

Roman and medieval coins found in Scotland, 1988–95

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ABSTRACT

A survey of over 300 sites in Scotland describes Roman and later coin finds since 1988.

INTRODUCTION

A steady stream of coins continues to be found in Scotland, and this survey lists those recovered up to the end of 1995. The catalogue and discussion covers coins dating from the Roman period to the Act of Union and includes all casual and metal-detector finds which have been notified to either of the two 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 occasions not been listed individually, but reference has been made to published or forthcoming reports.

The format follows the previous survey (Bateson 1989) except that the 17th-century finds have been put into their own section. The Roman section includes the small number of other classical coins found, such as Greek and Byzantine. Medieval coins cover issues from the sixth century to the Union of the Crowns in 1603. The numerous copper coins of the 17th century have been omitted from this survey but a record of such finds is kept at both the National Museum of Scotland and the Hunterian Museum. The 17th-century silver coins continue to be included but seemed better recorded separately from the medieval coins to 1603. This, however, has the perhaps undesirable effect of breaking up the complete corpus from a single site and equally some 16th-century finds, particularly Tudor issues, are probably in fact 17th-century losses. This was an experiment which may not be repeated in the next survey.

The survey consists of three main sections:

- A Roman coin finds
- B Medieval coin finds to 1603
- C 17th-century silver coin finds

The subdivision of the Roman finds is:

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

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The finds within the subdivisions of section A and within sections B and C are arranged alphabetically with the county being given for each individual record. The type of site is added for the Roman sites of A1 and those located on the Antonine Wall are preceded by the letters AW (eg 'AW fort'). Normally each entry for a coin contains the name of the issuer, the denomination, the date of issue, mint and reference. The Roman *As* continues to be spelled with a capital to avoid confusion; late Roman bronze coins are given by their size, ie *AE* 17 mm; and unless otherwise stated Rome is the mint for coins in A1–3.

References for coins of the Roman Republic are to Crawford (1974) and for those of the Empire to *Roman Imperial Coinage (RIC)*; for Scottish coins either Burns (1887) or Stewart (1967); English coins are to North (1991); and for the jettons or reckoning counters Mitchiner (1988).

Then follow physical details which are not given for coins already published or to be published elsewhere as in forthcoming excavation reports. Four details are provided, though not necessarily all of those for each entry: condition, weight, die axis and location. Condition may include the degree of corrosion if present (C or c) followed by wear — very worn (VW), worn (W), fairly worn (FW), slightly worn (SW) and unworn (UW); as always the description of wear is rather subjective. The weight is given in grammes (g); for jettons weight is substituted by diameter (mm). The die axis is rendered in numerals without the degrees sign. Location, if known, is given as F if with the finder or else as the abbreviation of the appropriate museum.

The abbreviations for the museums appearing in the present list are as follows: AM, Aberdeen; DM, Dumfries; ECM, Edinburgh City Museums; FM, Falkirk; GM, Glasgow; HM, Hunterian Museum; IM, Inverness; NMSQ and NMSC, National Museums of Scotland — Queen Street and Chambers Street; PM, Perth.

The number of coin finds submitted for recording continues to rise, largely as a result of an increasing willingness on the part of a number of active metal-detectorists to disclose their discoveries. It is to be hoped that this trend will continue, since the larger the body of recorded material, the more useful it is in establishing patterns of coin use and loss. Optimism is tempered, however, by the knowledge that large numbers of coins are still being removed from the ground in Scotland and are not being made available for recording. Since individual detectorists tend to have their own particular search areas, to which they return frequently if finds are made regularly, this situation must give rise to distortions in the geographical pattern of recorded coin loss.

This problem can be overcome only by convincing all detectorists that they have nothing to lose by complying with the law and declaring their finds. As the records show, the vast majority of single coin finds are returned to finders, and the Treasure Trove system ensures that in cases where coins are claimed, mostly when hoards are recovered, the finders receive a reward equivalent to full market value. Since most detectorists clearly have an interest in the history behind the coins, it is to be hoped that they will appreciate the importance of the accumulation of data for research purposes.

A: ROMAN COINS FOUND IN SCOTLAND, 1988–95

A1: FINDS FROM ROMAN SITES

Ancrum, Roxburghshire (road) Found near the Roman road in 1995: Marcus Aurelius, denarius, Rome, AD 161–4 (fragmentary — FW/1.80g/0/F).

Bar Hill, Dunbartonshire (AW fort) A further single coin was found here in the summer of 1994: Hadrian, denarius (C-FW/2.37g/180/F).

Bonnyfield, Stirlingshire (AW) Gravel extraction in 1992, just to the north of the Antonine Wall, led to the chance discovery of a single coin: Trajan, denarius, Rome, AD 112–117, *RIC* 337 (chipped -W/F).

Carpow, Perthshire (legionary base site) A single gold coin found in 1989 was declared to be Treasure Trove: Antoninus Pius with Marcus Aurelius, aureus, Rome, AD 139, *RIC* mule 414/411 (a) (FW/6.86g/180/Dundee Museum), see Holmes 1991b.

Four coins were found in 1995: (1) Trajan, denarius, Rome, AD 103–11, *RIC* 128 (FW/2.83g/180/F); (2) Septimius Severus, denarius, Rome, AD 198–200, *RIC* 135b (SW/2.75g/O/F); (3) Septimius Severus for Julia Domna, denarius, Rome, AD 196–211, *RIC* 572–4? (fragmentary, c-SW/0.74g/180/F); (4) Septimius Severus for Geta, denarius, Rome, AD 200–202, *RIC* 18 (UW/2.66g/190/F).

Various finds have been made 1991–3 on Jamesfield Farm in an area to the north of the fortress: (1) Vespasian, denarius, Rome, AD 72–3, *RIC* 42 (W/2.24g/180/F); (2) Antoninus Pius, denarius, Rome, AD 139, *RIC* 58 (c-FW/2.12g/180/F); (3) Commodus, denarius, Rome, AD 186, *RIC* 139 (SW/2.51g/30/F); (4) Septimius Severus, denarius, Rome, AD 200, *RIC* 150 (SW/1.76g/195/F); (5) similar, AD 193–5, *RIC* 350a (FW/1.74g/345/F); (6) Septimius Severus for Julia Domna, denarius, Rome, AD 196–211, *RIC* 572 (fragmentary, SW/0.93g/O/F); (7) Septimius Severus for Geta, denarius, Rome, AD 200–2, *RIC* 18 (c-SW/1.41g/180/F).

Found on Wester Clunie Farm 1992: Trajan, denarius, Rome, AD 103–11, *RIC* 128 (FW/2.82g/180/F).

Castledykes, Lanarkshire (fort) Further finds have been made throughout the period under review: (1) Roman Republic, denarius, Rome, 116 or 115 BC, Crawford 286; (2) Mark Antony, legionary denarius (uncertain legion), 32–31 BC, Crawford 544 (W/2.30g/180); (3) Vespasian, As, Rome, AD 78–9, *RIC* 596; (4) Trajan, denarius, Rome, AD 103–11, *RIC* 163 (FW/2.46g/180); (5) Trajan, sestertius (W/16.79/180); (6) Hadrian, sestertius, Rome, AD 128–38, *RIC* 970b; (7) Antoninus Pius (AD 138–51), uncertain As or dupondius; (8) Antoninus Pius or Marcus Aurelius for Faustina II, uncertain denarius; (9) uncertain sestertius. Nos 2, 4 and 5 are in HM, the remainder with the finders.

Cornhill, Lanarkshire (camp) Three denarii were found here in 1988: (1) Mark Antony, legionary denarius (VII?), 32–31 BC, Crawford 544/20 (VW/2.79g/180); (2) Vespasian, Rome, AD 76, *RIC* 99a (C-W/2.05g/180); (3) Hadrian, Rome, AD 119–28 (fragmentary, C-w/1.62g/180).

Cramond, Midlothian (fort and vicus) The find of an As of Domitian is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1991, 51.

Durisddeer, Dumfriesshire (camps) Found near the camps to the south of the village in a field next to the graveyard in 1992: Antoninus Pius, denarius, Rome, AD 150–1, *RIC* 200c (c-W/1.85g/180/F).

Fairnington, Roxburghshire (road) Found near the Roman road in 1995: Trajan, plated denarius, cf. *RIC* 115 (FW/3.03g/180/F).

Falkirk, Stirlingshire (AW ?) Said to have been found along the line of the Antonine Wall in Lime Road, Tamfourhill, on the western outskirts of Falkirk about 1980: Claudius, debased tetradrachm, Alexandria, AD 45–6 (W/F).

Lauder, Berwickshire (camp) Found at St Leonard's, Lauder, 1994, among other coins of apparent modern accumulation: (1) Constantine I or II, AE 3, AD 321, Lugdunum, *RIC* 125–31 or 145–8 (C-FW/2.09g/0/F); (2) Honorius, AE 3, AD 395–402, *LRBC* 2437 or 2581 (FW/2.56g/10/F).

Maxton, Roxburghshire (camp) Found 1995: (1) Hadrian, denarius, Rome, AD 125–34 (fragmentary, C-FW/1.82g/180/F); (2) ? Antoninus Pius, sestertius, Rome (C/13.18g/F).

Milton, Dumfriesshire (fort) Some coins found in the vicinity of the fort during the 1980s are now in the Dumfries and Hunterian museums: (1) Roman Republic, denarius, 130 BC, Crawford 256/1 (c-W/2/71g/180/DM); (2) similar, 89 BC, Crawford 344 (W/1.66g/140/DM); (3) similar, copper core of a plated denarius, 56 BC, Crawford 427/1 (W/2.60/270/DM); (4) similar, denarius, 4240 BC, Crawford 511/4 (C-W/DM); (5) similar, uncertain issue (W/2.18g/270/HM); (6) Numidia, Juba I (60–46 BC), denarius (W/2.18g/270/DM); (7) Tiberius, denarius, Lugdunum, AD 36–7, *RIC* (I revised) 30 (C-FW/3.54g/150/HM); (8) Hadrian, denarius, Rome, AD 125–8, *RIC* 176d (c-FW/2.57g/180/HM); (9) Flavian, sestertius, uncertain issue (C-W/13.90g/180/HM); (10) denarius, uncertain issue (c/DM); (11) sestertius, uncertain issue (C/DM).

Newstead, Roxburghshire (fort) A group of coins dug up on the site of the fort in 1987 was deposited in the NMS: (1) Mark Antony, legionary denarius (uncertain legion), 32–31 BC, Crawford 544 (VW/2.40/180); (2) similar (VW/2.60); (3) similar (C-W/2.65g); (4) Vitellius, denarius, Rome, AD 69, *RIC* 24 (C-W/2.29g/180); (5) Vespasian, denarius, Rome, AD 79, *RIC* 119 (VW/2.61g/180); (6) Domitian, denarius, Rome, AD 92–3, *RIC* 172 (c-SW/3.09g/180); (7) Hadrian, denarius, Rome, AD 118, *RIC* 44 (C-SW/2.54g/180); (8) Hadrian, uncertain dupondius/As (C-W/12.54g); (9) Hadrian, uncertain As (C-W/6.83g); (10) Antoninus Pius, denarius, Rome, AD 140–3, *RIC* 61 (FW/3.13g/180); (11) similar, sestertius, Rome, AD 145–61, *RIC* 777 (C-SW/21.22g/0); (12) similar for Faustina II, dupondius/As, Rome, AD 147–61, *RIC* 1405a (FW/11.88g/0); (13)–(16) sestertius, uncertain issue; (17) dupondius/As, uncertain issue; (18)–(23) As, uncertain issue.

Found 1991–2 and now in NMSQ: (1) Marcus Aurelius for Faustina II, denarius, Rome, AD 161–76, *RIC* 737 (FW/2.48g./0); (2) uncertain denarius, probably second or early third century AD (fragmentary, C/1.67g.).

Five coins, found to the west of the village on a housing development in 1995, are with the finder: (1) Septimius Severus, sestertius, Rome (W/17.58g/180); (2) Septimius Severus for Julia Domna, denarius, Rome, *RIC* 580 (fragmentary, FW/1.37g./180); (3) similar, issue of Thessalonica in Macedonia, 25mm, BMC 94 (c-W/6.26g/30); (4) Probus, antoninianus, Antioch, AD 276–82, *RIC* 922 (FW/3.20g/350); (5) Gratian, AE 4, uncertain mint, AD 378–83, as *LRBC* II, 144 (W/1.78g/O).

A single coin was also found on the south side of the river between the railway viaduct and old road bridge: Theodosius I, AE 4, uncertain mint, AD 378–95 (W/1.46g/F).

Oakwood, Selkirkshire (fort) Found by a shepherd about 1945 at Oakwood on or near the fort: Trajan, denarius, Rome, AD 103–11, *RIC* 115 (C-FW/2.01g/270/?).

Timpendean, Roxburghshire (road) Found near here, beside the Roman road, in 1994: Roman Republic, denarius, Rome, 88 BC, Crawford 346/2 (W/2.89g/180/F).

The next year another single find was made: Mark Antony, legionary denarius (uncertain legion), 32–31 BC, Crawford 544 (FW/2.79g./180/F).

Towford, Roxburghshire (road) Found near the site of the Roman road in 1995: Antoninus Pius, denarius, Rome, AD 143–4?, *RIC* IIIb (c-FW/2.41g/180/F).

A2: FINDS FROM NATIVE SITES

Brighouse Bay, Dumfriesshire Found during excavation on the sand hills in 1993: Coin moulds for the obverse of a denarius of Elagabalus for Aquilia Severa (AD 220–2) and the reverse of a denarius of Severus Alexander (AD 222–5) with Mars.

Edston, Peeblesshire HOARD Found by a metal-detectorist close to the much-quarried remains of a hill-fort in 1994: 290 denarii from Mark Antony to Elagabalus deposited about AD 222 or slightly later. Declared to be Treasure Trove and acquired by Tweeddale District Museums Service. See Holmes & Hunter 1997.

Lilliesleaf, Roxburghshire Found on the native rectilinear enclosure in 1994: Domitian, denarius, Rome, AD 81, *RIC* 23 (FW/2.65g/180/NMS).

Three more coins were found here in 1995: (1) Vespasian or Titus, As, Rome, AD 71–81, reverse as *RIC* Vespasian 494 (C/4.79g/30/F); (2) Postumus or Victorinus, antoninianus, AD 260–70 (C/1.35g/180/F); (3) uncertain fourth-century AE 3 (C-W/2.11g/F).

Rubers Law, Roxburghshire Found 1995: Vespasian, denarius, Rome, AD 69–71, *RIC* 10 (FW/2.69g/210/F).

A3: ISOLATED FINDS

Auchterarder, Perthshire Found in a recently ploughed and seeded field to the north-west of Auchterarder in 1992: Trajan, denarius, Rome, AD 103–11, *RIC* 98 (FW/180/F).

Bannockburn, Stirlingshire Found 'in a field beside the old stone bridge' in 1994: Antoninus Pius, denarius, Rome, AD 149–50, *RIC* 189 (c-W/2.51g/180).

Barrhead, Renfrewshire A modern cast copy of a sestertius of Philip I (AD 244–9) was said to have been 'found while laying foundations for a house in the Barrhead area' in 1992.

Bedrule, Roxburghshire Trajan or Hadrian, As, Rome, AD 98–138 (C/3.67g/F).

Borthwick Brae, Roxburghshire Three late Roman AE 4, one a barbarous copy, and all in poor condition were found here in 1995 and returned to the finder.

Bowden, Roxburghshire Found 1995: Trajan (AD 98–117), denarius, Rome (C-SW/2.18g/180/F).

Cadzow, Lanarkshire Found 1989: Marcus Aurelius, denarius, Rome, AD 169–70, *RIC* 222 (FW/3.53g/O/F)

Carrington, Midlothian Found 'next to the river' on Barns Farm in 1992: Tetricus I (AD 270–3), antoninianus (W/F).

Cromarty, Ross & Cromarty Said to have been found in a garden in Cromarty about 50 years ago: Hadrian, denarius, Rome, AD 134–8, *RIC* 270 (W/180/F).

Culloden, Inverness-shire Found 1996 'below high water mark on the beach near Culloden': Commodus (AD 180–92), As, Rome (VW/8.07g/O/F).

Cupar Muir, Fife Of 'many coins' said to have been found here three are: (1) Allectus (AD 293–6), antoninianus, Colchester, *RIC* cf. 94–5 (C-FW/3.77g/210/F); (2) Constantius II, AE 2, fallen horseman type, AD 348–50 (c-FW/4.58g/O/F); (3) Constantius II / Magnentius, similar, AD 348–51 (F).

Dalkeith, Midlothian Found 1992: Valens (AD 364–78), AE 3 (W/F).

Dryburgh Mains, Roxburghshire Found in 1994 beside the Old Monks Road: Vespasian (AD 69–79), sestertius (C/20.17g/180/F).

Dumbarton, Dumbartonshire Found in a garden in Boghead Road about 1972: Gloria Exercitus AE 3 (c-FW/1.29g/180/F).

Dumfries, Dumfriesshire Found in a back garden in Annan Road in 1982: Domitian, As, Rome (W/11.63g/180/DM).

Dundee, Angus Found in imported soil to the north of Kingsway in 1992: Roman Republic, As, 150–133 BC, BMC 642–7 (W/22.0g/310/F).

Edinburgh (Findlay Gardens) Found in 1994 in material brought in to refill a drainage trench in a garden: Nero, As, AD 65, *RIC* (I revised) 312 (W/9.77g/180/F).

Edinburgh (Holyrood Park) Found by a boy ‘grubbing around’ in 1992: Antoninus Pius, sestertius, Rome, AD 150–1, *RIC* 874 (c-W/28.15g/180).

Edinburgh (Lygon Road) A garden find made in 1989: Valentinian I, AE 3, Siscia, *LRBC* 1315 var. (1.97g/F).

Edinburgh (Wester Broom Drive, Corstorphine) Found in a garden in 1991: Titus, As, Rome, AD 80–1, *RIC* 121a (FW/F).

Falkirk, Stirlingshire HOARD These three coins are said on good evidence to have come from the 1933 Falkirk hoard: (1) Domitian, denarius, Rome, AD 90, *RIC* 149 (c-FW/2.92g/150); (2) Trajan, denarius, Rome, AD 114–17, *RIC* 318 (FW/3.15g/200); (3) Septimius Severus for Julia Domna, denarius, Rome, AD 196–211, *RIC* 560 (FW/2.12g/0).

Fechney Inch, Perthshire The find of a sestertius of Hadrian when digging a garden in 1919 is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1994, 89.

Fulton Tower, Roxburghshire Found to the west of Fulton Tower in 1995: Augustus, denarius, Lugdunum, 7–6 BC, *RIC* (revised) 207 (c-FW/3.04g/330/F).

Galashiels, Selkirkshire This find was made about 1930 when digging a back garden in Queen Street: Trajan, sestertius, Rome, AD 103–11, *RIC* 492 (c-W).

Gattonside Haugh, Roxburghshire Found 1994: Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), As, Rome (pierced, VW/10.73g/180/F). This site is opposite Newstead, but for the present has been kept in this section.

Glasgow (Anniesland) A very worn sestertius of Hadrian was found on the surface of the playing fields of Laurel Bank School in 1991.

Glasgow (Clyde Iron Works) Found in a trench during maintenance work about 1970: Augustus, denarius, Lugdunum, 2 BC–AD 4, *RIC* 207 (FW/F).

Glasgow (Knightswood) It was reported in 1990 that Roman coins used to be dug up on the site of the porter’s house at Knightswood Hospital, situated on the corner of Anniesland Road and Knightswood Road.

Harrietsfield, near Ancrum, Roxburghshire A single Republican coin was found here in 1995: L. Mussidius Longus, denarius, Rome, 42 BC, Crawford 494/42c (W/3.06g/270/F).

Hunter’s Hill, near Soutra, East Lothian Found 1995: Vespasian, As, Rome, AD 71, *RIC* 486 (C-FW/11.17g/210/F).

Inchyra, Perthshire **HOARD** A hoard of eight denarii is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1994, 90. The coins are now in Perth Museum and consist of: (1) Vitellius; (2) Titus; (3) Trajan; (4–5) Hadrian; (6–7) Antoninus Pius; (8) Marcus Aurelius for Commodus AD 178. Full details will be given in a planned report by J D Bateson.

Inveresk/Musselburgh Area, East Lothian This coin was found ‘many years ago’ by the present owner’s grandfather: Hadrian, sestertius, Rome, AD 118, *RIC* 550 (W/18.37g/180).

Kilmaurs, Ayrshire Found 1993: Magnentius or Decentius, AE 22mm (C-FW/4.33g/10/F).

Kilwinning, Ayrshire Found in a ploughed field on a farm to the north of Kilwinning about 1986: Marcus Aurelius for Lucilla (AD 161–80), sestertius, Rome, *RIC* 1747 (c-FW/26.45g/320/F).

Lanton, Roxburghshire Found 1995: Vespasian, denarius, Rome, AD 72–3, *RIC* 42 (FW/2.47g/180/F).

Larethburn, Berwickshire Found 1995: Vespasian, denarius, Rome, AD 70–2, *RIC* 30 (FW/2.42g/210/F).

A further find was made later in 1996: Constantine I, follis, AD 321–3, Beata Tranquillitas globe on altar with *Votis XX* (FW/2.35g/20/F).

Lasswade, Midlothian This coin was found by chance on South Melville farm in 1989: Nerva, denarius, Rome, AD 97, *RIC* 19 (c-W/2.54g/180/RMS(Q)).

Lauder, Berwickshire Found near Lauder in 1995: Valens, AE 3, Lugdunum or Arles, AD 364–75, *Securitas Reipublicae* (FW/1.92g/330/F).

Leuchars, Fife A Roman Republican denarius was reported to have been found here in 1994.

Logie Almond, Perthshire Reported in 1990 to have been found at Logie Almond: Vespasian, sestertius, Rome, AD 77–8, cf. *RIC* 576a, but this coin COS VIII (FW/22.07g/180/F).

Longforgan, Perthshire Found 1992: Hadrian, sestertius, Rome, AD 117–38 (C/16.41g/F).

Lossiemouth, Morayshire This coin was found in 1992 in what was possibly topsoil from elsewhere: ? Domitian or Trajan, dupondius or As, Rome (C-W/9.13g/0/F).

A very corroded follis of Constantius I, found on Lossie Green, is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1990, 21.

Middleknowes, Roxburghshire Two very corroded coins were found near here in 1994: (1) ?Nero (AD 54–68), dupondius or As (2.35g/180/F); (2) Vespasian or Vespasian for Titus (AD 69–79), As (5.70g/0/F).

Milngavie, Dunbartonshire Found 1992 about half an inch below the grass of a picnic area in Mugdock Park to the north-west of Milngavie: *Urbs Roma*, follis, Cyzicus, AD 330–7 (W/F).

Montrose, Angus Two coins were found in 1995 on the coast at Mains of Usan, south-east of Montrose: (1) Hadrian, denarius, Rome, AD 125–38 (fragmentary, FW/2.16g/180/F); (2) Marcus Aurelius, denarius, Rome, AD 175–6, *RIC* 359 (FW/3.26g/0/F).

Peebles, Peebleshire A single coin was found south of Arter Brae Wood in 1994: Trajan, denarius, Rome, AD 114–17, *RIC* 355 (fragmentary, W/1.43g/200/F).

Perth, Perthshire *Discovery Excav Scot 1990*, 41 reports the finding of two coins at Wellshill Cemetery: (1) 'billon' coin of Nero (? debased tetradrachm of Alexandria); (2) Uncertain coin of Licinius.

Plenderleith, Roxburghshire Found 1994: Hadrian (AD 117–38), As, Rome (C-W/5.39g/0/F).

Another coin was found in 1995: Hadrian, denarius, Rome, AD 118–22, *RIC* 39b or 118b (FW/2.30g/210/F).

Roslin, Midlothian This coin is said to have been found near Roslin Castle in 1991: Trajan, denarius, Rome, AD 103–11, *RIC* as 118 (aureus) (FW/F).

St Fillans, Perthshire *Discovery Excav Scot 1994*, 85 reports the discovery in 1938, during ploughing, of a Roman Republican semis.

Saltcoats, Ayrshire Found about 1940 in the garden of a house in Cunninghame Road: Tiberius, denarius, Lugdunum, AD 36–7, *RIC* (I revised) 28 (W/3.52g/40).

Another coin was found 'near Saltcoats' in 1991: Marcus Aurelius for Lucilla, sestertius, Rome, AD 164+, *RIC* 1747 but recte LVCILLAE (FW/26.44g/330/F).

Springwood Park, Kelso, Roxburghshire An assemblage of over 200 Roman coins, from the first century AD but mainly third and fourth centuries, has been recovered here since 1993. A full report of these will be prepared by N Holmes.

Sprouston, Roxburghshire Three coins were found here in 1995: (1) Mark Antony, legionary denarius (uncertain legion), 32–31 BC, Crawford 544 (W/2.51g/180/F); (2) Antoninus Pius, dupondius, Rome, AD 140–4?, *RIC* 671? (C-FW/8.26g/30/F); (3) uncertain sestertius, late first early second century AD (C/14.12g/F).

Whithorn Priory, Wigtownshire A coin of Constans is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot 1991*, 20.

A4: FINDS OF OTHER CLASSICAL COINS

Greek

Dingwall, Ross & Cromarty Three Ptolemaic bronze coins are reported to have been found on Gallows Hill, at the west end of the burgh, in 1988.

Glasgow (Cartyne) A late fourth-century BC bronze issue of Carthage was reported to have been found in the back garden of a tenement in Clareward Street in 1991.

Larbert, Stirlingshire Found in a garden 'in the Larbert area' in 1992: Greek Imperial, Philip I (AD 244–9), Antioch, bronze issue (FW/F).

Newstead, Roxburghshire See Section A1 for a Greek Imperial coin from the vicinity of the fort site.

Prestwick, Ayrshire Two Ptolemaic bronzes were found on the abandoned runway of an old airfield between Prestwick and Ayr in 1991.

Alexandrian base tetradrachms

Blairs, Aberdeenshire A small group of these was reported to have been found on the south bank of the River Dee near Blairs College in 1991, of which four were of Severus Alexander (AD 222–3), Philip I (AD 244), Trebonianus Gallus (AD 253–4) and Aurelian (AD 272–3).

- Earlston, Berwickshire** A piece of Claudius II, AD 268–9, was reported to have been found here.
- Edinburgh (Fernieside Gardens, Gilmerton)** Found in 1990: Claudius II, AD 270, Milne 4287–90 (FW/9.88g/F).
- Falkirk, Stirlingshire** See section A1 for a specimen said to have been found along the line of the Antonine Wall.
- Loanhead, Midlothian** Found during road repairs 1994: Maximian, AD 286–7 (FW/6.94g/350/F).
- Oban, Argyllshire** Found in a garden ‘near McCaig’s Tower’ about 1994: Diocletian, AD 289–90 (SW/6.53g/340/F).
- Parkhill, Perthshire** An issue of Carinus, of AD 284, found in 1936 is reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1994, 90.
- Perth, Perthshire** Found about 1970 on the site of Muirton Park football ground: Hadrian, AD 117–18 (F).
Found in a garden in Perth about 1990: Claudius II, AD 268–9 (SW/F).
- Pitfour, Perthshire** Found c 1982 about 4 in. below the surface when digging a path next to the gardener’s house at Pitfour Castle: Claudius II, AD 268–9 (FW/8.24g./0/PM).

Byzantine

- Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire** ‘Found many years ago when digging for worms near Aberdeen’: Theophilus (829–42), follis (C-W/180/F).
- Eldinhope, Selkirkshire** Reported in 1991 as having been ‘found some years ago at the farm of Eldinhope in the Yarrow Valley’: Constans II (AD 641–68), follis (W/3.29g/180/F).
- Lauder, Berwickshire** A follis of Constans II (AD 641–68) was among the modern accumulation found at St Leonard’s, Lauder, in 1994 (qv).
- Loch Sween, Argyllshire** Discovered during ditch digging on the eastern shore of Loch Sween about two miles south of Achnamara about 1940: Justinian (AD 540–66), half follis, Constantinople (C-W).

B: MEDIEVAL COINS (TO 1603) FOUND IN SCOTLAND, 1988–95

- Aberlady, East Lothian (Butcher’s Field)** M/d finds 1988–93: (1) Henry II — John, cut halfpenny, short cross, uncertain class, Eimer, London (FW/0.52g/345); (2) John, cut halfpenny, short cross, class 5b, Lincoln or London (SW/0.73g/210); (3) John penny, short cross class 5bi/5a mule, Hue, Canterbury (SW/1.22g/240); (4) John penny, short cross, class 5b-c, Iohan, Canterbury (FW/1.22g/75); (5) John penny, short cross, class 5bc, Ricard, London (FW/1.37g/195); (6) Henry III penny, short cross, class 7, Elis, London (W/1.29g/120); (7) Edward I penny, class 9bi, London (FW/1.35g/330); (8) James II–III copper ‘Crux Pellit’ issue, type I(b?) (C/1.12g/330); (9) another, type III (edge ragged/SW/1.37g/105); (10) James III copper farthing, 1st issue (C/0.44g/270); (11) James IV billon plack fragment, type II f (c 70% of coin/W/1.38g/45); (12) James IV or Mary, billon penny (C/surface accretion/0.44g); (13) Mary lion / hardhead, 1st period, type 1 (1558) (FW/0.61g/255); (14) another (uncertain date) (c/W/1.07g/180); (15) Francis and Mary lion/hardhead, type 1 (C/FW/0.76g/240); (16) another, type 2 (FW/1.27g/120); (17)

another, uncertain type (bent/C/W/0.68g/210); (18) James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (Nov 1588) (c/FW/1.43g/30); (19) France, Louis XI–François I, billon *liard* (chipped/creased/VW/0.54g); (20) France, Charles VIII–Louis XII (?), billon *hardi* (fragment), c. 30% of coin/VW/0.25g); (21) France, François I, billon *double tournois à la croisette* (edge ragged/c/W/0.58g/330) (all F, except 21 to NMS).

Aberlady, East Lothian (The Glebe) Over 300 coins, ranging in date from the eighth to the 20th century, have been recovered from this site with the aid of a metal-detector over a period of about 10 years. A full catalogue will eventually be published in a separate report.

Achinchanter, Sutherland M/d finds (1995): (1) Edward I penny, class 10cf2a, London (FW/1.33g/170/F); (2) Edward I–II penny, class 10cf3bl, London (FW/1.20g/40/F); (3) Edward III penny, pre-Treaty class G(c), Durham (FW/1.03g/10/F); (4) Elizabeth I (or possibly Edward VI) penny (W/0.74g/60/F); (5) James III billon penny, type Cvb (FW/0.36g/130/F).

Airthrey Castle (east of), Stirlingshire M/d find: sterling imitation of Gaucher de Châtillon, Yves, Mayhew 237 (FW/1.15g/105/F).

Ale Moor, near Hawick, Roxburghshire Found 1989: Robert III groat, heavy coinage, 2nd issue, Perth (FW/2.54g/165/F)

Arbroath, Angus Surface find (1979): sterling imitation of Robert de Béthune, Alost (Mayhew 213 var.) (FW/1.20g/90/NMS, H.1992.405).

Ardnamurchan, Argyll Stray find on beach (1995): Henry VI groat, annulet issue, Calais (broken in two/slightly clipped/FW/3.23g/190/F)

Auldgirth, Dumfriesshire HOARD Five English pennies of Edward I–II and one Scottish penny of Alexander III, found towards the end of the 19th century, were purchased by Dumfries Museum in 1990. (Holmes 1995, 49).

Ayton (near), Berwickshire M/d find (1991): contemporary counterfeit of a James VI hardhead, 2nd issue, with obverse and reverse designs in mirror image (C/1.44g/90/F).

Ballinbreich, Fife M/d finds (1991–2 and undated): (1) Contemporary counterfeit of a Henry II short cross penny, as class Ib–c, Davi, London (FW/0.97g/210/NMS); (2) Short cross cut farthing, class 5(?), London (FW/0.34g/F); (3) Elizabeth I half-groat, 3rd issue (hand) (VW/0.83g/30/F); (4) Mary, Queen of Scots bawbee, plain saltire (SW/1.24g/235/F); (5) Mary, Queen of Scots lion/hardhead (1555 or 1558) (FW/0.62g/330/F); (6) Fragment of a sterling imitation of John the Blind, Luxemburg (Mayhew 274) (W/0.45g/120/NMS, H.1995.128); (7) Coin-weight for a French *écu au soleil?* early 17th century (FW/3.11g/NMS).

Ballumbie Castle, Angus M/d find (1992): unidentified 16th- or 17th-century coin; see *Discovery Excav Scot* 1992, 73.

Balmerino, Fife M/d finds (undated): (1) Henry VI (9) half-groat, Calais (C/1.40g/30/F); (2) Elizabeth I threepence, 2nd issue, plain cross (W, chipped/0.98g/30/F); (3) James IV plack, Stewart IIf (FW/1.38g/335/F).

Balmerino Abbey, Fife M/d find (1991): Henry III penny, long cross class 5g?, Renaud, London (c/FW/1.29g/360/F).

Balrownie, Brechin, Angus Silver penny, 'c 1300–1320', found during ploughing; *Discovery Excav Scot* 1990, 41.

Barhobble, Mochrum, Wigtownshire Finds from an excavation directed by W F Cormack: (1) John (?), penny fragment, short cross class 5(?), uncertain moneyer, London (C/W); (2) Henry III penny, short cross class 6c3(?), Henri, Canterbury (C/FW/0.92g/330); (3) Henry III penny, short cross class 7b, Nichole, Canterbury (chipped/C/FW/0.81g/105); (4) long voided cross penny, otherwise unidentifiable (C/1.26g); (5) Edward I–II penny, class 10cf3bl, London (C/?FW/1.33g/330); (6) ? Edward I–II penny fragments (C); (7) uncertain base metal coin, possibly a James VI hardhead (C/1.27g).

Barns of Wedderburn, Duntrune, Angus M/d finds (1992): Robert II groat fragment and another coin; *Discovery Excav Scot* 1992, 74.

Biggar, Lanarkshire (The Canb) Garden find (1989); Elizabeth I sixpence (1568, with 8 over 7) (W/2.38g/360/Biggar Museum).

Blair Drummond, Perthshire (near — beside stream at grounds of former Broughton's Restaurant) Edward III half-groat of London, 4th coinage, pre-treaty series D (clipped/W/1.78g/40).

Bridgend of Moffett, Aberdeenshire M/d finds (undated): (1) Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross, class 5a, Ion, Canterbury (W/0.61g/AM); (2) another, class 5c, Willem, Canterbury (FW/0.64g/AM).

Broughty Beach, Broughty Ferry, Angus M/d find (1995): Irish penny of John, Wilelm, Dublin (cf *SCBI* Ulster Museum 388) (FW/1.42g/120/NMS).

Buittle Castle, Kirkcudbrightshire Found during excavations 1993–4: (1) Edward III penny, 4th coinage, pre-Treaty series, Durham (chipped/VW/0.79g/280); (2) Mary, Queen of Scots testoon, first period, type III (1556) (SW/6.00g/225). The recovery of a penny of King John and of other coins is recorded in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1995, 21.

Burntisland, Fife M/d find (undated): Elizabeth I sixpence, 3rd coinage, uncertain initial mark (c/VW/2.04g/120/F).

Callander (Pass of Leny), Stirlingshire M/d find (1990): Henry I groat of Calais, pinecone-mascle issue (FW/3.57g/270/F).

Cambuskenneth Abbey, Stirlingshire Found 1989: (1) Henry III penny, long cross class 3bc, Nicole, Canterbury (W/1.39g/220/HM); (2) Edward I penny, class 9b, Kingston upon Hull, buckled/W/1.09g/60/HM). Found 1991: (3) Mary, Queen of Scots, billon bawbee, Edinburgh (not examined). Found 1992: (4) Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross class 5c, Walter, London (C/FW/0.54g/210/HM); (5) Edward I Irish penny, class 4, Dublin (C/FW/1.16g/360/HM); (6) Robert III groat, heavy coinage, Edinburgh (broken/bent/clipped/FW/2.20/60/HM).

Carpow, Perthshire (Jamesfield) M/d find (1991): Robert III gold lion, heavy coinage, first issue (FW/3.23g/165/PM).

Carrick Castle, Argyll Found on an excavation directed by Fiona Baker: Nuremberg jetton, late 15th-century French 'Dauphiné' type (cf Mitchiner type 1045) (C/SW/32 mm).

Carrutherstown, Dumfriesshire (Kirkhill Farm) Found 1988: William the Lion cut halfpenny, 3rd coinage, phase B (c 1205–30), Hue Walter (bent/FW/0.65g/180/F).

Castle of Wardhouse, Fife Found in excavations by P Yeoman (c 1988): French billon *double tournois* of the period of Charles VII to Francis I (c 1436–1540)(C/0.32g).

Castle Sween, Knapdale, Argyll From an excavation in 1989 directed by G Ewart: (1) Edward I–II penny fragment, class 10cf (uncertain sub-class) (FW/0.46g/330); (2) John Baliol penny, first coinage (incomplete, C/?FW/0.59g/225); (3) Robert III groat, light coinage, Edinburgh (incomplete, c/FW/0.80g/165). A report has been prepared by N Holmes for publication in the excavation report.

Castledykes, Lanarkshire (to south of Roman fort) Found 1989: copper alloy jetton of Nuremberg (W/23 mm/F).

Ceres (near), Fife M/d find (undated): brass coin-weight for a Spanish 2 escudos, type as Pol 161 (1566–c 1700)(C/5.77g/F).

Chapelton, Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire Found during archaeological watching brief directed by D Alexander (1993): Northumbrian styca, phase II, irregular issue (c 837–55) (FW/0.53g/180) (identified by E J E Pirie).

Clackmannan A short cross penny, possibly class 5, of John, was reported as found near Clackmannan Tower in 1991.

Clashnettie, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire Stray find (1991): Elizabeth I threepence, 3rd issue, pheon (1561)(W/1.25g/1.0/F).

Clunich, Perthshire M/d finds (1991): (1) John, cut halfpenny, short cross, class 5a. London or Canterbury, uncertain moneyer (FW/0.69g/345/F); (2) Alexander III, penny, 2nd coinage, ‘Baliol type’, Stewart and North class J (SW/1.16g/330/F); (3) John Baliol, penny, 1st (rough) issue (SW/1.28g/360/F).

Cockenzie, East Lothian M/d finds (1994): (1) James II–III period, ‘Crux Pellit’ copper issue, type III (C/1.57g/160/F); (2) Mary or Mary and Francis hardhead (countermarked) (F); (3) James VI quarter thistle merk (1601–4) (W/1.25g/150/F).

Cockpen Old Church, Midlothian Finds from an excavation in 1993 by AOC Scotland Ltd.: (1) Mary, Queen of Scots, billon penny, 2nd issue (1556) (slightly bent/c/SW/0.53g/105); (2) James VI billon hardhead, 2nd issue (Nov 1588) (c/FW/1.03g/210); (3) Brass coin-weight for a gold *lion d’or*, made by Maarten du Mont at Middelburg, Netherlands, in 1601 (as Pol type 95ae) (c/SW/16mm square/4.09g/270).

Colmonell, Dumfriesshire (ploughed field ‘across from the church’) Found 1992: William the Lion penny, 3rd coinage, phase B (c 1205–30), Hue Walter (C/SW/1.28g/40/F).

Colonsay, Western Isles M/d finds on sports field (1994): (1) James I groat, first issue, Edinburgh (W/ slightly clipped/1.89g/90/F); (2) James IV billon penny, 2nd issue, type III (FW/0.61g/200/F); (3) France, Francis I *double tournois à la croisette* (1541–7), possibly a counterfeit (c/FW/0.87g/80/NMS).

Corston Mill, Fife M/d find (1995): Medieval lead token — cross on one side with single pellet in each angle (FW/12.5mm/2.21g/NMS).

Coupar Angus, Perthshire M/d finds (1990–2): (1) William the Lion penny, 3rd coinage, Hue Walter (c/FW/1.22g/105/F); (2) Henry III cut halfpenny, short cross, class 7, Abel, London (FW/0.60g/180/F); (3) James II–III period, ‘ecclesiastical’ copper farthing, type II or III (C/0.47g/F); (4) James III copper ‘black

farthing', 1st issue (FW/0.32g/360/F); (5) Nuremberg jetton, probably late 15th century — square pointed shield of France modern / shield quartered with Bavarian arms and lions rampant (c/FW/24mm/2.90g/285/F).

Craigendowie, Glen Lethnot, Angus Edward I penny of London found in a mole-hill; see *Discovery Excav Scot* 1990, 40.

Craigie, Ayrshire Reported found 'in a field next to the castle': Henry III penny, long cross class 5(f?), Robert, Canterbury (buckled/FW/1.17g/320/F).

Craigievar Castle, Aberdeenshire Among coins found during an excavation were a sixpence of Elizabeth I (1573–7) and a billon plack of James VI; see *Discovery Excav Scot* 1990, 18.

Craigmillar Castle, Edinburgh (fields around) M/d finds (undated): *a* Scottish — (1) James II–III period, 'Crux Pellit' copper issue, uncertain type (C/W/0.81g); (2) James III, fragment of a plack (FW/0.82g/180); (3) James IV plack, type IIIa (?) (FW/1.70g/315); (4) Mary, bawbee, Stevenson type Ib(iii) (FW/1.80g/255); (5) James VI plack, type 2 (chipped/FW/1.22g/100); *b* English [— Edward I pennies: (6) class 2a, London (chipped/FW/1.49g/195); (7) class 3c, Canterbury (FW/0.75g/180); (8) class 3c or 3d, London (FW/1.38g/315); (9) class 3f or 3g, Canterbury (edge damage/C/FW/1.26g/195); (10) class 3g2, London (FW/1.34g/240); (11) class 10ab3, Canterbury (edge damage/FW/1.13g/120); (12) class 10cf2a, Canterbury (FW/1.29g/60); (13) class 10cf3bl, Durham, cross moline (chipped/FW/1.1g/70); (14) Edward II penny, class 10cf5b, Canterbury (FW/1.34g/235); (15) Henry VI (restored), groat, London (pierced and plugged five times/FW/2.87g/315); (16) Mary Tudor, groat fragment (pierced/VW/1.20g/150); (17) Netherlands, Zeeland: brass coin-weight for a Portuguese 2 cruzados of 1555–78 (Pol 139ah, c 1585–1610) (c/FW/6.41g)(all the above ECM).

Crail, Fife M/d find, undated: William the Lion, cut halfpenny, 3rd coinage, Hue Walter (FW/0.73g/330/F).

Cromarty M/d find, undated: Edward I penny, class 9bl, York (F)

Cromarty M/d finds from probable fair site (1995); (1) Henry III penny, long cross, 5g, Renaud, London (C/W/1.14g/270); (2) Continental sterling imitation of EDWARR series (W/1.15g/90); (3) Robert II half-groat, Perth (FW/1.84g/340); (4) Mary, Queen of Scots, billon bawbee, 1st period, fluted cross (W/1.87g/270).

Crossraguel, Ayrshire ?M/d finds (1993): (1) Edward II penny, class 10cf5b, London (FW/1.34g/220/F); (2) James IV plack, type IIf (slight accretion/W/1.87g/350/F).

Cruggleton, Dumfriesshire Found Sept 1991, after ploughing of the field around the walled enclosure containing the chapel: (1) Henry III penny, long cross class 5c, Gilbert, Canterbury (fragmentary/bent/SW/0.49g/F); (2) Alexander III penny, second coinage (SW/1.34g/360/F); (3) Edward I penny, class 3c, Bristol (FW/1.28g/200/F); (4) another, class 3e, York, royal mint (W/1.34g/270/F); (5) another, class 10ab, Canterbury (FW/1.35g/270/F). A second group of three pennies of Edward I, found in the vicinity of Cruggleton Castle, perhaps slightly earlier, is in the Hunterian Museum: (6) class 3g, London (1.37g/180/C/FW); (7) ?15b, Canterbury (1.08g/340/W); (8) probably a continental imitation, as of London (1.03g/340/C/W).

Cruggleton, Dumfriesshire ?M/d finds (1993): (1) Edward I penny, class 4b, Canterbury (FW/1.30g/330/F); (2) Edward I penny, class 4 (uncertain sub-class), London (C/FW/1.18g/200/F); (3) Edward I penny, class 10cf2a, Canterbury (FW/1.36g/200/F); (4) Edward I penny, class 10cf2a, Durham (FW/1.18g/40/F).

Cupar, Fife Chance find in garden (1995): Edward II penny, class 10cf5al (?), Canterbury (FW/1.38g/135/F).

Cupar, Fife M/d finds (1995): (1) John penny, short cross class 6b2, Simon, Canterbury (FW/1.33g/270/F); (2) Henry III penny, long cross class 3b, Gilbert, Canterbury (FW/1.36g/255/F); (3) Henry III penny, long cross class 5g, Renaud, London (FW/1.28g/210/F); (4) Edward I penny, class 3d, Canterbury (clipped/W/1.12g/315/F); (5) Edward I penny, class 10cfl, Canterbury (FW/1.21g/75/F); (6) Edward I penny, class 10cf2a, Canterbury (clipped/FW/1.19g/300/F); (7) Edward I penny, class 10cf3bl, Canterbury (FW/1.21g/60/F); (8) Edward II halfpenny, class 5, Berwick (W/0.38g/135/NMS); (9) Gaucher de Châtillon, sterling imitation of Yves, Mayhew 377 (clipped/FW/0.95g/360/F).

Dairsie Castle (near), Fife (1) Found 1993: James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (November 1588)(FW/1.06g/135/F); (2) M/d find (1995): James II–III, copper ‘Crux Pellit’ issue, type Ia (c/FW/1.52g/270/F).

Dalhousie Castle (near), Midlothian M/d find (1989): James II–III, copper ‘Crux Pellit’ issue, type IIa (C/FW/0.84g/135/NMS).

Dalry, Ayrshire Reported to have been found near Dalry in 1988: Edward IV groat of London, light coinage, uncertain group (clipped/W/2.53g/90/F).

Dingwall, Ross & Cromarty A cut halfpenny is reported to have been found on Gallows Hill at the west end of the town in the late 1980s, but was subsequently lost.

Dornoch, Sutherland M/d finds (1995): (1) Henry III penny, short cross class 7c(A), Nichole, Canterbury (FW/1.00g/350/F); (2) Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross class 5b2, Willem, Canterbury (FW/0.71g/180/F); (3) Henry III penny, long cross class 5b2–5c, Willem, Canterbury (c/FW/1.31g/220/F); (4) Edward I penny, class 4c, Berwick (slightly buckled/FW/1.24g/200/F); (5) Edward I penny, class 4b, Canterbury (buckled/chipped/FW/1.0lg/190/F); (6) Edward I penny, class 10ab5 (early), London (FW/1.25g/360/F); (7) Edward I penny, class 10cf2b, London (FW/1.37g/260/F); (8) Edward I–II penny, class 10cf3b2(?), Canterbury (double-struck/FW/1.31g/20/F); (9) Edward II penny, class 12b, Canterbury (SW/1.62g/180/F); (10) Edward II penny, class 15a, London (chipped, FW/1.22g/160/F); (11) Elizabeth I threepence, 2nd issue, plain cross (1578)(FW/1.31g/70/F); (11) Robert III groat fragment, light coinage, Aberdeen (c 30% of coin/FW/0.70g/50/F); (12) James I billon penny, Group A, Edinburgh (FW/0.72g/180/F).

Duffus Castle, Moray M/d finds (1991): (1) Henry III cut halfpenny, short cross class 7b–7c, Osmunde, Canterbury (slightly buckled/FW/0.69g/30/F); (2) Alexander III penny fragment, 2nd coinage, class Mc2/D, 26 point reverse (just over half of coin/buckled/FW/0.85g/270/F); (3) John Baliol halfpenny, 2nd issue (c/FW/0.59g/180/F); (4) Robert III half-groat, heavy coinage, 2nd issue, Edinburgh (c/FW/1.37g/15/F).

Dull, Perthshire HOARD M/d find (1989): Fourteen Hiberno-Norse pennies, fused together by extreme heat and probably deposited c 1025. (Bateson 1993a, 211–14).

Dumbarton Rock, Dunbartonshire The coins from the 1974–5 excavations have now been published (Bateson 1992), and are housed in the Hunterian Museum.

Dumfries HOARD An Edwardian silver hoard discovered in 1878 was acquired by the National Museum of Antiquities shortly afterwards but was never fully published. See Holmes 1995, 41–9, for the circumstances of the discovery and a full catalogue.

Dunbar, East Lothian Finds from an excavation by SUAT Ltd included: (1) David I cut halfpenny, uncertain type (incomplete/c/FW/0.47g); (2) James VI billon hardhead, 2nd issue (November 1588) (C/

0.84g/90); (3) Edward I penny, class 7b, London (c/SW/1.40g/300); (4) another, class 10cfl, London (c/FW/1.16g/165); (5) Edward II penny, class 11a1, London (black accretion/1.42g/30); (6) Edward I–II penny, probably class 10–11, London (black accretion/1.51g/360). A report on these and later coins has been prepared by N Holmes for publication in the excavation report. A report on Anglian period coins from the same site has been prepared by E J E Pirie.

Dunbar, East Lothian (garden at Summerfield Road) Casual find (undated): James VI quarter thistle merk, 8th coinage (1601–4) (slightly bent/FW/1.58g/340/F).

Dunbar, East Lothian (Deer Park golf course) Chance find by driver of mechanical digger (c 1980): James VI gold rider (1598) (SW/F).

Dunbarney Links, Fife M/d find (1995): Henry III penny, short cross class 7a, Roger, Canterbury (FW/1.33g/120/F).

Dunbartonshire Said to have been recovered in 1991 from the sea between Dumbarton and Helensburgh: James VI 30 shilling piece (1583) (C/SW/21.67g/110/).

Dunblane, Perthshire Found in a garden in Crombie Crescent in 1961: Henry VI half-groat of Calais, annulet issue (clipped/FW/1.67g/240/HM).

Dundee, Angus Said to have been found ‘in the vicinity of Dundee’ about 1990: Alexander III penny, second coinage (FW/0.92g/120).

Dunfermline, Fife (Abbot’s House) Finds from an excavation by SUAT Ltd included: (1) Robert III half-groat, heavy coinage, 1st issue, Edinburgh (FW/1.40g/135); (2) Brabant, Jeanne and Wenceslas, *tourelle*, Louvain (1355–83) (FW/0.93g/285); (3) French jetton, late 14th–15th century, crown/triple-stranded cross fleury (SW/26.0mm/60). A report on these and later coins has been prepared by N Holmes for publication in the excavation report.

Dunstaffnage Castle, Argyllshire Two medieval coins were among a group of twelve found by m/d on the seaward side of the castle and on the beach in 1991: (1) Henry III penny, short cross, class 7, Elis, London (C/FW/1.37g/90/F); (2) Alexander III penny, second coinage (C/W/1.41g/F).

Duntrune Quarry, near Dundee M/d find (1990); Henry VI groat, rosette-mascle issue, Calais (clipped/slightly bent/FW/3.47g/210/F).

Earl’s Strathearn, Perthshire Found in the late 1980s: Edward I penny, class 14, Canterbury (1.27g/30/FW/HM).

East Kilbride, Lanarkshire Reported May 1988 beside a path in Dentdale, Stewart Field (a Laing housing estate): Elizabeth I sixpence (1587) (W). Found May 1988 while digging a path in Tweed Street, Hillcrest (a Wimpey housing estate): James I Irish shilling (1604–7) (buckled/W). Given the very similar find details of these two pieces, it might be that a small 17th-century hoard was discovered and dispersed.

East Wemyss, Fife M/d find (undated): Philip and Mary, half-groat (VW/1.24g/F).

Easter Lilliesleaf, Roxburghshire M/d finds (1990–1): (1) (?) Richard I–John penny, short cross, probably class 2–4, Ricard, London (C/?FW/1.19g/270/F); (2) Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross class 5c, Canterbury (FW/0.61g/90/F); (3) Edward I penny, class 10cf2b, London (FW/1.19g/360/F); (4) Edward

II penny, class 11bl/11a2 (?), Canterbury (slightly bent/W/1.01g/45/F); (5) Elizabeth I penny, uncertain type (slightly buckled/pierced/FW/0.86g/210/F); (6) Nuremberg jetton, rose/orb type (16th–17th century) (C/VW/20mm/F); (7) Brass coin-weight for a Portuguese cruzado, made in Zeeland, Netherlands (c 1586–1640), type cf Pol 157aa–aj (C/FW/15 x 14mm/F).

Edinburgh (Chambers Street) Found during excavations on the site where the new Museum of Scotland is now under construction: France, Henri III, billon *liard au Saint-Esprit* (1583–87) (some edge damage/c/?SW/0.78g/315).

Edinburgh (Palace of Holyroodhouse) The recovery during the excavation of a medieval cemetery of two coins of ‘Edward I–II’ and a later medieval Franch jetton is recorded in *Discovery Excav Scot 1995*, 54.

Edinburgh (St Giles’ Cathedral) HOARD Two billon placks of James IV (Stewart types IIIf and IVb) and one of James V (IIb) were found during work by contractors in 1993. They were claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to ECM.

Ednam, Roxburghshire HOARD Found during excavation for housebuilding (1995): 1471 English, Irish, Scottish and continental pennies and a French *gros tournois*, deposited c 1321–2. Claimed as Treasure Trove. Some coins acquired by NMS and Scottish Borders Museums. (Holmes 1997).

Elgin, Moray (Clackmarras Farm) Undated find: James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (Nov 1588) (Elgin Museum).

Elgin, Moray (Deans Crook/Gallow Crook) M/d finds (1991–2): (1) Henry III cut halfpenny, short cross class 7b, Tomas, Canterbury (slightly bent/FW/0.70g/315/F); (2) Jean d’Avesnes sterling/crockard of Maubeuge, Mayhew 39 var. (cracked/FW/1.14g/30/NMS); (3) James II–III copper ‘Crux Pellit’ issue, type Ia (W/1.20g/150/F); (4) James III billon penny, class Ci (W/0.69g/F); (5) French or German jetton, ‘Dauphiné’ type (late 15th century) (c/W/F).

Elgin, Moray M/d finds (1993): (1) James VI plack, type 1 (FW/1.58g/30/F); (2) James VI plack, type 3 (FW/1.43g/45/F).

Elgin, Moray (Waukmill) M/d find (1991): Copper alloy coin-weight for an English gold angel, possibly German, c 1605–19 (FW/4.59g/F).

Erskine, Renfrewshire ?M/d find (1993): James IV plack, type IVb (small flan/much accretion/FW/1.47g/100/F).

Eshiels (near), Roxburghshire M/d find (1995): Gui de Dampierre, fragment of a sterling of Alost, as Mayhew 1–3 (part of legendary circle missing/FW/1.00g/360/F).

Eyemouth Fort, Berwickshire Finds from excavations in the 1980s by D H Caldwell and G Ewart: (1) James II–III copper ‘Crux Pellit’ issue, type Ia (FW/1.34g/120); (2) Mary, Queen of Scots, billon half-bawbee (SW/0.92g/105); (3) Mary, Queen of Scots, billon hardhead, 1st period, (1558) (SW/1.19g/150); (4) another similar (under-sized flan/SW/0.68g/195); (5) another similar, but a contemporary counterfeit (under-sized flan/SW/0.43g/60).

Fala, Midlothian ?M/d finds (1992): (1) Henry III cut halfpenny, short cross class 7b, Giffrei, London (FW/0.62g/220/F); (2) Henry III penny, long cross class 5g, Robert, Canterbury (W/1.17g/320/F); (3)

Edward I penny, class 4c, London (FW/1.33g/210/F); (4) Henry VI groat, annulet issue, Calais (c/SW/3.73g/310/F); (5) James II groat, second coinage, Edinburgh (c/SW/3.36g/270/F).

Fala, Midlothian ?M/d finds (1993): (1) William the Lion penny, 2nd coinage, Raul, Roxburgh (?) (bent/edge ragged/obverse VW/reverse FW/1.15g/F); (2) William the Lion cut halfpenny, 3rd coinage, Hue, Edinburgh (FW/0.72g/360/F); (3) William the Lion cut farthing, 3rd coinage, Raul, Roxburgh (FW/0.30g/F); (4) William the Lion cut farthing, 3rd coinage, Henri le Rus (FW/0.30g/F); (5) Henry II–John cut halfpenny, short cross, uncertain class, Pieres, Chichester, Durham or London (SW/0.66g/280/F) (6) John–Henry III cut halfpenny, short cross, class 6cl, Raulf, London (FW/0.65g/130/F); (7) Henry II–Henry III cut halfpenny, short cross, uncertain class, uncertain moneyer, London (obverse weakly struck/FW/0.55g/180/F); (8) Edward I penny, class 10cf2(b?), Canterbury (obverse W/reverse FW/1.41g/270/F).

Ferryden, Montrose, Angus (12A Burnside Place) The discovery of a French coin, '16th century or 17th century', is recorded in *Discovery Excav Scot 1992*, 72.

Finlaggan, Islay, Argyll Some 20 medieval coins have been recovered during an archaeological project directed by D H Caldwell. A full catalogue and report will be prepared for publication by N Holmes.

Fochabers, Moray (near Gordon Castle Farm) M/d find (1991): Copper alloy coin-weight for an English gold half-sovereign, made by Maarten du Mont, Middelburg, Netherlands (1600–c 1625), type as Pol 67af (c/SW/5.06g/105/F).

Forgan, Perthshire M/d finds (1992): (1) Henry III penny, long cross class 5b, Henri, London (FW/1.31g/30/F); (2) Edward I penny, class 4c, Berwick (slightly bent/W/X.18g/225/F); (3) copper alloy coin-weight for a Dutch *gouden leeuw/lion d'or*, late 16th or early 17th century, type as Pol 90–95 (C/3.40g/F).

Fortrose, Ross and Cromarty Found near the Free Church (1991): (1) Mary, Queen of Scots, half-bawbee (W/0.84g/270/F); (2) James VI hardhead, 1st issue, Aug 1588 (W/1.30g/270/F).

Galveston, Wigtownshire Recovered from the site of a medieval chapel in 1990, in a field left fallow after being ploughed the previous year: (1) Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross, class 2, Nicole, Canterbury (bent/FW/30/F); (2) Edward I penny, class 3g, Canterbury (chipped/SW/180/F).

Gatehouse of Fleet, Kirkcudbrightshire HOARD The Edwardian hoard reported in the previous coin finds survey (Bateson 1989, 173) was claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Dumfries Museum. (Holmes 1994, 49–52).

Glasgow (Bellshill) Found in 1994 on the playing fields of the Cardinal Newman School, situated uphill from Strathclyde Park: Elizabeth I sixpence (1593) (W/F).

Glasgow (Glasgow Cathedral) Finds from excavations in 1992–3, directed by Dr Stephen Driscoll: (1) English cut halfpenny, short cross, other details uncertain (W/0.74g); (2) Elizabeth I sixpence, 3rd issue, initial mark eglantine (1574–8) (buckled/C/W/2.40g/360).

Glenluce, Wigtownshire Found 1990–1: (1) Henry II penny, short cross class 1c, Willelm, Lincoln (buckled, FW/1.19g/160/F) (2) William the Lion, cut halfpenny, 3rd coinage, phase B (c 1205–30), Hue Walter (broken, W/0.61g/270/F); (3) James II–III copper 'Crux Pellit' issue, type IIa (W/1.35g/130/F).

Glenluce, Wigtownshire (Back O'Wall Farm, near the site of Luce Abbey) Found 1990: (1) John penny, short cross class 5b*, Iohan, Norwich (W/0.95g/120/F); (2) Henry III penny, short cross class 7b, Iohan, Canterbury (chipped/W/1.05g/180/F).

Glenochar, Lanarkshire A sixpence of Elizabeth I (1566) was discovered during excavations directed by T. Ward (*Discovery Excav Scot 1988*, 25). **HOARD** During the 1989 season of excavation a hoard of five similar sixpences was found: (1) 1566 (W/2.55g/340); (2) 1568 (W/2.36g/270); (3) 1568 (W/2.16g/340); (4) 1582 (FW/2.43g/90); (5) 1593 (C/FW/1.99g/90). All are now in Biggar Museum.

Gordon, Berwickshire (near Greenknowe Tower) M/d find (undated): Elizabeth I threepence, 3rd issue, initial mark eglantine (1575) (FW/1.32g/345/F).

Gretna, Dumfriesshire (Redneck Point) Found 1988: Edward I penny, class 3e, York (fragmentary/FW/0.61g/180/F).

Haddington, East Lothian (garden in Alderston Place) Chance find (1991): Edward I–II penny, class 10cf3bl (FW/F).

Hamilton, Lanarkshire A testoon of Mary, Queen of Scots (1558) was reported as found in a garden at Linden Lea in 1993.

Harray, Orkney (garden at Harray Stores) Chance find (c 1974): copper *massa* of Ceylon (Sri Lanka), 12th to 15th century, probably of Queen Lilavasti (c 1197–1211) (F).

Hoddum, Dumfriesshire Two Northumbrian coins are recorded as having been found in ploughsoil in Churchyard Holm field (*Discovery Excav Scot 1991*, 12).

Hoddum, Dumfriesshire From an excavation in 1991 by Dr Chris Lowe: James IV billon penny, 2nd issue, type IVd(?) (FW/0.56g/165).

Holywood Church, Dumfriesshire Found 1988–92: (1) William the Lion cut halfpenny, 2nd coinage, class 1 (1174–80), without mint name, moneyer Folpolt (W/0.61g/90); (2) William the Lion penny, 3rd coinage, phase A (1195–c 1205), Raul, Roxburgh (buckled/W/1.23g/40); (3) William the Lion cut halfpenny, 3rd coinage, phase B (c 1205–30), Hue Walter (W/0.60g); (4) John penny, short cross class 5b, Abel, London (bent/C/W/1.36g/30); (5) John cut halfpenny, short cross class 5bi, Ricard, ?London (c/FW/0.71g/230); (6) Henry III penny, short cross class 6b, Raulf, London (buckled/W/270); (7) another, class 7b, Willem, Canterbury (W/310); (8) another, class 7, Nicole, London or Canterbury (bent, W/1.02g/130); (9) another similar (W/1.42g/270); (10) Alexander III cut halfpenny, 1st coinage, Alexander, Aberdeen (W); (11) Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross class 3bc, Gilbert, Canterbury (FW/1.36g/270); (12) another, class 5g, Renaud, London (FW/1.45g); (13) Edward I penny, class 1c, London (SW/1.32g/270); (14) another, class 3c, Durham (chipped/c/FW/1.13g/110); (15) Edward I halfpenny, class 3c, Bristol (C/FW/0.64g/40); (16) Edward I penny, class 3d, Bristol (W/1.46g/200); (17) another, class 3g, Bristol (buckled/W/1.08g/160); (18) Edward I halfpenny, class 4, London (chipped/FW/120); (19) Edward I penny, class 7a, London (SW/1.37g/180); (20) another, class 10cf, London (FW/1.23g/360); (21) Edward II penny, class 15b?, Bury St Edmunds (W/1.29g/180); (22) Robert II half-groat, Perth (W/320); (23) Robert III half-groat, heavy coinage, Edinburgh (incomplete/W/1.05g/180); (24) Elizabeth I half-groat (1595–98) (FW/10). All coins were returned to the finders.

Horsleyhill, Roxburghshire **HOARD** M/d find (1991): 56 English, Scottish and Continental silver coins, deposited c 1292–c 1310. Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Roxburgh District Museum Service. (Holmes 1995, 66–9).

Inchaffray Abbey, Perthshire Finds from excavation in 1987 directed by G Ewart: (1) Edward I penny, class 10ab5, Durham (c/W/1.04g/360); (2) James IV plack, type I1b or I1c (FW/1.98g/270); (3) France,

François I, billon *double tournois à la croisette* (1541–45) (W/0.47g/45); (4) copper alloy coin-weight for an English gold half-angel, cf Pol 78, reverse blank (W/1.62g).

Inchaffray Abbey, Perthshire HOARD (1989) Three Edwardian pennies were found adhering together in Field B and are now in the Hunterian Museum. The corrosion displays traces of a woven pattern which might suggest loss in a cloth bag or purse. (1) class 3c?, London (C/FW/180); (2) class 10cfl, Canterbury (C/FW/270); (3) class 11a?, London (C/FW/270). Also found in Field B (1989): Henry III penny, long cross class 2a, Ricard, Lincoln (FW/1.31g/60/HM). Found 1992: (1) John cut halfpenny, short cross class 5bi, uncertain moneyer, Canterbury (FW/0.61g/150/HM); (2) another, class 5bii, uncertain moneyer, London (FW/0.66g/130/HM).

Inchaffray, Perthshire M/d finds (1991 and undated): (1) Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross class 5c, Willem, London (FW/0.62g/210/F); (2) Edward I penny, class 9bl, Canterbury (c/FW/1.39g/105/F); (3) Edward I penny, class 9a2 (?), London (slightly bent and chipped/FW/1.28g/120/F); (4) Edward I–II penny, class 10cf3al, London (slightly bent/FW/1.31g/180/F); (5) Edward I–II penny, uncertain class, London (C/1.08g/30/F); (6) Brass jetton of Hans Krauwinckel II, Nuremberg (1586–1635), type cf Mitchiner 1551–52 (FW/21mm/350/F).

Inchnadamph, by Lairg, Sutherland ?M/d finds (1990): (1) Henry III penny, long cross class 3c, Nicole, Canterbury (FW/1.37g/105/F); (2) Edward I penny, class 3c, Lincoln, reverse reads CIVI/ITS/LIN/COL' (FW/1.44g/255/F).

Innerwick, near Thornton, East Lothian (near Thornton Castle) M/d find (1988–90): Mary, Queen of Scots, billon lion/hardhead, 1st period (1558) (c/VW/0.51g/90/F).

Inverkip, Renfrewshire Found in 1991 in a mixture of grass, shingle and sand on the foreshore just to the south of the lighthouse at the north end of Lauderson Bay: (1) Mary Tudor, groat (1553–4) (W/F); (2) Elizabeth I threepence, (?1583) (W/F).

Invermoriston, near Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire HOARD? A group of five coins was found during ploughing for forestry planting in 1992. A search of the find-spot with a metal-detector failed to locate any other coins. The coins were claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to IM. (1) Edward III groat of London, 4th coinage, uncertain type (severely clipped/FW/2.25g/150); (2) Henry VI groat of Calais, annulet issue (FW/3.45g/165); (3) Edward IV Irish groat of Dublin, light 'cross and pellets' coinage (clipped/obverse weak/FW/1.95g/225); (4) James I groat of Edinburgh, first fleur-de-lis issue (broken in two/much clipped/obverse VW/reverse W/1.54g/30); (5) James III groat, Stewart type IV (slightly chipped/mostly SW/1.90g/300).

Inverness (Southsea Road) Found 1989, about 6 in. deep in a garden: Edward I penny, class 3?, Bristol (F).

Inverness (near) Edward II penny, class 10cf5b, London (struck twice, with flan turned over between strikings/FW/20/F).

Iona Abbey, Argyll Two coins are currently housed in the Hunterian Museum: (1) William the Lion penny, 3rd, coinage, phase A (1195–1205), uncertain moneyer, ?Roxburgh (C/1.60g) — found 10 Aug 1939 by the Revd G B Johnstone outside the north-east corner of the chapel, to the north of the chapter house, at approximately ground level; (2) James I billon penny, group B, Edinburgh (W/0.77g) — found 1939.

Iona, Argyll ('Reilig Oran') Found during grave-digging (1993): Edward I–II penny, class 10–11 (?), Canterbury (identified from rubbings only).

Isle of May, Fife Finds from excavations in 1994, directed by P Yeoman: (1) Edward I–II penny, class 10cf3, Canterbury (bent/W/1.21g/270); (2) Edward I–II penny, probably class 10cf, London (slightly clipped/W/1.02g/240); (3) Continental sterling imitation, possibly of Flanders and of late 13th-century date (C/W/1.37g); (4) Mary, Queen of Scots, lion/hardhead, 1st period (?1558) (C/FW/0.78g/360); (5) Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, type 2 (1559), countermarked with heart and star (W/1.38g/330).

Johnstone, Renfrewshire (Lower Bardrain Farm) Found during digging of foundations for new building (1993): Mary, Queen of Scots ryal, 5th period (1567) (FW/F).

Kersmains, Roxburghshire M/d finds (1993): (1) James II–III, copper ‘Crux Pellit’ issue, uncertain type (C/0.80g/F); (2) Mary, Queen of Scots, plack (1557) (incomplete/C/1.31g/F).

Kilmaurs, Ayrshire Found on the site of the castle, in fields regularly sown with barley (1990–2): (1) William the Lion cut halfpenny, 3rd coinage, phase B, Hue Walter (SW/0.64g); (2) Henry III penny, long cross class 5a, Nicole, London (FW/1.03g/270); (3) another, class 5, Gilbert, Canterbury (W/1.23g/40); (4) John Baliol penny, first issue (C/W/1.15g/50); (5) Edward I penny, class 10cf2, London (clipped, W/1.07g/270); (6) another, class 10cf, uncertain sub-class (C/W/1.33g/270); (7) another, 10cf2, Canterbury (buckled/c/W/1.07g/340); (8) another, 10cf, uncertain sub-class, Canterbury (C/W/1.26g/40); (9) another similar (bent/W/1.25g/270); (10) Robert III groat of Edinburgh, heavy coinage (incomplete/FW/2.12g/150); (11) another similar, of Perth (incomplete/FW/2.61g/360); (12) Henry VI groat of London, cross-pellet issue (clipped/FW/1.85g/210) (all with finders).

Kilmaurs, Ayrshire ?M/d finds (1993): (1) Edward I penny, class 3c, Canterbury (bent/chipped/FW/1.19g/90/F); (2) James II–III, copper ‘Crux Pellit’ issue, type IIa (edge damaged/C/0.86g/120/F).

Kinrossie, Perthshire M/d find (undated): Edward I penny, class 9b2, London (cracked and buckled/SW/1.26g/340/F).

Kinshaldy, Tentsmuir, Fife A copper ‘ecclesiastical’ type farthing of the reign of James III was among items found in an eroded deposit on a disused rifle range *Discovery Excav Scot*, 1990, 17 (FW/0.30 g/HM).

Kintail, Lochalsh, Ross & Cromarty A coin of James VI is recorded as a find in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1991, 46.

Kirkandrews, Borge, Kirkcudbrightshire Found 1990: (1) John cut halfpenny, short cross, class 5bii, uncertain moneyer, London (bent/W/0.64g/90/F); (2) Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross, class 3, Ricard, uncertain mint (FW/0.65/270/F).

Kirkwall, Orkney Found about 1965 during pipe-laying beside the Cathedral: James I groat of Edinburgh, fleur-de-lis, second variety (FW/2.08g/150/F).

Lamington, Lanarkshire Finds reported since 1988: (1) John, cut halfpenny, short cross, class 5b*, Canterbury, uncertain moneyer (FW/0.64g/180); (2) another, class 5bii, Davi, York (broken/W/0.50g/270); (3) John penny, short cross class 5c, Ilger, London (bent/W/1.25g/140); (4) Henry III, cut halfpenny, short cross class 7a, Canterbury, uncertain moneyer (FW/0.65g/240); (5) Henry III penny, short cross class 7b, Ledulf, London (FW/1.15g/180); (6) another similar, Roger, Canterbury (W/1.18g/270); (7) Henry III penny, long cross class 3bc, Nicole, London (FW/1.36g/270); (8) Alexander III penny, first coinage, Adam, Berwick (clipped/C/FW/1.35g/340); (9) another similar, ? Willem, ? Berwick (chipped/W/1.17g/180); (10); Edward I penny, class 10cf2, Canterbury (FW/1.24g/30); (11) Edward II penny, class 11a, Bury St. Edmunds (buckled/c/W/1.09g/140); (12) Henry VI half-groat of Calais, annulet issue; (13) Edward IV groat of London, heavy coinage (FW/3.45g/90); (14) Elizabeth I sixpence (1573).

Lanark (The Beeches/Hyndford Road) Found during watching brief by E Archer and G Willis at digging of new sewerage trench: (1) Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross, class 3b, London, uncertain moneyer (W/0.58g/180); (2) Elizabeth I sixpence (1569) (W/2.49g/360).

Lanark (Lanimer Knitwear Factory, Bloomgate) Found during excavations by E Archer and D Hill: Henry III cut halfpenny, short cross, class 7, Simund, Bury St Edmunds (FW/0.61g/270) *Discovery Excav Scot 1989*, 60.

Lanark (Mousebank Farm) Found 1991: Austrian thaler of Archduke Ferdinand (1564–95), undated, Ensishheim mint (FW/F).

Lanark (Wahphraflatt) Found during watching brief by E Archer and G Willis: Elizabeth I sixpence (1569) *Discovery Excav Scot 1990*, 36.

Largs, Ayrshire Found in Douglas Road, 1990: Edward I penny, class 2a, London (FW/1.23g/20/F).

Leadburn, Midlothian (Wellington Farm School) HOARD M/d find (1989): 16 English pennies of Edward I–II and one Scottish penny of Alexander III, the latest being an Edward II class 13 (c 1315–17). The hoard was claimed as Treasure Trove, with three coins being acquired by NMS and the remainder returned to the finder. (Holmes 1995, 65–6).

Leith, Midlothian 26 medieval and later coins and a jetton were recovered during excavations directed by M Collard. A detailed catalogue and report will be prepared for publication by N Holmes.

Leith Hall, near Huntly, Aberdeenshire Chance find (1995): William the Lion cut halfpenny, 3rd coinage, Hue Walter (FW/0.74g/30/AM).

Leuchars, Fife (Pusk Farm, Balmullo) M/d finds (undated): (1) Francis and Mary lion/hardhead type 1 (1559) (FW/0.84g/150/F); (2) James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (Nov 1588) (FW/1.21g/150/F).

Lhanbryde, Moray Find from excavation directed by D Alexander: Continental sterling imitation of 'Edward' type, cf Mayhew 355–6 and 391 (FW/1.07g/225). The discovery of another coin 'provisionally identified as a 12th–13th century short cross penny' is recorded in *Discovery Excav Scot 1994*, 32, but this may be the same coin as that described above.

Liff (west of), Angus Surface finds in ploughsoil (1993): (1) Robert III groat, heavy coinage, 1st issue, Edinburgh (FW/2.70g/210/F); (2) Robert III groat, heavy coinage, 1st issue, Edinburgh (FW/2.75g/150/F).

Lindores Abbey, Fife M/d find (1992): John–Henry III penny, short cross class 6b(1), Raulf, London (c/FW/1.38g/300/F).

Lindores Abbey, Fife M/d find (1991): France, copper *double tournois* (late 16th or 17th century) (C/1.66g/F).

Lindores, Fife M/d finds (1991 and undated): (1) Edward I Irish penny, Dolley class 2, Dublin (FW/1.19g/210/F); (2) Edward III penny, 4th coinage, pre-Treaty class C (FW/0.86g/135/F); (3) Elizabeth I groat, 1st issue, martlet (1560–1) (creased/W/1.37g/180/F); (4) Robert III penny, heavy coinage, probably 2nd issue, Edinburgh or Perth (chipped/C/FW/0.81g/195/F); (5) James IV plack, type IIc (FW/2.01g/210/F); (6)

James IV penny, 2nd issue, type IVd (FW/0.62g/240/F); (7) James IV penny, 2nd issue, type IV, uncertain sub-type (c/FW/0.47g/70/F); (8) James VI plack, type I (SW/1.55g/200/F).

Linlithgow Palace, West Lothian Surface find in grounds near loch (1990): Edward I penny, class 10cf2a, London (slightly chipped/FW/1.20g/270/F).

Lochnaw Castle, near Stranraer, Wigtownshire Found during excavations by CFA (Edinburgh University) (1995): Robert III penny, heavy coinage, 2nd issue, Aberdeen (FW/0.88g/60).

Longforgan, Perthshire M/d finds (undated): (1) Edward I–II penny, class 10cf3bl, London (slightly chipped/FW/1.02g/45/F); (2) Edward II penny, class 13, London (c/FW/1.29g/140/F).

Longforgan, Perthshire (East Banks Farm) ?M/d find (1995): Elizabeth I shilling, probably of Seaby's 5th or 6th issue (1582–1602) ('Fair condition'/F); report from A Zealand, Dundee Museum — coin not seen by either writer.

Longniddry, East Lothian M/d finds on beach (c.1990): (1) John penny, short cross class 5, Iohan, Canterbury (abraded/FW/0.97g/150/F); (2) James IV billon penny, 2nd issue, type IVb (SW/0.64g/315/F); (3) James IV billon penny, 2nd issue, type IVd (FW/0.80g/75/F).

Longniddry, East Lothian Surface find on beach (c 1981): Byzantine bronze half-follis of Justin II and Sophia (?) (AD 565–78) (C/F).

Luffness, Aberlady, East Lothian M/d finds (1988–90): (1) Malcolm IV (?), cut farthing (0.30g); (2) Alexander III penny, 1st coinage, Baldwin type III, Adam, Roxburgh (1.42g/135); (3) Henry II cut farthing, Tealby type, bust C-E, Ipswich (FW/0.35g/60); (4) John penny, short cross class 5b, Samuel, Canterbury (FW/1.30g/120); (5) Henry III cut halfpenny, short cross class 7, Ilger, London (FW/0.63g/300); (6) Henry III cut halfpenny, short cross class 7, Bury or Canterbury (0.53g/360); (7) Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross class 5c, London (unevenly struck/0.81g/270); (8) Edward I farthing, class 3de, Bristol (FW/0.36g/30); (9) Edward I penny, class 10ab4, London (FW/1.30g/150); (10) Edward II penny, class 15b, Canterbury (FW/1.30g/60) (all F).

Lundin Tower, Fife M/d finds (undated): (1) Mary, Queen of Scots, lion/hardhead, 1st period (1558) (FW/0.88g/180/F); (2) Elizabeth I threepence, 2nd issue, eglantine initial mark (1574) (FW/1.23g/90/F); (3) Elizabeth I penny, 3rd issue, hand initial mark (1589–92) (chipped/c/FW/0.35g/315/F).

Melrose, Roxburghshire Said to have been found 'near Melrose' in 1992: Edward I penny, class 10cfl, London (clipped/FW/0.99g/360/HM).

Middleton, Duntrune, Angus The discovery of a groat of Henry VI, rosette-mascle issue, Calais, is recorded in *Discovery Excav Scot 1992*, 74.

Monikie, Angus (Ashbank Farm) M/d find (1993): Henry VIII half-groat of York, Archbishop Edward Lee (1531–44) (FW/1.22g/330/F).

Montrose, Angus (89 Christie's Lane) Found in garden: James VI hardhead (Montrose Museum) *Discovery Excav Scot 1995*, 96.

Montrose, Angus (93 Christie's Lane) Dug up in 1957: Mary and Francis lion/hardhead (1559) (F) *Discovery Excav Scot 1992*, 71.

Montrose, Angus (garden at 13 Redfield Road) Found while digging (1994): Edward III penny of London, 3rd (Florin) coinage, Normal type 3 (reverse 2) (FW/0.93g/310/F).

Montrose, Angus (Southesk Street) Found in 1958: Brabant, Jean III *esterlin/one-third gros* of Antwerp (1312–55) (FW/0.96g/120/Angus District Museums).

Montrose, Angus (4 Tolmount Crescent) The finding of a Nuremberg jetton of Hans Krauwinckel is recorded in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1992, 71.

Newhailes, East Lothian M/d finds (1991–2): (1) Alexander III penny, 2nd coinage, class E1/D, 26-point reverse (SW/1.40g/90/F); (2) Alexander III penny, 2nd coinage, class E2, 23-point reverse (chipped/SW/1.20g/150/F).

North Berwick, East Lothian Surface find at interface of grass and sand on beach, 1994: Robert II penny, Edinburgh (c/FW/1.01g/90/F).

Oban, Argyll (Lon Mor) Found during excavations by CFA (Edinburgh University) (1992): Edward II penny/fragment, class 10cf5b/10cf5a2, uncertain mint (less than half of coin/FW/0.58g/210).

Old Scone, Perthshire Garden find (1991): Elizabeth I Irish copper penny (1601) (W).

Oxton, Berwickshire (Kirktonhill Farm) HOARD M/d find (1991): Four billon placks of James IV (Stewart types IIa, IIa or IIb, IIc and uncertain) and one of James V (IIb). Claimed as Treasure Trove, but returned to finder.

Paisley, Renfrewshire (Dykebar Hospital) HOARD Casual find subsequently investigated with metal-detector (1987), first reported in the previous coin finds survey (Bateson 1989, 173). A hoard of 221 English, Scottish, Irish and Continental silver coins, deposited 1351–c 1357, was claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Paisley Museum. (Holmes 1995, 53–8).

Ratray, Aberdeenshire M/d finds (undated): (1) William the Lion cut halfpenny, 3rd coinage, Hue Walter (FW/0.73g/270); (2) James II–III copper ‘Crux Pellit’ issue, type IIa (C/FW?/1.02g); (3) James III copper farthing, 1st issue (squarish flan/FW/0.36g); James IV billon penny, 1st issue, type 1 (FW/0.57g/210); (5) Francis and Mary billon hardhead, type 2 (c/FW/0.77g/180); (6) John penny, short cross class 5b, Hue, Canterbury (SW/1.45g/225); (7) John penny, short cross class 5b or 5c, Hue, Lincoln (buckled/C/1.12g); (8) Short cross cut halfpenny of London, probably class 5–6 (chipped/C/0.51g/315); (9) Henry III penny, long cross class 5g, Renaud, London (FW/1.31g/180); (10) Cut halfpenny, possibly a continental imitation as long cross class 3 (bent/surface accretion/0.71g); (11) Edward I penny, class 10ab5(?), Durham (some surface accretion/FW/0.92g/270); (12) Edward I penny fragment, uncertain class and mint (c/FW/0.41g/195) (all AM).

Rossinish, Benbecula, Outer Hebrides One of four coins reported as found in sand dunes (1989): Edward II penny, class 11b2, London; photograph supplied by R Langhorne, Western Isles Council; coin itself not examined (F).

Roths, Moray Found above Roths Castle: Edward I penny ‘long cross’, London (F); see *Discovery Excav Scot* 1991, 40.

Roths, Moray M/d find (1994): Henry II to Henry III penny, short cross, uncertain class, mint and moneyer (edge hammered up/much surface accretion/1.44g/F).

Roxburgh Castle (near) Henry III penny, long cross class 5b2, Nicole, London (FW/1.44g/315/F).

Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire HOARD M/d find (1985): 10 pennies of Edward I–II, the latest of class 14 (c 1317–20). Claimed as Treasure Trove, but returned to finder.

St Andrews Castle, Fife Finds from an excavation in 1989: (1) Edward I penny, class 9bl, Durham (cross moline) (c/FW/1.04g/210); (2) James VI billon hardhead, 2nd issue (November 1588) (c/FW/1.41g/240).

St Andrews, Fife (14 Priestden Road) Found in garden soil: Edward I penny of Canterbury (1305–6); see *Discovery Excav Scot 1990*, 16.

St Cyrus, Kincardineshire Dug up ‘40 years ago’: Robert III groat, type not recorded (F); see *Discovery Excav Scot 1992*, 37.

St Monans, Fife Surface find in garden (1992?): Denmark, Frederik II, 2 skillings (1562) (slightly buckled, c/FW/1.85g/360/F).

St Monans, Fife M/d finds (1993 and undated): (1) Henry III penny, long cross class 3c, Henri, London (FW/1.29g/330/F); (2) Edward I penny, class 9b2, London (FW/1.30g/360/F); (3) Edward I farthing, class 1c or 3c, London (chipped/FW/0.27g/90/F); (4) James IV billon penny, 2nd issue, type IVc/a (?) (c/FW/1.14g/60/F); (5) James V plack, type IIb (slightly bent, FW/1.65g/135/F); (6) James V half-bawbee, type Ic (SW/0.89g/100/NMS).

Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire Found in river (1992): Henry III cut farthing, long cross, uncertain class, mint and moneyer (F).

Scone Palace, Perthshire Found in garden of Garden Cottage (1993): Edward I Irish penny, Dolley type 6, Dublin (FW/1.30g/180/F).

Stirling Found 1993 (no details of find available): (1) Henry III penny, short cross class 7, Nichole, London or Canterbury (badly chipped/FW/1.01g/300/F); (2) Henry III penny, long cross class 3c, Ion, uncertain mint (slightly buckled/surface accretion/FW/1.35g/180/F).

Stirling (White’s Farm) Found 1994: Elizabeth I threepence (1580) (W/1.00g/F).

Stranraer, Wigtownshire Found 1991: Edward I penny, class 1c (?), London (broken/C/W/1.02g/360/F).

Stranraer, Wigtownshire (Liddesdale Farm) Found 1995: Edward III groat of London, 4th coinage, pre-Treaty series E (clipped/chipped/W/3.06g/270/F).

Strathpeffer, Ross & Cromarty (near Castle Leod) Found 1989: James VI quarter thistle merk (1602) (chipped/cracked/W/1.45g/210/F).

Thornhill, Dumfriesshire Found 1991: (1) Edward I penny, class 3f, London (chipped/SW/1.30g/180/F); (2) another, class 10ab, Durham (W/1.53g/270/F).

Toward Castle, Argyll Found during excavations in 1979 by Hugo Millar: Four Dutch brass coin-weights made by Matthijs Molckman of Middelburg and dated 1593, probably from a set — (1) for a Portuguese 2 cruzados (Pol 139ah) (c/FW/6.57g); (2) for a Dutch *postulaatgulden* of Luik (Pol 151ah) (c/FW/1.74g); (3)

for an English noble or a Dutch noble (Pol 204ah) (c/SW/6.34g); (4) for a half-real of the Burgundian Netherlands (Pol 129ah) (c/FW/3.31g) (all HM).

Westhaven (near), Carnoustie, Angus M/d find (1994–5): Probably Dutch brass coin-weight for an English half-ryal or a Dutch half rose noble (obverse as Pol 212) (3.51g/F).

Whitburn, West Lothian (Bickerton Hall Farm) HOARD An Edwardian hoard was discovered in 1988 in an area of a field disturbed by cattle hooves, and a search with a metal-detector the following year located further coins. The hoard comprised 243 English, Scottish, Irish and Continental silver coins, deposited 1317–c 1322. It was claimed as Treasure Trove, with 16 coins being acquired by NMS and the remainder returned to the finder (Holmes 1995, 58–65).

Whithorn, Wigtownshire Reports on the Anglian period and later coins from excavations directed by P Hill have been prepared by E J E Pirie and N Holmes respectively (in Hill 1997). It is believed that further coins have been recovered during continuing excavations, but these have not yet been seen by either of the writers.

C: 17TH-CENTURY SILVER COINS FOUND IN SCOTLAND, 1988–95

Aberlady, East Lothian Found along with a large group of earlier coins in Butcher's Field 1988–93 (q.v.): Charles I, third coinage, third issue, 40 pence (c-W/1.37g/210/F).

Balmarino, Fife Found 1992: Charles II, half merk, 1671 (FW/2.66g/90/F).

Balmarino Abbey, Fife This coin was found in 1990 just east of the ruins: Charles II, eighth dollar, 1676 (W/3.05g/180/F).

Barns of Weatherburn, Dundee, Angus Found 1994, Charles I, halfcrown, group II 1630–31, North 2205 (plume) (FW/14.72g/105/F).

Braigh, Aignish, Lewis, Argyllshire HOARD This small hoard, consisting of a thaler of Rudolph II, seven bawbees, a Charles II Irish halfpenny and two Dutch double stuivers of West Friesland and Kampen, was found with a burial during excavations conducted by R McCullagh in 1989. See Holmes 1991a.

Buckhaven, Fife This piece was found to the south of Buckhaven in 1995: James I, shilling, coronet (1607–9) (c-FW/4.78g/135/F).

Carberry Tower, near Inveresk, East Lothian Found 1993: James I, shilling, martlet (1604–5) (W/4.30g/601F).

Cromarty, Ross & Cromarty Finds 1988–92 from the supposed Fair Site include a number of relevant pieces, see Bateson 1993b.

Among further finds recovered 1993–5 are two shillings (1697, uncertain) and a sixpence (1697) of William III.

Cupar, Fife Found 1995, James I half groat, escallop (1606–7) (clipped, W/0.84g/15/F).

Another coin was found on Edenwood Farm, also in 1995: Charles I, plated counterfeit halfcrown, group 5, sun (c-W/12.27g/240/F).

East Kilbride, Lanarkshire ? HOARD Found May 1988 in Tweed Street, Hillcrest: James I, Irish shilling, 1604–7 (buckled, W). The finding of a 1578 sixpence (qv) about the same time on the same estate might suggest that a small 17th-century hoard had been discovered and dispersed.

Easter Lilliesleaf, Roxburghshire Found in 1990 along with 17th-century copper: (1) James VI or Charles I, two shillings (W/0.89g/151F); (2) Charles I, 40 pence piece, third coinage uncertain issue (buckled, cracked, W/1.09g/110/F).

Edinburgh (Craigmillar Castle) Found in the fields around the castle along with medieval coins (qv) and numerous 17th-century copper: (1) Charles I, first coinage, two shillings (SW/0.92g/10); (2) Charles I, third coinage, Briot's issue, forty pence (FW/0.93g/195); (3) Charles I, penny, group D (clipped, pierced, W/0.38g/160); (4) Charles II, Maundy twopence, 1671–72 (FW/0.84g/160); (5) Charles II, half dollar, 1681 (FW/6.15g/180). All in ECM.

Elgin, Moray Two coins were found at Waukmill in 1994: (1) James VI, post-union, uncertain issue, two shillings (FW/0.80g/330/F); (2) James I halfpenny (FW/0.27g/F).

Forgan, Perthshire Two coins were found here in 1992: (1) James VI, post-1603, two shillings (W/10.78g/225/F); (2) Charles I, 3rd coinage, 2nd or 3rd issue, 40 pence (W/1.16g/210/F).

Glengeith, Lanarkshire Found in 1989 among a group of 17th-century coins recovered during excavation of the bastle house: William III sixpence 1694 bent twice as love token.

Glenochar, Lanarkshire HOARD Further excavation in 1990 recovered a pair of 17th century European 'dollars': (1) Holy Roman Empire, Emperor Rudolf II, Cologne, thaler, 1610 (C-FW/432.0gr/160); (2) United Netherlands, Zeeland, rijksdaalder, 1606–64 (C-FW/366.8gr/90). A note in *Discovery Excav Scot 1991*, 69, says that they were found inside the byre end of a house/byre.

Kelso, Roxburghshire HOARD Found in 1991, this is one of the largest 17th-century hoards recorded from Scotland and is now in NMSQ. It consists of 10 gold and 1365 silver coins, the bulk of them English with a smaller number of Scottish, Irish and Continental issues. Deposited about 1643, it has been fully published (Bateson 1991).

Kilmarnock, Ayrshire Found under the turf of the pitch and putt course at Kay Park 1990: Charles I, Tower Mint, sixpence, initial mark tun (1636–8), with small VI, North 2242 (W/34.9gr/0/F).

Kintail, Skye Found on the beach in 1983: James VI, 60 shilling piece, 1604–9 (F).

Lamington, Lanarkshire Among the finds reported from here since 1988 is a William and Mary 40 shilling piece of 1691 (SW).

Legerwood, Earlston, Berwickshire The following chance find was made here: Spanish Netherlands, Albert and Isabella, quarter patagon (fragmentary, FW/4.32g/0/F).

Longforan, Perthshire Found with two medieval pennies (qv): James I, half-groat, large crown, coronet 1608–9 (slightly buckled, FW/1.00g/330/F).

Morebattle, Roxburghshire This find was made in 1993 between Morebattle and Yetholm in an area trampled by cattle: United Netherlands, Utrecht, ducat 1659 (FW/27.7g/120/F).

Isle of Mull A clump of corroded silver coins was found by the Dumfries Sub-Aqua Club in 1992 in a wreck off Mull. This is now believed to be the *Swan*, a warship which sank in 1653. Unfortunately it proved impossible to separate the pieces.

Musselburgh, Midlothian This coin is reported to have been found at Pinkiehill in 1995: James I, shilling, thistle (1603–4) (FW/5.20g/150/F).

Neidpath Castle, Peeblesshire This find was made in newly dug soil in the river bank below the castle: Charles II, half merk, 1672 (FW/3.11g/45/F).

Powrie Castle, Perthshire Found 1995: Charles II, merk, 1671 (FW/F).

Prestonpans, East Lothian HOARD This piece was said to have been found while digging a trench 'some years ago' and was apparently part of a hoard dispersed among the workmen: United Netherlands, Zealand, rijksdaalder, 1624 (W/28.09g/330/F).

Tealing, Angus Found 1993: Charles II, merk, 1673 (FW/5.24g/270/F).

Thornhill, Perthshire This find was made at Greenoak in rubble from an unknown site elsewhere in Thornhill about 1980: Spanish Netherlands, Albert and Isabella, patagon, c 1620?, mint of Tournai (pierced, W/99.2gr/0/F).

DISCUSSION

THE ROMAN PERIOD

Over the last eight years a considerable number of Roman coins has been found and although these generally conform to the established pattern of coin loss in Scotland (Robertson 1983, 418–30), they include several finds of particular note. The most interesting is the hoard of 290 denarii ranging from Mark Antony to Elagabalus found at Edston in Peeblesshire. Discovered on the site of a hillfort, it appears to have been deposited about AD 222 or shortly after. A smaller and earlier hoard of eight denarii up to Commodus is reported to have been found at Inchyra on the north side of the Tay to the east of Perth. Note may be made of three denarii which are said to have come from the 1933 Falkirk hoard. A single find from Carpow adds to the corpus of gold coin finds in the form of an unusual muled aureus of Antoninus Pius with Marcus Aurelius, as Caesar, of AD 139. Even more unusual are the early third century AD moulds for denarii recovered during excavation on a sandhills site at Brighthouse Bay, Dumfriesshire.

Newstead continues to be one of the most prolific sites yielding roughly equal numbers of *aes* and denarii, the latter running from Mark Antony to Septimius Severus. A further dozen denarii, seven of them Severan, have been added to the corpus of those already recovered from the site of Carpow. The area to the south of Castledykes fort, noted in the last survey, has yielded more coins, of both the first and second centuries except for two Republican denarii. Among 10 coins from Milton fort, nine are denarii including one of Juba, King of Numidia (60–46 BC). Of the rest, five are issues of the Republic and only one, of Hadrian, belongs to the second century AD.

Little new has come from the Antonine Wall. A denarius of Hadrian was found at the fort at Bar Hill and another, of Trajan, was discovered during quarrying to the north of the Wall at Bonnyfield. However, the debased Alexandrian tetradrachm of Claudius said to have been found on the line of the Wall in the suburbs of Falkirk is likely to represent a modern loss. Three second-century denarii have been found on the sites of Roman roads in Roxburghshire.

Four native sites, all situated in the south of the country, have yielded coins during the course of the present survey. The important hoard from Edston has been noted as have the

moulds from Brighthouse Bay. A single denarius of Vespasian was found at Rubers Law and two further Flavian denarii, along with a base antoninianus of the 260s and a 4th-century bronze coin, come from Lilliesleaf. A remarkable assemblage of over 200 coins, mostly of the third and fourth centuries, has been found over the last few years at Springwood Park, Kelso. The finds from this, possibly native, site are currently being worked on and the results will be of great interest.

Stray finds have come from over 50 sites with no apparent Roman or native associations. Over a quarter of these are in the border counties, especially Roxburghshire, but this is perhaps more indicative of active metal-detecting rather than concentrated activity during the Roman period. Most of the other finds were made in Central Scotland with Edinburgh and Glasgow yielding their usual quotas and with several finds from Perthshire, again resulting from the activities of a number of metal detectorists. Otherwise a small number of denarii were found in the south-west and three in the north-east, the most interesting being the garden find of a denarius of Hadrian from Cromarty and the As of Commodus from the shore north-west of Culloden Moor.

Approximately half the coins making up the stray finds are denarii, the majority second-century issues up to Marcus Aurelius. Among earlier denarii are one of 42 BC from Harrietsfield, Roxburghshire, and two of Augustus from near Fulton Tower, Roxburghshire, and the Clyde Iron Works site in Glasgow. Sestertii are slightly more common than Asses and, except for two specimens of Vespasian, all are second-century issues to Marcus Aurelius. The Asses are more evenly divided between the two centuries, ranging from an issue of Nero to one of Commodus. Besides the finds from Springwood, a dozen sites have yielded late bronze coins of the fourth century. However, as with all stray finds, the possibility of more recent deposition needs to be considered.

As regards currency patterns, that of the Flavian period is noted for its two groups of *aes* consisting of issues of AD 70–8 of the Lyon mint and, secondly, mainly dupondii and Asses of AD 85–6 in unworn condition. No purely Flavian site has yielded coins during this survey, nor have any new examples of these two groups of *aes* turned up. However, Asses of the Rome mint of the AD 70s have been recovered from Castledykes, Lilliesleaf and Hunters Hill and a sestertius of AD 77–8 was found at Logie Almond. Earlier Asses, of the Republic from Durisdeer and of Nero from Edinburgh, are likely to be Flavian losses. Worn Asses of Domitian were found at Cramond and in Dumfries and might, therefore, have circulated in the Antonine period and many of the first-century silver coins may also have survived into the second century.

The Republican denarius from Harrietsfield and those of Augustus from Fulton Tower and Glasgow as well as one of Tiberius from Saltcoats seem more probably to have been lost in the first century. Of the 10 coins found at Milton, six are now in Dumfries Museum. This group consists of six denarii, of which the five identifiable are of the Republican period, and might represent all or part of a small Flavian period hoard. Milton is a two-period site and a denarius of Hadrian of AD 125–8 comes from its Antonine occupation. Mark Antony legionary denarii were in use during both periods in Scotland and further examples have come from Castledykes, Cornhill, Newstead (where three were found), Timpendean and even the early third-century Edston hoard.

The greater use of silver in the second century is confirmed by the numerous finds of denarii of Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. Such pieces have come from the Antonine forts of Bar Hill, Castledykes, Milton and Newstead and the camps at Cornhill, Durisdeer and Maxton. A dozen unassociated sites have produced similar finds. Sestertii, too, became more common in this century and Castledykes has yielded examples of Hadrian and

Antoninus Pius. Another sestertius of Antoninus Pius was recovered at Newstead and also one at Maxton. Two of Marcus Aurelius for Lucilla were found at Kilwinning and near Saltcoats. Second-century Asses have not turned up quite so frequently during the course of this survey and some of the first-century issues may well be Antonine losses. No further example of the common Britannia As of AD 154–5 has appeared.

The little hoard from Inchyra is of some interest since the latest piece is one of Marcus Aurelius for Commodus struck in AD 178. This may therefore be an addition to the small group of hoards ending with Commodus. Three of these came from the same general area. That from Briglands, Rumbling Bridge, Kinross-shire, is the largest of the group with 180 denarii, while two others were found near Drummond Castle, Muthill, Perthshire, and at Pitcullo, Leuchars, Fife. These hoards may be associated with the war in north Britain noted by Cassius Dio and commemorated by coins of the AD 180s.

For the Severan period the legionary fortress site at Carpow continues to add to the currency pattern of this time. Twelve coins, all denarii, confirm the influx of silver in this reign. Seven are Severan issues, while the earlier range from Vespasian to Commodus. In addition there was the rare find of the gold coin of AD 139 already noted. The picture in the immediate decades after the departure of the Romans is enhanced by the Edston hoard and the three strays from the 1933 Falkirk hoard. The former is the earlier of the two, having been deposited in the early AD 220s while that from Falkirk belongs a decade later. Further south, the coins used to produce the forger's moulds from Brighthouse Bay, Dumfriesshire, also belonged to the AD 220s though the moulds themselves are probably later.

Among the scatter of later coins three have come from Newstead. These include an antoninianus of Probus struck at Antioch and two issues from the end of the fourth century, of Gratian and Theodosius, both of uncertain mints. The native site at Lilliesleaf, Roxburghshire, has also yielded an antoninianus, of the AD 260s, as well as an uncertain fourth-century piece. The mint signatures on most of the late bronze are uncertain but that from Lauder belongs to a western mint, Lyons or Arles, while the other two legible pieces, found in Edinburgh and Milngavie, were struck at Siscia and Cyzicus.

These finds of later coins have to be treated with a certain amount of caution. Likewise the small base coins of Roman Egypt, the tetradrachms of Alexandria, continue to turn up, the lost souvenirs of more recent times. Among the nine listed in Section A4 is one said to have come from the line of the Antonine Wall in Falkirk but it would be unwise to see this as more than a recent loss. The small number of ancient Greek and Byzantine coins found do not call for any special comment and in no instance suggest ancient loss. Although not included in the lists, some mention may be made of the increasing number of modern reproductions of Roman coins being brought into museums for identification. These are often said to have been found in gardens, parks and playgrounds and, although fairly obviously modern productions, in future years, when some have suffered corrosion, they may cause problems. Already a 'hoard' of such pieces, fortunately recognized as such, has been reported from Glasgow in the *Daily Record* of 22 April 1992.

THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

Coins pre-dating the introduction of the short voided cross reverse design to pennies of England and Scotland (in 1180 and 1195 respectively) are still found only rarely. Northumbrian stycas are the least uncommon finds from this early period, but these tend to be concentrated in well-defined

areas of eighth- and ninth-century settlement within the kingdoms of Northumbria in the east (extending as far north as the Forth) and Strathclyde in the west. Examples occur among the excavated assemblages from Dunbar, East Lothian, and Whithorn, Wigtownshire, and from other archaeological projects at Chapelton, Wigtownshire, and Hoddom, Dumfriesshire. A total of 12 stycas and one silver sceatta form part of the large range of coins from Aberlady, East Lothian. The only other coins of earlier date than the middle of the 12th century to have been found during the period covered by this report are the Hiberno-Norse pennies contained in the hoard from Dull, Perthshire, and a stray Byzantine half-follis from Longniddry, East Lothian, the latter probably representing a comparatively modern loss.

English and Scottish pennies pre-dating the short-cross types are represented by a single English cut farthing of Henry II's Tealby type (1158–80) from Luffness, East Lothian, a Scottish cut halfpenny of David I from Dundee, a cut farthing, probably of Malcolm IV (1153–65) from Luffness, and a penny and a cut halfpenny of William the Lion's second (crescent and pellet) coinage (c 1174–95) from Fala, Midlothian, and Holywood Church, Dumfriesshire, respectively. It is difficult to estimate how much this scarcity is due to restricted coin use at that period, or to the successful recall and melting down of these earlier coins to provide bullion for the short-cross pennies. There is very little hoard evidence for the 12th century either, but this may have had as much to do with the absence of conditions leading to the concealment of wealth as with an actual dearth of coins in circulation, however restricted that circulation may have been.

Finds of pennies and fractions of the short and long voided cross coinages confirm previous impressions that English coins of this period formed a greater proportion of those in circulation than did their Scottish equivalents, and that the practice of cutting pennies into halves and quarters for smaller transactions was widespread. This record includes 31 English short-cross pennies (1180–1247), as well as one Irish issue and one counterfeit, 22 cut halfpennies and one cut farthing. The figures for the Scottish equivalent issues of William the Lion's third coinage (1195–c 1230) are four, eight and two, respectively. Of the English long voided cross issues of Henry III (1247–79) there are 20 pennies, 13 halfpennies and one farthing, with just three pennies and one halfpenny of Alexander III's equivalent coinage (1250–80). The low numbers of cut farthings may be slightly misleading, since these small items must be difficult to locate, even with a metal-detector, but to some extent this is counterbalanced by the fact that they must also have been the least likely of the coins in circulation to be recovered by those who dropped them in the 13th century. There is a definite suggestion, therefore, that the cutting of farthings was a comparatively infrequent practice.

It is perhaps more surprising that so few coins of Alexander III's voided cross coinage have been found in recent years. No less than 16 mints were in operation during the striking of this coinage, and the number of dies which have been identified indicates that large quantities of pennies were minted. As is the case with 12th-century coinage, there is little in the way of Scottish hoard evidence from this period (the identification of dies derives mainly from the study of coins from the huge Brussels hoard of 1908), and again many of the coins must have been recalled and melted down in the early 1280s, when the single cross coinage was struck, but this would have applied equally to English pennies then in circulation, and can not account for the enormous disparity between the numbers of English and Scottish voided cross coins being recovered at present. The provisional conclusion to be drawn from the evidence so far available must therefore be that English coins greatly outnumbered their Scottish counterparts in circulation throughout the 13th century, in the same way that hoard evidence demonstrates was the case in the early 14th century. The absence of adequately recorded 13th-century hoards makes speculation on the actual proportions inadvisable.

Predictably, the largest single group of finds comprises English pennies of Edward I–II, minted between 1279 and 1322, with contemporary Scottish, Irish and continental issues and a few round halfpennies and farthings, struck for the first time during this period. A great many hoards from this Edwardian period have been recovered in Scotland, ranging in size from a few coins to many thousands, and the total has recently been augmented by the finds from Gatehouse of Fleet (Kirkcudbrightshire), Horsleyhill (Roxburghshire), Inchaffray Abbey (Perthshire), Leadburn (Midlothian), Paisley (Renfrewshire), and Whitburn (West Lothian). None of these was very large, with the contents ranging from three coins at Inchaffray to 243 at Whitburn. The find from Ednam, Roxburghshire, in 1995 amounted to 1472 coins, however, and is the largest to have been reported since the two Aberdeen hoards of 1983 and 1984.

The ratio of English to Scottish pennies in these hoards varied from c 10:1 to over 20:1; this range seems to be typical, and gives a good indication of the comparative numbers of English and Scottish coins circulating in Scotland in the very late 13th and earlier 14th centuries. Individual finds from the same period included in this survey comprise 103 English and 10 Scottish pennies (the latter covering the reigns of Alexander III, John Baliol and Robert Bruce, but with none of the latter's coins being found), and the ratio thus conforms to the standard indicated in the hoards. In addition there are three Irish pennies of Edward I and 10 foreign coins (nine sterling imitations and one Brabantine *esterlin*). The halfpennies and farthings of this period were clearly struck in much smaller numbers than the pennies, and only three of the former and two of the latter of English Edwardian types were found, along with a solitary halfpenny of John Baliol from Duffus Castle, Moray.

The start of the later medieval period is best identified numismatically with the striking of the first groats and half-groats. Although there was a small issue of groats for Edward I, this event effectively took place in 1351 in England, under Edward III, and in Scotland under David II in 1357. For the next 20 years English Edwardian silver pennies continued to circulate in Scotland, and some of the finds of such coins may belong to this later period, but individual finds of silver coins minted between the 1350s and the early 16th century are made up largely of groats, with those of English and Scottish monarchs represented fairly equally.

The Scottish silver coins minted between 1357 and 1513 contained in this survey — all individual finds — comprise one groat, two half-groats and two pennies of Robert II, nine groats, three half-groats and two pennies of Robert III, and groats of James I (three), James II (one) and James III (one). These figures reflect the comparative commonness of the groats of Robert III's large first, heavy coinage, and the absence of coins of David II continues the pattern revealed in the previous survey (Bateson 1989, 184), in which only one coin — a halfpenny — of this king was included. English coins from a comparable period (1351–1509) comprise two groats, one half-groat and three pennies of Edward III, eight groats and three halves of Henry VI (and one groat of the 'restored' coinage), and an English and an Irish groat of Edward IV. The pattern thus appears to indicate that Scottish coins of Robert II and III (1371–1406) supplied most of Scotland's needs in the late 14th century, but that English issues of Henry VI and Edward IV (1422–88) were used most frequently in the middle and later 15th century.

A rare stray find of a late medieval gold coin — a lion of Robert III's first issue — came from Jamesfield Farm, Carpow, Perthshire, an area in which Roman coins associated with occupation of the nearby third-century fortress are frequently found, but from which medieval finds are not normally recovered.

Foreign medieval precious metal coins of a later date than the relatively common sterling imitations of the late 13th and early 14th centuries are not often found in Scotland, and those that are must be regarded as strays rather than as evidence that such pieces were ever accepted into

circulation here. Only one coin in this category has been reported — a Brabantine *tourelle* of Jeanne and Wenceslas (1355–83) from excavations in Dunfermline. A visitor to the east coast of Scotland from the Low Countries is the most likely last owner of this coin.

Finds of 16th-century silver coins are dominated by issues of Elizabeth I, which hoards have shown to have continued to circulate in Scotland throughout much of the 17th century as well. This record includes one shilling, 10 sixpences, one groat, seven threepences, two half-groats and four pennies (one of which could possibly be of Edward VI). Other English coins comprise an Irish issue shilling of James I, two groats of Mary Tudor, and single half-groats of Henry VIII and Philip and Mary. Scottish silver coins of the same period were found much less frequently and included testoons of Mary, Queen of Scots, from Buittle Castle and Hamilton and a ryal of the same monarch from Johnston, Renfrewshire, three examples of quarter thistle merks of James VI (Cockenzie, Dunbar and Strathpeffer), and a single 30-shilling piece of James VI said to have been found in the sea off Dunbartonshire. Again there is an unexpected find of a gold piece — a rider of James VI from the golf course at Dunbar.

Foreign silver coins of the 16th century are frequently found in association with English and Scottish issues in hoards dating from the 17th century, but as in earlier periods they occur rarely as individual finds. Only an Austrian taler from near Lanark and a Danish coin from St Monans, Fife, have been reported recently.

From around the middle of the 15th century onwards the majority of coins being used by ordinary people in Scotland, and thus the ones most likely to be represented amongst casual losses, were low-denomination issues of billon and copper, and the number of recorded stray finds bears this out. Despite the fact that the small copper farthings, in particular, are less likely to be easily recognizable as coins at all, owing to their irregular shape and frequent extensive corrosion, a total of 86 coins of the numerous Scottish base metal issues from the period c. 1450–1603 have been included in this survey.

Of the billon pennies dating from the 15th century there are two of James I and two of James III. Those of James II, which have been found only rarely outside a small group of base metal hoards, are not represented at all. The majority of the roughly contemporary copper coins recorded comprise, not surprisingly, the larger and more easily recognizable ‘Crux Pellit’ issues (sometimes still referred to as ‘Bishop Kennedy pennies’). Of these there are 11, with just two specimens of James III’s ‘regal’ farthings and two of the so-called ‘ecclesiastical’ types (probably also part of the regal coinage).

Billon placks of James III, IV and V number 17, but this figure includes the contents of two small hoards — three coins from St Giles’ Cathedral, Edinburgh, and five from Oxton, Berwickshire. There are no bawbees of James V, but a rare half-bawbee was found at St Monans, Fife. Eight specimens of James IV’s billon pennies were found. These coins, particularly the latest types, were clearly issued in large numbers and must have circulated throughout the reign of James V, who issued no pennies at all, and probably also during that of Mary, Queen of Scots, whose penny issues are all rare.

Mary’s base metal issues of placks, bawbees and hardheads all seem to have been large, and it is therefore rather surprising that only one plack has been recorded here. There are four bawbees, and two examples of the much less common half-bawbees (from Eyemouth and Fortrose). The lions/hardheads, struck both before and during Mary’s marriage to the Dauphin François, are found frequently, and the total of 17 here includes one contemporary counterfeit. The hardheads of James VI, belonging to two separate issues, both minted in 1588, are represented by 10 finds, again including one contemporary counterfeit. There are also five specimens of James’s rather less debased placks (1583–90).

Base metal coins were not struck in England until after the Union of the Crowns, except for pennies and halfpennies of Elizabeth I for circulation in Ireland. These are not often found in Scotland, but a single penny is recorded from Old Scone, Perthshire. Foreign billon and copper coins of the 16th century are recovered much less frequently than their 17th-century counterparts, particularly the French *doubles tournois*, but eight French billon coins and one of copper are included here. It is unlikely that these coins were normally accepted as currency in Scotland, since they do not for the most part bear even a superficial resemblance to any Scottish types, and some losses were probably incurred by French visitors to Scotland, particularly troops supporting Mary, Queen of Scots, in the middle years of the 16th century. Some coins may also have been brought to Scotland by those who had visited France, and subsequently have been discarded as worthless. Undoubtedly the most bizarre find in the whole of this record is that of a medieval copper *massa* from Ceylon, probably of late 12th- or early 13th-century date, from a garden on the island of Harray, in Orkney. Even if assumed to be a relatively modern loss, the location of this coin is somewhat puzzling.

Paranumismatic finds include a rare example from Scotland of what appears to be a medieval lead token. This item bears on one side the design of a single long cross with a single pellet in each angle, the other side being blank. Items of this general type have been found fairly frequently in London, but there is no evidence to suggest that any specifically manufactured token currency ever circulated in Scotland in the Middle Ages.

A scatter of jettons, or reckoning-counters, have again been recovered. Six of the eight examples are products of the Nuremberg industry which flourished from the late 15th to the early 17th century. One other jetton may be either of French manufacture or a Nuremberg copy, and there is just one example, from Dunfermline, of a French jetton of the later 14th or early 15th century.

Fourteen coin-weights have been recorded, including four from excavations at Toward Castle, Argyll, which appear to have belonged to the same set. Most of these weights are of types manufactured in the Netherlands in the late 16th and early 17th centuries, and were intended for weighing a range of British and continental gold coins. Any merchant trading internationally would no doubt have owned at least one set of these weights, which were usually housed in a wooden box along with a folding balance, and the weights must frequently have been mislaid.

THE 17TH CENTURY

Several noteworthy finds from this period have been made, the most important being the Kelso hoard of 1991. This is one of the largest recorded Scottish hoards from the 17th century and is composed of nearly 1400 coins, mainly English struck up to 1643. It is a pity that the 'hoard' of coins recovered from the wreck of the *Swan*, which foundered off Mull in 1653, proved too corroded to yield any information. The small hoard of one thaler and 10 copper coins found at Braigh on Lewis is unusual in being associated with a burial. A single Zeeland rijksdaalder of 1624 is all that has survived from a dispersed hoard found some years ago at Prestonpans. A similar piece, though of uncertain date 1604–60, along with a thaler of the Holy Roman Empire of 1610, comprised a small hoard found in the byre of a 17th-century bastle house excavated at Glenochter, Lanarkshire.

The major group of 17th-century coins found during this survey is that forming part of the large corpus from the Fair Site at Cromarty. These consist mainly of over 300 copper coins in addition to four silver pieces and a further nine of William III. Craigmillar Castle, Edinburgh, is the only other site to have produced any number of coins: five of silver and numerous copper

issues. Apart from these hoards and groups, two dozen sites have yielded usually a single silver piece. A few of the sites are situated in the north-east but the majority are in the central belt or further south towards the Border.

The Scottish currency of the 17th century displays several noteworthy features. After the Union of the Crowns in 1603 there was a large influx of worn Tudor coins, mainly sixpences and shillings of Elizabeth I. Over the next 40 years English coins, sixpences, shillings and later halfcrowns of James I and Charles I, continued to come north. Scottish coins were not struck in the required numbers and those most frequently found tend to be the smaller 40 and 20 pence pieces of Charles I's third coinage of 1637–42. It was only after 1664 that Charles II issued large amounts of his 'merk' and 'dollar' coinages. However, throughout the century the highest denomination, the crown-sized piece, was supplied mainly by the importation of European 'dollars'. Also throughout the century very large numbers of copper twopences or turners and, after 1677, sixpences or bawbees were struck. Despite this, European copper, especially French *double tournois*, was also imported and accounts for perhaps 5% of the innumerable finds of copper from this period.

The inclusion of over 500 Tudor coins in the Kelso hoard amply demonstrates the part played by these issues in the Scottish currency in the first half of the 17th century and beyond. Many of the finds of sixpences of Elizabeth I listed in Section B may well be losses after 1603. The continuing import of English coins is shown by James I shillings from Musselburgh, Carberry and Buckhaven and a Charles I halfcrown from Barns of Wedderburn. Few Scottish issues of James VI after 1603 have been found though the 1602 thistle merk from Strathpeffer may be noted. The small number of finds of Charles I's Scottish coins consist of 40 pence pieces unearthed at Aberlady, Craigmillar and Forgan. Struck between 1637 and 1642 these may have circulated for a considerable time in view of their worn condition. The Scottish issues after the Restoration are more common as finds, with merks of 1671 and 1672 recovered at Balmerino Abbey and Neidpath Castle and half merks of 1671 and 1673 retrieved at Powie Castle and Tealing. A 1681 half dollar, of the subsequent coinage, was found at Craigmillar.

An unusual find is that of a 60 shilling piece of 1604–9 from the beach at Kintail on Skye. The largest silver coin was usually in such short supply from the Edinburgh mint that its role was filled by foreign pieces. Such European 'dollars' are well represented in the Kelso hoard with issues from the Spanish Netherlands, the United Netherlands, the Holy Roman Empire and Austria, the German states and Sweden. Such coins were also in the small Glenochar hoard and the lost hoard from Prestonpans while single pieces have been found at Legerwood, Morebattle and Thornhill. The Austrian thaler of 1564–95 from Mousebank Farm, Lanark, may well be a loss after 1603.

Little need be said on the finds of copper coins made during the eight years of this survey. Finds of turners and bawbees as well as *double tournois* continue to turn up as part of most site groups and singly in huge numbers. They do not deviate from the expected pattern. They have turned up in only one new hoard, that from Braigh, though the Inverary and Toward Castle hoards noted in the last survey have now been published (Bateson 1993). The little group of Dutch weights, also from Toward, made in 1593 and probably 'deposited' in 1646, are fully identified in Section B.

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