – William the Lion cut halfpenny, 3rd coinage, phase A, unc. moneyer and Adam, Roxburgh (c, FW/0.66/?/F); *England* – Edward I penny, 10cf(1?), Canterbury (W//FW/1.05/255/F); *Sweden* – Gustavus II Adolphus *öre* (1627–9) (C/25.62/?/F).

Tinwald, Dumfriesshire (Parks) M/d finds 2009: *Scotland* – James VI quarter thistle merk (1602) (chipped and clipped, FW/1.54/30/F); also 5 × 17th-century copper coins: *England* – Henry III penny, short cross VIIa3 or VIIb2, Ilger, London (some flattening, FW/1.39/270/F); *Netherlands (Gelderland)* – *duit* (1690), Purmer & van der Wiel (1996), no. 1010 (chipped, C, probably MW/0.48/315/F).

Torbreck, Inverness-shire (Cullaird Farm) M/d find 2008: *England* – Edward I penny, 4b, London (slightly abraded, MW/1.22/180/F).

Torbreck, Inverness-shire (Torbreck Farm) M/d finds 2008: *Scotland* – John Baliol penny, 2nd issue (MW/1.20/330/F); also a Charles II bawbee and

bodle and a French copper *sol* of Louis XV–XVI, countermarked FG.

Torryburn, Fife (beach) M/d finds 2010?: *England* – Charles II sixpence, unc. date (bent twice, W/1.78/180?/F); silver-coated copper alloy forgery of a William III half-crown (EW/11.16/?/F).

Turriff, Aberdeenshire (Balravie Castle site, Mountblairy Estate) M/d find 2009: Robert I halfpenny (c, MW/0.61/210/F). The coin was subsequently offered for sale in Spink's auction on 25 March 2010, as lot 70.

Tynninghame, East Lothian (Lochhouses Turf Farm) M/d find 2007: *England* – Elizabeth I sixpence, 2nd coinage (1564, initial mark pheon; 4 appears to be overstruck on a 2) (much flattening on obv., FW/2.39/240/F).

West Gallaberry, Dumfriesshire M/d finds 2010: *England* – Edward I–II penny, 10cf3a(3?), London (slightly chipped, FW/1.27/185/F); *Ireland* – Edward I penny/fragment, Dolley type 2? (c half of coin, some abrasions, MW/0.82/210/F).

West Haven, Carnoustie, Angus M/d finds 2006–10: *Scotland* – Alexander III cut halfpenny, 1st coinage, unc. type, moneyer and mint (C//c, probably MW/0.57/?/F); James I penny, Group B, Edinburgh (chipped, bent, MW/0.56/345/F); James II–III 'Crux Pellit' copper, type IL(i) (SW/1.11/270/F); James III penny, type Civa (undersized flan, MW/0.31/90/F); another, type Cvb (MW/0.31/150/F); James IV plack/fragment, unc. type (c 30% of coin, VW/0.55/30/F); James IV half-plack, type IIa variant (W//FW/0.85/285/F0); James IV penny, 2nd coinage, type IVd (undersized flan, c, SW/0.61/180/F); another, type IV, unc. sub-type (undersized flan, heavy patination, MW/0.42/315/F); James IV or Mary penny, unc. type (worn flat/VW/0.46/?/F); James V plack, type IIa (c, FW/1.70/240/F); Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, type 2 (1559) (mostly VW/0.79/60/F); James VI plack/fragment, type 1 or 2 (c 60% of coin, bent, C/0.63/0/F); James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (cracked, FW/0.82/195/F); *England* – Henry VIII penny, 2nd coinage, Durham (Bishop Tunstall?) (obv. c, MW/0.58/270/F).

Wester Balgedie, Kinross-shire (Newlands Farm) M/d finds 2006–7: *Scotland* – James VI 2 shillings, post-Union issue (FW/0.80/45/F); Charles I 40 pence, 3rd coinage, 3rd issue (slightly buckled,

W/1.25/270/F): *England* – Elizabeth I half-groat, 3rd issue, unc. initial mark (VW/0.78/105/F).

Westray, Orkney (sand dunes) chance find 2010: *Portugal* – Joao IV 3 reis (slightly buckled, FW/7.12/30/F).

Whitecraig, Midlothian M/d find 2006: *England* – Henry III penny, long cross 5, unc, sub-type, Gilbert, Canterbury (heavily encrusted/1.34/90/F).

Whitehills, Aberdeenshire M/d finds 2006: *Scotland* – James IV penny, 2nd issue, type IVa (c, MW/0.75/30/F): *England* – unc. king, cut halfpenny, short cross, unc, type, moneyer and mint (C/0.65/?/F).

Whitehills, Aberdeenshire (Inverboyndie) M/d find 2006: *England* – Henry VIII penny, 2nd coinage, Durham (Bishop Tunstall) (chipped, c, FW/0.53/0/F).

DISCUSSION

THE ROMAN PERIOD

There is a noticeable drop in the number of Roman coin finds reported during the five years of the current survey from 2006 to 2010. These make up 37 records with a further three referring to previous discoveries. Fifteen come from on or in the vicinity of known Roman forts or camps, while almost nothing new has emerged from native sites. Isolated finds, ranging from three small hoards to single coins, make up 50% of this listing. Again metal detecting is responsible for the majority of finds, representing two-thirds of those recorded here. Only four are the result of excavation or other archaeological processes, while building work or chance account for the remainder. The new group of finds generally conforms to the patterns which have emerged from previous surveys.

Hoards

Since the last survey there has been the publication of the two important late 2nd-century hoards from Birnie, accompanied by an in-depth discussion of denarius hoards in

Scotland during the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD (Holmes 2006). The Birnie finds are interpreted as representing the end of a period of subsidy or bribery payments dating back to the reign of Marcus Aurelius and concluding in the 190s because of an apparent change in imperial policy to meet trouble with aggression rather than appeasement. This may have been brought about by a shortage of silver after a lengthy period of export and diminishing output from the mines. There was a major debasement of the coinage at this time. A similar situation appears to be reflected in the hoards from beyond the Frontier in north-west Germany and Poland. The new policy culminated in the imperial expedition to North Britain in 208–11, led by Septimius Severus. A return to a payments policy seems to have occurred soon after, as evidenced by the Edston and Falkirk hoards of the reigns of Elagabalus (AD 218–22) and Severus Alexander (AD 222–35). Rome was then entering a long period of civil war and debasement when, even if the tribes north of Hadrian's Wall merited any attention, the money was more needed elsewhere.

Three new hoards have been unearthed during the five years covered by the present survey (2006–10). The earliest is from Belladrum, Inverness-shire, and its 10 denarii end with an issue of Antoninus Pius for Diva Faustina (AD 141+). It would thus appear to belong to the 140s. That from Kirkton Barns, Fife, contains 16 denarii, ranging from a worn Vespasian of AD 75. The latest closely dated coin included is one of Marcus Aurelius of AD 163–5, displaying moderate wear, and it is accompanied by two others of the same emperor for Divus Antoninus and for Faustina II. This could therefore be connected with the last years of the Antonine Wall or represent the start of the post-Wall payments system. The largest hoard of the three was found at Kippilaw, Roxburghshire, and is made up of 79 denarii, running from Vespasian and concluding with Septimius Severus. The latest coin indicates a date of deposit around AD 207, connecting it with the Severan expedition.

The findspot is within five miles of Newstead. For the present, it seems best to regard the four denarii from Annan as a group rather than a hoard for which there is no firm evidence.

Noteworthy finds

The current survey contains the further find of a gold coin, declared Treasure Trove in 2007. This is an aureus of Augustus of 4 BC to AD 2 said by the dealer, from whom it was bought, to have been found in the East Linton–Haddington area in the 1930s. Interestingly Traprain Law lies between these two villages.

The find is included in a very detailed and useful listing and discussion of the Roman gold coins found in Scotland (Bland & Loriot 2010: 67–70 & 294–310). Four hoards and 55 single finds are included but, as the details make clear, three of the hoards are doubtful and only the small Broomholm find of seven aurei from Nero to Domitian remains as a certain gold hoard from Scotland. Fifty-five single finds are recorded, though again these include some dubious reports. It is noted that this is ‘an extremely high number in proportion to the total number of Roman coins recorded from Scotland’ and is ‘very significant’, but unfortunately no explanation is offered. Nevertheless this is a welcome contribution to the numismatic study of Roman Scotland.

A *Moneta* As of Domitian of AD 87 with only slight wear was found at Doune, while a sestertius, in similar condition, also of AD 87, was recovered at Castledykes. Such coins with little wear are not uncommon finds from Flavian forts in Scotland and often occur in the destruction levels, pointing to AD 87 as a general date for the evacuation. A more unusual find, from the vicinity of Carzield fort, is the *Britannia* As of Antoninus Pius dated AD 154–5 and associated with the military activity in Britain at that time. Among the finds of denarii are further specimens of the Republic, including one of Octavian of 37 BC from Mortonhall, Edinburgh. Six out of the 20 ‘isolated’ finds are later base metal coins, finds of which from

Scotland need to be treated with some caution. Likewise the 3rd-century Roman Provincial debased tetradrachm of Alexandria, possibly from a tenuous ‘hoard’ from Alness, Ross and Cromarty, is unlikely to be a contemporary loss.

Finds from Roman sites

The number and scope of finds from Roman sites during the years of the current survey are disappointing, with only a dozen sites yielding coins. The sole Antonine Wall fort to be included is Mumrills, where an official metal-detecting search recovered a fairly worn sestertius of Trajan and a corroded denarius of Hadrian. Excavation at Carriden fort, close to the east end of the Antonine Wall, produced a corroded sestertius of Trajan. Another small excavation at Cramond has added two sestertii to the corpus of coins from this site, though corrosion means they can only be assigned to the ‘reign of Antoninus Pius’ and the ‘2nd century AD’. The large and important group found during the excavations at Elginhaugh has now been fully published (Bateson 253–70 in Hanson 2007).

South of the Antonine Wall, the largest and most interesting group of coins is made up from four reports of finds in the vicinity of Carzield fort, Dumfriesshire. This is regarded as an Antonine foundation and the coin finds bear this out. The 14 finds consist of 10 denarii and four Asses or dupondii, ranging from Domitian to Antoninus Pius. The two issues present of the latter emperor are a denarius of AD 139 with moderate wear and, more unusually, a slightly worn *Britannia* As of AD 154–5.

To the north of Carzield, the Nithsdale sites of Drumlanrig and Durisdeer have yielded a Republican denarius of 132 BC and another of Nerva of AD 97 respectively. A worn denarius of Antoninus Pius of AD 150–1 is recorded from the latter site in a previous survey. Annan, where there was a camp on either side of the river mouth, has added four denarii: one of Hadrian, one of Marcus Aurelius of AD 161–4, another of Marcus Aurelius for Lucilla of

AD 164–9, and an uncertain issue. These two issues of the 160s would indicate late Antonine activity, while that from Grange suggests likewise to the north-east.

A Republican denarius of 46 BC in very worn condition was recovered at Barlockhart, Glenluce, where there was a Roman camp. A further coin comes from Castledykes fort in the form of a slightly worn sestertius of Domitian, of AD 87, and is to be associated with the Flavian occupation of this site.

There are only two reports of finds from north of the Antonine Wall. The first is a very worn Republican denarius of 87 BC from Abernethy, Perthshire, where a camp was situated. A group of five coins found here in 1999 were all 2nd-century AD in date. The second site is Doune, Perthshire, where a *Moneta* As of Domitian, probably of AD 87 and with little wear, was found during construction work at the local primary school, which lies within the site of the Roman fort.

Finds from native sites

Finds in this group are disappointingly virtually lacking for this survey. A corroded As of Domitian was found, along with the previously recorded sestertius of Trajan, during excavation of the native settlement at Culduthel in 2005. In addition, it may be speculated whether the East Linton gold coin is from the native site of Traprain Law.

However, the most interesting report in this category is the group of nine late Roman coins from Burghead. The findspot lies within the western part of the Pictish fort and it is possible that these coins are associated with activity in the 3rd and 4th centuries. There are the late Roman coins from Sculptor's Cave and an increasing number of such finds from the Borders. The location of the former would indicate ancient loss and the continuing Roman presence south of the latter would support contemporary deposition. The Burghead coins, however, come from an urban location within an important 19th–20th century port and

their diverse issues covering over 100 years might suggest a modern mariner's discarded souvenirs. For the present their interpretation should remain open

Finds from other sites

Twenty other sites without any obvious Roman or native association have, however, yielded Roman coins. The three hoards included in this survey fall into this category. These are the finds from Belladrum, Inverness-shire; Kirkton Barns, Fife; and Kippilaw, Roxburghshire, ending with coins of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius and Septimius Severus respectively. None has an obvious physical context. The number of coins contained in these three hoards is 105. Apart from the group of nine coins, mostly antoniniani from the second half of the 3rd century AD, from Burghead, Moray, the other 17 reports cover 21 coins in all. A single find from Perthshire is included, as are two from Stirlingshire and four from Fife, one of which is the Kirkton Barns hoard from early in the reign of Marcus Aurelius. Two single coin finds are recorded from Edinburgh and a third from East Lothian, while a single late coin has been reported from a Glasgow garden. The remaining four finds, including the Kippilaw Severan hoard, are spread across the south of the country. There is no apparent pattern in the distribution of these 'isolated' finds, four of which were discovered by detectorists.

Chronological discussion

The smaller corpus of new finds making up this survey on the whole matches established patterns for the Roman coinage in Scotland. However, the recent hoards tend to confirm the hypothesis for payments to the native chieftains put forward in the publication of the Birnie hoards.

A feature of the currency of the 1st-century Flavian occupation of Scotland is the occurrence of base metal coins of Domitian, especially Asses, of AD 85–6 in unworn condition suggesting a date of AD 87?, or soon after, for

the evacuation. The *Moneta* As of AD 87 from Doune, where there was a Roman fort, and the sestertius of the same year found at the fort at Castledykes appear to belong to this group. Both display little wear and were probably lost at that time. The publication noted of the excavations at the Flavian fort at Elginhaugh includes seven, possibly nine, such coins. The only other stray find of a 1st century AE issue is the corroded sestertius of Vespasian or Titus from Cockenzie beach, East Lothian. The dupondius of Domitian of uncertain date, but very worn, from near Carzield fort, Dumfriesshire, is probably a loss in the following century.

There are five finds of Republican denarii recorded here, all in worn or very worn condition. The earliest dates to 132 BC while the latest is one of 37 BC of Octavian. One was found at Abernethy, Perthshire, where there was a Roman camp which has yielded a small number of coins of the 2nd century, suggesting that this latest find may have been deposited then also. Two Republican denarii come from near the Roman sites at Drumlanrig, Dumfriesshire, and Barlockhart, Wigtownshire. Unassociated finds were made at Mortonhall, Edinburgh, and Whitecross, Stirlingshire. The date of loss of these four coins is more difficult to assign and they may have survived into the Antonine period. It may be added that none of these early coins sheds any light on the suggestion that the Roman invasion of Scotland began with Cerealis rather than Agricola as has hitherto been accepted. It is of note, too, that no new find of a Mark Antony denarius has been recorded. The absence of Mark Antony denarii in the Birnie hoards and their presence in the later Edston and Falkirk hoards is discussed in the Birnie publication. This suggests different sources for the two groups of payment hoards, with the latter being in the north of England where the Mark Antony denarius survived later.

The phenomenon of an increase in the use of silver coins in Scotland in the 2nd century again shows through in the current survey, where, in addition to the two hoards, from Belladrum and

Kirkton Barns, nine sites have yielded 19 denarii. Ten of these are among the group of coins from the vicinity of the Antonine fort at Carzield in Dumfriesshire. This greater number of denarii in the 2nd century is mirrored by an increase in the finds of sestertii. Finds of 2nd-century sestertii reported during the 2006–10 survey are low and amount to a mere four from three sites. However, no sestertius was among the larger group of finds from around the Antonine fort at Carzield.

There has thus been no recent find of a sestertius, dupondius or As later than Antoninus Pius. There is, however, a denarius of Septimius Severus of AD 200–1 with moderate wear, found during archaeological evaluation of a development site in Peebles. This, along with the hoard from Kippilaw, Roxburghshire, deposited around AD 207, provide evidence of the Severan military activity in Scotland.

This leaves those finds of Roman coins of the later 3rd and 4th centuries AD which periodically appear for recording but which generally need to be treated with caution. Again they are fewer in number in this survey and none of those listed comes from a Roman or native site, except Burghead. This most intriguing group of seven base antoniniani ranging from Gallienus (AD 253–68) to Carausius (AD 287–93) and two nummi of the 350s–60s was found by a detectorist in 1968. Attractive as it might be to see such finds as evidence of activity in the Pictish fort at that time, the possibility of their being modern losses remains strong.

An unlikely contemporary loss is the copy of the antoninianus of Tetricus II (AD 270–3) discovered during plumbing work under a kitchen floor in North Muirton. A follis of Constantine I of AD 307–8 was unearthed at Crail, while later 4th-century nummi were discovered on Baile Sear beach, North Uist and in gardens in Glasgow and St Abb's Head, Berwickshire.

Conclusion

This Roman survey of 2006–10 is smaller and less extensive than more recent ones, and this

may be due, to some extent, to a lessening of archaeological investigation in unfavourable economic circumstances and to some decline in metal detecting.

However, this is compensated for by material in the three major publications on the Birnie hoards, the finds of Roman gold coins and the Elginhaugh excavation which make important contributions to the subject. Equally, three new denarii hoards provide valuable evidence for the use of silver coin by the Romans in Scotland. The few finds from the 1st century confirm the accepted pattern of Flavian activity, and there are two further finds of little worn Aes of AD 87, normally associated with the evacuation of the forts around this time. Nothing has been found which would support an earlier date for Roman occupation under Cerealis. The greater use of silver denarii in the 2nd century AD, accompanied by an increase in the number of sestertii, is again reflected in the current list of finds, though less so in the latter case.

It would now seem that after the abandonment of the Antonine Wall there was a long period of payments to native leaders, from about AD 170 to 230, with a break in the reign of Septimius Severus (AD 193–211) when a shortage of silver may have brought about a more aggressive policy. Recent and past hoards appear to support such subsidy/bribery, though the possibility of trade or loot as the reason for some of the hoards remains a possibility. The publication of the 2010 hoard from Kippilaw, buried about AD 207, should throw some light on the hypothesis that Severan military activity – and even occupation – took place prior to the emperor's arrival in AD 208. None of the small number of post-AD 230 base metal coins appear to be Roman or native deposits and the interpretation of some later coin finds remains uncertain.

THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD (TO 1603)

Finds from this period have been recorded and published in four previous papers in this series (Bateson 1989; Bateson & Holmes 1997; 2003

and 2006). In addition, the implications of finds up to 2000 were discussed at length in a separate paper (Holmes 2004).

Early coinage

Again few finds have been recorded from the period pre-dating the introduction of Short Cross coinage (1180 in England, 1195 in Scotland), but the very rarity of such discoveries lends particular importance to each of them.

Base metal *stycas* of the Kingdom of Northumbria are occasionally found in Southern Scotland, reflecting the fact that the kingdom at one time extended as far north as the Forth, with its coinage also apparently having circulated in the Kingdom of Strathclyde to the west. During the period covered by this survey, four specimens have been recorded – one from Covington, Lanarkshire, and three from Holywood, Dumfriesshire.

Nine examples of pennies or fractions of Scottish and English rulers are all worthy of individual note. Archaeological excavations at Auldham, East Lothian, yielded two specimens of pennies of William the Conqueror, which are excessively rare as finds from Scotland. The only other find of a coin of this king so far noted was from excavations on the Isle of May. Equally notable is the discovery of a penny of Henry I, by a detectorist at Kirkliston, West Lothian. This appears to be the first record of a coin of this king found north of the border. The small group of Henry II's Tealby/cross-and-crosslet coins found in Scotland was augmented by a find from Drumelzier, Peeblesshire.

Coins of Scottish kings included a cut halfpenny of David I, found at Hallglen, Falkirk, and acquired by the National Museum of Scotland as Treasure Trove. Also acquired by NMS were two cut halves of excessively rare early sterlings of William the Lion. An example of the first issue coinage found near Coldstream, Berwickshire, joins a group of just four pennies and one cut halfpenny previously known to exist; and a specimen of the so-called 'Intermediate' issue, found near Prestonpans, East Lothian,

is just the second coin of this issue known, the other being a penny which came to NMS with the renowned Coats Collection in 1921. A cut halfpenny of William's later 'crescent-and-pellet' issue, found at Crail, Fife, although not a particularly rare coin, is nonetheless one of just 16 pennies and fractions of this issue recorded as found since 1978.

A Byzantine *folles* of c 1020–30 found at Carradale, Argyll, is extremely unlikely to have been a genuine ancient loss, but the possibility cannot, of course, be ruled out entirely.

Late 12th – mid-14th century

During this period the only coins in circulation were silver sterlings/pennies and their cut or round fractions. The 2006–10 finds display a similar pattern to that of previous surveys, revealing that English coins made up the great majority of those in circulation in Scotland during this period.

Thirty-eight pennies of the English Short Voided Cross coinage, minted from 1180 to 1247, were recorded, but just four of the equivalent Scottish issues. Of these, three were coins of William the Lion, whilst the fourth, virtually illegible, penny could in theory also have been of Alexander II. By contrast, there were 17 Scottish cut halfpennies, again all but one definitely of William the Lion, but again these were substantially outnumbered by 41 English equivalents, of which one had been cut from a contemporary imitation of a penny. Cut farthings have always been scarce finds in Scotland, where they seem to have circulated in much smaller numbers than south of the border. Just one Scottish and two English examples are included in this survey.

A similar pattern is apparent in the Long Voided Cross coinage, struck from 1247 to 1272 for Henry III in England (and posthumously in his name until 1278), and from 1250 to c 1280 for Alexander III in Scotland. Six Scottish pennies have been recorded, but 39 English. The latter total includes one contemporary imitation, and one extremely rare example

of a penny (from Crail, Fife) from which one quarter has been deliberately excised. Normally farthings would have been obtained by cutting a penny in half first and then dividing it further. It is extremely unusual to find a coin with just one quarter removed. Cut halfpennies of this coinage numbered 72 English and 11 Scottish, with four English farthings and one Scottish. In addition, there were one penny and two cut halfpennies of Edward I's Irish coinage.

As usual, the coins most frequently found during the period of this survey were English pennies of Edward I and II, minted between 1279 and the early 1320s. A total of 179 of these have been recorded, plus three Irish issues, as opposed to just 15 Scottish pennies of the same period (nine of Alexander III, five of John Baliol and a single penny of Robert Bruce). There was also one specimen of the scarce type 15d of the York archiepiscopal mint, found at Kinnesswood, Kinross-shire. This issue was a continuation of the Edward I–II series, but was not struck until the early 1330s, in the reign of Edward III.

Round halfpennies and farthings were also struck during this period, removing the necessity for fractional denominations to be cut from pennies, but they are found only in very small quantities in Scotland. It has been noted before (Bateson & Holmes 2006: 194) that there is a correlation between finds of these small coins and the use by those who find them of superior quality metal-detectors, and this has again been apparent in 2006–10. The same detectorists have been responsible for all but one of the finds of these two denominations, at the sites in Crail, Fife; Dornoch, Sutherland and Fortrose, Cromarty. The exception is a Robert Bruce halfpenny from Turriff, Aberdeenshire. The finds comprise: of Edward I–II – three halfpennies and five farthings, one of the latter being an Irish issue and another a reverse brockage; of John Baliol – two halfpennies; of Robert Bruce – one halfpenny and one farthing.

Continental sterlings, imitating English pennies, also circulated in Scotland unofficially,

and eight of these have been recorded in this survey: two each of John the Blind of Luxemburg and John I of Brabant, one each of Valeran of Ligny and John of Avesnes, one anonymous ‘Edward’ type and one of uncertain origin. There was also the first recorded example from Scotland of a *petit denier* of Ghent – another very small silver coin found at Crail. Most surprising was the discovery of a Florentine gold florin, struck in 1323, in a garden at Jedburgh, Roxburghshire.

In addition to the individual finds listed above, two small hoards of coins of this period have also come to light recently. At Broughton, Lanarkshire, six English pennies were found during excavations by Biggar Archaeology. They appeared to the excavators to constitute a hoard, although this is not 100% certain. At Cruggleton, Wigtownshire, a hoard of 25 English pennies was discovered during metal-detecting (Holmes 2011: 237–8).

Later 14th–15th centuries

The introduction of the silver groat and half-groat denominations in the 1350s co-incided with the end of the domination of English coins in circulation in Scotland. The second half of the 14th century saw the striking of coins for David II, Robert II and Robert III, and these consistently feature more prominently in the finds record than those of Edward III and his successors in England. Finds from 2006–10 included one penny of David II’s first coinage (1351–8) and two of the second coinage (1358–67), along with three groats and one half-groat. Of Robert II, there are two groats, one half-groat and four pennies, and of Robert III, six groats and one penny. Unusually there is also a gold lion of Robert III, found near the Erskine Bridge in Glasgow. English coins of Edward III include three examples of the third (‘Florin’) coinage (1344–51) – one penny and two of the scarce halfpennies, the latter found at Burghead, Moray, and Dornoch, Sutherland. Of the fourth coinage (1351–77), there are two groats and four pennies. Unexpected finds were an Anglo-

Gallic sterling of Edward III (Crail, Fife) and a fragment of a gold half-noble, probably of Henry IV (Melrose, Roxburghshire).

Finds of Scottish silver coins of the 15th century comprised three groats of the ‘fleur-de-lis’ issue of James I, one of the ‘crown groat’ coinage of James II, one of James III (East Gallaberry, Dumfriesshire) and a fragment of another (Kinnesswood, Kinross-shire). In addition, a scarce groat of James IV’s light coinage (c 1496–1513) was found during tree-planting at Auchinleck, Angus. English silver coins of the same period comprised a single penny of Henry V (Howgate, Roxburghshire), one groat and three half-groats of Henry VI, and an Edward IV groat (Bannockburn, Stirlingshire).

As usual, most of the finds of 15th-century coins comprised Scottish billon and copper low denomination issues. There were two definite finds of pennies of James I, from East Haven and West Haven, Angus, and two further probable, but not definitely identifiable, specimens from Dornoch, Sutherland. An example of the very rare ‘James I Group D’ penny issue, now accepted as belonging to the early part of the reign of James II, was found during excavations at St Patrick’s Church, Edinburgh, and another probable specimen came from Dornoch. It is notable that all these coins, apart from the one from an excavation, were found by the same two detectorists who have consistently been recovering earlier silver round halfpennies and farthings. James III billon pennies are rather more common than the earlier issues, and six definite examples have been recovered recently, along with three probable, but very corroded, specimens from an excavation at Old College Quadrangle, Edinburgh. Of James IV there are six placks, one scarce half-plack (West Haven, Angus) and 21 pennies, plus one contemporary counterfeit (Dornoch, Sutherland).

Examples of the copper ‘black money’ have continued to emerge fairly frequently, in particular the ‘Crux Pellit’ coins – formerly known as ‘Bishop Kennedy pennies’. No less

than 29 of these have been recovered during the period of this survey. Of the little copper farthings there have been six specimens, of which three belong to the types frequently referred to (almost certainly erroneously) as 'ecclesiastical' issues. In addition, the excavation at Old College Quadrangle, Edinburgh, yielded two contemporary counterfeits.

Two foreign coins of 15th-century date, from opposite ends of the scale of values, are worthy of mention. A French gold *écu* of Charles VIII (1483–98) was recovered from an area of animal burrowing on the boundary of the kirkyard of Kirkton of Barevan, Nairn, in almost exactly the same location at which a James III groat was found in 2005. There is a suggestion that a hoard may be present in this locality, but unfortunately the proximity of human burials makes it impossible for an exploratory excavation to be carried out. At the other end of the scale is an unfortunately unidentifiable *maille* or *obole tournois*, possibly a contemporary imitation, from the Low Countries, found at Crail, Fife. Such coins are rare finds in Scotland, but a findspot near the east coast is perhaps not particularly surprising.

The 16th century

The small number of finds of Scottish silver coins of James V, Mary and the pre-Union issues of James VI may be seen as reflecting the fact that, by this time, most everyday transactions involved billon coins of lower denominations. Between 2006 and 2010 just two groats and one one-third groat of James V were recorded, along with one testoon of Mary (Burntisland, Fife) and a fragment of another (Orwell Farm, Kinross-shire). Coins of James VI included, surprisingly, a single find of a first coinage ryal (30 shillings Scots), from Crail, Fife. Coins with such a high circulating value are rarely found outside hoards. Two examples of the debased silver nobles/half-merks of the second coinage were recorded (Dores, Inverness-shire and Orwell Farm, Kinross-shire), as well as a balance quarter-merk of the sixth coinage (Lhanbryde,

Moray). Coins of the last two coinages made up the bulk of the finds as usual, with one 30-pence and five 12-pence coins of the seventh coinage and two thistle merks, four quarters and eight one-eighths of the eighth coinage.

By contrast, finds of base metal coinage of this period were numerous, commencing with four placks and one counterfeit bawbee of James V. Billon coinages of Mary, before her marriage to the French *dauphin* Francis, were represented by eight bawbees, 10 placks, six lions/hardheads and four pennies. Of the issues of Mary and Francis there was just one of the fairly scarce 'nonsunts', but 27 lions/hardheads. The latter figure is actually likely to be lower than the real number of finds, as it is likely that some detectorists see these coins as so common as to be unworthy of recording. The same *caveat* may be applied to the placks (12 finds) and hardheads (nine finds) of James VI, which are also extremely common. Recent finds also included one example of a saltire plack (Crail, Fife) and two copper twopences of the 1597 issue.

English silver coins of Henry VIII, Mary Tudor and Elizabeth I have again been recovered in substantial quantities but, as we have pointed out in previous published surveys, the very worn condition of most of these coins and the frequency of the occurrence of similar coins in Scottish hoards of the Civil War period of the middle of the 17th century strongly suggest that many of these single finds may also represent losses from the latter period. The totals are – Henry VIII: one groat, three half-groats, three pennies; Mary: seven groats; Philip and Mary: one sixpence, three groats; Elizabeth I: one shilling, 19 sixpences, two groats, 15 threepences, 16 or 17 half-groats, one penny. Of the Irish coinage there were one groat of Philip and Mary and three examples of the 1601 copper pennies of Elizabeth I.

Foreign coins recovered included the usual scatter of French billon issues, which are known to have come to Scotland with French troops during the reign of Mary. Three examples of the *double tournois à la croisette* have been found

recently, along with a single *liard à l’F*. There were also two little French *oboles* or *deniers*, unfortunately in too poor a condition to be identified as to ruler (East Haven, Angus). A rather more unusual find was a Portuguese *ceitil* of Joao III (1521–57) from the beach at Port Seton, East Lothian, but even more unexpected were two unconnected finds of Russian silver or billon *kopecks*, probably dating from the 16th or 17th century (Culross and St Monans, both Fife). These hint at the presence of Russian traders on the east coast during this period.

Discussion

This most recent five-year survey has essentially confirmed the picture painted by its predecessors. The use of coins can be seen to have been widespread across all areas of Scotland from the Short Cross period (1180s/1190s) onwards, with an early preponderance of English pennies gradually replaced by Scottish silver coins, and the use of billon and copper low-denomination coins for everyday transactions becoming the norm from the later 15th century onwards. Sites from which coins have been recovered again vary from those yielding just a single find to those providing major assemblages covering the whole period under consideration. Amongst the latter we again find Crail, Fife, and Dornoch, Sutherland, with substantial numbers of coins also coming from Burghead, Moray, and Kinnesswood, Kinross-shire. Whereas the value of the myriad individual finds scattered across Scotland has lain in the picture provided of the widespread distribution of coins across the country, the major assemblages from small and well-defined areas have the potential to give valuable information about economic activity within local communities.

THE 17TH CENTURY

Seventeenth-century coins continue to be frequent finds, and somewhat over 200 have been reported from 78 of the total of 178 sites listed between 2006 and 2010. As in previous

surveys, finds of the Scottish copper turners and bawbees are omitted because of the large number found and the fact that they now have nothing new to contribute to the currency picture. On the other hand, 16th-century Tudor coins of Henry VIII, Mary Tudor, and especially Elizabeth I are included, as hoards show these to have circulated in Scotland well into the 17th century. The majority of the reported finds again come from the eastern side of the country, from Sutherland to the Borders. In the west, Dumfriesshire is the most prolific county and only a single find was reported from Ayrshire. Most of the finds have been made through metal-detecting and the popularity of the hobby in certain areas is probably reflected in the distribution pattern.

Hoards and larger assemblages

No new hoard has been reported during this latest period of survey. However, note may be made of the account of the Civil War currency of Scotland, which lists some 36 hoards and discusses the currency between 1638 and 1660 (Bateson 2007).

A number of assemblages have been reported and among these some larger groups stand out. The largest by far consists of the 283 coins recovered at Crail in Fife, which starts with issues of the 12th century and ends with a post-Union sixpence of Queen Anne, struck at Edinburgh. Five of the 63 Scottish and 23 of the 176 English coins appear to be 17th-century losses. Dornoch, Sutherland, and Kinnesswood, Kinross-shire, have yielded 66 and 62 coins respectively, with somewhat less than 25% at the former and 50% at the latter belonging to the 17th century. Further groups from Ardersier, Inverness-shire, and Burghead, Moray, consist of 52 and 48 coins each. The 17th-century finds at Ardersier make up 50% of the total and half again of these are continental issues. Only two of those recovered from Burghead are late losses, the majority being medieval. Thus three of the major groups come from the north-east, with no large group at all from the south or west. There

is no wholly 17th-century group, though only two of the 13 coins recovered at Culross, Fife, are earlier – a Scottish *crux pellit* penny and a long cross cut halfpenny of Henry III. There are, however, 39 reports of single finds of Tudor and 17th-century coins in the current survey.

Scottish and English gold and silver

After the Union of the Crowns in 1603 there was a considerable drop in the output of Scottish gold and silver coins, which may partly explain the influx of worn Elizabethan and some earlier Tudor silver issues. It was only in the previous survey of 2001–5 that a small number of James VI's Scottish coins were reported for the first time, from four sites consisting of three each of the two lowest denominations. Since 2006, a further five sites have yielded seven two-shillings pieces (= 24d Scots = 2d Sterling) and two one-shilling pieces. Two of the former were found at both Ardersier and Dornoch while the two latter came from Crail. The most prolific issue of Charles I was his third coinage of 1637–42, which consisted of gold and of silver, from the crown-sized coin of 60 shillings Scots to the small 40 and 20 pence Scots. Again it is the two lowest denominations which predominate in the finds. In the five years of the current survey, eight 40-pence pieces have been unearthed at six sites and a 20-pence piece at two further sites. Portmahomack, Easter Ross, has produced a two-shillings piece (24d Scots) of the fourth coinage of 1642. No larger value than the 40-pence piece has been reported in recent years, and after 1642 there was no further Scottish silver issue until after the Restoration.

The coinages of 1664–75 (merk) and 1675–82 (dollar) were substantial and are not uncommon in modern collections and sales. The former ran from the four merks to the half merk, but all are rare as finds and these again are usually of the smaller denominations. There are reports of four sites, in Perthshire, Kinross and Fife, yielding single finds of merks of 1668, 1669, 1670 and 1672. A half merk of 1670 was found at Fortrose in Cromarty. The only later

Scottish silver coin listed is a small five shillings of William II of 1696, from Kinnesswood, but being in very worn condition this is probably a loss of the 18th century.

The decline in production of the Scottish coinage in the early decades of the 17th century was apparently made up for by a huge import of Tudor silver coins, in particular those of Elizabeth I. Those, few in number, with only little or moderate wear may well be contemporary losses, but the majority, in worn to extremely worn condition, and often clipped, seem to represent deposits after 1603. They are included in Scottish hoards up to 1660. Between 2006 and 2010 a further 64 Tudor coins have been unearthed at 25 sites. Three belong to Henry VIII, seven to Mary Tudor, and the remainder to Elizabeth I. Henry's three coins consist of a groat, halfgroat and penny, while those of Mary are four groats and two further groats and a sixpence of her joint reign with Philip. The largest Elizabethan denomination recovered is the single shilling from Culross. Most are sixpences, of which there are some 20 specimens, along with two groats, seven halfgroats and a single penny. The largest Tudor group, of 18 Elizabeth I sixpences and threepences, was included in the assemblage from Crail. Only one findspot is recorded from the north-east – Dornoch, where one sixpence, two threepences and a halfgroat were recovered. No finds, other than those from the far south-west, were made in the West of Scotland.

The post-Union English coins of James I do not appear to have circulated in Scotland in any number, and the latest finds consist of three shillings and three sixpences from six sites, of which two were on Mull and another near Oban in Argyll. However, two shillings and three sixpences of the king's Irish coinages were also found. Again the coins of Charles I are not common as site-finds, though they do occur frequently in the hoards, especially of the Civil War, and in these the more common denomination is the halfcrown. There is a new find of a halfcrown, with the (P) initial mark

of 1643–4, from Port Seton, East Lothian, and finds of forged halfcrowns were discovered at Belladrum, Inverness-shire, and Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire. Other finds of Charles I include a shilling, sixpence, halfgroat and penny. Few finds of Charles II's English coins have been made, but the three recovered include the only new find of gold from the 17th century, a guinea of 1680 from Perth which, being worn could have circulated well into the following century. A single extremely worn shilling of James II from Durisdeer, Dumfriesshire, may also be a much later deposit; likewise the crown of William and Mary of 1696 from Inverness. The English coins end with 13 reports of issues of William III from after the re-coinage of 1696. These consist of two halfcrowns – one a forgery – 12 shillings and 16 sixpences all dated, where legible, 1696 and 1697. Most are well worn, and a few bent double as love tokens, indicating loss in the 18th century or even later.

Continental silver

A marked feature of the Scottish currency throughout the 17th century was the scarcity of large crown-sized silver coins produced in Scotland and their substitution by European issues, especially those of Germany and The Netherlands. This is clear from the coin hoards – though less so from site-finds. Three further such finds have been made: a *thaler* of Munster of 1634; a Utrecht Dutch *ryksdaalder* of 1623; and a forged *ducatoon* of Zeeland dated 1660. Finds of the smaller denominations have increased in recent years and show that these, too, circulated in Scotland. Three further finds of Louis XIV's *quadruple sols* have been added to the eight noted in the two previous surveys. These came from Burntisland, Crail and Dornoch. A *real* of Philip III of 1612 and a *halfreal* of Carlos II were found at Methven and Crail respectively, while a Danish *two skillings* of Charles IV of 1644 was recorded from Burntisland. In addition, an *ore* of Gustavus II Adolphus of 1627–9 and two of Carl XI of 1686 and 1690 complete the foreign silver found.

Base metal coins

Despite the fact that very large amounts of copper coins were struck in Scotland throughout the 17th century, numerous continental base coins also circulated. The main type of these was the French *double tournois*, and 11 sites have yielded a further 19 specimens, mostly royal issues of Louis XIII and XIV, but including a few provincial issues. Dutch *duits* were also used in some numbers, with 11 more having been recovered from seven sites. These date between 1626 and 1690, but most are of the second half of the century. In addition, four Spanish *eight maravedis*, two Swedish *ore* of Carl XI of 1680 and 1682 and a *three reis* of Joao IV of Portugal have also been added to the corpus.

English farthings, trade tokens and regal halfpennies are missing from the present survey. Two Irish copper pennies of Elizabeth I of 1601 are added to the list of this issue found in Scotland. From the other end of the century come three finds of James II's Irish gunmoney of 1689–90, one crown and two shillings. The latter are pierced, suggesting their subsequent use as souvenirs of the Glorious Revolution and Williamite Wars.

PARANUMISMATICA

Recent finds have included the usual selection of miscellaneous coin-related items, mostly jetons and coin-weights, but also including a single example of a lead token, presumably used as low value currency (Balmerino, Fife). Jetons (reckoning counters) included three French medieval issues, along with four 15th-century Tournai stock-jetons. There were six examples of Nuremberg jetons of the 16th or early 17th century. A total of 23 brass coin-weights have been recorded, most of them made in the Low Countries in the 16th or early 17th century, with just one medieval French example and one of unknown origin. Of the Low Countries issues, four bear the open hand symbol of Antwerp,

then part of the Spanish-ruled Netherlands, the remaining 17 coming from the United Provinces, mostly Zeeland, but with three being too worn/corroded to attribute.

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