

Roman and medieval coins found in Scotland, 2001–2005

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ABSTRACT

Coins and other numismatic finds from some 270 locations across Scotland are listed and discussed.

INTRODUCTION

This survey lists those coins recovered and reported between January 2001 and December 2005, together with a few earlier finds which had not been included in previous papers in this series. The catalogue and discussion cover coins dating from the Roman period to the Act of Union of 1707 and include all casual and metal-detector finds which have been notified to either of the authors, as well as hoards found in isolation and a number of finds from archaeological excavations and watching briefs. Coin finds from major excavations, which will be published elsewhere, have on occasions not been listed individually, but reference has been made to published or forthcoming reports.

The format follows that of the previous survey (Bateson & Holmes 2003), with the catalogue divided into two main sections:

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

The Roman catalogue is subdivided as follows:

- A1 Finds from Roman sites
- A2 Finds from native sites
- A3 Isolated finds
- A4 Finds of other classical coins (Greek, Roman provincial, Byzantine)

Within each of these subsections, and in the medieval catalogue, finds are arranged alphabetically by location. The type of site is included for the Roman sites of A1, with those on the Antonine Wall preceded by AW, eg ‘AW fort’.

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

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

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of the appropriate museum. 'Via TT' indicates that the coin was claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated by the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel. The abbreviation 'M/d' indicates a metal-detector find.

The abbreviations for the museums appearing in the present list are as follows: ACM, Aberdeen City Museum; AH, Aberdeenshire Heritage; AMS, Angus Museums Service; CMHS, Clackmannanshire Museum and Heritage Service; DHC, Dunbeath Heritage Centre; DM, Dumfries Museum; FM, Falkirk Museum; HM, Hunterian Museum; IM, Inverness Museum; MIF, Meffan Institute, Forfar; NMS, National Museums of Scotland; PM, Perth Museum; SBM, Scottish Borders Museums; SM, Stranraer Museum.

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

A: ROMAN COINS FOUND IN SCOTLAND, 2001–2005

Normally each entry for a coin contains the name of the issuer (normally an emperor or empress), the denomination, the date of issue, mint and reference. The Roman *As* continues to be spelled with a capital to avoid confusion. Late Roman bronze coins are listed by size (ie *Æ* 17 = 17mm diameter). Unless otherwise stated, Rome is the

mint for coins in A1–A3. References for coins of the Roman Republic are to Crawford (1974) and for those of the Empire to *Roman Imperial Coinage (RIC)*.

A1: FINDS FROM ROMAN SITES

Ardoch, Braco, Perthshire (fort) M/d find from field next to Mill of Ardoch Farm (2003): Domitian, denarius, AD 88–9, cf *RIC* 129 (c, FW/2.62g/195/PM).

Bearsden, Lanarkshire (AW fort) Found in the early 1990s at the latrine outlet: Probus, antoninianus, Antioch, AD 276–82, *RIC* 925 (FW/3.03g/180/HM).

Bearsden, Lanarkshire (line of AW) Garden find c 1990 in Birnam Crescent, opposite the cemetery through which runs the line of the Antonine Wall. A rather strange coin which appears to be a genuine mule of an issue of Antoninus Pius and an older reverse of Hadrian, rather than a modern production; it could be an ancient forgery. Furthermore, the reverse is somewhat obliterated by what appears to an uncertain but modern countermark, thus indicating a more recent deposit despite the find-spot. For the present it should not be included as a contemporary Roman loss: Antoninus Pius, sestertius, AD 145–61, *RIC* Antoninus Pius 770/Hadrian 563 (C,W/21.23g/180/via TT to NMS).

Cadder, Lanarkshire (AW fort) A coin of Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61) 'supposed to be of gold' (?aureus, or possibly brass sestertius) was found during the cleaning of Cadder Pond in 1813.

Camelon, Stirlingshire (fort) M/d find at Three Bridges (2005): Trajan, denarius, AD 114–17, *RIC* 349 or 350var (chipped, c, MW/2.30g/195).

Cardean, Angus (fort) M/d finds during a survey of the fort in 2001 by B Hoffmann for the Roman Gask Project on behalf of Historic Scotland: (1) ?Vespasian, uncertain *Æ*, ?early (C); (2) ?Vespasian, uncertain *Æ* (C).

M/d find at Wester Cardean (2004): ?Antoninus Pius for Faustina I, denarius, AD 138–61, uncertain issue (chipped, C/2.95g).

Cargill, Perthshire (fort) 13 Roman coins were recovered during the Roman Gask Project survey carried out in 2005 under D Wolliscroft and identified by D Shotter: (1) Republic, Mark Antony, legionary denarius, 32–1 BC (VW); (2) Tiberius, denarius,

Lugdunum, AD 14–37 (W); (3) Vespasian, denarius, AD 69–79 (fragmentary, W); (4) Vespasian, sestertius, AD 69–79 (VW); (5) Vespasian, dupondius, AD 71 (W); (6) Vespasian, As, AD 71, (SW); (7) Domitian, As, AD 85 (SW); (8) Domitian, As, AD 84+ (VW); (9) Domitian, As, AD 84+ (fragmentary, SW); (10) Hadrian, sestertius, AD 125–34 (fragmentary, VW); (11) Hadrian, As, AD 117–38 (VW); (12–13) uncertain, ?radiate copy, late 3rd century AD (VW).

Carmuir, Stirlingshire (camp) M/d find (2001) just east of the camp at Wester Carmuir: Hadrian, sestertius, AD 117–38, uncertain issue (C/13.05g/F).

Carriden, W Lothian (fort) M/d find (2002): Hadrian, sestertius, AD 117–38, uncertain issue (C/14.82g/F).

M/d find (2003): uncertain, denarius (with female head obverse), 2nd century AD (C, FW/2.57g/195/F).

M/d finds from Muirhouses (2004): (1) Trajan, denarius, AD 98–9, *RIC* 1 (FW/2.97g/210); (2) Trajan, denarius, AD 114–17, *RIC* 332 (MW/2.55g/180); (3) Trajan, denarius, AD 103–11, *RIC* 127 (fragmentary, MW/1.69g/180); all via TT to FM.

Another M/d find (2004): Trajan, sestertius, AD 98–117, uncertain issue (C, FW/15.10g/F).

Castledykes, Lanarkshire (fort) *Discovery Excav Scot 2003*, 123, notes the find of a very worn denarius.

Cramond, Edinburgh (fort) The 24 coins recovered during the excavations here in 1975–81 have been fully published and the coin finds from the site analysed in depth (Holmes 2003, 94–102).

Croy Hill, Dunbartonshire (AW fort) M/d find (2004) said to have come from ‘the vicinity of the fort’: Hadrian, As, AD 119–28, cf *RIC* 678 (C, W/6.73g/180/F).

Durisdeer, Dumfriesshire (camps) Reported as having been found ‘near the camps’ in 1992 (Wilson 2003, 130): Antoninus Pius, denarius, AD 150–1.

East Gallaberry, Kirkton, Dumfriesshire (camp) M/d finds close to Roman camp (2004): (1) ?Claudius for Germanicus, sestertius, AD 50–4?, as *RIC* I (revised) 105 (C/17.97g/180); (2) ?Domitian, sestertius, uncertain issue (C/10.94g); (3) Hadrian, dupondius, AD 119–21, *RIC* 605 (C, FW/8.57g/180); (4) Antoninus Pius or Marcus Aurelius for Faustina II or Lucilla, As, AD 145–75, uncertain issue (C/7.41g/180); (5) similar (C, SW/8.64g/180); all via TT to DM.

East Mid Lamberkin, Perthshire (camp) Reported in *Discovery Excav Scot 2003*, 104, as having been found just outside the camp during field-walking (2003) sponsored by the Roman Gask Project: Vespasian, As, AD 71 (C, SW/F).

Easter Happrew, Peeblesshire (fort) M/d finds (2002): (1) Republic, Q. Cassius Longinus, denarius, 55 BC, Crawford 428/2 (W/3.39g/120/F); (2) Vespasian or Titus, sestertius, AD 69–81, uncertain issue (C/18.09g/180/F); (3) uncertain (chipped, C/F); (4) uncertain (fragmentary, C/F).

Echline, South Queensferry, W Lothian (road) A record in NMRs (no NT17NW33) refers to a probable denarius of Hadrian found in the middle of the 19th century ‘on the line of the old Roman road’ as well as to a possible sestertius of both Antoninus Pius and Faustina (?) from the same area noted in a contemporary guidebook (Fyfe 1852, 19, 204).

Findo Gask, Strathearn, Perthshire (Gask Ridge) The two denarii, of Marcus Aurelius for Faustina II of AD 175–80 and Commodus of AD 190–1, noted in the previous record have now been detailed and discussed (Hall 2002).

Inveresk, Lothian (fort) Found during excavations conducted by GUARD (1999–2000): (1) Hadrian, copper core of plated denarius, AD 119–28, *RIC* 90(c) (SW/3.06g/180); (2) Hadrian, dupondius, AD ?119–28, *RIC* ?600(a) (c, W/12.29g/180); (3) Antoninus Pius for Marcus Aurelius Caesar, dupondius, AD 147–8, *RIC* 1271(a) (c, FW/12.14g/0); (4) Antoninus Pius, dupondius, AD 153–4, *RIC* 920 (SW/11.62g/0); (5) ?Antoninus Pius, ?dupondius (C, VW/4.46g).

Lochlands, Stirlingshire (camp) HOARD? M/d finds from the south-western edge of the site of the camp at Lochlands (2004): (1) Hadrian, denarius, AD 119–22, *RIC* 110(b) (c, MW/2.43g/180); (2) similar, AD 134–8, *RIC* 241A(a) (chipped, C, MW/2.00g/180); (3) similar, uncertain issue (C/1.67g/180); all via TT to FM. A further three denarii are said to have been found in the same area and taken abroad. A group of six denarii from a camp suggests a small hoard rather than individual losses.

Mumrills, Stirlingshire (AW fort) Found during field-walking (2002) by G Baillie, Falkirk Museum: Trajan, sestertius, AD 114–17, *RIC* 671 or 672 (c, FW/20.13g/180/FM).

Found during excavation (2004) by G Baillie, Falkirk Museum: Hadrian, As, AD 128–34, uncertain issue (C, FW/4.81g/150/FM).

Netherby, Dumfriesshire (fort) The Roman coins (and inscribed stones) reported to have been found in the 18th century in the vicinity of Gilnockie may have come from the Roman fort at Netherby (Wilson 2003, 146).

Strathgeath, Perthshire (fort) M/d finds on Mains Farm (2003): (1) Republic, M. Cato, denarius, 89 BC, Crawford 343/1b–c (c, W/2.61g/170); (2) Republic, Mark Antony, legionary denarius, 32–1 BC, Crawford 544 (C/2.51g); (3) Republic, uncertain denarius (female head obverse) (fragmentary, C, W/1.85g); (4) Vespasian or Titus, As, AD 69–81, uncertain issue (C, FW/6.06g/180); (5) Antoninus Pius, As, AD 138–61, uncertain issue (fragmentary, C/5.48g); (6) Septimius Severus, plated denarius, AD 208–10, *RIC* 261 (c, FW/2.22g/185); all via TT to NMS.

A2: FINDS FROM NATIVE SITES

Ardalanish, Isle of Mull, Argyll Found ‘where an animal has made a scrape on the second tier of the fort’ on Ardalanish Farm, Ross of Mull, and seen only from a rubbing: Trajan, sestertius, Rome, AD 98–117, uncertain issue (FW/F). The fort is called Dun An Fheurain and is situated on the west of Ardalanish Bay.

Birnie, Moray HOARDS (2) A second, but intact, hoard, also of denarii, was recovered during further excavation of the site in 2001 (Hunter 2002, 1, 18–19, 25–7). Metal-detecting, as part of the planned programme of excavation for 2005, resulted in the finding of two further strays, both denarii, from the first hoard (Hunter 2006, 28). The first hoard consists of 316 denarii ranging from Nero to Septimius Severus, the latest coin being of AD 196. The second hoard contains 310 denarii from Nero to Commodus, thus closing slightly earlier (Holmes 2006).

Crammag Head, Kirkmaiden, Wigtonshire M/d find said to have come from ‘close to the dun/broch’ (2004): Commodus, sestertius (undersized flan 28.5mm), AD 186–9, *RIC* 470 or 526 (c, FW/18.42g/0/SM).

Culduthel, Inverness-shire Found during excavation of this Iron Age settlement site by Headland Archaeology (2005): Trajan, sestertius, AD 112–14, *RIC* 625 (c, MW/19.05g/165/F).

Old Stirkoke Farm, Caithness-shire M/d find on site of broch (2004): Antoninus Pius for Diva Faustina I, denarius, AD 141+, *RIC* 356 (c, MW/3.33g/0/DHC).

A3: ISOLATED FINDS

Achnahaird, Ross-shire M/d find (2003) recovered along with 16th/17th-century base metal coins: House of Constantine, follis, AD 318–20, uncertain issue (C, W/2.44g/F).

Alexandria, Drumkinnon Farm, Dunbartonshire M/d find from field in pasture (2004): Nero, As, AD 62–8, uncertain issue (C/6.74g/180).

Barbachlaw, Wallyford, E Lothian M/d finds from ploughsoil (2004): (1) Trajan, sestertius, AD 98–117, uncertain issue (C/15.05g/F); (2) ?Trajan, sestertius, uncertain issue (c/15.03g/F); (3) Trajan or Hadrian, denarius, AD 112–22, uncertain issue (C, MW/1.87g/200/F).

Buckhaven (Institution Street), Fife Found in garden soil at 24 Institution Street in May 2002: Probus, antoninianus, Lugdunum, AD 276–82, *RIC* 91 (FW/F).

Canonbie, Dumfriesshire Stray find (Wilson 2003, 144): Antoninus Pius, uncertain *Æ*, AD 138–61 (C, VW/DM).

Coalsnaughton, Tillicoultry, Stirlingshire M/d find (2005): Severus Alexander, sestertius, AD 231–5, *RIC* 642(d) (MW/16/52g/15).

Dornoch, Sutherland (Burghfield) M/d find (2004): Constantius II or Constans, nummus, ? FEL TEMP REPARATIO (emperor and captive), AD 346–50 (pierced, VW/2.16g/150/F).

East Haven, Angus M/d find (2002): Claudius II, antoninianus, Milan, AD 268–70, *RIC* 168–9 (MW/1.95g/0/F).

Forres, Moray The two coins noted in a previous record (Robertson 1950, 146) as being in the Falconer Museum cannot now be traced.

Forteviot, Perthshire (Railway Field) *Discovery Excav Scot 2003*, 107, notes this find made during field-walking sponsored by the Roman Gask Project: Claudius II, AD 268–70, radiate copy (C, W/F).

Forteviot, Perthshire (School Field) *Discovery Excav Scot 2003*, 107, notes a further find from Forteviot: Claudius, AD 41–54, dupondius, contemporary copy (C/F).

Gretna, Dumfriesshire Reported to have been found in the River Sark at Gretna (Wilson 2003, 147): Trajan, denarius, AD 98–117 (F).

Haddington, Harpendean Farm, E Lothian M/d finds (2003): (1) uncertain, sestertius (C, EW/F); (2) Constantius I, follis, London, AD 313–17, uncertain issue, (C/1.87g/195/F).

Inchture, Perthshire M/d find in arable ploughsoil on Powgavie Farm by Inchture (2003): Maximianus, follis, Aquilea, c AD 300, *RIC* 29b (c, VW/7.18g/170/F).

Inchyra, Perthshire HOARD The hoard of eight denarii recorded in the last survey has now been published (Bateson & Hall 2002).

Kelso, Roxburghshire (Easter Softlaw Farm) M/d finds (2003): (1) Titus, denarius, AD 80, *RIC* 23(a) (c, W/2.47g/195/F); (2) Hadrian, denarius, AD 117–38, uncertain issue (C/1.79g/189/F).

Kendoon, St John's, Dalry, Ayrshire A garden find from Kendoon village about 1980 reported to Dumfries Museum: Constantine I, follis, Antioch, AD 300–1, *RIC* 55a (W/F).

Kirkcudbright, Kirkcudbrightshire Probable modern loss found in 2005, on pavement adjacent to the playing field of Kirkcudbright Academy, seemingly from soil disturbance close by: Carausius, antoninianus, uncertain mint, AD 287–93, *RIC* 878 (c, FW/3.11g/45/F).

Lochar Moss, The Syke, Torthorwald, Dumfriesshire HOARD A find of 15 or 16 denarii was noted during a meeting of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society in 1867. One of the coins was reported to be a Roman Republican issue of the moneyers Q Fufius Calenus and Mucius Scaevola, minted at Rome in 70 BC (Crawford 403). It was described as 'worn' (Wilson 2003, 141). The hoard is likely to have been deposited much later.

Luffness, Aberlady, E Lothian M/d find (2001): Antoninus Pius, dupondius, AD 138–61, uncertain issue (C, W/7.97g/150).

Over-the-Water, Sanday, Orkney A garden find (2002), though the condition would not suggest lengthy burial: Magnentius, Æ 24, GLORIA ROMANORVM (emperor on horseback spearing kneeling enemy), Arles, AD 350–3, *RIC* 150 (SW/5.44g/150/F).

Perth, Perthshire A garden find reported to Perth Museum in 2003 and said to have come from the high ground west of the city centre 60 years ago: Severus Alexander, sestertius, AD 222–35, *RIC* 623 (MW/17.81/F).

Soutra, Midlothian M/d find from recently ploughed pasture land on Soutra Hill (2003): Hadrian, denarius, AD 117, *RIC* 2(a or b) (abraded, c, FW/2.56g/180/via TT to NMS).

Sprouston, Roxburghshire Group said to have been found c 1970 in fields to the west of the village, between the school and the River Tweed: (1) Republic, Mark Antony, legionary denarius, 32–1 BC, Crawford 544 (VW/2.70g); (2) Nero, denarius, AD 64–5, *RIC* I (revised) 47 (W/2.81g/180); (3) Claudius II, antoninianus, AD 268–70, cf *RIC* 33 (MW/3.02g/180); (4) Claudius II, antoninianus, AD 269, *RIC* 11 or 12 (c, FW/2.19g); (5) Gallic Empire, barbarous radiate (18.5mm), c AD 268–73, cf *RIC* Victorinus 73 (c, MW/2.40g/180); (6) Gallic Empire, barbarous radiate (11mm), AD 260–73, (FW/0.62g/330); (7) Constantine I, Æ 17.5, Lugdunum, AD 330–1, *RIC* 236 (MW/2.23g/180); (8) Constantine II, Æ 16.5, GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 soldiers and 2 standards), ?Trier, AD 330–5 (MW/1.89g/330); (9) House of Constantine, Æ 12.5, GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 soldiers and 2 standards), AD 330–5 (MW/0.77g/180); (10) Constantine II, Æ 17, GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 soldiers and 1 standard), AD 335–7, Trier, *RIC* 586 (MW/1.34g/345); (11) House of Constantine, Æ 13.5, GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 soldiers and 1 standard), AD 335–7, ?Lugdunum (FW/1.70g/0); (12) House of Constantine, Æ 13.5, CONSTANTINOPOLIS/URBS ROMA mule, probably an imitation, AD 330–4 (FW/1.21g/180); (13) Magnentius or Decentius, Æ, Chi-Rho, AD 350–3 (fragmentary, C, FW/3.88g/345); (14) barbarous copy, Æ 14, ? soldier spearing fallen horseman, ? c AD 350–64 (C/0.96g); (15) barbarous copy, Æ 9.5, soldier spearing fallen horseman, ? c AD 350–64 (MW/0.87g/0); (16) Valentinian I, Æ 17, GLORIA ROMANORVM (emperor dragging captive), Arles, AD 364–75, *RIC* 7(a) or 16(a) (FW/2.40g/355); (17) House of Valentinian, Æ 17.5, SECVRITAS REIPUBLICAE (Victory holding wreath and patera), AD 367–73, Aquilea, *RIC* 12 (mm xviiia) (fragmentary, FW/1.78g/30). Coins examined at NMS and returned to owner.

A4: FINDS OF OTHER CLASSICAL COINS

Greek

Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire A now lost 'gold billon piece of Alexander the Great' is recorded as having been found in a stream here in the 19th century (Wilson 2003, 146).

Roman Provincial

Hynd Castle, Monikie, Angus M/d find (2003) in ploughsoil: uncertain, Alexandria, billon tetradrachm, 3rd century AD (C, MW/9.27g/0).

Byzantine

Dores, Inverness-shire M/d find (2004): uncertain, half follis, Thessalonica, AD 527–630, uncertain issue (c, FW/4.80g/F).

B: MEDIEVAL COINS FOUND IN SCOTLAND, 2001–2005, WITH EARLIER FINDS PREVIOUSLY UNREPORTED

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

Aberdeen (Carmelite Friary site) Numismatic finds from excavations in 1994 are to be published in *Internet Archaeology*, with identifications and analysis by Stewart Thain. The report will include a republication of the finds from excavations in 1980–1. (Information from Alison Cameron, Aberdeen City Council.)

Aberdour, Fife M/d finds (2005 and date unknown): Alexander III penny, 2nd coinage, Mc2 (24 points) (chipped, c, FW/1.04/90/F); Anne pre-Union 5 shillings (1705) (c, MW/2.23/0/F); William III sixpence (obv. FW, reverse VW/2.70/180/TT decision awaited).

Aberdour, Fife M/d find (2005), from ‘fields behind Silver Sands’: Charles I shilling, initial mark eye (1645), Group F (later bust), *SCBI* Brooker Group G (bust 2) (FW/5.35/134/F).

Aberdour, Fife (Humbie Farm) M/d finds (2004): Elizabeth I sixpence, 2nd coinage, initial mark coronet (1569) (C, FW/2.68/?/F); *Sicily* – Philip IV of Spain *tari/2 carlinos/50 granas* of Messina (1640–48), cf Castán and Cayón (1978) 8772 (pierced, W/2.18/330/F).

Aberlady, East Lothian (Luffness) M/d finds (2001): Richard I – John (?), penny, short cross class 4?, uncertain mint and moneyer (badly chipped, bent, VW/0.90/?/NMS, K.2002.312); Edward II penny, 11a2, London (bent, c, W/0.94/270/NMS, K.2002.313).

Abernethy, Perthshire M/d finds (mid 1970s): John cut halfpenny, short cross VI (uncertain sub-class, mint and moneyer) (chipped, FW/0.49/?/F); Henry III cut halfpenny, short cross VIIb–c, Osmunde, Canterbury (FW/0.62/120/F); Henry III cut farthing, long cross 2, London, uncertain moneyer (FW/0.36/?/F); Edward I penny/fragment, 2b, uncertain mint (MW/0.98/105/F); James III billon penny, Cvb (FW/0.28/?/F).

M/d finds (2003): Edward I–II penny, 10cf3a1, Canterbury (MW/1.39/15/F); another, 10cf3b1, London (MW/1.35/75/F).

Achnahaird Sands, Ross-shire A report has been prepared for publication by N Holmes on 46 coins from this location. Some are from excavations by SUAT Ltd and others are M/d finds. Apart from a stray Roman *follis* of the House of Constantine, all are base metal issues of the 16th century and later.

Airth, Stirlingshire M/d find (2001): James II–III copper ‘Crux Pellit’ issue, IIa (chipped, C, MW/?/1.19/75/F).

Airth, Stirlingshire (Higgins Neuck) M/d find (2002): Charles I 20 pence, 3rd coinage, 4th issue (a) (MW/0.74/300/F).

Allanfearn, Inverness-shire M/d find (2005): Henry III penny, long cross 5c, Ion/Iohannes, London (c, MW/1.23/15/F).

Alloa, Clackmannanshire (near Alloa Tower) Found 1978 (circumstances uncertain): Edward I penny, 4c, Canterbury (chipped, FW/1.20/60/CMHS).

Alloa, Clackmannanshire (Alloa Park) Found 2005, during building work for housing development: Elizabeth I sixpence, 2nd coinage, initial mark eglantine (1575) (c, MW/2.65/345/F).

Anstruther, Fife M/d finds (2003–2005): *Scotland* – James IV billon penny, 2nd issue, IVd (SW/0.78/135/F); James VI or Charles I shilling (edge-damaged and ragged, FW/0.23/180/F); *England* – Edward II penny, 10cf5a2?, Canterbury (abraded, c, W/1.19/300/F); Elizabeth I sixpence, 2nd coinage, initial mark plain cross (1579) (obv. VW, reverse FW/2.22/270/F); English half-groat of uncertain monarch, 16th–17th century (obv. worn flat, reverse EW/0.82/?/F); William III shilling, unc. date (obv. VW, reverse worn flat/5.31/?/F); William III sixpence, unc. date (c, EW/2.65/180/F); *Netherlands?* – four brass coin-weights, probably Dutch – for English rose noble, Britain crown and crown of the double rose (?), the fourth uncertain (all C/F).

Ardchattan, Bonawe, Argyll M/d finds near Ardchattan Priory (2005): Edward I penny, 9b1, Canterbury (VW/1.14/270); Edward II penny, 11b1, Canterbury (black accretion, W/1.31/120); *Germany, Abbey of Herford* – sterling of Heinrich von Molenark, Archbishop of Cologne, Hävernick (1935) 1049b (FW/1.04/270) (all via TT to NMS).

Ardersier, Inverness-shire M/d finds (2005): *Scotland* – William the Lion penny, 3rd coinage, phase B, Hue Walter (FW/1.18/30); James II–III copper ‘Crux Pellit’ issue, probably an imitation (MW/1.31/285); James IV billon penny, 2nd issue, uncertain type (chipped, obverse C, reverse mostly MW/0.60/300); James V bawbee, counterfeit (chipped, abraded, FW/1.28/30/awaiting TT decision); James V plack, uncertain type (c, FW/2.09/15); Mary bawbee (c, FW/1.48/330); another (fragment) (W/-/60); Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, type 1 (1559) (W/0.53/285); another, type 2 (c, MW/0.87/?); James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (FW/0.98/75); another/fragment (c, FW/0.56/-); another/counterfeit (c, MW/1.68/-); James VI twopence (1597) (oxidized, c, FW/3.03/30); James VI 2 shillings, post-Union issue (c, W/0.82/150); also eight 17th-century Scottish copper coins; *England* – Henry VI groat, rosette-mascle, Calais (clipped, FW/2.76/30); Charles I half-crown/counterfeit (silvered base metal) (burnt, C, FW/12.50/60); Charles I sixpence, Group D, initial mark tun (W/2.51/135); *Ireland* – James I sixpence, 1st coinage, initial mark bell (slightly buckled, FW/1.73/270); Charles II farthing, Armstrong’s coinage of 1661 (MW/0.51/0); *France, Dombes* – Gaston d’Orléans *double tournois*, uncertain type (oxidized, c, W/1.38/165); *Netherlands, West Friesland* – *duit* (1626), Purmer & van der Wiel (1996) 3002 (C/1.01/180/awaiting TT decision); *Spain* – Philip IV 12 *maravedis* (1636, countermarked), cf Castán and Cayón (1978) 7442–7551 (buckled, VW/5.39/?) (Unless otherwise stated, all via TT to IM).

Athelstaneford, East Lothian HOARD M/d find (2001): 21 Scottish, French and unidentifiable coppers (Bateson 2004).

Athelstaneford, East Lothian M/d finds (2005), from ‘east of Athelstaneford’: William III sixpence (VW/2.80/180/F); *Ireland* – Edward I penny, Dolley 2, Dublin (chipped, FW/1.19/0/F).

Auchmithie, Angus M/d finds (2002–4): *Scotland* – James II–III copper ‘Crux Pellit’, IIIa (c, obverse FW, reverse MW/1.14/195/F); James III copper farthing, ‘ecclesiastical’ type II–III (heavily oxidized/

0.53/?); James IV billon penny, 2nd issue, IVd (rev. c, FW/0.60/120); another similar (FW/0.43/210); James V plack, IIc (MW/2.19/90/F); Mary half-bawbee, Stevenson Cb(ii) (chipped, MW/0.51/270); Mary lion/hardhead (1555, countermarked) (buckled, W/0.72/300/F); another/counterfeit (FW/0.84/75); Mary plack (oxidized, MW/1.51/300/F); another (countermarked) (obv. W, reverse VW/1.51/280); Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, type 2 (MW/0.75/60); James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (MW/0.81.215); another similar (MW/1.32/100); another similar (MW/1.25/330); another similar (MW/0.99/300); also three Scottish 17th-century coppers; *England* – ?Edward III half-groat, London, uncertain type (severely clipped, VW/1.02/90); ?Henry V penny/fragment, class C?, York (c 60% of coin, W/0.61/105/F); Henry VI penny, rosette-mascle, Calais (clipped, MW/0.88/135/F); Elizabeth I threepence, 2nd issue, initial mark ermine (1573) (VW/0.87/240/F); Elizabeth I shilling, 3rd issue, initial mark 2 (W/5.69/45/F); *Ireland* – James II gunmoney shilling (September 1689) (c, FW/5.47/0/F) (Unless stated, all via TT to MIF).

Auldearn Moray M/d finds (2005): Henry III penny, long cross 3c, Nicole, Canterbury (slightly buckled, MW/1.38/270/F); Edward I penny, 9a2, London (slightly buckled, FW/1.23/75/F); another, 10ab5, London (MW/1.37/150/F); *Holland* – Florent V *maille*, Dordrecht mint (Chautard 1871, 436 and plate XXXV, 12) (clipped, FW/0.44/270/F).

Balcary, Glenluce, Dumfriesshire M/d find (2003): Edward I penny, 10cf1, London (MW/1.32/100/F).

Baldovan, Angus M/d find (2004): Edward I penny/fragment, 9a1?, London (c 30% of coin, MW/0.55/120/F).

Ballantrae, Ayrshire M/d finds (uncertain date): Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 3c, Nicole, uncertain mint (0.58/90/F); James VI eighth thistle merk (1602?) (edge damaged, c, FW/0.67/195/F).

Balmacellan, Kirkcudbrightshire M/d find (2003): Henry VI groat, annulet issue, Calais (clipped, FW/3.23/100/F).

Balmerino, Fife M/d finds (2001 & 2004): *Scotland* – James VI hardhead, uncertain issue (double-struck, chipped, c, FW/0.93/?/F); James VI eighth thistle-merk (1603) (clipped or chipped, MW/0.78/120/F); *England* – John penny, short cross Vb(i?), Goldwine, Canterbury (badly creased, MW/1.15/210/F); another, Vb2, Roberd T, Northampton (FW/1.30/60/F); Henry III penny, long cross 3b, Nicole, London (FW/1.26/

45/F); Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 5f–g, uncertain moneyer, Canterbury (SW-MW/0.63/225/F); another, uncertain class, mint and moneyer (C, SW-MW/0.50/?/F); Edward II penny, 11b1, London (c, MW/1.32/255/F); Elizabeth I threepence, 2nd issue, initial mark coronet (1567) (W/1.30/300/F); brass coin-weight for a Charles sixpence (Withers & Withers 1993) 1055 (chipped, oxidized, MW/2.15/180/F); *France* – latten jeton (as Mitchiner 1988, 433–4b) (C, SW/23.5mm/?/F); *Germany, Nuremberg* – brass jeton of Hans Krauwinkel II (as Mitchiner 1988) 1513–17 (C, SW/24.0mm/?/F).

Birnie, Moray Found during excavations directed for NMS by F Hunter (2001 & 2004): Edward I penny, 8b, London (c, FW/1.08/45/with other excavation finds pending disposal); Edward I–II penny, 10cf3b1, London (chipped, FW/1.11/345/as above).

Bosta Beach, Isle of Lewis M/d find (uncertain date): Elizabeth I shilling, 3rd coinage, initial mark key (obv. FW, reverse SW-MW, 5.68/120/F).

Bowden, Melrose, Roxburghshire Chance find in garden at 13 Brunton Park, 2002: Edward III penny, 15d, York (archiepiscopal mint) (MW/1.39/60/F).

Boyndie, Banffshire M/d find (2003): *Spanish Netherlands* – Albert and Isabella *quarter patagon*, Flanders (1612) (abraded, FW/6.66/0/F).

Bragar, Isle of Lewis ?M/d find (uncertain date): *France, Dombes* – Gaston d'Orléans *double tournois* (1639) (Crépin 2002 CGKL 748c1) (c, MW/1.89/180/F).

Burntisland, Fife M/d finds from foreshore (2003 & 2005): Charles I half-crown, Group V, initial mark sun (clipped, W/?/190/F); William III shilling (C, VW/3.89/TT decision awaited); *France* – Louis XIII *double tournois*, 'Warin' type (1642), Crépin (2002) CGKL 514.A (water-worn/1.59/TT decision awaited); *double tournois*, probably Louis XIII (water-worn/1.05/TT decision awaited); *Spanish Netherlands* – Albert and Isabella *quarter patagon*, uncertain mint (C/1.74/270/F).

Bush Moor, Bush of Craigs, Dumfriesshire HOARD M/d find (2002): a Scottish penny of Alexander II and five English short-cross pennies, considered to form all or part of a purse hoard, were claimed as Treasure Trove and acquired by DM (Holmes 2004b).

A further three coins were found in 2004 at the same location: John penny, short cross Vb2, Nicole, King's Lynn (c, SW-MW/1.16/240); Henry III penny, short

cross VIIb2, Roger of R, Canterbury (SW-MW/1.25/315); another, same class, Ledulf, London (chipped and cracked, c, SW-MW/1.12/30). These clearly formed part of the same hoard, and were also claimed as TT and acquired by DM.

Cadzow Castle, Lanarkshire Found during excavations by Kirkdale Archaeology on behalf of Historic Scotland (2003): James III billon penny, Cii variant (chipped and bent, c, with dark accretion/0.51/?); Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, type 1 (1559, countermarked) (MW/0.88/60); another, type 2 (countermarked) (c, FW/0.87/275); *Germany, Nuremberg* – brass jeton, Dauphiné type (cf Mitchiner 1988) 1045 (C, MW/?/33.0mm/?); another, anonymous shield of France type (cf Mitchiner 1988) 1056 (c, FW/30.0mm/40); fragments of an uncertain item, probably another Nuremberg jeton (C). A William II bawbee was also found. All these items await disposal with the excavation assemblage.

Cambusmichael, Perthshire M/d find (uncertain date): Edward I penny, 10cf2a, London (clipped, FW/1.04/120/F).

Cargill, Perthshire M/d find (2004): Alexander III penny, 2nd coinage, B2 (slightly buckled, obverse c, SW/1.34/0/F).

Carriden, West Lothian (East Bonhard) M/d find (2004): Elizabeth I sixpence (fragment), 2nd issue, initial mark long cross (c 50% of coin, FW/1.47/330/awaiting TT decision).

Carriden, West Lothian (Muiredge) M/d finds (2002–2004): *Scotland* – Charles I 40 pence, 2nd coinage (slightly bent, FW/1.45/225/F); *England* – Edward I penny, 10cf2a, Durham (FW/1.27/330/F); Edward I–II penny, 10cf3b1, Canterbury (buckled, obverse W, reverse FW/1.25/270); another, same class, London (slightly buckled, FW/1.32/270); Edward II penny, 10cf5b, London (slightly bent, W/1.21/60); another, 11b2?, London (c, W/1.14/0); another, 14, London (W/1.25/300) (all via TT to FM).

Carriden, West Lothian (Stacks) M/d finds (2004): John penny, short cross Vb–c, Beneit, London (piece of coin missing, slightly buckled, c, MW/1.15/90); Robert II penny (fragment), Edinburgh (c 60% of outer circle missing, slightly bent, MW/0.67/315) (both awaiting TT decision).

Carrington, Midlothian M/d find (2004): Mary and Francis half-testoon, 2nd issue, type 1 (1560) (bent and cracked, c, MW/2.93/0/F).

Cargill, Perthshire A single fragmentary penny of Edward I was among the post-Roman coins found during a survey of the fort at Cargill in 2005, carried out by the Roman Gask Project.

Carsphairn, Kirkcudbrightshire M/d find (2003): Elizabeth I shilling, 3rd coinage, initial mark tun (slightly bent, portrait worn flat, otherwise W/5.56/315/F).

Carsethorn, Dumfriesshire M/d find (2004): *Spain* – Philip II, III or IV *real* (fragment) (c 40% of coin, W/1.73/?/F).

Coldstream, Berwickshire M/d find (2003) (?): James VI thistle merk (1602) (abraded, MW/6.44/150/F).

M/d find (2005): Edward III penny, pre-Treaty D–E, Durham (W/1.06/315/F).

Collessie, Fife M/d find (1993): Edward II penny, 11a2, Bury St Edmunds (clipped, W/1.26/270/F).

Coupar Angus, Perthshire M/d finds (2002 & 2005): Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 5a, Davi, London (MW/0.73/?/F); *Southern Netherlands* (?) – hexagonal brass coin-weight for a gold *half-écu* of France or Burgundy (cf Dieudonné 1925, 129, no 171 and plate X, 26–7) (c, MW/1.69/-/F).

Crail, Fife M/d finds (2002–2005) (for 46 earlier finds from the same area, see Holmes 2004a, 271–2).

Scotland

William the Lion cut halfpenny, 3rd coinage, phase B, Hue Walter (chipped, FW/0.70/225); Alexander III penny, 1st coinage, Baldwin VIII, uncertain mint and moneyer (c, W/1.23/?); Alexander III cut halfpenny, 1st coinage, Baldwin VIII, Iohan, Berwick (black accretion, SW/0.69/240); John Baliol penny/fragment, 1st issue, St Andrews (c 40% of coin, FW/0.64); David II groat, 3rd coinage (slightly buckled, MW/3.87/150); Robert II half-groat, Perth (clipped, FW/1.54/330); Robert II penny, Edinburgh (MW/0.83/120); another, Perth (MW/1.12/315); James II–III; Crux Pellit' copper, IIa (much edge damage, C/0.59/270); James III farthing, 'ecclesiastical' type I (oxidized, SW/0.47/105); James V bawbee (MW/1.38/135); Mary penny (1556 issue) (edge-damaged, oxidized, MW/0.38/?); Mary lion/hardhead, uncertain issue (C/0.75/?); Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, type 2 (c, MW/0.64/225); another similar (c, MW/0.82/345); James VI 12 pence, 7th coinage (1595) (clipped, MW/0.60/180); James VI eighth thistle merk, 8th coinage, date uncertain (FW/0.79/30);

James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (VW/0.95/90); James VI shilling, post-Union coinage (MW/0.48/195); another similar (chipped, slightly buckled, MW/0.41/150); another similar (slightly buckled, some edge damage, W/0.60/30); Charles I 40 pence, 2nd coinage (obv. c, FW, reverse MW/1.50/330); Charles I 20 pence, 3rd coinage, 1st issue (SW/0.53/180); Charles I 2 shillings, 4th coinage (MW/1.00/90); another similar (MW/0.83/15).

England

Short Cross series (Henry II – Henry III): pennies – Ib–Ic, Lefwine, Lincoln (W/1.08,?); Ic, Raul, London (c, FW/1.09/90); VIb2–VIc1, Walter, Canterbury (FW/1.44/120); VIIc1, Ioan FR or Iohan, Canterbury (slightly buckled, c, MW/1.29/255); *cut halfpennies* – Ia–IVa, Aimer, London (c, obverse VW, reverse W/0.46/?); III, Stivene, London (clipped, obverse W, reverse FW/0.51/330); IVb, Henri, London (FW/0.76/60); Va–Vb1, Willem (B or L?), probably London (black accretion, MW/0.71/210); V(b1?), Ricard, Exeter, Lincoln or London (black accretion, FW/0.56/255); Vb2, Tomas, Carlisle (black accretion, MW/0.81/15); Vb2–Vc, uncertain moneyer, Canterbury (c, W/0.67/285); Vc, Nicole, York (MW/0.67/90); VIa2, Abel, London (c, W/0.56/120); VI(v.c.) Rau(l)f, London (c, FW/0.47/345); VIc1, Rauf, Bury St Edmunds (clipped, black accretion, MW/0.53/330); VIIc1–VIIc2, Nicole, Canterbury or London (FW/0.62/0); uncertain class, Ricard, London (clipped, W/0.61/240); uncertain class, Wille(l)m, uncertain mint (bent, obverse C, reverse legend flat, otherwise FW/0.63/?).

Long Cross series (Henry III): pennies – 3, uncertain sub-class, Ieremie, York (c, W/1.18/135); another similar/fragment, Ion or Iohan, uncertain mint (c, W/1.08/30); 5a3, Ion, Bury St Edmunds (MW/1.18/210); 5b2, Ricard, London (MW/1.44/120); 5c, Ion, Canterbury (FW/1.46/0); another similar (FW/1.46/105); 5g, Ioh(ane)s, Canterbury (cracked, FW/1.20/?); 5g, Willem, Canterbury (black accretion, c, FW/1.25/150); 5h, Renaud, London (black accretion, MW/1.47/15); *cut halfpennies* – 2–3, uncertain moneyer, London (c, FW/0.71/330); 2–4, Ion, uncertain mint (c, FW/0.57/210); 3a, uncertain moneyer, Canterbury (0.67/?); 3, uncertain sub-class and moneyer, Canterbury? (c, FW/0.49/?); another similar, uncertain moneyer, Norwich (FW/0.64/135); 5a–b, Nicole, London (FW/0.59/315); 5a–5f, uncertain moneyer, London (black accretion, MW/0.73/180); 5b2–5c, Ricard, London (black accretion, MW/0.62/330); 5b–5c, Nicole, London (FW/0.59/

210); 5(f?), Walter, Canterbury or London (FW/0.67/330); 5g, Rob[], Canterbury or London (FW/0.72/?); 5, uncertain subclass, Nicole, Canterbury or London (black accretion, FW/0.74/180); *cut farthing*: uncertain class, moneyer and mint (MW/0.37/?).

Edward I-II: pennies – 1c, London (MW/1.30/240); 1–2, London (fragment) (c 25% of coin, FW/0.38/75); 2b, London (chipped, FW/1.20/240); 2b, York (fragment) (much of outer circle missing, W/0.86/0); 3(c–d?), Canterbury (fragment) (c 60% of coin, W/0.98/225); 3d, Canterbury (FW/1.31/30); 3e, Durham (SW/1.28/180); 3g2(?), Canterbury (buckled, abraded, c, FW/1.30/165); 4b, London (slightly chipped, MW/1.25/345); 8–9a, uncertain mint (fragment) (c 70% of coin, c, FW/0.86/150); uncertain class (1–9), London (fragment) (c 50% of coin, C, VW/0.67/?); 9b1, Bristol (c, MW/1.38/300); 9b1, London (badly chipped, slightly buckled, SW/1.28/300); another similar (slightly chipped, some black accretion, FW/1.26/45); another similar (fragment) (most of outer circle missing, black accretion, MW/0.81/60); 9b2, Kingston (FW/1.42/45); 10ab3b, Bury St Edmunds (c, FW/1.28/150); 10ab3b, Canterbury (slightly buckled, c, FW/1.25/30); 10ab5 (late), London (FW/1.26/225); 10cf1, London (buckled, FW/1.10/60); 10cf2a, Canterbury (black accretion, FW/1.30/95); 10cf2a, London (c, FW/1.15/15); 10cf2a–b, Canterbury (badly chipped, black accretion, obverse W, reverse FW/1.12/315); 10cf2–3?, Canterbury (clipped, abraded, obverse VW, reverse W/0.84/105); 10cf3a1, London (FW/1.27/240); 10cf3a(1?), London (c, FW/1.15/30); 10cf3b1, Canterbury (c, FW/1.32/270); 10cf3b(1 or 2), Canterbury (fragment) (c 60% of coin, W/0.76/300); 10cf4?, London (cracked and slightly buckled, obverse C, reverse c, MW/1.14/270); uncertain class, probably 10cf, Canterbury (c, obverse VW, reverse FW/1.02/285); 11a2–11b1, Durham (chipped, slightly buckled, FW/1.07/15); 11b2, Canterbury (fragment) (c half of outer circle missing, slightly buckled, FW/0.90/105); uncertain class, London (clipped and chipped, obverse EW, reverse VW/0.88/330); *farthing* – 10–11, Withers & Withers (2001) 30b, London (obv. W, reverse FW/0.30/135); another similar, Withers & Withers (2001) 30h? (obv. W, reverse FW/0.22/180); *Berwick mint: penny* – 2a (c, FW/1.21/150); *halfpenny* – 3(a or b) (c, MW/0.54/300).

Later English – Edward III halfpenny, 8a, Berwick (VW/0.50/270); Edward III penny, 4th coinage, pre-Treaty A, London (badly chipped, slightly buckled,

FW/0.86/30); Richard II penny, uncertain type and mint (severely clipped and edge damaged, obverse VW, reverse worn flat/0.51/?); Henry VIII half-groat, 2nd coinage, York (Archbishop Wolsey) (badly chipped, FW/0.98/300); Elizabeth I threepence, 2nd coinage, initial mark portcullis (1566) (slightly buckled, W/1.22/210); another (fragment), 2nd issue, initial mark uncertain (c 40% of coin, W/0.48/?); Elizabeth I penny (fragment), 2nd coinage, initial mark long cross (c 75% of coin, buckled, obverse VW, reverse W/0.27/350); Elizabeth I sixpence, 3rd coinage, initial mark bell (1583) (VW/2.48/275); Elizabeth I half-groat (fragment) 3rd coinage, initial mark bell (c 60% of coin, FW/0.76/195); another similar, initial mark tun (clipped, slightly buckled, obverse EW, reverse VW/0.77/240); brass coin-weight for a Charles I sixpence, Withers & Withers (1993) 1055 (oxidized, probably MW/1.77/285).

Ireland

Elizabeth I penny, initial mark martlet (1602) (MW/1.53/315); another similar (fragment) (c 50% of coin, C, probably FW/0.73/90).

Foreign

France, Tournai? – latten jeton, uncertain type, with shield on obverse, possibly 15th-century (pierced, C/25.0mm); *Germany, Nuremberg* – brass jeton, uncertain type, with two shields below a crown, probably 17th-century (pierced, C/24.5mm); another (probably Nuremberg), with shield of France modern on obverse and cross of four lis on reverse, probably 17th-century (most of legends off flan, c, SW-MW/25.5mm); *Netherlands/Belgium, Antwerp* – brass coin-weight for a Dutch gold *Burgundian gulden*, made by Cornelis Janssen (fl. 1564–1604) (obv. as Pol, 1990, 77; reverse as Plets, unpublished, plate VII, E1–5, F1) (C, probably MW/1.92/0); *Netherlands, Brabant* – Jean I cut half sterling (type as Chautard 1871, 55, no 89 and plate VIII, no 4) (FW/0.42/); *Netherlands, Hainaut*: Jean d’Avesnes sterling (crockard), Mayhew (1983) 24 (W/1.21/135); *Netherlands, Zeeland* – brass coin-weight for a gold *emder gulden* of East Friesland (obv. as Pol (1990) 226) (C/1.81/0); another, for a Spanish gold 2 *escudos* (Pol (1990) 161/aa–aj) (FW/5.82); *Netherlands, uncertain province* – brass coin-weight for a gold *emder gulden* of East Friesland (obv. as Pol, 1990, 226 variant) (c, FW/1.55). All returned to finder.

Creich, Bonar Bridge, Sutherland M/d find (2002): Charles I sixpence, Group D, initial mark bell (abraded, W/2.65/0/F).

Cromarty M/d finds (2002 & 2005): John cut halfpenny, short cross Vb2, Hue, Canterbury (MW/0.78/210/F); another, Vb–VIa, Iohan, uncertain mint (SW/0.66/?); another, VIx, Walt(i)er, Canterbury, cf SCBI Mass 1898, and pp 48–9 (c, FW/0.62/F); Edward II farthing, 10–11, Withers & Withers (2001) 30h (c, FW/0.28/330/F); Elizabeth I threepence (1560–9) (obv. EW, reverse VW/0.92/?/F); *France* – uniface copper alloy coin-weight for a French gold *royal d'or*, issued by Bertelin the Lombard (for whom see Dieudonné, 1925, plate I, 1) (rev. abraded, MW/3.89/F).

Cromdale, Moray M/d find (2003): *Netherlands* – brass coin-weight for a Spanish *escudo* (obv. as Pol, 1990, 161) (obv. c, reverse C, SW/2.18/?/F).

Crookston Castle, Glasgow Finds from excavations in the 1970s have now been published (Robertson et al 2003).

Cruggleton (Church), Wigtownshire M/d finds (2003): Edward I penny, 10cf1, London (FW/1.34/0); another, 10cf2b, Durham (clipped, slightly buckled, W/0.83/315); Edward II penny, 12a, Bury St Edmunds (FW/1.29/5); Edward III penny, 4th coinage, Treaty series, York (chipped, obverse scratched, FW/1.19) (all via TT to SM).

Cullen, Banffshire (Seafield Estate) M/d finds (2001–2004): *Scotland* – Mary lion/hardhead, uncertain issue, countermarked (bent, FW/0.48/30/F); another (Mary or Mary and Francis, countermarked) (C/0.49/F); James VI 2 shillings, post-Union issue (c, MW/0.85/10/F); also several 17th-century coppers; *England* – Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 5b, Nicole, Canterbury (black accretion, probably MW/0.58/45/F); Edward I penny, 10cf2a, London (slightly chipped and bent, W/1.19/135/F); Edward III penny, 4th coinage, pre-Treaty C–E, Durham (buckled, W/0.97/345/F); Charles I shilling (fragment), uncertain type (c 25% of coin, buckled, c, FW/2.13/30/F); *Netherlands* – brass coin-weight for a Portugese 2 *cruzados* (obverse as Pol, 1990, 141–3) (C/5.96/0/F).

Culross, Fife HOARD M/d finds (2004): a further 23 counterfeit James VI placks from the spread hoard previously reported (Bateson & Holmes 2003, 256; Holmes 1998, 90–4) (via TT to NMS; K.2004.211.1–23).

Culross, Fife M/d finds (2001–2005): *Scotland* – James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (pierced, C/1.28/270/via TT to NMS, K.2004.164); Charles I 40 pence, 3rd

coinage, 3rd issue (a) (slightly bent, MW/1.19/180/F); another, 2nd or 3rd issue (some edge damage, c, MW/0.82/210/F); Charles I 20 pence, 3rd coinage, 5th issue (MW/0.69/90/F); *England* – Richard I – John penny, short cross III–IVa, Osbern, Winchester (black accretion, FW/1.20/F); Henry III penny, short cross VII (uncertain sub-class), Nicole (?), Canterbury or London (?) (poorly struck on irregular flan, probably MW/1.25/?/via TT to NMS, K.2004.162); another, long cross 3(b?), Willem, Canterbury (slightly buckled, some black accretion, FW/1.26/210/via TT to NMS, K.2005.227); Henry III cut halfpenny (or broken half of a penny), long cross 5 (b–c?), uncertain moneyer, Canterbury (MW/0.83/270/F); Edward I penny, 3c–d, Bristol (chipped, slightly bent, c, obverse FW, reverse MW/1.25/90/via TT to NMS, K.2005.228); another, 10cf1, London (VW/1.19/15/via TT to NMS, K.2004.163); another similar (black accretion, especially on reverse, c, MW/1.21/270/via TT to NMS, K.2005.229); another, 10cf2a, Durham (bent, c, W/1.06/240/F); Henry VIII – Elizabeth I, threepence or half-groat (EW/0.74/?/F); Henry VIII – Elizabeth I, penny (slightly bent, c, obverse worn flat, reverse VW/0.80/?/via TT to NMS, K.2005.230); Elizabeth I threepence, 2nd coinage, initial mark illegible (1567) (W/1.07/120/F); Charles I half-groat, Group D–E, initial mark illegible (c, VW/0.92.255/F); *Netherlands, Deventer* – 2 stuivers (1683) (severely clipped, W/0.91/0/F); *Netherlands?* – brass coin-weight for an English quarter ryal or a Dutch quarter rose noble (C/1.34/?/F); another, for a French gold *half écu* (C/0.96/?/F); *Spain* – copper 8 *maravedis* (17th-century) (severely clipped, C/F); copper 4 *maravedis* (late 16th or 17th century, revalued to 6 *maravedis* in 1640s) (C, coin EW, countermark FW/2.53/F); also a group of 11 lead tokens, all apparently modern except one, which is uniface, with a single long cross and pellets in all angles (all F).

Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire M/d find (2004): James II base metal counterfeit half-crown (C/10.03/?/F).

Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire (Boatknowe) M/d find (2001): Elizabeth I sixpence, 2nd issue, initial mark illegible (1573) (slightly buckled, W/2.62/0/F).

Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire (Holm of Dalry) M/d finds (2000–2004): *Scotland* – Mary and Francis nonsunt, type 2 (1559) (MW/1.31/315/F); Anne 5 shillings (1706) (SW/2.24/0/F); *England* – Henry VIII groat, 2nd coinage, initial mark lis (slightly buckled, c, FW/2.57/225/F); William III base metal counterfeit half-crown (C/7.15/?/F); *Ireland* – James I sixpence,

1st coinage, uncertain initial mark (slightly buckled, VW/1.81/330/F); *France* – Louis XIV *quadruple sol* (fragment), Duplessy (1989) 1504 (c 60% of coin, slightly buckled, C, FW/0.69/180/F).

Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire (Waterside Farm) M/d finds (2000): Elizabeth I threepence, 2nd issue, initial mark coronet (1567) (slight edge damage, FW/1.22/300/F); Charles II half-merk (1669) (FW/2.80/0/F).

Dornoch, Sutherland M/d finds (2003–2005) (for 274 previous finds from the same area, see Holmes 2004a, 266–71).

Scotland

William the Lion cut halfpenny, 2nd coinage, uncertain type, Raul, Roxburgh (chipped, bent, FW/0.42/?); another, uncertain type, mint and moneyer (bent double, chipped, MW/0.63/?); another, 3rd coinage, phase B, Hue Walter (SW/0.68/270); another similar (MW/0.66/150); Alexander III halfpenny, 2nd coinage, two 6-pointed mullets on reverse (buckled, MW/0.70/330); Robert I halfpenny, Holmes & Stewartby (2000) type I, dies 1?/D (obv. double-struck, SW/0.60/45); another similar, dies 3/F? (c, MW/0.69/30); another similar, dies 4/F (c, MW/0.33/210); David II halfpenny, 1st coinage, 1st issue, Holmes & Stewartby (2000) dies C/b (c, especially obverse, FW/0.45/60); David II penny, 2nd coinage, type A, Edinburgh (chipped, FW/0.91/315); Robert III half-groat, heavy coinage, 1st issue (clipped, chipped, FW/1.18/45); James I groat, fleur-de-lis issue, 1st variety, Edinburgh (badly chipped, obverse VW, reverse W/1.65/270); James I billon penny, Group B, Edinburgh (FW/0.74/210); James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ copper, type Ib (oxidized, MW/1.12/300); James IV plack, type I–II (badly chipped, c, FW/1.15/30); another, type IVa (badly chipped, mostly MW/1.38/240); James IV billon penny, 2nd issue, type IVd (SW/0.99/120); another similar (slight accretion, SW-MW/0.76/270); another similar (badly chipped, MW/0.41/90); another similar (slightly chipped, oxidized, FW/0.40/30); another, probably a counterfeit, as type IV (C, FW/0.42/?); James V one-third groat, Stevenson (1991) type IVd(ii) (FW/0.65/105); James V bawbee, Stevenson (1989) type Jd(i) (obv. W, reverse FW/1.47/45); Mary bawbee, Edinburgh (FW/1.74/210); another similar (c, FW/1.43/240); Mary penny, counterfeit as type Ib (oxidized, FW/0.63/0); Mary lion/hardhead, uncertain issue (oxidized, MW/0.79/180); Mary plack (countermarked) (FW/1.71/225); another similar (FW/1.46/165); another similar (FW/1.38/180); Mary and Francis nonsunt (fragment),

uncertain type (c 30% of coin, W/0.62/315); Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, type 1 (1559) (FW/0.69/210); another, type 2 (1559) (MW/0.63/75); another similar (c, MW/0.56/180); another similar (MW/0.54/270); another similar, countermarked (W/0.51/285); James VI noble/half-merk, 2nd coinage (1574) (chipped, FW/5.76/150); James VI 12 pence, 7th coinage (clipped, VW/0.39/195); James VI plack, type 1 (c, MW/1.23/150); another, type 2 (W/1.47/90); another similar (edge ragged, obverse FW, reverse W/1.03/60); another similar, but with hair-line inner circles (FW/1.33/240); James VI half-plack, type 3 (FW/0.68/300); James VI hardhead, 1st issue (slightly bent, VW/1.20/240); another similar (FW/1.18/60); another, 2nd issue (W/1.05/105); another similar (W/0.97/0); Charles I 20 pence, 3rd coinage, 4th issue (FW/0.67/85); Charles II half-merk (1669) (FW/2.95/270); another (1671) (MW/3.15/270); Charles II sixteenth-dollar (1677) (FW/1.58/180).

England

Short Cross series (Henry II – Henry III): pennies – IVa (?), Willelm, London (buckled, W/0.86/225); Vc, Abel, London (c, FW/1.14/255); VIa1, Abel, London (cracked, W/1.16/120); VIIa–b, Ilger, London (obv. W, reverse FW/1.00/60); VIIc1, Nicole, Canterbury (VW/1.32/225); fragment, ?VII, ?Nicole, ?Canterbury or London (c 50% of coin, c, W/0.60/?); VIIIc, Nicole, Canterbury (buckled, MW/1.17/150); fragment, uncertain class, mint and moneyer (c 25% of coin, c, W/0.33/?); *cut halfpennies* – Vb1, Roberd or Roberd T, Northampton (chipped, c, W/0.54); Vb, uncertain sub-class, Fulke, London (c, FW/0.64/195); VIIa, uncertain sub-class, Samuel, Canterbury (FW/0.72/30); uncertain class, Walter, Canterbury or London (C, probably MW/0.41/0); uncertain class and moneyer, London (W/0.44/90); another similar (C/0.45/?).

Long Cross series (Henry III): pennies – 3a, Nicole, London (slightly buckled, c, MW/1.05/180); 3ab1, Iacob, Norwich (slightly chipped, SW-MW/1.07/15); 3, uncertain sub-class, Ion, Exeter (FW/1.22/30); 5a–c, Nicole, London (c, MW/1.27/240); 5g, Renaud, London (MW/1.37/345); another similar (slightly bent, c FW/1.29/185); *cut halfpennies* – 2b, Ion, Gloucester (c, obverse W, reverse FW/0.69/75); 3a, uncertain moneyer, London (MW/0.60/300); 3b, Nicole, London (MW/0.51/14); 3–4, uncertain moneyer, ?Canterbury (c/W/0.64/135/); 3–4, uncertain moneyer, London (c, FW/0.59/30); 3–5, Renaud or Rener, Bury St Edmunds, London or York (blank flipped over and double-struck, FW/0.55/?);

5a, Henri, London (MW/0.49/135); 5a–c, Willem, Canterbury or London (FW/0.64/330); 5c, ?Ion, Canterbury (FW/0.71/?); 5g, Nicole, Canterbury (FW/0.67/180); 5g–h, Alein, Canterbury (black accretion, MW/0.58/225); 5, uncertain sub-class and moneyer, London (C/0.53/180); 5, uncertain sub-class, mint and moneyer (slightly chipped, heavy accretion, probably MW/0.67/?).

Edward I–II: pennies – ?2b, Canterbury (undersized/clipped, surface accretion, W/0.77/195); 9a2, London (MW/1.35/225); another similar (MW/1.24/210); 9b1, London (FW/1.27/255); 9b1, Newcastle (MW/1.38/270); 9b2, London (slightly bent, obverse abraded and W, reverse FW/1.03/330); 10cf1, Canterbury (FW/1.15/210); 10cf1, London (chipped, c, obverse W, reverse FW/1.16/75); 10cf2a, Canterbury (1.04/150); 10cf2a, London (slightly chipped, FW/1.32/330); another similar (MW/1.19/330); 10cf2b, Durham (FW/1.14/30); 10cf3b1, Canterbury (FW/1.02/45); ?10cf3b1, Canterbury (obv. FW, reverse MW/1.16/135); 10cf5a1/10cf3b2, Canterbury (FW/1.23/210); 10cf5a2, Bury St Edmunds (c, FW/1.19/225); 10cf5(a2?), Canterbury (c, FW/1.14/60); 10cf5b, London (chipped, c, FW/1.17/45); 10cf5(b?), Durham (W/1.02/15); 11a2, Canterbury (MW/0.95/45); 11a2, London (FW/1.36/150); 11b1, Bury St Edmunds (slightly bent, c, MW/1.45/180); 11b1, London (c, MW/1.27/255); uncertain class (fragment), Durham (c 30% of coin, EW/0.43/?); *halfpennies* – 3c–e, London (Withers & Withers 2001, 1a) (MW/0.65/15); 3c–e, York (Withers & Withers 2001) York 1 (chipped, mostly MW/0.55/30); *farthing* – 1a (Withers & Withers 2001, 1 or 1a) (MW/0.27/315); *Berwick mint: penny* – 3b (c, W/1.24/0); *halfpenny* – 3(a or b) (MW/0.69/150).

Later English – penny, single long cross reverse (13th–15th century) (bent double, c, EW/0.77/?); ?Philip and Mary, groat (obv. worn flat, reverse EW/0.94/?); Elizabeth I sixpence, 2nd issue, initial mark eglantine (1575) (MW/2.71/345); another similar (VW/2.04/240); another, 3rd issue, initial mark crescent (1587) (1.72/105); another, initial mark woolpack (1594) (MW/2.73/120); another, milled coinage, uncertain bust type (pierced, slightly buckled, obverse EW, reverse abraded or worn flat/2.30/?); Elizabeth I half-groat, 3rd issue, initial mark bell (SW/0.94/210); another, initial mark anchor (dented and buckled, FW/1.09/60); another, initial mark illegible (slightly buckled, VW/0.78/240); another similar (some edge damage, VW/0.72/150); James I penny, 2nd–3rd coinage, no initial mark (FW/0.41/300); Charles I

half-groat, Group D, initial mark triangle (slightly buckled, W/0.74/120); Charles I royal farthing token, ‘Richmond Round’ type (FW/0.39/0); William III silver-washed base metal counterfeit half-crown (c EW/9.25/?).

Ireland

John (as king) counterfeit farthing (FW/0.28); Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross, uncertain class and moneyer, Dublin (slightly chipped, FW/0.55/330); another similar (FW/0.50/90); Edward I penny, Dolley 1, Dublin (badly chipped, MW/1.12/90); Elizabeth I penny (1601–2) (C, probably FW/1.84/45); another similar (obv. C, reverse c, VW/0.89/?); James I sixpence, 1st coinage, initial mark illegible (EW/1.83/?).

France

Probably François I, *double tournois du Dauphiné* (c, FW/0.65/?); Louis XIV *quadruple sol*, Vimy (Duplessy (1989) 1504) (edge-damaged, FW/1.37/180); latten jeton, ‘standing king’ type (cf Mitchiner (1988) 389–97) (edge badly chipped and ragged, oxidized, MW/21.0mm/?).

France or Germany

Latten or brass jeton, ‘Dauphiné’ type (pierced and buckled, C/33.0mm/?).

Germany (Nuremberg)

Brass jeton, ‘Rechenmeister’ type (cf Mitchiner (1988) 1426–9) (C/25.5mm/270).

Netherlands

Anholt – duit, Purmer & van der Wiel (1996) 1102.1 (chipped, oxidized, FW/0.97/270); *Batenburg – duit*, Purmer & van der Wiel (1996) 1301 (c, W/1.07/0); *Stevensweert – duit*, Purmer & van der Wiel (1996) 9503 (undersized flan, MW/0.96/165). All finds returned to finder.

Dumfries Stray find in garden at Glasgow Street: Probably a cast copy of a renaissance medal/‘Paduan’, imitating a Roman sestertius of Vitellius, cf Klawans (1977), Vitellius 1 (pitted and rubbed/20.56/195/F).

Dumfries (Kilncroft Farm) M/d finds (2004): Edward I penny (fragment), 4b, uncertain mint (most of legendary circle missing, FW/0.77/270); Edward II penny (fragment), 15c, uncertain mint (c 30% of coin, MW/0.63/270); Edward III penny (fragment), 4th coinage, pre-Treaty G(h), Durham (c 60% of coin, C, FW/0.74/?); mary plack (fragment) (c 70% of coin, MW/1.20/330) (all coins via TT to DM).

Dumfries (Netherwood Farm) M/d find (2002): Sweden – Carl XI *one-sixth ore* (C, VW/4.66/?/F).

Dumfries (Trohoughton Farm) M/d find (2002): William III sixpence (slightly buckled, EW/1.70/?/F).

Dunfermline, Fife Found in test pit in garden at Buchanan Street: Edward III penny, 3rd ('Florin') coinage, type 3, London (part of legendary circle missing, c, MW/0.73/240/F).

Dunfermline, Fife M/d find 'about one mile south of Battle of Inverkeithing cairn': France, *Dombes* – Gaston d'Orléans *double tournois* (oxidized/1.56/195/F).

Dunipace House, Stirlingshire M/d find, uncertain date: Edward II penny, 13, Durham (Bishop Kellawe) (W/1.15/190/F).

Dunkeld, Perthshire M/d finds (2005): Edward I penny, 4b, Canterbury (FW/1.28/255/F); another, 10ab2/9b, London (FW/1.32/315/F); Edward I halfpenny, 1, Berwick (MW/0.77/285/F); Elizabeth I sixpence (fragment), 1st issue, initial mark cross crosslet (c 30% of coin, VW/0.77/210/F); Elizabeth I threepence, 2nd issue, initial mark illegible (1570–9) (obv. EW, reverse VW/1.07/285/F); Elizabeth I half-groat, 3rd issue, initial mark bell (FW/0.81/120/F).

Duns, Berwickshire (near) M/d find (2003) (?): James II–III 'Crux Pellit' copper, type IIa (edge damaged, c, FW/1.47/150/F).

Duns, Berwickshire (Kirk Brae, Preston) M/d find (2003) (?): David I sterling, Stewart (1967) type II, Meinard, St Andrews, Murray & Stewart (1983) 178–80, dies as coin 2 (SW/1.16/90/via TT to NMS, K.2004.2).

Dunure, Ayrshire M/d find, uncertain date: Edward II penny, 10cf5b, Canterbury (W/1.04/120/F).

Durisdier, Dumfriesshire M/d find (2003): Philip and Mary groat, im lis (VW/1.42g/180F). M/d find (2004): James VI quarter thistle merk, 1602 (FW/1.44g/90/F).

Dyce, Aberdeenshire (Grandhome Estate) M/d find (2003): Charles II quarter dollar (1679) (MW/6.53/180/F).

East Haven, Angus M/d finds (2002) (for 106 previous finds from the same area, see Holmes 2004a, 277–9): Scotland – James II–III 'Crux Pellit' copper, type Ib (creased, reverse C, MW/1.07/90/F); another

type IIIa (pierced, C, ?FW/1.77/225/F); James III billon penny, Holmes (1983) type Ab1 (MW/0.46/225/via TT to AMS); another, class Cva (FW/0.50/15/via TT to AMS); James IV billon penny, 2nd issue, type II? (slightly bent, obverse VW, reverse FW/0.54/315/F); another type IVd (slightly bent, FW/0.66/240/F); another, type IV, uncertain sub-class (under-sized flan, chipped, obverse FW, reverse MW/0.40/90/F); James IV or Mary penny (C/0.28/?/F); Mary lion/hardhead, uncertain issue, countermarked (heavy patination, FW/0.68/210/F); another similar (FW/0.51/90/F); Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, uncertain type, countermarked (slightly bent, VW/0.63/120/F); James VI plack, type 1 (W/1.91/100/F); another, type 3 (FW/1.52/150/F); James VI 2 shillings, post-Union issue (MW/0.82/210/F); also 11 later Scottish copper coins; France – François I *double tournois du Dauphiné*, 2nd type, as Duplessy (1989) 934 (clipped, slightly bent, FW/0.97/?/F); Netherlands, *Stevensweert – duit*, as Purmer & van der Wiel (1996) 9503; Zeeland – *duit*, uncertain type (C, VW/1.74/F).

East Wemyss, Fife Found in field next to Macduff Castle (date and circumstances unknown): Henry VI groat, annulet issue, Calais (severely clipped, c, FW/2.58/105/NMS, K.2002.366).

Edinburgh (Burdiehouse) M/d finds (2002–2005): James IV billon penny, 2nd issue, uncertain type (undersized flan, obverse W, reverse FW/0.55/90/F); James II twopence (1686) (MW/F); France – two Louis XIII *doubles tournois*.

Edinburgh (Cowgate) Finds from an excavation by Headland Archaeology (2005): James II–III 'Crux Pellit' copper, type II? (C, probably SW/1.70/15); another, uncertain type (badly chipped, C, probably SW-MW/0.78/?); another, uncertain type (C/0.73/?); possibly another, but identification uncertain (C/0.73/?); James V plack, IIc (chipped, C, SW/1.44/150); Germany, *Nuremberg* – brass jeton, anonymous 'ship penny' type, cf Mitchiner (1988) 1128–34 (MW/25.0mm/105) (all awaiting disposal with the excavation assemblage).

Edinburgh (Davidson's Mains) M/d find (2001): William and Mary 5 shillings (1694) (pierced, c, W/2.10/0/F).

Edinburgh (Edinburgh Castle, Queen Anne Building) Finds from an excavation by AOC (Scotland) Ltd (1998): James II–III 'Crux Pellit'

copper, type IIa (C, MW/1.91/270); Mary lion/hardhead, 2nd issue (1558) (c, MW/1.01); also a Charles I turner (all awaiting disposal with the excavation assemblage).

Edinburgh (Fairmilehead) M/d find (2002): English brass coin-weight for a Charles I shilling, as Withers & Withers (1993) 1071 (C, probably worn/3.96/F).

Edinburgh (Gilmerton) Chance find on building site (2001): *Sweden* – Gustavus II Adolphus *I ore* (1628) (C, MW/25.32/0/F).

Edinburgh (Holyrood Palace) Finds from an excavation by AOC (Scotland) Ltd (2002): Billon penny of James IV, 2nd issue, or Mary (C/0.41); also three 17th-century turners (all awaiting disposal with the excavation assemblage).

Edinburgh (Holyrood Road) Find from an excavation by AOC (Scotland) Ltd (1999): Robert III penny, heavy coinage, 2nd issue, Edinburgh (slightly chipped and slightly buckled, mostly W/0.38/270) (awaiting disposal with the excavation assemblage).

Edinburgh (Maybury Park) Finds from excavations directed by John Lawson for the City of Edinburgh Council (1990–1991): *Germany, Nuremberg* – brass jeton, anonymous rose/orb type, cf Mitchiner (1988) 1233–6 (oxidized, FW/25.0mm); also a Charles I turner (awaiting disposal with the excavation assemblage).

Eyemouth, Berwickshire M/d find (2004): *Netherlands* – brass coin-weight for a French gold *écu* or fraction, obverse as Pol (1990) 127 (rev. abraded and pitted, obverse SW/1.36/F).

Eyemouth, Berwickshire (Ayton Mains) M/d find (2004): *France, Tournai* – latten jeton, ‘letter V’ type, cf Mitchiner (1988) 732–4 (heavy patina, FW/26.0mm/F).

Eyemouth, Berwickshire (Callercove) M/d finds (2004–2005): Edward I penny, 10ab3a, London (FW/1.34/75); *Netherlands, Amsterdam* – brass coin-weight for an uncertain coin, made by Gerrit Geens I, obverse as Pol (1990) 228, but XI not XII, reverse as Pol ca, but dated 1619 (c, FW/4.43/0); also an 18th-century Scottish coin-weight (all via TT to NMS, K.2005.243–245).

Falkland, Fife M/d finds (2003 & 2005): Edward I penny, 10cf2a, London (FW/1.33/30/F); William III sixpence (1697) (VW/2.80/180/F); another, date

uncertain (bent twice, EW/2.00/?) (TT decision awaited on the last item).

Falkland, Fife (Easter Cash Farm) M/d find (2005): William III shilling (very slightly bent, obverse EW, reverse worn flat/4.66/?) (TT decision awaited).

Fetternear, Aberdeenshire Recovered during excavation of the episcopal palace by the late N Bogdan and P Dransart (1998–2004): Robert III groat, heavy coinage, first issue, (bent, ragged, c, FW/1.87g/0); Edward I penny, class 3g, London (c, FW/1.21g/160); Edward I/II penny (fragmentary, C); Edward III penny, fourth coinage, pre-treaty C, London (c, FW/1.10g/300); four 17th–18th century copper coins were also found.

Fogo, Berwickshire (east of) M/d find (2003): *Germany, Ulm* – Ferdinand II *thaler* (1620), Davenport (1975) 5903 (some abrasions, VW/16.78/F).

Forfar, Angus (Newbarns Farm) M/d find (2003–2005): Edward II penny, 11b1, Canterbury (FW/1.27/240/F).

Forres, Moray (Cassieford Farm) William III shilling (1697) (abraded, VW/F).

Fortrose, Cromarty M/d finds (2003–2005):

Scotland

William the Lion penny, 2nd coinage, uncertain class, Raul, Roxburgh (cracked from folding, c, FW/1.11/180); Alexander III penny, 1st coinage, type III, Ion Cokin, Perth (bent, FW/1.28/); another similar, Wilam or Walter, uncertain mint (slightly buckled, poorly struck, FW/1.32/); another (fragment), 2nd coinage, class B (c 30% of coin, MW/0.57/120); John Baliol halfpenny, 2nd issue, Berwick (much abraded, FW/0.61/285); another similar (chipped, slightly bent, FW/0.55/210); Robert I halfpenny, Holmes & Stewartby (2000), class I, dies 1/D (FW/0.62/285); another similar, dies uncertain (c, FW/0.63/330); David II penny, 1st coinage, 2nd issue, Group II (bent, chipped, black accretion, probably MW/0.82/?); Robert III groat (fragment), heavy coinage, 2nd issue, Perth (c 25% of coin, obverse W, reverse FW/0.71/?); James I groat (fragment), fleur-de-lis issue, 1st variety, uncertain mint (c 25% of coin, MW/0.58/90); James II half-groat (fragment), 2nd coinage, 2nd issue, Edinburgh (c 40% of coin, obverse W, reverse FW/0.58/?); James II billon penny, 1st coinage (James I Group D), Stirling (VW/0.79/donated to NMS, K.2006.15); James IV plack, IV(a or b) (badly chipped, MW/1.36/240); James IV penny, 2nd issue,

type IVd (FW/0.85/285); another, type IV, uncertain sub-class (chipped, oxidized, FW/0.76/240); James V plack, counterfeit (c, MW/2.00/?/donated to NMS, K.2004.210); Mary bawbee (bent, W/1.59); another (FW/1.44/270); another (chipped/1.43/15); another (badly chipped, c, FW/1.15/330); another (c half of legendary circle missing, FW/1.14); another (badly chipped, c, FW/0.87); Mary lion/hardhead, uncertain issue (c, MW/0.67/30); another (FW/0.66/165); another (edge damaged, oxidized, C, FW/0.63/?); Mary plack (slightly chipped, c, FW/1.16); another (badly chipped, W/1.15); Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, type 2 (1559) (c, SW/1.31/315); another similar (1559, countermarked) (FW/0.71/45); another, date uncertain (c, W/0.75/30); another, date uncertain (edge damaged, oxidized, c, FW/0.53/?); another, date uncertain, countermarked (edge damaged, oxidized, C, FW/0.62/270); James VI eighth thistle merk, 8th coinage (clipped, c, FW/0.84/10); James VI plack, type 1 (in two pieces, chipped, C, MW/1.13/330); another similar (badly chipped, c, SW/0.77); another, type 1–2 (chipped, VW/0.80); another, type 3 (c, FW/1.39/150); another similar (c, SW/1.36); another similar (slightly chipped, FW/1.21); another similar (FW/1.10/315); another, counterfeit (C, W/2.23); James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (W/1.31/180); another similar (oxidized, obverse FW, reverse W/1.05/30); another similar (edge damaged, oxidized, C, FW/1.04/60); another, counterfeit (W/1.20/30); Charles I 40 pence, 3rd coinage, 3rd issue (W/1.17/195); another similar (c, obverse VW, reverse FW/0.94/195); Charles I 2 shillings, 4th coinage (chipped, FW/0.60/0).

England

Short Cross series (Henry II–Henry III): pennies – Vb, uncertain sub-class, Ilger, London (folded double, FW/1.38/?); VIIa1, Abel, London (FW/1.16/210); *cut halfpennies* – Vb1, Roberd, Northampton (bent, c, FW/0.55/?); Vb–VIa, uncertain moneyer, London (slightly bent, C, W/0.53/180); Vc–VIIa, Walter, Canterbury or London (C, probably MW/0.63/?); uncertain class, moneyer and mint (C, FW/0.51/?).

Long Cross series (Henry III): pennies – 3c, Ion, Bury St Edmunds (c, MW/1.26); 3c, Henri, London (MW/1.31/95); 5b2, Nicole, London (badly chipped, black accretion, FW/1.10/); 5c, Henri, London (bent, chipped, c, FW/1.27/315); 5 (fragment), uncertain sub-class, Nicole, Canterbury (c 40% of coin, c, FW/0.55/165); *cut halfpennies* – 3b, Nicole, Canterbury (c, FW/0.60/330); 3c, uncertain moneyer, London (cracked, C, MW/0.55/150); 3, uncertain sub-class and moneyer, Oxford (FW/0.61) (cut edge is not

straight, so coin may simply be a broken piece of a penny); 5b2–5c, Randulf, Bury St Edmunds (c, FW/0.44); 5c, Robert or Gilbert, Canterbury (c, MW/0.65/180); 5c, Davi, London (FW/0.56/210); 5(c?), Robert, Canterbury (?) (0.64/10); 5g, Gilbert, Canterbury (buckled, FW/0.62/315); 5g, Willem, Canterbury, Durham or London (MW/0.53/210); 5(i?), Renaud, London (FW/0.67/255); uncertain class, Ion, uncertain mint (W/0.65/?); *cut farthing* – 4–5, Willem, uncertain mint (chipped, black accretion/0.26/?).

Edward I–II: pennies – 2a, London (MW/1.28/30); 2b, London (FW/1.19/85); another similar (fragment) (c 70% of coin, FW/0.91/75); 3c?, Canterbury (fragment) (c 80% of coin, obverse C, reverse c, W/0.76/105); 3c, Lincoln (fragment) (part of legendary circle missing, black accretion, MW/0.97/120); 3c, London (c, FW/1.31/165); 3g1, Bristol (creased and cracked, c, MW/1.21/150); 7a, London (c, FW/1.36/30); 9b1, London (obv. abraded, FW/1.29/315); another similar (c, FW/1.27/195); 9b, uncertain sub-class, Canterbury (c, obverse EW, reverse W/0.87/270); 10ab5 (late), Canterbury (FW/1.28/270); 10cf1, Canterbury (slightly buckled, c, W/1.16/180); 10cf1, London (FW/1.21/60); 10cf3a1, Canterbury (obv. W, reverse FW/1.19/135); 10cf3a1, Durham (1.41/195); 10cf3b1, London (badly chipped, W/1.11/315); 10cf3–5?, Canterbury (C, W/1.03/95); 10cf5(a2?), Durham (VW/1.27/210); 10cf5b?, Canterbury (slightly buckled, black accretion, c, FW/1.21/180); 10cf, uncertain sub-class, Canterbury (fragment) (outer circle missing, C, FW/0.96/180); 11(a2?), London (obv. W, reverse FW/1.26/195); 13, London (slightly buckled, FW/1.13/180); *cut halfpenny* – 3g1, Bristol (FW/0.71/105); *Berwick mint: penny* – 4b–c (c, VW/1.15/60).

Later English – Edward III half-groat, 4th coinage, pre-Treaty B–C, London (severely clipped, chipped and cracked, VW/1.26/120); Edward III penny, uncertain type and mint (chipped, C, W/0.86/345); Edward III–Richard III penny (fragment), York (much of legendary circle missing, cracked, c, FW/0.83/?); penny (fragment), otherwise unidentifiable (13th–15th century) (c 30% of coin, bent, C/0.47/?); Henry VII penny, York, North (1991) 1728 (clipped, FW/0.50/120); Henry VIII penny, 2nd coinage, Durham (MW/0.68/270); Philip and Mary groat (fragment) (c 50% of coin, c, VW/0.53/?); Elizabeth I sixpence, 2nd issue, initial mark pheon (1563?) (FW/2.41/120); another similar, initial mark coronet (1568) (clipped, chipped, buckled, VW/1.59/?); another similar, date uncertain (fragment) (c 35% of coin, c, W/0.56,?);

another similar, initial mark sword (1582) (legends FW, otherwise W/3.14/210); another, 3rd issue, initial mark key (1598) (chipped, buckled, obverse EW, reverse VW/1.58/195); Elizabeth I threepence, 2nd issue, initial mark pheon (1564) (obv. EW, reverse VW/1.07/?); another similar, initial mark eglantine (1575) (slightly chipped, W/1.04/30); another similar, initial mark plain cross (1578) (chipped, c, obverse EW, reverse W/1.14/?); Elizabeth I half-groat, 3rd issue, initial mark crescent (slightly chipped, W/0.82/240); another similar, initial mark tun (c, W/0.83/60); another similar (slight edge damage, VW/0.69/165); another, 3rd issue, initial mark illegible (W/0.85/210); James I half-groat, 1st coinage, initial mark lis (slightly bent, obverse abraded, FW/0.84/255); Charles I shilling, Group F, initial mark star (FW/5.95/120); Charles II half-groat, 2nd issue, with mark of value, but no inner circles (pierced, VW/0.70.240).

Ireland

Edward I penny (fragments), Dolley 1–3, Dublin (c 75% of coin, in two fragments, VW); Edward I halfpenny (fragment), uncertain class, Dublin (c 50% of coin, c, MW/0.34/0).

Austria (?)

Uncertain copper, diameter 20mm, bearing crowned arms of Vienna (c, obverse W, reverse EW/1.59).

France

Louis XIV *quadruple sol* (1675), Paris, Duplessy (1989) 1504 (W/1.34/180); *Bouillon and Sedan – double tournois* (fragment) (cut and pierced, C, W/1.82); *Dombes – Gaston d'Orléans double tournois* (1641), Crépin (2002) CGKL 752 variant (FW/2.20/180); *Orange – Frédéric-Henri de Nassau double tournois* (1640), Crépin (2002) CGKL 778a1 (FW/2.16/180).

Germany

Cleves – Friedrich III duit (1697) (c, W/1.07); *Hanau-Münzenberg – Philip Maurice testone* (1618/4) (gilded, SW/6.90/0); *Nuremberg – brass jeton*, anonymous rose/orb type, as Mitchiner (1988) 1238, but different lettering (c, MW/24.0mm); another, anonymous 'ship penny' type (oxidized, C, FW/25.0mm/255); another, anonymous 'French shield' type, cf Mitchiner (1988) 355–8 (C/25.0mm).

Netherlands

Dordrecht – copper alloy jeton (1608), Mitchiner (1991) 2518a (pierced, C/30.0mm); *Friesland – duit*, Purmer & van der Wiel (1996) 6003–5 (C/1.19); *Gelderland – duit* (1626), Purmer & van der Wiel (1996) 1008 (obv. C, reverse c, FW/1.14/45); *Thorn*

– *duit* (counterfeit?), Purmer & van der Wiel (1996) 9606.1 (c, W/1.36/150); *Zeeland – brass coin-weight* for a French gold *écu*, made by Isaac Deelen I, Middelburg, Pol (1990) 133/ac (chipped, oxidized, MW/1.15/0); *uncertain province – brass coin-weight* for a Scottish gold sword-and sceptre piece, obverse as Pol (1990) 190 or variant (C/4.03); another, for a half sword-and-sceptre piece, obverse as Pol (1990) 190–1 (C/2.48).

Spain

Philip III 8 *maravedis* (1606?) (chipped, c, FW/4.59).

Unless otherwise stated, all coins etc were returned to the finder.

Gladsmuir, East Lothian (Hoprig Farm) M/d find (2002): Henry III penny, short cross VIIb(3?), Tomas, Canterbury (slightly buckled, MW/1.34/120/F).

Glasgow (Easterhouse) Found in 2005 during assessment by Headland Archaeology of the site of the summer residence of the Archbishop of Glasgow, Bishop's Loch: Robert II half-groat, Edinburgh (MW/1.79/300); Edward I penny, 4d, London (chipped, FW/1.05/225); another, 10ab3b, Canterbury (FW/1.18/105); another, 10cf2b, London (FW/1.28/345); Edward II penny, 14, Canterbury (c, FW/1.06/45); Edward I–II penny, uncertain type and mint (poorly struck, c, W/1.06/?) (all coins returned to Headland Archaeology).

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

Glenforsa, Isle of Mull M/d find (2004): William III shilling (c, obverse VW, reverse worn flat/5.43/?/F).

Glen Isle, Dumfriesshire M/d find (2003): Edward I penny, 4a3, London (black accretion, probably MW/1.16/355/F).

Glenloch, Kirkcudbrightshire (Culvannan Farm) M/d find (2003): Elizabeth I threepence, 2nd issue, initial mark uncertain (1570–9) (chipped, bent, VW/0.78/30).

Grange of Lindores, Fife (Grange Farm) M/d find (2003?): Edward I–II penny, 10cf3b1, Bury St Edmunds (FW/1.18/30/F).

Grantshouse, Berwickshire M/d find (2003–2004?): (*England*) James I half-groat, 2nd coinage, initial mark illegible (W/0.92/270/F).

Greenan, Doonfoot, Ayrshire M/d finds (uncertain date): Elizabeth I threepence, 2nd issue, initial mark long cross (1580) (some edge damage, obverse worn flat, reverse VW/0.84/?/F); Charles I 20 pence, 3rd coinage, 4th issue (slightly buckled, W/0.66/0/F).

Gress Beach, Back, Isle of Lewis M/d find (uncertain date): David II groat, 3rd coinage, type 2 (a or b), Edinburgh (chipped, c, W/3.27/315/F).

Gress Township Peats, Isle of Lewis M/d find (uncertain date): Charles I 40 pence, 3rd coinage, 3rd issue (a) (VW/1.32/30/F).

Haddington, East Lothian Chance find in garden at 65 Acredales (2002): Edward I penny, 3c, Lincoln (MW/G).

Haddington, East Lothian (near, beside bypass) M/d find (2003?): Robert III groat, heavy coinage, 2nd issue, Edinburgh (slightly bent, MW/2.65/275/F).

Haddington, East Lothian (Harperdean Farm) M/d find (2003): Elizabeth I half-groat, 3rd issue, initial mark illegible (clipped, W/0.81/285/F).

Hollywood, Dumfriesshire M/d finds (2004): John penny, short cross Vb1, Ilger, London (slightly buckled, MW/1.28/105/F); Henry III penny, short cross VIIa3–VIIb1, Elis, London (slightly bent/MW/1.31/F); Edward II penny, 11a2, Canterbury (bent, FW/1.03/30/F); James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ copper, uncertain type (C/0.82/?/F).

Hunterston, Ayrshire (Hunterston Estate) M/d find (2005?): James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ copper, type Ia (most of legendary circle missing, C, FW/0.63/210/F).

Inchaffray, Perthshire M/d find (2003): English short cross cut halfpenny, otherwise unidentifiable, with reverse gouged to resemble a long cross type (VW/0.47/?/via TT to PM).

Inchmarnock, Bute, Argyll Found during excavations by Headland Archaeology – in 1999: Elizabeth I shilling (fragment), 3rd issue, initial mark uncertain (c 25% of coin, mostly outer circle, C/1.68/?); in 2002 – Edward II penny, 11a2–11b1, Durham (clipped, c, obverse W, reverse FW/0.92/210). Both returned to Headland Archaeology.

Two other coins were reported as found on the same site prior to 1977 (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1977, 41). One of these, there described as ‘15th-century’ is in fact an Alexander III penny, 2nd coinage, class E/? , 25-point reverse (chipped, c, especially reverse,

FW/1.29/180). The other is an Irish halfpenny of Charles II (FW/5.42). A Charles II bawbee was also found during the Headland Archaeology excavations, in 2001.

Inchtute, Perthshire Found during watching brief by CFA Archaeology Ltd in Inchtute churchyard (2003): *France, Dombes* – Gaston d’Orléans *double tournois* (C, FW/2.05/returned to CFA).

Ingleston Motte, Dumfries and Galloway Found during excavation by the Stewartry Archaeological Trust (2001): Henry III penny, short cross VIIa, uncertain sub-class, Ioan, Canterbury (obv. C and covered with black accretion, reverse c, MW/1.31/285/returned to SAT).

Innermessan, Inch, Stranraer, Wigtownshire M/d finds (2001–2005): *Scotland* – James I groat (fragment), fleur-de-lis issue, 1st variety, Edinburgh (c 60% of coin, some accretion, SW-MW/1.52/F); Charles I 40 pence, 3rd coinage, 3rd issue (a) (FW/1.29/180/F); *England* – Henry III penny, short cross VIIa–b, Ilger, London (W/1.21/300/F); another, VIIb–c, Ioan Chic, Canterbury (dark accretion, FW/1.22/?/F); another, long cross 3c, Ion, Bury St Edmunds (MW/1.18/270/F); another, 5b–c, Gilbert, Canterbury (badly chipped, some accretion, MW/1.07/?/F); Edward II penny, 11a1, Canterbury (dark accretion, MW/1.23/150/F); another, uncertain class, London (slightly buckled, obverse C, reverse c, FW/1.06/270/F); Elizabeth I sixpence, 3rd issue, initial mark A (1584) (VW/2.41/180/F); another similar, initial mark illegible (1602) (much edge damage, W/2.38/45/F); another, uncertain issue, initial mark illegible (clipped, chipped, EW/1.15/210/F); Elizabeth I threepence, 2nd issue, initial mark ermine (1572) (slightly buckled, MW/1.27/210/F); another similar, initial mark illegible (EW/1.14/0/F); William III sixpence (1697) (black accretion, W/2.66/180/F); *Netherlands* – brass coin-weight for a Portugese gold *cruzado*, obverse Pol (1990) 158–9 variant (heavy patina, reverse much damaged, W/2.05/?/F).

Inveravon, Polmont, Stirlingshire M/d find (2003): *Ireland* – Edward I penny, Dolley 6, Dublin (chipped, obverse W, reverse FW/1.21/0/F).

Inverbervie, Aberdeenshire M/d find (2005) from the findspot of the Kinghornie hoard (1893): Edward I penny, 9b2, London (MW/1.37/195/F).

Inverboyndie, Whitehills, Banffshire M/d finds (2001–2005): Edward I penny, 10cf2a, Canterbury (c, FW/1.28/30/F); Mary bawbee (surface accretion,

FW/1.99/315/F); another (surface accretion, MW/1.82/225/F); Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, type 2 (FW/?/c. 195/F) (identified from emailed scan); *Sweden* – Carl IX, *mark* (1607) (MW/4.14/30/F).

Inverkeithing, Fife Chance find in garden at 14 Fair Place (2004): *France*, *Tournai* – latten jeton, ‘shield of France modern’ type, cf Mitchiner (1988) 683–9 (MW/30.0mm/F).

Inverness From excavation by Inverness Local History Forum in garden at 14 Auldcastle Road (2004): Edward I penny, 10cf2a, London (c, FW/1.32/210/via TT to IM).

Keir Mill, Dumfriesshire M/d find (2004): Charles I 40 pence, 3rd coinage, 3rd issue (broken and buckled, FW/1.17g/180/F).

Kells, New Galloway, Ayrshire M/d find (2003–2004): *France* – *double tournois*, otherwise unidentifiable (C/1.41/?/F).

Kelso, Roxburghshire (Easter Softlaw Farm) M/d finds (2003): Henry VI halfpenny, rosette-mascle issue, London (clipped, MW/0.43/30/F); Elizabeth I sixpence, 2nd issue, initial mark long cross (1580) (clipped, VW/2.53/255/F); another, 3rd issue, initial mark woolpack (1594) (very slightly buckled, MW/2.81/70/F).

Kelso, Roxburghshire (Mid Softlaw Farm) M/d finds (2003): Henry III penny, short cross VIIb4, Giffrei, London (clipped, FW/1.13/150/F); David II groat, 3rd coinage, Edinburgh (slightly bent, MW/3.62/345/F); James VI quarter thistle merk, 8th coinage (1602) (FW/1.38/180/F).

Kerrsknowe Farm, Roxburghshire (Quarry Field) ?M/d find (date uncertain): William the Lion penny, 3rd coinage, phase A, Hue, Edinburgh (badly chipped, slightly bent, SW/1.09/30/awaiting TT decision).

Kilvaxter, Isle of Skye HOARD Found during excavations by Kilmuir Community Council (2000): Four long-cross pennies of Henry III tucked into the side of a stone platform. They await allocation as part of the excavation assemblage (Holmes 2001, 164–5).

Kinghorn, Fife M/d finds (2003): William III sixpence, type i (1696) (c, W/2.32/180/F); another, type iii (1696–7) (c, obverse W, reverse VW/2.43/180/F).

M/d finds on beach, below high tide mark (2003): Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 5a–c, Nicole, Canterbury or London (bent, abraded, FW/0.65/0/

F); *Ireland*: Henry III penny, long cross IIc, Ricard, Dublin (buckled, c, MW/1.31/150/F).

Kingussie, Inverness-shire (Ruthven Barracks) Chance find from stonework at base of fireplace in a ruined wall (2002): David II groat, 3rd coinage, type 2a (MW/3.90/30/via TT to IM).

Kinnesswood, Kinross-shire (Kinnesswood Farm) M/d finds (2004–2005): *Scotland* – William the Lion cut halfpenny, 3rd coinage, phase A, Walter, Perth (?) (SW/0.78/255/via TT to PM); James III groat (fragment), type VI, uncertain sub-class (c 25% of coin, clipped, FW/0.68/15/via TT to PM); *England* – Henry VIII half-groat (fragment), 2nd coinage, Canterbury (Archbishop Warham) (c 50% of coin, buckled, MW/0.69/210/F); William III sixpence (folded and creased, W/2.49/?/awaiting TT decision); *France* – Louis XIII *double tournois*, uncertain type (C/0.80/180/awaiting TT decision); *double tournois*, uncertain type and issuer (C/1.91/?/via TT to PM); *Tournai* – latten jeton, ‘shield of France modern’ type, *piedfort*, cf Mitchiner (1988) 707–11 (c, MW/31.0mm/F); *Netherlands*, *Antwerp* – brass coin-weight for a German gold *gulden*, made by Lenaert van de Gheere III (1583), obverse cf Pol (1990) 196, reverse as Plets (unpublished, plate X) B3–5 variant (c, MW/1.92/180/F).

Kintore, Argyll Found during excavation by AOC (Scotland) Ltd (2005): Edward II penny, 11a2, London (FW/1.17/120/returned to AOC).

Kirkcudbright Chance find in garden at 3 St Mary’s Place (2001): John penny, short cross VIa, Raulf, London (c, W/1.21/210/F).

Kirkton of Barevan, Cawdor, Inverness-shire (St Barevan’s Kirkyard) Chance find on surface beside wall of kirkyard (2005): James III groat, VIe, Aberdeen (FW/2.63/345/F).

Kirk Yetholm, Roxburghshire (Witch Cleugh) M/d finds (2002?): Henry III penny, long cross 3b, Ion, Lincoln (MW/1.35/315/F); another similar, Iordan, Winchester (MW/1.35/240/F); another, 5b2, Ricard, London (slightly buckled, MW/1.30/180/F).

Kyle of Tongue, Sutherland Found on surface (2001), apparently dug up by finder’s dog: William III guinea (1695) (FW/8.06/180/via TT to IM).

Lamington, Dumfriesshire M/d find (2003): Charles II eighth dollar (1682) (C, W/3.02g/F); William III halfcrown (1697), Exeter (FW/F).

Langhope, Selkirkshire Described as a stray from the Langhope hoard (1880): Edward I penny, 4b, London (slightly buckled, FW/1.40/345/awaiting TT decision).

Liff, Angus M/d find (2004): *England* – James I half-groat, 2nd coinage, initial mark illegible (slightly buckled, W/0.79/285/F).

Lochfergus Castle (site of), Kirkcudbright M/d finds (1998): James II–III ‘Crux Pellit’ copper, type IIIa (oxidized, edge damaged, C/0.75/?); another, uncertain type (oxidized, much edge damage, C/1.08/? (both awaiting TT decision).

Loch Lossit, Isle of Islay (Eilean Mhic Iain) M/d finds (1997): *Scotland* – Mary bawbee (chipped, c, obverse FW, reverse MW/1.31/285); Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, type 2 (C, SW/0.83); another similar (C, MW/0.74); another similar (c, MW/0.53); James VI plack, type 1 (c, FW/1.06/140); James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (obv. C, MW/1.28); another similar (rev. c, MW/0.99); *England* – Edward I penny, 1c (slight edge damage, MW/1.08/225); another, 2b, Durham (slightly chipped, MW/1.27/180); another, 4d, London (slightly chipped, W/1.20/45); another, 10ab1/9a, London (black accretion, MW/1.22/225); Edward II penny, 10cf5b, Canterbury (chipped, MW/1.26/240); Edward I–II penny, London, base metal counterfeit? (C, encrusted, SW-MW/0.72/330); *Netherlands* – brass coin-weight for an English gold angel, obverse as Pol (1990) 78, reverse blank (c, FW/4.74) (all via TT to NMS, K.2002.251-264).

Loch Na Dal, Isle of Skye (Kinloch Lodge Hotel) Chance find, 20m above high water mark, (2001?): Edward I penny, 10cf1, Canterbury (FW/1.3/300/F).

Logierait, Perthshire Chance find on surface in churchyard (2001): Elizabeth I sixpence, 3rd issue, initial mark crescent (1589) (c, MW/2.85/150/F).

Longniddry, East Lothian M/d finds on beach (2000–2005): William the Lion cut halfpenny, 3rd coinage, Phase B, Hue Walter (bent, c, SW/0.76/?); James I groat, 1st variety, Edinburgh (C, probably FW/2.02/180); James IV billon penny, 2nd issue, type II (c, MW/0.55/105); another, type III (c, obverse MW, reverse SW/0.35/150); another, type IVc (slight edge damage, c, MW/0.60/315); another, type IVd (MW/0.79/75); another similar (MW/0.71/275); another, type IV, uncertain sub-class (undersized flan, MW/0.57/150); another similar (c, obverse VW, reverse W/0.49/240); another similar

(c, SW/0.34/15); another, uncertain type (poorly struck, c, obverse MW, reverse VW/0.29/225); Mary lion/hardhead, uncertain issue (MW/1.12/150); Mary plack (MW/1.58/330); Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, type 1 (1559) (MW/0.74/60); another, type 2 (MW/0.55/0); James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (FW/1.08/60); James VI half-hardhead (SW/0.69/210); also 37 17th-century Scottish coppers; *France* – Louis XIV *liard*, 2nd type, Caen mint (1656), Duplessy (1989) 1588 (VW/3.05/180); *Sedan* – Frédéric-Maurice de la Tour *double de Sedan*, Crépin (2002) CGKL 578 (C, W/2.24/30). All coins returned to finder.

Maxton, Roxburghshire M/d finds (2002?) (for 51 previous finds from the same area, see Holmes 2004a, 274–5): Robert II groat, Edinburgh (c, FW/3.27/185/F); Charles I 40 pence, 3rd coinage, uncertain issue (bent, c, W/1.31/120/F).

Maybole, Ayrshire (North Mains Farm) M/d find (date uncertain): sixpence, probably of William III (worn flat/ 2.18/?/F).

Meikle, Perthshire M/d find (2005?): Henry III penny, long cross 3c, Henri, London (slightly buckled, MW/1.25/300/F).

Meikle Ferry, Dornoch, Sutherland M/d finds (2000–2001): Elizabeth I sixpence, 2nd issue, initial mark ermine (1572) (VW/2.53/60/F); Elizabeth I half-groat, 3rd issue, initial mark hand (obv. W, reverse FW/0.67/285/F); James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (chipped, W/1.31/F); also five 17th-century Scottish coppers.

Melrose, Roxburghshire (St Mary’s School) Found during watching brief by CFA Archaeology Ltd (2003): *France, Tournai* – latten jeton, ‘three circles of Tournai’ type, as Mitchiner (1988) 750 (patinated, MW/26.5mm/225/ returned to CFA).

Merkland, Dumfriesshire M/d finds (2005?): Elizabeth I threepence, 2nd issue, initial mark sword (1582) (W/1.44/120/F); also unidentifiable late coppers.

Milnathort, Kinross-shire (Orwell Farm) M/d find (2005): Mary lion/hardhead, 1st issue (1555) (C, MW/0.72/330/via TT to PM); James VI quarter thistle merk, 8th coinage (1601) (MW/1.55/145); James VI 2 shillings, post-Union issue (slightly buckled, obverse FW, reverse W/0.92/210); *Ireland* – William and Mary halfpenny (c, W/5.31/0) (TT decision awaited on the last three items).

Milton of Culloden, Inverness-shire M/d finds (2005): John penny, short cross Vb1, Roberd, Canterbury (slightly buckled, FW/1.33/285/F); Edward II penny, 11b3, London (chipped, slightly bent, c, FW/1.02/270/F); *Ireland* – James I shilling, 2nd coinage, initial mark illegible (badly buckled, mostly EW/3.26/270/F)

Muir of Ord, Inverness-shire M/d find (date uncertain): Robert II groat, Edinburgh (clipped, FW/3.68/285/F).

Netherwood, Dumfriesshire M/d find (2002): James I sixpence (fragment), 2nd or 3rd coinage (c 25% of coin, FW/0.83/225/F).

Nethy Bridge, Inverness-shire M/d find (2005), near remains of Castle Roy: Elizabeth I sixpence, 3rd issue, initial mark woolpack (1594) (slightly bent, obverse W, reverse FW/2.52/330/F).

Newstead, Roxburghshire Found during field-walking (2004): Henry III cut halfpenny, short cross VIIb–c, Ioan Chic, Canterbury (obv. W, reverse FW/0.57/135/awaiting TT decision).

North Berwick, East Lothian Found on access road to North Berwick Priory during excavation by CFA Archaeology Ltd (2002): James VI plack, type 2 (chipped, obverse FW, reverse W/1.27/165). Returned to CFA.

Panmure Estate, Angus M/d find (2003): Henry III penny, long cross 5g, Ricard, London (slightly buckled, MW/1.33/180/F).

Papa Stronsay, Orkney (St Nicholas Chapel) This is the correct location for the short cross cut halfpenny previously reported as found at Papa Stour (Bateson & Holmes 2003, 263).

Perth (Horse Cross) Found during excavations by SUAT Ltd (2005): Two silver pennies fused together – Edward I–II, uncertain type and mint (black accretion, C, probably FW); David II, 3rd coinage (black accretion, C, apparently very SW). Coins returned to SUAT Ltd.

Perth (Salvation Army site) Found during excavations by Headland Archaeology: Scottish silver cut halfpenny, short cross type (Alexander II–III), otherwise unidentifiable prior to cleaning; also 17th- and 18th-century coppers.

Perth Garden Find reported to Perth Museum (2002): Spain, Philip II, 8 *reales*, Lima, uncertain date (W/F).

Pitreavie, Dunfermline, Fife M/d finds (2004–2005): Charles I 40 pence, 2nd coinage (creased and slightly bent, obverse VW, reverse W/1.52/330/F); *France* – Louis XIV *quadruple sol*, Vimy mint, Duplessy (1989) 1504 (slightly buckled, obverse worn flat, reverse VW/1.11/?/F); also a Charles II bawbee.

Portmahomack, Ross-shire (Tarbat) M/d finds (2005): *Scotland* – William the Lion penny, 3rd coinage, phase B, Hue Walter (FW/1.22/180); Robert III penny, heavy coinage, 2nd issue, Aberdeen (badly chipped, FW/0.71/85); James III billon penny, class Civ–Cv (some verdigris, W/0.46/330); another, class Cvb (slightly bent, FW/0.41/150); another similar (chipped, c, MW/0.40/60); James IV billon penny, 2nd issue, type III (VW/0.45/180); another, type IVd (MW/0.42/120); Mary plack (patinated, SW/1.55/315); James VI plack, type 2 (MW/1.45/150); James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (MW/1.78/135); another similar (MW/1.59/0); Charles I 20 pence, uncertain issue (c, EW/0.51/?); also a Charles I turner; *England* – Henry III penny, long cross 3c, Nicole, London (c, MW/1.39/120); Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 3, uncertain sub-class, Randulf, Ilchester (some accretion, FW/0.72); another similar, Henri, London (c, FW/0.62/345); Edward I penny, 4a2, Durham (c, FW/1.19/45); another, 10cf2b, Canterbury (bent, chipped, c, FW/1.19/270); Edward I–II penny, 10cf3a1, Canterbury (c, FW/1.08/270); *France* – François I *double tournois du Dauphiné*, Roman mint, Duplessy (1989) 871 (FW/0.87/60); *Netherlands, Overijssel* – *stuiver* (1628) (FW/0.95/30). All coins returned to finder.

Portsoy, Aberdeenshire M/d find (2003–2004), from beside Durn House: Edward I penny, 3g1, London (FW/1.20/315/F).

Portsoy, Aberdeenshire (Scotsmill) M/d find (2004): *Ireland* – James II gunmoney shilling, type E (October 1689) (oxidized, edge-damaged, MW/4.47/0/F).

Quoygrew, Westray, Orkney Found during excavations by the Department of Archaeology, University of York (2001): James IV billon penny, 2nd issue, uncertain sub-class (C/1.00); another similar (C/0.59); *Netherlands, Batenburg* – *duit*, Purmer & van der Wiel (1996) 1301 (C, obverse illegible, reverse MW/0.93/?). Coins returned to excavators.

Raeshaw Plantation, Roxburghshire M/d find (2002?): William the lion penny, 2nd coinage, class 2, Raul, Roxburgh (MW/1.17/via TT to SBM).

Ratray, Aberdeenshire M/d finds (2001–2004): *Scotland* – William the Lion cut halfpenny, 3rd coinage, Hue Walter (dark accretion, SW-MW/0.65/90/via TT to ACM); Mary plack (dented, c, FW/1.37/60/F); Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, uncertain type, countermarked (C/0.43/0/F); also five Scottish 17th-century coppers; *England* – Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 5g, uncertain moneyer, Canterbury (chipped, c, MW/0.45/90/F); Edward I penny, 4a?, Canterbury (incomplete, buckled, c, FW/0.76/40/F); Edward I–II penny, uncertain class and mint (badly chipped, c, VW/0.94/?/F); penny, otherwise unidentifiable (folded in half, much accretion, C/1.47/?/via TT to ACM); Elizabeth I threepence, 2nd issue, initial mark coronet (1569) (obv. worn flat, reverse c, W/1.23/?/via TT to ACM); *Netherlands, Overijssel – duit* (1628), Purmer & van der Wiel (1996) 7005 (much edge damage, patinated, FW/1.20/90/via TT to ACM); *Spanish Netherlands, Roermond* – Albert and Isabella oord, Purmer & van der Wiel (1996) 9402 (C, FW/3.39/90/F).

Ratray, Perthshire (West Mill) M/d finds (2004): Henry VI cut half of a halfpenny, annulet issue, Calais (MW/0.27/255); farthing token of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk (1667), SCBI 44, 3274–91 (slightly chipped, c, FW/1.19/0) (awaiting decision on TT claim).

Redcastle, Beaulieu, Inverness-shire M/d finds (2002–2005): *Scotland* – Mary lion/hardhead, 2nd issue (1558) (oxidized, W/0.91/45); also numerous 17th-century Scottish coppers; *England* – Edward I penny, 3c–d, London (slightly bent, FW/1.26/285); James I sixpence, 3rd coinage, initial mark trefoil (1624) (slightly buckled, abraded, FW/2.59/210); *Ireland* – Elizabeth I penny (1601) (silver/tin-washed; obverse c, reverse C, FW/1.45/165); Charles II halfpenny, counterfeit? (undersized flan, reverse c, EW/5.44/0); *France* – 7 x *doubles tournois*, otherwise unidentifiable (all C); *Netherlands, Holland – duit*, uncertain type (C); *Netherlands* – brass coin-weight for an English gold noble, obverse as Pol (1990) 204, reverse blank (C, MW). All items returned to finder.

Roseheart, Aberdeenshire M/d finds (2003–2004), from field in front of Pitsligo Castle: Alexander III penny, 1st coinage, type III, Alex(ander), Aberdeen (SW/1.46/150/via TT to ACM); Edward I penny, 9b2, London (MW/1.24/95/F); Mary lion/hardhead, uncertain issue (oxidized, FW/0.58/60/F).

Roseisle, Moray M/d find (2005): Henry VIII penny, 3rd or posthumous coinage, uncertain mint (C, EW/0.74/?/F).

Roslin, Midlothian M/d find (2005): Robert III half-groat, heavy coinage, 1st issue (slightly buckled and abraded, MW/1.35/45/F).

St Combs, Aberdeenshire (Corsekelly Farm) M/d finds (2001–2005): *Scotland* – James III farthing, ‘ecclesiastical’ type II–III (C/0.29/?/via TT to AH); Mary penny, 1st issue, type 1a (slightly chipped, c, MW/0.53/15/via TT to AH); another, 2nd issue (1556) (MW/F – identified from scanned image); Charles II one-eighth dollar (1680) (FW/3.11/180/F); *England* – Edward I penny, 10cf1, Canterbury (slightly bent, c, W/1.10/275/F); Elizabeth I sixpence, 2nd issue, initial mark eglantine (1575) (W/2.75/135/F); William III half-crown (1698 DECIMO), apparently a cast counterfeit (surplus metal on surfaces, some abrasions, obverse W, reverse FW/13.98/180/F); *Denmark* – Frederik III 2 *skilling* (1665) (broken in two, MW/0.84/240/F); *France* – François I *double tournois*, 1st period, Duplessy (1989) 867 (FW/1.14/315/F); Louis XIII *double tournois* (1619) (c FW/2.81/180/F); *Germany, Nuremberg* – brass jeton, ‘Dauphiné’ type, cf Mitchiner (1988) 1043–1044a (cracked, slightly buckled, chipped, c, W/32.0mm/120/F); *Germany, Strassburg* – gilded silver medallion commemorating the centenary of the Reformation (1617), as Engel & Lehr (1887), p 219, 614–6 (pierced, FW/1.59/0/F); *Netherlands* – latten jeton, ‘Venus penny’ type, cf Mitchiner (1988) 824–51 (pierced, slightly buckled, C, probably MW-FW/1.49/29.0mm/F).

St Combs, Aberdeenshire HOARD M/d find (2002): 35 Scottish coppers and one Dutch *duit* (Bateson 2004).

St Monans, Fife M/d finds (2001–2005): John – Henry III cut halfpenny, short cross VIc(2–3), Rauf, Bury St Edmunds (some accretion, FW/0.65/30/F); Edward I penny, 2b, London (MW/1.32/225/F); another, 4b (late), Canterbury (dented, c, FW/1.24/330/F); *Ireland*: Elizabeth I penny (1601) (oxidized, MW/1.49/225/F).

Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire M/d find (2004): Edward I–II penny, 10cf3a3, London (FW/1.04/210/F).

Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire (Lochside Farm) (found in or before 2001) John penny, short cross VIb1, Walter, London (MW/1.34/180/F).

Scotlandwell, Fife M/d finds (2005): Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 5b–c, uncertain mint and moneyer (0.60/F); William III sixpence (1697) (bent twice, obverse W, reverse VW/2.15/180/F).

Seabegs, Stirlingshire (Greenhill Farm) M/d find (2001): William III shilling, York (1696) (edge slightly buckled, abraded, W/5.23/180/F).

Selkirk (Byethorn Gardens) Found in garden (1960s/1970s): Charles II half dollar (1675) (FW/12.90/180/awaiting TT decision).

Selkirk (Haining Park) Found in uncertain circumstances (1960s/1970s): James IV penny, 2nd issue, type IVd (slight edge damage, MW/0.51/180); Charles I shilling, Group D, initial mark crown (FW/5.73/45) (both awaiting TT decision).

Selkirk (Kirk Wynd) Found in uncertain circumstances (1960s/1970s): James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (c, MW/0.93/150/awaiting TT decision).

Selkirk (Old Bridge Road) Found in uncertain circumstances (1960s/1970s): Charles I 40 pence, 3rd coinage, 3rd issue (abraded, FW/1.63/180/awaiting TT decision).

Selkirk (Shawpark Cemetery) Found in uncertain circumstances (1960s/1970s): James II–III ‘Cruz Pellit’ copper, type IIb (edge ragged, patinated, MW/1.54/330/via TT to NMS, K.2005.10).

Selkirk (The Loan) Found in uncertain circumstances (1960s/1970s): James VI plack, type 1 (FW/1.83/60/awaiting TT decision).

Seton Sands, East Lothian M/d finds (2004): James V plack, as Stewart (1967) addenda, plate XXII, 301 (the second recorded specimen) (c, MW/1.59/120/via TT to NMS, K.2004.212); *Spain* – Carlos and Juana *escudo*, Seville mint, Castán & Cayón (1978) 2688–91 variant (MW/3.38/225/F).

Shidlaw, Cornhill on Tweed, Roxburghshire M/d find (2003?), in grounds of Carham Hall: William the Lion penny, 2nd coinage, uncertain type, Raul, Roxburgh (chipped, abraded, FW/1.10/90/F).

Shiresmill, Blairhall, Culross, Fife Chance find in field (2001): Elizabeth I sixpence, 2nd issue, initial mark portcullis (1566) (obv. W, reverse FW/F – identified from scanned image).

Sielbost Sandspit, Isle of Harris Chance find (2001): Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, type I (C/0.76/270/F).

Soutra, Midlothian M/d finds (2003–2004) (all via TT to NMS; registration number appended to each record): *Scotland* – James II groat (fragment),

2nd coinage, 2nd issue, type II or III, Edinburgh (c 30% of coin, MW/1.21/350/K.2004.145); *England* – John cut halfpenny, short cross Vb2–Vc, Willelm (or Willelm B, L or T), London (chipped, MW/0.58/150/K.2004.139); Henry III penny, short cross VIIc(2?), Nicole, Canterbury (chipped, cracked and buckled, FW/1.29/255/K.2005.250); Henry III cut halfpenny, short cross VII, uncertain sub-class, Henri, Canterbury (W/0.60/330/K.2004.140); another, long cross 5c, Henri, London (FW/0.64/15/K.2004.141); Henry III penny, long cross 5(c?), Robert, Canterbury (C, probably MW/1.33/195/K.2004.142); Edward I penny, 3g2, Canterbury (slightly chipped, MW/1.25/95/K.2004.143); Edward I–II penny, 10cf3a1, London (cracked, FW/1.34/275/K.2005.251); Edward II penny, 10cf5a2, London (FW/1.09/270/K.2004.144); another (fragment), 11b3, London (c 50% of coin, FW/0.75/210/K.2005.252); Henry VIII penny, 2nd coinage, Durham (Bishop Tunstall) (obv. worn flat, reverse VW/0.52/?/K.2005.253); *France* – François I *douzain à la croisette*, Duplessy (1989) 927 (C, probably SW-MW/2.56/?/K.2004.146); *Netherlands* – brass coin-weight for a French gold *écu*, obverse as Pol (1990) 127, reverse blank (C/2.22/K.2004.147); another, uncertain (C/2.64/K.2004.148); another, uncertain (C/2.56/K.2004.149).

Springwood, Roxburghshire (Chapel Field) Found during field-walking (date uncertain) (for 62 other finds from this area see Holmes 2004a, 275–7): Edward I penny, 4a1, London (slightly chipped, MW/1.27/270); another (fragment), ?10cf1, Durham (c 50% of coin, mostly W/0.81/210) (both awaiting TT decision).

Stenhousemuir, Falkirk, Stirlingshire (Kinnaird Hill) M/d find (2005?): William the Lion penny, 3rd coinage, phase B, Hue Walter (poorly struck, MW/1.25/210/F).

Stirling HOARD P Sorowka reported a note of the finding of a small hoard of Edwardian and Alexander III pennies about 1905 (Shearer 1907).

Stirling Castle Found during excavations by Headland Archaeology (2005): Stephen penny, BMC type i, Rogier, Winchester (MW/1.09/30); David II penny, 1st coinage, Group II (c, FW/0.82/115); *France*, *Tournai* – latten jeton, ‘shield of France modern’ type, *piedfort*, cf Mitchiner (1988) 707–11 (heavy patination with encrustations, MW/27.5mm); *Germany*, *Nuremberg* – brass jeton, ‘Dauphiné’ type, cf Mitchiner (1988) 1035–8 (MW/29.5mm/225); *Sweden*: Carl XI 1 *ore* (1677) (clipped, MW/38.29/

180); also 17th- and 18th-century Scottish and British copper coins (all coins awaiting allocation with excavation assemblage).

Stobhall, Perthshire M/d finds (2004?): Edward I–II penny, 10cf3a1, Canterbury (badly chipped, MW/1.16/45/F); James V groat (fragment), Stewart (1967) type IV (c 20% of coin, MW/0.58/?/F).

Stobo, Peeblesshire M/d find (2004): Henry VI groat, annulet issue, Calais (slightly buckled, FW/3.26/165/F).

Stranraer, Wigtownshire (Low Balyett) M/d finds (2002–2003): James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (c, FW/1.21/150/F); *England* – Charles I penny, Group D (undersized/clipped flan, c, FW/0.44/210/F).

Strathconon, Ross-shire (Loch Beannacharain, east end) M/d find (2002): Charles II merk (1669) (obv. W and slightly abraded, reverse MW/5.61/90/F).

Strathmiglo, Fife M/d find (2005): Alexander III penny (fragments), 2nd coinage, class D2/E, 26 points (c 50% of coin, in two fragments, FW/0.89/F).

Symington, Ayrshire M/d find (2000): halfpenny token of John Alstrop, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire (1666) (c, VW/1.36/?/F).

Tain, Sutherland (Kirkshaf) M/d finds (2002–2004): *Scotland* – Robert I farthing, Holmes & Stewartby 2000, dies 3/C (c, MW/0.32/180); David II penny, 2nd coinage, class A, Edinburgh (badly chipped, bent, FW/0.88/210); Robert III groat, heavy coinage, 1st issue (slightly bent, SW/2.52/30); Robert III half-groat, heavy coinage, 1st issue (slightly bent, MW/1.45/90); James IV billion penny, 2nd issue, type IV(c?) (c, MW/0.58/45); another, type IVd (slightly bent, W/0.58/0); Mary lion/hardhead, uncertain issue (FW/0.81/0); Charles I 40 pence, 3rd coinage, 1st issue (c, FW/1.45/180); *England* – Richard I – John cut halfpenny, short cross II–V, Roberd, Canterbury or Northampton (slightly buckled, C, probably MW/0.45/?); John cut halfpenny, short cross Vb2, Ilger, London (FW/0.59/75); another, Vb–c, uncertain mint and moneyer (some poor striking, c, MW/0.57/?); Henry III penny, short cross VIc3, Walter, Canterbury (chipped, buckled, FW/1.23/60); another, VIIb, uncertain sub-class, Ioan, Canterbury (FW/1.32/240); another, long cross 5a3–5c, Nicole, Canterbury (c, FW/0.95/270); Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 2–3, Philip, Exeter or Northampton (black

accretion, MW/0.60); another, 3c or 5b–c, Davi, London (W/0.67/105); another, 5a–c, Nicole, London (c, MW/0.57); another, 5g–h, Renaud, Bury St Edmunds or London (c, MW/0.54/30); Edward I penny, 1d (MW/1.21/0); another, 2b, Bristol (FW/1.19/300); another, 3c, Lincoln (part of legendary circle missing, c, FW/0.98/95); another, 3d, Bristol (FW/1.19/300); another, 10cf1, Canterbury (slightly buckled, slightly chipped, c, MW/1.14/225); another, 10cf2a, Durham (W/1.41/210); another, 10cf2a, London (bent, MW/1.18/315); Edward I–II penny, 10cf3a3, Canterbury (slightly chipped, c, FW/1.14/225); Edward II penny, 11a2, Canterbury (slightly clipped, FW/0.95/30); another, ?11a2, London (C, FW/1.32/15); another, 11b2, Canterbury (slightly buckled, W/1.31/30); ?Edward III half-groat, possibly 4th coinage, pre-Treaty series D–F, London (clipped down to penny size, obverse VW, reverse W/1.17/100); Henry VIII penny, 2nd coinage, Durham (Bishop Wolsey), initial mark crescent (FW/0.57/30); Henry VIII – Elizabeth I penny (c, EW/0.66/?); Charles I half-crown, Group III, initial mark tun (FW/15.29/0); Charles I sixpence, Group D, initial mark crown (W/2.60/240); *Ireland* – James II gunmoney shilling (August 1689) (SW/5.54/0). All coins returned to finder.

Tarradale, Muir of Ord, Inverness-shire M/d finds (2001–2003 and uncertain date): *Scotland* – Mary bawbee (fragment) (c 70% of coin, FW/0.93/120/F); James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (via TT to IM); *England* – Mary groat (much edge damage, obverse EW, reverse VW/1.22/90/via TT to IM); Charles I sixpence, Group D, initial mark tun (MW/2.77/105/via TT to IM); William III sixpence (obv. VW, reverse worn flat/2.69/?/F); farthing token of Norwich, Norfolk (1670), SCBI 44, 3120–6 (C, MW/4.46/0/F); also numerous 17th-century Scottish and 18th-century British coppers.

Tayport, Fife Chance find in garden at 46 Elizabeth Street (2001 or earlier): *Germany, Nuremberg* – brass jeton of Hans Krauwinkel II, rose/orb type, Mitchiner (1988) 1537 (some edge damage, c, MW/22.0mm/0/F).

Tongland, Kirkcudbrightshire M/d find (date uncertain): Mary plack (clipped, EW/0.63/?/F).

Troon, Ayrshire (Barassie) Chance find from garden at 11 Gailes Road (1977): *France* – latten jeton (fragment), ‘shield of France modern’ type, probably a Tournai stock-jeton (outer circle missing, c/F).

Tullibody, Clackmannanshire M/d find (1998): Edward I penny, 9b, uncertain sub-class, Durham (abraded, W/1.17/285/F).

Turriff, Aberdeenshire (Mayfield) M/d finds (2001): Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 5b–c, uncertain moneyer, London (c, MW/0.70/330/F); Charles II half-merk (1673) (FW/2.84/90/F).

Turriff, Aberdeenshire (Mountblairy Estate) M/d finds (2003–2004): Henry III penny, long cross 3b, Ricard, Lincoln (buckled, cracked, FW/1.29/F); James I half-groat, 1st coinage, initial mark lis (c, FW/0.90/75/F); Charles I shilling, Group F, initial mark star (obv. abraded, FW/5.85/180/F); *France, Dombes* – Gaston d'Orléans *double tournois* (EW/2.12/180/F).

Turriff, Aberdeenshire (Prospect Hill) M/d finds (2001): Henry III cut halfpenny, long cross 3, uncertain sub-class, Robert, Carlisle, Exeter or Wallingford (c, FW/0.64/45/F); another, 5, uncertain sub-class, moneyer and mint (C, FW/0.59/?/F).

Tynron Doon, Dumfriesshire M/d find (2001?): Elizabeth I half-groat, 3rd issue, initial mark key (slightly buckled, FW/0.72/90/F).

Uppsettington, Berwickshire M/d finds (2005): Edward I penny, 4a1, Canterbury (FW/1.33/0/F); another, 10ab5 (late), Durham (MW/1.36/195/F); Edward I–II penny (fragments), 10cf, uncertain sub-class, London (c 80% of coin, in three fragments, c, FW/1.11/?/F).

West Haven, Carnoustie, Angus M/d finds (2003–2004 and uncertain date) (for 14 earlier finds from this area, see Holmes 2004a, 279): *Scotland* – James II–III 'Crux Pellit' copper, type Ia (oxidized, C/0.62/105); James III farthing, 'ecclesiastical' type I? (oxidized, C/0.28/?); another, 'ecclesiastical' type II or III (oxidized, 0.56/?); James IV billon penny, 2nd issue, type II–IV (chipped, slightly bent, obverse C, reverse W/0.52/?); another, type IVd (FW/0.60/270); another similar (chipped, FW/0.45/270); another, type IV, uncertain sub-class (obv. VW, reverse FW/0.41/45); another similar (oxidized, 0.55/?); Mary bawbee (MW/1.53/210); Mary and Francis nonsunt, uncertain type (clipped, W/1.31/90); Mary and Francis lion/hardhead, type 2, countermarked (c, W/0.58/?); James VI hardhead, 2nd issue (MW/1.42/315); another similar (FW/1.30/30); another similar (VW/1.03/255); another similar (cracked, c, VW/0.92/135); also three 17th-century coppers; *England* – Edward II penny, 10cf5, uncertain sub-class, London (FW/1.41/

180); *France* – Henri III *liard à l'H* (1589), Duplessy (1989) 1145 variant (oxidized, probably MW/0.79/?). All coins returned to finders.

Whitburn, West Lothian (Polkemmet Estate) Found 'c 1920': James IV groat, type IIIe (MW/2.55/135/F). This coin was described by the owner as having come from a hoard, and having been part of a small group retained by a Dr Gilchrist, who gave it to the current owner's mother. This raised the possibility that it had come from the Cowhill hoard of 1921, Cowhill Farm being on the border of the Polkemmet Estate. If this were the case it would be later than any of the coins listed in the published report (Macdonald 1922), in which the four groats of James IV were all described as belonging to type IIIc, with QRA at the end of the obverse legend. Macdonald clearly believed that the entire hoard had been handed over for examination, but it is possible that this was not the case.

Whithorn, Kirkcudbrightshire (Manse Field) Found during excavation by Headland Archaeology (2002): *Ireland*: Edward I farthing, type I, Waterford (c, FW/0.26/210/returned to Headland Archaeology).

DISCUSSION

THE ROMAN PERIOD

There have been over 50 reports of the finding of Roman coins during the five years of this survey (2001–2005). Just fewer than half of these concern Roman sites, which represents an increase of a third on the previous survey. However, the number of isolated site finds has dropped by 50%. As before, a small number of native sites have also yielded Roman coins. Approximately half the reports were made by metal-detectorists. Generally these latest finds confirm established patterns (Robertson 1983, 418–30).

Hoards

The subject of Roman coinage in Scotland continues, at present, to be dominated by the two hoards from the important native site at Birnie. The second hoard was found undisturbed in the

controlled environment of an excavation in 2001 and, like the first hoard, consists of just over 300 denarii and closes at the end of the second century. They appear to provide good evidence of the subsidy/bribery payments described by Cassius Dio at this time. Discussion had led to the suggestion that such payments may have extended back to the abandonment of the Antonine Wall early in the reign of Marcus Aurelius and that they resumed after the interruption of the Severan expedition.

The two denarii of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus from Findo Gask might be regarded as a very small hoard or part of a hoard of this type. A small hoard, from the Roman camp at Lochlands and seemingly also of second-century date, seems to have comprised at least six denarii, three being issues of Hadrian. The remaining three were regrettably not reported, thus making the date of deposit uncertain. Only one coin, a denarius of 70 BC, is recorded from a lost hoard discovered at Lochar Moss in Dumfriesshire in the 19th century. It could thus have been a deposit of either the first or second century AD.

Noteworthy finds

There is one new possible find of a gold coin, recovered at Cadder early in the 19th century. It was 'supposed to be of gold' but in the absence of further detail this might merely be describing the brassy appearance of an orichalcum sestertius or dupondius. A *Fortuna* As of Domitian of AD 85 and two *Moneta* Asses of the mid-80s have been found on the fort at Cargill during a survey conducted by the Roman Gask Project. Such coins found in virtually unworn condition at a number of Flavian sites in Scotland have been used to date the evacuation to AD 87. The first and one of the *Moneta* specimens, though fragmentary, exhibit little wear, and would fit this group but the third is very worn, indicating a later deposit. This, along with finds of two worn Æ of Trajan, would point to an Antonine occupation at Cargill, hitherto seemingly a

Flavian-period fort only (Woolliscroft 2006, 154).

Also of note is the isolated find of a contemporary copy of a dupondius of Claudius from Forteviot. Such copies were common in England but had largely disappeared there by AD 70 (Sutherland 1936) and this is the first recorded find of a specimen from Scotland. Finally, there is the rather odd coin from Bearsden, found close to the line of the Antonine Wall. It seems to be basically a genuine Roman coin, albeit a mule, but with late countermarking suggesting a more recent loss. Perhaps around a quarter of the isolated finds in the current survey, especially the later Æ, should be regarded as modern deposits. Likewise the three records listed under A4 FINDS OF OTHER CLASSICAL COINS are unlikely to be contemporary losses.

Finds from Roman sites

There has been some increase over the previous survey in the number of Roman, as opposed to native and isolated, sites yielding coins. Four forts have added five specimens to the corpus of coin finds from the Antonine Wall. An As of Trajan and a sestertius of Hadrian were recovered at Mumrills, an As of Hadrian at Croy Hill, the coin at Cadder already noted and an antoninianus of Probus at Bearsden, the latter suggesting a later brief contact of some sort. In addition, a denarius of Trajan was found at Camelon. Further finds have been made on a number of occasions at Carriden fort, adding six coins to the group found there, including three denarii and two sestertii of Trajan. A comprehensive survey and discussion of the corpus of coins from the Antonine Wall has been recently published (Abdy 2002).

Perhaps the most interesting group of finds is that found at Cargill fort, hitherto considered Flavian and not known to have yielded any coins before. The group includes a legionary denarius of Mark Antony and denarii of Tiberius and Vespasian as well as six Æ issues of Vespasian

and Domitian. Two coins of Hadrian indicate an Antonine re-occupation and two late third-century radiates may hint at some later minor contact by way of trading or even military activity. The Cargill coins were found by the Roman Gask Project which has continued its study of this frontier system. Although finds of any type are rare, some other coin finds have been reported. Two Æ coins of Vespasian were recovered at the fort at Cardean and another, an As of AD 71, was found at the camp at East Mid Lamberkin. The contemporary copy of a dupondius of Claudius noted above, as well as a later third-century issue of Claudius II, were separate isolated finds at Forteviot. In addition a denarius of Domitian of AD 88–9 came from Ardoch, a denarius of Antoninus Pius from Cardean, and a further group of six coins from Strageath including three denarii of the Republic, an As of Antoninus Pius and a plated denarius of Septimius Severus. There has been much discussion on the date of the Gask Roman Frontier, in particular whether it had a pre-Agricolan introduction under Petillius Cerialis, who is now credited with the foundation of the fort at Carlisle in AD 72/3. Finds of coins of Nero and early Flavian issues from Scotland have been interpreted as suggesting similar earlier Roman activity in Scotland (Woollicroft 2002, 10–11; 2006, 187–8). However, for the present, this remains an hypothesis and Agricola may still be regarded as the first Roman invader of Scotland.

South of the Wall, excavation at Inveresk recovered Æ coins of Trajan and Antoninus Pius. An uncertain worn denarius was reported from Castledykes, and further finds from the fort at Easter Happlew include a Republican denarius of 55 BC and an early Flavian sestertius. Roman marching camps by their nature yield few finds, so it is noteworthy that five such sites are included in the present survey. There is the probable second-century hoard from Lochlands and a sestertius from Carmuir, both camps beside each other and close to the fort at Camelon. East Mid Lamberkin has yielded an

early As of Vespasian and in Dumfriesshire five coins from the camp at East Gallaberry include sestertii of Claudius and Domitian as well as two Antonine Asses, while Durisdeer provides a denarius of Antoninus Pius.

Finds from native sites

Roman coins have come from four other native sites besides Birnie with its two coin hoards. A settlement site at Culduthel in Inverness yielded a sestertius of Trajan while, again in the north-east, a denarius of Antoninus Pius was found at the broch situated on Old Stirkoke Farm in Caithness. At the other end of the country another broch/dun site on Crammag Head in Wigtownshire gave up a sestertius of Commodus. A sestertius of Trajan was also found at the fort overlooking Ardalanish Bay on the Isle of Mull.

Finds from other sites

Twenty-two sites with no apparent Roman or native associations are listed here as having yielded Roman coins, a considerable drop on the previous survey. Apart from the lost hoard from Lochar Moss in Dumfriesshire, only Sprouston in Roxburghshire contributes any number. Seventeen coins were recovered in fields to the west of the village around 1970. The group includes two denarii of Mark Antony and Nero, but the remainder are small bronzes of the late third to late fourth centuries. The total from the other 20 sites amounts to a mere 23 coins. Few of these isolated finds were made in the Central Belt and the sites split evenly between north and south of the Antonine Wall. The majority come from the east of the country, with a few from the western half concentrated in Dumfriesshire. Thirteen represent metal-detecting finds and four are garden finds. Several, as noted in the individual entries, are likely to be modern losses.

The number of sites where denarii were recovered amounts only to six, all south of the Wall, and including Lochar Moss where a

sole Republican issue is recorded from the 16 specimens now lost. The two from Sprouston are a legionary denarius of Mark Antony and one of Nero of AD 64–5. The four from the remaining four sites are of Trajan and Hadrian. Just two first-century *Æ* are included, an *As* of Nero from Alexandria, Dunbartonshire, and the contemporary copy of a dupondius of Claudius from Forteviot. Two sestertii of Trajan were found in ploughsoil at Barbachlaw in East Lothian and *Æ* of Antoninus Pius were recovered at Canonbie in Dumfriesshire and Luffness in East Lothian. A sestertius of Severus Alexander was discovered at Coalsnaughton, Stirlingshire, while another came from Perth, a garden find and one of the few urban finds in the current survey. The remaining *Æ* from nine sites are issues after the middle of the third century and they run up to the end of the fourth century. Some are clearly modern losses as indicated but with the remainder it is difficult to distinguish the genuine deposit from the spurious. Sprouston has yielded more than the rest put together.

Chronological discussion

An overall examination of the finds reported in the last five years shows them generally to conform to the patterns set out for Roman currency in Scotland. A marked aspect of this is the loss of Domitianic *Æ*, especially dupondii and Asses, of AD 85–6 in unworn condition, suggesting a date of AD 87, or soon after, for the Flavian evacuation. The present listing adds two possible further examples, and a site, to this group in the slightly worn Asses of AD 85 and 84+ from the fort at Cargill. The earliest *Æ* issues recorded here are the sestertius of Claudius from the temporary camp at East Gallaberry and the contemporary copy of a dupondius of Claudius, a stray find from Forteviot. Corrosion of the former does not permit its degree of wear to be estimated, and as it was recovered with a corroded sestertius of Domitian and three second-century *Æ* it may be an Antonine deposit. Although an unexpected find, the Claudian copy could have

remained in circulation as late as the AD 80s. There is a single find of an *As* of Nero from Alexandria (Dunbartonshire). A slightly worn *As* of Vespasian of AD 72 was found at East Mid Lamberkin camp and another early Vespasianic *Æ* was recovered at Cardean as well as a second one, of uncertain issue, of the same reign.

The number of new finds of early denarii is likewise small. Two, of the Republic, of 89 BC and 70 BC, come from Strageath and Lochar Moss, respectively. The latter is the only detail of the 15 or 16 denarii found and might suggest a first-century AD date for this lost hoard. Two further examples of the common legionary denarius of Mark Antony have also been added to the record, but having a long life, these could be Antonine losses. They were recovered at Strageath and Cargill. A third, along with an emission of Nero, was found at Sprouston and may indicate first-century activity at this site, where the rest of the coins are post-250. The worn denarius of Titus from East Softlaw Farm at Kelso and the issue of Domitian of AD 88–9 from Ardoch, however, are probably not first-century deposits.

Easter Haprew is the only purely Flavian fort to have yielded further coin finds. Apart from the Republican denarius noted, there are three *Æ* of which only a sestertius of Vespasian or Titus can be identified. Cargill, hitherto regarded as Flavian only, has yielded a very worn *As* of Domitian and two *Æ* of Hadrian, indicating an Antonine occupation as well. The date of the loss of the legionary denarius of Mark Antony is less clear, but those of Tiberius and Vespasian along with the three early *Æ* of the latter emperor probably come from the Flavian levels. The denarius of the Republic, possibly the legionary denarius also, as well as the Flavian *As* probably represent the first century at Strageath.

It has been suggested that Flavian activity in Scotland may pre-date Agricola and go back to the governorship of Cerialis, as now appears to have been the case in northern England. If this were to be case then it might be recognized in

some of the earlier issues of Vespasian or his predecessors. In the current survey the Claudian copy from Forteviot would be an obvious candidate. However, these finds could equally have been lost a decade later and for the present the number and condition of such finds would not seem to allow such a subtle distinction to be made.

The greater availability of silver in the second century is again reflected in the current survey in the larger number of denarii to be associated with the Antonine period. A dozen sites have provided a further 16 examples. The late issue of Domitian from Ardoch is probably a loss of this later period. A single specimen of Trajan was found at Camelon, while two of the same emperor were discovered at Carriden along with a corroded denarius attributed to the second century. The three reported denarii from the small hoard unearthed at Lochlands camp are all Hadrianic. The copper core of a plated denarius of Hadrian was recovered during the excavations at Inveresk. An official denarius of Hadrian was retrieved on the line of the Roman road at Echline in the 19th century. Stray finds have been recorded at Easter Softlaw Farm, Kelso, and Soutra as well as at Barbacklaw, though the latter could be of either Trajan or Hadrian. Denarii of Antoninus Pius have been reported from Cardean, Durrisdeer marching camp and the broch at Old Stirkirk Farm, Caithness.

The increased use of the denarius in the Antonine period was accompanied by a corresponding rise in the number of sestertii. Twenty Æ finds from 13 sites comprise eight sestertii, six dupondii and six Asses. Issued from Trajan to Commodus, they come from seven forts, one camp, two native sites and three isolated sites. Sestertii of Trajan were recovered from Carriden and Mumrills as well as the native fort at Ardalanish on Mull and the settlement site at Culduthel in Inverness-shire. Hadrianic issues were found at Carriden and Cargill and the camp at Carmuir. No sestertius of Antoninus Pius has been found recently but one of Commodus, an emission of AD 186–9, was recovered at the

broch at Crammag Head. Four of the dupondii came from Inveresk, while all the Asses were found on fort sites.

It is noteworthy that only one Severan coin has been reported in the course of compiling this survey. This was a plated denarius of AD 208–10 unearthed by a metal-detectorist at Strageath. Strageath is not known to have had a Severan period and its loss may be explained by some other isolated incident rather than occupation. Although the first Birnie hoard ran up to AD 196, the second, found during this survey, ends with Commodus. The full publication of the coins from the important Antonine/Severan fort of Cramond is to be noted, and in particular the suggestion that here, and at Carpow, the Severan occupation began around AD 200 rather than subsequent to the imperial expedition of AD 208 (Holmes 2003, 99). Again no post-Severan denarii have been found over the last five years, but sestertii of Severus Alexander occur as stray finds from Coalsnaughton, Stirlingshire, and a garden close to the centre of Perth.

In addition there is the usual group of finds of later coins. Very few were found on Roman sites – an antoninianus of Probus from the latrine outlet at Bearsden and two late third-century radiate copies from Cargill. The remainder are mainly antoniniani and folles, ten sites yielding one coin each. Antoniniani of Claudius II, Probus and Carausius and a copy of one of Probus were found at Easthaven, Buckhaven, Kirkcudbright and Forteviot, respectively. Folles, dating from AD 300 to 317, were unearthed at Kendoon, Inchtute and Harpenden. The latest coin is a large Æ of Magnentius recovered on Orkney at Over-the-Water, Sanday. The mints, where legible, are western with the exception of the Antioch follis of Constantine the Great from Kendoon, Ayrshire. Some of these finds are undoubtedly modern losses, but with others it is less clear whether this is the case.

Finally, there is the group of coins from Sprouston, Roxburghshire. Apart from the two denarii of Mark Antony and Nero, the remaining 15 coins range from two antoniniani of Claudius

II to a Valentinian *Æ* of AD 367–375. There is no apparent eastern mint represented and the site itself has no obviously attributable occupation.

Major questions arising

This latest survey of Roman coins found in Scotland again shows such finds generally falling into familiar patterns associated with the three main imperial incursions into Scotland. However, there has been much new discussion during this period of review and some interesting questions have arisen. Was there penetration into Scotland under Cerialis? Was there a policy of bribery/subsidy dating back to the evacuation of the Antonine Wall in the 160s? Did the Severan occupation start as early as AD 200? How are the large groups of later bronzes such as from Sprouston, Springwood and Dunragit to be interpreted? Hopefully further finds of coins, now being recorded for the next record to 2010, will help give some answers.

THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD (TO 1603)

Finds from this period recorded in the previous three papers in this series (Bateson 1989, Bateson & Holmes 1997; 2003) were summarized and discussed in a recent article, also published in this journal (Holmes 2004a). The overall picture provided by this study of finds made over a period of 23 years (1978–2000) can be used as a background against which to assess those made since then.

12th–14th century sterlings and fractions

As usual, there have been very few finds of coins dating from before the introduction of the short cross coinage in England (1180) and Scotland (1195), although two items from this small group are of particular interest. A rare sterling of David I from the St Andrews mint was found near Duns, in Berwickshire, and this has been acquired by NMS through the Treasure Trove process. Also of great interest in a Scottish context was the recovery of an

English penny of Stephen during excavations at Stirling Castle. Although it is not in itself a rare coin, belonging to the so-called ‘Watford’ type, it is the first coin of this king which has been recorded as an individual find in Scotland. (Three examples were included in the hoard found in 1863 on the Isle of Bute.) Three pennies of William the Lion’s ‘crescent-and-pellet’ coinage have been recorded – from Raeshaw Plantation and Shidlaw in Roxburghshire (close to the Roxburgh mint, where both were struck), and from Fortrose, Cromarty – and two cut halfpennies of this coinage were found at Dornoch, Sutherland. The two latter locations confirm the wide geographical spread of coinage in Scotland by the late 12th century. However, not a single find of the contemporary English ‘Tealby’ coinage of Henry II has been made during this five-year period.

Finds of coins from the short cross, long cross and Edwardian periods (late 12th to early 14th century) confirm the picture of a Scottish circulating currency dominated by English silver pennies and fractions. Of the English short cross series, a further 41 pennies and 36 cut halfpennies have been found, including nine pennies forming part of what appeared to be a purse hoard from Bush Moor, Dumfriesshire. The halfpennies included one on which the short voided cross on the reverse had been crudely extended to the edge of the coin by chiselling, presumably in an attempt to make it acceptable as legal tender after the demonetisation of the short cross coinage in Scotland and the introduction of its long cross successor in 1250. This coin was found at Inchaffray, Perthshire, and was acquired by Perth Museum via TT. Of William the Lion’s short cross coins, just four pennies and six cut halfpennies have been found since 2000. A single penny of Alexander II formed part of the probable purse hoard from Bush Moor, Dumfriesshire, and a halfpenny (of Alexander II or just possibly the very rare early coinage of Alexander III) came from excavations on the Salvation Army site in Perth.

More exotic finds from this period included a contemporary counterfeit of an Irish farthing of King John (from Dornoch) and a sterling of the Abbey of Herford, Germany, found near Ardchattan Priory, Argyll. The date and source of this coin suggest that its presence may be closely connected with the foundation of the priory by monks of the Valliscaulian order at the instigation of Alexander II in or shortly after 1230.

English coins of Henry III's long cross coinage recorded during the last five years number 38 pennies, 54 cut halfpennies and three cut farthings (from Abernethy, Perthshire, Crail, Fife and Fortrose). Four of the pennies made up a little hoard found at Kilvaxter, Isle of Skye. Of the contemporary Scottish coinage of Alexander III there have been just four pennies and one cut halfpenny. An Irish penny of Henry III was found at on the beach at Kinghorn, Fife, and two cut halfpennies of the same coinage came from Dornoch.

As usual, English pennies of Edward I–II made up by far the largest single group of finds, totalling 182 plus one possible contemporary counterfeit (from Loch Lossit, Islay). Of the same coinage there were five halfpennies (three from Dornoch and one each from Crail and from Dunkeld, Perthshire) and four farthings (two from Crail and one each from Cromarty and Dornoch), as well as a single cut halfpenny from Fortrose. The practice of cutting pennies to create smaller denominations came to an end, in theory, with the first minting of round fractions under Edward I, but occasional finds demonstrate that it must have continued on a much reduced scale. Scottish coins contemporary with these Edwardian issues (1280–c 1322) continue to be represented poorly in the finds record. Of Alexander III's second coinage there were five pennies in the latest sample, and one halfpenny (from Dornoch). John Baliol was represented by just one fragmentary penny of the St Andrews mint (Crail) and two halfpennies of Berwick from Fortrose. Of Robert I (Bruce) there were no pennies at all, but five halfpennies (three

from Dornoch, two from Fortrose) and one farthing (Tain, Sutherland). (This preponderance of fractions will be discussed in a more general context below.) Irish pennies of Edward I were found at Athelstaneford, East Lothian, Dornoch, Fortrose and Inveravon, Stirlingshire, a halfpenny at Fortrose and a farthing at Whithorn, Kirkcudbrightshire. There were also three finds of contemporary foreign issues – a sterling of Hainaut (Jean d'Avesnes) and a cut half sterling of Brabant (Jean I) from Crail, and a *maille* of Florent V, Count of Holland, from Auldearn, Moray. The latter is the first recorded find of a coin of this type from Scotland.

The period between the early 1320s and the 1350s saw much reduced mint activity in both Scotland and England, and it must be assumed that many finds of Edwardian pennies must result from later losses, as they must have continued to make up most of the circulating currency. The only early coins of Edward III recovered during the period of this survey comprised a penny of Edwardian series 15d (Bowden, Melrose) and one of the 'Florin' coinage (Dunfermline, Fife), together with a Berwick mint halfpenny from Crail. First coinage issues of David II comprised a halfpenny of the first issue (Dornoch) and two pennies of the second issue (Fortrose and Stirling Castle).

Later 14th–15th centuries

The profile of the circulating coinage was fundamentally altered by the introduction of groats and half-groats in England (1351) and Scotland (1358). Although hoard evidence proves that large numbers of English Edwardian pennies continued to circulate in Scotland well into the second half of the 14th century, the proportion of Scottish issues is noticeably higher among finds of the larger denominations. The totals for the later 14th century for 2001–2005 are four groats and three pennies of David II's post-1358 coinages, two groats, one half-groat and three pennies of Robert II, and three groats, four half-groats and two pennies

of Robert III. Post-1351 issues of Edward III are represented by just two, or possibly three, groats and six pennies. There was also a single penny of Richard II from Crail. Perhaps the most surprising find from this period was a gold lion of Robert III, found near the Erskine Bridge in Glasgow.

Fifteenth-century silver coins are always relatively scarce among non-hoard finds in Scotland. This survey includes four groats of James I's fleur-de-lis issue and single examples of the groat and half-groat of James II's crown coinage. Of James III there are two groats, and of James IV just one, an old find from Whitburn, West Lothian, which may or may not have come from the Cowhill hoard. English silver coins of the same period comprise single pennies of Henry V and Henry VII and, as usual, a scatter of early Henry VI issues. These comprise four groats, a penny, a halfpenny and, most unusually, a cut half of a halfpenny (from Rattray, Perthshire). Between 1390 and 1456, Scottish coins circulated at half the value of their English equivalents, and half of an English halfpenny might therefore have been accepted in exceptional circumstances as a Scottish halfpenny, at a time when very few coins of this denomination were being minted.

In the 15th century, Scottish coins of billon and copper were first minted for use in small transactions. A James I billon penny, found at Dornoch, is the only one from this reign to feature in this survey, but from Fortrose came an example of the excessively rare early James II penny issue from the Stirling mint (catalogued by Stewart (1967) as James I, Group D, but acknowledged by him as belonging to the reign of James II). This coin was disclaimed by the TT Advisory Panel, along with the other coins from Fortrose, but has been donated by the finder to the collections of the National Museums of Scotland, which did not previously contain a coin of this type. Seven further specimens of the rather more common billon penny issues of James III have been recorded. Of the copper coinages there were another 17, or possibly 18,

examples of the 'Crux Pellit' issue, formerly known as 'Bishop Kennedy pennies', along with one apparent contemporary counterfeit, probably of continental origin. Unfortunately, coins of this type are almost invariably in a very corroded state when recovered from the ground, making detailed study and classification difficult, but a specimen found in Selkirk proved to be of the very rare type with a pellet on each section of the orb, and this was acquired by NMS per TT. Five copper farthings of James III are also included in this survey, all being of the so-called 'ecclesiastical' types, once believed not to be part of the regal coinage. Of James IV there are just three placks, but at least 34 billon pennies, all of the evidently very large second issue, minted in the first decade of the 16th century. Two further pennies, both corroded, may be of this issue or of one of the early issues of Mary, whilst there is also one which appears to be a contemporary counterfeit.

The 16th century

In the 16th century the bias towards base metal coins in the finds record becomes even more pronounced, as billon was used for the minting of higher denominations. Coins of James V were found in relatively small numbers, as usual, with silver issues represented by just one fragmentary groat and one one-third groat. There were three bawbees and three placks of the standard issue, with a counterfeit plack from Fortrose (donated to NMS). Of the greatest interest was just the second known specimen (from Seton Sands, East Lothian) of a late issue of placks, tentatively dated to 1533. The only other recorded example was illustrated by Stewart (1967) as no 297 on plate XXII, and this new specimen has been acquired by NMS through TT.

Only one silver coin of Mary's reign was recorded – a half-testoon struck during her first marriage – but there were numerous examples of the various billon issues struck both before and during that marriage: 14 bawbees and one half-bawbee, 12 placks, three pennies and

a counterfeit, and 13 lions/hardheads and a counterfeit all belong to the earlier period, with three nonsunts and 27 lions/hardheads of Mary and Francis. One further lion may belong to either issue. French billon coins of François I, many of which reached Scotland with French troops during Mary's reign, were represented by a *double tournois* from St Combs, Aberdeenshire, and a probable second from Dornoch, two *doubles tournois du Dauphiné* (East Haven, Angus and Portmahomack, Ross-shire), and a *douzain à la croisette* (Soutra, Midlothian).

Pre-Union silver coins of James VI included in this survey are mostly of the last two issues, the exception being one of the second coinage debased silver nobles/half-merks. There are two examples of the seventh coinage 12-pence pieces and, from the eighth and last coinage, one thistle merk, two quarter thistle merks and four one-eighth thistle merks. Billon finds of this reign include 17 placks and one half-plack, as well as one counterfeit plack and a further 23 counterfeits from the spread hoard at Culross, Fife (Holmes 1998). There are 29 hardheads and two counterfeits, one half-hardhead and one specimen of the 1597 copper twopence.

Whereas most of the Scottish coins issued during the 16th century may be assumed to have fallen out of circulation by soon after the Union of the Crowns, with the possible exception of some of the James VI hardheads, the same cannot be said of the English Tudor coins frequently found here. Many of these are found in Scottish hoards of the Civil War period, and the very worn condition of most single finds suggests that they also had continued in circulation well into the 17th century, and many may not have reached Scotland at all until after the Union of 1603. The substantial totals in the finds record should not, therefore, be interpreted as an indication of the type of coins circulating in Scotland in the later 16th century. Total finds for 2001–2005 comprised: of Henry VIII, one groat, one half-groat and four pennies; of Henry VIII–Elizabeth I, one threepence or half-groat and two pennies; one groat of Mary and another

of Philip and Mary; of Elizabeth I, four shillings, 27 sixpences, 17 threepences, 14 half-groats and one penny. There were also five of Elizabeth's Irish copper pennies of 1601–2, and a stray French *liard à l'H* of Henri III, found at West Haven, Angus.

Discussion

The finds listed in this most recent survey display a reassuringly similar pattern of distribution to that suggested in previous years, with coins of all periods from the 12th century onwards being recovered from sites of various types all over Scotland, but two particular points are worth highlighting as indicators that continuing to record finds and collate them in this format will still be a valuable exercise in the future. First, the wide range of findspots listed includes a small number where major coin assemblages have now been recovered. Several of these assemblages (from Aberlady, Ancrum, Crail, Dornoch, East and West Haven, Maxton and Springwood), were withheld from earlier papers in this series on account of their size and published as an appendix to a separate paper (Holmes 2004a). Of these, searching is still taking place at Crail, Dornoch and East and West Haven, and the first two sites in particular have again yielded substantial numbers of coins. To these can now be added Fortrose, a site newly investigated during the past five years, and the richness of the assemblages from these areas, all without previously demonstrable significance in terms of structural archaeology, strongly indicates that a great deal more valuable numismatic evidence still remains to be located in other similar locations. Clearly such large assemblages from small and well-defined geographical areas add the possibility of studying coin circulation and use at a local level to the wider picture offered by collating finds from across the country.

These major assemblages are usually made available as a result of continuous searching by a small number of detectorists over a long

period, and a fact which has not previously been given much consideration, despite being of fairly obvious significance, is that the success of detector searches can depend on the quality of the equipment being used as well as the skill of the operator. This has been highlighted recently by the unexpected rise in the number of very small coins, notably medieval halfpennies and farthings, which have been recovered. Figures for Edwardian period finds during the period 1978–2000 (Holmes 2004a, 247–8) show 404 English pennies, eight halfpennies and five farthings, and 29 Scottish pennies, five halfpennies and one farthing. The comparable figures for 2001–2005 are 182 English pennies, five halfpennies and four farthings, and six Scottish pennies, eight halfpennies and one farthing. The ratio of pennies to fractions, particularly in the Scottish series, is strikingly different, but of greater significance is a study of the sources of these finds. Of the English halfpennies and farthings of Edward I–II, seven of the nine came from Crail or Dornoch, whence came 59 of the pennies. All of the nine fractions of Alexander III, John Baliol or Robert Bruce came from Crail, Dornoch, Fortrose or Tain. Also from Dornoch came a first-coinage halfpenny of David II and a counterfeit Irish farthing of King John, and from Fortrose came an Irish halfpenny of Edward I. Cut farthings of Henry III's long-cross coinage were found at Crail and Fortrose, and a Berwick mint halfpenny of Edward III at Crail. It is unlikely to be a coincidence that the two detectorists who search at these four locations have both acquired new and more technically advanced metal-detectors during the last few years, and this consideration is one which will clearly have to be taken into account when assessing the evidence of finds for the ratio of pennies to fractions of this period which were in circulation.

THE 17TH CENTURY

The five years of the current survey have seen a considerable rise in the number of coins

reported from this century. These have come from some 80 sites, which yielded groups ranging from five to well over 100 in 23 instances and single strays in 57. The groups, with one exception from Ayrshire, were found on the eastern side of the country, mostly north of the Forth. However, all are metal-detector finds and distribution may reflect the extent of the hobby rather than patterns of coin use. The coins discussed below include issues of the 16th century probably lost later as well as 17th-century emissions.

Hoards and major assemblages

During the period 2001–2005 no further major 17th-century hoard has turned up, though a number of sites have yielded large groups of coins including many 17th-century issues, which along with an increased number of stray finds have added greatly to the corpus of such finds. These enhance the overall picture and on the whole confirm the make-up of the currency of Scotland during this century.

Two small finds of coppers were made at Athelstaneford, East Lothian, in 2001 and at St Combs, Aberdeenshire, in 2003 (Bateson 2004). The former consisted of 19 turners and bawbees and two *double tournois* deposited about 1690, while that from St Combs contained 35 turners of the 1630s along with a single *duit* of 1629 and is thought to have been deposited around 1636. Both hoards show the importance of copper coin in Scotland in the 17th century, especially in the 1630s when there appears to have been a dearth of silver.

Among the groups of coins recovered, three sites stand out in terms of overall numbers. These are Crail in Fife with 114, Dornoch in Sutherland with 137 and Fortrose in Cromarty with 130. As with the majority of groups, issues in these three start in the medieval period, usually with the short cross coinage, with activity continuing up to the 17th century. The proportion of 17th-century losses lies between 10 and 20% of the total from each location. The coins are mainly

issues of Scotland and England, with some Irish issues and a number of Continental, mainly French, Dutch and Spanish.

Scottish and English gold and silver

Despite an extensive coinage during his reign as King of Scots only, James VI and I's issues for Scotland after the Union of the Crowns in 1603 were greatly reduced. Charles I's main Scottish coinages consisted of very large numbers of copper turners during the 1630s and 1640s and a substantial amount of silver in his third coinage of 1637–42. It was only after the Restoration that silver coins re-appeared – in some numbers with the merk and dollar issues of 1664–82, and again after 1689.

Finds of the post-1603 Scottish coins of James VI are absent from previous surveys but lately four sites have yielded examples of the two lowest denominations, the small 2-shillings and shilling Scots. Three separate finds of the former are accompanied by the fourth of a trio of 1-shilling pieces from Crail. The next group of coins to turn up again consists of the small values, of 1637–42. Nine examples of the 40-pence piece came from seven locations, while single 20-pence pieces have been found on five sites. These sites are distributed throughout the country, and no higher denomination of this coinage has been reported. Reports of issues after 1660 consist of a merk of 1669 and half merks of 1669, 1671 and 1673 from three sites, and of the dollar coinage there were finds of a 1675 half dollar, 1679 quarter dollar, 1680 eighth dollar and 1677 sixteenth dollar. The only later Scottish silver coins recovered are two of Queen Anne's small five shillings Scots of 1705 and 1706.

The shortage of Scottish coins during the first half of the 17th century seems to have been countered by the import of large numbers of Tudor issues and subsequent ones of James I and Charles I. Some of the Tudor finds could have been contemporary losses, but late 16th-century Scottish hoards and the heavy degree of wear on the individual finds would suggest

the majority of the latter constitute post-1603 losses. Included here are two halfgroats and three pennies of Henry VIII as well as three groats of Mary's reign. However, the majority of the Tudor finds are coins of Elizabeth I. Finds of coins of her reign comprise one shilling, 23 sixpences, 11 threepences, 13 halfgroats and two pennies. Issues come from throughout the reign and finds are again fairly widespread, though with some concentration in Fife and the North-East, again possibly indicating concentration of search.

There are just four new finds of James I's English coins – a penny, a halfgroat and two sixpences – though to be added to these are the four further finds of sixpences of his Irish coinage. The finds of English coins of Charles I are composed of one penny, two halfgroats, four sixpences, four shillings and two halfcrowns, one a forgery. The latest appears to be an issue of 1645. Few later English issues seem to have reached Scotland. Only two more have been reported, a halfgroat of Charles II and a forged halfcrown of James II. Three of the 11 coins of William III are also forged halfcrowns, and the remaining shillings and sixpences postdate the English re-coinage of 1696 and are very likely to represent losses after the Union of 1707. The 1695 guinea, recovered at Kyle of Tongue in Sutherland, is the only 17th-century gold coin reported in the present survey.

Continental silver

Continental silver also contributed to the coin pool throughout the 17th century in Scotland, especially in the form of the largest denomination of crowns, dollars or *thalers*. This is more obvious from the hoards, as the size and value of such a large coin would have tended to result in the immediate recovery of a single coin if dropped. However, a range of smaller coins was also imported and greater numbers of these have been recovered in modern times. The majority of the large coins found are Dutch, German and Austrian issues, and one of the two new finds is indeed a *thaler* of Ferdinand II issued at the

Imperial city of Ulm in 1620. Found at Fogo in Berwickshire, it is in very worn condition suggesting loss much later in the century.

The second find is a piece of eight *reales* of uncertain date of Philip II (1556–98), in worn condition and probably lost in the following century. It came from a garden in Perth. Smaller Continental coins have proved more numerous. The fragmentary *real* from Carsethorn, Dumfriesshire, is probably a 17th-century deposit. Two quarter *patagons* of Albert and Isabella were recovered at Boyndie, Banffshire, and Burntisland, Fife, these being an issue of the Spanish Netherlands from Flanders dated 1612 and an uncertain issue respectively. Another Spanish coin, a *tari* or eighth *patagon* of Philip IV, minted at Messina 1640–8, was dug up at Aberdour in Fife. Noteworthy in the last survey were the five finds of quadruple *sols* of Louis XIV, and a further three of these have now come to light – from Dornoch, Sutherland, Fortrose, Cromarty and Pitreavie in Fife. In addition, a 1607 *mark* of Carl IX of Sweden was found at Inverboyndie, Banffshire, and a 1665 2 *skilling* piece of Frederik III of Denmark at St Combs, Aberdeenshire.

Base metal coins

In terms of small change, Scotland was well provided for during the 17th century with huge amounts of copper coins being produced. These consisted of turners, or twopence Scots, minted in the 1630s, 1640s, 1660s and then up to the end of the century and the bawbee, or sixpence Scots, from 1677. Many examples occur as ubiquitous finds and again no attempt has been made, nor does it seem necessary, to list these in detail, though reference is made to finds such as the 37 recovered with the group of coins from Longniddry in East Lothian. Despite the abundance of native issues a certain amount of Continental, and to a lesser extent English and Irish, copper also appears to have circulated, though some of this may represent the loose change brought home from abroad, souvenirs

subsequently lost or discarded, and perhaps losses of the 18th century.

Further foreign copper coins have been recovered from over 30 sites, providing a total of 57 specimens. The most common continue to be French *doubles tournois*, similar to and acceptable as turners, of which 21 have been found at ten locations. The condition of half of these makes attribution uncertain, and among the remainder are five examples of the provincial issue of Dombes of Gaston D'Orleans, such as the 1639 specimen from Bragar on the Isle of Lewis. Dutch *duits*, too, have continued to turn up, with 13 recorded from seven sites. In addition a few Swedish and Danish minor issues have been reported.

The rest of the British Isles is represented by 15 finds. Five examples of Elizabeth I's Irish pennies of 1601–2 are the earliest and are small coins approximately the same size as the turner introduced only four years earlier by James VI. There are also single specimens of the Richmond and Armstrong farthings. Interestingly, three finds of English local trade tokens of the 1660s have been reported, two issues of Norfolk and one of Lincolnshire. Only three of the larger regal halfpennies have been found, one each of Charles II and James II and an Irish issue of William and Mary. Finally, mention may be made of the three gunmoney shillings of 1689, perhaps accepted as halfpennies or just regarded as souvenirs of the war in Ireland.

PARANUMISMATICA

As well as coins, various jetons and coin-weights feature in the most recent list of finds. Of the nine French jetons, all that could be closely identified were 15th-century stock-jetons of Tournai. There were 24 or 25 German jetons, made in Nuremberg and mostly of 16th- or early 17th-century date, and one which is either French or a Nuremberg copy. One jeton, of 'Venus penny' type, appears to be of Low Countries origin rather than belonging to the more frequently found category of Nuremberg copies. There is

also a Dutch jeton of the town of Dordrecht, dated 1608 (from Fortrose). One unusual early French coin-weight was found at Cromarty, but the majority (25) were of Netherlands types, mostly dating from the later 16th century. In addition there were two 17th-century English weights, for sixpences and shillings of Charles I (from Balmerino, Fife, and Fairmilehead in Edinburgh, respectively).

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