

A VIEW
OF
THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND,

WITH
COPIOUS TABLES, LISTS, DESCRIPTIONS,

AND EXTRACTS FROM ACTS OF PARLIAMENT ;

AND
AN ACCOUNT OF NUMEROUS HOARDS OR PARCELS OF COINS DISCOVERED IN
SCOTLAND,

AND OF
SCOTTISH COINS FOUND IN IRELAND.

ILLUSTRATED WITH UPWARDS OF 350 ENGRAVINGS OF SCOTTISH COINS, A LARGE NUMBER OF
THEM UNPUBLISHED.

BY JOHN LINDSAY, Esq., BARRISTER AT LAW.

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and of "A View of the Coinage of the Heptarchy."*

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MDCCCXLV.

TO THE

MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF BREADALBANE, K. T., &c. &c. &c.

AND THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

THIS VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND,

Is respectfully inscribed,

BY

Their faithful and obedient Servant,

JOHN LINDSAY.

Cork, August, 1845.

P R E F A C E .

THAT the subject of the Scottish coinage should have experienced so much neglect has been matter of surprise to many, it has also been considered extraordinary that whilst the English coinage including the Ancient British, goes back to a period by many supposed antecedent to the Christian era, and the Irish at least as far as the middle of the 10th century, the only Numismatic works we have on the Coinage of Scotland should commence with William the Lion 1165, and that it should even be a grave question which the writers thought it necessary to entertain whether the coins of William did not belong to the Conqueror.

The small extent however of the Scottish Series hitherto published, must be in a great degree attributed to the little interest taken in these coins, and its actual extent to the circumstance that a large portion of the fairest part of Scotland was until 956 comprehended within the Saxon kingdom of Northumberland, whose coins are more numerous than those of any other kingdoms of the Heptarchy, whilst a great portion of the remainder embracing the islands was possessed by the kings of Man and Norway.

An attentive examination however of the subject will I think satisfy us that the coinage of Scotland may be traced back to a period at least one hundred years antecedent to that hitherto assigned to it, and when we consider that Scotland has nearly as fair a claim as England to the numerous coins of Northumberland, it will I think be admitted that the coinage of Scotland is neither deficient in extent or interest, and that no part of the united empire stands so much in need of an improved and enlarged view of her Numismatic Antiquities.

Of the work now presented to the reader, that part which treats of the coinage of Scotland previous to William the Lion is altogether a novelty, whilst the subsequent part cannot exhibit more than an improved and corrected view of the coins already published, together with the addition of a considerable number of coins since discovered ; the destruction of a great

part of the Scottish records has indeed confined the task of the writer within rather narrow limits, but an attentive examination of what remain will be found to supply us with much more evidence than has hitherto been adduced.

The inaccuracy of a great portion of the Plates in Snelling and Cardonnel has rendered it necessary to append to this work a new set of Plates, including every material variety of type and legend, from the earliest period down to the accession of James VI. to the English throne; it was my original intention to have engraved the Anglo Scottish coins also, but as I found it difficult and in some instances impossible to procure impressions of some of the rarest of these coins, and considered that all or the greater part of them were engraved in Ruding in at least as neat and perfect a manner as I could hope to give them, I abandoned my intention; I have however in the work itself, and in the Descriptive Catalogue given a full and ample arrangement of these coins, which with references to the Plates of Ruding and others, will I hope be found sufficient.

As to the work itself, the very able commentary of Snelling on this subject must be acknowledged as a capital foundation, whilst the Preface of Cardonnel supplies us with much useful information, but the reader will perceive that I have ventured to make various alterations in the appropriations made by both those writers, particularly in the arrangement of the coins of Alexander II. and III., Robert I. and II., and those of James I. II. III. and IV.

I cannot conclude these prefatory remarks without returning my best thanks to several kind and learned individuals, from whose numerous communications this work has derived such important service.

To William Ferguson, Esq., Edinburgh, I am in the highest degree indebted for a great extent of most valuable information relative to the coins in the Scottish collections which his own fine cabinet and free access to those of the Antiquaries of Scotland and Faculty of Advocates, together with his great knowledge of the subject so well enabled him to communicate; I am also greatly indebted to him for copious extracts from the Scottish Records and Acts of Parliament, and for the greater part of the notices of Hoards or Parcels of coins contained in this volume; indeed the numerous favours and contributions I have received from him, have added most materially to the efficiency and interest of this work.

To the Rev. Jos. W. Martin of Keston near Bromley, Kent, I am under obligations for information of various kinds; his observations on many doubt-

ful points relative to the Scottish coinage have been of much service to me, and his knowledge of the principal collections in England and Scotland, has often directed my attention to coins which would otherwise have escaped my notice.

To Cosmo Innes, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh, Sheriff and Commissary of the County of Elgin, I am highly indebted for copious extracts from the Scottish Records and Acts of Parliament, which have thrown much light on the coinage and enabled me to make some very important appropriations, particularly of the coins of James I. II. and IV.

To James Dodsley Cuff, Esq., F.S.A., Bank of England, I have to return thanks for many important notices and impressions of coins which his own rich cabinet of Scottish coins enabled him to supply.

To the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and to the Faculty of Advocates, I feel highly indebted for permission to have examination made and impressions taken of the many rare Scottish coins contained in their cabinets, the importance of which will abundantly appear from the pages of this work.

To Alexander Macdonald, Esq., Principal Keeper of the Register of Deeds, Edinburgh, and Curator of the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, I have to return my best thanks for the very interesting and important Inventory of the effects of James III., and for the inspection of many acts of Parliament relative to the Scottish coinage.

To Archibald Bell, Esq., Advocate, Sheriff and Commissary of the County of Ayr, and Treasurer and Curator to the Faculty of Advocates, I have to return thanks for impressions of a great number of coins of the first rarity contained in the rich cabinet entrusted to his care.

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To Edward Hoare, Esq. Cork, I am highly indebted for numerous notices and impressions of rare coins, and for much valuable information he was the means of procuring for me.

To James Carruthers, Esq., Glencregagh near Belfast, I have to return thanks for many rare coins and notices of coins.

To John Stuart Coxon, Esq., Bath, I am much indebted for many notices and impressions of rare Scottish coins.

To the Rev. Richard Butler, Trim, I am indebted for several Scottish coins, and for being the means of obtaining for me much valuable information.

To the Rev. F. Newport, Cork, I have to return thanks for a very rare Groat of James III. (Plate 7, No. 157,) the only specimen but one I have ever seen of the rare class to which it belongs.

To J. Alfred Wigan, Esq., I have to return thanks for a list of his Scottish coins and impressions of some of the rare ones contained in his rich and extensive cabinets.

To Henry O. Cureton, Esq., 81, Aldersgate Street, London, I have to return thanks for procuring for me many rare coins and notices of coins, and for many favours connected with this work.

I have also to return thanks to John Henderson, Esq., Her Majesty's Remembrancer, Exchequer, Edinburgh, David Laing, Esq., Librarian to the Writers to the Signet, Treasurer to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and Secretary to the Bannatyne Club, William Waring Hay, Esq., and Robert M. Weir, Esq., Edinburgh, Benjamin Nightingale, Esq., Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., J. B. Bergne, Esq., F.S.A., Foreign Office, Downing Street, Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., J. H. Burn, Esq., C. R. Taylor, Esq., 10, Tavistock Street, and W. Webster, Esq., 17, Great Russel Street, Covent Garden, London, the Rev. Fossey Tackaberry, and T. H. Benn, Esq., Belfast. Sir Montague Chapman, Bart. Killua Castle, Westmeath, The Very Rev. H. Cotton, Dean of Lismore, C. W. Loscombe, Esq., Clifton, Daniel H. Haigh, Esq., Leeds, R. J. Gabbett, Esq., Limerick, Redmond Anthony, Esq., Piltown, Major James Wallis, Lucyville, Cork, Richard Molloy, Esq., Tipperary, and A. Welsh, Esq., Dromore, for coins, notices, and impressions of coins and various favours connected with this work.

I have also to acknowledge the valuable assistance I have received from my daughter Miss A. M. Lindsay, by whom under my own inspection, the largest and most difficult portion of the Drawings for the Plates of this work were executed.

VIEW
OF
THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

IN treating of the ancient coinage of any country, one of the most important difficulties is to ascertain from what point to commence, and this observation is particularly true as regards Scotland, whose early coinage as well as her history, is involved in great obscurity, and whose territories were at different times so mixed up with those of other kingdoms, as to render it doubtful in some instances, to what country certain coins should be attributed. It may reasonably be supposed that coins were struck in Scotland at a very early period; the first however which I can with any degree of certainty assign to it, is that very rare and interesting one in the Rev. Mr. Martin's cabinet, which I think it will be admitted, may with a high degree of probability, be assigned to Malcolm III., who began to reign in 1056, and with this reign I shall commence the Scottish Numismatic Series. Before doing so however, I think it right to notice a few coins of a more doubtful description, which from their apparent connexion with Scotland, and their appearing to be of an earlier date than that just alluded to, demand our first attention.

The first I shall call the reader's attention to, are three coins of the Crux type of Ethelred II., of whose coins they are evidently an imitation.

These coins which were I believe found about two years since in Ireland, and were kindly presented to me by Dr. Smith, exhibit the following legends from which they appear to me to belong to the Western Isles of Scotland.

- No. 1. EDELREX . ƷVL·O·X, Rev. ρ∇ NO EVDZEVRO
 No. 2. ANEL·MDXCNE ROX, Rev. OAIRCM·O·ƷEAND
 No. 3. ZXOMITTED ROAE. Rev. VOJ :: ΓOΡΡΓΕ/Ε/Ε

A comparison of these coins with one another, will clearly satisfy the reader that they belong to the same country, and were probably struck at periods not very remote from one another. This being admitted, let us examine the legends they present.

The first bears on the obverse, an imitation of that on the coins of Ethelred II., and the latter part would at first appear an imitation of the usual contraction of the word *Anglorum*; but a comparison of this latter part with certain parts of the legends found on the other two coins, and on the reverse of that we are now considering, will suggest a different reading, and incline us to suppose it to be the genitive of Eubudæ, Aebudæ, or Hebudæ, which last was the ancient name of the Hebrides or Western Isles.

The reverse of this coin seems to commence with the word SVENO, and terminate with the word RO, which as on other Northern coins, probably denoted the word *King*; the six intervening letters EVDZEV, were probably intended to denote the country to which the coin belonged, the two first being similar to those just noticed on the obverse, the third letter probably B, and the two last, perhaps a repetition of the two first, as we find these letters repeated on the reverse of No. 3, and although the legend is far from being a very intelligible one, I think for many reasons which will hereafter appear, that Aebudæ, Eubudæ, or Hebudæ was the one intended.

No. 2, presents on the obverse, the name ANEΛMD, the next letters being uncertain, and the legend terminating in the word RO as on No. 1, the reverse exhibits the moneyer's name, and probably the place of mintage.

No. 3, presents a name evidently intended for *Somerled*, with the intelligible addition of ROAE or king of the Aebudæ; the reverse appears to be partly retrograde and partly turned upside down, and probably blundered, but the same letters AE and RO are discernible.

This last coin I consider as the key of the whole, for if the name of the king is *Somerled*, as will I think be admitted, there can be little doubt but it belongs to the Western Isles, and the other two, from their strong general resemblance to it, must evidently follow the same appropriation; indeed the name *Somerled* is peculiar to the Scottish Isles, and I have not found it connected with the history of any other country.

The three coins are indeed as I have observed, so similar in type and in parts of the legend, that it will probably be admitted, that they belong to the

same country, which the name *Somerled* would render nearly certain, was the Western Isles, and nearly to the same age, which from their resemblance to the coins of Ethelred II. of the *Crua* type, was probably the 11th century; the names however which occur on Nos. 1 and 2, seem to afford corroborative evidence.

That on the reverse of the first coin, appears to be *Sueno*, and that it is the Prince's name, and not that of a moneyer, is probable from the word RO at the end of the legend; the name of *Ethelred* (an attempt at which we find on the obverse,) being possibly used as an acknowledgment of supremacy, or to facilitate the currency of the coin, but more probably copied by an ignorant moneyer from the well known English type; and although no such name as that of Sueno appears in the history of the Hebrides as a ruler of those isles, we learn from the Danish annals, that Sueno the father of Cnut when expelled from Denmark, took refuge and resided several years in the Hebrides, and we may therefore consider it highly probable that so enterprising a character may have ruled over these islands, or the name may be that of the son of Canute, who as king of Norway was their supreme ruler.

The name on the obverse of the 2nd coin, (*Anegmund*) is still less equivocal, being probably intended for Ingemund, who in the 11th century is known to have ruled over these islands.

It may perhaps be contended, that the name Anegmund is more likely to be intended for Anund, who was king of Sweden from 1026 to 1035, and whose coins are evident imitations of the coins of Ethelred and Canute; but it does not seem likely that he could have had any connexion with the Hebrides, or any class of coins which exhibited the names *Sueno* or *Sumerled*, and his coins which are of neat workmanship, exhibit an intelligible legend, and I believe invariably the place of mintage, *Situn*.

I shall now call the reader's attention to another coin for which I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Burn; it will be found in Pl. 1, No. 4, of this work, and exhibits a rude full face without legend, (unless what appears like an A or V under the head may be considered such,) reverse, a large cross potent, with a large pellet in each angle; and from the strong similarity between the type of its reverse and those of the coins of Alexander I. and David I., I think there appears a high degree of probability that it is Scottish, and struck by some of the kings who preceded Malcolm III., or perhaps

with still greater probability by some of the princes of the Isles, contemporary with David I., to the reverse of whose coins, that of this coin bears the strongest resemblance ; it was found in the North of Ireland.

MALCOLM III. 1056.

Having thus introduced to the reader's notice a few coins, which although not altogether satisfactory as to their attribution, I thought deserving of some claim to a place in the Scottish series, I shall now proceed to the consideration of those coins the appropriation of which to Scotland may be considered as unquestionable, and the first which presents itself, is that very interesting coin in the Rev. Mr. Martin's cabinet, No. 5 of the 1st Plate to this work. It bears on the obverse, the king's head full faced and crowned, with a sceptre at each side, and the legend $\text{✠ MA} :: :: \text{REX}$. Reverse a large cross fleury, with a rose of dots and a pellet in alternate angles, and a legend not very intelligible but probably containing the name of the moneyer and that of the mint.

That this coin is Scottish, from its resemblance in type to the coins of Alexander I. and David I. will I think not be disputed ; it is I think equally certain that the king's name is Malcolm, and it is far more likely to belong to Malcolm III. than to the fourth prince of that name ; not only from its bearing a sceptre at each side of the king's head, in imitation of the contemporary coins of the Conqueror, but from its exhibiting a full face which does not occur on any known coins of Scotland, from Alexander I. to Robert III.

DONALD VIII. 1093.

In Snelling's Plate of coins of the Isle of Man, No. 5, is given a coin which has some appearance of having been coined by this prince ; it bears on the obverse a head with crown fleury and sceptre, regarding its right. Reverse a short cross with an annulet and three dots in each angle ; the obverse legend seems to commence with the letters DOM, the type is that of the first coinage of William the Lion ; the reverse legend is unintelligible, but the type is exactly that of the full faced halfpence of John, struck in Ireland ;

this kind of reverse however, may be said to be far earlier than the time of John, being found on coins of Henry I. Ruding, Pl. 1, No. 14, and Sup. Pl. 1, No. 12, and it is in fact an imitation of the still earlier Pax type. Not being able however to see the coin, or to obtain an impression of it, I am unwilling to give any decided opinion of it. It is in the collection of the Duke of Athol.

ALEXANDER I. 1107.

We now come to the coins of Alexander I., the existence of which has been so often denied and asserted.

The coins hitherto assigned to this prince, have been either blundered coins of William the Lion, or the short double cross coins now universally admitted to belong to Alexander II., whilst some have even assigned to him the long double cross coins with the head to its left.

The coins however that I shall now appropriate to him are of very different type, and in fact resembling those of his successor David, except that they are still ruder and the reverses still more imperfect.

The discovery of a coin, Pl. 1, No. 6 of this work, and which I think it will be admitted as highly probable belongs to this king, and the comparison of it with coins of similar type, has enabled me to distinguish two others, Nos. 7 and 8, which I shall also appropriate to the same king.

They all bear the king's head crowned, looking to its left, with sceptre fleury; reverse, a single cross fleury with pellets in the angles within an inner circle; a few letters only of the legends on each side are visible, but that on the obverse of No. 6 is by far the most satisfactory, as exhibiting the cross which generally precedes the legend, and the letter A following it; Nos. 7 and 8, also exhibit some of the letters composing the king's name, particularly AN; and if we add the extreme rudeness of these coins when compared with those bearing the name David, and the smallness and irregularity of the pellets, it will I think be admitted that there is the strongest degree of probability that these coins belong to Alexander I.

The weight of these coins is from $22\frac{1}{2}$ to 24 grains.

DAVID I. 1124.

We now come to a numerous class of coins, the appropriation of which to this prince must be admitted as unquestionable, many of them clearly exhibiting his name and title.

Several of these coins are of neat workmanship, whilst a few are rude and almost unintelligible; the usual type differs but little from that of those I have assigned to Alexander I., but there are a few of different type having crescents in the angles of the cross; the legend on the obverse is DAVIT. REX often retrograde, the whole or most of the letters of which may be observed on many of these coins, particularly Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 16.

The names of mints and moneyers on the reverse are generally unintelligible, but one well preserved specimen in Mr. Hay's cabinet has HVGO ON ROCH, whilst BER or BERV. is to be found on several.

The weight of these coins is from 20 to 23 grains.

MALCOLM IV. 1153.

Whether there are any coins of this king is still a matter of much discussion; a considerably numerous class of coins, the most legible bearing the word NEN CON are by many assigned to him, whilst by others, this name is read HEN.COM. and attributed to Henry, Prince of Scotland and Earl of Northumberland.

The former reading appears certainly a strange one for the word *Malcolm*, nor have we any evidence to support it, whilst many reasons appear to present themselves in support of the latter reading.

In the first place, Henry, Prince of Scotland was by Stephen created Earl of Northumberland and accompanied him into England;* and we have a coin of the English monarch exactly similar, and differing only in the name from the coins in question, so that we may suppose these coins to have been struck in imitation of the English; we also find the names of the same

* The war being thus ended, the king (Stephen) returned home attended by the Prince of Scotland, who by his noble and generous conduct had so won the heart of Stephen, that he loved him no less than if he had been his own son.—Rapin, 8vo. edition, Vol. 2, p. 364.

moneyer and place of mintage on both, and the name is generally separated by one or two dots from what appears to be the title COM.

No. 21, seems to read HENRI . CON . although the former part is rather indistinct and unsatisfactory; the type also differs considerably from the usual Scottish one.

To these reasons may be added the existence of a coin given by Snelling in his Plate of coins of the Isle of Man No. 3, which is similar in reverse to those of David I., and which I think seems to have been struck by Malcolm IV. These proofs will I think be considered sufficiently strong to warrant us in assigning Nos. 19, 20, 21 to Henry, Earl of Northumberland.

To Henry also I am inclined to attribute two other coins different from those just noticed, as being of the Scottish type, and one of them apparently struck at Berwick.

It may indeed be considered improbable that Henry should have struck money in his own right, but when we find that privilege exercised by Robert Earl of Gloucester, Henry Bishop of Winchester, and Eustace and William the sons of Stephen, and we are told by many of the English Barons, it certainly cannot be looked upon as extraordinary, that the prince of so important a territory as Northumberland should have done the same.

The coins I allude to are Nos. 17, 18 of the Plates of this work; the obverse legend of the first commences + H - - - and seems to be the name of the prince in question; that of the second is also imperfect, but sufficient remains to prove that it was HENRI, and from its Scottish type and its similarity to the coin just noticed, and which seems to have been struck at Berwick, it is far more likely to have been struck by the Scottish prince than by the English king, Henry I.; although there is a possibility that these two coins were struck by Henry II., who was in possession of Northumberland.

I shall now proceed to direct the reader's attention to a coin which I have but little doubt belongs to Malcolm, and is indeed the only one that I can with any degree of probability attribute to him.

This coin which I have never seen, is given by Snelling in his Plate of coins struck in the Isle of Man No. 3, and if correctly delineated as it probably is, seems without doubt to belong to Malcolm IV., the commencement

of the king's name being plainly legible, and the type partaking of the character of those of his predecessor David, and his successor William. It is in the collection of the Duke of Athol.

I must not omit to mention that Mr. Haigh considers the coin in Ruding. Part 2, Pl. 2, No. 21, with the legend COM . to be a coin of Malcolm; in this however I do not coincide with him, as I rather think it is an English Baronial coin, the three letters extant denoting the title; but if it is really Scottish, I should be more inclined to assign it to Henry, Earl of Northumberland.

WILLIAM I. 1165.

The coins of William the Lion are extremely numerous, and a few of them of good workmanship, although the greater part rude and destitute of ornament.

They may be divided into three classes, the first bearing the king's head with crown fleury to its right; reverse a short single cross with crescents in the angles; the second the king's head with crown of pearls to its right, reverse a short double cross with stars of five or six points, sometimes shaped like a flower growing from a stalk, and the third the king's head with crown of pearls to its left, and reverse similar to the last. There are also a few which differ in some particulars from those enumerated, but which may be considered as belonging to one or other of those classes.

The first class has not being noticed by Snelling, but this is the less to be wondered at, when we consider that when he wrote few of this type were known, by far the greatest part of those now in our cabinets being found at Inverness in 1780.

Cardonnel who has published several of them, has justly supposed this to be William's first coinage, and the work of French artists probably sent over when he was residing in captivity in France, for the purpose of coining money to pay his ransom, which circumstance is rendered still more probable from the fact, that the names of mints which appear on them are with one exception, those of the castles delivered up as a pledge until the ransom was paid; the castles delivered up being those of Roxburgh, Berwick, Edinburgh, and Sterling; and the mints we find on them, Edinburgh, Perth, Roxburgh, and Berwick.

The following are the various modes of spelling the king's name and titles presented by the coins of this class :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. LE . REI . WILAM .
2. ——— WILLAM .
3. ——— WILLAME
4. REI . WILAM .
5. ——— WILLAME
6. WILAME . REX . | 7. WILLAME . REX .
8. ——— RX .
9. WILELMVS
10. WILIELMVS . REX .
11. LE . REI . WIL V . . |
|---|---|

The following are the names of moneys and mints in juxta position, the figures appended to them corresponding with those of the varieties of spelling the king's name :—

ADAM . BEREWIC 1 . WILAM . BEREWI WILLAM . BEREWIC 7 . 3 . ADAM . ON . ED 1 . ——— EDEN 1 . HVE . OF . EDENEV 1 . 2 FOLPO . DE . PERT 1 . 2 FOLPOLT 1 . 10 FOLPOLD . ON . ROC 9 . RAVL . DE . ROCBV 3 ——— R 2 ——— ROCEBVR 4	RAVL . DE . ROCEBVRG 11 . ——— ROCEB 1 . ——— ON . ROC 5 . ——— AB 2 . ——— ROCBV 1 . ——— ROCEBV 2 . RAAL . ON . ROC 5 . RAVL . DER 8 . ——— LIG 2 . ——— FL 1 . ——— RO 1
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The coins bearing the word DERLIG, were generally supposed to have been struck at Sterling, but the discovery of some with the letters FL, and others with RO, attached to this name, proves that DERLIG. was the moneyer's surname, and the letters attached, part of the name of the mint.

In the British Museum is a penny of this king, which bears a head with crown fleury to its left, with sceptre WILELMVS. Reverse a short single cross with fleur de lis in the angles FOLPOLD . ON . RO .

This singular coin from its type, would seem to have been struck between his first and second coinages, and the moneyer's name FOLPOLD, which does not occur on any coins of the second or third classes, is an additional proof in support of this arrangement.

The second class (that with the king's head crowned with pearls to its right,) is still more numerous than the former, and presents a greater variety

of mints and moneyers; the coins although later struck, are however much ruder than those of the former class, and probably the work of Scottish artists.

The following are the varieties which the king's name and title exhibit :—

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. LE . REI . WIL . | 8. WILELMS . RX . |
| 2. _____ A . | 9. WILLEM . RX . |
| 3. _____ AM . | 10. WILELMVS . R . |
| 4. _____ AME . | 11. LE . REI . WIIA . retrograde. |
| 5. WILELMVS . REX . | 12. Do. retrograde, letters direct. |
| 6. _____ RX . | 13. WILLELMVS . REX . retrograde. |
| 7. WILLELMVS . RX . | |

MINTS AND MONEYERS.

HVE . WALTER 2 .	WALTER . ON , PERT 6 .
Do. _____ retrograde . . 3 .	WATER . ON . PERT 8 .
HVE . WALRO 12 .	WTAR . ON . PERT 6 .
_____ WALTO 11 .	WILA . ON . PP 5 . or 6 .
_____ WALTEO 2 .	ADAM . PERIS . ON 2 .
_____ WALTER . OI 4 .	PERIS . ADAM . ON . R 13 .
_____ ON 3 . 7 .	_____ ROCI . 6 .
_____ ON . EDENBVR 6 .	HVE . ON . ROCE 6 . 10 .
_____ EDNEBVR 5 . 6 .	RAVL . ON . ROC 6 .
WALTER . ED 9 .	_____ E 6 .
HENRILERVS 2 .	RAVL . ON . ROCEBVR 2 .
_____ DE . PT 2 .	* ::::: DER . ADAM . ON . ROR . 3
WALTER . ON . PR 5 .	W :: L ::: ON . ROCE 6
_____ PRT 6 .	

There are also two coins of this type in the British Museum, having the moneyer's name on both sides; one having HVE WAL RO on both sides, the other HVE . WAL RO . on the obverse, and HVE . ON . RO . on the reverse.

The coins of this class which are far more numerous than those of the first, were probably struck for the most part in 1195, when it appears from the Chronicle of Mailross, an extensive coinage took place.†

The coins forming the third class, viz., those with the king's head to its left, are very rare, but for their numbers, present a good many varieties.

* This coin has the king's head bare.

† "Hoc anno Willelmus Rex Scottorum innovavit pecuniam Suam."—Chron. Mailross, p. 180, A.D. 1195.

The various readings of the king's name and title which occur on them, are,

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. LE . REI . WILAM . retrograde. | 3. WILELMVS . REX . |
| 2. ——— WILLAM . | 4. WILLELMVS . REX . |

MINTS AND MONEYERS.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| PERES . ADA . ON . ROREE 4 . | HVE . WALTER . retrograde, . . . 1 . |
| PERIS . ADAM . ON . RO 3 . 4 . | HVE . WT |
| RAVL . ON . ROCEBV 2 . | |

Two coins of this type, (Nos. 2 and 4 of the above) want the sceptre.

It is extraordinary that Cardonnel should not only have omitted to notice this class, but should even have asserted that this king's coins have the head *invariably* regarding the right.

The general weight of this king's coins when well preserved, is from 22 to 23 grains, but some of the first class weigh as much as 24, whilst several of the second and third classes are much under the usual standard.

ALEXANDER II. 1214.

We now approach what is generally considered as the greatest difficulty in the Scottish Series, namely the appropriation of the coins of Alexander II. and III.

Several Numismatists have considered the coins bearing the name of Alexander with short double cross to belong to Alexander I., whilst some have even gone so far as to attribute those with long double cross and head to its left to the same prince; those with long double cross and head to its right, being until the last year or two, invariably assigned to Alexander II.

To Mr. Haigh I believe is due the merit of having first conjectured that the short cross coins *alone* belong to Alexander II., and that all the other coins whether with double or single cross belong to Alexander III.

This arrangement I must confess, seems at first to present almost insuperable difficulties; the reign of Alexander II. extended to thirty-five years, only one year less than that of Alexander III., and we should thus assign to the former only a very few coins, whilst those of the latter would be more numerous than those of any other reign in the Scottish Series; the

double cross coins are mostly rude, and seem the work of the first rather than of the last half of the 13th century, and many of the long double cross coins are often found with those of William the Lion, without any mixture of the short cross Alexanders, proving at least that these latter which are evidently earlier than the long cross coins, could not have been very numerous.

On the other hand the evidence of history cannot be got over; it appears from the Scottish writers,* that in 1250 it was ordered that the cross should pass through the legendary circle, which was not the case before in the Scottish Series.

A comparison also of these coins with those of Henry III. of England seems to support this arrangement, for the long cross was first introduced on the coins of that monarch in 1249, and the same type may be supposed to have been adopted by the Scottish king in imitation of the English.

The great disparity as to numbers between the coins thus given to Alexander II. and III. respectively, may be in some measure accounted for by the vast quantity of money evidently coined by William, and consequently the less necessity for an extensive coinage in the reign of his successor; and to these reasons we may I think add, that if we arrange the various coinages of Alexander II. and III. in the order in which they follow one another, we find that the short cross coins present rather an old and sometimes bearded head, whilst the next coinage (those with long cross and head to its left,) exhibit a very young portrait, a circumstance rendering it probable, that the latter were the first coinage of Alexander III. rather than the last or even middle coinage of Alexander II.

These reasons may not appear to the reader perfectly conclusive, but it will I think be admitted that the evidence, particularly that derived from the Scottish annals, evidently preponderates in favour of the assigning the short cross coins alone to Alexander II., and I shall therefore without further scruple adopt that arrangement.

Assigning all the long double cross coins to Alexander III., those of Alexander II. are reduced to a very small number, there not being more than seven known to me in the different cabinets, few however as they are, they

* Chron. of Mailross—Lord Hailes.
Fordun. ————Sir J. Balfour.

exhibit nearly as many types as coins, a proof that the quantity of money coined by this prince, could not have been so small as the few coins now remaining would lead us to suppose.

The following varieties of type occur on them :—

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Bare head to its right without sceptre. | \| | 4. Crowned head to its left with sceptre. |
| 2. Bare head to its right with sceptre. | | 5. Crowned head to its right with sceptre. |
| 3. Bare head to its left with sceptre. | | tre. |

Of No. 3, there are three specimens known, of the others only one each.

Roxburgh is the only mint the name of which appears on them, but they present the following names of moneyers :—

	TYPE.		TYPE.
ALAIN ANDRV	1.	WALER	3.
ANDRV	4.	WILLE::	2.
PIERES	5.		

The workmanship of some of these coins is bold, but the legends generally ill formed and difficult to read. Their weight is about 21 grains.

ALEXANDER III. 1249.

The coins of this king are extremely numerous, indeed even before the appropriation to him of the long double cross coins they were by far the most numerous in the series; they may be divided into two classes, the first having on the reverse a long double cross, and as we have before observed, struck after and in imitation of the grand coinage of Henry III. in 1249; the second class (the only one hitherto appropriated to him,) having on the reverse a long single cross, and apparently struck in imitation of the coins of Edward I. which they even surpass in neatness of execution.

The first class exhibits several varieties as to the king's head, the earliest and youngest head being bare or with a close cap, and regarding its left, the next differing from the former in wearing a crown, and the latest and most common having also a crown, but the head older and regarding its right.

Those with bare head to its left, exhibit the following names of mints and moneyers :—

ROBERT . ON . ABE .
 ————— AB .
 SIMON . ON . AB

WALTER . ON . A .
 WI : : : ON . LA .

AND ONE OR TWO UNCERTAIN.

Those with crowned head to its left have the following :—

RANALD . ON . ABE .
 ANDREV . ON . BER
 WIL . ON . BE .
 ALEX . ON . EDEN .

IOHAN . ON . PER .
 ION . ON PERT .
 ————— E .
 ICN . CO . ON . PER .
 NICOL . ON : : : :

Those with crowned head to its right have the following :—

WALTER . ON . ABE
 WILAM . ON . AB .
 ALEX . ON . ABIRD .
 TOMAS . ON . AN .
 ————— HE .
 IOHAN . ON . BE .
 ————— BER .
 NICHEL . ON . B .
 ROBERT . ON . B .
 ————— BER .
 WALTER . BERWI .
 ————— O . BERWI .
 ————— ON . BE .
 ————— BER .
 WAL . ON . BERWH .
 WIL . ON . BER .
 S : : : : ON . DNBARE
 ALEXANDER . ON DVN .

EORSIN . ON . DVN .
 WIJA . —————
 ALEX . ON . EDEN .
 ALEXR . —————
 WILAM . ON . E .
 WATER . ON . FRE .
 WALTER . ON . G .
 : : : : ER . ON . GLA .
 IOH IHICFRA . *
 WALTER . ON MVN . †
 IASAN . PERTH .
 ION . ON . PERTE .
 — CORIN . ON . P .
 — CORINN . ON . P .
 ADAM . ON . RO .
 : : IL . ON . RO .
 ANDREV . ON . R .
 HENRI . ON . STRIVE .

A Penny struck at St. Andrew's, is mentioned in Tyssen's Catalogue, p. 179.

The weight of those with head to its left is generally from 20 to 22½ grains, that of those with head to its right is more irregular, varying when well preserved from 18 to 25 grains, although the most common weight is from 21 to 22.

* Probably Inchaffray in Stratherne, where was a well endowed Abbey.

† Probably Munross the ancient name of Montrose.

The second class exhibiting the king's head regarding its right, and on the reverse a long single cross and the legend REX . SCOTORVM, was formerly the only coinage attributed to Alexander III.

The coins are of very neat workmanship and present many minute varieties of type and legend, the former differing only in the form of the Stars* or Mullets in the angles of the cross, and the latter in the mode of spelling the king's name and in the title annexed to it, which on a few coins is ESCOSSIE . REX.

The Pennies for the most part have the legend ALEXANDER . DEI . GRA . Reverse, REX . SCOTORVM . with the following varieties of type, most of which are rather common :—

Mullets of 5 points.	3 Mullets of 6 and 1 star of 7 points.
2 Do.... of 5 and 2 of 6 points.	2 Do.... of 6 and 2 stars of 7 points.
1 Do.... of 5 and 3 of 6 points.	† 4 Stars of 6 points.
4 Do.... of 6 points.	‡ 4 Do.. of 7 points.

The other varieties of the single cross Pennies are all rare, viz. :—

ALEXANDER . DEI . GRA .	Reverse	REX . SCOTORVM .	Mullets of 6 points.
Do.	DEI . GSIA .	——	REX . SCOTTORVM . Do.
ALEXANDER . DEI . GRAC .	——	REX . SCOTORVM .	2 Mullets of 6 and 2 Stars of 7 points.
ALEXANDER . DEI . GRA .	——	ESCOSSIE . REX .	4 Mullets of 6 points.
ALEXANDER . DEI . GSIA .	——	Do.	Do.

There is also a Penny mentioned in Tyssen's Catalogue, p. 179, as wanting the sceptre.

No names of mints appear on any of the single cross coins.

Under this king, Halfpence and Farthings appear to have been first struck, at least none are found of an earlier period ; they are all of this last (the long single cross) coinage.

The Halfpence bear the legend ALEXANDER . DEI . GRA .—reverse, REX . SCOTORVM . with mullets of six points in two of the angles, the others plain, and there is in the British Museum a rare and perhaps unique variety, having crosses instead of mullets in the angles of the cross.

* The difference between Stars and Mullets is that the latter are open in the centre and the former not ; Stars are sometimes called close Mullets.

† This variety is given in Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 22, but I have never seen it, and it is possible that writer may have taken it from a rubbed or imperfectly preserved specimen with four mullets.

‡ This variety has the king's name ALEXANDER.

The Farthings are of two kinds one with and the other without the sceptre they both have the legend ALEXANDER . REX . on the obverse, and SCOTORVM on the reverse, and mullets of six points in all the angles.

The Pennies when well preserved weigh from 20 to 22 grains, the Halfpence and Farthings in proportion.

JOHN BALIOL, 1292.

The coins of this prince resemble those of the last coinage of his predecessor Alexander III. and notwithstanding the shortness of his reign (four years) are rather numerous, although they present but few varieties, those of type being in the form of the mullets or stars on the reverse, and the difference as to age observable in the head, whilst the legend is on most, the king's name and titles, but on a few the name of the mint is again introduced.

THE VARIETIES OF TYPE ON THE PENNIES ARE,

Mullets of 5 points.	|	2 Mullets of 5 points and 2 Stars of 6.
Do.... of 6 points.	|	

ON THE HALFPENCE.

Mullets of 6 points.		Mullets of 6 points in 2 quarters, the other 2 plain.
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THE VARIETIES OF LEGEND ON THE PENNIES ARE,

1. IOHANNES . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM .
2. Do GR . Do.
3. Do GRA . CIVITAS . SANDRE .
4. I . DI . GRA . SCOTORVM . REX . Do.

ON THE HALFPENCE.

IOHANNES . DEI . G . REX . SCOTORVM .

The weight of the Penny in this reign was $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains as Snelling and Cardonnel have rightly given it, but few weigh 22.

No Farthings of this king have been yet discovered.

ROBERT BRUCE, 1306.

The coins of this king present but few varieties, Snelling, Cardonnel and other writers have indeed assigned to him several coins minted at Edinburgh and Perth, whilst some Numismatists have given him the groats with the letter B. behind the head, supposing it to be the initial of Bruce; a close comparison of the coins of Robert I. and II. becomes therefore necessary.

It was justly observed by both Snelling and Cardonnel, that the weight of Robert Bruce's Penny should have been about 21 grains Troy, but their observation that none of them were found to exceed 18 grains is not correct, as I have met with many which exceeded that weight, two in my own cabinet weighing 21 and 19 grains, it is therefore not surprising that they should have confounded them with the Pennies of Robert II. many of which weighed 16 grains.

To enable us then to distinguish the pennies and smaller coins of these two princes, let us consider the legends and types which appear on them, using their weights as evidence in support of the appropriations suggested by them.

The legends which occur on the reverses of these coins are of two sorts, the first REX . SCOTORVM, and the second the name of the place of mintage; the first occurs on coins which from their weight must be given to Robert I., whilst the second is never found on those which exceed 16 grains, it is therefore fair to conclude that the first class are probably coins of Robert I. and the second those of Robert II.

This appropriation will be confirmed when we come to regard the types of these two classes, which although apparently nearly the same, will be found to possess many minute points of difference strongly corroborative of this arrangement.

In the first place, the crown and form of the head on the coins of the first class strongly resemble those of Alexander III. and John Baliol, whilst those of the second class in these particulars, bear a strong similitude to the coins of David II. and the groats and half groats of Robert II.; the sceptres also present a remarkable difference, for whilst those of the first class like those of Alexander III. and John Baliol, frequently bear one or two points or dots about the middle of the sceptre, those of the second class besides wanting this distinction, frequently exhibit a small mullet at the end or handle of the

sceptre, an ornament often found on the coins of David II., and still oftener on the groats and half groats of Robert II., but never on the coins of Alexander III., John Baliol, or the pennies and smaller coins of Robert, with REX . SCOTORVM . on the reverse. We may also observe that the double T so often found on the obverse legends of the coins of the second class, occurs almost invariably on the groats and half groats of Robert II., whilst on the coins of David II. and his predecessors, the legend is with only one or two exceptions SCOTORVM ., it will therefore I think be readily conceded that Snelling and Cardonnel were wrong in assigning any of those coins with the name of the mint to Robert I., or at least that all those of that description hitherto discovered belong to Robert II.

Snelling and Cardonnel having both concurred in the opinion, that groats and half groats were first struck in Scotland by David II., and such arrangement being assented to by our most eminent Numismatists, it will I apprehend be scarcely necessary for me to answer the objections of those who would assign any portion of them to Robert Bruce. The letter B behind the king's head, seems to have led them to suppose that the king's surname was intended, but exclusive of the improbability of the coinage of groats having taken place sooner in Scotland than in England, if we regard the weight of these coins, we must be satisfied that they followed, not preceded those of David II.

Having therefore transferred Nos. 5 and 7 of Cardonnel's 2nd Plate to Robert II., there will remain to Robert I. only the three other coins which that writer has engraved, viz. Nos. 4, 6, 8, which are the penny, halfpenny and farthing; the penny and farthing having mullets in all the angles of the cross, the halfpenny only in two, and no others differing in the slightest degree from these coins have been since discovered.

DAVID II. 1329.

The coins of this king are numerous and of great variety, consisting of groats, half groats, pennies, halfpence and farthings; the two former were first introduced by this prince in imitation of the same denominations in England, and probably soon after 1351, the period of their introduction in that country. What the weight of his early coins was we have no means of

determining, but it appears not to be greater than eighteen grains to the penny, at least out of a great number of his pennies I have not met with any which have exceeded seventeen and a half; his first groats and half groats were probably of the same standard as the English, (seventy-two grains,) for although I have not met any groat which exceeded sixty-nine, I have seen a half groat which weighed thirty-six.

1347. The first act of Parliament we have relative to the coinage is of this year, when it was ordained by cap. 35,* that all the good money of England should be received within the realm of Scotland, according to its true value in England; and by cap. 37, that the king's money shall not be carried out of the kingdom by merchants or others, except they pay to the king for every pound, half a mark.

1365. Cap. 38—1.† A new coinage was ordered equivalent and conformable to the current money of England in weight and fineness.

2. A notable sign to be on it, to distinguish it from all other money already struck.

3. The Chamberlain to agree in the best manner he can with the master of the mint respecting his fees.

1367. Cap. 46.‡ The standard was reduced to £1 9s. 4d. the pound tale, and the pound of silver made less in weight by ten pennyweights, the money to be of the same fineness as the last coinage or that of England.

This would reduce the groat to about sixty-one grains; Snelling indeed says that he has not seen any of so light weight, but I have met with many in the best preservation which were under that weight.

1369. Feb. 18. It was ordained that no subject or foreigner of any description should carry any money, gold or silver out of the kingdom, except his moderate expences, unless he pay to the custom of the king, forty pennies out of every pound; and whoever shall purchase horses for exportation, out of every pound of their price he shall pay forty pennies, and for every ox or cow twelve pennies; and whoever shall be caught with money concealed and about to be exported, shall pay for every penny twenty shillings, but if any foreigner shall bring money into the kingdom and shall be able to prove it, he shall be at liberty to carry the same out of the kingdom without paying custom.

* Cardonnel, Appendix No. 5.—† Cardonnel, Appendix No. 5.—‡ Appendix, No. 3 (of this Work.)

We have many other acts and regulations made in this reign of the same tendency as that last quoted, but throwing no light on the actual state of the coinage, and we have little more to guide us than the coins themselves.

The coins of this king present but one type, viz., on the groats and half groats a head crowned regarding its right, with sceptre, in a tressure of six points surrounded by the king's name and titles, and on the pennies and smaller coins the same head and sceptre, but without the tressure, and the same legend in a more abbreviated form : The reverse of the groats and half groats exhibits a cross with four mullets of five points in the angles, with the outer legend DNS . PROTECTOR . MEVS . &c., and the name of the mint forming the inner one ; the smaller coins want the outer legend and some of them the place of mintage, instead of which latter the king's title appears. There are also many mint and privy marks, (probably the notable sign directed by the act of 1365,) particularly on the larger coins, and one of the Edinburgh groats is ornamented with mullets in the external angles of the tressure.

On one of the Aberdeen groats the tressure is of seven points, and on a half groat of the same mint the tressure has only five.

His earliest coins present a small bust, whilst those of later mintages exhibit a larger one similar to those of his successor.

No names of mints have been hitherto discovered on them except those of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, the former of which is of far more frequent occurrence than the latter.*

Of the coins of this reign, we have groats, half groats, pennies and halfpence struck at Edinburgh ; groats, half groats and pennies struck at Aberdeen ; pennies, halfpence and farthings with Rex Scotorum instead of the place of mintage, and on one remarkable farthing MONETA . REGIS . D . on the obverse, and the remainder of the legend AVID . SCOTTOR on the reverse.

ROBERT II. 1371.

Neither Snelling nor Cardonnel have published any acts relative to the coinage of this reign, but to the kindness of Mr. Innes I am indebted for the following.

* A Perth Groat of this king is mentioned in a Catalogue of the coins of Mr. Aspull, sold at Wheatley's, Piccadilly, December 15, 1836, but I have no other authority for the coin.

1385. Jan. 17.* By this act (which is similar to that of David II. 1367,) it appears that the money to be coined was to be of the same standard, viz., twenty-nine shillings and four pence to the pound weight.

The rate at which foreign gold coins were to pass is also directed, and it was also provided, that if any one should carry out of the kingdom gold or silver money of any kind, both the money and all his goods should be forfeited to the king, and even his life at the king's will; excepting merchants who should bring goods into the kingdom and sell them there, in which case they were allowed to carry out of the kingdom with them the amount for which their goods sold.

From the coins themselves however, and from some English acts relative to them, it is abundantly evident that under this king, the weight of the Scottish money had been reduced to about three fourths of that of England, those of this king seldom exceeding sixty grains to the groat; but even when in the best state of preservation, being generally under fifty-six, which pretty well agrees with the value assigned to them by the English acts of that period, for in 1373 the Commons of England petitioned "that four pence Scotch should go for no more than three pence English, and if the Scotch should again diminish their money on that account, that the current value of it should be again brought down in proportion to the decrease," which petition was granted, an act passed accordingly, and proclamation made in the following year.†

It is probable therefore that at the commencement of the reign of Robert II. the standard was the same as that of the last coinage of David, that is sixty-one grains to the groat, which is exactly the weight of the heaviest groat of this king I have met with; the English act of 1373, would however prove that the standard of Scotland had been reduced very soon after Robert's accession, and that it continued in this state or possibly experienced a still further reduction, would appear from the English statute of 1382, and the informations which preceded it, and which recommended that on account of the new money made in Flanders and Scotland, all Scottish money and all other money from beyond sea, should be forbidden by proclamation and only received as bullion.‡

The ordinance for reducing the current value of Scottish coins not being sufficiently respected, a writ was in 1387 issued, commanding that Scottish

* Appendix, No. 4.—† Ruding, Vol. 2, p. 208.—‡ Ruding, Vol. 2, p. 232.

money should be brought to the king's bullion office, and received at the rate of three farthings to the penny, and if such money should be found in the hands of any person after the feast of Michaelmas next ensuing, it should be forfeited.*

The coins of this king resemble in type those of his predecessor David II., but exhibit fewer privy marks or ornaments, the only remarkable ones being the letter B behind the king's head on several of the groats, trefoils in the external angles of the tressure on all the groats and most of the half groats, and a cross or mullet on the handle of the sceptre on several of the smaller coins, and on most of the groats and half groats.

The letter B behind the king's head has afforded matter for much discussion, and has as I mentioned before induced many to suppose that it was intended to denote the initial of *Bruce*, but this error has been exposed by other evidence; its actual signification on the coins of Robert II., is explained by the discovery amongst the Parliamentary records, that Bonachius or Bonagio of Florence was moneyer of this king in 1364, and of Robert III. in 1393, and there can be no doubt but the letter in question was the initial of that moneyer used as a mint mark.

The only names of mints which occur on the coins of this reign are Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee and Roxburgh.

Of the coins of this reign we have groats, half groats, and pennies struck at Edinburgh, Perth and Dundee, and halfpence at Edinburgh and Roxburgh.

On a half groat of Edinburgh and another of Dundee the tressure occurs of seven points, on all the other half groats and groats of this reign, the tressure has only six.

ROBERT III. 1390.

No acts of this reign relative to the coinage are given by either Snelling or Cardonnel, to Mr. Innes and Mr. Ferguson however I am indebted for directing my attention to the following:—

1393. Oct. 24.† It was ordained that from henceforth, “our money of gold and silver should be fabricated by Bonachius of Florence, our moneyer” in form following, viz. that of six ounces troy of pure silver, twenty-

* Ruding, Vol. 2, p. 240.—† Appendix, No. 5.

one shillings shall be made, of which there shall be groats of four pence, and half groats of two pence of good silver as of king David's, and there shall be pennies made, in four of which there shall be as much silver as in one groat, but shall weigh six pennies, and there shall be halfpennies made of the same proportional weight as the penny, and the fifth part of this coinage shall be made in pennies and halfpence.

There are also ordinances relative to the gold which shall be noticed when we come to treat of that branch of the coinage.

Another clause relates to the appointment of the moneyer, the rules which he was to observe, and the punishment for the breach of them, with the unusual proviso, that even the king should have no power to grant any remission. Also that no one should procure any liberty from the king contrary to these monetary regulations, or advise, or procure him to ordain or do any thing contrary to them.

1398. April 22.* This act chiefly relates to the gold coinage, it also enacts that if any one shall be found carrying either gold or silver money, or bullion out of the kingdom, said money or bullion shall be forfeited, and the informer shall receive one third, the other two thirds to remain to the king and his council towards defraying the common expences of the kingdom, the reasonable expences of travellers being excepted as far as twenty shillings according to their state and condition; it also orders that not more than the fifth part of the money be coined in pence and halfpence.

That £2000 be raised of the money now running, for the purposes of the message and treaty in France and England.

That 2500 marks be raised out of the customs of sundry Boroughs for the pension of our Lady the Governante.

The contemporary acts of the English Parliament also throw some light on the state of the Scottish coinage; indeed the coins themselves fully shew that the standard had been still further reduced in this reign; the well preserved groats of Robert III. seldom exceeding forty-five grains and being often found under forty, whilst that of England remained during the entire reign of that prince and for a few years after at seventy two grains. It is no wonder therefore, where so great a disparity existed between the standards of the two kingdoms, that the attention of the English Parliament should

* Appendix, No. 5.

be so frequently directed to the subject, accordingly we find that in 1390, the Commons of England petitioned that the Scottish money might be removed out of the realm; this petition was not indeed granted by the king, but he declared it to be his pleasure that the Scottish groat, halfgroat, penny and half-penny should be current for no more than half their value,* and in 1398, the ordinance to reduce the current value to one half in England was again enforced.†

On the silver coins of this king a remarkable change of type is observable, the head on the obverse now presenting a full face, whilst the reverse exhibits a cross and pellets instead of the cross and mullets so long used on the coinage of Scotland

This close imitation of the English money, is the more remarkable, when we consider that the difference as to standard between the coins of England and Scotland was in this reign greater than before, and must have added considerably to the confusion which existed as to the coinages of the two kingdoms, and well accounts for the strong desire of the English people that the Scottish money should not circulate amongst them.

The coins of Robert III. exhibit but little variety, the larger coins differing principally in the number of leaves composing the tressure (which in a few instances does not surround the lower part of the bust,) and in the ornaments between the words of the legend.

The names of mints on these coins are Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dunbarton, Perth and Roxburgh, and of the coinages of these mints we have groats struck at all the towns just mentioned; half groats at Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Perth; pennies at Edinburgh and Aberdeen, and halfpence at Edinburgh and Perth, besides which we have pennies and halfpence without the name of the mint but with *Rex Scotorum* on the reverse, which it is probable were struck at Edinburgh.

JAMES I. 1406.

In classing the coins of James I., II., III. and IV., many difficulties present themselves; the acts of Parliament relative to them are few in number, and in many instances obscure and uncertain, and many strange mistakes

* Ruding, Vol. 2, p. 242.—† Ruding, Vol. 2, p. 251.

have been made by every writer who has attempted their arrangement. Certain classes of the silver coins of these princes, viz., those which bear the sceptre have been exclusively assigned to James I., and until very lately I had no doubt of the propriety of this arrangement; the discovery however of an Exchequer Roll of 1438,* for which I am indebted to Mr. Innes, has created more than a doubt in my mind, that a portion of the sceptre coins probably belong to James II.

The class to which I allude has always been considered as a distinct coinage, and differs from that more numerous portion of the sceptre coins, which there can be no doubt belongs to James I., in being of more simple but bolder workmanship, in having always the words *Gracia* and *Liberat.* or *Liberator*, and the words separated by annulets, whilst the other and more numerous class have generally *Tracia* and *Libator*, and the words divided by fleurs de lis and small crosses.

The reasons why I have not assigned both classes to James I. as has been hitherto done, will appear with more propriety when I come to treat of the coins of James II., and I shall therefore now in treating of the coins of James I., confine myself to those which I have just attributed to him, and which appear to have been the only coins extant, which we can consider as struck by him.

These coins are all groats, no smaller coins having been yet discovered, although there is evidence in the Exchequer Rolls of a large quantity of pence and halfpence having been struck; they bear a sceptre generally at the right, but in a few instances at the left side of the king's head, and on the reverse, fleurs de lis and pellets alternately in the angles of the cross, and with a very few exceptions, the word TRACIA instead of GRACIA.

It is very surprising that both Snelling and Cardonnell should have given the weight of these groats at fifty-six grains, when in truth they do not much exceed half that weight, the best preserved ranging between thirty and thirty-six, and only in one solitary instance amounting to forty-one.

This mistake must have arisen from those writers attending, not to the actual weight of the coins, but to the act of James I., which only *recommended* a new coinage according to the English standard.

The acts of this reign which I shall now notice, throw but little light on the coinage.

* Appendix, No. 6.

1424. May 6.* It was determined and ordained by the Scottish Parliament that the king should *mend* his money, and strike it of like weight and fineness as the money of England, and that the money now running should have course until the king forbids it, and that the king shall strike new money *when he likes*, and thinks it profitable for the realm.

By this statute it would appear that the coin of Scotland was much inferior in weight to that of England, and that as the striking a new coinage was left to the discretion of the king, and to be adopted when he should consider it profitable for the realm, it is not likely that any new or different coinage was then struck, and the coins themselves fully support this supposition, for they are all of a standard far lighter than the English money.

1425—1436.† The acts of these years relate to the taking money out of the kingdom, and the bringing in of bullion, and throw no light on the actual state of the coinage.

We learn however from an account of Robert Gray, master of the mint, taken from the Exchequer Rolls, that in 1434,‡ there was coined at the mint one hundred and fourteen pound, seven and a half ounces of silver.

Also, from another account of the said Robert Gray,|| given at Edinburgh, 18th July, 1438, that there was coined at Edinburgh from 14th September, 1436 inclusive, to Christmas eve 1437, one hundred and eight pound, seven ounces Troy of silver made into groats, and thirty-one pound Troy of silver made into pence and halfpence.

§ Also that from the aforesaid Feast, to the 8th July, 1438, there was coined at said place, one hundred and twenty eight pound, eight ounces Troy of silver made into groats, and forty-nine pound Troy of silver made into pence and halfpence.

The larger portion of this last mentioned coinage was probably struck in the reign of James II., that prince having been murdered in February 1437—8.

It may also be observed that no mention is made of half groats, whilst about a third of the silver struck was in pence and halfpence.

The absence of half groats in these accounts, agrees perfectly with their non-appearance in the Scottish Series, but the fact of such an immense coinage of pence and half pence, not one of which has yet been appropriated

* Cardonnel, Appendix, No. 6.—† Cardonnel, Appendix, No. 6.—‡ Appendix, No. 6.—|| Appendix, No. 7.—§ Appendix, No. 7.

to this king, can scarcely be accounted for in any other way, than by supposing a large portion of the Billon coins to have been struck by this king, and to have been included in the accounts of the silver coinage.

The only silver coins of this king hitherto discovered, are groats struck at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Linlithgow, Perth and Stirling; of those of the Edinburgh mint three singular varieties occur, one having the sceptre at the left side of the bust, another having the circles composed of annulets or chain work, and the third* having the bust clothed.

The weight of these coins is generally from twenty-eight to thirty-six, and in one instance forty-one grains.

JAMES II. 1438.

Before we proceed to consider the silver coinage of this prince, it will be necessary to take a review of the Parliamentary acts relating to it, and in particular to notice the very important document alluded to in my account of the coinage of the last reign, and to which my attention has been directed by Mr. Innes.

This document appears to throw considerable light on the coinage of this prince and that of his predecessor, and to transfer to James II. a portion of the silver coins hitherto supposed to belong to James I., whilst it appears from it equally probable, that many of the gold coins heretofore considered as belonging to James II. should be assigned to James I.

It occurs in the Exchequer Rolls of 1438,† and is an account of Robert Gray, monetar, given at Edinburgh, 18th July, 1438, of the gold and silver coined at Edinburgh from 14th September, 1436, to Christmas eve, 1437, and also from that Feast to 8th July, 1438, the quantity of gold and silver coined during the latter period, viz. from Christmas eve, 1437, to July 8th. 1438, being nineteen pound, fourteen ounces Troy of gold,‡ one hundred and twenty-eight pound, eight ounces Troy of silver made into groats, and forty-nine pound Troy of silver made into pence and halfpence, the greater part of which coinage probably took place in the reign of James II., whose reign commenced in February 1438.

* Of this rare variety, I have seen but one specimen formerly in the cabinet of the late Mr. Leyburn, but I know not in whose possession it now is.

† Appendix, No. 7.—‡ The pound is mentioned in this Roll as containing *sixteen* ounces Troy.

This account is followed by a memorandum, that on the 19th of July, 1438, (the day following the account just recited,) there took place a trial of the Pix of gold coins large and small commonly called demys, and silver groats, pence and halfpence made by Robert Gray, moneyer of the king, and also of his predecessor.

From these extracts, it is evident that a coinage took place in 1438, and in the reign of this king, but the nature and description of it will be better understood, when we have considered the acts of 1451 and 1456, the former perhaps the fullest and most important we have relative to the Scottish coinage.

1451. Oct.* This act directs a new coinage to be struck equal in weight to that of England, and to be at the rate of eight groats to the ounce.

That the said new groat should pass for eight pence, the half groat for four pence, the penny for two pence, the halfpenny for a penny, and the farthing for a halfpenny.

That the English groat of eight to the ounce, should go for eight pence, and the half groat for four pence, but that no English penny should pass but at the will of the receiver.

That as soon as the new groat shall be struck, the new groat† that now goes for six pence shall descend to four pence, and the half groat to two pence.

That the demy, the groat, and the half groat shall pass as they now do, until the new groat shall be proclaimed and shall become current.

That part of this act which relates to the gold and billon, shall be noticed in its proper place.

1456. Oct. 19.‡ By this act the new groat was raised to twelve pence, notwithstanding it was ordained to have course for eight pence, and the six penny groat to have course as it is.

From these acts we may I think deduce the following conclusions:

1st. That the groats of James I. and those of James II. preceding the year 1451, must have been the six penny groats noticed in the acts of 1451 and 1456, and which from the proportion in value they bore to the groat of 1451, were probably the fleur de lis groats.

2nd. That from the Exchequer Roll of 1438, it is evident that a coinage of

* Cardonnel, Appendix No. VI.—† The groat of the fleur de lis.—‡ Cardonnel, Appendix No. VI.

silver took place at that time, and if so, that it must have consisted of a part of the fleur de lis groats, the remainder and probably the largest portion of said fleur de lis groats being struck by James I.

3rd. That by the act of 1451, the Scottish standard being again raised to that of England, that is to eight groats to the ounce, it is nearly certain that the crown groats hitherto supposed to be the only groats of James II. were struck under this act.

4th. That these arrangements are rendered still more probable by the act of 1456, which directs the new groat of 1451 to go for twelve pence, whilst the six penny groat should remain as it is, for the fleur de lis groats are often under and seldom much over thirty grains, and therefore little more than half the weight of the crown groats struck under the act of 1451.

From all these premises therefore, I think we are warranted in transferring a portion of the fleur de lis or sceptre groats to James II., and to consider them as his first coinage and struck in 1438 or before 1451, those of the latter year being his second coinage and what are commonly called his crown groats.

The silver coins enumerated in these acts, are groats, half groats, pennies, halfpence, and farthings ; of these we have groats, half groats, and pennies, but no halfpence or farthings have been yet discovered, but from the large quantity of pence and halfpence which it appears from the Exchequer Roll before noticed, were struck in 1438, it is probable all or most of the small coins were in Billon, and this supposition is nearly confirmed by a subsequent act of 1467, which in directing the value of the coins then current, makes no mention of any small Scotch money, but the *white* Scotch penny and half-penny.

The groats of this king are of three kinds, the first being those before alluded to as probably struck in 1438 or before 1451, having a sceptre on the right of the king's bust, and fleur de lis and pellets on the reverse like those of James I., and no smaller coin than the groat has been found.

On the coins of this type no name of a mint but that of Edinburgh appears.

The next in order, seem to have been those with neck and bust bare and with crowns in the alternate angles of the cross, and which from their number and weight were probably the great coinage of 1451, ordered to be of the standard of eight groats to the ounce, with which the weight of these coins nearly agrees, the best preserved weighing about fifty-seven grains.

The names of mints on them are Aberdeen, Berwick Edinburgh, Perth, Roxburgh and Stirling. Half groats and pennies of this coinage are known, but they are both very rare, particularly the latter.

The 3rd variety of this king's coins differs from that just noticed, chiefly in having the bust clothed, the weight is also nearly the same.

No other mint but Edinburgh appears on them, and it is probable they were struck between 1451 and the end of this reign, and being of rather unusual occurrence, not in any great numbers.

JAMES III. 1460.

1466. Oct. 9.* The first act we have relative to the coinage in this king's reign, directs that no money should be taken out of the kingdom under pain of ten pounds, and also the forfeiture of the money so sent out of the kingdom.

It was also enacted that a copper coinage should be struck, and that all other money gold and silver should have course as it had before, except the new English groat of Edward's coinage which is to have course for ten pennies, and the new noble for twenty-five shillings, and that the Lords appointed by Parliament should have power to make such rules and statutes relative to the sixpenny groat of the fleur de lis as they shall think expedient.

1467. Oct. 12.† By this act the old English groat was raised to sixteen pennies, the Borage groat as the new, the new groat of Edward for twelve pennies, the spurred groat as the old English groat for sixteen pennies, the English penny three pennies, the new English penny in proportion, the groat of the crown fourteen pennies, the half groat seven pennies, the groat of the fleur de lis eight pennies, the white Scotch penny and halfpenny as usual, and the striking of the black pennies to cease.

1467. Jan. 12.‡ It was ordered that the Scotch groat of the crown should have course for fourteen pennies, and the half groat for seven pennies, the old English penny for four, and the new English penny in the same proportion as the new English groat for three pennies; that the white Scotch penny should have course until the next Parliament, that there be taken of black money in payment but twelve pennies in the pound.

* Cardonnel, Appendix No. VII.—† Cardonnel, Appendix No. VII.—‡ Cardonnel, Appendix No. VII.

By Cap. 24, of the same Parliament, the groat of the crown* was ordered to go for twelve pennies, the fleur de lis groat for six and a half pennies, the old English groat thirteen pennies, the new English groat eleven pennies, the English penny three pennies, the spurred groat thirteen pennies, the Scotch penny as before, and of the farthings two shillings to be taken in the pound.

1473. July 23.† Ordered that the English groat, the Scotch fourteen penny groat, the half English groat, the groat with fleur de lis,‡ the English pennies, and all other pennies, have the same course they were wont to have, and now have.

1475. Nov. 20.§ It was ordained that the ounce of burnt silver should be coined into twelve groats *of the same print that the new groat is now*, and of the fineness of the new English groat; that there should be made a penny and halfpenny of silver of the same fineness, and that the penny should have course for three pennies.

1483. Feb 24.|| It was ordered that a groat should be struck equal in fineness to the old English groat, to pass for fourteen pennies, and ten of them to go to the ounce, and that there should be a half groat of the same.

1485. May 26. Cap. 16.¶ One ounce of pennies was ordered to be struck out of every forty ounces of silver.

The arrangement of the silver coins of this reign presents many difficulties, there being at least six distinct coinages which we have reason to suppose belong to this king, whilst only two are ordered by the acts just enumerated.

These six coinages are—

1. Those with cross and pellets on the reverse.
2. Those with large mullets of six points and pellets, with annulets between them.
3. Those with small mullets of six points and pellets without annulets.
4. Those with mullets of five points.
5. Those with crowns and pellets, of ten to the ounce; these have five fleurs de lis to the king's crown, and totally differ from the crown groats of James II.
6. Those with a crown and fleur de lis in two opposite angles and pellets in the others.

Of these coinages the four first agree in weight with that ordered by the act of 1475, and the two last nearly with that passed in 1483; but it is by no

* This order relative to the crown groat, appears from the act of 1473 not to have taken effect, as it is there called the Scotch fourteen penny groat.—† Appendix, No. 8.—‡ The half English groat which went for seven pence, here takes precedence of the fleur de lis groat, which went but for six and a half pennies, and this order corresponds with the actual weight of most specimens of the latter.—§ Cardonnel, Appendix, No. VII.—|| Cardonnel, Appendix, No. VII.—¶ Appendix, No. 8.

means easy to assign to these years the particular coinages which belonged to them, or even if we could do so with certainty, to ascertain at what periods the four other coinages were struck.

For this purpose, the act of 1467 is indeed of some assistance to us, at least it leads us to suppose that two coinages of this king's money had taken place previous to 1475.

The coins whose currency is regulated by this act, are—

The old English groat.

The Borage groat.

The new groat.

The new groat of Edward.

The spurred groat.

The groat of the crown.

The groat of the fleur de lis.

Of these the Borage groat and the new groat are the only ones which require comment.

That they are Scottish can scarcely admit of doubt, and the only coins we know at all likely to be referred to as the Borage groat, are the groats of Robert III., (which seem to be the only groats of a previous reign not otherwise enumerated,) those with pellets supposed to belong to James III., and those with large broad mullets, and annulets between the pellets; the strong resemblance however, which the large blunt pointed mullets on these last bear to the flower of the Borage, renders it in the highest degree probable that these were the Borage groats, in which case the new groats were probably those with small mullets of six points, which have every appearance of having been the next coinage; it may indeed be asked why the pellet groats which if not the last coinage of James II., were certainly the first of James III., have not been noticed by this act, but as only two or three specimens of this coinage are known, it is probable so few were struck as to render it unnecessary to take any notice of them in an act for the regulation of the currency.

Having thus attempted to arrange the three first coinages of this reign, the fourth that with mullets of five points, will be found to agree in weight with that ordered in 1475, although few of them come up to the standard of twelve groats to the ounce, and what renders it nearly certain that this was the second or third coinage of the mullet groats and not the first, is that this coinage of 1475, was directed to be *of the same print that the new groat now is*.

Thus every circumstance combines to render the arrangement of these four coinages in a high degree probable, and it is still further supported by the two other coinages I have assigned to this reign, and which in weight agree more nearly with the coinage ordered in 1483.

These coinages are those with crowns and pellets, of the standard of ten to the ounce, and those with a crown and fleur de lis in two opposite angles and pellets in the others, one of which was probably struck in 1483, and the other at some period between that year and 1488, but which class was first struck it is not easy to determine, for whilst that with crown and fleur de lis would seem from its legend, particularly the words MEVM . ET . MEVOR . and EDINBRVG . to have immediately preceded the first coinage of the following reign, the type of that with two crowns more nearly resembles that of the same coinage.

Let us now consider the denominations and mints which are known of each particular coinage.

Of the first (that with cross and pellets on the reverse,) it is probable but a small quantity was struck, at least but few pieces have descended to us ; these are all of the Edinburgh mint, and consist of groats, pennies, and half-pence ; the greater portion of the Billon money of the same type were probably struck at the same time.

Of the second coinage (that with large blunt pointed mullets of six points, and pellets with annulets between them, and which as I have before observed, seem to have been the Borage groats,) we have many specimens all struck at Edinburgh, but no half groats or smaller money of this coinage have been discovered.

On one variety the letter T appears at the right side of the king's head, and the letter A at the other, probably the initials of Thomas Tod and Alexander Levingstoun the king's coiners in this reign.

On another variety which evidently belongs to this coinage, there is a small cross instead of an annulet between the pellets.

It is probable this coinage was intended to be of ten groats to the ounce, for the weight of the groat is sometimes over forty grains, although much oftener less.

The third coinage, viz., that with mullets of six points and no annulets between the pellets, and which was probably that designated by the act of 1467 as the new groat, is of neater work than the last, although more destitute of ornament ; the M. M. is a plain cross, and on some specimens the king's crown has five fleurs de lis, in which particularity it resembles those which I have considered the fourth and fifth coinages of this reign ; its weight is

rather less than that of the preceding, and the standard was probably like that of the next coinage, twelve groats to the ounce.

Of this coinage there are groats struck at Edinburgh and Berwick, half groats at the same places, and pennies at Edinburgh.*

The fourth coinage exhibits on the reverse, mullets of five points in two of the angles and pellets in the others, but is in other respects similar to that portion of the last, which has five fleurs de lis to the king's crown, except that the M. M. is invariably a cross crosslet ; the weight is also nearly the same, that is forty grains to the groat, although the coins in general are under that weight ; this coinage it is highly probable was that of 1475, and the circumstance of these coins being of more frequent occurrence than those of the two preceding coinages, adds to the probability, as we have reason to suppose from the act itself, the coinage of 1475 must have been the principal one of this reign.

Of this coinage we have groats, half groats, and pennies, all struck at Edinburgh.

The half groats and pennies differ from the groats in having, the former only four fleurs de lis to the king's crown, and the latter three fleurs de lis with pearls in the intervals.

Two varieties of the half groats exhibit the letter I in the centre of the cross, and one of them also the same letter over the king's crown, and the letter A at the right side, and the letter T at the left of the king's bust, the two last letters probably the initials of the mint master, but concerning the letter I, unless it was intended for the king's initial I am unable to form any conjecture.

The fifth and sixth coinages of this king were probably struck, one of them in 1483, and the other between that year and 1488 but as I before observed, it is not very easy to determine which were first coined.

That to which I have given the first place, and to which from the preponderance of evidence it seems entitled, is the groat with crowns and pellets on the reverse ; the type at first sight would seem more likely to belong to James II., but a closer inspection will satisfy us that it must belong to a much later period ; the fleurs de lis on the king's crowns are exactly similar to those on

* It is probable the coin given by Snelling, Plate 2, No. 22, is of this coinage, it is represented with one mullet of six and the other of five points.

the coins last spoken of, whilst the weight of the coin, its letters, and general appearance would connect it with the crown groats with *Protector Suorum*, evidently those which immediately preceded the arched crown money, which I shall shew in a future place were first struck in 1488—9.

This coinage probably took place in 1483, when a coinage of ten groats to the ounce was ordered, and its type is similar to that of the crown groats commonly called the fourteen penny groats, and to which the groats of 1483 were ordered to be made like. No denomination except the groats has yet been found, nor any other mint than Edinburgh.

The original weight of these groats is not very certain, but it seems to have been about forty-five grains, which is less than that directed by the act of 1483.

The sixth and last coinage which I shall assign to this king, is that with a crown and fleur de lis in opposite angles, and pellets connected by annulets in the others; these coins which are some of the neatest executed in the Scottish series, are profusely ornamented with small mullets, and one class of them presents the remarkable legend DNS . PROTOR . MEVM . ET . MEVOR ., which with the cross crosslet M . M . the annulets connecting the pellets, and the form of spelling the word Edinburgh, (EDINBRVG) would seem to connect them with the groat with PROTECTOR . SVORVM . which I have given as the first coinage of the following reign; I cannot however help observing, that although I consider these coins to have been struck towards the end of the reign of James III., there seems to be a possibility of their belonging to James IV., and to have been struck in his first year, or between the three quarter face coins and those with *Salvum Fac*, and from their neatness and extreme rarity, possibly as patterns.

JAMES IV. 1488.

The Parliamentary acts of this reign are of considerable importance, and for one of them I am indebted to Mr. Ferguson, the following are those which illustrate the coins of this reign.

1488. Oct. 6.* In this the first year of this prince's reign, it was ordered that a penny of silver should be struck equal to the old English groat, and

* Cardonnel, Appendix, No. 8.

ten of them to make an ounce of silver, and to have course and go for fourteen pennies, and that there should be a half groat of the same.

1488. Jan. 26.* Ordered that a penny of silver be struck of the fineness of the English groat, and ten of them to make an ounce, and have course for fourteen pennies, and “to have prent sic as, the fourteen penny groat that now is, except that the *visage sall stand eywin* in the new groat,” and that a half groat be made equally according thereto, and to have course for seven pence.

1489. Feb. 15.† It was directed that the silver coin should be kept of the same weight and fineness with the Edward groat, and that the coiner shall have a sign and token “in the prenting,” differing from the first coinage.

1493. June 26.‡ This act directs that the different coinages of silver struck by different coiners, if of sufficient fineness should pass current, as well the strike of Gilbert Fish, commonly called the Berwick groats, as of “Umquhile Levingstoun and John Curroure.”

It will be perceived that no coinage is ordered by these acts, except that of ten groats to the ounce as directed by the acts of 1488 and 1488—9, it is therefore evident that the groats with *Salvum Fac*, which were of a standard of twelve to the ounce, must have been coined later.

The groats which agree with the acts of 1488 and 1488—9, are those with open crown and *Protector Suorum*, and those with arched crown and three quarter face.

Of the former only a single specimen is known, but the latter are numerous, and their place in the Scottish series has been the subject of much discussion; Snelling has assigned them to James III., others from the crowns on the reverse to James II., whilst Cardonnel although he properly attributes them to James IV., places them after the coins with open crown and *Salvum Fac*.

The act however of 1488—9, Jan. 26, which I have just recited, proves beyond question that the three quarter face coins must have been the coinage to which it applied, for the direction “that the king’s visage shall stand eyeing,” cannot possibly apply to any other coins which could have been struck under this act, and we may now consider this point as completely set at rest, and all doubt and difficulty nearly removed from the coins of James IV., hitherto the subject of so much perplexity.

* Appendix, No. 9.—† Cardonnel, Appendix, No. VIII., Cap. 17.—‡ Cardonnel, No. VIII., Cap. 40.

The place of this most remarkable and important class of coins being thus clearly ascertained, but little difficulty will remain as to those which preceded and followed it.

The direction that the groat of Jan. 1488—9 should have the print of the “fourteen penny groat that now is,” renders it nearly certain that the latter must have been that struck in pursuance of the act of October preceding, with which as to standard it so completely agrees, whilst its type in every thing but the king’s head is exactly similar to that of Jan. 1488—9; there is even a further and very strong resemblance between these coinages in another point, for on some of the three quarter face coins (those struck at Aberdeen,) we perceive the same remarkable legend *Protector Suorum*, and on others struck at Edinburgh, the words MEV EORV and MEV . ET . ORV .

The place of the coins with open crown and *Salvum Fac* is now also ascertained, for from their weights (twelve to the ounce,) they must have followed those coined under the acts of 1488 and 1489, which were of ten to the ounce. Having thus established the order in which these three very distinct coinages follow one another, let us now regard each of them individually.

Of the first coinage which I have attributed to this king, that with open crown and *Protector Suorum*, and which I have supposed struck under the act of Oct. 1488, there is as I have observed but one specimen known, and that in my own cabinet; it weighs forty-five and a half grains, and must have been of the standard of ten to the ounce; it was struck at Edinburgh, and it is probable but little money was coined under this act of Oct. 1488, as it was so soon followed by that of Jan. 1488—9, which altered the type as far as related to the king’s head, in which particular and that of the tressure, the only difference between these two coinages exists.

The second coinage that with arched crown and three quarter face must have been an extensive one, as the groats are rather common although presenting but few varieties; they exhibit various privy marks apparently in accordance with the directions of the act of Feb. 1489—90, which ordered that the coiner should have a sign and token made in the “prenting,” different from the first coinage, which must have meant that of Jan. 1488—9, as there could be no occasion to distinguish it from that of Oct. 1488, which differed so materially as to the type of the king’s head; all the groats however of both years present some privy mark; those with an annulet or half annulet

just within the circle, before, and sometimes behind the head, belonging probably to the former year (1488—9,) and those with cross, crown and fleur de lis to the latter 1489—0.

This arrangement is rendered more likely to be correct from the occurrence of the singular legend, *Protector Suorum* on a groat with the former privy marks struck at Aberdeen, and the equally remarkable legend, *Protector me et oru* on another struck at Edinburgh, these legends seeming to connect this class of the three quarter face coins with the first coinage which I have assigned to this reign, viz. that with open crown and *Protector Suorum*.

Of these three quarter face coinages we have groats struck at Edinburgh and Aberdeen, the latter extremely rare, and half groats struck only at Edinburgh, and not of common occurrence.

The remaining coinages of this king are not easy to arrange in their proper order, although we may look upon it as certain that they all followed the coinages I have already described, neither can there be any doubt as to their right appropriation, as they all with one exception exhibit some kind of numeral attached to the king's name.

The exception to which I have alluded, is that which bears on the reverse the legend *Salvum Fac*, but wants the numeral on the obverse, and it is probable that coinage preceded those with numerals and the same reverse; the only specimens we have of this coinage, are groats, half groats and pennies, all struck at Edinburgh and extremely rare.

The penny however of this coinage has *Salvum Fac*, &c., without the name of the mint.

The coins with similar reverse (*Salvum Fac*, &c.) and with numerals, exhibit three varieties, viz., those with IIII, QT, and QRA attached to the king's name and titles; the order in which they were minted is not as I have before observed very easy to ascertain, but I think it likely those with QT. and QRA were first minted, and then those with IIII.

This arrangement receives support from a singular little coin, a half groat in the Rev. Mr. Martin's cabinet, and of which only one specimen is known; it exhibits the old reverse legend DNS . PROTECTOR ., &c., but has the numeral Q. attached to the king's name and titles, and weighs twenty-two grains; from its legend and weight, it probably preceded the coins with *Salvum Fac*, and the numeral Q renders it likely that those of the latter with QT and QRA were struck before those with IIII.

Of the coinage with IIII, we have the groat and half groat, but of those with QT. and QRA. only the groat, whilst of those with Protector, &c. and Q. we have only the half groat, and that an unique specimen.

Edinburgh is the only mint which occurs on the coins of this king except Aberdeen, which as before noticed, appears on some of the groats with arched crown and three quarter face.

Another groat of this reign remains to be noticed; it has a bearded head with flat crown, and the numeral 4 appended to the king's name, and on reverse, the legend EXVRGAT, &c.; this singular coin which may possibly have been only a pattern, it is not easy to assign a place to, but from the numeral, there can be no doubt but it belongs to this king, and was probably struck near the end of his reign.

JAMES V. 1514.

The difficulties which present themselves in classing the coins of the Jameses, are generally supposed to terminate with James IV., and so far as relates to the appropriation of these coins to each particular monarch, this may be considered as true; but the coins of James V. are not without their difficulties, and some very doubtful questions arise as to their value and denomination, which the few Parliamentary records we have relative to the coinage, tend rather to render more uncertain.

The only act relative to the coinage given us by Cardonnel, is that of March 14, 1540,* and merely relates to the exchanging gold for silver, the taking money out of the kingdom, and the counterfeiting the king's coin, but removes none of the obscurities to which I have alluded, to Mr. Innes and Mr. Ferguson however I am indebted for the following.

1524. Nov. 16.† A penny of gold and another of silver was ordered to be struck.

1525. Feb. 28.‡ It was thought expedient by the Lords of the Secret Council, that a coinage should be struck in substance, quantity and fineness, as particularly specified in the following articles.

1. That a crown of gold and a groat of silver be struck to have passage through all the realm, and to keep the weight and fineness as follows, that is

* Cardonnel, Appendix, No. IX.—† Appendix, No. 10.—‡ Appendix, No. 10.

to say ; that the said crown shall keep the fineness of twenty-one carats and a half and two grains, and nine of them to go to the ounce, and to pass for twenty shillings each.

2. That the said groat shall keep the fineness of ten pennies and two grains, and eleven of them to go to the ounce, and to have passage for eighteen pence a piece.

3. That James Atzensoune is content to bind himself under penalty of life and goods, that the said crown and groat shall keep the fineness above written, except that there shall be two grains of remedy of the said crown, and as much of the groat, and that the said James shall not be compelled to take any apprentices under him other than he pleases, because the whole charge lies on him.

The 4th and 5th articles relate to the keeping the irons and puncheons, and taking assay of the fineness of the gold and silver coins.

6. That proclamation be made that said crown and groat have passage as aforesaid ; that all gold of the mine be brought to the mint and sold, for which the seller shall have £7 for every ounce, and that no man take the same out of the country under pain of loss of life and goods.

7. That the gold of the mine being bought for £7 the ounce unmolten, the king shall have free of every ounce of coined gold twenty-five shillings, and of all other gold the king shall have the profit according to the price as it is bought, and of each pound weight of coined money* the king shall have free eighteen shillings, the burnt silver being bought for seventeen shillings the ounce.

1527. Oct. 6.† In the books of council of this date, is a contract between the king and Joachimus Hochstetter and his brother for the coinage of money in the following manner.

2. Out of the pound of pure silver there shall be coined one hundred and seventy-six silver coins, and they shall each be of the value of eighteen of the usual pennies of this kingdom, or as they are now coined, and of the fineness of ten pennies and two grains, viz., two grains to be accounted in the place of remedy.

3 They shall also coin if they wish two other coins, the one of twelve pennies, and the other of six pennies of the same fineness as the eighteen penny

* Silver.—† Appendix, No. 10.

coin, regard being had to weight, viz., that the piece of twelve pennies shall weigh two thirds of the eighteen penny coin, and the piece of six pennies one third, or if it is more pleasing to the said persons to furnish greater or lesser coins, as for example pieces of three shillings, fifteen shillings, or as far as twenty shillings, or others smaller, it shall be lawful for them to do so, provided that out of a pound weight the same value and fineness of the silver shall result.

4. The said Joachimus and his brother, and their heirs and successors shall pay to the king and his successors out of every pound of pure silver so minted, twenty shillings Scotch without fraud or deceit.

5. They also bind themselves to strike before the end of every year after the importation of the silver, the instruments, and the artificers, as much silver coin as that the king shall receive for his royal right and warrant, at least £3000 Scotch, and that for every subsequent year, the same sum shall be paid to his Majesty and his successors, whether the quantity of silver from whence such sum shall result be coined or not.

6. The said power of coining money to remain to the said Joachimus, his brother, and their heirs and successors, for the ten years next after they shall have imported the silver, artificers, and instruments necessary, and shall have commenced coining money.

7. That for these ten years the king shall grant to no other person the power of coining money, and shall prohibit by public edicts any other persons from coining under pain of death.

8. That a place of mintage shall be assigned them at Edinburgh, which shall possess the same liberties and immunities that such places possess in other kingdoms, and that these men, their workmen and domestics, shall be subject to no other jurisdiction than that of the king's majesty, with a proviso that under pretence of this liberty and immunity no detriment shall accrue to the king, the kingdom, or the privileges of the burgesses.

9. The king shall appoint at his own expense two fit and proper Scotchmen as examiners of the weight and fineness of the coin; there shall also be appointed by the king an engraver of the irons, who shall make oath to the king and the aforesaid men, that during the whole time he will not deliver to any person any iron like them under pain of death.

10. That the aforesaid brothers, shall maintain the artificers and labourers in the mint at their own expense.

11. That Scotchmen shall be employed in the mint if fit and proper persons, and who have already worked in the mint with probity and fidelity.

12. His majesty will grant to the aforesaid brothers, the liberty of freely bringing into the kingdom, bullion, artificers, instruments, and all other things necessary for minting, and of exporting every thing except the minting irons ; it shall be also lawful for them to export silver provided it is first made into coin.

The 13th and 14th articles relate to the payment of the £3000 Scotch, required by the 5th article, and the ratification of this contract, which is signed by the king, five lords of council, and the secretary.

From a M.M.S. note of Sir Alexander Boswell, Lord Auchinleck,* it appears that there is in the Great Seal B. 24, a Charter confirming this contract, and we may suppose that a coinage took place agreeably to the provisions of it ; he mentions also that in the same book there is a Charter dated Oct. 10, 1527, in which it is provided that if money shall be "heightened" twelve and a half marks, shall be paid for with ten and a half ounces of silver, or Scotch money at least eleven penny fine.

These acts whilst they contribute some very important information, and tend materially to illustrate the silver coinage of this reign, not only are silent with respect to many points desirable to be ascertained, but in some instances appear difficult to reconcile with the coins themselves, and the standard of fineness allotted to the coins to which these acts evidently relate.

The act of 1525, orders a coinage of eleven groats to the ounce, which would give something over forty-three grains to the groat, a standard which agrees well enough with that of the greater part of the groats with side face and arched crown, which weigh generally from forty to forty-two grains.

The contract of 1527 relates to a coinage of 176 pieces to the pound of pure silver, which as the coins were to be only ten penny weights two grains fine, would give about thirty-nine grains to the groat, with which weight a few well preserved groats of the same class are found to agree ; this contract also seems to authorise a coinage of pieces of two-thirds and one-third of the groat, the latter of which corresponds with what is commonly called the half groat, and so far the coinage of this reign agrees with the acts recited. Many questions however present themselves which these acts are far from satisfactorily answering.

* Skene De Verborum Significatione CUNZIE.

It is natural for us to suppose that if all the side faced coins of this reign were struck as they probably were, under the acts of 1525 and 1527, those struck under the latter, (the contract for which was for ten years) must have been the most numerous ; the contrary however appears to be the fact, for most of those we meet with agree in weight with the standard ordered by the act of 1525 ; there is also another although rather rare class of these side face coins, namely those with double arched crown, which would seem to have been struck *after* those with single arched crown, and agree in weight with the standard of 1525, and not with that of 1527, and the only way we have of accounting for this anomaly is, by supposing the contract with Joachimus Hochstetter and his brother to have been of short continuance, or at least that the standard was soon after changed, and a recurrence again had to that of 1525, and the double arched crown coins perhaps then struck.

Another question also arises with respect to the coins generally called half groats of these coinages, but which are in reality the one third of the groat, and whatever may have been their name, passed for six pence Scotch.

These coins weigh from eleven to fourteen grains and would seem to have been struck, the heavy ones under the contract of 1525, and the light ones under that of 1527, but no mention is made of such coins in the former act, whilst from that of 1527, it would almost appear that they were then to be introduced for the first time.

By these acts also the silver was required to be of the fineness of ten pennies only, whereas in the tables of the standard of Scotch silver coins, the fineness is eleven pennies and one only allay, and a difference nearly similar occurs with respect to the gold coinage under the act of 1527.

These are all points which the acts in question would seem to render more obscure, and we must wait for further evidence to guide us.

There is another class of coins which being wholly unnoticed by the acts of this reign, we are altogether left to our own conjectures in assigning them their proper place.

These are the coins with open crowns and three quarter face, having a thistle in two quarters of the cross and mullets in the others ; they are an extremely rude description of coin, ill struck, and generally in bad preservation, and the best of them seldom exceed thirty-three grains to the groat, their original weight being probably about thirty-six.

These coins are generally considered as the first coinage of this prince, and I believe correctly, for the open crown and the absence of the numeral, would render it far more likely they were struck in the early than in the latter part of this reign, and their rudeness and lightness of weight would be easier accounted for by supposing them struck during the former period, when the kingdom was in a very unsettled state; half groats also formed a part of this coinage, whilst the small coins of his later coinages were the one third of the groat.

Having thus endeavoured to place in their proper order the different silver coinages of this reign, a few observations on the coins themselves will be necessary.

The first coinage (that with open crown and three quarter face,) exhibits many varieties, principally consisting in the legend, there is also a difference as to the tressure, some of the groats having eight leaves to that ornament, whilst the remainder and all the half groats I have met with have only seven leaves; Snelling whose engravings of Scottish coins are in a great many instances exceedingly incorrect, gives only five leaves to the groat, but I have never seen any with less than seven; the legends appear to have been executed with but little regard to uniformity, particularly as to the words *Scotorum* and *Edinburgh*, two specimens exactly similar seldom occurring; the half groats are rare, and the groats by no means common.

These coins seem scarcely to be equal in fineness to those which preceded or followed them; Snelling seems to question whether they may not be the allayed groats noticed by one of the acts of James III. (1471,) but I think the latter are more likely to be some of the large billon coins generally assigned to that prince, however the appropriation of these three-quarter face coins to James V., although perhaps not altogether above suspicion, is rendered nearly certain, if we regard the form of the cross which is foliated, and the thistle heads in the angles of the cross, in which particular they resemble many of the gold coins of James V., and billon of Francis and Mary.

The next and principal class of this king's coins are those with side face and single arched crown, commonly called the Douglas groats from Archibald Douglas Earl of Angus, Lord Chancellor, and husband of the Queen Dowager, and who from 1525 to 1528 administered the affairs of the kingdom; these groats are numerous and of extremely neat workmanship, and present a great many minute varieties as to the legend, the jewels on the crown, and the

privy marks they exhibit; there are no half groats of this class, those commonly so called, being the one third as I have before observed, and they are by no means common; they are all minted at Edinburgh, and their weight and fineness have been already mentioned in discussing the subject of the contracts of 1525 and 1527, under which I have supposed these coins struck.

The coins with double arched crown, are generally supposed to be the next and last coinage of this reign, but there is an intermediate class partaking of the peculiarities of the coinage last described, and those of the double arched crown coins, and which I shall first notice.

These coins which are very rare, seem to have escaped the notice of Sneling and Cardonnel; they resemble the single arched crown coins in the form of the crown, and in having on the reverse the same legend *Oppidu Edinburgi*, and those with double arched crown in the king's dress, and the ornaments separating the words of the legend; the weights of all the three coinages are the same from (forty to forty-two grains,) with the exception of a few of the single arched crown coins, which as I have before observed are of a lighter weight, and appear to agree with the standard directed by the contract of 1527.

The last coinage of this reign seems to have been that with double arched crown, which resembles that just noticed in the particulars I have stated, but differs from all the single arched crown coins in having the reverse legend *Villa Edinbrugh*; these coins are generally considered very rare, but several of them have at different times come under my observation.

The small coins of the three side face coinages of this reign, which were thirds of the groat and passed for six pennies Scotch, seem all to belong to the class I have first described; two varieties of them are however observable, one having a slighter arch to the king's crown, and his profile less neatly delineated than the other; their weights when well preserved, are generally from thirteen to fourteen grains.

MARY, 1544.

The coins of this princess are numerous, and in general of good workmanship; those with her portrait are scarce, but hardly so much so as to account for the very high prices they generally bring, and the eagerness with which

they are sought after by collectors, must be in a great measure attributed to the interest taken in the reign and most eventful life of this beautiful and unfortunate princess.

The only act we have of this reign relative to the coinage is one of the year 1565, which directs the coinage of the new riall of Mary and Henry, which shall be noticed when we come to speak of that class of the silver coinage; there are indeed several acts relative to the carrying of gold and silver out of the kingdom, and the importation and forging of base coins, and another act (June 20, 1555,)* which directs that for want of the current coins of the realm, the havers of reversions may redeem the lands specified therein with gold and silver of the same value, weight and fineness as the gold and silver specified in said reversions, an act from which we may conclude that Scottish money was then very scarce, and but little if any coined in the early part of this reign.

In arranging the numerous coinages of this princess no difficulty can however occur, as they all with one unimportant exception exhibit dates, and may be accurately placed in chronological order.

They may be said to form five distinct classes.

1. Those struck before her marriage with the Dauphin.
2. Those struck during her marriage with that prince.
3. Those of her first widowhood.
4. Those struck during her marriage with Henry Darnley.
5. Those between the period of the murder of Darnley, and the year 1567, when her reign terminated by the elevation of her son James VI. to the throne of Scotland.

Of the 1st class we have numerous specimens and of great variety, but none bearing an earlier date than 1553.

With this date we have testoons bearing the queen's head to its left, with her name and titles, reverse *DA PACEM DOMINE*, 1553, with the Arms of Scotland crowned; the weight of these coins is from sixty-six to sixty-eight grains, but we have no account of the rate at which they passed, but as about seven of them went to the ounce, it is probable they passed for three shillings each, which it will be recollected was one of the denominations recommended to be adopted in the contract of 1527.

There is also a half testoon with the same date, but with a different legend on the reverse; it also bears the queen's head and her name and titles

* Cardonnel, Appendix, No. X.

reverse IN . IVSTITIA . TVA . LIBER . NOS . DNE 1553, with the Arms of Scotland crowned between M. and R; it is I believe unique.

There is another coin of this date given by Cardonnel, which has been the subject of much conjecture; it bears on the obverse DELICIE . DNI . COR . HVMILE with the Arms of Scotland crowned, reverse F . M . in cypher, crowned between two stars of six points waved DILIGITE . IVSTICIAM 1553, and the use of such a cypher several years before her marriage with the Dauphin is not easy to account for; the resemblance this coin bears to the gold coins of the same date is remarkable, but although the original treaty in 1548 for the marriage of the queen with the Dauphin, coupled with her residence at the French court, might account for the appearance of such a cypher on a medal or a jetton, its occurrence on the coinage of Scotland could be scarcely warranted, and I am therefore inclined to think that it was either struck as a medal, or not intended for general circulation, and its anomalous weight (two penny weights,) would render this supposition still more probable.

The coins which appear to come next, are those bearing on the obverse the queen's name and titles, with her initials crowned between two thistle heads also crowned, and on the reverse DELICIE . DNI . COR . HVMILE with the Arms of Scotland crowned; the weight of these coins which were probably half testoons, is about sixty-four grains, and like those of 1553 they probably passed for three shillings.

The testoons and half testoons of 1555 next appear, and only differ in type from those last noticed in having the Arms of Scotland on a cross potent extended to the edge and not crowned; the legend is the same as that on the last, except that DILICIE generally appears instead of DELICIE.

It is remarkable that both Snelling and Cardonnel commence the legend DILICIE, &c. from the bottom, whilst on every one of these coins I have met with, and they were not a few, the legend commences (as I have given it in the plate) from the top, one of those however in my cabinet reads DILICI, and has the legend divided in an unusual manner.

These coins when well preserved, weigh one hundred and sixteen grains or nearly, and the half testoons in proportion, and they probably passed for six and three shillings respectively.

The coins next struck, were the testoons and half testoons of 1556, 7, and 8, which bear the queen's name and titles with the Arms of Scotland crowned

between M and R, and generally an annulet under these letters, reverse **IN . VIRTUTE . TVA . LIBERA . ME .** a cross potent with small crosses in the angles; several of these coins as Cardonnel has observed, bear two different dates on the same coin, one having 1557 on the obverse and 1558 on the reverse, and another 1557 on the obverse and 1556 on the reverse.

Snelling gives their weights as generally about ninety and forty-five grains, but I have met with two which weighed ninety-five each, and it is probable as the standard of weight was continually on the decline, these testoons as well as the former, also passed for six and the half for three shillings.

A great many of these coins and indeed many other classes of this queen's coins are countermarked with a crowned thistle.

During these three years, it is probable a very considerable quantity of money was coined, as the coins I have just described are very numerous and exhibit many varieties.

Those I have already enumerated of the coins of this queen all belong to the first class, namely those struck previous to her marriage with the Dauphin, I shall now proceed to enumerate those struck during her marriage with that prince.

The first of these are the testoon and half testoon struck whilst Francis was Dauphin; these coins bear the names and titles of Francis and Mary, with the Arms of the Dauphin and those of Scotland on a cross potent, reverse **FECIT . VTRAQVE . VNVM .** with the date, and in the field **FM** in cypher crowned, between two double barred crosses; the dates on these coins are 1558 and 1559, and on one half testoon 1560, and the weight about nine-two and forty-six grains although often much less.

There is another piece bearing legends similar to the last, and the busts of the king and queen face to face with a crown over them, reverse the Arms of the Dauphin and queen crowned, between **F.** and **M.** also crowned, and the date 1558.

This piece is pronounced by Snelling and Cardonnel to be a testoon, but most numismatists of the present day consider it as a medal, and even Cardonnel in his preface says it is more properly to be considered as such; like Snelling and Cardonnel I am altogether ignorant of its weight.

The coins which next appear are those with the names and titles of Francis and Mary, and their initials in cypher crowned, between a Dolphin and Thistle head also crowned, reverse in a square compartment between two

double barred crosses, the legend IAM . NON . SVNT . DVO . SED . VNA . CARO . and the date generally 1559, but in one instance 1558.

These coins are placed by Snelling amongst the billon, and by Anderson amongst the silver, but as Cardonnel has justly observed they are both right, as specimens are to be found in both metals, although those in billon are far more numerous ; Cardonnel says he has met them of fine silver, billon, and pure copper ; he gives the weight of the silver as about twenty-one grains, but one in my cabinet weighs twenty-three, and one in Mr. Carruthers's twenty-seven ; they are noticed in the acts of James VI., where they are called " Non Sunt," and from their being there proclaimed as current for only six pence each, it is probable only those in billon were then in circulation, as the silver ones would be then worth about one shilling and six pence each.

The last silver coinage of Francis and Mary were the testoons and half testoons struck after Francis's accession to the crown of France, and the arms and titles on them are those of France and Scotland ; in other respects they principally differ from those struck whilst Francis was Dauphin, in having the arms on the obverse crowned, and in having the legend on the reverse VICIT . LEO . DE . TRIBV . IVDA . and the date generally 1560 ; the weights are also exactly the same.

Snelling says some of these coins have the date 1559, whilst Cardonnel has given the dates 1560 and 1561, and says that those of the latter date must have been struck between December 4th. 1560 the day of Francis's death, and August 20th. 1561, that of the queen's arrival in Scotland ; those of 1559 and 1561, must however be very rare as I have never met any of them, nor do I know any cabinet in which they are to be found ; there is however a still more remarkable testoon of this class of which two specimens are known ; it bears the extraordinary date 1565, concerning which it would be difficult to offer any explanation.

There is another singularity relating to several pieces of this coinage, which has escaped the notice of Snelling and Cardonnel, and should probably my own observation, had not my attention been directed to it by my friend Mr. Carruthers ; at the end of the king and queen's titles on some of these coins, a contraction apparently of the letters & B is observable ; this character Cardonnel has interpreted QVE, I have little doubt however but most of my readers will agree with me that it is & B, and its appearance on the coinage of Scotland at a period when the crown of England was claimed by Mary, is

a circumstance not much to be wondered at, it is indeed rather a matter of surprize, that the Court of France should have been satisfied with the assumption of a simple initial.

The third class of Mary's coins are those struck during her first widowhood, and as they all exhibit her portrait, and are much scarcer than any other class of her coinage, they are as may be expected exceedingly prized by collectors.

These coins which are testoons and half testoons, bear the queen's bust to their right with her name and title, and underneath on a small scroll the date 1561 or 1562, reverse SALVVM . FAC . POPVLVM . TVVM . DOMINE, with the Arms of France half effaced by those of Scotland crowned between M . M . both crowned ; these coins notwithstanding the neatness of their general execution, have frequently some of the words of the legend blundered, such as MARI, SAALVVM, DOMINI, &c. ; their weights are similar to those struck during her marriage with Francis, the best preserved weighing about ninety-two and forty-six grains, and as Snelling has observed, they are the last of the testoon class in the Scottish series.

The 4th class of the coins of this queen are those struck during her marriage with Henry Darnley, and are of a different size and larger denomination than any hitherto coined.

I shall first notice the fine pattern for a thirty shilling piece struck soon after the marriage of Mary and Henry ; it bears the king's and queen's names and titles, with their busts face to face, and underneath the date 1565, reverse QVOS . DEVS . CONIVNXIT . HOMO . NON . SEPARET ; on this piece the king's name appears first, but on every other struck during their marriage, the queen's takes precedence ; its weight is about one ounce.

Before however proceeding to enumerate the coins struck during her marriage with Darnley, I shall first notice the act under which these coins were struck.

1565. Dec. 22.* It was ordained by the king's and queen's majesties, with the advice of the Lord's of their Majesties Privy Council, that there be coined a penny of silver called the *Mary Ryall* of the fineness of eleven pennies fine, and of the weight of one ounce Troy, with two grains of remedy, as well of weight as fineness, having on the one side a Palm tree

* Cardonnel, Appendix, No. 1.

crowned, with a shell padock (*Lizard*) creeping up the stem of the same, and a scroll round the tree on which shall be inscribed *Dat Gloria Vires*, with the date of the year under, with this circumscription beginning at a thistle, *Exurgat Deus et Dissipetur Inimici Ejus*; and on the other side our said sovereign's arms covered with a close crown with a thistle on each side, with this circumscription beginning at a cross directly above the crown, *Maria et Henricus Dei gratia Regina et Rex Scotorum*, the said penny to have course for thirty shillings money of this realm, the two-thirds part for twenty-shillings, and the third part for ten shillings, all of the same fineness and print and of weight equivalent, to wit the two thirds part of weight sixteen deniers, and the third part eight deniers.

David Forest, general of the coinage, and John Acheisoune, master coiner, and all other officers of said mint each one in his own office, are charged with the execution of this act.

The coins described in this act, viz. the Ryall, the two-thirds, and one-third of the same are the only silver coins struck during the joint reign of Mary and Henry; they agree in every particular with the act just recited, and weigh, the largest about one ounce, and the others in proportion, and are the first coins in the Scottish series of a larger size than the testoon.

The dates on these coins are 1565, 1566, and on one twenty shilling piece 1567, and they exhibit but few other varieties, and these merely consisting in the spelling of the king's name, the form of the word *ET*, and a few blunders in the legend which occur on some of them.*

The 5th and last class of Mary's coins, those struck after the death of Darnley differ from those just described, in bearing only the queen's name and title.

The dates on these coins are 1567, and in one instance 1566, the latter probably struck between Feb. 10, 1566—7, when Darnley was murdered, and March 25 following; Cardonnel has thought the appearance of this date remarkable, as he says Darnley was then alive, but that prince's death occurred on the 10th of Feb. 1566—7, as just mentioned, and some weeks before the termination of 1566 old stile, and the twenty shilling piece of 1567 with the names of Mary and Henry, is in reality the coin which should have excited

* These pieces are commonly called Cruickstown dollars from Cruickstown Castle in Renfrewshire, the property of the Lennox family, where was the famous Yew tree of which a representation appears on these coins.

his astonishment, and the appearance of which can only be accounted for, by supposing that one of the old dies with the alteration of the date was used after Darnley's death.

In this reign, the intrinsic value of the currency appears to have experienced several very great changes, the value of a pound of silver being in 1544, worth £9 12s. ; in 1556, £13 ; whilst in 1565 it was raised to £18 ; and when we consider that during this period the pound of silver in England was worth only from £2 8s. to £3, the poverty of Scotland and scarcity of money in that country becomes sufficiently apparent.

JAMES VI. 1567.

The coins of this prince are numerous and of considerable variety, although of the acts which regulated his silver coinage, not a great many have descended to us ; these however we shall commence by noticing.

1567. Aug.* It was ordained by the Lord Regent with the advice of the Secret Council, that there be coined a penny of silver called the *James Ryall* of the fineness of eleven pennies fine, and of weight an ounce Troy, with two grains of remedy as well of weight as fineness, having on the one side a sword with a crown upon the same ; on the side of the said crown, a hand putting a finger to the price of the piece on the other ; the date of the year, half on the one side of the sword, and half on the other, with this circumscription commencing above the said price, PRO . ME . SI . MEREOR . IN . ME . , and on the other side our sovereign's arms covered with a close crown, and an I crowned on the one side, and an R crowned on the other, with this circumscription beginning directly above the crown, IACOBVS . DEI . GRATIA . REX . SCOTORVM . , the said penny to have course for thirty shillings money of this realm, the two parts for twenty shillings, and the third part for ten shillings, all of the same fineness and print, and of weight equivalent, viz. the two parts of the weight of sixteen deniers, and the third part of eight deniers troy weight.

David Forrest, general of his highness's mint, John Acheisoune, master coiner, Andrew Henderson, warden, James Mossman, assayer, and James Gray, sinker, and all others employed in said mint, each one in his own office, are charged with the due execution of this act.

* Cardonnel, Appendix, No, II.

1567. Dec. 15.* By this act, persons were to be appointed within every borough in the realm who were to be sworn, and before whom all sums of money were to be paid, and who were to clip all false money brought before them, which money was to be forfeited by the person tendering it.

1567. Dec. 20. C. 21.† It was declared that the king with the advice of the Lord Regent, may print and coin gold and silver of the same fineness as other countries, and that no gold or silver coin be melted or broken down.

C. 24. That the ten, twenty, and thirty shilling pieces now passing within the realm, be weighed with certain weights, viz. the ounce, the two-thirds of the ounce, and the one-third of the ounce, viz. the ten shilling piece of the weight of the third part of the ounce, the twenty shilling piece of the weight of the two-third part of the ounce, and the thirty shilling piece of the whole ounce weight; and the same order to be observed and used with respect to all coins which may be current in the kingdom; the weights to have “the prent to be devisit.”

C. 72. relates to the punishment of the importers and makers of false coin, and ordains that for avoiding the same in time to come, it is thought needful that all *Non sunt* be proclaimed to six pence, bawbees to three pence, placks to two pence, hardheads to halfpennies, and the pennies to stand as they are.

The next act is a Proclamation of March 5, 1574, which as it relates exclusively to the billon and copper currency, shall be noticed in our view of that part of the Scottish coinage.

1578. July 25. C. 23.‡ His majesty ordains a penny or piece of silver to be coined of the fineness of eleven deniers, and gives commission to his highness's council to take order upon the form, inscription, weight, value and price of the said penny.

Also that the thirty, twenty, and ten shilling pieces with the testamentis (testoons,) be kept within the realm and not be exported therefrom.

1579. Nov. 11. C. 31.§ The king with the advice of his three estates of parliament, ordains, &c.¶

Also, that there be coined a penny of silver of the fineness of eleven deniers in whole and half pieces, the whole piece to have course for twenty-six shillings and eight pennies, weighing seventeen deniers and eleven grains, and

* Cardonnel, Appendix, No. X.—† Appendix, No. 12, and Cardonnel, App. No. X.—‡ App. No. 12.—§ App. No. 12.—¶ This first clause relates to the gold coinage, and shall be given in its proper place.

to be called the two mark piece, and the half piece to have course for thirteen shillings and four pennies, and to be called the mark piece, the said whole piece having on the one side a thistle with the letter I. on one side, and the letter R. on the other, with the circumscription NEMO . ME . IMPVNE . LACESSET ., and on the other side the king's arms, and this circumscription IACOBVS . 6 . DEI . GRATIA . REX . SCOTORVM ., the said mark bearing the like print, weight, and fineness in all things *pro rata*.

Also, that publication be made of the prices of gold and silver to be brought into his Majesty's mint, viz. the ounce of utter fine gold to be bought for twenty-one pounds money of this realm, and all other gold of whatsoever fineness, to be agreeable in price according to the fineness, and the ounce of utter fine silver to be bought for thirty-six shillings, and all other silver in proportion to its fineness, and commanding the moneyer and all others of the mint to do their diligence in melting, forging, and printing said pieces of gold and silver, according to the weight and fineness before mentioned.

1580. Feb. 27.* It was ordained that all the whole late money and other whatsoever silver coin within this realm, except the stamped placks, and pennies, shall be reformed and reduced to the fineness of eleven deniers with two grains of remedy of fineness.

The next item relates to the gold coinage.

Also, that each ounce of silver Parisien in coined money, shall be set forth for forty-four shillings money of this realm, to be coined in several pieces bearing such form, weight, circumscription, and remedy as his majesty with the advice of his Privy Council resident with his highness for the time being shall think good, and giving full power to said effect, and to set "takks" (leases) of the mint and profits thereof, for such space as shall be thought convenient.

1581. Oct. 24.† The king's Majesty and his three estates, considering how hurtfull and prejudicial the late silver coinage having course upon so high a price, is and has been to the common wealth of this realm, the same being occasion of great dearth and of many other inconveniences, and now willing to have the same reduced to a lower price, &c.

The act then proceeds to declare the several contracts made with takkesmen, &c. relative to the coinage to be void.

* Appendix, No. 12.—† Cardonnel, Appendix, No. X.

And further his Majesty with advice of the said estates, and consent also of the said takkesmen and parteners, ordains that the said late coinage extending to two hundred and eleven stone and ten pound weight of silver, shall be reduced and brought in again to be coined anew, by his highness's master coiner, before the 11th day of March next to come, in ten shilling pieces of eleven penny fine, containing four in the ounce, in this form, that is to say; having on the one side the portraiture of his majesty's body, with a crown on his head and a sword in his hand, with this circumscription IACOBVS . 6 . DEI . GRATIA . REX . SCOTORVM ., and on the other side his highness's arms in a shield with a crown above it, and the date of the year upon one of the sides, and this circumscription HONOR . REGIS . IVDICIVM . DILIGIT .

And the said takkesmen and parteners nominate and appoint *William Naper* and *Thomas Acheson* to receive the said (late) coinage, and deliver other money therefor at the same prices they were given out for until the said 11th day of March, until which day they shall have course, and they shall bring and deliver them to his highness's master coiner, who shall coin them anew in form and manner above mentioned.

1597. Dec. 19. Parl. 15.* Our Sovereign Lord and the estates of this present parliament, ratify and approve of the act made at Dundee, the 14th. May, 1597, concerning the down crying of silver of which the following is the tenor.

The king's majesty, his nobility, council, and estates, considering the present scarcity of coined money now current within the realm, and the great dearth and exorbitant prices which all sorts of gold and silver as well foreign as of his highness's own coinage have attained, by the liberty which all persons take in raising the prices of all gold and silver at their pleasure, far above the just value prescribed by his Highness's laws, acts and proclamations, by which and the unlawful transporting of the coinage out of the realm, great disorder and confusion have arisen, therefore, with advice of his said nobility, council, and estates, ordains, that all persons transgressing the said laws shall be summoned, tried, and punished with all extremity.

And further that his highness, with advice of his said nobility, council, and estates, have thought meet to declare, that from the 17th of May instant, the

* Cardonnel, Appendix, No. X.

ounce of silver coined in ten shilling pieces of eleven penny fine, coined according to the last act of parliament shall stand at fifty shillings, and the old thirty shilling pieces* being of the like weight and fineness at the same price, and the new thirty shilling pieces,† being three fourths of an ounce at thirty-seven shillings and sixpence, and the old and new twenty and ten shilling pieces according thereto *pro rata*.

And further that the species of money and fineness thereof, viz. of eleven penny fine in silver shall be coined, and have course hereafter conformable to the acts of parliament made concerning them.

The remainder of this act relates to the gold coinage, the punishment of the transgressors of the laws relative to the coinage, the prohibition of all foreign coins, which were to be received only as bullion, and the in-bringing of bullion by the merchants who were to be allowed one ounce of his majesty's silver coinage of eleven penny fine, for every ounce of bullion brought to the mint.

1600. Nov. 15. Parl. 16.‡ Cap. 9. Our Sovereign Lord and the estates of parliament, having considered the state of the coinage as it is at present current within the realm, declare that in this present parliament they will in no wise alter the fineness or prices of the coinage either of gold or silver, but that the same have free course as at present.

The remainder of this act relates to the in-bringing of bullion, the prohibition of the transporting gold or silver out of the realm, and the punishment of the transgressors.

Having thus enumerated and given abstracts of the several acts relative to the silver coinage of this reign, let us now consider the coins themselves, many of which are altogether unnoticed by the acts I have mentioned.

The first class of these coins consists of the James Riall commonly called the sword dollar, with its two-thirds and one-third; these agree in every respect with the act of 1567 before recited, weighing one ounce, two-thirds and one-third of the ounce, and passing for thirty, twenty, and ten shillings respectively; the dates I have observed on them, are 1567, 8, 9, 70 and 71, on the thirty shilling pieces, the same on the twenty shilling pieces, and 1567 and 9 on the ten shilling pieces.

* The Sword Dollars of 1567, &c.—† Those with the king's bust in armour of 1581, &c.—‡ Cardonnel, Appendix, No. X.

The next coins which present themselves, are the noble and half noble with the king's name and title, the arms of Scotland, and the value 6—8, and 3—4 on the obverse, and SALVVM . FAC ., &c. round a foliated cross with crowns in two of the angles, and thistle heads in the others, on the reverse.

These coins are not noticed in the acts I have mentioned, and although they present five different dates, viz. 1572, 3, 4, 5, and 7 on the noble, and the two first of these dates on the half noble, they are neither of them common; Snelling and Cardonnel mention their weights as about one hundred and eight and fifty-four grains, and it is probable their original weight was nearly so, but I have met with none which exceeded one hundred and three and fifty-two. One specimen in my cabinet, with date 1574, differs from all others I have seen, in having the thistle heads in the first and third angles, and the crowns in the others.

Snelling has justly remarked, that in the tables of the value and fineness of Scottish coins, to the year 1571 the fineness is given as eight ounces, and to 1577 that of nine ounces, and that no such bad silver occurs; it is indeed difficult to account for the appearance of such figures in these tables which in general appear to be pretty correct, but the coins themselves which occur of these dates, and the acts I have enumerated, although we have none relative to these two years, are evidence of the improbability of any such standard of fineness being used during the years mentioned.

The coins next in order, are those anomalous pieces called thistle dollars, and the smaller pieces of the same class; they present the dates 1579 and 81, and agree in type and legend with the act we have noticed of 1579, but greatly differ in weight from the coins therein ordered to be struck, the largest of these pieces weighing about twelve and a half pennyweights, whilst those ordered by the act were to weigh seventeen pennyweights eleven grains, and the half of that weight.

The large pieces bear the king's name and title, with the arms of Scotland crowned, and on the reverse NEMO . ME . IMPVNE . LACESSET with the date and a large thistle between I and R; these pieces appear to have been the first struck, and bear the date 1579; the smaller pieces differ from them in having a crown over the thistle; they are of different sizes, the largest weighing eighty-eight and a half grains and the smallest nineteen, and

it is not easy to determine what was their precise value or denomination, but it appears by the act of 1579, that the value of the ounce of silver was then thirty-six shillings.

The testoons noticed by the act of 1578 were probably those of Mary, and Francis and Mary, although possibly that term may have been applied to the nobles of 1572, &c.

The next class of coins which occur, are the forty, thirty, twenty, and ten shilling pieces of 1582, 3, and 4; these for the first time in this reign present the king's bust, which is in armour and crowned; reverse HONOR . REGIS . IVDICIVM . DILIGIT . with the dates 1582, 3, and 4, and the arms of Scotland crowned between I. and R., agreeing in every respect with the act of Oct. 1581, except that in that act ten shilling pieces only are ordered to be struck.

Snelling mentions the date 1585 as occurring on these coins, but I have no other authority for it; the forty shilling pieces are extremely rare, only three being in the various cabinets with which I am acquainted; the other sizes are rather common; their weights are one ounce, three fourths, one half, and one fourth of the ounce.

The remaining coins of this reign are unnoticed by any of the acts which I have mentioned; those struck before the accession of James to the English throne, are of three kinds, viz. the balance mark and half mark; the mark and smaller pieces with bare head; and the thistle mark with its subdenominations.

The balance mark and half mark present the king's name and title, with the date 1591 and 2, and the arms of Scotland crowned between two thistle heads, reverse HIS . DIFFERT . REGE . TYRANNVS . with a sword and balance; the weight of these coins is about seventy-two and thirty-six grains when well preserved, and the value of the pound tale as Snelling has observed about £26.

The mark with bare head and its subdenominations follow; they present the king's name and title, with his bust bare headed in armour; reverse NEMO . ME . IMPVNE . LACESSET . a three head thistle crowned, and the various dates from 1593 to 1601, except 1597 and 1600 which I have not noticed. The mark originally weighed about ninety-eight grains, and the others in proportion. The dates with which I am acquainted are as follow,

1593, 4, and 8 on the mark, 1594, 8, and 9 on the noble, 1594, 5, 8, 9, and 1601 on the half noble, and 1595 and 6 on the quarter noble ; the dates assigned to these coins by Snelling, do not agree with those on the coins he has published, and that of 1602 which he inconsistently says is the only date which appears on the two smallest sizes, I have never met with, and it is probable he has confounded these coins with the small parts of the thistle mark.

The last coinage of James VI. struck before his accession to the English throne, is that called the thistle mark and its subdenominations. These coins are of five sizes, viz. the mark, half, quarter, eighth and sixteenth of the mark, and they all bear the king's name and title, with the arms of Scotland crowned ; reverse REGEM . IOVA . PROTEGIT., and the dates 1601, 2, and 3 on the mark and half mark, 1602 and 3 on the quarter, and 1601 and 2 on the eighth ; of the dates on the sixteenth of which not more than two or three are known, I am unable to speak with certainty. The best preserved of these marks weigh something over one hundred grains, which nearly agrees with the value of the pound tale in 1601, which is given in the tables as £36, and at which standard of value, the money of Scotland seems with the exception of a trifling change in 1738 to have continued.

The coinage of Scotland as an independent kingdom, and under a separate monarch, may be considered as terminated by the accession of James VI. to the throne of England ; between that period however and the more complete union of the two kingdoms under Anne, a distinct coinage, although resembling that of England, was still used for Scotland, and this we shall now proceed to notice.

THE SILVER COINAGE OF SCOTLAND

FROM THE

ACCESSION OF JAMES VI. TO THE THRONE OF ENGLAND, TO THE UNION OF THE
TWO KINGDOMS UNDER ANNE.

JAMES VI. 1603.

After the accession of James VI. to the English throne, that prince appears to have struck but little Scottish money, what remains being for the most part of great rarity; it is all of the English standard and nearly similar to the English coinage in type, weight, and denomination, his silver consisting of crowns, half crowns, shillings and sixpences.

The crown and half crown bear the king's name and titles as king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, with the king on horseback riding to his left, reverse QVAE . DEVS . CONIVNXIT . NEMO . SEPARET . an ornamented shield, with the arms of Scotland in the first and fourth quarters, those of England in the second, and those of Ireland in the third.

The shilling and sixpence differ from the larger pieces, in exhibiting on the obverse the king's bust, and having the shield on the reverse plain; the sixpence alone presents the date which I have only observed of the year 1622.

It appears from Anderson, that the first Scottish money after James's accession to the English throne was struck March 25, 1605, and that others were coined in 1606 and 1612, and probably in the intervening years although we have no records of such.

All these coins are very scarce, the half crown being the least so, and the sixpence the rarest.

The two pence with thistle M. M. can scarcely be considered as a Scottish coin, being struck for currency both in England and Scotland.

The only act Cardonnel has given relative to the Scottish coinage of this prince after he ascended the English throne, relates only to the gold and shall be noticed in its proper place, nor have I been able to discover any other parliamentary documents of any importance relative to the coinage of this or any subsequent reign.

CHARLES I. 1625.

The Scottish coins of this prince like his English, are of considerable variety and extremely numerous, although a few of them are far from being common.

His first coins consist of crowns, half crowns, shillings, and sixpences, and as Snelling has observed, appear to be from the same dies as his father's, from which they differ only in the name ; these coins are all scarce except the half crown which is rather common.

The two pence like that of his father, was struck for circulation in both countries.

The subsequent coinages of this prince differ from his first, in having on the crowns and half crowns the king riding to his right, and on the smaller coins the king's bust regarding its right ; they are extremely numerous but not easy to class, being of various degrees of workmanship and apparently struck by different persons, particularly the celebrated Briot, whose works both of the English and Scottish mints are so justly admired ; these are in general marked with a small *b*, but it is probable from the workmanship many of those without that mark are also his coinage ; a great many also bear the letter *F*. probably the initial of another mint master, but whether of Falconar who was master of the Scottish mint in the next reign I am unable to ascertain.

The crowns, half crowns, and a few of the shillings and sixpences bear the king's name CAROLVS . at full length, but the greater part of these last named coins bear only CAR ; these latter shillings and sixpences also present another remarkable difference, some of them having the king's bust within the inner circle, whilst others have it extended to the edge, and the greater number of this sort from the small *b* found on them, are certainly the work of Briot.

The nobles differ from the larger coins, in bearing on the obverse the words SCOT . ANG instead of MAG . BRIT ., the bust in every instance extending to the edge, and on the reverse, the legend CHRISTO AVSPICE . REGNO , they also differ amongst themselves in minor particulars, some having ruder work and the king's name at full length, whilst others have finer work and the king's name abbreviated, and these last are all or the greater part the work of Briot.

The half nobles differ from the nobles in many respects, having in some instances the king's bust within the inner circle, and in every instance the king's name abbreviated; the reverse both as to type and legend is also altogether different, being SALVS . REIPVB . SVPREMA . LEX . with a thistle crowned; there is also a singular variety which like the noble, bears on the reverse the arms of Scotland crowned, and on the obverse has a thistle head instead of the numeral; there is also in the British Museum another which differs from those first described, in having the word REIPVBLICE.

The quarter nobles bear the king's name in every instance abbreviated, with the titles SCOT . ANG . FRA . ET . HIB . REX . sometimes MAG . BRIT ., and his bust sometimes within the inner circle, and sometimes extending to the edge; and on the reverse IVSTITIA . THRONVM . FIRMAT . the first word generally abbreviated, with a thistle crowned.

There is also a rare variety of which only two specimens are known, having the thistle between C . and R ., both crowned; it bears also the word IVSTITIA at full length, and has the king's bust extending nearly to the edge; this variety is remarkable for its neatness and beauty, there are on the other hand some of the quarter nobles which are remarkable for rudeness of execution, and are probably the work of some country mint, or forgeries of the time.

The two shilling pieces bear the king's name abbreviated, with his titles SCOT . AN . or ANG ., &c., and on a specimen in the British Museum MAG . BRIT, &c., with the king's head crowned in a circle and the numeral II . behind; reverse IVST . THRONVM FIRMAT . and the arms of Scotland crowned.

There is another variety with the bust extending beyond the inner circle and wanting the numeral.

The weights of the crown, half crown, shilling, and sixpence, are nearly the same as those of the English coins of the same period.

The noble and its sub-divisions, and the two shilling pieces are of the Scottish standard; the first were probably intended to weigh sixty grains and the others in proportion, but they seldom weigh any thing near these weights; the heaviest I have met with out of a great number were as follow:—

Noble, 55 grains.	|	Quarter noble, 13 grains.
Half noble, 29½ do.	|	Two shilling piece, 16 do.

Snelling has given the weight of the noble as fifty-one grains, the half thirty, and the quarter twelve, probably the weights of those he has engraved.

The rude coins (quarter nobles,) probably forgeries, weigh generally only seven grains.

CHARLES II. 1660.

Under this king, the coinage of Scotland like that of England underwent a considerable change, the press being substituted for the hammer, which has greatly added to the compactness and regularity if not to the beauty of the coins.

His coins which are nearly as numerous as those of his father, are of two classes, the first consisting of the four mark piece and its divisions, and the second of the dollar and its parts.

The former which consists of the four mark, two mark, mark, and half mark pieces, presents the king's bust laureate, clothed, and regarding its left, with his name, reverse his titles with four shields placed in the form of a cross, and exhibiting the arms of Scotland on the first and third, those of England and France on the second, and those of Ireland on the fourth, and having in each angle CC. cyphered and crowned, and the value LIII. 4—XXVI. 8—XIII. 4—or VI. 8 in the centre. Most of these pieces have either an F* or a thistle under the bust, and the following dates—

On the 4 mark pieces, 1664, 5, 70, 3, 4, 5.

—— 2 mark pieces, 1664, 70, 3, 4, 5.

—— 1 mark, all from 1664 to 75 inclusive.

—— half mark, 1664, 5, 8, 9, 70, 1, 2, 3, 5.

Several of which dates were unknown to Cardonnel.

The four mark pieces generally weigh from sixteen and half to seventeen penny weights, and the smaller pieces in proportion.

The four and two mark pieces are rather scarce, but the smaller pieces particularly the marks rather common, but not often in good preservation.

The second coinage of this reign consists of the dollar and its parts, and their dates which are numerous, commence with the year 1675, that with

* Snelling (p. 19,) says this is the initial of either John Faulkner of Balmaker the master, or James Faulkner the warden of the mint.

which the former terminates; they exhibit the same obverse legend but the head turned a different way, that is regarding its right. The reverse differs considerably from that of the first coinage, both as to legend and type, the former being SCOT . ANG ., &c. instead of MAG . BRIT ., &c., and the latter differing from that of the first coinage, in having the arms of Scotland on one shield only, and those of England and France on separate shields, also in having a leaved thistle in each angle instead of the double C., and those letters in the centre instead of the date.

The subdivisions of the dollar are the half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth, the last differing from the larger coins in having a St. Andrew's cross with a crown on the centre, and a thistle in one angle and a rose, fleur de lis, and harp in the others; this coin is by mistake called by Snelling the half quarter dollar.

The dates we meet with on these coins are the following:—

- On the Dollar, 1676, 9, 80, 1, 2.
- Half Dollar, 1675, 6, 81.
- Quarter Dollar, all from 1675 to 1682, inclusive.
- Eighth Dollar, 1676, 7, 9, 80, 1, 2.
- Sixteenth Dollar, 1677, 9, 80, 81.

Many of which dates are unnoticed by Cardonnel.

It will be remarked that the date 1678, does not appear on any of these coins except the quarter dollar.

The weight of the dollar is nearly the same as that of the four mark piece, the others in proportion.

Most of these coins have the F before the bust. The dollars passed for fifty-six shillings Scotch, and the smaller pieces in proportion; they are all except the half dollar rather of common occurrence, but seldom in good preservation; they differ from the English milled coins, in wanting the inscription and graining on the edge.

No other coins but those of the two classes I have just described were struck for Scotland in this reign.

JAMES VII. 1684.

The Scottish coins of this prince are few in number, and present but two varieties, viz. the forty and ten shilling pieces.

The former exhibits the king's bust laureate and regarding its left, with the value 40 under the bust, and the legend *IACOBVS . II . DEI . GRATIA .* Reverse on a shield crowned the arms of Scotland in the first and fourth quarters, those of England and France in the second, and those of Ireland in the third, the legend *MAG . BRIT . &c.*, and the dates 1687 and 8. The weight of these coins is generally from two hundred and eighty to two hundred and eighty-five grains.

The ten shilling piece is similar to the former as to its obverse, except that it has 10 under the bust; the reverse however differs in having the arms of Scotland, England, France and Ireland on four separate shields placed in the form of a cross, with a St. Andrew's cross in the centre, and a thistle, rose, fleur de lis, and harp in the angles; the legend is the same as that on the forty shilling piece, except that *BR .* is used instead of *BRIT .*, the dates are 1687 and 8, the latter unknown to Cardonnell. The weight is proportionable to that of the forty shilling piece.

There is also a fine pattern piece of this monarch for sixty shillings executed by the Roettiers, of which a great many specimens lately struck from the original die, are in the possession of collectors; in type and legend it differs only in a few minute particulars from the forty shilling piece.

WILLIAM AND MARY, 1688.

The coins of this reign are numerous, although presenting but few varieties of type.

They consist of sixty, forty, twenty, ten, and five shilling pieces. The obverses of all are alike, presenting the busts of the king and queen regarding their right, with the value on all except the five shilling piece, under the busts, and the legend *GVLIELMVS . ET . MARIA . DEI . GRA .* on the sixty and five shilling pieces, and the same with *GRATIA* instead of *GRA .* on the others. The reverse has on all except the five shilling piece, the arms of Scotland, &c., on a crowned shield as on the forty shilling piece of the last reign, with the addition of the Lion in a shield in the centre, and the legend *MAG . BRIT .*, &c. with the date. The five shilling piece differs from the others, in having on the reverse the king's and queen's initials in cypher, with a crown above and the numeral V under, and there is in the British Museum a variety with the numeral five on the king's bust, instead of the numeral V on the reverse.

The sixty shilling piece has on the edge *PROTEGIT . ET . ORNAT . ANNO . REGNI . TERTIO . , &c.*

The dates on these coins are the following :—

On the 60 shilling pieces	1691 and 2.
— 40	all from 1689 to 94 inclusive.
— 20	1691, 3 and 4.
— 10	1690, 1 and 2.
— 5	1691 and 4.

Of which dates, some of those on the twenty and ten shilling pieces were unknown to Cardonnel.

The weights of these coins appear to be of the same standard as those of the preceding reign.

WILLIAM III. 1694.

The coins of this king struck after the death of Mary, are of precisely similar denominations to those struck in her life time, and with the exception of the five shilling piece, differ in type and legend merely in wanting the queen's name and bust; the five shilling piece however, differs altogether as to its reverse, bearing a three headed thistle crowned, with the legend *NEMO . ME . IMPVNE . LACESSET .* and has the numeral 5 always under the king's bust.

The sixty and forty shilling pieces have the same inscription on the edge as those of William and Mary; the dates on these coins are the following :—

On the 60 shilling piece	1699.
— 40 shilling pieces	1696, 7, 9.
— 20 shilling pieces	all from 1695, to 99 inclusive.
— 10 shilling pieces	..... Do.
— 5 shilling pieces	1695, 6, 7, 9, 1701, 2.

A few of which were unknown to Cardonnel.

It will be remarked that 1700 does not occur on any of these coins. They are all common except the sixty shilling piece of which I believe only one specimen is known to exist, and that in a remote cabinet in the North of Scotland.

ANNE, 1701.

The Scottish coins of this queen are only the ten and five shilling pieces, and except as to the bust and name of the sovereign are similar in type and legend to the ten and five shilling pieces of William ; the ten shilling piece however wants the small shield bearing the Lion (the Arms of Nassau,) in the centre of the Arms on the reverse, and one of these coins of the date 1706 in the British Museum, has the word REGINA. instead of REG.

The five shilling pieces present several varieties as to the obverse legend, some having ANNA . DEI . GRATIA ., whilst others have AN . D . G . MAG . BR . FR & HIB . R., and others REG . instead of R.

The dates which occur on them are the following :—

On the 10 shilling pieces 1702, 5, 6.

——— 5 shilling pieces 1705, 6, 7.

The five shilling piece of 1706 is rare.

On both sizes the queen's bust bears a thistle in her bosom. The weight of these coins when well preserved is about seventy and thirty-five grains.

The silver coinage of Scotland properly concludes with the Union of the two Kingdoms under Anne in 1707, many collectors however rank as Scottish, the silver money minted in Edinburgh during the two or three years following that event, and it will probably be expected that I should take some notice of these coins.

1706.* By the articles of Union of the Kingdoms of England and Scotland agreed upon July 22, 1706, and which were to take place the 1st of May in the following year, it was agreed upon that from and after that day, the coin should be of the same standard and value throughout the United Kingdom as it was at that time in England, and that a mint should be continued in Scotland under the same rules as the mint in England, and the present officers of the mint continued subject to such regulations and alterations as her Majesty, her heirs and successors, or the Parliament of Great Britain should think fit.

* Ruding, vol. 3, p. 456.

1707.* An alteration was made in the Royal Arms on both the English and Scottish coins, those of England and Scotland being impaled in the first and third quarters, those of France in the second, and those of Ireland in the fourth.

£1200 were to be allowed out of the coinage duty for the expenses of the mints of Scotland.

The quantity of silver coin brought into the mint of Edinburgh in 1707 to be restruck, was £411,117 10s. 9d. sterling,† but it appears that a considerable portion of this money was never restruck, the invasion in 1707 having made it necessary to reissue a considerable portion of the Scottish coins, particularly forty shilling pieces, there was also included in the above, £40,000 in English milled money which it was unnecessary to recoin.

1708.‡ The Scottish forty shilling and other pieces were again called in and recoinced into sterling money the same as the English.

These are distinguished from those of 1707 and the early part of 1708 by a mullet of six points after the E under the queen's bust. There is also in the British Museum a shilling with the date of 1709.

These as Ruding§ has justly observed, are the last coins struck in Scotland, the people retaining in many instances their old mode of accounting, the denominations however being merely nominal, and only equivalent to the one twelfth of the same in English currency.

They consist of crowns, half crowns, shillings, and sixpences. In type and denomination they are completely English, and but for the E. the initial of the Edinburgh mint which appears under the bust, they could not be distinguished from the English coinage of the same period.

The varieties of these coins are the following :—

- 1707 with E only,—Crown, Half Crown, Shilling and Sixpence.
- 1708 Do. Crown, Half Crown, Shilling and Sixpence.
- 1708 with E and Star,—Crown, Half Crown, Shilling and Sixpence.
- 1709 Do. Shilling.

* Ruding, vol. 3, p. 457.—† Ruding, vol. 3, p. 458.—‡ Ruding, vol. 3, p. 461.

§ Ruding, vol. 3, p. 462.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

THE SILVER COINS OF SCOTLAND.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
1	Kings of the Hebrides, Sueno?	+ EDELREX. ƆVƆO'X Rude head to its right with Sceptre, surmounted by three pearls.	ƆVE NO EVDZEVRO. In an inner circle, a short double Cross with the letters ƆRV + retrograde in the angles.	31	Pl. 1, No. 1.
2	Anegmund?	+ ANEƆMDXCNE ROX. Same type.	+ OAIRƆM.OHEAND Same type, &c. but the letters ƆRV + direct.	21½	Do. No. 2.
3	Somerled?	+ ZXOMITƆED ROAE. Same type.	+ VOƆ : : ƆOƆGƆVEƆE Same type, &c. but ƆVR +	21	Do. No. 3.
4	Uncertain	Rude head with V and four Pellets under.	In a rude circle, a Cross potent with a large Pellet in each angle.	17	Do. No. 4.
5	Malcolm III.	+ MA : : : : REX King's head full face with Crown Fleury and a Sceptre at each side, that at right side terminating in a Cross, and that at left in a Fleur de lis.	H : A : : : : ASORT In a circle within the legend a Cross Fleury with a rose of Pellets in two quarters, and a large Pellet in the others.	23	Do. No. 5.
6	Donald VIII.	XDOM . : : : X : Crowned head with Sceptre Fleury to its right.	Legend rude and uncertain. In an inner circle, a short Cross with a large Annulet in each angle.		Snelling's coins of the Isle of Man. No. 5.
7	Alexander I.	+ A : : : : : King's head crowned to its left, with Sceptre terminating in a Cross.	Legend rude and unintelligible. In an inner circle, a Cross Fleury with two Pellets in one angle and one in the others.	24	Pl. 1, No. 6.
8	....	: : : : : XAII : : Rude head crowned with Sceptre Fleury.	: : : : : VONI : : : : Rude Cross Fleury with a small Pellet, with stalk in each angle.	23	Do. No. 7.
9	....	A : : : : AIII : : Same type.	+ HV : : : : : VV : : : : Cross Fleury with a Pellet in each angle.	24	Do. No. 8.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
10	David I.	+DAVI ::::: King's head to its left with Crown Fleury and Sceptre Fleury.	+HVGO ON ROCH. Cross Fleury with a Pellet in each angle.		Pl. 1, No. 9.
11	....	::: AVIT . REX. Same type.	Legend defaced and unintelligible. Same type.	22½	Do. No. 10.
12	....	+DAVITR Same type.	HVE WA ::::: Same type.	23	Do. No. 11.
13	....	DAVI ::::: retrograde. Same type.	Legend rude and unintelligible. Cross Fleury with small Pellets with stalks in three angles, and a Fleur de lis in the fourth.	22	Do. No. 12.
14	....	+DAV ::::: Same type.	::::: ON BERV ::::: Cross Fleury with a large Pellet in each angle.	20½	Do. No. 13.
15	....	+D ::::: IT ::::: Same type,	::::: ALT . ON BER ::: Same type.	20	Do. No. 14.
16	....	:: AV ::::: Same type.	::::: SO . ON ::::: Same type.	20	Do. No. 15.
17	....	+DAVIT :: retrograde. Same type.	Legend unintelligible. In a circle within the legend, a rude Cross with a crescent en- closing a Pellet in each quarter, and a Pellet in each angle of the Cross.		Do. No. 16.
18	Henry E. Northum- berland.	+H ::::: Same type.	::::: LI ON :: ER. Cross Fleury with Pellets in the angles, a large mullet at the end of the legend.	24	Do. No. 17.
19	....	::::: NR ::::: Same type.	+NR ::::: Same type.	20	Do. No. 18.
20	....	+NENCON Same type.	+WILEM ON ICH Cross crosslet, having in each an- gle a cross connected by a loop with the inner circle.	22	Do. No. 19.
21	....	+N :: NC :: ON Same type.	+WILELMON ::::: Same type.	23	Do. No. 20.
22	....	+IIE ::::: CON Same type.	Do.	22	Do. No. 21.
23	Malcolm III.	+MA ::::: Head with Crown Fleury to its right without Sceptre.	Legend uncertain. Cross Fleury with Pellets in the angles.		Snelling, coins of Isle of Man.No.3.

No	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
24	William the Lion.	+ LE REI WILAM King's head with Crown Fleury to its right, with Sceptre headed with pearls, crescent and pearl behind.	+ ADAM BEREWIC . Short single Cross with points in the angles, and a crescent embrac- ing a Pellet with one stalk in each quarter.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 15
25	+ LE REI . WILAME . Same type.	+ WILAM . BEREWI : : Same type.	21	Pl. 2, No. 25
26	Do.	+ WILLAM . BEREWIC Same type.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 14
27	+ WILLAME . REX . letters di- vided by two Pellets. Same type but Sceptre headed with a Cross.	+ WILLAM . BEREWIC Same type.		Do. No. 13.
28	+ LE REI . WILAM . Same type, but Sceptre headed with pearls.	+ ADAM . ON EDENEV . Same type.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 1.
29	Do.	+ ADAM . ON ED . Same type.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 2.
30	Do. But two crescents without Pellet behind.	+ ADAM . ON . EDENEV Same type.	23	Author.
31	Do. But one crescent and pearl behind.	+ HVE . OF . EDENEV . Same type.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 3.
32	+ LE . REI . WILAM . Same type,	Do.	23	Pl. 2, No. 26
33	+ LE . REI . WILAM . Same type, but Sceptre with Cross.	+ FOLPO . DE . PERT Same type, but two stalks to Pel- lets and no points in the angles.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 4.
34	Do. WILLAM	+ FOLPOLT . DE . PERT . Same type, but with points in the angles.	21	Author.
35	Do. WILLAM .	Do. But no points in the angles, and one large Pellet in one angle.	22½	Pl. 2, No. 27
36	+ WILIELMVS REX Same type.	Do. Without large Pellet.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 5.
37	+ REI . WILL : : : : E . Same type, but two crescents without pearl behind.	: : : : OLPOT : : : : Same type, but Pellets with one stalk and no points in the angles.	22½	Pl. 2, No. 28
38	+ REI WILLAM . Same type.	+ RAVL . DE . ROCEVVR Same type, with points in the angles.	24	Pl. 2, No. 29.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
39	William the Lion.	+LE . REI . WILAM . Same type, but Sceptre with pearls.	+RAVL . DE . ROCESBV Same type.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 6.
40	+LE . REI . WILLAM . Same type.	+RAVL . DE . ROCBVR Same type.	23	Author.
41	+LE . REI . WILLAME . Same type, but crescent and pearl behind.	Do. ROCBV .	22½	Do.
42	Do. But WILAM	+RAVL . ON . ROCBV . Same type, but Pellets without stalks.	23½	Do.
43	Do. But WILLAM	+RAVL . ON . ROCAV . Same type.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 7.
44	Do.	Do. But ROCEBV.		Do. No. 8.
45	Do. But WILAM	Do.	24	Author.
46	+REI . WILLAME . Same type, but Sceptre with Cross.	+RAAL . ON . ROC Same type.		Sir M. Chap- man.
47	Do	+R :: : ON . ROC Same type, but no points, and Pel- lets with stalks.		Do.
48	+L REI . WIL :: : V	+R :: : L :: : : OCEBVRG Do. But with points.	22	
49	+WILLAME . RX Same type.	+ : : AVL . DER . Same type.		Sir M. Chap- man.
50	+LE . REI . WILLAM Same type, but Sceptre with pearls.	+RAVI . DERLIG . Same type.	19½	Cardonnel, Pl. 1, Nos. 9, 10 Author.
51	+Do. But WILAM Same type.	+RAVL . DERLIG . RO Same type.	22	Pl. 2, No. 30.
52	Do.	+RAVL : : : RLIGFL . Same type, without points.	22	Pl. 2, No. 31
53	+W :: : AME . REX . Same type, but Sceptre with Cross.	+AD :: : DE :: : Same type, but Pellets with two stalks.	22	Do. No. 32.
54	Do.	+WAL :: : : EETER Same type, but with points and only one stalk.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 12.
55	+WILELMVS . Head with Crown Fleury, to its left with Sceptre Fleury.	+FOL POLD ONRO Short single Cross with Fleurs de lis in the angles, suspended from inner circle.		Pl. 2, No. 33. British Mu- seum.

No.	COIN?	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
56	William the Lion.	+LE . REI . WILA . Rude head to its right, a Sceptre with pearls before.	+HVE . WALTER . Short double Cross with a mullet of five points, shaped liked a flower in each angle.	22½	Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 16 Author.
57	Do. But WILAM .	Do.	22½	Do.
58	Do.	Do. But mullets of six points of similar shape.	19	Do.
59	Do.	Do. But one mullet of five and three of six points.	18	Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 18 Author.
60	Do.	As last but one, but legend retro- grade.	23	Do.
61	Do. But WILAME, and neater work.	Legend direct, with one mullet of five and three of six points.	22	Pl. 2, No. 34.
62	Do. Rude work.	HVE . WALTER . OI Mullets of six points.	20	Author.
63	Do. But WILAM, and neat work.	HVE WALTER . ON Same type.	17	Do.
64	+WILLELMVS RX . Same type.	Do.	19	Late Dean of St. Patrick's.
65	+LE . REI . WILA . Retrograde, letters direct. Same type.	+HVE WALTO . Same type.	22	Author.
66	Do.	+HVE . WALRO . Same type.	22	Pl. 2, No. 35
67	+LE REI . WILA . Same type.	+HVE . WALTEO Two mullets of five and two of six points.	18	Author.
68	+LHVE WIA :::: Legend blundered. Same type.	+HVE WALHT ::: Mullets of six points.	19½	Do.
69	+HVE WALRO Same type.	+ :::: E . WALRO . One mullet of five and three of six points.		Pl. 2, No. 36
70	WILLELMVS R Head with crown of pearls to its right. Sceptre with pearls before.	+WALTER . ADAM Mullets of six points.	21½	Do. No. 37.
71	+WILLELMVS RX . Same type.	+HVE ON EDENBVR Same type. A point between the ends of each limb of the Cross.		Snelling, Pl. 1, No. 5.
72	Do.	Do. But EDNEBVR Same type, &c.		Do. No. 4.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
73	William the Lion.	Do. But REX	Do.	20½	Pl. 2, No. 38
74	+ WILLEM : : : X Same type.	+ WALTER . ED . Same type without the points at the ends of the Cross.	22	Author.
75	+ LE . REI . WILA Head with a very neat crown of pearls and Sceptre.	+ HENRI LE RW : : Rude mullets of five points.	23	Author.
76	+ LE . REI . WILA . Same type, but head rude.	+ HNRILER . . V : S Two mullets of six, and two of seven points.	22	Pl. 2, No. 39
77	Do. Head still ruder.	+ HENRILERS DE . PT . Mullets of six points.	22	Do. No. 40.
78	+ WILELMVS REX Same type.	+ WALTER ON . PR Same type.		British Mu- seum.
79	Do. But RX	Do. But PRT .		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 17
80	Do. Head with crown of pearls.	Do. But PERT	20	Author.
81	Do. But WILELMS	+ WATER ON PRET . Same type.		Snelling, Pl. 1, No. 7.
82	+ WILELMVS RX Same type.	+ WTAR ON PERT . Same type.		Do. No. 6.
83	+ WILELMVS : : : Same type.	+ WILA . ON . PP Double Cross, perhaps double struck.		Till.
84	+ LE . REI . WILA . Same type.	+ ADAM . PERIS . ON : : : Mullets of six points.		Snelling, Pl. 1, No. 14
85	+ WILELMVS . RX . Same type.	PERIS . ADAM . ON . ROCI . Same type.		Do. No. 9.
86	: WILELMVS . REX . : : : re- trograde. Same type.	+ PERIS . ADAM . ON . R . Same type.	22	Pl. 2, No. 41
87	+ LE . REI . WILA . Same type.	+ HVE : : : : RO . Same type.		Snelling, Pl. 1, No. 12.
88	+ WILELMVS . RX Same type.	+ HVE : ON ROCE Same type.		Do. No. 8.
89	Do.	+ RAVL . ON . ROCE Same type.	22	Do. No. 10. Author.
90	Do.	Do. But ROC . Same type.	22	Do.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
91	William the Lion.	+LE . REI . WILAM . Same type.	+Do. ROCEBV . And points between the ends of the Cross.	21½	Author.
92	Do. But WILA .	Do. But ROCEBVR.		Snelling, Pl. 1, No. 11
93	::: ILELMVS RX . Same type.	+W :: L ::: ONROCE Mullets of six points.		Brit. Mus.
94	+W ::::: REX . Same type.	::: M . ON ROCE Same type.		Do.
95	::: ILELMVS . R . Same type.	: H ::: ON . ROCE . Same type.		Do.
96	+HVE . WALRO Rude head to its right with Scep- tre.	+HVE . ON . RO . Same type.		Brit. Mus.
97	::: IWI :: AM . Bare head to its right with Scep- tre.	::: DER ADAM ON ROR Same type.	20½	Pl. 2, No. 42.
98	+LE . REI . WIL .	+WATER . ON :::: Same type.		Brit. Mus.
99	+LE . REI . WILAM . retro- grade. Rude head to its left with Scep- tre.	+HVE . WALTER . retrograde. Mullets of five points, flower shaped.	18	Pl. 2, No. 43.
100	+WILLELMVS REX . Head with crown of pearls to its left with Sceptre.	+PERIS ADAM ON RO . Mullets of six points.		Snelling, Pl. 1, No. 15.
101	Do. WILELMVS	Do.		Do. No. 16. Brit. Mus.
102	Do. WILLELMVS And a slight stroke instead of Sceptre.	+PERES ADA . ON ROREE . Same type.	20	Pl. 2, No. 44.
103	+LE . REI . WILLAM . Head with crown of pearls to its left, without Sceptre.	+RAVL . ON . ROCEBV . Same type.	23	Do. No. 45.
104	+WIL ::::: EX Same type, with Sceptre.	+HVE . WT :::: Same type.		Brit. Mus. broken.
105	Alexander II.	+ALEXSANDEREX . Bare head to its right without Sceptre.	+ALAIN . ANNDRV . OF RO . Same type.	21½	Pl. 3, No. 46.
106	+ALEXANDER REX Same head with Sceptre of pearls.	+WLLE :::: AWLS Same type.		Do. No. 47.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
107	Alexander II.	+ A : : : : NDER . REX Bare head to its left with Sceptre.	+ WALER . O : : : : : Same type.		Pl. 3, No. 48.
108	+ ALEXANDER REX . Crowned head to its left with Sceptre.	+ ANDRV : : : : CA : : : : O Same type.		Do. No. 49.
109	Same legend, Crowned head to its right with Sceptre.	+ PIERES . ON . RX . Same type.		Do. No. 50.
110	Alexander III. 1st coinage	ALEXANDER REX Bare head to its left with Sceptre.	SIMON ON AB . Long double Cross, with mullets of six points in the angles.	20	Do. No. 51.
111	Do. ALEXANDER	WALTER ON A . Same type.		Do. No. 52.
112	Do.	ROBERT ON ABE . Same type.	22½	Late Dean of St. Patrick's.
113	Do.	Do. But AB .	20	Author.
114	Do.	WIL : : AM . ON LA Same type.	20	Pl. 3, No. 53.
115	Do.	: : : : RINON : : : : Same type.		Late Mr. Leybourn
116	2d coinage.	Same legend. Crowned head to its left with Sceptre.	R : : : : NALD ON ABE Same type.	22½	Pl. 3, No. 54.
117	ALEXANDEREX Same type.	RANALD ON ABE Same type.		Mr. Bergne,
118	ALEXANDER REX . Same type.	ANDREV . ON . BER Same type.	22	Late Dean of St. Patrick's.
119	Do.	WILL . ON . BE Same type.		Pl. 3, No. 55.
120	Do.	ALEX . ON . EDEN . Same type.	22	Do. No. 56.
121	Do.	IOHAN . ON . PER . Same type.	22	Do. No. 57.
122	Do.	ION . ON . PERT . Same type.	21	Author.
123	Do.	ION . ON . : : : : TE . Same type.	22	Do.
124	Do.	ION . CO . ON PER Same type.	18	Do.
125	Do.	NICOL . ON : : : : Same type.	22½	Rev. Mr. Martin.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
126	Alexander III. 3d coinage.	Same legend. Crowned head to its right, with Sceptre.	WALTER . ON . ABE . Same type.	21	Late Dean of St. Patrick's.
127	Do.	WILAM . ON . AB . Same type.	22	Do.
128	Do.	:: :: X . ON . ABIRD . Same type.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
129	Do.	THOMAS . ON . ANHEN Same type.	20	Pl. 3, No. 58.
130	Do.	TOMAS . ON . AN . Same type.	19	Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 20. Author.
131	Do.	IOHAN . ON . BE . Same type.	20	Author.
132	Do.	IOHAN . ON . BER . Same type.	22	Pl. 3, No. 59.
133	Do.	NICHEL . ON . B . Same type.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Author.
134	Do. AELXANDER	ROBERT . ON . B . Same type.	25	Do.
135	Do. Usual legend.	Do. BER . Same type.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Snelling, Pl. 1, No. 17. Author.
136	Do.	WALTER . BERWIH Same type.	22	Do.
137	Do.	WALTER . O . BERWIH Same type.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. Mr. Malet.
138	Do. Legend retro- grade. Rude head.	Do. ON . BE . Same type.	27	Pl. 3, No. 60.
139	Usual legend and type,	Do. ON . BER .	18	Author.
140	Do.	Do. Legend retrograde.	21	Do.
141	Do.	WAL . ON . BERWIH Same type.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Snelling, Pl. 1, No. 18. Author.
142	Do.	WILL . ON . BER . Same type.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
143	Do.	S : : : : ON . DNBARE . Same type.		Late Mr. Leybourn.
144	Do.	ALE : : : : ER . ON DVN . Same type.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Author.
145	Do.	EORSIN . ON . DVN . Same type.	19	Do.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
146	Alexander III. 3d coinage.	Do. ALEXADENR	WILA . ON . DVN Same type.	22½	Pl. 3, No. 61
147	Do. Usual legend.	ALEXR . ON . EDEN . Same type.	20½	Do. No. 62.
148	Do.	Do. But ALEX .	22½	Author.
149	Do.	WILAM . ON . E . Same type.	23½	Do.
150	Do.	WATER . ON . FRE . Same type.	22	Pl. 3, No. 63
151	Do.	WALTER . ON . G Same type.	23	Do. No. 64.
152	Do.	: : : : ER . ON . GLA . Same type.		Late Mr. Leybourn.
153	Do. ANLEXANDR	ION IHIC FRA . Same type.	18	Late Dean of St. Patrick's.
154	Do. Usual legend.	WALTER . OV . MVN Same type.	19½	Pl. 3, No. 65.
155	Do.	IASAN . PERTH . Same type.		Brit. Mus.
156	Do.	ION . ON . PERTE . Same type.	22	Late Dean of St. Patrick's.
157	Do.	ION . CORIN . ON . P . Same type.	23	Pl. 3, No. 66.
158	Do.	Do. But CORINN .	22	Mr. Hoare.
159	Do.	ADAM . ON . RO . Same type.	23	Pl. 3, No. 67.
160	Do.	: : : : IL . ON . RO . Same type.		Brit. Mus.
161	Do.	ANDREV . ON . R . Same type.		Do.
162	Do.	HENRI . ON . STRIVE Same type.	23	Late Dean of St. Patrick's.
163	4th coin- age.	ALEXANDER . DEI . GRA . Crowned head to its right with Sceptre.	REX . SCOTORVM . Long single Cross with mullets of five points in the angles.	22	Pl. 3, No. 68
164	Do.	Do. Two points in one angle and one in the opposite.	21	Author.
165	Do.	Same legend. Same Cross with two mullets of five and two of six points.	22	Pl. 3, No. 69.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
166	Alexander III. 4th coinage	Do.	Do. One mullet of five and three of six points.	20½	Pl. 3, No. 70
167	....	Do.	Do. Four mullets of six points.	21½	Pl. 4, No. 71
168	....	Do.	Do. Three mullets of six and one star of seven points.	21	Do. No. 72.
169	....	Do.	Do. Two mullets of six and two stars of seven points.	21	Do. No. 73.
170	....	Do.	Do. Four stars of six points.		Cardonnell, Pl. 1, No. 22.
171	....	Do.	Do. Four stars of seven points.	21	Rev. Mr. Mockler.
172	....	Do. ALEXANDER.	Do. Four mullets of six points.		Cardonnell, Pl. 1, No. 24.
173	....	ALEXANDER . DEI . GCIA . Same type.	REX . SCOTORVM . Mullets of six points.	21	Pl. 4, No. 74.
174	....	ALEXANDER . DEI . GRAC . Same type.	REX . SCOTORVM . Two mullets of six and two stars of seven points.	20	Do. No. 75.
175	....	Do. But GRA .	ESCOSSIE REX . Mullets of six points.	21½	Do. No. 76.
176	....	ALEXANDER . DEI . GSIA . Same type.	Do.	16	Do. No. 77.
177	*halfpenny	ALEXANDER . DEI . GRA . Same type.	REX . SCOTORVM . Mullets of six points in two angles the others plain.	8½	Do. No. 78.
178	†Farthing.	ALEXANDER . REX . Same type.	SCOTORVM . Mullets of six points in all the angles.	5¼	Do. No. 79.
179	John Balliol Penny.	IOHANNES . DEI . GRA . Same type.	REX . SCOTORVM . Mullets of five points.	22	Do. No. 80.
180	....	Do.	Same legend. Mullets of six points [sharp.]	20	Do. No. 81.
181	....	Do.	Do. Mullets blunt.	21	Do. No. 82.
182	....	Do. With GR. only.	Do.	21	Author.
183	....	Do. With GRA .	Do. Two mullets of five and two stars of six points.	21½	Do.

* On enquiry I have ascertained that there is in the British Museum no Halfpenny of Alexander III. with Crosses instead of Mullets in the angles of the Cross.

† There is I believe no Farthing of this king *without* the Sceptre, as is by mistake affirmed in page 16.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
184	John Balliol Penny.	Do.	CIVITAS SANDRE. Two mullets of five and two of six points.	22	Pl. 4, No. 83.
185	....	Do.	Do. SANDREE		Brit. Mus.
186	....	I . DI . GRA . SCOTORVM . REX . Same type.	Same legend. Two mullets of five and two stars of six points.	20	Pl. 4, No. 84.
187	Halfpenny.	IOHANNES . DEI . GRA . Same type.	REX . SCOTORVM . Mullets of six points in two angles, the other two plain.	9	Do. No. 85.
188	....	Do. But G.	Same legend. Mullets of six points in all the angles.	8	Do. No. 86.
189	Robert Bruce, Penny.	ROBERTVS . DEI . GRA . Same type.	SCOTORVM . REX . Mullets of five points.	21	Do. No. 87.
190	Halfpenny.	Do.	Same legend. Mullets of five points in two angles, the other two plain.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do. No. 88.
191	Farthing.	Do.	Same legend. Mullets of five points in all the angles.		Cardonnel, Pl. 2, No. 8.
192	David II. Groat.	DAVID . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM . In a tressure of seven points a crowned head to its right with Sceptre.	DNS . PTECTOR . MS+LIBA- TORMS . VILLA . ABERDON . Long single Cross with mullets of five points in the angles.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl. 4, No. 93.
193	....	Do. Tressure of six points.	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl. 2, No. 10.
194	....	Do. A large mullet of five points behind the neck.	Same outer legend. VILLA . EDINBVRGH . Same type. A mullet of five points between the E and D in <i>Edinburgh</i> .	61	Pl. 4, No. 94.
195	....	Same legend and type. A mullet of five points at the end of legend.	Same legend and type.	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	Author.
196	....	Do. Without the mullet.	Do.	69	Do.
197	....	Do.	Do. A small cross in one quarter.	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
198	....	Do. A Fl. de lis at the end of the legend.	Do. A small d in one quarter.	61	Do.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
199	David II. Groat.	Do. A pellet behind the head.	Do. A pellet in one quarter.	61	Author.
200	Same legend, but COTORVM. Same type.	Same legend and type.		Brit. Mus.
201	Usual legend and type, with a small star on the handle of the Sceptre and trefoils in the exter- nal angles of the tressure.	Do.	59	Cardonnel, Pl. 2, No. 9. Author.
202	Usual legend and type, with mul- lets of five points in the external angles of the tressure.	Do.	59	Pl. 4, No. 95.
203	Half Groat	Usual legend and type.	DNS . PROTECTOR . MEVS . VILLA . ABERDON Same type.	26	Author.
204	Do. But SCOTORV.	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl. 2, No. 18.
205	Do. But tressure of five points.	Do.	34	Pl. 4, No. 96.
206	Do. Large head SCO- TORV. or M. Tressure of six points.	Do. But EDINBVRGH	33	Cardonnel, Pl. 2, No. 11. Author.
207	Do.	Do. But PROSECTOR	33	Do.
208	Do. Small head.	Do. PROTECTOR	35	Do.
209	Do.	Do. PROSECTOR	34	Do.
210	Do. Without GRA.	Do. PROTECTOR	34	Pl. 5, No. 97.
211	Do. With GRA.	Do. A small ν in one quarter.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Author.
212	Do. Large head. A mullet of five points behind the neck.	Do. A mullet of five points between the E and D. in Edinburgh.	30	Do.
213	Usual type and legend, large head.	Same as No. 206, but roses of five leaves in the centre of the mullets as on the groats. A small ν in one quarter.	32	Pl. 5, No. 98.
214	Do. With trefoils in the external angles of the tres- sure.	Same as No. 206.	31	Author.
215	Do. A small star on the handle of the Sceptre.	Do.	32	Do.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
216	Penny.	DAVID . DEI . GRACIA . Crowned head to its right with Sceptre.	REX . SCOTORVM Mullets of six points.	14	Pl. 4, No. 89.
217	....	Do.	Do. SCOTTORVM .	16	Do. No. 90.
218	....	Do. But only the head of the Sceptre.	Do.	16	Do. No. 91.
219	....	DAVID . DEI . GRA . R . SCO- TOR . Same head with Sceptre.	VILLA . ABERDON . Mullets of five points.		Cardonnel, Pl. 2, No. 17.
220	....	DAVID . REX . SCOTORVM Same type.	Do.	17½	Pl. 5, No. 99
221	....	Do.	VILLA . EDINBVRGH Same type.	15	Author.
222	....	Do.	Do. D in 2nd quarter.	13½	Do.
223	....	Do.	Do. D in 4th quarter.	14½	Do.
224	....	Do.	Do, Small cross in do.	16	Do.
225	....	DAVID . DEI . GRA . REX . SC . Same type.	Same as No. 221.		Cardonnel, Pl. 2, No. 19.
226	....	DAVID . RER . SCOTORVM Same type.	Do.		Brit. Mus.
227	....	DAVID . REX . SCOTORVM . Same type with a small mullet on the handle of Sceptre.	Do.	15	Pl. 5, No. 100
228	Halfpenny	Same as No. 216.	REX SCOTORVM . Mullets of five points in two quar- ters and three pellets in the others.		Cardonnel, Pl. 2, No. 15.
229	....	Do.	VILLA . EDINBVRGH . Mullets of five points in two quarters, the others plain.		Do. No. 14.
230	Ferthing.	DAVID . DEI . GRACIA Same type.*	REX . SCOTORVM . Mullets of five points.		Pl. 4, No. 92.
231	....	MONETA . REGIS . D . Same type.	AVID . SCOTTOR . Same type.	5	Cardonnel, Pl. 2, No. 20. Rev. Mr Martin
232	Robert II. Groat.	ROBERTVS . REX . SCOTTO- RVM . In a tressure of six points with trefoils in the external angles, a crowned head to its right with Sceptre, a small star on the han- dle, a small B behind the head.	DNS . PTECTOR . MS . + LIBATOR . MS . + VILLA + DVNDE Mullets of five points.		Pl. 5, No. 101

* Cardonnel and Snelling give this Coin without the Sceptre, but I believe incorrectly, as I cannot discover the existence of any such Coin.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
233	Robert II. Groat.	Do.	Do. But the Crosses after VILLA . and DVNDE . and M . instead of MS . at the end of the outer legend.	broken.	Pl.5, No. 102
234	Do.	As No. 232, but VILLA . EDIN- BVRGH .		Do. No. 103.
235	Do. But SCOTTORV.	Do.	54½	Author.
236	Do. But SCOTO- RVM . and without the B . be- hind the head.	Do.		Snelling, Pl. 1, No. 44
237	Do. SCOTTORVM	Do.	55 61	Pl.5, No.104. Mr. Sainthill.
238	Do.	Do. But VILLA . DE . PERTH .	49½	Pl.5, No.105.
239	Do. SCOTORVM .	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl. 3, No. 2.
240	Do. SCOTTORVM .	Do. VILLA . ED PERTH .	60	Author.
241	Do. But SCOTOR . and a small v behind the head.	Do. VILLA . DE . PERTH	53	Do.
242	Half Groat	ROBERTVS . REX . SCOTO- RVM . Same head in a tressure of seven points, no star on the handle of Sceptre.	DNS . PROTECTOR . M + LIRA . VILLA . DVNDE Mullets of five points.		Pl.5, No.106.
243	Do.	DNS . PROTECTOR . MEVS . VILLA . EDINBVRGH Same type.	27½	Do. No. 107.
244	Do. SCOTTORVM . and tressure of six points.	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl. 3, No. 6.
245	ROBERTVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTTOR . Same type with trefoils in the ex- ternal angles of tressure, and star on the handle of Sceptre.	Do.	28	Pl.5, No.108.
246	Do. SCOTTORVM	Do.	29½	Author.
247	Do. SCOTTORM .	Do.	28	Do.
248	Do. SCOTTOVM .	Do.		Brit. Mus.
249	Do. SCO .	Do.		Do.
250	Do. SCOTTORV .	DNS . PTECTOR . MS + LLATOR . MS . Same mint and type.		Do.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
251	Half Groat	Do. :::::ORVM.	DNS . PROTECTOR . MEVS VILLA . DE . PERTH Same type.	26	Pl.5, No.109.
252	Do. SCOTORVM .	Do.		Brit. Mus.
253	Do. SCO :::::VM.	Do. VILLA . ED PERTH	23	Author.
254	Do. SCOTTOR .	Do. VILLA . DE . PERTH ,		Cardonnel, Pl. 3, No. 5.
255	Penny.	ROBERTVS . REX . SCOTOR . In a circle a crowned head to its right with Sceptre, no star on the handle.	VILLA . DVNDE . Mullets of five points.		Pl.5, No.110.
256	Do. SCOTTOR , and star on the handle of Sceptre.	VILLA . EDINBVRGH . Same type.	16	Do. No. 111.
257	Do. SCOTTORVM .	Do.	15½	Author.
258	Do. SCOTO . with- out small star.	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl. 3, No. 7.
259	Do.	Do. But EDINBVR .		Brit. Mus.
260	Do. SCOTTORV .	VILLA . DE . PERTH . Same type.		Cardonnel, Pl. 2, No. 5.
261	Do. SCOTOR .	Do.	10	Author.
262	Do. SCOTTORVM .	Do.		
263	Do. SCOTTORM .	Do.		Snelling, Pl. 1, No. 28.
264	ROBERTVS . D . G . REX . SC . Same type.	Do.	14	Pl.5, No.112.
265	Halfpenny.	ROBERTVS . REX . Same type. Star on handle of Sceptre.	VILLA . EDINBVRG Same type.		Cardonnel, Pl. 3, No. 8.
266	Do. Without Star.	VILLA . EDINBVG . Same type.	6	Pl.5, No.113.
267	Do. S. after REX .	VILLA . EDINBVG Same type.		Cardonnel, Pl. 2, No. 7.
268	Do. Do.	VILLA . EDINBV . Same type.	5½	Rev. Mr. Martin.
269	ROBERTVS . REX . Same type.	VILA . EDINBVR Same type.		Brit. Mus.
270	Do.	VIL . EDDINBVG Same type.		Do.
271	Do.	VILLA . ROXBVR . Same type.	7	Mr. Coxon.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
272	Robert III. Groat.	ROBERTVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCOTORV . Words divided by two dots. In a tressure of seven points the king's head full faced crown- ed. No tressure under the breast.	DNS . PTECTOR . MS . LIBE- RATOR . VILLA . ABERDENE Words divided by two crescents. Cross and Pellets.		Cardonnel, Pl.3, No. 11.
273	Same legend, but GRA . and SCOTTORVM . Words divided by crescents. Same type, but tressure terminat- ing in trefoils.	DNS . PTECTOR . MS +LDATOR . M . VILL . ABERDENE Cross and Pellets.	34	Mr. Hoare.
274	Same legend, but SCOTTOR . Words divided by two crescents. Same type.	DNS . PTECTOR . MS . ‡LIBATR . MS . VILLA . DE . ABERDENE . Words divided by two crescents. Cross and Pellets.	40½	Pl.5, No. 114.
275	ROBERTVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCOT . Words divided by dots. Same type.	DNS . PTECTOR . MS . LIBATOR . M . VILLA . DVNBERTAN . Words divided by dots. Same type.	31½	Do. No. 115.
276	Same legend, but SC . Words divided by dots. Same head in a tressure of twelve points terminating in three Pellets and under the breast.	DNS . PTECTOR . MS . +LIBERAT . VILLA . DVNBERTAN . Same type and dots between words.		Cardonnel, Pl.3, No. 12.
277	ROBERTVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTOR . Same type, but tressure of six points and not under the breast. No divisions between the words.	DNS . PTECTOR . MS . + LIBATOR . MS . VILLA . EDINBVRGH . Same type.	42½	Pl.5, No. 116.
278	Same legend, but SCOTORVM . Same type, but tressure of seven points. Words divided by two annulets.	Outer legend blundered. VILLA . EDINBVRGH . Words divided by two annulets. Same type.	43½	Author.
279	ROBERTVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCOTOR . Same type, but tressure of nine points terminating in Pellets. Words divided by two dots.	Legend as No. 277. Words divided by dots. Same type.		Cardonnel, Pl.3, No. 14.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
280	Robert III. Groat.	ROBERTVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTTORVM . Same type, but tressure of seven points terminating in trefoils and annulets in its external angles. Words divided by two annulets.	Do. Words divided by two annulets.	42	Author.
281	Do. But SCOTTO- RVME . Without the annulets in the ex- ternal angles. Words divided by two dots.	Do. But LIBEATOR . And words divided by three dots.	45½	Do.
282	Do. SCOTTORVM .	Do. LIBATOR And words divided by two small Crosses.	38	Do.
283	Do. SCOTORVM . Tressure of nine points terminat- ing in three Pellets and under the breast, words divided by small trefoils.	Do. Words divided by small trefoils.		Cardonnel, Pl. 3, No. 9.
284	Do. But tressure of seven points.	Do.	37	Author.
285	Do. Words divided by three dots.	Do. Words divided by two small Crosses.	46	Cardonnel, Pl. 3, No. 13. Author.
286	Do. But SCOTTRVM . Words divided by two dots. Tressure of nine points terminat- ing in trefoils.	Do. Words divided by dots.	38	Do.
287	Do. But SCOTTORVM With a Cross of five dots at the end of the legend.	Do. Words divided by two small Crosses.	40	Do.
288	Do. SCOTORVM . The words divided by large Fleurs de lis. Fleur de lis <i>MM</i> *	Do. Words divided by large Fleurs de lis.	37	Pl. 5, No. 117
289	Same legend. Same type, but tressure of seven points terminating in three Pel- lets. Words divided by two small Crosses.	Do. Words divided by two small Crosses.	43	Author.

* Where no *MM*. is given, the legend generally commences with the usual Cross, except in the instance of the long double cross coins of Alexander III. which all want that mark.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
290	Robert III. Groat.	Same legend. Same type, but tressure terminating in trefoils and annulets in its external angles. No tressure under the breast. Words divided by a small Cross and point.	Same outer legend. VILLA . DE . PERTH Same type. Words divided by a small Cross and point.		Cardonnel, Pl. 3, No. 10.
291	Do. But SCOTTO. RVM. And words divided by two small Crosses.	Do. LBATOR . And the words divided by two small Crosses.	39	Pl.5, No.118.
292	Do. But no annulets in the angles of tressure. Words divided by a small Cross and point.	Same as No. 290.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Author.
293	ROBERTVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCOTORV . Same type with annulets. Words divided by two small Crosses.	Do. Words divided by two small Crosses.		Brit. Mus.
294	ROBERTVS . DI . GRAC . MA . REX SCO . Same type, without annulets, but tressure of nine points terminating under the breast in a large Fleur de lis.	Outer legend unintelligible. VILL ROCMLXSEA Same type. Words divided by small Crosses.	46	Pl.5, No.119.
295	Half Groat	ROBERTVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTOR . Same type, but tressure of eight points terminating in Pellets. Words divided by two small Pellets.	DNS . PTECTOR . MS . + LIBERAT . VILLA . EDINBVRGH . Same type. Words divided by two small Crosses.		Cardonnel, Pl. 4, No. 4.
296	Do.	DNS . PROECTOR . MEVS . Same mint and type.		Snelling, Pl. 2, No. 6.
297	Do. But SCOTO . And tressure of seven points terminating in three Pellets. Words divided by three dots.	DNS . PTECTOR . MS . + LIBATO . VILLA . EDINBVRG . Same type. No divisions between the words.	21	Author.
298	Do. But SCOT .	Do. But LIBAT . and EDINBVRGH .		Brit. Mus.
299	Do. DEI . G . and SCOTOR .	Do. LIBATO . and EDINBVRG .		Do.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
300	Half Groat	Do. SCOTO . Words divided by trefoils and crescents.	Do. EDINBVR . Words divided by trefoils.	19	Pl.5, No.120.
301	....	Do. SCOTOR .	Do. EDINBVRG . Words divided by trefoils and crescents.	19	Author.
302	....	Do. SCOTORV . Words divided by three dots.	Same legend. Cross and Pellets in the form of a flower.	21½	Pl.6, No.121.
303	....	Do. D . G . REX . SCOTORV . Words divided by small Crosses.	Do. LBATOR . M . VILLA . DE . PERTH . Cross and Pellets in the form of trefoils.	19	Do. No. 122.
304	....	Do. But DEI . and SCOT .	Do. LIBATOR . Cross and Pellets.		Brit. Mus.
305	Penny.	ROBERTVS . DEI . GRC . King's head full faced crowned in a circle.	REX . SCOTORVM . Cross and Pellets.	9½	Pl.6, No.123.
306	....	ROBERTVS . DEI . G X Same type.	VI : : : . ABERDEN Same type.		Pl.6, No.124. broken.
307	....	ROBERTVS . REX . SCOTOR . Same type.	VILLA . EDINBVRGH . Same type.		Do. No. 125.
308	Halfpenny.	* ROBERTVS . DEI . GRA . Same type.	REX . SCOTORVM . Same type.		Cardonnel, Pl. 4, No. 2.
309	....	ROBERTVS . REX . SCO . Same type.	VILLA . : : : : VRGH Same type.	6	Pl.6, No.126.
310	....	Do. But SC .	VILLA . DE . PERTH . Same type.		Cardonnel, Pl. 4, No. 3.
311	James I. Groat.	IACOBVS . DEI . TRACIA . REX . SCOTOR . In a tressure of seven points ter- minating in a Pellet and not un- der the bust, the king's head full faced crowned with Sceptre at right side. A St. Andrew's Cross on the neck. Words divided by two annulets.	DNS . PTECTOR . MS + LIBATOR . M . VILLA . ABERDEN Cross with three Pellets and a Fleur de lis in alternate angles. Words divided by two annulets, a Fleur de lis after VILLA .		Do. No. 6.
312	....	Do.	Do. But EDIN- BVRGH . And in the fourth quarter a small annulet with the Pellets.		Brit. Mus.

* This and No. 309 are called Farthings by Cardonnel, page 64.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
313	Groat.	IACOBVS . DEI . TRACI . REX . SCOTO Same type, but tressure of eight points terminating in trefoils and under the bust. I at right side of the head. Fleurs de lis and small Crosses on the neck. Words divided by Fleurs de lis.	Do. But PTECO- TOTR . Same type, but the quarters ornamented with points and Crosses. Words divided by Fleurs de lis.		Cardonnel, Pl. 4, No. 13.
314	ICOBVS . (Sic) DEI . TRACIA REX . SCOT . I at left side. Same type.	Do. But PTECOTOR . Same type.		Do. No. 11.
315	Do. But tressure of seven points.	Do. But LIBATO Words divided by Fleurs de lis and small Crosses.		Do. No. 16.
316	Do. IACOBVS . No ornaments on the neck.	Do. LIBATOR .		Do. No. 15.
317	Do. But ICOBVS . and SCOTO . With Crosses and Fleurs de lis on the neck.	Do. A Fleur de lis on the centre of the Cross.	36	Author.
318	Do. But SCOTOR and tressure of eight points.	Do. Without the Fleur de lis.	29	Do.
319	Do. Without orna- ments on the neck.	Do. But MS .		Do. broken.
320	Do. SCOT. and with ornaments on the neck but with- out the I. Tressure of seven points.	Do. But M . Fleur de lis on centre of the Cross.		Cardonnel, Pl. 4, No. 12.
321	Do. But SCOTO- RVM	Do.		Brit. Mus.
322	Do. SCOTO. and I at each side.	Do.		Do.
323	Do. SCOT. and without I.	Do. But PTECOTR .	34	Author.
324	Do. Without orna- ments on neck, but a Cross un- der and another at each side of the neck.	Do. But LIMSRATO	31	Do.
325	Do. as No. 322.	Do. as No. 322, but a double annulet without any let- ters after LIBATOR .	33	Do.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
326	Groat.	Do. SCOTOR. with I at left side, the circles composed of annulets. * Ornaments on the neck.	Do. PTECOTOR. and M. at the end of the legend. Circles composed of annulets.	31	Pl. 6, No. 127
327	Do. But SCO. Usual circles and usual bust orna- mented. Annulets in the external angles of the tressure. Words divided by two Pellets.	DNS . PTECTOR . MS . + LIBATOR Same mint and type. Points be- tween the Pellets, &c. Words divided by double annulets and Fleurs de lis.		Cardonnel, Pl. 4, No. 5.
328	: : : : : I . GRA . REX . SCOTTORVM . Words divided by two small Crosses. Tressure of nine points terminating in large Fleurs de lis, with Pellets in the external angles and three in that under the bust.	DNS . PTECTOR . ME . + LIBE : : : : Same mint and type. No marks in the angles. Cross Fourchy <i>M.M.</i>	25	Pl. 6, No. 128
329	IACOBVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCOTOR . Tressure of seven points. I at left side. Words divided by Fleurs de lis. Small Crosses on the breast.	DNS . PTECOTOR . MS . + LIBATOR . M . Same mint and type. Crosses and Fleurs de lis between the words. No marks except two small Crosses in one angle.	28	Author.
330	Do. But GRCAIA and SCOTO .	Do. But points be- tween the Pellets.	41	Do.
331	Same as No. 314, but IANOBVS .	Same as 314.		Brit. Mus.
332	IACOBVS . DEI . TRACIA REX . SCO . Tressure of ten points. Sceptre and I at left side. Fleurs de lis between the words.	Do. But PTEOTOR . A Fleur de lis on the centre of the Cross, and small crosses be- tween the Pellets.		Cardonnel, Pl. 4, No. 10.
333	IACOB : : : : EI . GRACIA . REX . SCOTO . Sceptre at left side. Words di- vided by two annulets.	IACO : : : : : I . GRACIA . REX . VILLA . EDINBVRG Cross with Fleurs de lis in two opposite angles, and three Pellets with stalks in the others. Words divided by Fleurs de lis and double annulets.		Brit. Mus.

* The minute ornaments on the Coins of James I., consisting principally of Fleurs de lis, Trefoils, Crosses, and Pellets, are so numerous and varied, that scarcely two coins are exactly similar.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
334	Groat.	Same legend, but SC Same type with Sceptre at left side, tressure of eight points.	DNS . PTECTOR . MS + LII : : : : : VILLA . EDINBVR . Cross with Fleurs de lis in two opposite angles and three Pellets in the others. Words divided by annulets.	32	Pl.6, No. 129.
335	IACBVS . DEI . TRACIA . REX . SCO . Sceptre at right side, I at left. Tressure of eight points. Orna- ments on breast, &c. Fleurs de lis between the words.	DNS . PTECOTOR . MS + LIBATOR . VILLA . DE . LINLITHC ^h . Same type, but points between Pellets and in one of the other quarters. Words divided by Fleurs de lis.	33	Do. No. 130.
336	Same legend. Sceptre at right side. Tressure of seven points not under the breast. Words divided by Fleurs de lis.	DNS . PTECTOR . MS . + LIBAT . VILLA . DE . LINLITHC ^h . Type as last, but no point except between the Pellets.		Cardonnel, Pl. 4, No. 9.
337	Do. But I and Fleur de lis on right side.	Do. But LINLITHC ^h		Brit. Mus.
338	As No. 335, but SC .	Do. But LINLITHC ^h	32½	Author.
339	Same legend, but SCOT . Tressure of eight points, neck or- namented. Words divided by Fleurs de lis and small Crosses.	Same outer legend, but PTECO- TOR . VILLA . DE . PERTH . Same type. Fleur de lis in centre of Cross.	33	Pl.6, No. 131.
340	Same legend. Tressure of seven points, neck ornamented. Words divided by Fleurs de lis.	Do. Without Fleur de lis in centre of Cross.		Cardonnel, Pl. 4, No. 7.
341	Similar legend, but partly imper- fect. Tressure of eight points, ornaments, &c. similar.	Do.	23	Author. clipped.
342	Same legend, but GRACIA and SCO . Tressure of six points, none over the crown. Fleur de lis after le- gend. Words divided by cres- cents.	DNS . PTECTOR . MS . + LIBATOR . VILLA . STREVEIVL . Three Pellets and a point in two quarters, Fleur de lis in another, and Fleur de lis, crescent, and Cross in the fourth. Interior le- gend ornamented by crescents.	36½	Pl.6, No. 132.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
343	Groat.	Do. But tressure of seven points surrounding the bust.	DNS . TEOR . M : : : LIBATIVO . VILLA . STREVEVLI . Fleurs de lis and Pellets only in the angles. Words not divided, a crescent after ST.	33	Pl.6, No. 133.
344	....	Do. But TRACIA . And tressure of seven points not under the bust.	DNS . TECTOR . MS + LIBATIVO . Same mint and type. Points between the Pellets.		Cardonnel, Pl. 4, No. 8.
345	.... •	IACOBVS . DEI . TRACIA . REX . SCO . Tressure of nine leaves terminating in large Fleurs de lis. King's bust clothed. Words divided by small Crosses.	DNS . PTECTOR . ME $\times - \times$ $\times - \times$ LIBERATOR . VILLA . EDINBVRGH . Cross with three Pellets and a Fleur de lis in alternate angles. Words divided by two small Crosses.	32	Late Mr. Leybourn.
346	James II. 1st coinage Groat.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCO . In a tressure of eight points the king's head full face crowned with Sceptre at right side, bust unornamented and not extending to the tressure. Words divided by Fleurs de lis.	DNS . PTECTEOR . MS + LIBERATOR . VILLA . EDINBVRGH . Same type. Words divided by two annulets, an annulet in the centre of the Cross.		Cardonnel, Pl. 4, No. 14.
347	....	Do. SCOTO . Tressure terminating in Pellets. Words divided by two annulets.	DNS . PTECTOR . MS . + LIBERAT . Same mint and type, no divisions between the words, no annulets on Cross.	34	Author.
348	....	Do. But SCOTOR . And tressure of nine points terminating in Pellets.	Do. But words divided by annulets.	31	Pl.6, No. 134.
349	....	Do. But SCOTORVM .	Do.	35	Author.
350	2d coinage Groat.	Same legend, but GRA . No Sceptre. Tressure of ten points terminating in trefoils. Words divided by two small Crosses, crown MM.	DNS . PTECTOR . MS . + LIBERATOR . MS . VILLA ABIRDEN . Cross with a crown and three Pellets in alternate angles. Words divided by two small Crosses, crown M.M.		Cardonnel, Pl. 5, No. 4.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
351	2d coinage. Groat.	Do. But SCOTTORVM. And tressure of nine points. Words divided by two small quatrefoils.	Do. But a small quatrefoil between the Pellets. Words divided by two small quatrefoils.		Pl.6, No. 135.
352	IACOBVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCOTORVM . Tressure of nine points, two small Crosses at the end of the legend. Crown MM.	Do. But VILLA . EDINBVRG . Annulets between the Pellets and no divisions between the words.	57	Do. No. 136.
353	Do. But small Crosses after DEI and not at the end. A Fleur de lis at left side of the king's crown.	Do. But small Crosses after P . and VILLA .	57	Author.
354	Do. But tressure of ten points and a small Cross after DEI . and GRACIA . and no Fleur de lis.	Nearly the same.		Cardonnel, Pl. 5, No. 3.
355	Do. But GRA . and SCOTTORVM . Tressure of nine points, a quatrefoil at each side of the head. Words divided by two small Crosses.	Do. But small Crosses between the Pellets and the words of the legend.	51½	Author.
356	Do. But a trefoil at each side of the head.	Do. But nothing between the Pellets.	52	Do.
357	Do. But tressure of seven points and not under the bust, and no trefoils at each side of the head.	Do. But small Crosses composed of dots between the Pellets, and the words of the legend.		Cardonnel, Pl. 5, No. 1.
358	Do. But a slight line in place of a tressure under the bust, a small trefoil at each side of the head.	Do.	55	Author.
359	Do. But GRACIA . Tressure of nine points, no divisions between the words.	Same as No. 352, but PROTECTOR .		Brit. Mus.
360	Do. But GRA . Two small quatrefoils between the words of the legend, a small trefoil at each side the head.	DNS PTECTOR . MS . + LIBERATOR . MS . VILLA . DE . PERTH . Type, &c. as No. 351.		Pl.6, No. 137.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Gra.	REFERENCE
361	Groat.	Same legend. Tressure of eight points, a small Cross at each side of the head. Words divided by small Crosses. Crown <i>M.M.</i>	Same outer legend. VILLA . ROXBVRGH . Nothing between the Pellets. Words divided by small Crosses. Cross <i>M.M.</i>		Cardonnel, Pl. 5, No. 6.
362	....	Nearly similar, but tressure of nine points.	Nearly similar.		Pl. 6, No. 138
363	....	Same legend, but SCOTTORV . Tressure of eleven points, a small Cross on each side of the king's crown. Words divided by small Crosses, a double annulet at the end. Crown <i>MM.</i>	Same outer legend without MS . at the end. VILLA . STERLING . Type, &c. as the two last. Crown <i>MM.</i>		Cardonnel, Pl. 5, No. 5.
364	....	Do. But tressure of nine points.	Do. But the Pellets connected by annulets.		Pl. 6, No. 139
365	Half Groat	IACOB . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCOTOR . Tressure of nine points. Words divided by small Crosses. Cross <i>MM.</i>	Same outer legend. VILLA . EDINBVRG Nothing between the Pellets, small Crosses after DNS . only. Crown <i>MM.</i>		Cardonnel, Pl. 5, No. 10.
366	....	Do.	Do. Annulets between the Pellets.		Brit. Mus.
367	....	Nearly similar.	Do. But words divided by small Crosses and points.	28½	Pl. 6, No. 140.
368	....	* IACOBVS . DI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM . Same type, but words divided by two points with a line between them. Cross <i>M.M.</i>	DNS . PRETECTR . MEVS . VILLA . EDINBVG . Annulets between the Pellets. Words not divided. Cross <i>MM.</i>		Cardonnel, Pl. 5, No. 9.
369	Penny.	† IACOBVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . S In a circle the king's head full face. Crown <i>MM.</i>	VILLA . EDINBVRG . Cross with Crowns and Fleurs de lis in alternate angles. Crown <i>MM.</i>		Do. No. 8.
370	3d coinage. Groat.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM . King's bust crowned and clothed in a tressure of nine points, terminating in large Fleurs de lis. Words divided by two small Crosses. Cross Moline <i>MM.</i>	DNS . PTECTOR . ME . + LIBERATOR . ME VILLA . EDINBVRG . Cross with crown and three Pellets in alternate angles. Cross Moline <i>MM</i> before VILLA only.	56½	Author.

* This coin may possibly belong to a much later coinage.

† I have never seen a specimen of this Penny and am by no means satisfied that it does not belong to the Billon class some of which are nearly similar both as to type and legend.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
371	3d coinage. Groat.	Do. But SCOTTVM. and neater work.	Do. But all the words divided by two small Crosses.	52	Pl.6, No. 141.
372	James III. 1st coinage Groat.	Same legend, but SCOTORVM. Tressure of seven points not under the bust. Words divided by two small Crosses. Crown <i>M.M.</i>	DNS . PTECTOR . MS . + LIBERATOR . MS . VILLA . EDINBVRG . Cross with three Pellets and a cross of points in each angle, and the words divided by a great number of points. Crown <i>M.M.</i>		Wise, Table 22.
373	Penny.	IACOBVS . D . GRACIA . R . In a circle the king's bust full faced crowned. An annulet at the end of the legend. Cross <i>M.M.</i>	VILLA . EDINB ₁ . : : : Cross and Pellets. Words divid- ed by two dots. Cross <i>M.M.</i>	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pl.6, No. 142.
374	*halfpenny	IACOVS (sic) DEI . GRA . REX . SC Same type and <i>M.M.</i> Words divided by two small Crosses.	VILLA . EDINBVRGH . Same type and <i>M.M.</i> Words divided by two small Crosses.	5	Do. No. 143.
375	2d coinage Groat.	IACOBVS . D . GRA . REX SCOTOR . Tressure of eight points. Words divided by two small Crosses, Cross <i>M.M.</i>	DNS . PTECTOR . MS . + LIBATOR . † VILLA . BERWIC _h I . Cross with mullets of six points and three Pellets and an annulet in alternate angles. Words di- vided by two small Crosses.		Cardonnel, Pl.5, No. 13.
376	....	Same legend. Tressure of eight points. T at right side of the head, A. at left. Words divided by two small Crosses. Cross Fourchy <i>MM.</i>	DNS . PTECTOR . MS . + LEBER . VILLA . EDINBVRG . Same type. Cross Fourchy <i>M.M.</i>	38	Pl.6, No. 144.
377	....	Do. But SCOTO . and without the T and A. at the sides of the king's bust. No tressure under the bust.	Do. But LIBERAT .	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl.7, No. 145.
378	....	Do. But DEI GR. and tressure of ten points surround- ing the bust which is clothed. Cross <i>M.M.</i>	Do. But no <i>MM.</i>		Cardonnel, Pl. 5, No. 11.

* These Halfpence of good silver which are very scarce, are not easy to distinguish from some of the Billon Coins of the same type which are very numerous and sometimes nearly as white as the former; the Billon however are generally several grains heavier.

† At page 33, it is incorrectly stated, that all the coins of James the Third's second coinage were of the Edinburgh mint, but this Groat of Berwick, evidently belongs to the same coinage.

No.	COINŞ.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grş.	REFERENCE
379	2d coinage Groat.	IACOBVS . D . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM . Same type, but tressure of nine points and neck bare, a small Cross at each side of the head. Cross Fourchy MM.	Same legend, but LIBRTV . Same type, but small Crosses in- stead of annulets between the Pellets. Cross Fourchy MM.	40	Pl.7, No.146.
380	3d coinage Groat.	IACOBVS . D . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM . Type, &c. as last, but the king's crown ornamented with five Fleurs de lis of equal height. Cross MM.	Same outer legend, but LI- BEATV . VILLA . BERWICII . Same type, but nothing between the annulets. Cross MM.	40	Do. No. 147.
381	....	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORM . Tressure of ten points. Words divided by small Crosses. Cross M.M.	Same legend, but LIBERAT . and BERWICII . Same type and M.M.		Cardonnel, Pl. 5, No. 15.
382	....	Do. But SCOTORVM	DNS . PTETOR . MS . Z . LEBERATO . VILLA . EDINBVRGH . Same type and M.M.	36	Pl.7, No.148.
383	....	Do. But SCOTORM . Tressure of nine points and words divided by points.	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl.5, No. 12.
384	....	Same legend. Tressure of ten points. King's crown ornamented with five Fleurs de lis of equal height. Words divided by two small Crosses. Cross MM.	Do. But LIBERTV .	38	Pl.7, No.149.
385	....	Do. SCOTORVM . and three Fleurs de lis to the crown.	Do. But LIBRATO .	39	Author.
386	....	Do.	Do. But LEBRATO .		Brit. Mus.
387	....	Do. With a small Cross at each side of the head.	Do.		Do.
388	Half Groat	Same legend, but SCOT . Tressure of eight points. Words divided by small Crosses, Cross M.M.	DNS . PERECTOR . MS . + Z . LIBERATO . VILLA . BERWICIIII . Same type. Words not divided. No M.M.	17½	Pl.7, No. 150
389	....	:: :: :: :: :: D . GRA :: :: :: :: Same type.	DNS . PTE :: :: :: :: BER . VILLA . BERWICI . Same tye. Cross MM.	20	Do. No. 151.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
390	Half Groat	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX SCOTORM . Same type.	DNS . PTECTOR . MS . + LIBATVR . MS . VILLA . EDENBEOVRGE Same type.		Cardonnel, Pl. 5, No. 14.
391	Penny.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . R . Same head without tressure. Cross MM.	VILLA . EDEINBEVR . Same type.*		Snelling, Pl. 2, No. 22.
392	....	Do. But REX . SO .	VILLA . EDEINBOVR . Same type.		Brit. Mus.
393	4th coinage Groat.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORM . Tressure of seven points and not under the bust. King's crown ornamented with five Fleurs de lis of equal height, a point after GRA only. Cross crosslet M.M.	DNS . PTECTOR . MS . Z . LIBEATVR . MS . VILLA . EDENBEOVRGE . Cross with mullets of five points and three Pellets in alternate an- gles. No divisions between the words. Cross crosslet M.M.	39½	Pl. 7, No. 152.
394	....	Do. Words divided by points.	Do. But MES at the end.		Cardonnel, Pl. 5, No. 17.
395	....	Do.	DNS . PTECTOR . MES . Z . LIBEATVIER . Mint, type, &c. the same as last.	34	Author.
396	....	Do. But tressure of eight points and extending under the bust.	Do.	40	Pl. 7, No. 153.
397	Half Groat.	::: COBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTOR ::: Tressure of seven points and not under the bust.	DNS . : : TEC : : : S . Z . LI- BATVR . MS . Mint, type, &c. as last, but I on centre of Cross.	18	Do. No. 154.
398	....	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORM . Same type with I over the crown, A at right, and I at left side of the bust. Cross crosslet MM.	Do.	17	Do. No. 155.
399	Penny.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . S . Same head without tressure. Cross MM.	VILLA . EDE : : : : Same type. Cross M.M.	10	Pl. 7, No. 156.
400	5th coinage Groat.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTOR . Tressure of eight points, none over the crown. Bust clothed. Five Fleurs de lis of equal height	DNS . PTECTOR . MEVS . ET . LI . VILLA . EDINBVRG Cross with Crowns and Pellets in alternate angles. Words di-	40	Do. No. 157.

* One of the mullets is given with only five points.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
401	6th coinage Groat.	to the king's crown. Words divided by small Crosses. Cross crosslet M.M. IACOBVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCOTO . In a tressure of twelve points, four terminating in mullets of six points and not under the bust, the king's bust with crown of three Fleurs de lis. Words divided by two mullets of six points. Cross crosslet M.M.	vided by small Crosses. Cross crosslet M.M. DNS . PTECT . MEVS . ET . JEBA . M . VILLA . EDINBRG Cross with three Pellets and an annulet in two quarters, a crown in the third, and a Fleur de lis in the fourth. Words divided by mullets of six points. Cross crosslet MM.		Pl.7, No. 158.
402	....	Do. But SCOT. and tressure of ten points, two terminating in Fleurs de lis and four in mullets of six points.	DNS . PROTOR . MEVM . ET . MEVOR . VILLA EDINBRVG . Same type, &c. but fewer mullets between the words.		Do. No. 159.
403	James IV. 1st coinage Groat.	IACOBVS . DI . GRA . REX . SCOTOR . Tressure of twelve points terminating in trefoils and under the bust. Words divided by double annulets. Cross crosslet MM.	DNS . PROTECTOR . MEVO- RVM . * VILLA . EDINBRVG . Cross with Crowns and three Pellets and an annulet in alternate angles. Annulets between some of the words. Cross crosslet MM.	45½	Do. No. 160.
404	2d coinage Groat.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . COTTO . In a circle without tressure the king's bust with arched crown three quarter face regarding its right, a half annulet on the circle before the head. Words divided by double annulets.	Same as last, but SVORVM . ? instead <i>Mevorum</i> and VILLA . DE . ABBDEN .		Cardonnel, Pl.6, No. 10.

* On a closer examination preparatory to taking a drawing of this singular coin, I discovered that the reverse legend is unquestionably MEVORVM . &c. and not SVORVM . as given in the preceding pages, 36, 7, and 8 of this work, and I am strongly inclined to think that the Aberdeen Groats given by Cardonnel and Wise, exhibit a similar legend, as that in the British Museum, Pl. 7, No. 161, and No. 406 of this Catalogue certainly does; the mistake into which I was led by the coins above mentioned given by Cardonnel and Wise, and the letter E on my coin not being very distinct, does not however in the slightest degree affect the arrangement I have proposed of the Silver Coins of the Jameses; which arrangement as far as it relates to the coin just described, is founded on the similarity between that coin and the three quarter face coins of James IV., which is precisely the same whether the legend be *Suorum*, *Mevorum*, or *Meevorum*.

It may also be observed, that there is on this coin (Pl. 7, No. 160,) after the king's name a blank space defaced which it is highly probable was filled by the letter Q or some other numeral, and which greatly strengthens the appropriation of this coin to James IV., and the arrangement I have proposed of the coins of this king.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
405	2d coinage Groat.	Do. But DEI .	Do.		Wise, TAB. 22.
406	Do. But COTRV .	Do. But MEV . EORV instead of <i>Suorum</i> , and ABBDE .		Pl.7, No. 161.
407	Do. But DI . and SCOTORV .	Do.		Pembroke, P. 4, T. 25.
408	Do. But DIE . and COTRV . and an annulet on the circle behind the head.	Do. But ME ET ORV . and VILLA . EDINBRVG .	38½	Pl.7, No. 162.
409	Do. But DEI . and COTR . and annulet on the circle before the head.	DNS . PROTEOR . M . ET . ERATO . Same mint, type, &c.	48	Author.
410	Do. But COTRV .	DINS . PROTECT . + LIBERATO . Same mint, type, &c.		Cardonnel, Pl. VI, No. 8.
411	Do. But COTR .	DNS . PROTETOR . M . ET . ERATO . VILLA . EDINBVRG . Same type, &c.	46	Pl.7, No. 163.
412	Do. But COTRV .	DINS . PROTEOR . M . ET . ERATO . VVLLA . EDINBVRG . Same type, &c.		Brit. Mus.
413	Do.	DNS . PROCTOR . M . ET . ERATO . VII.LA . EDINBVRG . Same type, &c.	48	Author.
414	IACOBVS . DE . GRACIA . REX . SCOTORV . Same type with a crown and Cross before the face, and a Fleur de lis behind the king's crown. Words divided by small mullets.	DNS . PROTECTOR . M . ET . LIBERAT . M . VILLA . EDINBVR . Same type, &c.	47	Pl.7, No. 164.
415	Half Groat.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . COT . Same type without any ornaments or divisions between the words.	DNS . PROTECTOR . M . ET . E . VILLA . EDINBRG . Same type but no MM.		Cardonnel, Pl. 6, No. 9.
416	IACOBVS . DIE . GRACIA . REX . Same type with annulets between the words.	DNS . PROTETOR . M . ET . ERA . VILLA . EDINBVR Same type but Cross MM. and no ornaments between the words.		Do. No. 11.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
417	Half Groat	Do.	Do. But EDINBVI.		Brit. Mus.
418	....	Do.	DNS . PROCTOR . ME :: VILA . EDINBVR . Same type and M.M. with annu- lets between the words.	20	Pl.7, No.165.
419	....	IIAOBVS . DIE . GRACIA REX . Same type, &c.	DNS . PROTECTOR . IIIII VILA EDINBVR . Same type, &c.	22	Author.
420	3d coinage Half Groat.	IACOBVS . DI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM . Q . In a tressure of ten points, ter- minating in trefoils and under the bust, the king's bust with an open crown of four Fleurs de lis. Words divided by points. Cross MM.	DNS PROTEETR . MEVS . VILLA . EDINBVG . Same type with a Fleur de lis on the centre of the Cross, but no ornaments between the words. Cross M.M.	22	Pl.7, No.166.
421	4th coinage Groat.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM . Tressure of nine points. Words divided by trefoils. Crown MM.	SALVVM . FAC . POPVLV . TVV . D • VILLA . EDINBVRG . Cross Fourchy with mullets of five points and Pellets in alternate angles. Words divided by trefoils. Fleurs de lis at the end of both outer and inner legend. No MM.	38	Do. No. 167.
422	Half Groat.	Same legend, but SCOTTOR . Tressure of seven points. Words divided by points. Crown M.M.	SALVV . FAC . POPVLVV . TV . DNE . VILLA . EINBVRGE . Same type. Words divided by points. No M.M.		Do. No. 168.
423	....	Do. But SCOTTORV .	Do. But TVV . and EDINBVRGE		Cardonnel, Pl. 6, No. 7.
424	Penny.	Do. But SCOTTO . and without tressure.	SALVV . FAC . PPLVV . TVV . DNE Same type, a small Cross after Fac. only. No MM.		Pl.8, No.169.
425	5th coinage Groat.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTTORV . QT . Tressure of seven points. Words divided by mullets of five points. Crown MM.	SALVV . FAC . POPVLV . TVV . DNE . VILLA . EDINBVRGE . Same type. Words divided by mulletts of six points. No MM.	34½	Do. No. 170.
426	....	Do.	Do. But SALVVM . FAC . POPVLVM . TV .		Cardonnel, Pl. 6, No. 1.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
427	5th coinage Groat.	Do. But QRA and words divided by mullets of six points	Do. But POPVLV . TVV . DNE .		Pl. 6, No. 2.
428	....	Do.	Do. But SALVV .	39	Author.
429	....	Do. But a mullet of five points at each side of the head.	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl. 6, No. 3.
430	....	Do.	Do. But EDINBVRGI and words divided by mullets of five points.	24½	Author. clipped.
431	....	Do.	Do. But PPLVM . and words divided by mullets of six points.		Snelling, Pl. 2, No. 30.
432	....	Do. Without the mullets at each side of the head.	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl. 6, No. 4.
433	....	Do. With a Fleur de lis at each side of the head.	SALVV . FAC . POPVLV . TVV . DNE . VILLA . EDINBVRGE . Same type, &c.	36	Pl. 8, No. 171
434	....	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM . IIII Same bust, tressure, MM. and ornaments between the words.	SALVVM . FAC . PPLVVM . TVVM . DNE . VILLA . EDENBEOVRGE . Same type, &c.		Cardonnel, Pl. 6, No. 6.
435	....	Do. But tressure of nine points, a mullet of five points at each side of the head, and no ornaments between the words.	Do. But words divided by mullets of five points.	38	Pl. 8, No. 172.
436	....	Do. But SCOTORVM a quatrefoil at each side of the head and mullets between the words.	Do.		Snelling, Pl. 2, No. 29
437	Half Groat.	Do. But SCOTORV . Tressure of seven points, and no quatrefoils.	SALVV . FAC . POPVLVV . TV . DNE . VILLA . EDINBVRGE Same type, &c. but words divided by mullets of six points.		Cardonnel, Pl. 6, No. 5.
438	James V. 1st coinage Groat.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORV . In a tressure of seven points terminating in trefoils, the king's bust with open crown, three quarter face to its left, words divided by mullets of six points. Cross MM.	VILLA . EDINBVRGH . A Cross foliated with mullets of six points and thistle heads in alternate angles. Cross MM.		Cardonnel, Pl. 6, No. 12

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
439	1st coinage Groat.	Same legend, but SCOTORVM . Same bust, tressure of eight points, words divided by two small Crosses. Cross MM.	Do.	33	Author.
440	....	Do. But SCOTOR .	Do.	32	Do.
441	....	Do. But SCOT .	Do. But EDINBVR .	33	Pl.8, No. 173
		Tressure of seven points, and Cross crosslet MM.	and Cross crosslet MM.		
442	....	Do. But SCO . and Cross MM.	Do. Ornamented with small Crosses. Cross MM.		Brit. Mus.
443	*half Groat	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . R Same type, M.M., &c.	VILLA . EDINBV . Same type and MM. without the small Crosses.		Cardonnel, Pl. VI, No. 13.
444	....	Do. But REX . S .	Do.		Brit. Mus.
445	....	Do. But REX . only and tressure of nine points.	Do.	14½	Mr. Ferguson
446	2d coinage Groat.	IACOBVS . 5 . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTOR . In a circle without tressure, the king's bust with arched crown to its left, three points behind the head and between each word. Cross M.M.	OPPIDV . EDINBVRGI . On a Maltese Cross the arms of Scotland. Words divided by three points.	40	Author.
447	....	Do. But SCOTORV .	Do.	43	Pl.8, No. 175
448	....	Do. But SCOTORVM .	Do.	40	Author.
449	....	Do. But SCOTOR . and no points behind the head.	Do.	42	Cardonnel, Pl. 6, No. 14. Author.
450	....	Do. But SCOTORV .	Do.	38†	Do.
451	....	Do. But IACBVS and SCOTORVM and a Fleur de lis in the field before the face.	Do.		Brit. Mus.
452	....	Same as No. 450.	Do. But OPPIDVM .		Cardonnel, Pl. 6, No. 15. Brit. Mus.
453	....	Do. Without the nu- meral 5.	Do.		
454	½ of Groat.	IACOBVS . 5 . DEI . GRA . R . SCOTOR . Same type, but words divided by two points.	Do. But OPPIDV . and words divided by two points.	11	Pl. 8, No. 176

* There is in Mr. Cuff's Cabinet, a very fine Half Groat with the legend IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTOR and the head in a tressure of eight points ; reverse VILLA . EDINBVRG . it is engraved in Pl. 8, No. 174.

† This coin which is in the most perfect state of preservation and is from the collection of the late Mr. Thomas, is one of the very few coins which I have found to agree in weight with the contract of 1527.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
455	1 of Groat.	Do. SCOTORV and without R.	Do.		Brit. Mus.
456	....	Do. With R. and the dress different.	Do.	13	Rev. Mr. Tackaberry.
457	....	Do. But GR. the arch of the crown slighter, and the work ruder.	Do.	11	Author.
458	3d coinage Groat.	IACOBVS . 5 . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTOR . Similar bust, &c., three points behind the head, an annulet over the R. in GRA, Words divided by two annulets.	Do. But words divided by three points.	41	Pl.S, No. 177.
459	....	Do. But SCOTO .	Do.	40	Mr. Cuff.
460	4th coinage Groat.	Do. But SCOTOOR and king's crown double arched, no points behind the head or an- nulet over GRA .	VILLA . EDINBRVGH . Same type, words divided by two annulets, a St. Andrew's Cross at the end of the legend.	40	Pl.S, No. 178.
461	Mary.	MARIA . DEI . GRA . R . SCO- TORVM . In a double circle the queen's bust crowned to its left. Rose M.M.	DA . PACEM . DOMINE . 1553. In a circle the Arms of Scotland crowned between two mullets of five points. Cross MM.		Do. No. 179.
462	Half Tes- toon.	MARIA . DEI . GRA . SCO- TOR . REGINA . The queen's bust.	IN . IVSTICIA . TVA . LIBE- RA . NOS . DNE 1553. Arms of Scotland crowned be- tween M.R		Do. No. 180.
463	....	DELICIE . DNI . COR . HV- MILE . The Arms of Scotland crowned.	DILIGITE . IVSTICIAM . 1553. FM . in cypher crowned between two stars of six points waved.	48	Do. No. 181.
464	Half Tes- toon.	MARIA . DEI . G . SCOTOR . REGINA . M. crowned between two thistle heads also crowned. Cross MM.	DELICIE . DNI . COR . HV- MILE . Arms of Scotland crowned.		Do. No. 182.
465	Testoon.	Do. With 1555.	DILICIE . &c. On a Cross potent extending nearly to the edge, the Arms of Scotland not crowned.	114	Author.
466	....	Do.	Do. But DILICI . and legend differently divided by the Cross.	115	Pl. 8, No. 183.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
467	Testoon.	Do.	Do. But DILICIE . &c. commencing from the bottom.		Cardonnel, Pl. 7, No. 4.
468	Half Tes- toon.	Do.	Do. But DELICIE		Do. No. 7.
469	....	Do.	Do. But DILICIE commencing from the top.	57½	Pl.8, No.184.
470	Testoon.	MARIA . DEI . G . SCOTOR REGINA . 1556. Arms of Scotland crowned be- tween M . R . , an annulet under each letter. Cross MM.	IN . VIRTUTE . TVA . LIBE- RA . ME 1556. Cross Potent with a plain Cross in each quarter. Cross M.M.	95	Do. No. 185.
471	....	Do.	Do. Crown MM.	92	Author.
472	....	Do. Without the an- nulets.	Do.		Brit. Mus.
473	....	Do. No MM . 1557.	Do. 1556.		Do.
474	....	Do. But with the an- nulets.	Do. 1557.		Do.
475	....	Do. Cross M.M.	Do.	95	Author.
476	....	Do.	Do. But VERTVTE . and 1558.		Brit. Mus.
477	....	Do. Without the annu- lets. 1558. No M.M.	Do.		Do.
478	....	Do. Cross MM.	Do. But VIRTUTE	87	Author.
479	....	Do. With the annulets and without MM.	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl. 7, No. 5.
480	Half Tes- toon.	Do. But D . G . and 1556 without the annulets.	Do. 1556.		Brit. Mus.
481	....	Do. DEI . G . 1557. with the annulets.	Do.		Do.
482	....	Do. Without the an- nulets.	Do. 1557.		Do.
483	....	Do. 1558.	Do. 1558.		Cardonnel, Pl. 7, No. 6.
484	....	Do. D . G .	Do.	46	Pl.8, No.186.
485	Francis and Mary. Testoon.	FRAN . ET . MA . D . G . R . R . SCOTOR . D . D . VIEN . On a Cross Potent within the inscription the Arms of the Dau- phin and those of Scotland. Crown MM.	FECIT . VTRAQUE . VNVM . 1558. FM . in cypher crowned between two double barred Crosses. Cross M.M.	84	Do. No. 187.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
486	Testoon.	Do. But DEI .	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl. 7, No. 8.
487	....	Do. But SCOTO .	Do. 1559.		Brit. Mus.
488	Half Tes- toon.	FRAN . ET . MA . D . G . R . R . SCOTOR . D . D . VIE . Same type. Crown MM.	Do. 1558.		Pl. 8, No. 188.
489	....	Do. But VIEN . and Cross MM.	Do.		Brit. Mus.
490	....	Do. But SCOTR'B .	Do. 1560.		Do.
491	....	FRAN . ET . MA . D . G . R . R . SCOTOR . D . D . VIEN . F.M. in cypher crowned be- tween a Dolphin and a Thistle head, both crowned.	IAM . NON . SVNT . DVO . SED . VNA . CARO . In a square compartment between two double barred Crosses. A Cross over, 1558 under.		Do.
492	....	Do.	Do. 1559.	23	Pl. 8, No. 189.
493	Testoon.	FRAN . ET . MA . D . G . R . R . FRANCO . SCOTOR'B Arms of France and Scotland, crowned between a Cross and a Saltire.	VICIT . LEO . DE . TRIBV . IVDA . 1560. F.M. in cypher crowned be- tween a Fleur de lis and a thistle head, both crowned.	92	Do. No. 190.
494	....	Do. Without the B at the end of the legend.	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl. 7, No. 9.
495	....	Do.	Do. Saltire MM.		Brit. Mus.
496	....	Do. But SOTOOR'B	Do.	91	Author.
497	....	Do. But SCOTORQ	Do. No M.M.		Brit. Mus.
498	....	Do. With Cross MM.	Do. But DD . instead of DE .		Do.
499	Half Tes- toon.	Do. Without MM.	Same type as No. 493.	191	Pl. 8, No. 189.
500	Testoon.	Do.	Do. But 1565.	192	Pl. 9, No. 190.
501	....	MARIA . DEI . GRA . SCOTORVM . REGINA . The queen's bust regarding its right. 1561 on a scroll under- neath.	SALVVM . FAC . POPVIVM . TVVM . DOMINE . The Arms of France half effaced by those of Scotland and crown- ed; an M. at each side also crowned.		Do. No. 193.
502	....	Do.	Do. But DOMINI .		Brit. Mus.
503	....	Do. 1562.	Do. As No. 501.		Cardonnel, Pl. 8, No. 14.
504	....	Do.	Do. But SAALVVM .		Brit. Mus.
505	Half Tes- toon.	Do. MARI. 1551.	Do. As No. 501.		Pl. 9, No. 194.
506	.....	Do. MARIA. 1562.	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl. 8, No. 15.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
507	Pattern for a 30 Shilling Piece.	HENRICVS . & MARIA . D . GRA . R . & R . SCOTORVM . Within a double circle the busts of the king and queen face to face, 1565 under. Thistle MM.	QVOS . DEVS . CONIVNXIT . HOMO . NON . SEPARET . Within a double circle the Arms of Scotland crowned between two leaved thistles.		Cardonnel, Pl. 8, No. 16.
508	Ryal.	MARIA . & HENRIC ' DEI . GRA . R . & R . SCOTORV . In a circle the Arms of Scotland crowned between two leaved this- tles.	EXVRGAT . DEVS . & DISSI- PENT ^R INIMICI . EI ? In a circle a Palm tree crowned with a lizard creeping up its stem, and a scroll round the tree, in- scribed DAT . GLORIA . VI- RES . and underneath 1565. Thistle MM.	470 $\frac{1}{2}$	Author.
509	....	Do.	Do. 1566.	469	Pl. 9, No. 195
510	....	Do.	Do. But INIMCI .		Cardonnel, Pl. 8, No. 17.
511	....	Do.	Do. INIMICI . 1567.*		Mr. Ferguson
512	$\frac{2}{3}$ of Ryal.	Do.	Do. INIMCI . 1565.	316 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl. 9, No. 196
513	....	Do.	Do. INIMICI . Do.		Brit. Mus.
514	....	Do.	Do. But DIVS . and INIMCI .		Do.
515	....	Do.	Do. Legend correct. 1566.		Cardonnel, Pl. 8, No. 18.
516	....	Do.	Do. 1567.		Brit. Mus.
517	$\frac{1}{4}$ of Ryal.	Do. But ET . between the words, and SCOTORVM .	Do. But ET . and EIVS . 1565.	151	Pl. 9, No. 197
518	....	Do.	Do. 1566.		Pl. 8, No. 19.
519	....	Do. But HENRICVS .	Do. But DISSIPEN- TVR . and EI ?		Brit. Mus.
520	Mary Ryal.	MARIA . DEI . GRA . SCOTO- RVM . REGINA . Same type.	Same as No. 508, but 1567.		Pl. 9, No. 198.
521	$\frac{2}{3}$ of Ryal.	Do.	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl. 8, No. 21.
522	....	Do. But SCOTORV .	Do.	315	Pl. 9, No. 199.
523	$\frac{1}{4}$ of Ryal.	Do. SCOTORVM .	Do. But ET . and EIVS . 1566.		Cardonnel, Pl. 8, No. 22
524	....	Do.	Do. But & and EI ' 1567.		Snelling, Pl. 3, No. 18.

* The 20 Shilling Piece is the only Coin of Mary and Henry with this date, noticed at p. 51. The Ryal is in the collection of Mr. Ferguson who has also the $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Ryal with the same date.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
525	James VI. Sword Dollar, or 30 Shilling Piece.	IACOBVS . 6 . DEI . GRATIA . REX . SCOTORVM . In a circle the Arms of Scotland crowned between I . R . both crowned.	PRO . ME . SI . MEREOR . IN . ME . A Sword erect crowned between a hand at one side pointing to the value at the other, and the date 1567.		Cardonnel, Pl. 9, No. 2.
526	....	Do.	Do. 1568.		Brit. Mus.
527	....	* Do. But I. between <i>Gratia</i> and <i>Rez.</i>	Do. 1569.	473	Pl. 9, No. 20½
528	....	Do. Usual legend.	Do. 1570.		Brit. Mus.
529	....	Do.	Do. 1571.		Brit. Mus.
530	½ of Dollar or 20 Shil- ling Piece.	Do.	Do. 1567.		Cardonnel, Pl. 9, No. 2.
531	....	Do.	Do. 1568.		Brit. Mus.
532	....	Do.	Do. 1569.		Snelling, Pl. 4, No. 2.
533	....	Do.	Do. 1570.		Brit. Mus.
534	....	Do.	Do. 1571.		Do.
535	½ of Dollar or 10 Shil- ling Piece.	Do.	Do. 1567.		Cardonnel, Pl. 9, No. 3.
536	....	Do.	Do. 1569.		Snelling, Pl. 4, No. 1.
537	Noble.	Same legend. Arms of Scotland crowned be- tween 6—8.	SALVVM . FAC . POPVLVM . TVVM . DNE . 1572. An ornamented Cross foliated with a mullet of five points in the centre, a crown in the 1st and 3rd quarters and a thistle head in the others. Cross MM.		Cardonnel, Pl. 9, No. 5.
538	....	Do.	Do. 1573.	103	Author.
539	....	Do.	Do. 1574.		Brit. Mus.
540	....	Do.	Do. But the thistle heads in the 1st and 3rd quarters, and the crowns in the 2nd and 4th.	100	Pl. 10, No 204
541	....	Do.	Do. Same as No. 537. 1575.		Brit. Mus.
542	....	Do.	Do. 1577.		Do.
543	Half Noble	Do. But 3—4	Do. 1572.	52	Pl. 10, No 205
544	....	Do.	Do. 1573.		Brit. Mus.

• I have not noticed the countermarks so numerous on the Coins of this and the preceding reign.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
545	Thistle Dollar.	IACOBVS . 6 . DEI . G . REX . SCOTORVM . Arms of Scotland crowned.	NEMO . ME . IMPVNE . LA-CESSET . 1579. A Thistle between I . R . Crown MM.		Pl.10,No206
546	Noble.	Do. But GRATIA .	Same legend. 1581. Thistle crowned between I . R . No MM.	88½	Pl.10,No267
547	¾ Ditto.	Do. But G .	Do. Cross MM.	19	Do. No. 208.
548	....	Do. But GRATIA . and SCOTOR .	Do.		Brit. Mus.
549	40 Shilling Piece.	IACOBVS . 6 . DEI . GRATIA . REX . SCOTORVM . The king's bust in armour crowned to its right with a sword in right hand.	HONOR . REGIS . IVDICIVM . DILIGIT . 1582. Arms of Scotland crowned between I . R at top, and XL . S at bottom.		Pl.10,No.209
550	30 Shilling Piece.	Do.	Do. But XXX . S .		Do. No. 210.
551	....	Do.	Do. XXX . S . in one line.		
552	20 Shilling Piece.	Do.	Do. But XX . S .		Cardonnel, Pl. 9, No. 9.
553	....	Do.	Do. 1583.	218½	Pl.11,No211
554	....	Do.	Do. 1584.		Brit. Mus.
555	10 Shilling Piece.	Do.	Do. 1582 . X . S		Cardonnel, Pl.10, No.11
556	....	Do. But GRAATIA .	Do.	114	Pl.11,No212
557	....	Do. Usual legend.	Do. 1583.		E. Pembroke
558	Balance Mark.	IACOBVS . 6 . D . G . R . SCOTORVM . Arms of Scotland crowned between two thistle heads. 1591. Mullet of five points MM.	HIS . DIFFERT . REGE . TYRANNVS . A Sword and balance. Mullet of five points MM.	71½	Pl.11,No213
559	....	Do. Cinquefoil MM.	Do. Cinquefoil MM.		Brit. Mus.
560	....	Do. 1592. Four points MM.	Do. Five points MM.		Cardonnel, Pl.10,No.12.
561	Do. Half Mark	Do. 1591. Do.	Do.		Snelling, Pl. 4, No. 12.
562	....	Do. 1592. Do.	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl.10,No.13.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
563	* 10 Shilling Piece with bare head.	IACOBVS . G . D . G . R . SCOTORVM . The king's bust bare-headed in armour to its left. Quatrefoil M.M.	NEMO . ME . IMPVNE . LA- CESSIT . A three headed thistle crowned. 1593. Quatrefoil M.M.		Cardonnel, Pl.10, No.14.
564	....	Do.	Do. 1594.		Brit. Mus.
565	....	Do. IACOBS .	Do.		Do.
566	....	Do. Usual legend.	Do. 1598.	94	Pl.11, No215
567	5s. Piece.	Do.	Do. 1594.	46½	Do. No. 216.
568	....	Do.	Do. 1598.		
569	....	Do.	Do. 1599.		Snelling, Pl. 4, No.16.
570	2s 6d. Piece	Do.	Do. 1594.		Brit. Mus.
571	....	Do.	Do. 1595.		Do.
572	....	Do.	Do. 1598.		Do.
573	....	Do.	Do. 1599.		Do.
574	....	Do.	Do. 1601.		Do.
			Cross MM.		
575	12 Penny Piece	Do. A Pellet behind the bust.	Do. 1595. Quatrefoil MM.	8½	Pl.11, No218
576	....	Do.	Do. 1596.		Cardonnel, Pl.10, No.16.
577	Thistle Mark.	Same legend. Arms of Scotland crowned.	REGEM . IOVA . PROTEGIT . 1601. A leaved thistle crowned.	100½	Pl.11, No219
578	....	Do.	Do. 1602.	100	Cardonnel, Pl.10, No.18.
579	....	Do.	Do. 1603.		Author, Snelling, Pl. 4, No.21.
580	Half Mark	Do.	Do. 1601.		Brit. Mus.
581	....	Do.	Do. 1602.		Cardonnel, Pl.10, No.20.
582	....	Do.	Do. 1603.	49	Pl.11, No220
583	Quarter Mark.	Do.	Do. 1602.	23½	Do. No. 221.
584	....	Do.	Do. 1603.		Brit. Mns.
585	Eight of Mark.	Do.	Do. 1601.		Snelling, Pl. 4, No.18.
586	....	Do.	Do. 1602.	13	Pl.11, No222
587	Sixteenth of Mark.				Rev. Mr. Martfn.

* This Coin is generally called a Mark, but from an act of this king's reign, 17th Jan. 1593, (Appendix, No. 10,) it will be seen that it was to pass for Ten Shillings, the half for Five, the quarter for Two Shillings and Six Pence, and that hitherto considered the eighth for Twelve Pence only.

THE SILVER COINS OF SCOTLAND

FROM THE

ACCESSION OF JAMES VI. TO THE THRONE OF ENGLAND.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
588	James VI. Crown.	IACOBVS . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN & HIB . REX . The king on horseback riding to his left with sword in his right hand. A thistle head crowned on the caparison of the horse. Thistle head MM.	QVÆ . DEVS . CONIVNXIT . NEMO . SEPARET . On an Escutcheon garnished the Arms of Scotland in the first and fourth quarters, those of England and France in the second, and those of Ireland in the third. Thistle head MM,	462	Ruding, Pl. 41, No. 1.
589	Half Crown	Do.	Do.	228	Do. No. 2.
590	Shilling.	Same legend. The king's bust crowned regard- ing its left, XII. behind. This- tle head MM.	Do. But the shield plain.	92	Do. No. 3.
591	Six Pence.	Do. But VI. behind the bust.	Do. But 1622 over the shield.	47	Do. No. 4.
592	Two Pence	I . D . G . ROSA . SINE . SPINA . A rose crowned. Thistle M.M.	TVEATVR . VNITA . DEVS . A thistle crowned. Thistle M.M.	15	Cardonnel, Pl. 11, No. 4 Author.
593	Charles I. 1st coinage Crown.	CAROLVS . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . & . HIB . REX . The type exactly similar to that of his father's Crown.	Legend and type as that of his father's Crown.		Cardonnel, Pl. 11, No. 6
594	Half Crown	Do.	Do. Small thistle M.M.	200	Do. No. 7. Author.
595	....	Do.	Do. Large thistle M.M.	222	Do.
596	Shilling.	Same legend. Type, &c. exactly the same as that of his father's Shilling.	Same legend. Type, &c. exactly the same as that of his father's Shilling.		Cardonnel, Pl. 11, No. 8

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
597	Six Pence.	Do. But VI. behind the bust.	Do. 1632 over the shield.		Pl. 11, No. 10
598	Two Pence	C. D. G. ROSA. SINE. SPINA. A rose crowned. Thistle M.M.	TVEATVR. VNITA. DEVS. A thistle crowned. Thistle M.M.		Do. No. 9.
599	2d coinage Crown.	CAROLVS. D. G. MAGN. BRITANN. FRANC. ET. HIBERN. REX. The king on horseback riding to his right, with sword in his right hand. Thistle M.M.	Legend and type as those of first Crown, but the Arms crowned. No M.M.		Do. No. 11.
600	....	Do. But ground under the horse's feet.	Do. But thistle head and B at the end of the legend.		Snelling, Pl. 5, No. 17.
601	....	Do. With B over the M.M.	Do.	463	Ruding, Pl. 41, No. 5.
602	Half Crown	CAROLVS. D. G. MAG. BRITAN. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. Type, &c. as No. 599.	As No. 599, but thistle M.M.		Cardonnel, Pl. 11, No. 12
603	....	Do. But ground and F. under the horse's feet.	Do.	221	Author.
604	....	Do. But MAGN.	Do.	227	Do.
605	....	As No. 602, but BRIT.	Do.		Brit. Mus.
606	....	Do. F. under the horse's feet.	Do. But over the Crown at each side of the Cross, a spur revel of five points.		Do.
607	....	CAROLVS. D. G. MAGN. BRITAN. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. Same type. Anemone and B. M.M.	As No. 602, but thistle and B. M.M.		Ruding, Pl. 41, No. 6.
608	Shilling.	Same legend. Within the inner circle the king's bust crowned regarding its right, XII. behind. Thistle MM.	Same legend. Arms on a plain shield crowned between C. R. both crowned. F. over the Crown. Thistle MM.	92	Do. No. 9. Author.
609	....	Do. But FRANC. and with F before the M.M. Circle composed of dots.	Do. Without either F. or MM. Circle composed of dots.	90	Do.
610	....	Do. But ruder work and circle composed of a line.	Do. Circle composed of a line.	86½	Do.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
611	Shilling.	As No. 608.	As No. 609.		Cardonnel, Pl. 12, No. 1 Snelling, Pl. 5, No. 11.
612	CAR . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX . King's bust to its right extending to the edge of the piece below. XII. behind. B. at the end of the legend.	Do. But B. at the end of the legend.	91	Ruding, Pl. 41, No. 7.
613	CAR . D . G . MAG . BRITAN . FR . ET . HIB . REX . Type, &c. as last, but without the B.	Do. Without the B. and with a thistle head over the Crown.	87	Do. No. 8.
614	Do.	Do. But F. instead of the thistle head.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	Author.
615	Six Pence.	CAROLVS . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX . Same bust, &c. within the inner circle. VI. behind. Thistle M.M.	Same legend but SEP. and same type. Thistle MM.		Cardonnel, Pl. 12, No. 3.
616	CAR . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX . Same bust extending to the edge of the piece below. VI. behind. B. and Fleur de lis at the end of the legend.	Same legend but SEPARET. Same type, &c. but no M.M.	44	Ruding, Pl. 41, No. 10
617	Same legend and type.	Do. With F. over the Crown.	46	Do. No. 11.
618	Do. Without numeral behind the head.	Same legend and type, but the Arms between two lozenges crowned.		Cardonnel, Pl. 12, No. 2.
619	Do. With numeral.	Do. But nothing at the sides of the Arms.		Do. No. 5.
620	As No. 615, but head regarding the left.	Do. But shield not crowned, and above it 1627.		Brit. Mus.
621	As No. 615, but FR.	As No. 619, but the shield crown- ed between C. & R. crowned. Thistle MM.		Do.
622	Do. But FRAN. and no M.M.	Do. No M.M.		Do.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
623	Noble.	CAR . D . G . SCOT . ANG . FR . ET . HIB . R . king's bust crowned to its right extending to the edge of the piece below. VI . 8 behind. A small z under the bust.	CHRISTO . AVSPICE . REGNO . Arms crowned between C & R crowned. Small z over the edge of the crown.	47	Ruding, Pl.41, No.12
624	CAROLVS . D . G . SCOT . ANG . FR . & . HIB . R . Same type, &c. without the B .	Same legend and type without C . R . or small z .	47 48	Do. No. 13. Author.
625	Half Noble	As No. 623, but XL . behind the head, and without the B .	SALVS . REIPVB . SVPRE- MA . LEX . A thistle crowned. F over the crown.	24	Ruding, Pl.41, No.14
626	Do.	Do. But F . at the end of the legend.	26½	Author.
627	Do. Et HI .	Do.	20½	Do.
628	Do. HIB .	Do. But F under the thistle.	22	Do.
629	Do.	Do. Without F .	30	Cardonnel, Pl.12, No.11. Author.
620	Do. a small z . under the bust.	Do.	18	Do.
631	As No. 625, but AN .	As No. 625.		Brit. Mus.
632	Do. ANG .	Do. But REIPVBLICE		Do.
633	Do.	As No. 629, but B . over the crown.		Do.
634	CAR . D . G . SCOT . ANG . FRAN . & . HIB . R . Same bust but within the inner circle. A thistle head instead of numerals behind the bust.	SALVS . REIP . SVPR . LEX . Arms crowned.	25	Ruding, Pl.41, No.15.
635	½ Noble.	Same legend, but FR . Same bust within the inner circle. XX . behind. Thistle M.M.	IVST . THRONVM . FIRMAT . Thistle crowned.	12	Do. No. 17.
636	Do. But FRA . and ET . No M.M.	IVSTITIV . THRONVM . FRMAT . Same type.		Cardonnel, Pl.12, No.13.
637	As No. 635, but no MM.	As No. 635.	12½	Author.
638	Do. With a large lo- zenge after the legend.	Do.	13	Do. Snelling, Pl. 5, No. 19.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
639	$\frac{1}{4}$ Noble.	Same legend, but ET. Same type, &c. but bust extending below the inner circle. Small v. under the bust.	IVSTITIA . THRONVM . FIR- MAT . Same type. Small v. at the end of the legend.	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Ruding, Pl.41, No. 16. Author.
640	Do. Without B.	Do. The small v. under the thistle	10	Author.
641	Do. With B under the bust.	Do. The B within the crown.	$13\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
642	Do. Without B.	Do. Without B. but F. at the end of the legend.	$11\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
643	Do.	Do. But F. over the crown.	9	Do.
644	Do.	Do. Without either F. or B.		Cardonnel, Pl. 12, No. 9. Snelling, Pl. 5, No. 18
645	CAR . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REX . Same type.	Do. With F. over the crown.	11	Ruding Pl.41, No. 19
646	CAR . D . G . MAG . FR . (Sic) FR . ET . HI . REX . Same type.	IVST . THRONVM . FIRMAT . Same type without F .	13	Author.
647	Same as No. 635, but no MM.	Legend and type as obverse, but incuse.	13	Do.
648	* Legend rude and the letters misplaced. Bust within the inner circle.	: : : : : THRONVM . FIR- MA . Usual type.	7	Do.
649	Legend as No. 635 but letters rude. Same type, but without the inner circle.	Legend and type as No. 636, but letters rude.	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
650	As No. 642.	Legend as No. 639. Thistle crowned between C & R. both crowned.		Mr. Cuff.
651	2 Shilling Piece.	CAR . D . G . SCOT . AN . FR . & . HIB . R . Same bust within an inner circle.	IVST . THRONVM . FIRMAT . Arms of Scotland crowned.	11	Ruding, Pl.41, No. 18.
652	Do. But ANG. and FRAN.	Do.	14	Author
653	Do. But the bust extending a little below the inner circle.	Do.	16	Do.

* This and the following number appear to be either the work of some country mints or forgeries of the time.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
654	2 Shilling Piece.	CAR . D . G . SCOT . ANG . FR . & . HIB . R . Bust as last but without the numeral.	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl. 12, No. 12
655	....	Do. But AN .	Do.		Snelling, Pl. 5, No. 21.
656	....	CAR . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . R . Same bust with the numeral.	Do.		Brit. Mus.
657	Charles II. 4 Mark Piece.	CAROLVS . II . DEI . GRA . King's bust laureate in armour to its left, with the George pendent from the breast. A thistle over the head.	MAG . BRI . FRA . ET . HIB . REX . Arms of Scotland, &c. on four shields placed in form of a cross. two C's. cyphered and crowned in each angle. LIII . 4 in the centre. 1664.	396	Author.
658	....	Do.	Do. 1665.		Cardonnel, p. 22.
659	....	Do. With F . under the bust.	Do. 1670.		Cardonnel, Pl. 12, No. 14
660	....	Do. Without F .	Do.		Snelling, Pl. 6, No. 4.
661	....	Do. Thistle under the bust instead of over.	Do. 1673.		Brit. Mus.
662	....	Do. Without thistle, F . under the bust.	Do. 1674.	412	Ruding, Pl. 42, No. 1.
663	....	Do.	Do. 1675.		Brit. Mus.
664	2 Mark Piece.	Do.	Do. But XXVI . 8 1664.		Cardonnel, p. 22.
665	....	Do.	Do. 1670.		Do.
666	....	Do.	Do. 1673.		Cardonnel, Pl. 12, No. 15.
667	....	Do. Thistle instead of F . under the bust.	Do.		Brit. Mus.
668	....	Do. With F instead of thistle.	Do. 1674.		Do.
669	....	Do.	Do. 1675.	206	Ruding, Pl. 42, No. 2.
670	Mark.	Do. With thistle instead of F .	Do. But XIII . 4 . 1664.	97	Author.
671	....	Do.	Do. 1665.		Brit. Mus.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
672	Mark.	Do.	Do. 1666.		Cardonnel, p. 22.
673	Do.	Do. 1667.		Do.
674	Do.	Do. 1668.		Do.
675	Do.	Do. 1669.	104	Ruding, Pl. 42, No. 3. Snelling, Pl. 6, No. 2.
676	Do. Without either thistle or F?	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl. 12, No. 16.
677	Do. With thistle.	Do. 1670.		Brit. Mus.
678	Do.	Do. 1671.	94	Author.
679	Do.	Do. 1672.	93½	Do.
680	Do.	Do. 1673.	83½	Do.
681	Do.?	Do. 1674.		Cardonnel, p. 22.
682	Do. With F. instead of thistle.	Do. 1675.	99½	Author.
683	Half Mark.	Do. Thistle under the bust.	Do. But VI. 8: 1664.	51	Ruding, Pl. 42, No. 4.
684	Do.	Do. 1665.		Cardonnel, p. 22.
685	Do.	Do. 1668.		Do.
686	Do.	Do. 1669.		Brit. Mus.
687	Do.	Do. 1670.		Do.
688	Do.	Do. 1671.		Cardonnel, p. 22.
689	Do.	Do. 1672.	47	Do. Pl. 12, No. 17. Author.
690	Do.	Do. 1673.		Cardonnel, p. 22.
691	Do.	Do. 1675.		Do.
692	Dollar.	Same legend. * The king's bust laureate and clothed to its right.	SCO . ANG . FR . ET . HIB . REX . The Arms of Scotland, England, France and Ireland placed in form of a cross, a leaved thistle in each quarter, and two inter- linked C's in the centre. 1676.	416	Ruding, Pl. 42, No. 5.
693	Do. F. before the bust.	Do. 1679.		Cardonnel, p. 22.

* The F before the bust has been probably omitted by mistake.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
694	Dollar.	Do.	Do. 1680.		Cardonnel, p. 22.
695	....	Do.	Do. 1681.		Do.
696	....	Do.	Do. 1682.	395	Do. Pl. 13, No. 1 Author.
697	Half Dollar	Do.	Do. 1675.		Cardonnel, p. 22.
698	....	Do.	Do. 1676.	206	Ruding, Pl. 42, No. 6.
699	....	Do.	Do. 1681.		Cardonnel, Pl. 13, No. 2
700	Quarter Dollar.	Do.	Do. 1675.		Brit. Mus.
701	....	Do.	Do. 1676.		Ruding, Pl. 42, No. 7.
702	....	Do.	Do. 1677.		Brit. Mus.
703	....	Do.	Do. 1678.		Cardonnel, p. 22.
704	....	Do.	Do. 1679.		Do.
705	....	Do.	Do. 1680.		Do. Pl. 13, No. 3
706	....	Do.	Do. 1681.		Brit. Mus.
707	....	Do.	Do. 1682.	99	Author.
708	Eight Dollar.	Do.	Do. 1676.	51	Ruding, Pl. 42, No. 8.
709	....	Do.	Do. 1677.		Cardonnel, Pl. 13, No. 5.
710	....	Do.	Do. 1679.		Cardonnel, p. 22.
711	....	Do.	Do. 1680.	51	Author.
712	....	Do.	Do. 1681.		
713	....	Do.	Do. 1682.		Cardonnel, p. 22.
714	Sixteenth Dollar.	Do.	Same legend, but FRA. A St. Andrew's Cross, having a crown on the centre, and a this- tle, rose, Fleur de lis, and harp in the angles. 1677.	26½	Snelling, Pl. 6, No. 5.
715	....	Do.	Do. 1679.		Brit. Mus.
716	....	Do.	Do. 1680.		Do.
717	....	Do.	Do. 1681.		Ruding, Pl. 42, No. 9

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
718	James II. 40 Shilling Piece.	IACOBVS . II . DEL . GRATIA . King's bust laureate to its left, 40 under.	MAG . BRIT . FRA . ET . HIB . REX . Arms of Scotland, &c. crowned. 1687. On the edge. NEMO . ME . IMPVNE . LACESSET . ANNO . REGNI . QVARTO .	286	Ruding, Pl.42, No.10.
719	....	Do.	Do. 1688. QVINTO . on the edge.		Brit. Mus.
720	10 Shilling Piece.	Do. But 10 under the bust.	Same legend but BR . instead of BRIT . Arms of Scotland, &c. on four shields placed in form of a Cross, with a St. Andrew's Cross in the centre, and a thistle, rose, Fleur de lis and harp in the angles. 1687.	71½	Ruding, Pl.42, No. 11
721	....	Do.	Do. 1688.	71	Snelling, Pl. 6, No. 10. Author.
722	William and Mary, 60 Shilling Piece.	GVLIELMVS . ET . MARIA . DEI . GRA . Heads of the king and queen side by side regarding their right, 60 under.	MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REX . ET . REGINA . Arms of Scotland, &c. crowned. 1691. On the edge, PROTEGIT . ET . ORNAT . ANNO . REGNI . TERTIO .	430	Ruding, Pl. 42, No.12
723	....	Do.	Do. 1692. QVARTO . on the edge.		Cardonnel, Pl.13, No. 8.
724	40 Shilling Piece.	Do. But GRATIA . and 40 under.	Do. 1689. PRIMO . on the edge.		Do. p. 22.
725	....	Do.	Do. 1690. SECVNDO . on the edge.		Do.
726	....	Do.	Do. 1691. TERTIO . on the edge.	288	Ruding, Pl. 42, No.13
727	....	Do.	Do. 1692. QVARTO . on the edge.		Brit. Mus.
728	....	Do.	Do. 1693. QVINTO . on the edge.		Do.
729	....	Do.	Do. 1694. SEXTO . on the edge.		Do.
730	20 Shilling Piece.	Do. But 20 under.	Do. 1691.		Ruding, Pl.42, No. 14

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
731	20 Shilling Piece.	Do.	Do. 1693.		Cardonnel, Pl.13, No.10.
732	....	Do.	Do. 1694.		Do. p. 22.
733	10 Shilling Piece.	Do. But 10 under.	Do. 1690.		Brit. Mus.
734	....	Do.	Do. 1691.	72	Ruding, Pl.42, No.15.
735	....	Do.	Do. 1692.	66	Author.
736	5 Shilling Piece.	Do. But GRA. and no number under the bust.	Same legend, but REG. W. M. in cypher crowned. V. under. 1691.		Brit. Mus.
737	....	Do.	Do. But REGINA. 1694.		Ruding, Pl.42, No.16.
738	....	Do. But V. on Wil- liam's bust.	Do. But no V. under the cypher.		Brit. Mus.
739	William III 60 Shilling Piece.	GVLELMVS. DEI. GRATIA. King's bust laureate to its right. 60 under.	MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Arms of Scotland, &c. crowned. 1699. On the edge, PROTEGIT. &c.		Ruding, Pl.42, No.17.
740	40 Shilling Piece.	Do. But 40 under.	Do. 1695. On the edge SEPTIMO.		Brit. Mus.
741	....	Do.	Do. 1696. On the edge OCTAVO.		Cardonnel, Pl. 14, No. 2.
742	....	Do.	Do. 1697. On the edge NONO.	278	Author.
743	....	Do.	Do. 1699. On the edge VNODECIMO.		Ruding, Pl.42, No.18.
744	20 Shilling Piece.	Do. But 20. under,	Do. 1695. No inscription on the edge.		Brit. Mus.
745	....	Do.	Do. 1696.		Brit. Mus.
746	....	Do.	Do. 1697.		Do.
747	....	Do.	Do. 1698.		Cardonnel, Pl.14, No. 3.
748	....	Do.	Do. 1699.		Ruding, Pl.42, No.19.
749	10 Shilling Piece.	Do. But 10. under	Do. 1695.		Cardonnel, Pl.14, No.4.
750	....	Do.	Do. 1696.		Brit. Mus.
751	....	Do.	Do. 1697.		Do.
752	....	Do.	Do. 1698.		Cardonnel, Pl.14, No. 3.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
753	10 Shilling Piece.	Do.	Do. 1699.	72	Ruding, Pl.42, No.20.
754	5 Shilling Piece.	GVL . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . & . HIB . REX Same bust. 5 . under.	NEMO . ME . IMPVNE . LA- CESSET . A three leaved thistle crowned. 1695,	34½	Author.
755	....	Do.	Do. 1696.	35	Do.
756	....	Do.	Do. 1697.*	32	Snelling, Pl.6, No. 17. Author.
757	....	Do.	Do. 1699.	36	Ruding, Pl.42, No.21.
758	....	Do.	Do. 1701.		Cardonnel, p. 22.
759	....	Do.	Do. 1702.		Do.
760	Anne, 10 Shilling Piece.	ANNA . DEI . GRATIA . Queen's bust to its right, a thistle in her bosom. 10 . under.	MAG . BRIT . FRA . ET . HIB . REG . Arms of Scotland, &c. crowned. 1702.		Do.
761	....	Do. †	Do. 1705.	70	Author, Ruding, Pl.42, No.22.
762	....	Do.	Do. But REGINA . 1706.		Brit. Mus.
763	5 Shilling Piece.	Do. But 5 under.	NEMO . ME . IMPVNE . LA- CESSET . A three headed thistle crowned. 1705.	33	Cardonnel, Pl. 14, No. 7. Author.
764	....	AN . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . & . HIB . R . Same bust.	Do.	27½	Ruding Pl.42, No. 23 Author.
765	....	AN . D . G . M . BR . FR . & . HIB . REG . Same bust.	Do.	35	Do.
766	....	As No. 764.	Do. 1706.		Snelling, Pl. 6, No. 22 Brit. Mus.
767	....		Do. 1707.		Cardonnel, p. 22.

* Cardonnel, (Pl. 14, No. 5,) gives one of this date with ET. probably by mistake.

† On those published by Ruding, Cardonnel, and Snelling, the thistle has been omitted.

COINS MINTED IN EDINBURGH AFTER THE UNION OF THE TWO KINGDOMS IN 1707.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
768	Anne, Crown.	ANNA . DEI . GRATIA . The queen's bust to its right. E. under.	MAG . BRI . FR . ET . HIB . REG . Arms of Great Britain, &c. on four shields placed in form of a cross. The Star of the Garter in the centre. 1707.	460	Ruding, Pl. 38, No. 9. Author.
769	HalfCrown	Do.	Do.		Ruding, Pl. 38, No. 10.
770	Shilling.	Do.	Do.	92	Do. No. 11.
771	Sixpence.	Do.	Do.	44½ 46	Do. No. 12. Author.
772	Crown.	Do.	Do. 1708.		Brit. Mus.
773	HalfCrown	Do.	Do.	228½	Author.
774	Shilling.	Do.	Do.		Brit. Mus.
775	Sixpence.	Do.	Do.		Author.
776	Crown.	Do. A mullet of six points after the E under the bust.	Do.		Ruding, Pl. 38, No. 13.
777	HalfCrown	Do.	Do.		Do. No. 14.
778	Shilling.	Do.	Do.	85	Do. No. 15. Author,
779	Sixpence.	Do.	Do.	44½	Do. Ruding, Pl. 38, No. 16.
780	Shilling.	Do. 1709.	Do.		Brit. Mus.

THE
GOLD COINAGE
OF
SCOTLAND.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

A VIEW
OF
THE GOLD COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

IN treating of the Gold Coinage of Scotland, we have little to direct us but the coins themselves, for few as are the acts we have relative to the coinage, they principally refer to the Silver.

Snelling and Cardonnel both appear to have felt this difficulty, and although they have both attempted an arrangement, they have not been able to sustain it by proofs or arguments, nor can I hope to add very much to the elucidation of this subject.

The first coins we have in this series are those fine pieces of David II, evidently struck in imitation of the contemporary Nobles of England; some indeed have considered these pieces as medals and not intended for general circulation, but it is far more probable that they were struck as patterns with a view to their being adopted as a portion of the currency, and at the end of David's reign.

Three specimens only are known, all differing in some degree from one another, which circumstance renders it still more likely they were patterns, as we may suppose them varieties submitted to the king's inspection, that he might select one for adoption. They bear a strong resemblance to the English Noble, and present on the obverse the king with a sword and shield standing in a galley, and the legend DAVID . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM., and on the reverse a Cross floree in a tressure of eight points, ornamented with crowns, lions, &c., and the legend IHE . AVTEM .

TRANCIENS . P . MEDIVM . ILLORVM . IBAT.* The three known specimens all differ from one another, but not materially, in the ornaments with which they are profusely embellished.

ROBERT II. 1371.

The only act of this king's reign which relates to the coinage, is one of 1385,† which directs that the Noble of gold should have course for seven shillings and eight pence, the Scutum or Ecu of France for forty seven pennies, the Frank for forty-two pennies, the Scutum or Ecu of Flanders for forty-seven and a half, and the Mouton of France for fifty pennies.

The Noble must be considered to be the English coin of that name, as it is not likely those of David II. were ever in circulation, but even supposing they were, we have no evidence of such having been struck by his successors, and no other gold coins which could be supposed Scottish, are mentioned in the ordinance just recited.

The act of 1385 therefore may be considered as evidence nearly conclusive, that up to that year no gold coins had been struck by this king.

An act however of Robert III. of the year 1393, and which shall be more fully noticed in its proper place, would render it highly probable that from 1385 to 1393, a considerable quantity of gold had been struck in Scotland, and a portion of it in the reign of this monarch; for this latter act orders the coinage of the *Lion* or *St. Andrew*, which was to have course for five shillings, and directs the halfpenny of gold, viz. the *Maille* if of sufficient weight should pass for thirty-two pennies, which direction probable refers to the *St. Andrew* with DNS . PROTECTOR ., &c. which weighed a few grains more than half the weight of the *St. Andrew* ordered to be struck by this act, or to the largest sized of the *Lions* which weighed about the same, and this supposition is rendered still more probable by another ordinance of the following reign, which directs that the *Maille* should be received at the mint only as bullion, an ordinance not likely to have reference to any coins of the then reigning monarch, and as the coins themselves evidently prove that three or four distinct coinages must have taken place before that of 1393, we may

* Rev. Mr. Martin's reads IBA.—† Appendix, No. 4.

consider it as in the highest degree probable that some of them took place in the reign of Robert II. which terminated in 1390. Two classes of coins are assigned to this king, viz. St. Andrews and Lions, and they differ not only in type but in legend.

The former exhibits the Arms of Scotland crowned with the king's name and titles; reverse St. Andrew with arms extended between two Fleurs de lis and the legend DNS . PTECTOR . MEVS ., &c., weight thirty-eight grains.

This coin has been almost universally assigned to Robert II. and I think with propriety; it differs altogether in legend, and somewhat in type and standard from the other gold coins bearing the name of Robert, and is perhaps the only one which with much probability can be assigned to Robert II.

In Maitland's history of Scotland,* a coin is noticed of the same legend but weighing only twenty grains, but I do not find such a coin noticed anywhere else.

The other coins generally given to this prince are those commonly called Lions, and exhibit on the obverse the Arms of Scotland and the king's name and title; reverse a St. Andrews cross with Fleurs de lis and Trefoils in opposite angles, and the legend XPC . † REGNAT . XPC . VINCIT .

These coins are of very irregular weights, being indeed of almost every weight between nineteen and thirty-eight grains, but I think they may be divided into three classes, originally weighing about forty, thirty and twenty grains; they have all been assigned by Cardonnel to Robert II., and by Snelling to Robert III., but are generally considered to have been struck by the former, and it is probable that a portion of them were struck by him; but I strongly suspect that some of them were minted by Robert III., but as there does not appear any satisfactory mode of separating them or even of appropriating with much certainty any class of them, I have not considered myself warranted in disturbing the usual appropriation of all these coins to Robert II.

There is another of these Lions which differs from those just noticed, principally in having the Arms of Scotland within a tressure; this variety which is very rare, seems to have been struck later than those already

* Maitland, Hist. Scotland, p. 219, Vol. 1.—† A contraction of the Greek XPICTOC .

mentioned, and of course still more likely to belong to Robert III., but as I have no evidence to offer in support of any such conjecture, I have not ventured to disturb the usual arrangement.

ROBERT III. 1390.

The first act we have directly ordering a coinage of gold is of this reign ; it is dated October 24, 1393, and the following are the clauses which relate to the coinage of that metal.

That from henceforth “our money” of gold and silver should be fabricated by *Bonachius of Florence* “our moneyer,” in form following, &c.

That the *Scutum* should no longer have course but be received at the treasury at the rate of four shillings, if of good weight.

That the halfpenny of gold, viz. the *Maille* if of sufficient weight, should pass for thirty-two pennies.

That there should be made of good gold, a piece called a *Lion* to have course for five shillings, so that two Lions shall be worth ten shillings of the same money, and shall be worth more than the *Noble* by three pence, and the Noble of good gold and good weight shall have course for nine shillings and six pence, and the Noble of Flanders for nine shillings and four pence, and that no other Nobles shall pass current.*

1398. April 22† is the next act we have relative to the coinage of gold, and the following clauses relate to that branch of the coinage.

That the *Maille* should be taken for two shillings, and the *Scutum* of Brabant for three shillings, and that henceforth neither Maille nor Scutum should have course, but be received at the mint as bullion.

That no merchant or other person of any state or condition should carry either Mailles or Scuta, or gold or silver either in money or bullion out of the kingdom under penalty of his life, limbs, and goods.

That from the feast of Pentecost, no gold coins should have course in the kingdom except Lions, Half Lions, Nobles of Flanders and England, and Crowns of France, which crowns shall have course for half a Noble of England.

* Appendix, No. 5.—† Appendix, No. 5.

Supposing the coins noticed in our view of the coinage of the last reign to belong to Robert II., those of the Roberts which remain and which belong unquestionably to Robert III. require but few observations.

They consist of the St. Andrew called Lion in the act of 1393 of two varieties, the one having the cross on which the Saint is extended, only within the inner circle, the other having the cross extended to the edge, and that called the half St. Andrew which wants the cross, and which seems to have been a distinct coinage, as it not only differs in type from both varieties of the St. Andrew, but weighs considerably more than half the weight of these coins.

These coins present many minute varieties as to the legends and the marks which separate the words of the legend.

The weight of the St. Andrew is generally sixty grains or nearly, that of the half St. Andrew from thirty-three to thirty-four grains, and in Dr. Mead's catalogue, a half St. Andrew is mentioned as weighing twenty-three grains, which may have been the half of the St. Andrew or Lion ordered by the act of 1393, although as no such coin is mentioned in the act, it is more likely that it was a clipped or much worn specimen of that class originally weighing about thirty-eight grains.

JAMES I. 1406.

The gold coinage of this prince presents many difficulties, fortunately however we have a few Acts of Parliament of this and the following reign, which although not as illustrative of the subject as we could desire, supply us with the foundation of many plausible conjectures.

The coins generally assigned to James I. and II. are arranged by Snelling* and Cardonnel† in the same order; the former has not given any appropriations, but by the latter all the St. Andrews except his No. 10, (that with St. Andrew bearing his cross,) are assigned to James I., and the Lions to James II.

To this arrangement, or at least to the order in which they are placed, I should have had no argument to oppose, but for the discovery of the Exchequer Roll‡ of 1433, noticed in our view of the Silver Coinage, and which affords I think the strongest reasons for supposing that some of the Lions (probably

* Pl. 1, Nos. 7, 12.—† Pl. 1, Nos. 7, 13.—‡ Appendix, No. 7.

the coins then called Demys,) belonged to James I., whilst the act of 1451, renders it equally probable that some of the St. Andrews belong to James II.

To enable us however the better to distinguish the coins of these two princes, it will be necessary to notice such portions of the Exchequer Roll of 1438, and the act of 1451 as relate to the coinage of gold, in the same manner as we have already done in what regarded the silver.

The Exchequer Roll of 1438,* contains an account given at Edinburgh, 18th July, 1438, of the gold and silver coined by Robert Gray, and a Trial of the Pix of the said money coined by him into "Petias Auri tam majores quam minores de aureis vocat' vulgariter Demyis," &c.

By this document it appears that there was coined at Edinburgh by the said Robert Gray from September 14, 1436, to Christmas Eve, 1437, eighteen pounds and a half ounce troy of gold, and from said feast to July 8, 1438, nineteen pounds fourteen ounces troy of gold, which last quantity we must suppose to have been struck partly in the reign of James I., which terminated in February 1437—8, and partly in that of his successor James II., and from the memorandum of the Trial of the Pix which follows this account, to have consisted of pieces of gold large and small commonly called Demys.

The act of 1451,† orders that a penny of gold called a Lion shall be struck with the print of a Lion on one side, and the image of St. Andrew on the other with a side coat even to his feet, of the same weight as the half English Noble, the said new Lion to have course for six shillings and eight pence, and the half Lion for three shillings and four pence, and that the Demy which now runs for nine shillings, shall then run for six shillings and eight pence, and the half penny for three shillings and four-pence.

From these documents we may I think conclude that the Demy differed in type from the Lion or St. Andrew ordered to be struck in 1451, and must have been that generally called the Lion of James II,‡ as from its being ordered to go for the same sum as the St. Andrew, it must have been nearly of the same weight, and another proof that this Demy must have been the Lion, and could not have been any of the St. Andrews, may be fairly deduced from the act of Oct. 1467, which mentions the *Demy* and the *Lion of the Crown*, for the St. Andrews all bear the arms (the Scottish Lion,) *crowned*, whilst the Demy or lozenge Lion bear the arms *uncrowned* and only surmounted by the mint mark.

* Appendix, No. 7.—† Cardonnel, Appendix, No. VI.—‡ Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 12.

That the Demy noticed in the Exchequer Roll of 1438, was not in that year struck for the first time, but from the words "vulgariter vocat" must have been also struck in the reign of James I., or at least in that portion of his last year, the coinage of which was conjointly with that of his successor, submitted to the Trial of the Pix, we may safely conclude, and it is even probable that they were struck before this period, as from another account of the said Robert Gray, it appears that three hundred and six ounces of gold were struck by him in 1434.

Assuming then the facts to be as I have stated, we must endeavour to separate the Demies of these two princes, and although in their weights there appears no difference, the ornaments and general appearance exhibited by these coins seem to afford a satisfactory mode of classing them.

In arranging the silver coins of these two princes, it will be recollected that a portion of the Sceptre groats were assigned to James II., and if we compare the gold Demies now under consideration with the Sceptre groats, we shall perceive a large class of the former to resemble in ornaments, form of the letters, and general appearance those groats we have assigned to James I., whilst the remainder and smaller portion resemble in these particulars the groats we have assigned to James II.

Thus the gold and silver coinage of these two princes may be said to illustrate one another, and if we look to the Exchequer Roll of 1438, we are compelled to come to the conclusion that I have drawn, and the appropriations that I have made.

Supposing then a portion of the Demies or Lions to have been struck in the early part of the reign of James II., we may suppose the remainder to have been struck in the latter part of the reign of James I. and to have been his second coinage, whilst the St. Andrews with XPC . REGNAT ., &c. from their resemblance to those of Robert III. may be considered as his first.

The St. Andrews are of similar type to those of Robert III., differing only in having Fleurs de lis in the field on *both* sides, and those on the reverse crowned, and their legends differ but little except in the king's name.

The half St. Andrew differs from that of Robert III. in having the Saint extended on the *Cross*, which in the latter is wanting, and there is a crown at each side of the Saint, instead of Fleurs de lis as on those of Robert; the MM. on both the St. Andrew and half St. Andrew is generally a crown.

The legend is IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTTORVM . Reverse XPC . REGNAT . XPC . VINCIT . XP . in which it resembles that of Robert III.

The weight of the St. Andrew is about fifty-three or fifty-four grains, the half in proportion.

The second coinage of this king was probably that of the Demies or Lions all formerly given to James II., but which for the reasons assigned I have in part transferred to James I.

They are the most numerous of the Scottish gold coins, and differ altogether in type from any others in the Scottish series, having the Arms of Scotland in a lozenge on one side, and a kind of hexagonal figure enclosing a St. Andrews cross on the other.

These coins differ so little from one another, that it is by no means easy to determine what portion of them belong to James I. and what to his successor, but a close examination of them will satisfy us that a line of distinction seems to present itself in the ornaments, and the form or rather size of the letters, for on one class and that considerably the largest, we find the words of the legend separated by Fleurs de lis, crosses, and sometimes small crescents, whilst another class have the words separated by double annulets with sometimes a mixture of small crosses.

On the former class we find the letters long and slender, on the latter short and thick, and if we compare the Sceptre groats, we shall find the same peculiarities apparent, and the ornaments and shape of the letters on those I have assigned to James I., similar to those of the gold pieces of the first class just noticed, whilst those groats I have attributed to James II., bear a similar resemblance to those of the second class.

Thus the Sceptre groats and the lozenge Demies afford a singular illustration of one another, and greatly strengthen the appropriation I have ventured to make of part of the Sceptre groats to James II., and part of the lozenge Demies to James I.

There are indeed a few of these Demies which it may not be easy to reduce to either of the two classes I have mentioned, but as a general rule, I would say that all those with annulets belong to James II. and all without them to James I.

The half Lions are rare, and all those I am acquainted with seem to belong to James I.

The weight of these Lions is generally from fifty to fifty-three grains, that of the half in proportion.

JAMES II. 1437—8.

The difficulties attending the arrangement of the gold coins of this king having been considered in arranging those of his predecessor, but little more remains to be said; that the Demies or lozenge Lions were his first coinage is evident from the act of 1451 before noticed, which directs the coinage of the St. Andrews, and which differed from the St. Andrews of James I. in having on the reverse the legend *Salvum Fac, &c.*, but resembled the lozenge Lions in that particular.

Of the lozenge Lions we have probably the half, although as I have just observed I have not met with any which I could with much probability assign to this king's coinage.

The weight of these Lions is similar to that of those of his predecessor.

The St. Andrews were undoubtedly the coins struck under the act of 1451, which expressly directs the type to be adopted, Cardonnel has however given all the St. Andrews to James I. except that with the figure of the Saint bearing his cross, but these last were probably never struck in any great numbers, and from their legend *Salvum Fac, &c.* were probably coined by the same prince who struck those with the Saint on his cross and the same legend, rather than by him who struck those with XPC . REGNAT ., &c.; we may also suppose that when so large a quantity of silver was struck under the act of 1451, that of the gold must also have been considerable, it is therefore fair to conclude that all those with *Salvum Fac*, were struck under the act of 1451, or between that period and the end of James's reign, although it is not improbable but those with St. Andrew bearing his cross were, were struck in the early part of the reign of James III., but as I have no argument to adduce in support of such an arrangement, I have not removed them from the place Cardonnel has assigned them.

Of those bearing the Saint on his cross, and the legend *Salvum Fac, &c.*, we have the St. Andrew, and half St. Andrew, in type differing but little from those of James I.

The St. Andrew has the Arms of Scotland crowned between two crowns, and on the reverse the Saint on his cross between two Fleurs de lis, the obverse MM. being a Crown and the reverse a Cross.

The half St. Andrew has on both sides two Fleurs de lis crowned in the field, with a crown MM. on the obverse and none on the reverse; both are rare, particularly the half St. Andrew, and their weights are similar to those of the lozenge Lions which I have assigned as the first coinage of this reign.

The St. Andrews having on the obverse the figure of the Saint bearing his cross with the king's name and title, and on the reverse the Arms of Scotland with *Salvum Fac, &c.* now remain to be noticed; their place in the Scottish series seems indeed not a little doubtful, but for want of any thing like decisive evidence, I have not ventured to remove them from the reign of James II., although I have so far differed from Cardonnel as to assign them the last instead of the first place in the coinage of that prince.

These coins which are very rare, differ from all the St. Andrews of Robert III. and James I. and those of James II. struck under the act of 1451, not only in the position of the Saint but in that of the legends on both sides, the king's name and title accompanying the figure of the Saint on one side, whilst the Arms of Scotland instead of being surrounded by the king's name, &c. as on all former St. Andrews, is now circumscribed with the legend *Salvum Fac, &c.*

Their weights seem to have been similar to those of the other gold coins of this reign.

JAMES III. 1460.

The Parliamentary acts relative to the gold coinage of this reign are few in number and so far from affording us any light, appear rather to embarrass the subject, the only gold coins directed to be struck by them being of a different description from those assigned to this king.

These acts are given by Cardonnel and are the only ones I have been able to discover.

1467. Oct. 12.* The portion of this act which relates to the gold coinage is little more than a direction as to the rates attached to the currency of foreign gold coins, the only Scottish gold noticed being the Demy or lozenge Lion of James I. and II., and the Lion with the crown or St. Andrew of the same reigns, both of which coins weighed nearly the same, and are ordered by this act to pass for twelve shillings each.

* Cardonnel, Appendix, No. VII., Cap. 18.

1467. Jan. 12.* This act relates principally to the value of Foreign gold and Scottish silver coins, and the only Scottish gold coins noticed, are the Demy and Lion which are ordered to pass at the same rate they were current for before the proclamation of the October preceding, viz. ten shillings each.

1475. Nov. 20.† By this act all the current gold coins were cried up higher, the Demy and the Scottish crown,‡ (which was probably the Lion with the crown,) being raised to thirteen shillings and four pence each.

1483. Feb. 24 § A penny of gold was ordered to be struck of the weight and fineness of the *Rose Noble*, and a penny in silver equal in fineness to the old English groat and ten of them to make an ounce of silver, and to have course for fourteen pennies, and a half groat of the same, and the said penny of gold to have course for thirty of the said groats, and another penny of gold to be of the same print and to have course for twenty of the said groats, and a third penny of gold to have course for ten of the said groats, and the said pennies of gold to have such print and circumscription as shall be advised by the king's highness.

The only coins ordered to be struck under these acts, were to be of the weight of the *Rose Noble*, the two-thirds, and the one-third of the same, that is one hundred and twenty, eighty, and forty grains, with none of which weights the coins usually assigned to this king agree.

The only coins which have ever been assigned to James III., are the Unicorns and half Unicorns, nor is there much probability that any other gold coins in the Scottish series belong to him, but that the greater portion of these coins belong to this reign there can I believe be no doubt, and our chief difficulty is to ascertain whether any or what portion of them were coined in a subsequent reign.

A very small portion of these Unicorns exhibit unquestionable proof of having been struck by James IV., as they bear after the king's name the numeral 4.

Others from the number of small stars with which they are profusely ornamented, and from the Roman letters in many instances substituted for the English, induce the supposition that they may possibly belong to the last

* Cardonnel, Appendix, No. VII., Cap. 22.—† Cardonnel, Appendix, No. VII., Cap. 68.

‡ Cardonnel gives thirteen shillings as the value to which this coin was raised, but I am indebted to Mr. Ferguson for the information that in the original it is thirteen shillings and four pence.

§ Cardonnel, Appendix, No. VII., Cap. 93.

named prince, and certain Acts of Parliament with which the kindness of Mr. Ferguson has furnished me, raise a suspicion that some of them may even have been coined in the reign of James V. from the old dies.

The first of these singular ordinances is dated March 4, 1517,* and by this the Lords Regent and Council give license to Robert Bertram, Comptroller to coin, eighty ounces of gold in Unicorns for the maintenance of the army, eight Unicorns weighing the ounce, and of the fineness of twenty-one carats, and also licenses the Earl of Arran to coin thirty ounces of the fineness of the gold of the mint.

The next act bears date, March 11, 1518, and by it the Lords Regent and Council direct the Irons of the Unicorn to be delivered to the treasurer for the coining of fifty ounces of gold to James Earl of Arran, &c., and that the said Unicorns to be coined by him be of the weight of the old Unicorn, and of the fineness of the gold of the mint, and that the treasurer or his clerk be master of the said coinage, to see that it hold the weight and fineness, and keep the Irons.

The next act bears date, March 16, 1518, and by it the Lords ordain, that because the Irons for the coining of Unicorns were directed to be delivered to the treasurer for the coining of certain Unicorns to James Earl of Arran of gold of the mint, and the keys of the same cannot be found, that therefore the treasurer in presence of the Privy Seal, Lord Erskine, and the Captain of the castle of Edinburgh, shall cause the locks where the said Irons are, to be taken off and made new again, and the Irons to be delivered to the treasurer for the coinage of the said Unicorns after the form of the act before made thereupon.

The next is that of March 30, 1519, and it recites that the Lords Regent and Council have granted license to James Earl of Arran, to coin fifty ounces of gold in pieces which shall be of the weight of the old Unicorn, and of the fineness of the gold of the mint, and that the Irons of the Unicorns be delivered to the treasurer or his clerk to the same effect, who shall see that the Unicorns that shall be coined by the said Earl, shall hold the weight and fineness aforesaid, and to keep the Irons.

Whether any Unicorns were thus struck from the old dies does not from these acts appear as a matter of certainty, although the probability is that

* Appendix, No. 10.

they were, however as these coins present no distinguishing marks of such coinage, and as the dies were certainly those of James III., those of James IV. which bear the numeral not being so well adapted for the purpose, I shall consider all the Unicorns except those which bear the numeral 4, as the coinage of this prince, and the length of his reign, the large quantity of silver coins struck by him, and the circumstance of no other gold coins being assigned to him, are the strongest proof of the propriety of such arrangement.

These coins bear the king's name and title, with a unicorn to its right supporting a small shield bearing the Arms of Scotland, and to which is attached a chain and ring.* Reverse a Cross Floree surmounted by a star of many points waved, and the legend EXVRGAT. DEVS. ET. DISSIPENTVR. INIMICI. EIVS, these words being generally and variously abbreviated.

Most of these coins are considerably ornamented with stars, &c., but a few are of more simple workmanship, on some the letters are of the Roman form, and from their resemblance in that respect to those with the numeral 4, are by some thought to belong to James IV., but for this we have no strong grounds to support us, and I am rather inclined to think that those only with numeral belong to that prince.

One specimen with the usual obverse and reverse types bears the legend EXVRGAT., &c. on both sides.

The Unicorns generally weigh about fifty-eight grains and completely agree with the standard of eight to the ounce, recognised by the acts I have quoted of James V., the half Unicorns in proportion; there are a few of the Unicorns however which, although in good preservation, weigh but little over fifty grains, and seem to have belonged to a different standard probably of nine to the ounce, and as they are of more simple workmanship, were probably first struck.

It is not probable as I have before observed, that any other gold coins were struck by this prince, none such at least have yet appeared which we could well attribute to him.

* This ring although generally under the Unicorn's feet, does not appear to be attached to one of his legs as Cardonnel has described it.

JAMES IV. 1488.

The acts relative to the gold coinage of this prince are few and afford us but little satisfactory information, although from the specimens which have descended to us, there can be little doubt that he struck no small quantity of gold as well as silver coin.

1488. Oct. 6.* It was ordained that a fine penny of gold be struck of the weight and fineness of the *Rose Noble*, and a penny of silver equal to the old English groat, and ten of them to make an ounce, and to have course for fourteen pennies, and that there shall be a half groat of the same, and the said penny of gold to go for thirty of the said groats, and another penny of gold to go for twenty of the said groats, and a third penny of gold to go for ten of the said groats, and the said pennies of gold and silver to have such print and circumscription as shall be advised by the king's highness

1488. Jan. 26.† It was ordered that a penny of gold be struck of the weight, fineness, and largeness of the French crown, and to pass for fourteen shillings, and to have the king's arms on one side as the Scottish crown has, and the legend IACOBVS . QVARTVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM., and on the other the king in his chair with long robe, and the legend SALVV . FAC ., &c.

These are the only acts which relate to the gold coinage, and it is scarcely necessary to observe that they throw little if any light on the subject.

The first (that of October 1488,) is an exact repetition of the act of 1483, and induces a supposition that the latter was never carried into effect; in the reign now under consideration however we find coins which agree in weight and value with those ordered to be struck in October 1488, for there are Riders of seventy-eight and thirty-nine grains, and St. Andrews of seventy-eight, the larger size nearly corresponding with the gold pieces of the value of two-thirds of the *Rose Noble*, and the smaller piece commonly called the half Rider with the one-third; we have however no Scottish coin of this reign answering in value to the *Rose Noble*, nor does the act afford any means of determining whether the Riders or the St. Andrews were the coins, if any actually struck under it.

The act of Jan. 1488 is if possible more perplexing, for it describes a coinage of which no specimens are extant, and which possibly never took effect

* Cardonnel, Appendix No. VIII.—† Appendix No. 9.

indeed there seems to be a high degree of probability that into many of the Scottish monetary acts, previous to their taking effect, many alterations were introduced both as to type and value, and thus the coin answering in value to the Rose Noble may have been dispensed with, and the type of the Rider substituted for that of the king in his chair.

The only gold coins which can with much probability be assigned to this king, are the St. Andrews with numerals and the Riders, of each of which classes we have three sizes but none very common, and the Unicorns with numeral which are still rarer, but as his reign was long, and his silver coins of various kinds and considerably numerous, we are induced to suspect that some others of the Scottish gold coins may have been struck by him, of which some of the Unicorns without numeral are rather the most likely.

Difficult as it is to ascertain what gold coins were actually struck by this king, the difficulty of arranging them in their proper places is greater.

From the circumstance of Unicorns having been struck by his predecessor, we might naturally conclude that these were his first coinage, but if so they must have been struck during the four months which preceded the act of October 1488, for they differ widely in weight from the coins ordered by that act, which are of the standard of one hundred and twenty, eighty, and forty grains, whereas the Unicorns weigh sixty and thirty grains, and the numeral 4 would rather assign them to a later period of his reign; it is also a matter of uncertainty whether the coins ordered to be struck by the act just mentioned were Riders or St. Andrews, but the occurrence of the numeral IIII. which on the silver coins appears to have been used towards the end of his reign, would make it more probable that the Riders were the coins mentioned; altogether however perhaps the most probable order to place them in may be Unicorns, Riders, St. Andrews, in which order I shall briefly notice them.

The Unicorns differ from all those of James III. in having the numeral 4 attached to the king's name, and from most of them, in having the legend composed of Roman letters, their weight also is the same as those of the former; they are extremely rare, and are only to be found in three or four cabinets.

The Riders are of four sizes, originally weighing about eighty, sixty, forty, and twenty grains, of which those of eighty and forty alone agree in weight with the coins ordered to be struck in October 1488.

They present two distinctly different types, one of which exhibits the king on horseback galloping to his left, with his name and title, reverse the Arms of Scotland, with *Salvum Fac, &c.*; the other the Arms of Scotland on the obverse with his name and title, reverse the king on horseback galloping to his right with *Salvum Fac, &c.*

Of the first and commonest type we have only one size, originally weighing about eighty grains, the other three sizes being all of the second type.

Whether these two types were of distinct coinages or concurrent varieties of the same coinage we have no means of deciding, but the three sizes with the king riding to his right were evidently struck at the same time, and the two smaller pieces the two-thirds and the one-third of the larger, although generally called the half and quarter Riders from their bearing such proportions to the Rider of eighty grains and different type, and indeed as only one specimen of the Rider of sixty grains is known, it will be perhaps better to adopt the common mode of classing them and to call them the Rider, half Rider, and quarter Rider, notwithstanding the two last differ in type from the first.

Of these the Rider although not common is much the least rare, the half Rider is rare and has not hitherto been engraved, but the quarter Rider although given by Snelling and Cardonnel is still rarer.

The third class of this king's coins are the St. Andrews also exhibiting three sizes, and differing from those of James II. principally in having the numeral IIII. attached to the king's name.

They exhibit on the obverse the king's name and title with the numeral IIII. appended, and the Arms of Scotland crowned between two Fleurs de lis; reverse *Salvum Fac, &c.*, with the figure of St. Andrew extended on his cross between two Fleurs de lis. The one-third of the St. Andrew differs from the two larger sizes, in having the Fleurs de lis in the field on each side crowned.

The weights were originally about seventy-eight, fifty-two, and twenty-six grains, and from the numeral IIII. as I have before observed, it appears probable that they were struck in the latter part of this reign; these coins are all very rare.

Another coin of this reign yet remains to be noticed, namely the beautiful six Angel piece, of which only one specimen now in the British Museum remains.

It bears the king's name to which is attached the numeral 4 and his title as king of Scotland, with the figure of the Archangel slaying the dragon; reverse SALVATOR . IN . HOC . SIGNO . VICISTI . a ship with three masts to the main of which is attached a shield bearing the Arms of Scotland with I . 4 . above; its weight is something over one ounce, and therefore something heavier than six English Angels of the period.

From its extreme rarity it was probably only a pattern.

JAMES V. 1514.

The Parliamentary acts of this king as far as they relate to the gold coinage are few and unimportant; fortunately however no difficulty of appropriation can occur as all his coins bear the numeral 5, and our only task will be to describe the coins and place them in their proper order, in which but little difficulty can arise, the periods of the mintage of nearly the whole of the gold coins of this king being well ascertained.

The acts of 1517, 18, and 19 relative to the coinage of unicorns from the old dies have been noticed in our account of the gold coinage of James III., it will therefore be unnecessary to take any further notice of them in this place, particularly as even admitting such a coinage took place, we have no mode of distinguishing them from the old unicorns of James III., or consequently of appropriating any of them to James V.

16 Nov. 1524.* A penny of gold was ordered to be struck.

28 Feb. 1525.† It was ordered that a crown of gold be struck of the fineness and weight as follows, that is to say, the said crown shall keep the fineness of twenty-one carats and a half and two grains, and nine of them to be in the ounce of coined gold, and the same to pass current for twenty shillings.

That the said crown shall keep the fineness above mentioned, except that there be two grains of remedy.

That for every ounce of gold brought to the mint, the seller shall have £7, and that out of every ounce of coined gold the king shall have twenty-five shillings.

These are the only acts I have been able to discover relative to the gold coinage of this king, and the coins directed to be struck, are beyond doubt

* Appendix, No. 10.—† Appendix, No. 10.

the Ecus which must have been his first coinage, as the Bonnet pieces from their dates 1539 and 1540 were evidently struck at a much later period.

These are the two grand classes of this king's gold coinage, and the only other gold pieces of this reign are those with the king's bust on one side, and on the other the Arms of Scotland and the name of the mint, and which bear a strong resemblance to the silver Testoons, and the piece with St. Andrews cross and date 1539, struck about the same time as the Bonnet pieces, and which as very few specimens occur were perhaps never in circulation.

The first coins struck in this reign as I have just observed appear to be the Ecus, nine of which by the act of 1525 were to go to the ounce and to pass for twenty shillings, and this perfectly agrees with the weight of the coins which when in good preservation weigh about fifty-three grains.

They bear on the obverse the king's name, numeral and title, with the Arms of Scotland crowned, reverse CRVCIS . ARMA . SEQVAMVR . a Cross Floree with a quatrefoil in the centre and thistle heads in each angle, and the varieties of type exhibited by them are of a trifling description.

There are also a few pieces of the same type and legend and double the size, but these from their extreme rarity may have been only pattern pieces.

Cardonnel says the crosses at each side of the arms on these coins have by some been supposed to indicate their value, but justly rejects such a supposition, indeed there can be little doubt but they are merely St. Andrew's crosses although the value XX shillings of the single Ecu would certainly correspond, but the same figures appear on the double Ecu, and they are not XX . as appear on the coins of James VI. but evidently Saltires or St. Andrew's crosses.

The next coins, if we are to consider them as such seem to have been the pieces with the king's head and name of the mint ; they bear on the obverse the king's head with double arched crown regarding his left, with his name, numeral and title, and the letters CK . behind the bust ; reverse VILLA . EDINBVRGH . with the Arms of Scotland suppressing a Cross Patee, and they resemble much the silver Testoons with double arched crown, and were probably struck about the same time, which as these gold pieces seem to have preceded the Bonnet pieces, was probably a short time previous to the year 1539 ; they are extremely rare and it is probable were never in circulation.

The next gold piece of this reign, is that bearing the Arms of Scotland crowned within a collar of thistle heads and SS . with the king's name,

numeral and title, and the date 1539. Reverse HONOR . REGIS . IVDI- CIVM . DILIGIT . a St. Andrew's cross through a crown between I. and R., it is still rarer than the last, the only one known to me being in the collection of the Faculty of Advocates.

We now come to the Bonnet pieces, the finest and most beautifully executed coins in the Scottish series, and probably the work of Italian artists; they have been commonly termed Bonnet, half, and quarter Bonnet pieces, but the slightest attention to their weights will satisfy us that the two smaller pieces are the two-thirds and the one-third of the largest.

The first coinage of these pieces seems to have taken place in 1539, that being the earliest date which appears on them, but those of 1540 are far more numerous.

The former differ from the latter principally in having on the king's neck a collar of thistle heads and SS . similar to that on the coin with St. Andrew's cross of the same year, they all bear the king's bust with a richly ornamented bonnet to its left, with his name, numeral and title, and the date of the year; reverse HONOR . REGIS . IVDICIVM . DILIGIT . the Arms of Scotland crowned on the largest pieces suppressing a Cross Floree, and on the smaller between I. and 5. and on these the obverse numeral is wanting.

They weigh about ninety, sixty, and thirty grains; the largest size of 1540 is rather common, but that of 1539, of which we have only the large size, and the two smaller sizes of 1540 are all rare.

The numeral attached to the king's name is 5, except on one rare specimen of the date 1539 in the British Museum which exhibits the Roman V.

MARY, 1542.

The gold coins of this princess although not very numerous, present us with a great variety of types, but very few parliamentary acts occur relative to this or indeed to any other branch of her coinage, nor have I been able to discover any except those given by Cardonnel,* and which merely relate to the scarcity of gold and silver, the carrying it out of the realm, and the punishment of forgers of false coin.

* Cardonnel, Appendix No. X.

Few of her gold coins are without dates, it is therefore easy to arrange them in the order in which they were struck, but it will be scarcely necessary to divide them into classes, as they were all struck during that period of her reign which preceded her marriage with Francis, except a very few which were struck during her first widowhood.

Cardonnel has indeed given a piece Pl. 3, No. 3, which bears the heads of Francis and Mary face to face, but this has been generally considered as a medal.

The first class of gold coins struck in Mary's reign, were probably the *Ecus* from their resemblance to those of her father, and from the circumstance of their being her only coins without date; they differ from those of James V. in the name of the sovereign, in having a mullet of five points at each side of the Royal Arms instead of a St. Andrew's cross, and in having the arms crowned with an arched crown; they are also of the same weight and are rather rare, and from the date 1543 which appears on her next coinage, were probably only struck in the first year of her reign.

Her next coinage must have been the half Lion of the date 1543, bearing on the obverse the queen's name and title, with the date and the Arms of Scotland crowned with an open crown; reverse *ECCE . ANCILLA . DOMINI*, with *M . R .* in the field crowned with an arched crown, and beneath a star of five points waved.

These little coins which are extremely rare, weigh about forty three grains.

To this coinage seems to have succeeded that of the Lions and half Lions, resembling in type the coins just noticed, but differing from them altogether in legend, ornaments and other adjuncts; they also differ considerably from one another, although from the date 1553 which most of them present, it is probable by far the greater part of them were struck at the same time.

The Lions of this coinage are of three kinds, differing in the letters and ornaments at each side of the arms on the obverse, and cypher on the reverse, and also as to the inner circle which on two varieties is wanting.

They all bear on the obverse the Royal Arms crowned with an open crown, and the queen's name and title; reverse *DILIGITE . IVSTICIAM .* with the date 1553 on the two first, and 1557 on the last, and in the field the words *MARIA REGINA .* or *MARIA . R .* in cypher crowned with an arched crown, and the three varieties differ in the ornaments and adjuncts, the first

having the Royal Arms between I. and G.* and the cypher between two cinquefoils, the second the arms between two mullets of five points, and the cypher between I. and G., and the third variety, the arms between M. and R. and the cypher between two Maltese crosses; the first variety is the most common of Mary's gold coins, the two latter amongst the rarest.

The half Lions resemble the first variety of the Lions in the position of their ornaments and adjuncts, but differ in having the crown on the obverse arched, and the cypher on the reverse containing only the initials M. R. and they resemble the latter varieties of the Lions in wanting the inner circles; they are nearly as common as the Lions, but all the gold coins of this reign are more or less rare.

The next coins are those with the queen's portrait, commonly called the Ryal and half Ryal; they bear the queen's bust to its right with her name and title, reverse the Royal Arms crowned with an arched crown, and the legend IVSTVS . FIDE . VIVIT. 1555 or 1557, which dates are the only ones found on the Ryal, but on the half Ryal we have also that of 1558.

The weight of the Ryal is generally about 115 grains, that of the half in proportion.

We have no gold coins struck during her marriage with Francis, and the only ones coined after that period are the crowns struck in 1561, during her widowhood.

They bear on the obverse the queen's name and title with the date 1561, and a shield bearing the Arms of France half effaced by those of Scotland; reverse EXVRGAT . DEVS . ET . DISCIPENTVR . INIMICI. 1561 . 4. M's crowned, with a thistle head between each, and a star of eight points in the centre; they are extremely rare, indeed the quantity of gold struck in this reign bears a less proportion to the silver than perhaps those of any other of the Scottish reigns from Robert II.

JAMES VI. 1567.

The gold coins of this reign are numerous and of a great variety of types, the acts relating to them are also numerous, and would lead us to suppose that some coinages took place of which no specimens have reached us.

* The initials of James Earl of Arran, then Governor of Scotland, Cardonnell, page 30.

The order and value of those we are acquainted with are easily ascertained, but the illustration afforded by the acts is nevertheless of considerable interest and importance.

The first acts which present themselves are those of Dec. 15, 1567,* and Dec. 20† following, but these merely relate to the melting or falsifying of the coin ; the next is of some interest.

1579. Nov. 11.‡ The king with the advice of his three estates of this present parliament, ordains that there shall be a penny or piece of gold coined of twenty-one carats fine, and to have course for forty shillings money of this realm, containing ten in the ounce, and to be called the Scottish crown, having on one side the crown, sceptre and sword, making in the middle the form of St. Andrew's cross, the one half of the date 15 on one side, and the other half 79 on the other, with this circumscription HACTENVVS . INVICTA . MISERVNT ., and on the other side of the piece in the middle thereof the letters I . R . with the figure 6 under them, and the circumscription AD . TE . CENTVM . ET . QVINQVE . PROAVI .

Also that publication be made of the prices of gold and silver to be brought into his majesty's mint, viz. the ounce of utter fine gold to be bought for twenty-one pounds money of the realm, and other gold of whatsoever fineness to be agreeable in price according to the fineness.

1580. Feb. 27.§ It is ordained that there shall be a penny or piece of gold struck of twenty-one carats fine with two grains of remedy as well above as under, whereof five of them shall make an ounce Parisii, and each piece to have course for four pounds, four shillings, with two grains of weight of remedy as well light as heavy of each piece.

1584. May 22, cap. 29.|| This act recites that the gold of the realm having been continually exported, and that of other countries introduced to the great damage and loss of his majesty's subjects, it is ordained by our severign lord and his three estates in this present parliament, that there shall be coined two pieces of gold, the one of six pieces to the ounce, and of the fineness of twenty-one carats and a half, to have course for three pounds fifteen shillings, the other nine in the ounce of the weight of the crown and of the fineness aforesaid, and to have course for fifty shillings, and toward the form

* Cardonnel, Appendix, No. X.—† Appendix, No. 12.—‡ Appendix, No. 12.—§ Appendix, No. 12.—|| Appendix, No. 12.

and circumscription thereof with the remedy of weight and fineness, his majesty and estates remit the same to the lords of his highness's secret council, and grant them commission to take order concerning the same as they shall think expedient.

1587. July 29, cap. 9.* Power was given to the Commissioners or any three of them to make regulations relative to a new coinage of gold at twenty-two carats fine, and to appoint how many pieces of each shall be to the ounce.

1593. Jan. 17.† An act of the Privy Council directs that the gold, &c. be reduced to certain kinds of good coin, the gold to the fineness of twenty-two carats with two grains of remedy, as well above as under at thirty pounds to the ounce, to be issued in five pound pieces, whereof there shall be six pieces in the ounce, with halves at fifty shillings the piece with two grains of remedy of weight upon each piece as well light as heavy, having on the one side his majesty's portrait on horseback armed, with this circumscription IACOBVS . 6 . D . G . REX . SCOTORVM . with the date of the year under the horse, and on the other side the lion in a shield crowned with this circumscription SPERO . MELIORA .

Then follow directions for inbringing to the mint all gold, &c., and the rates at which they were to be received, the French crown of the Sun for fifty-seven shillings, and all other foreign gold at the same rate, and all gold of the coins of this realm at the prices they are now current at.

1597. May 13,‡ and Dec. 19.§ The ounce of twenty-two carats fine being his majesty's own coin of five pound and fifty shilling pieces, shall stand at thirty pounds the ounce.

1598. Oct. 30.|| Considering the confusion through the multitude of foreign gold, &c., it was ordained that the ounce of foreign gold of twenty-two carats fine shall have course for twenty-eight pounds sixteen shillings.

That his majesty's Thistle Noble should have course for seven pounds sixteen shillings, the Hat Piece for four pounds nine shillings, and the Lion Piece for five pounds, and the remainder of his majesty's gold coins no wise to be broken down, but to have course according to the rate of the ounce of twenty-two carats fine at thirty pounds according to the act of parliament.

* Appendix, No. 12.—† Appendix, No. 12.—‡ Appendix, No. 12.—§ Cardonnel, Appendix, No. X.—|| Appendix, No. 12.

1601. Sept. 11.* The gold was directed to be of twenty-two carats fine at thirty-six pounds the ounce, to be coined in pieces whereof six shall weigh the ounce, and to pass for six pounds a piece, with two grains of remedy of weight upon each piece, with halves at three pounds the piece, with one grain of remedy of weight ; the said pieces having on the one side a sceptre and a sword in the form of a St. Andrews cross and the crown above them, and a thistle on each side with the year of God beneath, all within the inner ring, and with this circumscription SALVS . POPVLI . SVPREMA . LEX . and on the other side his majesty's arms within a shield, and a crown with this circumscription IACOBVS . SEXTVS . D . G . R . SCOTORVM .

Thirty-three pounds for every ounce of gold to be delivered to the inbringer, and proportionally thereto for every sort of money as well foreign as his majesty's own coin now current according to the fineness thereof.

After the 1st of January next, it was forbidden that any other, his majesty's own or foreign coin except that which receives this new impression, shall have course or be interchanged under pain of escheat and confiscation thereof, and the sum of one hundred pounds to be levied on the giver as well as the receiver, and that they be imprisoned until payment of said penalties.

The only coins of this reign now extant described in the acts, are the Nobles with bare head, which seem to be the coins struck under the act of 1580, the Lions struck under the act of 1584, the Riders under that of 1593, and the Sword and Sceptre pieces under that of 1601, but of the coinage described and ordered by the act of 1579, if indeed it ever took effect no specimens now remain ; we have however several coins not noticed by these acts, and as all the coins of this king with the exception of his Thistle Nobles exhibit dates, I shall proceed to notice them in the order in which they were struck.

The first gold coins which I shall notice, are those fine pieces commonly called the Thistle Nobles which are the only gold coins of this reign without dates, but which were probably struck in the commencement of it.

They bear on the obverse the king's name, numeral, and title, with a ship bearing a flag at each end, one bearing the letter I, the other the figure 6, and on the centre of the ship the Royal Arms with a crown over and a thistle

* Appendix, No. 12.

under. Reverse FLORENTI . SCEPT . PIIS . REGNA . HIS . IOVA . DAT . NVMERAT , Q . In a large rose two sceptres placed saltire ways with a large thistle on the centre, thistle heads outside the leaves of the rose, and four crowned lions within.

These coins which weigh about one hundred and seventeen grains, are the largest gold coins in the Scottish series since the reign of David II., and there are several varieties of them, differing chiefly in the legend of the reverse, and in the M. M. on both sides.

The next coins which occur and the first of this reign which bear dates, are those large and beautiful pieces with the dates 1575 and 1576, which are by some considered as medals, but were more probably coins or patterns for coins, and their weight which is nearly an ounce and equal to about four Nobles or six Angels would seem to support this supposition.

They bear on the obverse the king's bust to its left crowned, with a sword in the right hand and an olive branch in the left, with the king's name, numeral, and title, and in the exergue IN . VTRVNQVE . PARATVS . and the date 1575 or 6. Reverse PARCERE . SVBIECTIS . & DEBEL-LARE . SVPERBOS, with the Arms of Scotland crowned with an arched crown.

These pieces which if ever current, must have passed when struck for twenty pounds Scotch are very rare, not more than seven or eight being known in the different cabinets.

The next coins which occur are the Nobles, with the king's head bare and the date 1580, and which would seem to have been the coinage ordered by the act of that year, which directed a coinage of five pieces to the ounce which were to pass for four pounds four shillings each.

They bear on the obverse the king's bust to its right, with bare head and ruff and a small crown over as MM. with his name, numeral, and title; reverse the Arms of Scotland crowned between 15 at one side and 80 at the other, and the legend EXVRGAT . DE . ET . DISSIP . INIMICI . EIVS ; these coins are extremely rare.

The next coinage of gold appears to have been the Lions, the earliest date on which is 1584, of which year we have a parliamentary act, ordering a coinage of six and nine pieces to the ounce which precisely agrees with the weight of the two largest sizes of these coins, but there is a smaller size, viz.

the one-third of the largest, and eighteen to the ounce, which is not mentioned in the act, but as the type and other particulars were left to the decision of the Privy Council, it is probable the coinage of these small pieces was recommended by them.

They bear on the obverse a crowned Lion Sejant, with sword in his right paw and sceptre in his left, (the Royal Crest of Scotland,) and the legend POST . 5 & 100 . PROA . INVICTA . MANENT . HEC . Reverse a cross formed of four crowned cyphers of I . R . with S . in the centre, and the legend DEVS . IVDICIVM . TVVM . REGI . DA . with the date 1534 or 1538.

The Lions are rare, but the two-thirds and one-third are far more so.

The next coinage was that of the Bonnet or Hat pieces, which bear the dates 1591, 2, and 3, but of which no mention is made in any of the Scottish acts except that of 1597, which amongst other orders relative to the rates at which the several gold pieces were to pass, directs the Hat piece to have course for four pounds nine shillings.

They bear on the obverse the king's bust to its left with a high crowned hat, and a thistle head behind, with the king's name, numeral, and title; reverse a lion sejant guardant to his right holding a sceptre, a cloud over with the word IEHOVAH in Hebrew letters, and the legend TE . SOLVM . VEREOR . with the date 1591, 2, or 3; these coins are neither rare nor common.

To this coinage appears to have succeeded the Riders first struck under the act of 1593, which date occurs on many of them, and that these coins continued to be struck for several years, is evident from the dates 1594, 8, and 9*, which also appear on them.

They bear on the obverse the figure of the king in armour with a sword in his right hand, riding to his left, with his name, numeral, and title, and the date under; reverse the Arms of Scotland crowned, and the legend SPERO . MELIORA . words of a twofold meaning, but evidently indicative of his expectation of succeeding to the English throne.

These coins weigh when well preserved about seventy-eight grains and the half in proportion, and their weight exactly agrees with the act of 1593,

* Cardonnel, p. 31, gives the date 1601, but I have not met with it.

which directs this coinage to contain six pieces in the ounce, to pass for five pounds each piece, and the ounce of coined gold to be valued at thirty pounds, and this act which seems to have escaped the notice of Cardonnel, shews that 1593 was the year in which the value of coined gold was raised to thirty pounds the ounce, and not 1597 as appears in the tables of the value of gold and silver.

The dates which occur on the Riders are 1593, 4, 8, and 9, and those on the half Riders which are much scarcer, 1594 and 1599.

The next coinage and the last previous to the accession of James to the English throne, is that of the Sword and Sceptre pieces struck under the act of 1601, and which from the dates appear also to have been struck in the two following years.

Their type and legend agree with those directed by the act, being on the obverse the Arms of Scotland crowned, with the king's name, numeral, and title; reverse a sword and sceptre in saltire with a crown over, a thistle head at each side, and the date under, with the legend SALVS . POPVLI . SVPREMA . LEX .

The dates on the largest size are 1601, 2, and 3, those of the half 1601, and 2

By this act, the value of coined gold was raised to thirty-six pounds the ounce, the inbringer of bullion receiving for every ounce thirty-three pounds in coin.

These coins are rather common, and with them the gold coinage of Scotland may properly speaking be said to terminate.

THE GOLD COINAGE OF SCOTLAND

AFTER THE ACCESSION OF JAMES VI. TO THE ENGLISH THRONE.

JAMES VI. 1603.

The observations I have used in speaking of the silver coinage of this period, will equally apply to that of the gold ; it is all nearly of the English standard, and differs but little from the English coinage in type, weight, and denomination, although from the vast difference in the value of English and Scottish money, the nominal value was as twelve to one ; the coins of the two kingdoms were indeed intended to circulate in both countries indiscriminately, but whilst in England the gold pieces of three to the ounce passed for twenty shillings each, the same pieces in Scotland went for twelve pounds Scotch.

The first act we find in this reign relative to Scottish gold coin, is a proclamation dated April 8, 1603,* which directed that the six pound pieces, six of which made an ounce, should pass current in England for ten shillings each ; these coins are the Sword and Sceptre pieces before noticed, and the proportion of the Scottish coins to the English was by this proclamation fixed at one to twelve, but the coins of the English type and standard were not according to Cardonnel† struck until March 25, 1605, and as Ruding‡ observes, they must from their bearing the title of king of Great Britain, have been struck subsequent to October 20, 1604.

The first gold pieces struck for Scotland after James's accession to the throne of England were the Unit or Sceptre, the half Unit or double Crown,

* Ruding, Vol. 3, p. 102.—† Cardonnel. p. 20.—‡ Ruding. Vol. 3, p. 110.

the quarter Unit or half Crown, and the Thistle Crown, and they differ from the English coins of the same period, only in bearing on the Royal shield the Arms of Scotland in the first and fourth quarters, those of France and England quarterly in the second, and those of Ireland in the third.

The Unit or Sceptre bears on the obverse the king's bust in armour crowned to its left, with Sceptre in right hand and globe in left, with his name and titles, as king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, but without numeral, which as he was the sixth king of his name in Scotland but the first in England he could not well assume ; the reverse of these coins bears the arms as I have just described them on a garnished shield, and the legend FACIAM . EOS . IN . GENTEM . VNAM ; these pieces weigh about one hundred and fifty four grains, and passed for twenty shillings English or twelve pounds Scotch.

The half Unit or double Crown differed from the Unit in wanting on the obverse the Sceptre and Globe in the king's hands, and in having on the reverse the legend HENRICVS . ROSAS . REGNA . IACOBVS . and the arms in a plain shield ; its weight is about seventy-seven grains, and it passed for ten shillings English or six pounds Scotch.

The quarter Unit or Crown differs from the half Unit only in having the king's name abbreviated to IA ., it passed for five shillings English or three pounds Scotch.

The half Crown is similar in type to the half Unit and Crown, but differs altogether in legend, the obverse bearing I . D . G . ROSA . SINE . SPI . NA . and the reverse TVEATVR . VNITA . DEVS ., it also wants the letters I . R at each side of the shield ; this coin is given by Cardonnel* as of the same value as the Thistle Crown that is four shillings English, or two pounds eight shillings Scotch, but by Ruding it is called the half Crown, and correctly, its weight being half that of the Crown or about nineteen grains.†

The Thistle Crown bears on the obverse the king's name abbreviated, with his titles, and in the field a rose crowned ; reverse TVEATVR . VNITA . DEVS . a thistle crowned between I and R . This coin like that of similar type in the English series, passed for four shillings English or forty-eight shillings Scotch.

Cardonnel‡ says these coins were struck in 1605, 6, 11, 12, 13.

* Cardonnel, p. 32.—† That sold at Mr. Tyssen's sale weighed eighteen grains.—‡ Cardonnel, p. 32.

All the Scottish coins struck by James after his accession to the English throne are scarce, particularly the half Unit and Crown which are wanting in the richest cabinets.

By the act of 1603, the Scottish gold coins were declared current in England in the proportion of one to twelve, and it appears by a proclamation of Nov. 25, 1619, published in Edinburgh, that the English coins were ordered to be current in Scotland at the same rate, viz.—

The Rose Ryal of 30 shillings for	£18 Scotch.
— Spur Ryal of 15 shillings for	£9
— Angel of 10 shillings for	£6
— Unit of 20 shillings for	£12
— New Double Crown of	£10 for £6
— New Britain Crown of	£5 for £3*

CHARLES I. 1625.

The Scottish gold coins of this prince are rather numerous and exhibit a good many varieties.

His first coinage consisted of the Sovereign or Sceptre, the half Sovereign, and the Crown, all differing from those of his father only in the name, which however on the Crown as well as on the larger coins is exhibited at full length.

His second coinage was the work of the celebrated Briot, the first pieces of which were probably struck in 1633, when that celebrated artist attended the king in his progress into Scotland,† and they are of finer workmanship than the coins composing his first coinage.

They consist of the Sceptre or Unit, the half Unit, the quarter Unit and the eighth of the Unit.

The Unit as to its obverse differs but little from that of his first coinage, but the reverse bears the legend HIS . PRÆSVM . VT . PROSIM . and has the shield plain.

The weight of this coin like that of the first Sceptre was about one hundred and fifty-four grains, and it appears still to have been called the twelve pounds piece,‡ but must have been worth about thirteen pounds, thirteen

* Ruding, Vol. 3, p. 144.—† Ruding, Vol. 3, p. 174.—‡ Sir T. Hope's Diary, 1635, &c.

shillings Scotch, the English Sovereign or twenty shilling piece being reduced in weight to one hundred and forty grains, and the ounce of gold of twenty-two carats fine, being raised to forty-one pounds in tale.

The smaller pieces of this coinage differ altogether from that just described, in type and legend; they present the king's bust crowned to its right, and extending below the inner circle, with his name abbreviated, and his titles, and only differ in the eighth wanting the letters C. R. at the sides of the arms; they weigh about seventy-seven, thirty-eight and a half, and nineteen grains respectively, and passed current for sums proportional to that of the Unit.

Of the gold coins of this king, the Sceptre or Unit of Briot is alone of common occurrence, the half Unit and the Sceptre of his first coinage are rather scarce, but the others particularly the Crown of his first coinage are very rare.

No gold coins were struck for Scotland during the reigns of Charles II., James II., or William and Mary.

WILLIAM III. 1694.

After a lapse of more than half a century, we again find a small coinage of gold taking place in Scotland; this was the coinage at Edinburgh in 1701 of Pistoles and half Pistoles from the gold sent over by the Scottish African company from the Colony of Darien.

They bear on the obverse the king's name, with his head laureate regarding his right, and under it the rising sun, which on the Pistoles is represented emerging from the sea, but on the half Pistoles wants that accompaniment; the symbol of the rising sun, was adopted in compliment to the fine ship of that name fitted out by the company and in which the gold from which these coins were struck was sent home.* The reverse presents the Royal Arms crowned between W. and R. also crowned, and the king's titles with the date 1701.

These coins weigh about one hundred and six grains, and the half Pistoles in proportion, and Folkes † says that they were probably intended to pass for twelve pounds Scotch, which then continued equal to one pound English,

* Cardonnel, p. 32, Ruding, Vol. 3, p. 451.—† Folkes, p. 152.

but their weight one hundred and six grains, is only two grains over that of the Spanish and French Pistoles, then some of the most common coins in circulation, and which passed for seventeen shillings English, and it appears to me more likely that the Darien Pistoles were intended as representatives or substitutes for these Foreign Pistoles, and that in Scottish currency they passed for ten pounds four shillings or more probably something higher, their value as compared with that of the guinea then passing for twenty one shillings and sixpence being about seventeen shillings and sixpence or ten pounds ten shillings Scotch.

This was the last coinage of gold which took place in Scotland, and it was probably not an extensive one as these coins are scarce particularly the half Pistole.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

THE GOLD COINS OF SCOTLAND.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
1	David II. Noble.	DAVID . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM . The king with sword and shield standing in a galley, ornamented with six lions, &c. Words divided by small crosses. Cross MM. A Fleur de lis at the end of the legend.	IN .E . AVTEM . TRANCIENS . P . MEDIVM . ILLORVM . IBAT . In a tressure of eight points a Cross floree terminating in Fleurs de lis, with a lion under a crown in each angle, Pellets between the words, trefoils in external angles of tressure. Cross M.M.		Pl. 12, No. 1 Brit. Mus.
2	....	Do. But only five lions on the galley, and no Fleur de lis at the end of the legend.	Do. But IBA . and the words divided by annulets.		Pl. 12, No. 2 Rev. Mr. Martin.
3	....	Do.	As No. 1, but no trefoils in the external angles of the tressure.*		Pinkerton, Vol. 2, Pl. 2, No. 4. Hunt. Mus. Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 2.
4	Robert II. St. Andrew.	ROBERTVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCOT . The Arms of Scotland crowned.	DNS . PROTEC . MS . Z . LIBE . St. Andrew with arms extended between two Fleurs de lis.		
5	....	Do.	DNS . PTECTO . MS . Z . LIBE . Same type. Words divided by two small crosses.		Brit. Mus.
6	....	Do. But SCTO . and words divided by three dots.	DNS . PECTOR . MS . Z . LIB . Same type. Words divided by one or two dots.		Do.
7	....	Do. But SCOTO . and words divided by one or two small crosses.	DNS . PECTOR . MV . Z . LIBERATV . Same type. Some of the words divided by two small crosses.		Do.

* The trefoils were perhaps omitted by mistake.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
8	Robert II. St. Andrew	Do. But SCOT. Words divided by two small crosses. St. Andrew's Cross MM.	DNS . PTECTOR . MS . I . LI- BER . M . Some type, &c. St. Andrew's Cross MM.		E. Pembroke Tab. 30, No. 2
9	Do.	DNS . PTECT . MS . I . LBE- RAT . Same type, &c.		Pl. 12, No. 3
10	Lion.	ROBERTVS . DEI . G . REX . SCOTO . Arms of Scotland not crowned. Words divided by three dots. Cross MM.	XPC . REGNAT . XPC . VINCT . St. Andrew's Cross extending to the edge between Fleurs de lis and trefoils in opposite angles. Words divided by two dots.	30	Pl. 12, No. 4
11	Do.	Do. But VINCIT . and a Fleur de lis at the end of the legend.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 1.
12	Do. But D . and SCO- TOR .	Do.	27	Mr. Ferguson
13	ROBERTVS . REX . SCOTO- RVM . Same type. Words divided by two small crosses. No MM.	XPC . VINT . XPC . REGNAT . Same type. Words divided by small crosses, &c.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl. 12, No. 5
14	ROBERTVS . DEI . G . REX . CO . Same type. Words divided by trefoils, &c.	XPC . VIN . XPC . RNG : AT . Same type. No ornaments be- tween the words.	20	Do. No. 6.
15	ROBERTVS . D . G . R . SCO- TOR . Same type.	XPC . VIN . XPC . REGNAT . Same type.	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mr. Ferguson
16	Do. But DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTT . Same type.	Do.	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
17	ROBERTVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . Arms of Scotland within a tre- sure of eight points. Cross MM.	XPC . REGNAT . XPC . VIN . Same type, but the St. Andrew's Cross extending through the inner circle but not to the edge. Cross MM.	28	Pl. 12, No. 7.
18	Do. But GRATIA ?	Do. But VINCIT . and no MM.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 3.

No.	COINS	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
19	Robert III. St. Andrew	ROBERTVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCOTORV . Arms of Scotland crowned. Cross MM.	XPC . REGNAT . XPC . VIN- CIT . XPC . IMPERAT . St Andrew extended on his cross reaching only to the inner circle between two Fleurs de lis. Cross MM.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 4.
20	....	Do. But SCOTTORV .	Do.	59½	Pl. 12, No. 8.
21	....	Do. SCOTTORVM .	Do. But with a nimbus round the saints head.	60	Do. No. 9.
22	....	ROBERTS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM . Same type and MM. Words divided by two small crosses.	As No. 19, but IMP . and the cross reaching to the edge. No MM.	60	Do. No. 10.
23	....	Do. But ROBERTVS . and words divided by trefoils and dots.	Do.	59	Author.
24	....	Do. But SCOTTO- RVM . and words divided by three dots.	Do. Without IMP .		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 6.
25	....	Do. But ROBERTVS .	Do.	60	Mr. Ferguson
26	....	Do. But ROBERTS .	Do.	61	Do.
27	....	Do. But ROBERTVS . and SCOTTORVM .	Do. With IMP . and the saints head covered with the nimbus .		Pl. 12, No. 11.
28	Half St. Andrew	Do. But ROBERTVS . and SCOTOR . Words divided by dots, &c. Cross MM.	Same legend, but IM . St. Andrew with arms extended between two Fleurs de lis, the arms and feet extending beyond the inner circle.	33	Do. No. 12.
29	....	Do. But SCOTMV , and words divided by small crosses.	XPC . REGNAT . XPC . VIN- CIT . XNMV . Same type. Cross MM.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 5.
30	James I. St. Andrew	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTTORVM . Arms of Scotland crowned be- tween two Fleurs de lis. Words divided sometimes by crosses of points and sometimes by two or three small dots. Crown MM.	XPC . REGNAT . XPC . VIN- CIT . XP . St. Andrew with nimbus on his head extended on his cross, reaching to the edge between two Fleurs de lis crowned. Crown MM.		Do. No. 7.
31	....	Do. But no dots be- tween the words.	Do. But two small cross- es between some of the words.		E. Pembroke Tab. 30.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
32	James I. St. Andrew	Do. But GRACIA . and nothing between the words.	Do. Two small crosses between all the words.		Pl. 12, No. 13
33	Half St. Andrew	IACOBVS . D . GRA . REX . SCOTOR . Arms of Scotland without crown, &c. Crown M.M.	Same legend and type, but the saint between two crowns. Crown MM.	26½	Do. No. 14.
34	Lion.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCO . Arms of Scotland in a lozenge shield, Fleurs de lis between some of the words. Large Crown MM.	SALVVM . FAC . POPVLVM . TVVM . In an orle of six crescents em- bracing a quatrefoil and terminat- ing in Fleurs de lis, a St. And- rews Cross with I on the centre between two Fleurs de lis. Words divided by Fleurs de lis, &c. Cross MM.	52½	Pl. 12, No. 15
35	.. .	Do. But SC. and the M.M. much smaller.	Same legend with DNE . Same type, and MM,		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 12.
36	....	Do.	Do. But FA .		Brit. Mus.
37	....	Do.	Do. But FAC . and POPLVVM		Do.
38	....	Do. But SCOT .	Same as No. 35.		Do.
39	....	Do. But S .	Do. But DN .		Do.
40	....	Do. But SCOTO .	Do. DNE .		Do.
41	....	Do. But ST .	Do.		Do.
42	....	Do. But SC .	Do. But DO .		Do.
43	....	Do. But IACOBS .	Do. But D .		Do.
44	....	Do. IACOBVS .	Do. But A after TVVM.		Do.
45	....	Do.	SALVVM . FAC . POPVLV . TVVM . R . Same type, &c.		Do.
46	....	Do.	SALVVI . FAC . POPVLVS . TVVR . ONE . Same type, &c.		Do.
47	....	Do.	As No. 35, but D . and words divided by Fleurs de lis and three small crescents.		Do.
48	....	Do. But SCOT .	As No. 35, but DN .		Wise, Tab. XXII.
49	Half Lion.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRACIA . R . Same type, &c.	SALVVM . FAC . POPVLVM . TV . Same type, &c.		Pl. 12, No. 16

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
50	Half Lion.	Do.	Do. But TVVM. and Fleur de lis, MM.		Mr.Ferguson
51	....	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . Same type, &c.	SALVVM . FAC . POPVLVM . TVVM . Same type but without the quatre-foils? or the I on the centre of the cross.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 11
52	James II. Lion.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SC . Same type and MM. Words divided by two small crosses.	Same legend with DNE. Type and MM. as Lions of James I. but without I on the Cross. Words divided by two annulets.	46½	Pl.12, No.17
53	....	Do.	Same legend but DII . Same type, &c. but the quatre-foils more blown and a slight circle round the orle running through the quatrefoils. Cross MM.	52½	Pl.12, No.18.
54	....	Do. But IACBVS . and words divided by two annulets.	Same as No. 52.		Brit. Mus.
55	....	Do. But IACOBVS .	Do.		Do.
56	....	Do.	Do. But DNI .		Do.
57	....	Do.	Do. But DNE and SALVM .		Do.
58	....	Do. Words divided by Fleurs de lis.	SALVVM . FAC . POPVLVM . TVVM . Same type with I on the centre of the cross. Words divided some by Fleurs de lis and others by two annulets. Cross MM.		Snelling, Pl. 1, No. 13
59	....	Do. But REX . S . and words divided by two annulets.	Same legend with DN . Same type and M.M. 1 on cross. Words divided by small crosses.		E. Pembroke Tab. 30.
60	St. Andrew	IACOBVS . D . GRACIA . REX . SCOTOR . Arms of Scotland crowned between two crowns. Words divided by two small crosses. Crown MM.	SALVVM . FAC . POPVLVM . TVVM . St. Andrew on his cross, reaching to the edge between two Fleurs de lis. Words divided by two small crosses. Cross M.M.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 9.
61	....	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTTORVM . Same type, &c. but small cross MM. and a Fleur de lis at the end of the legend.	Do. A nimbus round the saints head.		Pl.12, No.19.

No.	COINS	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
62	Half St. Andrew	IACOBVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCO . Arms of Scotland crowned between two Fleurs de lis also crowned. Words divided by quatrefoils. Crown MM.	SALVVIII . FAC . PPLV . TV . DN . Same type but the Fleurs de lis crowned, and no marks between the words.	21	Pl.12, No.20
63	St. Andrew	IACOBVS . D . GRACIA . REX . SCO St. Andrew to his right bearing his cross in his hands. Words divided by two small crosses.	SALVVM . FAC . POPVLVM . TVV . DOE . Arms of Scotland crowned between two Fleurs de lis. Words divided by two small crosses. Crown MM.		Cardonnel. Pl.1, No.10.
64	....	Do.	Do. But DNE.	47½	Pl.13, No.21.
65	James III. Unicorn.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCOTORV . A Unicorn with crown on his neck supporting a shield bearing the Arms of Scotland, to which is attached a chain and ring under the fore feet. Words divided by one one or two dots. Cross MM.	EXVRGAT . DEVS . DISSIPENT . INIMICI . EIVS . A Cross Floree surmounted by a star of many points waved. Words divided by one or two dots. Cross MM.	51½ 58	Do. No. 22. Rev. Mr. Martin.
66	....	Nearly similar. Words divided by small crosses.	Similar legend and type.	57	Mr. Ferguson
67	....	Do.	Do. But EXVGAT .	59	Do.
68	....	Do. Words divided by two small crosses.		58½	Do.
69	....	Do. SCOTR. and words divided by two stars. Ring under hind feet. Cross crosslet MM.	EXVGAT . DE . ET . DISIPENTV . INIMICI . E . Same type. Stars between the words. Fleur de lis MM.		Brit. Mus.
70	....	Do. But Fleurs de lis MM.	EXVRGAT . DE . ET . DISSIPENT . NIMICI . E . Roman N . Same type, &c.	58	Pl.13, No.23
71	....	Do. But SCOTO .	Do. But English n	58	Author.
72	....	Do. But SCOTR . Words divided by cinquefoils, and Cross MM.	As No. 70, but cinquefoils between the words.	52	Mr. Cuff, clipped.
73	....	As No. 65.	As No. 65, but DISSIPENTVR . and E only at the end of legend.		Brit. Mus.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
74	James III. Unicorn.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM . Same type, but the ring between the fore and hind feet. Words divided by a small cross. Cross MM.	EXVRGAT . DES . ET . DISI- PENT . INIMICI . E . Roman letters. Same type. Words divided by small stars. No MM.	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl.13, No.24
75	Same legend. Same type with a St. Andrews Cross under the Unicorn but no ring or chain. Roman letters. Words divided by one or two dots. Crown MM.	EXVRGAT . DE . ET . DISI- PENT . NIMICI . EI . Roman letters. Words divided by three dots. Crown MM.		Wise, Tab. 22.
76	.. .	EXVRGAT . DE . ET . DISI- PENT . NIMICI . E . Same type but the ring under the hind feet. An ornament be- hind the Unicorn. Words divid- ed by very small crosses. Cross crosslet MM.	Legend as that of obverse, but EXVGAT . Same type. Words divided by very small crosses. Small Fleur de lis MM.		Pl.13, No.25
77	Half Unicorn.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCO . Same type, &c. without the orna- ment. Cross MM.	EXVRGAT . DS . ET . DISIPT . INIMI . E . Same type. Nothing between the words. Two small crosses MM.	28	Do. No. 26.
78	Do. But SCOTO . and Fleur de lis MM.	EXVRGAT . DS . ET . DISI- PENT . INIME . Same type. Words divided by two small crosses. Fleur de lis MM.	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No.13. Mr. Ferguson
79	Do. But neither MM. nor ornaments.	Do. But neither MM. nor ornaments.	29	Mr. Cuff.
80	Do. But REX . S . Stars between the words, and Fleur de lis MM.	Do. But INI . Stars between the words, and Fleur de lis MM.		Brit. Mus.
81	Do. But SCT . and $\frac{\lambda}{\lambda}$ between the words.	Do. But INIMI . and $\frac{\lambda}{\lambda}$ after first word.		Do.
82	Do. But SCOT . and words divided by stars.	As No. 78.		Do.
83	Do. But SCOTORVM . and Roman E . Ring and chain fastened to fore foot. Words divided by one or two dots. Star and Crown MM.	EXVRGAT . DEVS . ET . DI- PNTVR . INIMICI . EIVS . Roman E . Same type. Words divided by one or two dots. Star and Crown MM.	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rev. Mr. Martin.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
84	Half Unicorn.	Same legend, but REX . SC . Same type. Words divided by one or two dots. No chain? ring? or MM.	EXVRGAT . DNS . ET . DI-SIPT . INIME . Same type. Words divided by one dot. Fleur de lis MM.		E. Pembroke Tab. 30.
85	....	Same legend, but SCOTORM . Same type, but chain and ring under hind feet. Nothing between the words. Cross MM.	EXVRGAT . DNS . ET . DI-SIPT . INIME . Star of many points waved without the cross. I in the centre Nothing between the words. Cross MM.		Cardonnel, Pl.1, No.15.
86	James IV. Unicorn.	IACOBVS . 4 . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM . Roman letters. Same type but no ring or chain. Words divided by small stars. Crown MM.	EXVRGAT . DEVS . Z . DISIPENT . INIMICI . EIV . Roman letters. Same type as No. 84. Words divided by small stars. No MM.		Pl.13, No.27 Mr.Ferguson
87	Rider	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTOR . The king with sword drawn riding to his left. Words divided by small crosses.	SALVVM . FAC . POPVLVM . TVVM . DNE . Arms of Scotland crowned on a Cross extending nearly to the edge.	79½	Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No.17.
88	....	Do. With Fleur de lis over the horse and A under.	Do.		Pl.13, No.28.
89	....	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTTORVM . Arms of Scotland crowned suppressing a cross. Words divided by two dots. No MM.	SALVVM . FAC . POPVLVM . TVVM . DOMINE . The king with sword drawn in his left hand riding to his right. Words divided by two dots. Cross crosslet MM.		Do. No. 29.
90	Half Rider.	Do.	Do. A trefoil behind the rider.	37 39	Author. Mr.Ferguson
91	....	Do. But SCOTORVM .	Do.	36	Pl.13, No.30
92	Quarter Rider.	Do. But SCOTORV .	Do. Without trefoil. Cross MM.		Do. No. 31.
93	....	Do.	Do. But DOMIN .		Snelling, Pl.1, No.19.
94	St.Andrew.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM . IIII . Arms of Scotland crowned between two Fleurs de lis. Stars between some of the words. Crown MM.	SALVM . FAC . PPLVV . TVV . DNE . St. Andrew with nimbus on his head extended on a cross reaching to the edge. A Fleur de lis at each side. Words divided by stars. Crown MM.		Pl.13, No.32.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
95	$\frac{3}{4}$ St. Andrew.	Do. But SCOTTORVM . and stars between all the words.	Do. But SALVVM . and TVVM .	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl.13, No.33.
96	$\frac{1}{4}$ St. Andrew.	Do. But SCOTTORV .	Do. But SALVV . and TVV . and no MM.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do. No. 34.
97	6 Angel Piece.	IACOBVS . 4 . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM . Archangel standing on the dragon whose mouth he is piercing with a spear, terminating in a cross at top. Stars between the words.	SALVATOR . IN . HOC . SIGNO . VICISTI . A ship with three masts to the main of which is attached a shield bearing the Arms of Scotland. I . 4 . above, a thistle at the end of the legend. Small stars between the words.	491	Do. No. 35.
98	James V. Pattern Ecu.	IACOBVS . 5 . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM . Arms of Scotland crowned between two St. Andrews crosses. Words divided by three dots. Star of six points waved MM.	CRVCIS . ARMA . SEQVA-] MVR . Cross floree with quatrefoil in the centre. A thistle head in each angle. Words divided by three dots. Crown MM.	878	Do. No. 36.
99	Ecu.	Do.	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl. 2, No. 8.
100	...	Do	Do. A slight circle within the inner dotted one.	53	Author.
101	...	Do. A slight circle within the inner dotted one.	Do.		Snelling, Pl. 2, No. 1.
102	...	Do.	Do. Five dots instead of a wedge between the ends of the cross and Fleurs de lis.	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl.13, No.37
103	Ryal.	IACOBVS . 5 . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTOR . King's bust with double arched crown regarding his left. CK . behind. Words divided by two annulets.	VILLA . EDINBRUGH . Arms of Scotland suppressing a cross pateè. Words divided by two annulets. A St. Andrews cross at the end of the legend.	279	Do. No. 38.
104	St. Andrew.	IACOBVS . 5 . DEI . G . R . SCOTORV . 1539 . Arms of Scotland crowned within a collar of thistle heads and SS. Words divided by dots. Cross M.M.	HONOR . REGIS . IVDICIVM . DILIGIT . A St. Andrews cross through a crown between I and R . with a thistle head above and a Fleur de lis below. Words divided by dots. Crown MM.		Do. No. 39.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
105	Bonnet 1/2 Ecu.	IACOBVS . 5 . DEI . G . R . SCOTORV . 1 . 5 . 3 . 9 . King's bust with bonnet and collar of thistle heads and SS. regarding his left. Words divided by dots. St. Andrew's Cross MM.	Same legend. Arms of Scotland crowned suppressing a cross floree. Words divided by dots. Cross MM.		Cardonnel, Pl. 2, No. 5.
106	....	Do. A Pellet behind the king's head.	Do.		Pl. 14, No. 40.
107	....	IACOBVS . 5 . DEI . GRA . R . SCOTOR . 1540. Same type without the collar, an annulet behind the head. Same MM.	Do.	88	Cardonnel, Pl. 2, No. 9. Mr. Ferguson
108	....	Do. With dots between the figures of the date.	Do.	86½	Pl. 14, No. 41
109	¾ of Bonnet Piece.	IACOBVS . D . G . R . SCO- TORVM . 1 . 5 . 4 . 0 . Same type and annulet. Fleur de lis MM.	Same legend. Arms of Scotland crowned with an arched crown between I and 5. Cross MM.	59	Do. No. 42.
110	....	Do. But no dots between the figures of the dates.	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl. 2, No. 11
111	¼ of Bonnet Piece.	Do. But SCOTOR .	HON ^o REGIS . IVDICIV . DILIGIT . Same type but the crown open.	29	Pl. 14, No. 43.
112	Mary, Ecu.	MARIA . DEI . GRA . REGINA . SCOTORVM . Arms of Scotland crowned between two mullets of five points. Mulletts of five points MM.	CRVCIS . ARMA . SEQVAMVR . Cross floree with a quatrefoil in the centre and a thistle head in each angle. Crown MM.		Do. No. 44.
113	Half Lion.	MARIA . D . G . R . SCOTORVM . 1 . 5 . 4 . 3 . Arms of Scotland crowned with an open crown. Cross MM.	ECCE . ANCILLA . DOMINI . M . R . in cypher crowned with an arched crown, a star of five points waved under, similar star MM.		Do. No. 45.
114	....	Do. But crown arched.	Do. But cinquefoils instead of stars.		Do. No. 46.
115	Lion.	MARIA . DEI . GRA . R . SCOTORVM . Arms of Scotland crowned with an open crown between I. and G. Cross MM.	DILIGITE . IVSTICIAM . 1553. <i>Maria Regina</i> in cypher crowned with an arched crown between two cinquefoils.		Do. No. 47.

No.	COINS	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
116	Lion.	Same legend but G. Same Arms and crown between two mullets of five points. No inner circle. Two dots before and four after the legend.	Do. But the cypher between I and G. and no inner circle.		Cardonnel, Pl.2, No.16.
117	....	Same legend, but SCOTOR. REGINA. 1557. Same Arms and crown between M and R. No inner circle.	Same legend 1557. <i>Maria R.</i> in cypher crowned between two Maltese crosses. No inner circle.		Brit. Mus.
118	Half Lion.	MARIA. D. G. R. SCOTORVM. Arms of Scotland crowned with an arched crown between I and G.	Same legend 1553. M R in cypher crowned with an arched crown between two cinquefoils.		Pl.14, No.50
119	....	Do. But MARI.	Do.		Snelling, Pl. 2, No. 9.
120	Ryal.	MARIA. D. G. SCOTOR. REGINA. Queen's bust to its right.	IVSTVS. FIDE. VIVIT. 1555. Arms of Scotland crowned.		Cardonnel, Pl. 3, No. 1.
121	....	Do. But DEI. and Cross MM.	Do.		Brit. Mus.
122	....	Same as No. 120.	Do. 1557.		Pl.14, No.51.
123	Half Ryal.	Do. But DEI.	Do. 1555.		Cardonnel, Pl. 3, No. 2.
124	....	Do.	Do. 1558.		Brit. Mus.
125	Crown.	MARIA. DEI. GRA. SCOTORVM. REGINA. 1561. A shield bearing the Arms of France half effaced by those of Scotland, and crowned with an arched crown.	EXVRGAT. DEVS. ET. DISCIPENTVR. INIMICI. 1561. Four M's crowned with a thistle between each, and a star of eight points in the centre.		Cardonnel, Pl. 3, No. 4.
126	....	Do.	Do. With a star of eight points MM.		Pl.14, No.54
127	James VI. Thistle Noble.	IACOBVS. 6. DEI. GRATIA. REX. SCOTORVM. A ship with a flag at each end, one bearing the letter I. the other the figure 6. and on the centre of the ship the Arms of Scotland crowned with a thistle under. Quatrefoil MM.	FLORENT. SCEPT. PIIS. REGNA. HIS. IOVA. DAT. NVMERAT Q In a large rose two crowned sceptres placed saltire ways with a large thistle in the centre, thistle heads outside the rose and four crowned lions within. Quatrefoil MM.	117	Pl.15, No.55

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
128	James VI. Thistle Noble.	Do.	Do. Cross of five dots M.M.		Snelling, Pl. 2, No. 16. Brit. Mus.
129	....	Do. Cross MM.	Do. Cross MM.		Cardonnel, Pl. 3, No. 5. Brit. Mus.
130	....	Do.	Do. St. Andrew's cross and another cross both before the legend.		Do.
131	....	Do. Quatrefoil MM.	Do. But FLORENT . SCEPTRA . PIIS . REGIA . HIIS . IOVA . DAT . NVME- RA . Q Cross M.M.		Do.
132	£20 Piece.	IACOBVS . 6 . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTOR . In the exergue. IN . VTRVN- QVE . PARATVS . 1575. King's bust crowned to its left with sword in right hand and olive branch in left, no inner circle.	PARCERE . SVBIECTIS . & DEBELLARE . SVPERBOS . Arms of Scotland crowned. No inner circle.		Pembroke Pl. Tab. 30.
133	.. .	Do. 1576.	Do.		Pl. 15, No. 56
134	Noble.	Same legend but SCOTORVM . King's bust with bare head to its right, without any inner circle. Crown M.M.	EXVRGAT . DE' ET . DISSIP . INIMICI . EIVS . Arms of Scotland crowned be- tween 15 at one side and 80 . at the other. No inner circle or M.M.		Do. No. 57.
135	Lion.	POST . 5 . & . 100 . PROA . INVICTA . MANENT . HEC . A crowned Lion sejant full face, with sword in right paw and sceptre in left. Cross of five pel- lets MM.	DEVS . IVDICIVM . TVVM . REGI . DA . 1584 . Four crowned cyphers of IR . S in the centre cross of five pellets M.M.		Pembroke Pl. Tab. 30.
136	....	Do.	Do. 1588.		Cardonnel, Pl. 3, No. 7.
137	$\frac{3}{8}$ of Lion.	Do. But MANE .	Do. 1587, and a large annulet in the first quarter at- tached to the inner circle.	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pl. 15, No. 59.
138	$\frac{1}{2}$ of Lion.	Same as No. 135. Quatrefoil MM.	Same as No. 135. Quatrefoil MM.		Do. No. 60.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
139	Hat Piece.	IACOBVS . 6 . D . G . R . SCOTORVM . King's bust with high crowned hat to its left, thistle head behind. Cinquefoil MM.	TE . SOLVM . VEREOR . 1591. Lion sejant guardant to his right holding a sceptre erect, a cloud over with the word IEHOVAH . in Hebrew letters. Cinquefoil MM.		Pl.15, No.61
140	....	Do.	Do. 1592.		Cardonnel, Pl. 3, No. 9.
141	.. .	Do.	Do. 1593.		Brit. Mus.
142	Rider.	Same legend. King in armour with sword in right hand riding to his left. Lion on horses caparison. 1593 under. Quatrefoil MM.	SPERO . MELIORA Arms of Scotland crowned. Quatrefoil MM.	76	Author.
143	....	Do. 1594.	Do.	77	Pl.15, No.62.
144	....	Do. 1598.	Do.		Brit. Mus.
145	....	Do. 1599.	Do.		Do.
146	....	Do. 1601.	Do.		Cardonnel, p. 31.
147	Half Rider.	Do. 1594.	Do.		Pl.15, No.63.
148	....	Do. 1599.	Do.		Brit. Mus.
149	Sword and Sceptre.	Same legend. Arms of Scotland crowned. Quatrefoil MM.	SALVS . POPVLI . SVPREMA . LEX . 1601. Sword and sceptre in saltire be- tween two thistle heads, a crown over. Quatrefoil MM.	77	Pl.15, No.64.
150	....	Do. Cross of four dots M.M.	Do, 1602. Cross of four dots MM.		Cardonnel, Pl. 3, No.11.
151	....	Do. Quatrefoil MM.	Do. 1603. Quatrefoil M.M.		Brit. Mus.
152	Half Sword and Sceptre.	Do. Cross MM.	Do. 1601. Cross MM.	37	Pl.15, No.65.
153	....	Do.	Do. 1602.		Major Wallis
154	....	Do. Quatrefoil MM.	Do. Quatrefoil MM.		Cardonnel, Pl. 3, No.13.

THE GOLD COINS OF SCOTLAND AFTER THE ACCESSION OF JAMES VI. TO THE
ENGLISH THRONE.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
155	James VI. Unit or Sceptre.	IACOBVS . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . & HIB . REX . King's bust in armour crowned to its left with sceptre in right hand and globe in left. Thistle head M.M.	FACIAM . EOS . IN . GEN- TEM . VNAM . The Royal shield bearing the Arms of Scotland in the first and fourth quarters, those of France and England in the second, and those of Ireland in the third be- tween I and R. Thistle head M.M.	153	Ruding, Pl. 19, No. 1,
156	Double Crown.	Do. But ET. and with- out the sceptre and globe in the king's hands.	HENRICVS . ROSAS . REG- NA . IACOBVS . Same type and MM. but the shield plain.		Do. No. 2.
157	Crown.	Do. But IA. only.	Do. But no MM.		Do. No. 3.
158	Half Crown.	I . D . G . ROSA . SINE . SPINA . Same type. Cinquefoil MM.	TVEATVR . VNITA . DEVS . Same arms crowned. Thistle head MM.		Do. No. 5.
159	Thistle Crown.	IA . D . G . BR . F . ET . H . REX . A rose crowned.	Same legend. Thistle crowned between I. and R.		Do. No. 4.
160	....	Do. But small Thistle MM.	Do. Large Thistle MM.		Brit. Mus.
161	....	Do. Escallop. M.M.	Do. Escallop MM.		Do.
162	....	Do. But HI and Tun. MM.	Do. Tun. MM.		Do.
163	Charles I. Sceptre or Unit.	CAROLVS . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . & HIB . REX . Type and MM. as those of James I's Sceptre.	Same as the Sceptre of James I. but C R. and no MM.		Cardonnel, Pl. IV, No. 6
164	Half Unit,	Same as Double Crown of James I. but CAROLVS .	Same as Double Crown of James I. but C . R and no MM.		Ruding, Pl. 19, No. 8
165	....	Do.	Do. Thistle head MM.		Brit. Mus.
166	Crown.	Do.	Do.		Ruding, Pl. 19, No. 6.
167	Sceptre or Unit.	CAROLVS . D . G . MAG . BRI- TAN . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX . Type as first Sceptre. Thistle head after the legend, small B over the crown.	HIS . PRÆSVM . VT . PRO- SIM . Royal Arms crowned between C and R. both crowned.	155	Do. No. 7.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
168	Half Unit.	CAR . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX . King's bust with flowing hair, crowned to its right and extend- ing beyond the inner circle, small s under the bust.	VNITA . TVEMVR . Same type.	77	Ruding, Pl.19, No. 9.
169	....	Do.	Do. But lozenges un- der the C and R .	76	Author. .
170	Quarter Unit.	Do.	Do. Without lozenges.		Ruding, Pl.19, No.10
171	Half Quar- ter Unit.	Do.	Do. But C . R . not crowned.		Do. No. 11.
172	....	Do.	Do. Without C . R .		Cardonnel, Pl.IV, No.10. Snelling, Pl. 3, No. 9.
173	William III. Darren Pistole.	GVLIELMVS . DEI . GRATIA . King's bust laureate to its right, under it the Sun rising out of the waves. No inner circle.	MAG . BRIT . FRA . ET . HIB . REX . 1701. Royal Arms crowned between W. and R . both crowned. No inner circle.		Ruding, Pl.19, No.12.
174	Half Pistole.	Do. But no waves un- der the Sun.	Do.		Do. No. 13.

A V I E W
OF THE
BILLON AND COPPER COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

The discussion of this branch of the Scottish coinage is a task of much difficulty, the subject is indeed almost a new one, having been but superficially examined by any of the writers who have treated of it; Cardonnel has commenced the Billon coins with James II., Snelling has merely attempted to place them in their proper order but without attempting to appropriate them, whilst others have assigned the first coinage of them to James III. With this latter opinion I should have been rather inclined to coincide, both because we have no acts of an earlier reign which relate to the coinage of billon, and because none of the coins of the Jameses have the appearance of belonging with certainty to an earlier period, but for a document quoted by Ruding,* and which would lead us to conclude that a coinage of billon took place in Scotland at least as early as the reign of Robert III., and this supposition has been confirmed by the occurrence of a billon coin of Robert III. which has just come into my possession, and by the discovery of certain accounts of Robert Gray, moneyer, in the reigns of James I. and II.

These accounts have been already noticed in treating of the silver and gold coinages, but it will be necessary in this place to lay before the reader such portions of them as appear to illustrate the branch of the subject now before us.

By this document† it appears that from 14th September 1436, to Christmas Eve 1437, thirty-one pounds troy of silver was made into pennies and half-pennies, and that from the aforesaid Feast to 8 July 1438, forty-nine pounds troy of silver was also made into pennies and halfpennies.

* Ruding, Vol. 2, p. 208, 9.—† Appendix, No. 7.

Thus we have proof that a quantity of small silver equal at least to fifteen thousand pennies was struck in the last year of the reign of James I. and a quantity equal at least to twenty-five thousand more in the period containing the last two months of James I.'s reign and the first five months of that of James II., whilst no small coins in fine silver are found of the former prince, and few if any of the latter.

This singular inconsistency can only be accounted for, by supposing that the silver thus struck into small coinage was made into *Billon* and not *Silver* coins, and this supposition will be found satisfactorily supported by the very large quantity which occurs of small coins in fine billon, a large proportion of which was probably struck in these reigns.

The document quoted by Ruding* as I have before observed, seems to point to a still earlier coinage of billon ; it is a representation of the Commons of England under the date 1406, setting forth that the Scotch brought into England false money of Scotland resembling the coin of England and of false alloy, namely certain knights and esquires of Scotland, some one hundred pounds and some forty pounds of halfpence to the defrauding of the common people of England.

This description of coin which was expressly stated to have been base, belongs to a still earlier period than that we have already noticed, and as this was the first year of the reign of James I., would lead us to suppose that Billon money had been struck by Robert III. if not earlier, and this supposition is completely sustained by the discovery of the Billon coin I have before noticed ; it resembles the silver coins of Robert III. having a full faced bust on the obverse, and the king's name, &c. with a cross and pellets on the reverse, and the legend *VILLA . INNERNIS .*, it is the only coin struck at Inverness which has been hitherto discovered, and with it I shall commence the Billon series.

The Billon coins of the Jameses present several varieties, but although there seems to be but little doubt that they belong to James I. and II. as well as to their successors, we find a very considerable difficulty in classing them and appropriating them to the princes to whom they severally belong.

In order to arrive at any thing like a satisfactory arrangement of these coins,

* Vol. 2, p. 268, 9.

let us first consider whether any of them present undoubted or even strong proofs of belonging to any particular prince, and then by a comparison with them, to endeavour to class the more doubtful.

The first coin I shall notice is one which although not in good condition, presents some peculiarities which would render its appropriation to James I. highly probable.

It bears on the obverse a very small head and a legend which although rather imperfect and apparently blundered, seems to be IACOBVS . DEI . TRAINA . with the remaining letters defaced ; the reverse is perfectly distinct and legible, and presents a cross and pellets and the legend VILLA . EDINBVRH . with a trefoil before and a Fleur de lis after the legend, and if we consider the forked form of the letters, the letter T in the word intended for TRACIA on the obverse, and the Fleur de lis on the reverse, all characteristic of the coins of James I., we must allow that this coin has strong claims to be considered as belonging to that prince. It weighs eight grains.

The next coin which I shall attempt to class is also a halfpenny, and although greatly differing in work as well as appearance from that just noticed, I strongly suspect it belongs also to James I., and possibly was of an earlier coinage ; it bears a large and rather rude bust and the legend IACOBVS . DEI . GRACIA., reverse VILLA . EDI, the remaining letters defaced, with a cross and pellets ; the letters are large but from their strong resemblance to those of James I. and their rudeness, I think it probably struck by this prince.

There is another coin which from its resemblance to the last noticed, and from bearing two small points and other minute ornaments between the pellets would seem to have belonged to James I., and several others which from bearing one point between the pellets, I am strongly inclined to assign to the same prince.

All these coins exhibit proofs of belonging to James I., and there are other classes which from the peculiarities they present would seem likely to belong to James II. ; these are the very base ones with crowns and Fleurs de lis in opposite angles of the reverse, in every respect resembling the silver pennies (if such really exist,) which Cardonnel and others have assigned to this prince, and those with annulets between the words of the legend and between some of the pellets.

There is a still more numerous class which besides having annulets in the position just described, have these ornaments also at each side of the head, and these I should also have been inclined to assign to James II. but for the remarkable form of the crown with five Fleurs de lis of equal height, in which particular they bear so strong a resemblance to Nos. 147, 149, 152 and 153, of the plates of this work, and which there can be no doubt belong to James III., and to him it is probable most of the billon halfpence with cross and pellets on the reverse belong.

One of this class is particularly deserving of notice from its bearing on the centre of the cross on the reverse the letter T., the initial of Thomas Tod who was moneyer to James III., and which so closely connects it with Nos. 154 and 155, of the plates of this work.

None of the billon halfpence I have met with present marks which would induce me to assign them to James IV., although there is a strong probability that the striking of these small coins was continued in this and the following reigns, for we have some very remarkable halfpence of this kind which bear trefoils in the angles of the cross and from the foliated form of which there can be little doubt but they were struck by James V.

Having thus endeavoured to reduce into something like order the numerous varieties of small billon coins of the early reigns, I shall now proceed to notice the Parliamentary acts which relate to those of each reign, and to distinguish the coins which have been struck under them.

The document quoted by Ruding* and before noticed, would lead us to suppose that billon coins were struck in great numbers by Robert III. if not earlier, whilst the account of Robert Gray which mentions the coinage of a large quantity of silver into pennies and halfpennies in the reigns of James I. and II. induce an equally strong supposition, that such small coins were probably struck in billon, and the varieties of these coins which I have ventured to assign to these reigns, would seem strongly to support such conclusion; the first acts however which expressly relate to a billon coinage, are of the reign of James III.

1406. Oct. 9, ch. 9.† It was ordered that there be coined copper money four to the penny, having on the one side the cross of St. Andrew, and the crown on the other side, with the subscription of *Edinburgh* on the one part,

* Vol. 2, p. 268, 9.—† Cardonnel, Appendix, No. VII.

and an R with *James* on the other part, and that there be coined three hundred pounds, containing silver to pass in payment for bread and ale and other merchandize, and in great merchandize to be taken twelve pence in a pound.

1467. Oct. 12, c. 18.* The White Scotch Penny and Halfpenny were ordered to have course as they were wont to have, and the striking of the Black pennies to cease; that there be none stricken in time to come under pain of death, and that inquisition be taken by alls heriffs and baillies of Boroughs if any such striking be made, and the strikers to be brought to the king and punished, and the bringers of such persons to be well rewarded.

1467. Jan. 12, c. 22.† The White Scottish Penny was ordered to have course in all payments until the next Parliament, and then to be remedied if necessary.

Item, that in time to come there be taken in payment of Black money but twelve pennies in the pound, and so in proportion.

C. 24. That the small penny and the farthing shall have the same course that they had before the first proclamation made in Parliament in the month of October, and of the farthings to take two shillings in the pound.

1469. Nov. 23.‡ It was ordained that no *Deniers of France*, *Mailzies*, *Cortes*, *Mites*, or other counterfeits of Black money be taken in payment in this realm, but our Sovereign Lord's own Black money stricken and printed by his moneyers, under pain of death, and that no person bring into this realm any strange Black money of other realms or counterfeit the king's money under pain of death.

1471. May 6, c. 47.§ The new allayed groat of seven pennies was ordered to have course for six pennies, and the half groat of the same for three pennies, and the coining and course thereof to be continued until the continuation of the next Parliament.

1473. July 23.|| Ordered that the striking of the Placks and new Pennies shall cease until their fineness be determined, and whether they hold five shillings fine silver the ounce.

1483. Feb. 24, c. 93.¶ This act after reciting the great inconvenience and distress occasioned by the great quantity of counterfeit money, placks, &c., struck not only within but also without the realm, in such form that it is

* Cardonnel, Appendix, No. VII.—† Cardonnel, Appendix, No. VII.—‡ Cardonnel, Appendix, No. VII.

§ Cardonnel, Appendix, No. VII.—|| Appendix, No. 8.—¶ Cardonnel, Appendix, No. VII.

impossible to distinguish the true from the false, orders that the course and passage of all the new placks shall cease, and the same be melted down and coined into pieces of fine silver ten to the ounce, and that Thomas Tod and Alexander Levingstoun should receive the said placks between this and the last day of May inclusive, and give therefor two pennies, that is a fourteen penny groat for seven of the said placks, or any other payment that will reimburse the party receiving.

1485. May 26, c. 16.* It was ordered that refusers of placks should be punished.

Having thus briefly given such portions of the acts of James III. as relate to the coinage of billon, let us now consider what evidence they are capable of affording in illustration of this branch of the coinage.

Of the coinage directed by the act of 1466 no specimens have been found, we are therefore ignorant as to whether such coinage ever took place.

The act of October 1467, speaks of a coinage of *White* Scotch pennies and halfpence as having been previously in circulation, and these coins were probably those billon pieces with cross and pellets on the reverse, and which there can be no doubt were struck extensively in the reigns of Robert III., and James I., II. and III.

The same act mentions also the Black pennies, the striking of which was thereby directed to cease, and some, if not the entire of these were evidently the very base pieces which I have assigned to James II., bearing crowns and Fleurs de lis in the angles of the cross on the reverse; indeed such is the baseness of these coins that some of them are altogether copper; they weigh about eight grains, and from the term pennies seem to have passed for a penny Scotch, and three and a half of them for a fine penny, the Crown groat then passing for fourteen pence.

The next act also mentions the White Pennies and allows the Black Pennies to pass, but only twelve pennies to be taken in the pound.

In this act mention is made of the *Small* Penny and the Farthing, of the latter of which coins two shillings was allowed to be taken in the pound, and it is difficult to say what coins were meant, but it is probable the former was billon, perhaps the smaller size of those with cross and pellets, and that the farthing was the *copper* piece with crowns and Fleurs de lis.

* Appendix, No. 8.

The first notice we have of the allayed groat, is that contained in the act of 1471, which directs the *new* allayed groat of seven pennies to pass for six pennies, and the half for three pennies, and leads us to suppose that it was a short time previous to this year that the coinage of these placks took place; this reduction in their value was probably to make them equal to half the crown groat, which as the greater part of the groats of this reign were struck in or after the year 1475, must then have been the coin of most common occurrence, and this will in a great degree account for the want of fine silver half groats and pennies, for which these placks and half placks were an exact substitute.

By the act of 1473, it would appear that the placks and new pennies by which were probably meant the half placks, should contain five shillings fine silver to the ounce, that is about five parts silver and seven parts alloy, the ounce of fine silver being then worth twelve shillings; that these coins however were in general of far baser metal is evident, not only from the coins themselves but from the act of this year, which ordains that the striking of them should cease until their fineness should be determined, and by the act of 1483, it would appear that these coins were most extensively counterfeited, and so that it was impossible to distinguish the true from the false, and they were therefore called in and ordered to be melted down, a fourteen penny groat being given for seven of the said placks, that is two pence Scotch for each piece, a strong proof of their debasement, since before 1471 they passed for seven pennies each; from the concluding words however of the act of 1483, it would seem that those not debased were to be received at a higher value.

Nothing however can be a greater proof of the poverty of the kingdom and the ill regulated state of its coinage, than the fact that two years after we find these placks still in circulation, for in 1485 it was even ordered that *refusers of Placks* should be punished.

The coins so frequently alluded to in the acts I have recited, are as may be expected extremely numerous, but whether any of the placks were struck before the reign of James III., or what portion of them were struck by James IV. are questions of some difficulty.

Cardonnel has assigned some of them to James II., probably because Billon money was said to have been struck of that and earlier reigns, but as I have before observed it would seem from the act of 1471, that the *new allayed groat* then first noticed in the Scottish acts was not likely to have been struck much

before that year; I suspect therefore that these coins were first struck by James III., and that by far the greatest number of them belong to him, although from the numeral 4, it is evident that some of them belong to the following reign, but if any without numeral belong to James IV. it is certainly those with Roman letters Crown MM. on the obverse, and a mullet of five points in the centre of the orle.

These coins bear on the obverse the king's name and title, with the Arms of Scotland in a tressure of four leaves, with a crown at each side and another over, and on the reverse the name of the mint (*Edinburgh.*) with an orle of four crescents terminating in trefoils, with a small crown in each quarter, or in some instances crowns and saltires in opposite quarters, and in the centre a saltire or a mullet of five points.

Those of James IV. have the numeral 4 after the king's name, and as I have just observed, those with crown MM. on the obverse and without numeral, were also probably struck by him, and the Roman letters which generally occur on those with this MM. add much to the probability of this arrangement.

The placks except those with numerals are very common, but the half placks are scarce and seem all to belong to James III. One of these is given by Snelling, No. 4, with crown MM. but is evidently incorrectly delineated.

The weight of the best preserved of these placks varies considerably, being from thirty-two to forty-three and a half grains, the half in proportion, and as I have before observed they differ considerably in fineness, and many of them particularly those which appear to belong to James IV. are washed or plated with silver.

There are no Parliamentary acts of the reign of James IV. relative to the billon coinage, but it is probable that in addition to the placks just noticed, some of the half pence or pennies in fine billon may have been coined by him, as there is nearly a certainty that they were struck by his successor.

JAMES V. 1514.

Concerning the billon coins of James V. the Parliamentary acts of his reign are also silent, but we have abundant proof from the coins themselves, that much money of this class was struck by him.

These coins are the placks and half placks and the small billon halfpence, or more properly pennies.

The former bear on the obverse the king's name and title with a crowned thistle head between I and 5., reverse OPPIDVM . EDINBVRGI., a saltire or St. Andrew's cross through a crown between two Fleurs de lis ; these placks which are common, weigh when well preserved from twenty-six to twenty-eight grains, the half placks which are rare in proportion ; the billon appears to be finer than that of the placks struck by his predecessors, and there is one in my own cabinet which seems to be at least six ounces fine.

The billon pennies of this reign bear on the obverse the king's head with his name and title, reverse a foliated cross with trefoils in the angles and the name of the mint (*Edinburgh*.) these coins weigh from seven to nine grains, and are baser than the greater portion of the small billon coins of James III. and his predecessors.

MARY, 1542,

There are no Parliamentary acts that I could discover relative to the billon coins of this reign, but those of her successors throw some light on them, for by an act of 1567, Dec. 6. c. 72,* it was thought needful that all *Nonsunt* should be proclaimed to six pence, bawbees to three pence, placks to two pence, hardheads to half pennies, and the pennies to stand as they are.

As this order was made in the very commencement of James's reign, there can be no doubt but all these coins were Mary's, and possibly a few of them (particularly the placks,) of the reigns preceding. The pieces called *Nonsunt* were these of Francis and Mary, with square compartment on the reverse, a few of which were struck in silver, and are noticed in pp. 48 and 49 of this work. The placks and half placks are well known, and also the pennies which with the half pennies are hitherto the only coins in billon which bear the head of the sovereign, and the hardheads commonly called lions, are the small pieces with the Royal Cypher crowned on one side, and a Lion rampant on the other, but to what pieces the term bawbees at that period applied appears to me not very certain, but it may possibly have been applied to the large pieces of Francis and Mary, which bear the Arms of France and Scotland, and the legend "*Sit Nomen Dni Benedictum.*"

Let us now examine these several coinages more minutely and in the order in which they were struck.

The placks and half placks were struck at Edinburgh and Stirling, those struck at the former place in type nearly resemble those of James V., except that the thistle is sometimes crowned with an open instead of an arched crown; they bear on the obverse the queen's name and title, with a thistle head between M. and R., reverse the name of the town (Edinburgh,) with a St. Andrews cross through a crown between two quatrefoils; the half placks want the quatrefoils but have a mullet of five points in the lower angle of the cross; those struck at Stirling differ from those of Edinburgh, in having on the reverse a cross potent, with small crosses in the angles and the name of the town (Stirling.)

The Edinburgh placks which are very common, weigh from twenty-seven to thirty-four grains, the halves in proportion, those of Stirling which are scarce appear to be much lighter.

The billon pennies of Mary present her bust full faced, crowned with an open crown, with her name and title, reverse a cross with crowns and cinquefoils in opposite angles, and the name of the mint (Edinburgh.)

A rare variety of these pennies in the cabinet of Mr. Cuff, bears on the obverse the queen's bust crowned with an arched crown, and is without the inner circle, and has on the reverse Fleurs de lis instead of cinquefoils in the angles.

The coins which seem to come next in point of date, are the small pieces which on the obverse bear a type similar to that of the Stirling placks, viz. a cross potent with small crosses in the angles, and the queen's name and title, reverse VICIT . VERITAS . in the field, with an open crown over, and the date 1556 under. The weight of these coins which are very base, is about nine grains.

The next coins were probably those bearing on the obverse the Arms of Scotland crowned between M . and R with the queen's name and title, and the date 1557, reverse an orle of four crescents, with a crown in each and a cross in the centre, with the legend SERVIO . ET . VSV . TEROR., these coins are nearly of the same weight as the placks, but are much less common. They are frequently countermarked with a heart and star, the badge of the Earl of Morton.

The hardheads or lions struck in the following year, bear on the obverse the queen's name and title with her initial M . crowned, reverse a lion

rampant crowned, and the legend VICIT . VERITAS with the date 1558 ; there is no inner circle on either side ; the weight of these coins were probably from thirteen to fifteen grains, and they are rather scarce.

Snelling and Cardonnel have both given the word VINCIT on these coins, but those I have met with have VICIT .

The coins already described, were all or by far the greater part struck by Mary previous to her marriage with the Dauphin, those which follow were coined after that period and all by Francis and Mary, there being none struck during the period of her marriage with Darnley, or any that with certainty can be assigned to her second widowhood.

The first coins bearing the names of Francis and Mary, are those called in the subsequent Scottish acts "*Nonsunt*," from a portion of the legend which occurs on them, they are commonly in billon, but some specimens are known in fine silver as described in our view of the silver coinage,* and Cardonnel† speaks of some in pure copper, but these last I have never met with.

They bear on the obverse the king's and queen's names and titles, and in the field their initials in cypher crowned between a dolphin and thistle head both crowned, without any inner circle, reverse between two double barred crosses a large square compartment containing the legend NON . SVNT . DVO . SED . VNA . CARO . with a cross over and the date 1558 or 1559 under.

The hardheads or lions of Francis and Mary bear the date 1559, and differ from those of Mary in bearing on the obverse the king's and queen's cypher between two dolphins, with their names and titles, the reverses of both classes are the same except as to the date which on those of Francis and Mary is 1559 ; many of these coins also bear the countermark of the Heart and Star, and these countermarks were at a subsequent period ordered to be adopted, to distinguish the true coins from the counterfeits which were then so abundant ; the weight of these hardheads which are far commoner than those of Mary, is generally from thirteen to eighteen grains.

The last coins in billon which appear of Francis and Mary, are the large pieces probably the same called in the acts of the following reign "*bawbees*," and which bear on the obverse the names and titles of the king and queen, with the Arms of France and Scotland, on separate shields under one large

* p. 48.—† Cardonnel, p. 36.

crowns, reverse SIT . NOMEN . DNI . BENEDICTVM. 1559, with a cross floree, having stars of seven points waved, and thistle heads in alternate angles ; these coins are very rare, and we have no coins of Mary which we can with certainty ascribe to a later date, but it is not improbable but some of those without date were struck in the latter part of her reign.

JAMES VI. 1567.

The billon and copper coins of James VI. are numerous and of considerable variety, and we have many acts which relate to them ; his early coins of this class were in billon, but in a few years the coinage of mixed metal appears to have been laid aside, and during the remainder of James's reign and those of his successors, copper was substituted.

The act of December 6, 1567, which relates to the coins of the late reign has been already noticed, the following also relate to the billon coinages of this and the late reign.

1574. March 5.* It was ordered that the new placks last coined have course for two pence, and the lions otherwise called hardheads for one penny each.

The Proclamation then recites, that the greatest part of the said placks and hardheads are adulterated, false, and counterfeited, and orders all persons to bring them to the mint to be inspected by John Carmichael warden thereof, James Gray Sinklar, John Hart, and Nicholl Syms, or any of them between the date hereof and the 20th day of November next, to the effect, that any they find false and counterfeit may be clipped and put in a close locked coffer, with an account and inventory of the quantity received from every person, and such of the said money as is found of the lawful and true money of this realm to be thus marked (*with a heart and star,*) by the said James Gray and delivered again to the owner, which placks and hardheads so marked shall have course thereafter according to the recited value and price without any stop or contradiction.

Also that such of the new placks and hardheads as shall not be examined and marked in this manner and before the said day shall not have course, but

* Appendix, No. 12.

the persons with whom they shall be found unmarked, shall be prosecuted and punished as wilful out-putters and changers of false and corrupt money, according to the laws of the realm.

1584. May 22, c. 28.* This act recites that the allayed money, viz. twelve penny pieces, babies, and old placks being found deficient, it was ordained.

1. That all twelve penny pieces, babies and placks, with the three penny groats and half placks now current, should be brought into the mint (not being false and counterfeit,) and broken down, and thereof new money to be coined of three pennies fine in groats at eight pennies the piece, and half groats at four pennies, with two grains of remedy of fineness as well above as under, and that there be one hundred and thirty-five of the said eight penny groats or two hundred and seventy of the said four penny groats in the Merk weight, with allowance of eight of the said eight penny groats or sixteen of the said four penny groats for remedy of weight as well heavy as light, upon every Merk weight of the said money passing the irons.

1593. Dec. 27.† Ordered that a four penny piece shall be struck of the same fineness as that coined in the time of the late queen, viz. of one denier fine, with two grains of remedy as well under as above, whereof one hundred and sixty to be in the mark weight, with eight pieces of remedy as well light as heavy; the said pieces having on the one side two sceptres crosswise with a thistle between them, and this circumscription IACOBVS . D . G . REX . SCOTORVM . and on the other side a lozenge with a thistle on every point in the form of a cross, with this circumscription OPPIDVM . EDIN-BVRGI . and to have course for four pennies, and that only two hundred stone of utter fine silver with the allay correspondent in this coinage, pass through the irons of the mint.

1597. May 13.‡ Ordered that in consequence of the scarcity of small coin, there be struck one hundred stone weight of copper unmixed with any other kind of metal, in penny and two penny pieces, each two penny piece weighing three pennyweights, and each penny piece weighing one pennyweight and twelve grains, whereof sixty-four of the said two penny pieces, or one hundred and twenty-eight of the said penny pieces to be in the Mark weight, with four of the said penny pieces of remedy of weight as well heavy

* Appendix, No. 12.—† Appendix, No. 12.—‡ Appendix, No. 12.

as light on the Mark weight of the same, having on one side the king's face bare headed, with this circumscription IACOBVS . 6 . D . G . REX . SCOTROM ., and on the other side three thistles distinct, with this circumscription OPPIDVM . EDINBVRGI ., the said pieces to have course for two pennies and one penny each.

None of his majesty's subjects to be obliged to receive in payment more than twelve pennies in the pound, and so pro rata.

1601. Sept. 11.* Two hundred stone weight of copper was ordered to be coined in two penny pieces, whereof nine shall weigh an exact ounce, and twelve pennies of said small money to be taken in payment of sums for every twenty shillings.

Most of the billon coins struck in this reign are noticed in the acts just cited, the first in order being the placks and lions or hardheads, the former of which were ordered by the act of 1574 to pass for two pence, and the latter for one penny.

The act of 1584 which principally relates to the coins of the former reign, does not notice any other billon of this reign but the three penny groats and half placks, by which must have been meant the placks and hardheads ordered by the act of 1574 to pass for two pence and one penny respectively, but which were probably raised in 1579 to three pence and three halfpence, the value of silver being raised in that year from thirty shillings to thirty-six shillings per ounce.

The billon coins then current, being for the most part base and counterfeit they were all called in, and a new coinage of groats and half groats took place of three pennies fine, and which were to pass for eight pence and four pence each.

These groats seem to differ from those struck in the earlier part of James's reign, principally in their fineness, being three pennies fine, whilst those previously struck did not probably exceed one penny, but unless the half groat was the hardhead with the Scottish arms on the reverse, we have now no specimens of it remaining, whilst of the hardhead first struck we have the half, although no such coin is mentioned in the acts; the difference however as to fineness between the groats and hardheads being very great, it is not probable that the latter could have been the half groat of 1584, which was like the groat to be three ounces fine.

* Appendix, No. 12.

The groat or plack bears on the obverse the king's name, numeral and title, with the Arms of Scotland crowned; reverse a thistle crowned with *OPPID . EDINB .*, and one in the British Museum has the name of the mint at full length; the weight of these coins is from twenty to twenty-eight grains; those in Cardounel and Snelling want the numeral.

These coins as I have just observed differ greatly in fineness, the base ones being probably struck before the act of 1584, the fine ones after, the latter also are of neater execution.

The hardheads first struck, bear on the obverse the king's name, numeral, and title, with his initials *I . R .* crowned, reverse a lion rampant crowned with two points behind and the legend *VINCIT . VERITAS .*, these coins which are very base generally weigh about twenty-two grains.

One or two half hardheads of this type are known differing from the hardheads only in bearing the initials *I . R .* in cypher; one in Rev. Mr. Martin's cabinet weighs twelve and a half grains.

The latter hardhead differs from the former in having the Arms of Scotland crowned instead of the lion on the reverse; they are also less common than the former, but nearly of the same weight and equally base, and it is probable both classes were struck before 1584.

The next coins and the last struck in billon in the Scottish series, are those ordered by the act of 1593; they bear on the obverse the king's name, numeral and title, with two sceptres saltire ways and a thistle between them; reverse a lozenge with a thistle head on each point, and the legend *OPPID . EDINB .*

These coins were to be one hundred and sixty to the Mark weight or twenty to the ounce, and should weigh twenty-four grains and passed for four pence, they are very rare.

In 1597 a coinage was ordered of pure copper, and from this period no billon of any description was struck in Scotland; indeed a coinage in mixed metal must have been at all times productive of great confusion and fraud, and from the Scottish acts and from the coins themselves, we have abundant proof that the greater portion of this class of coins was of insufficient fineness and counterfeit, and the substitution of a copper currency introduced a system of regularity previously unknown.

The change however was not adopted until nearly the period of James's accession to the English throne, and we have but one type and class of copper coins previous to that period.

These pieces which were of two sizes, passed for two pennies and one penny respectively, and should weigh according to the act of 1597, (which as far as relates to the weight of these coins is not very clear,) at least sixty grains, and the half thirty grains, and those coined under the act of 1601, fifty-three grains, and the half in proportion.

All these coins are of the same type and legend, presenting on the obverse the king's name, numeral and title, with his bust bare headed to his left, reverse the name of the mint, (Edinburgh,) with three thistle heads in the field; the specimen published by Cardonnel wants the numeral 6, which however is given by Snelling, and as I have never seen any of these coins without numeral, it is probable Cardonnel has omitted it by mistake; the two penny pieces are rather common, but of the pennies only one specimen is known.

The coinage of Scotland as a distinct kingdom under a separate monarch may be said here to terminate, but after the accession of James to the English throne, copper money continued to be coined for the use of Scotland until and including the reign of William III.

THE COPPER COINAGE OF SCOTLAND

AFTER THE ACCESSION OF JAMES VI. TO THE ENGLISH THRONE.

The copper coins of Scotland after James's accession to the English throne are numerous, although presenting but few varieties of type or denomination, and as this branch of the coinage henceforward exhibits a degree of regularity unknown during the continuance of a billon currency, little more than a description of the coins will be necessary.

During the remainder of James's reign, we have no acts relating to this branch of the coinage, and only one class of coins appears, viz. the bodle and half bodle which passed for two pence and one penny respectively.

These coins bear on the obverse the king's name and part of his titles with a three headed thistle, reverse the remainder of his titles with a crowned lion rampant, with two points behind him on the larger size, and one point on the smaller, to denote the number of pennies for which the coin passed.

The larger size is rather common but the smaller rare; their weight is about thirty grains and the half in proportion.

CHARLES I. 1625.

In this reign we have several ordinances relating to the copper coinage, from which we learn that the two penny pieces commonly called Turners from the French coin Tournois, were reduced in value to one penny, and even a question raised whether they should not be still further reduced; indeed the coins themselves prove that these two penny pieces were generally less than half the weight of the two penny pieces struck before James's accession to the English throne; in other respects these acts are unimportant.

1639. Sept. 16.* The importation of copper money was prohibited under pain of death or other personal punishment, fine or confiscation of goods.

All false turners prohibited, and the strikers thereof to be put to death.

1639. Sept. 19,† All milled turners bearing the stamp to pass only for one penny instead of two, for which they had course before.

1639. Oct. 23.‡ Act presented for reducing the turners to one halfpenny read and refused, and the former act ordered to stand.

These acts differ only in the king's name from those of James struck after his accession to the English throne; the small pieces or half turners are rare.

CHARLES II.

Soon after this king's accession, a large coinage of copper took place as we find from the following acts, the last I have been able to discover relative to this branch of the coinage.

1650. July 4.‖ An order was given to Sir John Falconar to strike sixty stone of copper and no more.

1661. June 12.§ Three thousand stone weight of good pure copper without any mixture of brass, was ordered to be coined in turners.

The turners to be of the same intrinsic value as the last turney of turners was, viz. each turner weighing one drop and a half of troy weight, one turner being allowed to weigh four grains more, and another four grains less.

Two thousand stone weight of said copper to be coined within three years after the date hereof, and the third thousand within such time after the expiration of the said three years, as the Lords of the Secret Council shall judge meet, and who are to resolve upon the impression and circumscription to be stamped upon said turners, and afterwards the importation of all copper coin to be prohibited.

Whether any coinage took place between the accession of Charles II. and his restoration in 1660 is very uncertain.

It appears by the ordinance of 1650, that a small coinage of copper was directed to take place in that year, but whether any of the coins we have remaining were of that coinage is very doubtful, the most likely are probably those bodles or turners without numeral, which seem to have been struck before those with that mark, and although rather common are less so than the

* Appendix, No. 13.—† Appendix, No. 13.—‡ Appendix, No. 13.—‖ Appendix, No. 14.—§ Ap. No 14.

latter, they are also in most instances rather lighter, the probability however is, that all the coins we have of this monarch were struck after his restoration in 1660.

The bodles or turners are of two classes, differing only in one class having the numeral II. and the other (which seems to have been the first struck,) being without it.

They both exhibit the king's name and titles, with C. R. crowned in the field, reverse NEMO . ME . IMPVNE . LACESSET . with a thistle in the field ; those of the first class when well preserved, generally weigh from thirty-five to thirty-seven grains, those of the second sometimes as much as forty-six grains.

The small coins sometimes called the half bodle, seem from their weight to have been rather the third of that coin, and according to Cardonnel,* passed for one penny Scotch, and therefore the bodle or turner which was three times the weight, must have then passed for three pence ; they resemble the second class of the larger coins having the numeral II. under the king's initials, and are rather common.

Towards the end of Charles's reign, coins of a different description were struck, viz. the bawbee which passed for six pence and the bodle for two pence.

The former bears the king's bust to his right with his name abbreviated, numeral and titles ; reverse NEMO . ME . IMPVNE . LACESSET, and the date 1677, 8, 9, with a large thistle crowned ; the weight of these coins is from one hundred and twenty-four to one hundred and thirty grains

The bodle bears on the obverse a legend similar to that on the bawbee, with a sword and sceptre saltire ways under a crown, and a reverse similar to that of the bawbee, except that the thistle is not crowned ; these coins weigh generally about a third of the bawbee ; neither denomination is rare.

There are no copper coins of James II.

WILLIAM AND MARY, 1688.

The only copper coins we have of this reign, are similar in denomination to those last described of Charles II. and they only differ from them in the

* Cardonnel, p. 34.

bawbee having on the obverse the busts of the king and queen and their names, and the bodle having on the obverse the initials of the king and queen in cypher in the field, instead of the sword and sceptre, and only their titles circumscribed; the dates I have met on the bawbee are 1691 and 2, those on the bodle 1691, 2, 3, 4, their weights and value are also the same as those of the last coinage of the preceding reign; the bodle is common but the bawbee rare. Cardonnel and Snelling have given an open crown on the obverse of the bodle, but I have never seen any such.

WILLIAM III. 1694.

The only copper coins we have of this reign, are the bawbee and bodle similar to those of Charles II.'s last coinage, except in the king's name, and the dates which on the bawbee are 1697, and on the bodle 1695, 6, and 7, and the thistle on the reverse being crowned.

On a rare variety of the bodle in my own collection the king's name is given at full length; like those of William and Mary, the bawbee is far rarer than the bodle.

With these coins, none having been struck by Anne, the series of Scottish copper coins altogether closes.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF THE

BILLON AND COPPER COINS OF SCOTLAND.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
1	Robert III. Penny.	R :: :: :: :: EI . GRA . REX . King's head full faced crowned.	VILLA . INNERNIS Cross and Pellets, a Fleur de lis before the A .	13	Pl. 16, No. 1
2	James I. Halfpenny.	IACOBVS . DEI . TRAI- NA :: :: Same type but the head very small.	VILLA . EDINBVRJH Cross and Pellets, a trefoil before and a Fleur de lis after the le- gend.	8	Do. No. 2.
3	....	IACOBVS . DEI . GRACI :: Same type but the head large. Words divided by a small cross.	VILLA . EDI :: :: Same type. Cross M.M.	6½	Do. No. 3.
4	....	IACOBV :: :: :: RE . Same type, head very rude.	:: :: :: :: EDINBVR . Same type.	5½	Author.
5	....	Do. But legend less perfect, and the head still larger.	VILLA . E :: :: :: :: Same type but two points be- tween the Pellets in three of the quarters, and a small cross in the fourth.	6	Pl. 16, No. 4
6	....	IACOBVS . DEI . GR :: :: I :: Head small. Words divided by two small crosses.	VILLA . EDINBVR . Cross and Pellets with a point be- tween the Pellets in each quarter.	5½	Do. No. 5.
7	....	Do. But words divided by one small cross.	Do.	7	Author.
8	James II. very base.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOT . Same type. Cross M.M.	:: ILLA . EDINB :: :: Cross with crowns, and Fleurs de lis in alternate angles.	8	Pl. 16. No. 6
9	....	Do. Crown M.M.	VILLA . DE . EDINBVRG . Same type. Crown M.M.		Do. No. 7.
10	Copper.	Legend imperfect. Same type.	VILLA . DE . EDEN :: :: Same type. No M.M.	7½	Do. No. 8.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
11	Copper.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SC . Same type. Cross MM.	VILLA . EDINBVRGI . Same type.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 2.
12	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . SC . REX . Same type and MM. Words di- vided by small crosses.	VILLA . DE . EDINBVRG . Same type with annulets between the Pellets in two opposite angles. Cross MM.		Do. No. 3.
13	IA :: :: :: EI . GRA . R . R . Same type. Words divided by two small τ.'s. Cross M.M.	VILL :: : DINBVR . Same type and MM. with annulets also between some of the letters.	9½	Pl. 16, No. 9
14	James III. Penny.	IA :: : remaining letters defaced. Same type but the Fleur de lis of the crown of nearly equal height, and an annulet at each side of the head. Cross MM.	Legend defaced. Same type with annulets between the Pellets in two opposite angles.	8	Do. No. 10.
15	IAC :: : + DEI . GRA . REX . Same type and crown, annulets at each side of the head and be- tween the words. Cross MM.	VIL :: :: : BVR . Cross and Pellets. Cross MM.	9	Do. No. 11.
16	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . Same type, &c.	VILA . EDINBVR . Same type and MM. with annu- lets between some of the letters.	9	Do. No. 12.
17	Do. But St. Andrew's Cross MM.	Do.	6½	Do. No. 13.
18	:: : COBVS . D . GRA :: :: :: CO :: :: Head full faced crowned. Words divided by two small crosses.	VILLA . EDINBVRG . Cross and Pellets, the latter con- nected by points in the form of trefoils. Words divided by cross- es, &c. Cross MM.	7½	Do. No. 14.
19	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . S . Type, &c. as last.	VILLA . EDINBVRG h . Cross and Pellets. Cross M.M.	8½	Do. No. 15.
20	Do.	Do. But EDINBVRG .	5	Author.
21	Do. Without S. at the end.	Do. But EDINBVR . and words divided by small crosses.	8½	Do.
22	Do.	Do. EDINBVRG . Two small crosses MM.	7	Do.
23	IACOBVS . DEI . X BEX . Same type.	VILLA . EDINBVR . Same type, Cross MM.	8	Do.
24	IACOBVS :: :: :: :: SO . Same type.	Do. EDINBVRG . Same type and MM.	7	Do.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Gr.	REFERENCE
25	James III. Penny.	IACOBVS . DI :: :: :: Same type.	Do. EDINB . Same type and MM.	5½	Author.
26	As No. 19, but the crown high.	As No. 19, but words divided by two small crosses.	6	Pl.16,No.16.
27	IACOBS . DIE . GRA :: :: Same head with five Fleurs de lis of equal height.	VIL :: :: :: :: VR . Cross and Pellets. Cross M.M.	7	Do. No. 17.
28	IACOBVS . DE . G :: :: :: SC . Head as No. 19. Words divided by two small crosses.	VILLA . EDINBVRGH . Same type and MM. T. on the centre of the cross.	7½	Do. No. 18.
29	IACOBVS . D . GRA . REX . Similar head. Words divided by two small crosses. Cross MM.	VILLA :: :: :: BVRG . Same type and MM. but with small crosses between the Pellets.	8	Do. No. 19
30	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SC . Similar head with low crown, an annulet at each side. Words di- vided by points. Cross MM.	VILLA . DE . EDINBVRGH . Same type and MM. with trefoils between the Pellets.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 1.
31	Plack.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCOTTO . In a tressure of four leaves the Arms of Scotland with a crown at each side and another over. Trefoils in the external angles. Words divided by small stars. Cross MM.	VILLA . DE EDINBVRG . Orle of four crescents terminating in trefoils, a crown in each quar- ter and a saltire in the centre. Words divided by small stars. Cross MM.	43½	Pl.16,No.20.
32	Do. But SCOTT .	Do.	35	Author.
33	Do. But SCOTORVM. and words divided by a point.	Do. But EDINBVRGH. and words divided by points.	23	Do. clipped.
34	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM . Same type and MM. Words divided by trefoils.	Do. But EDINBVRG and words divided by trefoils.	28	Pl.16,No.21.
35	IACOBVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCOTO . Same type without the trefoils. Words divided by two dots. Cross of four dots MM.	VILLA . EDINBVRGH Same type. A quatrefoil between the words. Crown MM.	35½	Do. No. 22.
36	Same legend but SCOTORVM . Same type with the trefoils. Cross MM. Words divided by quatre- foils.	VILLA . DE . EDINBVRGH. Same type, &c.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 5.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
37	Plack.	Do. But words divided by two points.	Do. But EDINBURG. and words divided by two points.		Snelling, No. 5.
38	Half Plack.	Do. But SCOTO. No trefoils and words divided by a cross of four points.	Do. But nothing between the words and no MM.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 4.
39	....	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . SCOTO : : : : : Same type, words divided by a point. * Crown MM.	Do. But D. instead of DE.		Snelling, No. 4.
40	James IV. Plack.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRATIA . REX . SCOTORVM. Same type, words divided by one or two points. Crown MM.	Same legend as No. 38, but Roman N. Words divided by two points. Same type but Crowns and Saltires in alternate quarters. No MM.		Do. No. 6.
41	....	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM. Same type, words divided by trefoils, and trefoils in some of the angles. Crown MM.	Same legend, but the letters Roman. Same type, but a mullet of five points in the centre of the orle.	28½	Pl.16,No.24.
42	....	Do. But words divided by one or two points.	Do. But words divided by trefoils, and two trefoils MM.	33½	Author.
43	....	As No. 41.	Do.	24½	Do.
44	....	Do. But SCOTTORVM.	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 6.
45	....	IACOBVS . 4 . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM. Same type and MM. Words divided by two points.	Same legend. Same type but Crowns in all the quarters and a Saltire in the centre. Words divided by stars of six points. Cross MM.		Do. No. 7.
46	....	Do. Trefoils in all the angles.	Do. Words divided by trefoils.		Pl.16,No.25.
47	....	Do.	Do. But nothing between the words, and no MM.		Snelling, No. 7.
48	James V. Penny.	IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . S. King's head full faced crowned. Words divided by two small crosses. Cross MM.	VILLA . EDINBVR. Cross foliated with trefoils in the angles. Cross MM.	6½	Pl.16,No.26.

* The Crown M.M. on this Coin would seem to assign it to James IV., but the Coin is evidently incorrectly delineated.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
49	James V. Penny.	JACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX : : : Same type.	VILA . : : DINBURG . Same type and MM.	8	Pl.16,No.27.
50	Plack.	JACOBVS . D . G . REX . SCO- TORVM . Thistle head crowned between I . and 5 . Cross MM.	OPPIDVM . EDINBURGI . St. Andrew's cross through a crown between two Fleurs de lis. Fleur de lis MM.	26	Do. No. 28.
51	....	Do. With an annulet over the king's initial.	Do.	26½	
52	Do. very fine billon.	Do.	Do.	26	
53	Half Plack.	Do. Without the annu- let.	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 8.
54	....	Do. With the annulet.	Do.		Pl.16,No.29.
55	Mary. Plack.	MARIA . D . G . REGINA . SCOTORV . Thistle head crowned with an arched crown between M . and R . Cross M.M.	OPPIDVM . EDINBURGI . A plain St. Andrew's cross through an open crown between two cinquefoils. Fleur de lis MM.	31	Do. No. 30.
56	....	Do.	Do. But cross fluted.	29	Do. No. 31.
57	....	Do. With an annulet at the end of the legend.	D.	26½	Author.
58	....	As No. 56, but the crown open.*	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 10
59	....	MARIA . D . G . R . SCOTO- RVM . Same type and MM.	Do.	34½	Pl.17,No.32.
60	....	Do. With arched crown.	Do. But cinquefoils open.	30½	Do. No. 33.
61	....	MARIA . D . G . REGINA . SCOTORV . Same type.	OPPIDVM . † STIRLINGI Cross potent with small crosses in the angles. Crown MM.	23	Do. No. 34.
62	....	Do. But crown open.	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl.1,No.12.
63	Half Plack.	MARIA . D . G . R . SCOTO- RVM . Same type and MM.	OPPIDVM . EDINBURGI . Plain St. Andrew's cross through an open crown, a star of five points in the lower angle. Fleur de lis MM.		Do. No. 11.

* It may be doubted whether the crown on these Coins was not in every instance intended to be arched, the space being (where the arch is wanting,) occupied by the inner circle.

† Snelling has it STERLINGI, probably incorrectly.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
64	Half Plack	Do. But crown arched.	Do. MM. small.	10	Pl.17, No.35.
65	....	Do.	Do. But cross fluted and MM. large.	17	Do. No. 36.
66	Penny,	Same legend. Queen's bust full faced crowned with an open crown. Cross MM.	OPPIDVM . EDINBVR . Foliated cross with open crowns and cinquefoils in alternate an- gles.		Cardonnel, Pl.1, No. 13.
67	....	MARIA . D . GRA . SCOTO- RVM . Same bust crowned with an arch- ed crown, no inner circle. Fleur de lis MM.	OPPIDVM EDINBVRG . Same type but Fleurs de lis in- stead of cinquefoils in two angles.		Pl.17, No.39.
68	....	MARIA . D . G . SCOTOR . REGINA . Cross Potent with small crosses in the angles. Pellett MM.	VICIT . VERITAS . 1556 . in the field, an open crown over.		Cardonnel, Pl.1, No.15.
69	....	Do. Cross Potent MM.	Do.	8	Pl.17, No.40.
70	Plack.	* MARIA . DEI . G . SCOTOR . REGINA . 1557. Arms of Scotland crowned be- tween M and R .	SERVIO . ET . VSV . TEROR An orle of four crescents with a crown in each and a cross in the centre. Fleur de lis MM.	32	Do. No. 41.
71	....	Do. But REG .	Do.		Snelling, No. 12.
72	Hardhead.	MARIA . D . G . SCOTOR . REGINA . M . crowned in the field. Cross Potent M.M.	VICIT . VERITAS . 1558. Lion rampant crowned.	12½	Pl.17, No.42.
73	....	Do. No MM.	Do. But VINCIT .		Cardonnel, Pl.1, No.16. Snelling, No. 14. Cardonnel, Pl.2, No.17 .
74	Francis and Mary, Nonsunt,	FRAN . ET . MA . D . G . R . R . SCOTO . D . D . VIEN . FM . in cypher crowned between a Dolphin and Thistle head both crowned.	In a large square compartment IAM . NON . SVNT . DVO . SED . VNA . CARO . a double barred cross at each side, a cross over, 1558 under.		
75	....	Do.	Do. 1559.		
76	Hardhead.	FRAN . ET . MA . D . G . R , R . SCOT . D . D . VIEN . In the field F . M . in cypher crowned between two Dolphins.	VICIT VERITAS . 1559. In the field a lion rampant crown- ed.	17	Pl.17, No.44.

* These Coins are frequently countermarked with the Heart and Star, as are also many others of the Billon Coins of Mary's reign.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
77	Hardhead.	FRAN . ET . MAR . D . G . R . R . D . VIEN . Same type.	Do. But VINCIT .		Snelling, No. 18.
78	Bawbee ?	FRAN . ET . MARIA . REX . REGINA . FRANCOR . SCOT . Arms of France and Scotland on separate shields under a large crown.	SIT . NOMEN . DNI . BENI- DICTVM . 1559. A cross formed of four flowers in bud, with stars of seven points waved, and thistle heads in alter- nate angles. Cross M.M.		Cardonnel, Pl.1, No.19.
79	James VI. Plack, or Atkinson.	IACOB . 6 . D . G . R . SCO . Arms of Scotland crowned.	OPPID . EDINB . , Thistle crowned.	25	Pl.17, No.46.
80	....	IACOBVS . D . G . R . SCO . Same type.	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl.1, No.21.
81	....	Do.	OPPIDVM . EDINBVRGI .		Brit. Mus.
82	Hardhead.	IACOB . 6 . D . G . R . SCOTO . I . R . crowned. Cross MM.	VINCIT . VERITAS . Lion rampant crowned, two points behind. Point MM.	19½	Pl.17, No.48.
83	Half Hardhead.	IACOB SCO . I R . in cypher crowned.	Same legend and type without the points. Rose MM.	12½	Do. No. 49.
84	Hardhead.	As No. 81, but quatrefoil MM.	VINCIT . VERITAS . Arms of Scotland crowned.		Do. No. 50.
85	....	* Legend imperfect and rude. I R . retrograde crowned.	Do. Rude and partly defaced.	22	Do. No. 51.
86	Plack.	IACOB . 6 . D . G . R . SCO . Two Sceptres in Saltire suppress- ed by a leaved thistle. Quatre- foil MM.	OPPID . EDINB . A lozenge with a thistle head on each point.		Do. No. 52.
87	† 2 pence.	IACOBVS . 6 . D . G . R . SCOTORVM . King's bust bareheaded to its left. Pellet M.M.	OPPIDVM . EEINBVRGI . Three thistle heads. Point MM.	55	Pl.17, No.53.
88	Penny.	Do. A large Pellet be- hind and a small one before the king's bust.	Do.		Do. No. 54.

* Probably a forgery of the time.

† This and the following coin are in Copper.

THE COPPER COINS OF SCOTLAND

FROM THE

ACCESSION OF JAMES VI. TO THE ENGLISH THRONE.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
89	James VI. Hardhead, or Bodle.	IACOBVS . D . G . MAG . BRIT . A three headed thistle.	FRAN . & HIB . REX . Lion rampant crowned. * Two points behind.	29	Ruding, Sup. Part II. Pl.VII.No.3. Author.
90	....	Do. DEI . GRA .	FRANCIE . ET . HIBERNIE . REX . Same type.		Cardonnel, Pl. 2, No. 1.
91	Half Hardhead.	As No. 89.	As No. 89, but only one point behind the Lion.		Do. No. 2.
92	Charles I. Hardhead, Bodle, or Turner.	CAROLVS . D . G . MAG . BRIT . Same type.	Do. But two points.	27	Do. No. 4 Author.
93	Half Do.	Do.	Do. But one point.		Cardonnel, Pl. 2, No. 3.
94	Charles II. Turner.	CAR . D . G . SCOT . ANG . FRA . ET . HIB . R . † C . R . crowned.	NEMO . ME . IMPVNE . LA- CESSET . A leaved thistle. Lozenge MM.	36	Ruding, Sup. Part II. Pl.VII.No.4. Author.
95	....	Do. Lozenge MM. and Pellet under the crown.	Do.	34 36	Do.
96	....	Same legend, but F instead of FRA . Same type but II. over CR . and quatrefoil MM.	Do. But cross of four Pellets MM.		Ruding, Sup. Part II. Pl.VII.No.5.
97	....	Do. But the numeral after C R . and no MM.	Do.	46	Cardonnel, Pl. 2, No. 5. Author.
98	....	Do. Star of six points MM.	Do. No MM.	39	Author.

* These points are wanting on the Coin in Ruding, probably omitted by mistake.

† That in Cardonnel wants the inner circles.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE BILLON & COPPER COINS OF SCOTLAND. 201

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
99	Half Turner.	CAR . D . G . SCT . ANG . FR . E I . HIB . R . II . between C . and R . crown- ed, three lozenges under.	Do. Small St. Andrew's cross MM.		Cardonnel, Pl. 2, No. 6.
100	....	Same legend but SCO . and FRA . Same type without the lozenges.	Do. But Rose MM.		Snelling. No. 28.
101	....	Do. SCOT . and FR . Same type with the lozenges. Lozenge MM.	Do.	11	Author.
102	....	Do. No MM.		10½	Do.
103	....	Do. But SCO . and HI . Cross MM.	Do. Small St. Andrew's cross MM.	7	Do.
104	....	Do. HIB . and small St. Andrew's cross MM.	Do.	13	Do.
105	Bawbee.	CAR . II . D . G . SCO . AN . FR . ET . HIB . R . King's bust laureate to his right. Small r before the bust.	Same legend. 1677. A leaved thistle crowned, no inner circle.	128½	Do.
106	....	Do.	Do. 1678.	123	Do.
107	....	Do. Without the F .	Do.		Ruding, Sup. Part 2, Pl. VII No. 7.
108	....	Do.	Do. 1679.		Cardonnel, Pl. 2, No. 9.
109	....	Do. With the F .	Do.	120	Author.
110	Bodle.	CAR . II . D . G . SCO . ANG . FRA . ET . HIB . REX . Sword and Sceptre in Saltire un- der a crown.	1677. Do. Without crown.	44	Ruding, Sup. Part 2. Pl. VII. No. 6. Author.
111	....	Do. But FRAN .	Do.		Snelling, No. 31.
112	William and Mary, Bawbee.	GVL . ET . MAR . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REX . ET . REGINA . King's and queen's busts to their right. Cross of five Pellets MM.	As the Bawbee of Charles II. 1691.		Do. No. 34.
113	....	* Do. Without FR .	Do.		Ruding, Sup. Part 2, Pl. VII. No. 8.

*The word ET between *Rex* and *Regina* is also wanting on this Coin, perhaps omitted by mistake.

No.	COINS.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Wt. Grs.	REFERENCE
114	Bawbee.	Do.	Do. 1692.		Brit. Mus.
115	....	Do. Star MM.	Do. 1693.		Do.
116	Bodle.	D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REX . ET . REGINA . WM . in cypher crowned with an arched crown.	Do. 1691.	40	Author.
117	....	Do.	Do. 1692.	37	Do.
118	....	Do.	Do. 1693.	36	Do.
119	....	Do.	Do. 1694.		Ruding, Sup. Part 2. Pl.VII.No.9.
120	....	Do. But the crown open.	Do.		Cardonnel, Pl.2, No.11. Snelling, No. 33.
121	William III. Bawbee.	GVL . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REX . King's bust laureate to his right.	Do. 1695.		Ruding, Sup. Part 2. Pl. VII. No. 10.
122	Bodle.	Same legend. Sword and Sceptre in Saltire with a crown over.	Do.	42	Do. No. 11. Author.
123	....	Do. But GVLIEL- MVS .	Do.	47	Do.
124	....	As No. 121.	Do. 1696.		Brit. Mus.
125	....	Do.	Do. 1697.		Do.

APPENDIX No. 1.

A LIST OF THE NAMES OF MINTS WHICH OCCUR ON THE COINS OF SCOTLAND.

NONE ON COINS OF ROBERT BRUCE.

<i>SILVER COINS.</i>	Aberdeen.	Annan.	Berwick.	Dunbar.	Dunbarton.	Dundee.	Edinburgh.	FRE.	Glasgow.	Inchaffray ?	Inverness.	Lanark.	Linlithgow.	Montrose.	Perth.	Roxburgh.	St. Andrews	Stirling.
David I. Penny, . . . . .	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M		
William the Lion, . . . . .	..	..	M	..	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	M	
Alexander II. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	M	
Alexander III.	M	M	M	M	..	..	M	M	M	M	..	M	..	M	M	M	..	M
John Baliol, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	
David II. Groat,	M	..	..	..	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Half Groat,	M	..	..	..	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Penny,	M	..	..	..	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Halfpenny, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robert II. Groat, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	M	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	..	..
— Half Groat, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	M	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	..	..
— Penny, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	M	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	..	..
— Halfpenny, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	..	
Robert III. Groat,	M	..	..	..	M	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	M	..	
— Half Groat, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	..	..
— Penny,	M	..	..	..	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Halfpenny, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	..	..
James I. Groat,	M	..	..	..	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	M	..	M	..	..	M
James II. Do.	M	..	*	..	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	M	..	M
— Half Groat, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Penny, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
James III. Groat, . . . . .	..	..	M	..	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Half Groat, . . . . .	..	..	M	..	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Penny, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* In the Rev. Dr. Jamieson's Sale Catalogue is a Groat of James II. struck at Berwick, but I have no other authority for it.

APPENDIX No. 2.

A LIST OF SCOTTISH COINS,

WITH AN ESTIMATE OF THEIR RARITY, AND REFERENCES TO THE CABINETS IN WHICH SEVERAL OF THE VERY RARE ONES ARE CONTAINED.

1, signifies the lowest degree of Rarity—8, the highest—U, Unique—R, Rarity—BM. British Museum—SSA. Scottish Society of Antiquaries—AM. Advocates Museum.

SCOTTISH SILVER COINS.	R.	CABINETS.	REMARKS.
KINGS OF THE HEBRIDES—Sueno?	U	Author.	These coins were found in Ireland.
Anegmund?	U	Author.	
Somered?	8	Dr. Smith.	
		Author.	
KINGS OF SCOTLAND—Malcolm III.	U	Rev. Mr. Martin.	Snelling, Coins of the Isle of Man, No. 5.
Donald VIII.	U	D. Athol.	
Alexander I.	8	3 Author.	
David I. Berwick,	7	2 Author.	
———— Roxburgh,	U	Mr. Hay.	
———— Uncertain Mints,	4		
———— with crescents on the reverse,	U	Mr. Cuff.	
Henry, Earl Northumberland. Scotch type,	8	2 Author.	
———— with NENCON. and Stephen's type,	6	2 Rev. Mr. Martin. Author.	
Malcolm IV.	U	D. Athol.	Snelling, Coins of the Isle of Man, No. 3.
William the Lion with crescents, Berwick,	3		
———— Edinburgh,	2		
———— Perth,	2		
———— Roxburgh,	2		
———— without mint,	4		
———— with Fleurs de lis in the angles of the cross,	U	BM.	
———— with mullets, without mint,	1		
———— Edinburgh,	3		
———— Perth,	2		
———— Roxburgh,	2		

SCOTTISH SILVER COINS.	R.	CABINETS.	REMARKS.
William the Lion with bare head, do.	8	BM. Author.	
———— moneyers name on			
both sides,	7	2 BM. Author.	
———— Head to its left,			
without mint,	8	BM. Author.	
———— Roxburgh,.. ..	6	2 BM. 2 Rev.Mr.Martin,	
———— without sceptre, do.	U	Dr. Hunters, Author.	
ALEXANDER II. Bare head to right without sceptre,	U	Author.	
———— with sceptre,..	U	Mr. Cuff.	
———— Bare head to left with sceptre,..	8	Bodleian, SSA.	
————		Rev. Mr. Martin.	
———— Crowned head to left with sceptre,	U	BM.	
———— Do. to right,	8	BM. Author.	
ALEXANDER III. With double cross, bare head			
to its left—Aberdeen,	6	2 Author.	Many parcels of the coins of Alex. III. both of the double and single cross have been found in Ireland.
———— Lanark,	U	Author.	
———— Crowned head to left, Aberdeen,	6	Mr. Bergne, Author.	
———— Berwick,			
———— Edinburgh,	7	Mr. Sainthill, Author.	
———— Perth,	3		
———— Crowned head to its right,			
Aberdeen,	6	3 Late Dean of	
———— Annan,	5	St. Patrick's.	
———— Berwick,	2		
———— Dunbar,	5		
———— Edinburgh,	4		
———— FRE,	U	Author.	
———— Glasgow,	7	Author,	
————		LateDean of St.Patrick's,	
————		Late Mr. Leybourne,	
———— Inchaffray?	U	LateDean of St.Patrick's,	
———— Montrose?	U	Author.	
———— Perth,	3		
———— Roxburgh,	5		
———— Sterling,	8	LateDean of St.Patrick's,	
————		Late Mr. Tyssen.	
———— With long single cross and mul-			
lets of five points,	1		
———— Two of five and two of six points,	6	Author.	A penny of Alex. III. with the long single cross and wanting the sceptre, is mentioned in Tyssen's Catalogue, p. 179, and I have heard of others.
———— One of five and five of six points,	4		
———— Four mullets of six points, ..	1		

SCOTTISH SILVER COINS.	R.	CABINETS.	REMARKS.
ALEXANDER III. Three mullets of six points and one star of seven points, ..	3		
----- Two mullets of six and two stars of seven points,	3		
----- Four stars of seven points, ..	U	Rev. Mr. Mockler.	
----- with <i>Alexander</i> and mullets of six points,	5		
----- with DEI . GCIA and do.	8	Mr. Cuff, Author.	
----- with DEI . GRAC	U	Author.	
----- with DEI . GRA . and REX . ESCOSSIE	6	BM. Rev. Mr. Martin,	
----- with DEI . GSIA . and Do.	8	Mr. Sainthill, Author.	
----- Halfpenny,	3	Mr. Cuff, Author.	
----- Farthing,	7	2 Mr. Cuff, BM. Rev.	
		Mr. Martin, Rev. Mr.	
		Mockler, Author.	
JOHN BALIOL, Penny, Rex Scotorum,	2		
----- St. Andrews,	4		
----- Do. with Scotorum Rex on obv.	8	Mr. Cuff, Author.	
----- Halfpenny with mullets of six points in two angles,	4		
----- Do. with mullets in all the angles,	8	Rev. Mr. Martin.	
ROBERT I. Penny,	2		
----- Halfpenny,	5		
----- Farthing,	8	Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Cuff.	No names of mints appear on any of the coins of Robert I.
DAVID II. Groat, Aberdeen,	6	2 Author, Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Cuff, Mr. Coxon.	
----- Edinburgh,	1		
----- with mullets in the external angles of tressure,	7	Dr. Smith, Mr. Saint-hill, Author.	In the Catalogue of Mr. Aspull's coins sold in 1836, a Perth Groat is mentioned.
----- Half Groat, Aberdeen,	7	2 Mr. Ferguson,	
		2 Author, BM. SSA.	
----- Edinburgh,	1		
----- Penny, Rex Scotorum,	2		
----- Aberdeen,	8	Dr. Smith, Author.	
----- Edinburgh,	2		
----- Halfpenny, Rex Scotorum,	5		
----- Edinburgh,	6	Rev. Mr. Martin.	
----- Farthing, Moneta Regis,	U	Rev. Mr. Martin.	
----- Rex Scotorum,	8		
ROBERT II. Groat, Dundee,	7	2 Author, Mr. Cuff, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Hoare, Mr. Coxon, Mr. Carruthers.	

SCOTTISH SILVER COINS.	R.	CABINETS.	REMARKS.
ROBERT II. Groat, Edinburgh,	1		
----- Perth,	1		
----- Half Groat, Dundee,	U	Mr. Ferguson.	
----- Edinburgh,	2		
----- Perth,	2		
----- Penny, Dundee,	U	Mr. Ferguson.	
----- Edinburgh,	4		
----- Perth,	3		
----- Halfpenny, Edinburgh,	6	2 BM. E. Pembroke, Rev. Mr. Martin, Author.	Bought in Dec. 1844, for £2 3s.
----- Roxburgh,	U	BM.	
ROBERT III. Groat, Aberdeen,	7	Rev. Mr. Mockler, Mr. Hoare.	
----- Dunbarton,	6	Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Coxon.	
----- Edinburgh,	1		
----- Perth,	2		
----- Roxburgh,	8	Author.	Two known.
----- Half Groat, Aberdeen,	U		Dr. Meade's Catalogue, p. 193.
----- Edinburgh,	3		
----- Perth,	6	BM. Rev. Mr. Mockler, Mr. Cuff, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Adamson, Mr. Coxon.	
----- Penny, Rex Scotorum,	U	Rev. Mr. Martin.	
----- Aberdeen,	U	BM.	
----- Edinburgh,	7	Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Ferguson.	
----- Halfpenny, Rex Scotorum, .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Cardonnel, Pl. 4, No. 2, given as a Farthing, no such coin now known.
----- Edinburgh,	7	BM. Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Cuff.	
----- Perth,	8	.. .. .	Cardonnel, Pl. 4, No. 3, given as a Farthing.
JAMES I. Groat, Aberdeen,	U	Bodleian.	
----- Edinburgh,	1		
----- Do. circles composed of an- nulets,	U	Author.	
----- Do. king's bust clothed, ..	U	Late Mr. Leyburne.	
----- Do. sceptre at left side, ..	8	Mr. Cuff, Rev. Mr. Mockler.	
----- Linlithgow,	3		
----- Perth,	2		
----- Stirling,	7	SSA. BM. Mr. Cuff, Mr. Ferguson.	

SCOTTISH SILVER COINS.	R.	CABINETS.	REMARKS.
JAMES II. Head with sceptre, Groat, Edinburgh,	2	These coins were hitherto assigned to James I. Dr. Jamieson's Catalogue.
without sceptre, Groat, Aberdeen, ..	8	BM. SSA.	
Berwick,	U	.. .. .
Edinburgh,	2		
Perth,	8	2 Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Cuff.	
Roxburgh,	8	2 BM. Mr. Ferguson.	
Stirling,	7	Mr. Cuff, Mr. Ferguson, late Dr. Jamieson.	
with bust clothed, Edinburgh, ..	7	2 Author.	
Half Groat, Edinburgh,	7	2 BM. Rev. Mr. Martin.	
		Mr. Cuff, Mr. Ferguson.	
Penny, Edinburgh,	8	Cardonnel, Pl. 5, No. 8, not known in any Cabinet except in billon.
JAMES III. Cross and Pellets, Groat, Edinburgh,	8	Bodleian.	Mr. Aspull's Catalogue, 1836.
Groat, Perth,	U	.. .. .
Penny, Edinburgh,	7	Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Coxon.	
Halfpenny, Edinburgh,	7	BM. Mr. Cuff, Author.	
Mullets of six points, Groat, Berwick, Edinburgh,	3		
Do. T. A	6	Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Cuff, Mr. Hoare, Author.	
at the sides of the head, ..			
Half Groat, Berwick,	4		
Edinburgh,	7	Mr. Ferguson.	
Penny, Edinburgh,	8	BM. Mr. Cuff.	
Mullets of five points, Groat, Edinburgh,	1		Difficult to distinguish from some of the billon Halfpence.
Half Groat, Edinburgh, ..	7	Rev. Mr. Martin.	
— A. T at the sides of the head,	7	Mr. Cuff, Author.	
Penny, Edinburgh, ..	6	Mr. Cuff, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Adamson, Author.	
Crowns and Pellets, Groat, Edinburgh	8	Author, late Mr. Leybourn	
Crown and Fleur de lis and Pellets, Groat, Edinburgh,	8	Mr. Ferguson.	
Do. with <i>Protor. Meum et Mevor</i> , ..	8	Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Cuff,	
JAMES IV. Open Crown and <i>Protector Mevorum</i> , Groat, Edinburgh,	U	Author.	
Three quarter face and arched crown, Groat, Aberdeen,	8	BM. Bodleian, E. Pembroke.	
Edinburgh,	2		
Do. obverse, ornamented with Crown, Cross and Fleur de lis, ..	U	Mr. Cuff.	

SCOTTISH SILVER COINS.	R.	CABINETS.	REMARKS.
JAMES IV. Half Groat, Edinburgh,	4		
——— Open Crown. Q after the king's title, Half Groat, Edinburgh,	U	Rev. Mr. Martin.	
——— Open Crown, <i>Salvum Fac</i> , without numeral, Groat, Edinburgh,	7	SSA. Mr. Adamson, Author.	
——— Do. Half Groat,	8	BM. Mr. Cuff.	
——— Penny, Do. without mint,	8	BM. Rev. Mr. Martin.	
——— with QT. Groat,	6	Bodleian, Author.	
——— with QRA. Groat,	3		
——— with IIII. Do.	7	2 Mr. Ferguson, Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Cuff.	
——— Do. Half Groat,	8	Rev. Mr. Martin.	
JAMES V. Three quarter face, Groat,	3		
——— Half Groat,	7	Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Coxon.	
——— Side face, Testoon,	1		
——— Do. with annulets,	6	Mr. Cuff, Author.	Pl. 8, No. 177.
——— Do. double arched crown,	3		
——— $\frac{1}{2}$ of Testoon,	4		
MARY with bust, Testoon, 1553,	5		
——— Half Testoon, 1553,	U	BM.	} Trattle, .. £14 5s. } Bentham, £31 0s.
——— without bust, Do. Diligite Justiciam, ..	7	Mr. Cuff.	
——— Reverse, Arms crowned,	6	Mr. Cuff.	
——— without crown, Testoon,	3	.. .. .	Pl. 8, No. 183.
——— Half Testoon,	7	Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Cuff.	
——— Testoon. In Virtute tua,	1		
——— Half Testoon, Do.	4		
FRANCIS AND MARY, Testoon, Fecit Utraque, ..	1		
——— Half Testoon, Do.	5		
——— Jam Non Sunt, Do.	4		
——— Testoon, Vicit Leo,	3		
——— Half Testoon, Do.	5		
——— Testoon, Do. 1565,	8	SSA. Mr. Ferguson.	
MARY with bust, Testoon, 1561—2,	4		
——— Half Testoon, Do.	6	BM. SSA. Mr. Cuff, Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Coxon.	
MARY AND HENRY, pattern for a 30s. piece, ..	8		
——— Ryal,	1		
——— $\frac{2}{3}$ of Ryal,	2		
——— $\frac{1}{3}$ of Ryal,	4		

SCOTTISH SILVER COINS.	R.	CABINETS.	REMARKS.
MARY, Ryal,	2		
----- $\frac{2}{3}$ of Ryal,	4		
----- $\frac{1}{3}$ of Ryal,	7	Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Wigan.	
JAMES VI. Sword Dollar,	1		
----- $\frac{2}{3}$ of Do.	2		
----- $\frac{1}{3}$ of Do.	2		
----- Noble with 6—8,	3		
----- Half Noble with 3—4,	4		
----- Thistle Dollar, 1579,	5		
----- Do. Thistle crowned, 1581,	8	Mr. Ferguson.	
----- Do. Noble, .. Do.	8	Mr. Ferguson.	
----- Do. Half Noble, Do.	8	Mr. Ferguson.	
----- Do. Quarter Noble, Do.	7	BM. Mr. Ferguson.	
----- 40 Shilling piece with bust,	8	SSA. Mr. Cuff, Rev. Mr. Martin.	Only three known.
----- 30 Shilling piece, Do.	2		
----- 20 Shilling piece, Do.	3		
----- 10 Shilling piece, Do.	3		
----- Balance Mark,	2		
----- Do. Half Mark,	5		
----- 10 Shilling piece with bare head,	2		
----- 5 Shilling piece, Do.	2		
----- 2s. 6d. .. Do.	3		
----- 12 penny piece, Do.	4		
----- Thistle Mark,	1	.. .. .	It is not certain that the $\frac{1}{4}$ Mark exists in any Cabinet.
----- Do. Half Mark,	2		
----- Do. Quarter Mark,	3		
----- Do. Eighth Mark,	4		
JAMES after his accession to the English Throne, Crown,	6	SSA. Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Ferguson.	
----- Half Crown,	3		
----- Shilling,	5		
----- Six pence,	8	Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr Wigan.	
----- Two pence,	1		
CHARLES I. 1st Coinage, Crown,	8	Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Ferguson.	
----- Half Crown,	2		
----- Shilling,	6	Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Cuff, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Ferguson, Author.	

SCOTTISH SILVER COINS.	R.	CABINETS.	REMARKS.
CHARLES I. 1st Coinage, Six pence,	7	Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Cuff, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Wigan, BM.	
----- Two pence,	2		
----- 2nd Coinage, Crown,	4		
----- Half Crown,	3		
----- Shilling,	2		
----- Six pence,	4		
----- Do. without CR.	7	Mr. Ferguson.	Cardonnel, Pl. 12, No. 5.
----- Do. without numeral,	4	.. .. .	Cardonnel, Pl. 12, No. 2.
----- Noble with CR.	4		
----- Do. without CR.	5		
----- Half Noble,	1		
----- Do. Thistle instead of	7	Mr. Cuff, Mr. Wigan.	
numerals,			
----- Quarter Noble,	1		
----- Do. with CR. at sides	8	Mr. Cuff, Mr. Coxon.	Probably a Pattern.
of the Thistle,			
----- Two Shilling piece,	3		
CHARLES II. Four Mark Piece,	3		
----- Two Mark piece,	3		
----- Mark,	1		
----- Half Mark,	1		
----- Dollar,	2		
----- Half Dollar,	4		
----- Quarter Dollar,	2		
----- Eighth Dollar,	2		
----- Sixteenth Dollar,	3		
JAMES II. 40 Shilling piece,	3		
----- 10 Shilling piece,	1		
WILLIAM AND MARY, 60 Shilling piece, .	3		
----- 40 Shilling piece,	2		
----- 20 Shilling piece,	3		
----- 10 Shilling piece,	1		
----- 5 Shilling piece,	1		
WILLIAM, 60 Shilling piece,	U	.. .. .	In a Cabinet in the north of Scotland.
----- 40 Shilling piece,	1		
----- 20 Shilling piece,	1		
----- 10 Shilling piece,	2		
----- 5 Shilling piece,	1		

SCOTTISH SILVER COINS.	R.	CABINETS.	REMARKS.
ANNE, 10 Shilling piece,	2		
— 5 Shilling piece,	1		
ANNE after the Union, Crown,	1		
————— Do. 1708 without star, . .	8	BM.	
————— Half Crown,	1		
————— Do. 1708 without star, . .	6	BM. Author, Mr. Ferguson.	
————— Shilling,	1		
————— Do. 1708 without star, . .	8	BM.	
————— Shilling, 1709,	8	BM.	
————— Six pence,	1		
————— Do. 1708 without star, . .	8	Author.	

SCOTTISH GOLD COINS.

DAVID II. Noble,	8	BM. Hunter, Rev. Mr. Martin.	Only three known.
ROBERT II. St. Andrew,	6	3 BM. AM. Mr. Ferguson, E. Pembroke.	
Lion 38 grains,	8		
Do. 30 grains,	4		
Do. 20 grains,	6	2 Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Cuff.	
Do. with tressure,	8	AM.	
ROBERT III. St. Andrew with short cross, . .	4		
————— with long cross, . .	3		
Half St. Andrew,	7	2 AM. Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Ferguson, Author.	
JAMES I. St. Andrew,	4		
Half St. Andrew,	8	AM. Mr. Cuff.	
Lion,	1	.. . . . .	These Lions and Half Lions were all formerly assigned to James II.
Half Lion,	7	2 AM. 2 Mr. Ferguson, BM. Mr. Cuff, Rev. Mr. Martin.	
JAMES II. Lion,	2		
St. Andrew,	8	AM. Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Cuff.	
Half St. Andrew,	8	2 AM. Rev. Mr. Martin.	
St. Andrew with the saint bearing his cross,	8	AM. Bodleian.	

SCOTTISH GOLD COINS.	R.	CABINETS.	REMARKS.
JAMES III. Unicorn,	1		
Do. with Roman letters,	7	Bodleian, Mr. Cuff.	
Do. EXVRGAT . on both sides,	U	Rev. Mr. Martin,	
Half Unicorn,	2		
Do. with Roman E.	8	Rev. Mr. Martin,	
Do. without cross on the reverse,			Cardonnel, Pl. 1, No. 15, not known in any Cabinet.
JAMES IV. Unicorn,	7	Advocates, Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Cuff, Mr. Ferguson.	
* Rider to his left,	3		About 78 grains.
Do. to his right,	U	Rev. Mr. Martin.	About 57 grains.
Half Rider Do.	4		About 39 grains.
Quarter Rider Do.	7	2 Advocates, Rev. Mr. Martin.	About 19 grains.
St. Andrew,	8	SSA.	
$\frac{2}{3}$ of Do.	7	BM. Mr. Cuff, Rev. Mr. Martin.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ of Do.	8	Advocates, Rev. Mr. Martin.	
6 Angel piece,	U	BM.	
JAMES V. Pattern Ecu,	U	Advocates.	
Ecu,	1		
Ryal,	8	Advocates, Bodleian.	Probably a Pattern.
St. Andrew,	8	Advocates.	
Bonnet piece with collar,	5		
Do. without collar,	2		
$\frac{2}{3}$ of Bonnet piece,	6	BM. Advocates, Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Cuff, Mr. Ferguson.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ of Do.	7	Advocates, Mr. Cuff, Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Ferguson.	
MARY, Ecu,	5		
Half Lion, ECCE . ANCILLA	8	Advocates, Rev. Mr. Martin.	Thomas £5 7s. 6d.
Lion,	3		
Do. the I. G. on the reverse,	8		

* See Advertisement where it is noticed, that since the View of the Gold Coinage has been printed, I have obtained from the discovery of an ancient document, conclusive evidence that a large portion if not the entire of this class of the Riders were struck by James III.

SCOTTISH GOLD COINS.	R.	CABINETS.	REMARKS.
MARY, Lion, MR instead of IG	8	BM.	
Half Lion,	4		
Ryal,	4		
Half Ryal,	6	2 BM. 2 Advocates, SSA. Mr. Cuff, Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Wigan.	
FRANCIS AND MARY, Pattern,	8	Advocates.	Pl. 14, No. 53.
MARY, Crown,	8	BM.	
JAMES VI. Thistle Noble,	4	. . . . .	There are several varieties of this Coin.
£20 Piece,	7	BM. E. Pembroke, Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Loscombe.	Sales at which these Coins were sold, Meade, £ 4 10 0 Tyssen, 6 16 6 Dimsdale, . . 16 16 0 Trattle, 7 5 0 D. Devonshire, 5 0 0
Noble with bare head,	7	Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Cuff, Advocates.	Dr. Jamieson, 4 1 0
Lion,	6	2 Advocates, E. Pembroke, Mr. Cuff, Rev. Mr. Martin, SSA. Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Wigan.	Thomas, 4 12 0
$\frac{2}{3}$ of Lion,	8	2 Advocates, Rev. Mr. Martin.	
$\frac{1}{3}$ of Lion,	8	2 Advocates.	
Hat Piece,	4		
Rider,	2		
Half Rider,	4		
Sword and Sceptre,	1		
Half Do.	1		
After the Accession of JAMES VI to the English Throne.			
JAMES, Unit or Sceptre,	3		
Double Crown,	7	SSA. Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr Wigan.	
Crown,	8	Mr. Ferguson.	
Half Crown,	8	. . . . .	Mr. Aspull's Sale.
Thistle Crown,	3		

SCOTTISH GOLD COINS.	R.	CABINETS.	REMARKS.
CHARLES I. Sceptre or Unit, 1st Coinage, ..	4		
Half Do.	7	BM. Mr. Cuff, Rev. Mr. Martin.	
Crown,	8	Rev. Mr. Martin.	
Sceptre or Unit, Briots,.. .. .	2		
Half Unit, Do.	4		
Quarter Do.	7	Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Cuff, Mr. Wigan.	
Half Quarter Do.	6	BM. Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Cuff, Mr. Wigan.	
WILLIAM III. Darien Pistole,	3		
Half Do.	5		

SCOTTISH BILLON COINS.

ROBERT III. Penny, Inverness,	U	Author.	
JAMES I. Halfpenny, Edinburgh,	4		
JAMES II. Do. with Crowns and Fleurs de lis on reverse,	5	.. .. .	Some Copper and all very base.
Do. Cross and Pellets,	5		
JAMES III. Do. Do.	2		
Do. T on the centre of the Cross,	U	Author.	
Plack,	2		
Half Plack,	5		
JAMES IV. Plack,	4		
Do. with numeral,	7	Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Cuff, Mr. Ferguson.	
JAMES V. Penny,	5		
Plack,	2		
Do. very fine billon,.. .. .	8	Author.	
Half Plack,	6	BM. Mr. Cuff, Mr. Ferguson.	
MARY, Plack, Edinburgh,	1		
— Stirling,	6	2 Rev. Mr. Martin, BM. Mr. Ferguson. Mr. Cuff, Author.	
Half Plack,	2		
Penny, queen's bust, open Crown, ..	6	Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Cuff, Mr. Ferguson.	Several varieties.
Do. Do, arched Crown,	U	Author.	

SCOTTISH BILLON COINS.	R.	CABINETS.	REMARKS.
MARY, Penny, no inner circle and with Fleurs de lis instead of cinquefoils, ..	U	Mr. Cuff.	
—— Cross Potent. Reverse VICIT . VERITAS.	6	Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Cuff, Author, Mr. Ferguson.	
Plack, SERVIO . ET . VSV . TEROR.	4		
Hardhead, Lion VICIT . VERITAS ...	5		
FRANCIS AND MARY, <i>Nonsunt</i> ,	4		
Hardhead Lion, VICIT . VERITAS	3		
Bawbee, SIT . NOMEN . DNI	7		
JAMES VI. Plack or Atkinson,	2		
Do. name of the mint in full, ..	8	BM.	
Half Plack,	U	Mr. Adamson.	See Advertisement.
Hardhead or Lion,	2		
Half Do.	U	Rev. Mr. Martin.	
Hardhead, Arms of Scotland, ..	3		
Plack, two Sceptres in Saltire, reverse Lozenge,	7	Rev. Mr. Martin,	
Copper. Two pence, king's bust,	3		
Penny, Do.	U		

SCOTTISH COPPER COINS AFTER THE ACCESSION OF JAMES VI. TO THE ENGLISH THRONE.

JAMES VI. Hardhead or Bodle,	3		
Half Hardhead,	6		
CHARLES I. Hardhead, Bodle, or Turner, ..	3		
Half Do.	5		
CHARLES II. Turner,	1		
Penny,	1		
Bawbee,	1		
Bodle,	2		
WILLIAM AND MARY, Bawbee,	6	3 BM. Mr. Cuff, Rev. Mr. Martin.	
Bodle,	1		
WILLIAM III. Bawbee,	6	Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Cuff.	
Bodle,	1		
Do. with king's name at full length,	6	BM. Mr. Cuff, Author.	

APPENDIX, No. 3.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND REGARDING
MONEY.

DAVID II.

1367. Oct. 7. David dei gratia, &c. custodi monete nostre et
monetario nostro
Quia propter raritatem pecunie de argento ad presens in
regno nostro per tres communitates in parlamento nostro
tento apud Sconam vice^{mo} septimo die mensis Septembris,
ultimo preterito quo ad fabricationem monete extat per
modum qui sequitur ordinatum, videlicet, quod libra,
argenti minuatur in pondere decem denariis ponderis, sic
scilicet quod de libra ponderis jam fiant viginti novem
solidi et quatuor denarii numerales, de quibus precipientur
ad usum nostrum septem denarii, et habeat custos monete
pro suo labore unum denarium, ac magister monetarius pro
se et suis operariis ac ceteris omnibus que sibi faciendo et
subeundo incumbunt undecim denarios; et sic percipiendi
remaneant mercatori de libra ponderis viginti septem solidi
et novem denarii numerales. Volumus igitur quod secun-
dum dictam ordinacionem monetam a modo fabricetis
quousque super hoc cum nostro concilio duxerimus aliter
ordinare; et vobis firmiter precipimus et mandamus quod
ipsa moneta fabricanda sit de adeo bona et pura materia
sicut moneta nunc facta in regno Anglie, sive sicut illa que
in Regno nostro ultimo ordinata fuit fieri ante ordinacionem
presentem

1369. Feb. 18. Item quo ad punctum de moneta deliberant quod quicumque asportaverit pecuniam a Regno sive interneus fuerit sive externeus solvet de libra quadriginta denarios preter moderatas expensas illorum quibus licebit transire extra regnum ; et se quis equos emerit de libra pretii dati pro equo quadriginta denarios, de bove vel vacca empta duodecim denarios sine ulla remissione vel aliqua diminutione ad custuman, de qua custuma vicecomites et customarii burgorum in suis computis ad scaccarium onerentur.

Et deliberant quod si qui conclaverint pecuniam asportandam, incurrant eandem penam quam de jure debet incurrere aliquis mercator lane vel aliarum mercandisarum pro custuma conclata, viz. solvendo xx. s. de denario conclato, excepto, quod si quis externeus asportaverit aliquam pecuniam in regnum quam probare poterit se asportasse de alio regno, ipsam pecuniam tum guadebit et reportabit libere sine aliqua custuma solvenda.

APPENDIX, No. 4.

ROBERT II.

1385. Jun. 17. Item ordinatum fuit quod monetarius fabricet monetam argenti videlicet sterlingi de cono sive impressione regis ejusdem sive consimilis materie et ponderis prout est moneta nunc currens et hoc fiat de quocunque billon sibi allato tam de moneta extranea quam de vasis et aliis argenteis, et reddat de libra ponderis, viz. viginti novem solidos et quatuor denarios nostre pecunie illis qui sibi tradiderint novos blancos Francie pondus pro pondere de nostra moneta, excepto quod perdant pro fabrica illius libre sex blancos.

Item ordinatum est quod nobile auri habeat cursum pro septem solidis et octo denariis monete nostre ; et juxta hunc valorem Scutum Francie habeat cursum pro XLVII. d.

Franca juxta idem forum pro XLII. d. Scutum Flandrie secundum idem forum ad XLVII. d. ob. multo auri dictus mouton de France ad L. denarios.

Et ideo ad providendum ne pecunia auri vel argenti a patria seu extra regnum per aliquos transferatnr, ordinatum est per generale consilium pro utilitate communi quod quicumque asportaverit aliquam monetam a regno per mare vel per terram aurum silicet vel argentum cujuscunque fabrice fuerit, amittet ipsam monetam ac omnia alia bona sua pro escaeta ad opus regis, et etiam vitam suam ad voluntatem regis exceptis mercatoribus extraneis quibus licebit postquam in regnum ad aliquem portum secum detulerint victualia, blada, seu vina vel bordas et maremium aut talia necessaria pro populo et pro regno et ea vendiderint, suam pecuniam per ipsam vendicionem

APPENDIX, No. 5.

ROBERT III.

1393. Oct. 24. Robertus dei gratia, &c.
 p. 207 ordinatum est quod moneta nostra auri et argenti erit de cetero fabricata per Bonachium de Florentia monetarium nostrum in forma que sequitur, viz. de sex unceis troye puri argenti viginti unus solidi erunt fabricati de quibus erunt grossi quatuor denariorum et dimidii grossi duorum denariorum de bono argento sicut Regis David. Et erunt denarii fabricati in quibus quatuor denariis erit tantum argentum sicut in uno grosso, sed ponderabunt sex denarios causa laij quod imponitur. Etiam erunt obuli fabricati de eadem materia et ponderacione proportionabiliter secundum quantitatem denarii. Et quinta pars hujus monete erit fabricata in denariis et obulis.
- Insuper illa scuta que hucusque cursum habuerunt, erunt inhibita per proclamacionem publicam. Scilicet proclamatum

erit quod quicumque habuerit scuta transeat ad excambium monetario nostro et ibi habebit pro scuto si sufficiens fuerit quatuor solidos et aliter de cetero cursum non habebunt.

Insuper ordinatum est quod obuli de auro, viz. maillies sufficientes pro triginta duobus denariis nove monete habebunt cursum.

Etiam fabricata erit de bono auro una pecia vocata Leo et habebit cursum pro quinque solidis monete, ita quod duo leones valebunt decem solidos ejusdem monete, et erunt meliores nobili ad valorem trium denariorum.

Et nobile de bono auro et ponderacione bona habebit cursum pro novem solidis et sex denariis, viz. nobile de Anglia, et nobile de Flandra pro novem solidis et quatuor denariis ejusdem monete, et non alia nobilia cursum habebunt.

Item ordinatum est quod electus erit unus homo discretus fidelis sufficiens et potens in diviciis qui custodiet monetam et erit ad hoc juratus in forma que sequitur, viz. totum aurum et argentum quod portabitur monetario ad fabricandum primo presentabitur sibi quod ipse faciet ponderari, et scribet quantitates in papiro suo, et retinebit penes se, et omni die ad vesperam recipiet et ponet in segura custodia et sub clave instrumenta monetarii quibus facit monetam usque ad diem sequentem et sic faciet omni die. Et monetam quolibet die fabricatam recipiet a monetario et custodiet sub sigillo et clave in cista una a principio cujuslibet septimane usque in finem, et tunc videbit cum sufficienti testimonio quantum de argento seu auro fuerit in septimanam fabricatum et tunc accipiet de qualibet moneta tam auri quam argenti certas pecias ad probandum et faciet illas pecias bene et diligenter custodiri usque ad tempus probacionis monete que probacio fiet infra XL. dies qualibet vice. Et ille qui est custos monete stabit et spondebit pro pondere monete et capiet feodum suum pro labore suo de Rege sicut hucusque consuetum est. Et si contingat custodem aut examinatorem vel monetarium delinquere in aliquo circa monetam vel si inveniatur quod aliquis

ipsorum facit falsam monetam vel scienter utitur falsa moneta infra regnum inhibita punietur secundum leges sine quocunque favore aut remissione. Et si Rex concesserit aliquam remissionem propter dictas causas vel aliquam ipsarum personis delinquentibus nullius erit valoris nec habebit aliquem effectum.

p. 208.

Item ordinatum est pro communi utilitate quod nemo procurabit libertatem aliquam a Rege in contrarium istius ordinacionis monete nec dabit consilium aut procurabit Regem ad ordinandum vel faciendum contrarium alicujus puncti seu articuli istius ordinacionis.

1398. April 22.

p. 210.

Statutum et ordinatum est per concilium antedictum quo ad monetam, quod a primo die mensis Maii usque ad vigiliam pentecoste Anno, &c. nonagesimo octavo, maillies habebunt cursum pro II. s. (solidis) et non amplius, et scuta Brabancie habebunt cursum pro III. s. (solidis,) et ex tunc tam scuta quam maill' erunt inhibita nec habebunt cursum ulterius Regno, sed portabuntur ad conum tanquam bullion. Statutum est etiam quod nemo mercator seu alius cujuscunque status seu condicionis fuerit, portet dictas maill' vel scuta seu quodcumque aliud aurum vel argentum in moneta vel bullion extra regnum per terram vel per mare sub pena vite et membrorum et omnium que erga Regiam Majestatem amittere poterit. Et ista causa persecuta erit per indictamentum coram justiciario, et qui indictus fuerit de hujus facto vel de asportacione cujuscunque auri vel argenti extra regnum in moneta vel bullion contra istam ordinacionem premissam facta vel in posterum fienda quicunque fuit ille vel cujuscunque condicionis burgensis aut alius, subibit assisam coram Justiciario electa cujus assise media pars erit de burgensibus et alia pars hominum de patria ita quod per favorem assise Rex nec communitates regni defraudentur in moneta sicut hucusque illos constat esse deceptos. Et qui inventus fuerit portans aliquam monetam extra regnum in auro, argento, aut bullion clericus aut laicus, illa moneta erit eschaeta sive bullion, et ipse qui

invenerit sive revelaverit dictam portantem habebit terciam partem auri vel argenti, et due partes remanebunt Regi et consilio ad relevandas communes expensas circa negocia communia regni, salvis rationabilibus expensis illorum qui laborant extra mare, vel ad alias partes extra regnum, que expense estimabuntur per custumarios ad hoc specialiter ordinandos secundum statum laborancium usque ad summam xx. s. (solidorum) vel infra.

Item ordinatum est quod a vigilia pentecostes inantea nullum aurum habebit cursum in regno exceptis leonibus, dj (dimidiis) leonibus, nobilibus Flandrie et Anglie, et coronis Francie que corone habebunt cursum pro dimidio nobile Anglie. Et videbitur per custodem monete semel ad minus quolibet anno quod nobilia et corone antedicta tenebunt valorem ad quem modo existunt in pondere et bonitate metalli. Et si in hoc aliquis defectus reperiatur notificetur dicto consilio cum omni festinancia per custodem monete ut remedium super hoc ordinari valeat per Regem et consilium.

Et ordinatum est quod nobile Anglie habebit cursum pro novem s. (solidis) et vj. d. (denariis) et nobile Flandrie pro novem s. (solidis) et iiii. d. (denariis) et leo auri pro v. s. (solidis) et corona Francie pro dj. (dimidio) nobile anglie ut superius est expressum.

Item ordinatum est quod non plus fabricetur de moneta in denariis et obulis quam quinta pars ut prius ordinatum est.

Jan. 27.
p. 212.

Item it is ordaynt that thar be raysit a general contribution of ii. m. pound (£2000) of the money now ryannde for common nede of the kynrike and the common profyte, that is to say the message and the treteis to be send in France and in Inlande.

Item upon the complaynte of our lady the quene anent her pension of ii. m. and vc (2500) marcs yher be yher for the term of her lyfyng to be raysit of the custumes of syndry borrows:

APPENDIX, No. 6.

JAMES I.

Excerpta e Libris Sententiarum officialis S Andreae, AD. 1550.

AD. 1434. Summa tocius oneracionis de (custuma lane) xij lib.
Vol. 3, p. 232. ixs. 7d. antique monete, que in nova moneta extendit ad
xiiij. lib. xviii. s. x.d.

p. 234. — Summa oneracionis xlviij. lib. xixs. xd. antique
monete, que extendit in nova moneta ad liij. lib. xix. s. xd.

p. 236. Summa hujus (custume) vj. lib. vj s. vj. d. ob. antique
monete, que in nova moneta extendit ad vij lib. vjs. ixd.

1434. Computum Roberti Gray magistri fabrice monete et fa-
p. 245. bricarum castri de Edinburgh et de Leith redditum apud
Linlithgw quarto die mensis Junii Anno, &c. tricesimo
quarto, de omnibus receptis suis et expensis circa dictas
fabricas factas et expositas a xvj^{to} die mensis Anni, &c.
tricesimi tercii usque in diem hujus computi.

Idem onerat se in primis de xxiiij lib. xij. d. provenienti-
bus de cona trescentarum et sex unciarum auri fabricati per
computantem de anno computi, et de xlv. lib. xv. s. ix. d.
provenientibus de cona quinquies viginti quatuordecem li-
brarum troe, septem unciarum cum dimidio argenti fabricati
per computantem per idem tempus.

Summa Oneracionis lxxiiij. lib. xvj. s. ix. d.

A.D. 1434. Expense ejusdem in primis allocantur computanti pro
Vol. 3, p. 245. feodo gardiani dicte cone percipientis de qualibet duodena
unciarum auri et argenti fabricati in dicta cona per tempus
computi xv. s. ij. d. ob. et sculptori ferrorum dicti conu per-
cipienti ut supra de summa unciarum auri et argenti pre-
dicta xv s ij d ob.

Summa expensarum xxx. s. v. d. et sic restant lxxiiij. lib.
lxxiiij. lib. vj s. iij d.

APPENDIX, No. 7.

JAMES II.

AD. 1438. Computum Roberti Gray monetarii dom : nos : Regis
 Vol. 3, p. 395. redditum apud Edynburgh decimo octavo die mensis Julii
 anno domini, &c. trecesimo octavo de omnibus receptis suis
 et expensis pro lucris cone dicte monete spectantibus dom :
 nos : Regi et aliis receptis a diversis customariis Burgorum
 Regni et expensis a decimo tercio die mensis Septembris
 anni, &c. tricesimi sexti usque in diem hujus computi,

p. 396. Item idem onerat se de 14 lib. 8s. 6d. de cona octodecem
 librarum et dimidii uncie de troya auri, libra continente
 sedecem uncias ponderis de troya fabricata apud Edyn-
 burgh a duodecimo die Septembris inclusive anni, &c. tri-
 cesimi sexti usque vigilia natalis domini exclusive anni, &c.
 tricesimi septimi. Et de 28 lib. 18s. 4d. provenientibus de
 cona quinquies viginti octo librarum et septem unciarum de
 troya in argento fabricato in grossis per idem tempus. Et
 de 7 lib. 15s. provenientibus de cona triginta unius libre de
 troya in argento fabricato in denariis et obulis per idem
 tempus. Et de 15 lib. 18s. provenientibus de cona novem
 decem librarum et quatuor decem unciarum de troya auri
 fabricati ubi supra a dicta vigilia inclusive usque octavum
 diem mensis Julii anni, &c. tricesimi octavi inclusive. Et
 de 34 lib. 5s. 4d. provenientibus de cona centum videlicet

p. 397. quinquies viginti et viginti octo libris et octo unciis de troya
 in argento fabricato in grossis per idem tempus. Et 12 lib.
 5s. provenientibus de cona quadraginta novem librarum de
 troya in argento fabricato in denariis et obulis per idem tem-
 pus. Expense ejusdem. In primis allocat^o computanti pro
 annuo Redditu hospicii dom : Regis prope portum de Kirk-
 still debito Roberto Nudry de annis domini, &c. tricesimo
 sexto et tricesimo septimo. In quo hospicio dicta moneta
 fabricatur 3 lib. 13s. 4d. Et pro feodo custodis dicte mo-
 nete debito de computo computantis facto in anno domini,

&c. tricesimo sexto 40s. Et sculptori ferrorum dicte cone de eodem tempore et computo 4 lib. Et pro nauo cujusdam navis et expensis octo nautarum ducencium plumbum dom : regis a Berevico ad portum de Leith pro tectura magne camere in castro de Edynburgh 11 lib. 16s. Et allocat eidem pro centum unciis argenti centenario computato ad quinquies viginti pro colleriis longis videlicet serpis vulgariter nuncupatis et liberatione domino Willmo Cranstoun ex parte regis erga festum nativitatis xristi proximo precedens mortem dom : nos : regis, pretium uncie sex solidi et tres denarii 31lb. 5s. Et allocat pro uno annuo reddito decem solidorum debito altari beate virginis in ecclesia parochiali de Edynburgh de eodem tenemento dom : nos : Regis et solutione per computantem capellano celebranti ad idem altare de terminis penthecost et sancti Martini anni, &c. tricesimi septimi et penthecost anni instantis sub periculo computantis 15s. et custodi dicte monete pro feodo suo cone supradicte ultimo fabricate 40s. Et sculptori ferrorum dicte monete pro feodo suo de cona ultimo dicta 4 lib.

Summa hujus expensi 59 lib. 9s. 4d.

p. 398.

Memorandum quod die sabati decimo nono die mensis Julii anno domini, &c. tricesimo octavo coram Reverendo in Christo patre et domino domino Johanne deigratia Episcopo Moraviensi, domino Waltero domino de Dryltoun thesaurario regni Scocie, domino Willmo Creichtoun de eodem custode castri de Edynburgh, et magistro Johanne de Schevas clerico Rotulorum et Registri Illustrissimi principis et dom : nos : metuendissimi dom. Jacobi divina favente clemencia Scotorum Regis seoundi auditoribus computorum scaccarii ejusdem dom : nos : regis. In eodem scaccario comparuit Thomas de Cranstoun constabularius dicti castri de Edynburgh et custos monete predicti dom : nos : regis. Ac quamdam pixidem ferreis ligamenibus clausam et servatam quemdamque canubinum diversas pecias auri tam majores quam minores, de aureis vocatis vulgariter demyis

p. 399.

extractas necnon in certo numero de iisdem pixide et sacculo grossos, denarios et obulos argenti continente per Robertum Gray monetarium dicti dom : regis tam tempore dicti dom : regis moderni quam quondam dom : progenitoris ejusdem apud Edinburgh fabricatos in medio produxit suo affirmans sacramento illas pecias auri grossos que et obulos supra dictos probam fore veram omnium et singulorum aureorum hujusmodi ac monete tempore prefato usque in diem presentem inclusive per dominum Robertum ut profertur fabricatas et per ipsum custodem ad examinandum preservatas que omnia examinari approbari seu reprobari fecit instanter coram auditoribus supradictis. Qui quidem auditores pixidem eandem coram ipsis per quendam fabrum confringentes ac dictum sacculum aperientes ipsas pecias auri et argenti inde extraxerunt ac per expertos in illa arte magistros per ignem pondus et bonitatem caractas legalia atque grana examinari diligencius perfecerunt. Illa que omnia post examen hujusmodi absque defectu seu reprobacione inveniendes custodem et monetarium supradictos quo ad hujusmodi officium et exercitium ejusdem colaudantes fideles atque probos. Judicarunt seque in dicto officio usque in diem examinis hujusmodi inclusive bene et legaliter habuisse ac literas regias quiete clamacionis habere desuper debere decreverunt.

 APPENDIX, No. 8.

 JAMES III.

1473. July 23. Item anent the conze becaus of skantnes of Bullionn that c. 12. Articles. that is in the realme The Lordis Prelatis thinkis expedient.

1. That the golden pennys have the samyn cours that thai war wont to haf and now has.

2. And in likewis the Inglis grotis, the Scottis 14d. grotis the half Inglis grotis, the grotis with the flour de lice,

Inglis pennyis, and all utheris pennyis have the samyn cours that thai war wont to haf and now has.

3. And as touching the plakkis and the new pennyis the Lordis thinkis that the striking of thame be cessit, and thai have the cours that thai now have unto the tyme that the fynance of thame be knawne, and qu'hether thai halde 5s. fyne silver of the unce, as was ordainit be the Kingis hienes and promittit by the cunzeouris.

4. And to have a knowledge of the samyn the Lordis thinkis that ilk estate depute now thre personis and gar thame be sworne therto, to gar the saidis plakkis be examynit bath be goldsmythis and othir men that has knowledge therin, and tharafter have cours as thai ar of avale be sicht of the kingis hienes, and the cunzyours to be punyst as efferis gif thar be fault fundin.

1485. May 26. "That tharfor our Sovereign Lord grantis to the said
c. 16. Cunzeours to strike penneis for ilk 40 unce an unce of penneis "and that the plack and half plack and all uther money gold and silver sal have the cours to the avale as it was cryit to of befor" and there is added directions for the cours of the plakkis and punishment of the refusers of them.

APPENDIX, No. 9.

JAMES IV.

1488. Jan. 26. "It is statut and ordaint be oure Soverane Lord & his
c. 1. thre estatis, that a penny of gold be strikin, and sall be of the wecht finance and largnes of the Franch croun, and
Vol. 2, folio 212. to have cours for 14s. and the prent of the Kingis armez on the ta side, as the Scottis croun has, with this writting above *Jacobus quartus dei gra rex Scotoru*; and on the tother side, an image of the king in a chair with a lang rob, and on that side to be written about, *Salvu fac populu tuu domine*.

And ane penny of silver of the finance of the Inglis groit, and ten of thaim to mak the unce, and haf cours for 14d. and to have prent sic as the 14d. grote has that now is except that the visage sall stand eywin in the new groit, and that a half grote be maid equally according tharto, and and to have cours for 7d. and that no bulzone nor mynishing be maid of the Kingis cunze under the pane of dede, and that sharp execucione be maid, and serchouris for the inbringing of bulzoun in all thingis efter the forme of the actis and statutis maid tharupon in the last parliament and and utheris of before, and that all and and sindri the Kingis Custumaris charge all merchandis with als mony unce of bulzoin effering to thare gudis and pust furth of the realme sin the coronacioun of oure Soverane Lord, according to the actis of Parliament maid tharupon of before.

For the quhilkis the saidis Custumaris sall be haldin to give up compt in the next chekker at thare comptis making, the nomer and avale of the said unce and names of the merchandis as of the Kingis custame.'

APPENDIX, No. 10.

JAMES V.

1515. June 23. And as for new money to be stryken, that mater is wechty and greit and requires grete avisment, the quhilk is neidfull to be takin at the Parliament, and therfor counsellis to continew that punct to the said Parliament.
- Books of Council. Fo. 21, p. 1.
1517. March 4. The Regentis with avis of the Lordis of counsale has gevin licence to Robert Bertoune Comptrollar to cunze lxxx uncis of gold in Unicornis for the furnishing of this army to pas in the mers; viii Unicornis weyand the unce, and of the fynes of xxi. carets; and in likwis licencis the Erle of Arane to cunze xxx uncis of the fynes of the gold of the mynd without any uther commixtion or laying.

1518. March 11. The quhilk day the Lordis regentis and of counsale has
Fo. 309, p. 2. ordanit the Irnis of the Unicornie to be deliverit to the
Thesauraris for the cunzeing of fifty uncis of gold, to James
Erle of Arane, &c. and that the said Unicornis to be cun-
zeit be him, be of the wecht of the auld Unicornie, and of
the fynes of the gold of the mynd ; and that the Thesaurer
or his clerk be maister of the said cunze to se that it hold
the wecht and fynes, and keip the Irnis.
1518. March 16. The Lordis ordanis becaus that the Irnis for the cunzeing
Fo. 328, p. 2. of Unicornis was divisit to be deliverit to the Thesaurer for
the cunzeing of certain Unicornis to James Erle of Arane of
gold of the mynd ; and the keyis of the samin can nocht
be gottin ; that thairfor the Thesaurar in presens of the
Prive Seile, Lord Erskin and captane of the castell of Edin-
burgh, caus the lokkis quhar the said Irnis are, to be takin
and maid new agane ; and the Irnis to be deliverit to the
Thesaurar for the cunzeing of the said Unicornis, after the
form of the act maid tharupone of before.
1519. March 30. The Lordis Regentis and of Counsale has grauntit and
Fo. 381, p. 2. gevin license to James Erle of Arane to cunze fifty unce of
gold, quhilk sal be of the wecht of the auld Unicornie, and
of the fynes of the gold of the mynd ; and that the Irnis of
the Unicornis be deliverit to the Thesaurar or his clerk to
the samin effect, quhilk sall see that the Unicornys that sal
be cunzeit be the said Erle sall hold the wecht and fynes
forsaid, and to keip the Irnys as efferis.
1524. Nov. 16. “ Ane penny of gold and ane uther of silver to be cunzeit
c. 10. of fynace and quantite and how the stuff sall be inbrocht,
as the saidis Lordis of articlis sall think expedient ;
ordanis the gole of the myne to be cunzeit
1525. Feb. 28. The quhilk day the Lordis of the Secrete Counsale for
Books of Council, the comowne wele of our Soverane Lord his realme and
Vol.— fo.198,p.2. lieges thinkis expedient and proffetttable that thar be ane
cunze of gold and silver striken, till have passage comonlie
throuout the realme in all placis, of substance, quantite and
fynes, as in articlis particularlie followand is specifit.

1. Item it is devisit and ordaint that ane crowne of gold and ane grote of silver be prentit strikin and cunzeit, and the said crowne and grote to have passage throw all the realme, and the samin to kepe the fynes and wecht as followis, that is to say, the said crowne sall keip the fynes of 21 caratis fyne and an half and twa granis, and nyne of them to be in the unce of cunzeit gold, and the same to pass cursablie for 20s.

2. Item, the said grote to keep the fynes of xd. fyne and two granis and xi of thame to pass to the unce; and to have passage comonlie for xviii. d. the pece.

3. James Atzensoune burgess in the Canonyate is content to bynd and oblyge him under the pane of tynsale of lyfe and gudis that the said crowne and grote sall kepe the fynes abouve writtine except that thare be twa granis of remeid of the said crowne, and als mekle of the grote; and that the said James sall nocht be compellit to tak ony prentacis of forgearis under him uthar than he plesis, becaus the haill charge lyis upoune him.

4. Item. That Sir Johne Gurlay kepe the prenting Iris and punsionis under twa keis; and that the Comptrollare have ane of thame, and the said Sir Johne the tother: and als that the said Sir Johne mak his buke of reknyng and compt to charge the Comptrollar within the Chakker; and that the proffett that cumis of the said cunze to be deliverit to the Comptrollar and he to ansuer tharfore in the said Chakker.

5. Item. That Sayis of the said gold and silver be takin and kepit in aue box; and the said box to have four lokis and four keis, of the quhilkis keyis, my Lord of Halyrudhous sall have ane, the Thesaurar ane, the Provost of Edinburgh ane, and the said Sir Johane Gurlay ane; and the Sayis to be tane of the said gold and silver at every melting, and put in the said box sa that the fynes tharof may be perfetlie knawin, kepan as is abouve writtin.

6. Item, that the proclamacionis be maid that the said crownis and grotis have passage as said is ; and sick like that all gold of the mynd be brocht to the Cunzehous and sauld ; for the quhilk the sellar sall have vii. lib. for ilk unce, and that na man tak the samin furth of the cuntra under the pane of tynsale of lyfe lands and gudis.

7. Item, it is considerit the gold of the mynd beand bocht for vii. Li. the unce unmoltyn, the king sall have free of ilk unce of cunzeit gold xxv. s. and of all other gold the king sall have the proffet effering to the price as it beis bocht ; and of ilk poynd wecht of cunzeit money the king sall have free xviii. s. the byrnt silver beand bocht for xvii. s. the unce.

Maister John Campbell Thesaurar protestit that hou beit he consentit and grantit that the Comptrollar intromettit and tuke up the proffette of cunze quhill Witsunday next to cum, That the samin suld turne him nor his office to na prejudice, bot that he mycht fra thynefurth intromett tharwith be resoune of his office of Thesaurye ; and tharupoun askit instrumentis.

1527. Oct. 6. Formula contractus inter illustrissimum serenissimum
Vol. — fo.256,p.1. ac potentissimum principem Jacobum dei gracia Scotorum
regem et ejus nominis quintum maturo consilio et ordina-
tione Cancellarii sui, et qui a consilio sunt do
ab una, et Quinterum de Litz ac Anthonium de Niketo no-
mine Joachimi Hochstetter et sui fratris super articulis
nuper per prefatos Quinterum et Anthonium nomine quo
supra exhibitis et productis pro re monetaria et pecunia
certis hic futuris annis per illos excudenda.

1. Considerat Regia Majestas laboris, sumptus et impensas per Joachimum Hochstetter et confratres suos in laboratione fodinarum auri et argenti in hoc regno multifariam factas, quantumque detrimenti et damni acceperint in commutatione mercium huc importatarum pro sustentatione et solutione artificum et laboratorum in ejusmodi fodinis ; volens propter ea pro sua magnificentia ne tam insigne opus

expensarum defectione intermittatur, antefato Joachimo et suo fratri qui id totis viribus sustinere conantur alio quodam remedio consulere quod eiis utile futurum sit regique et regno commodo et honori curam illis rei monetarie et circa eam libertates et privilegia his que sequuntur conditionibus permittit et concedit.

2. Quia enim ipsorum nomine antefati Quinterus et Anthonius pollicentur et promittunt magnam argenti copiam ex Germania et exteris regnis abertim huc importandam esse et immittendam, si ullud ipsum argentum importatum dictis Joachino* et suo fratri eorumque hæredibus et successoribus in formam monete titulo et nomine regie majestatis ad ejus regni commodum et utilitatem cudendi ac monetandi facultas concedatur: consentit dat et concedit Regia Majestas dicto Joachimo et ejus fratri suis que heredibus et successoribus facultatem hanc et potestatem monetam argenteam intra hoc regnum suum suo nomine et titulo cudendi et monetandi ad hunc modum insequentem. Ex libra puri argenti cudentur et resultabunt centum septuaginta et sex nummi argentei; Erunt que singuli valoris decem et octo denariorum usualium hujus regni, vel veluti nunc cuduntur, et puritatis decem denariorum et duorum granorum quemadmodum in regno Scotie computatur, vizt. hujusmodi duobus granis loco remedii computatis.

3. Cudent preterea si voluerint alios duos nummos unum duodecim denariorum et alterum sex denariorum ejusdem puritatis et probitatis cum nummo decem et octo denariorum; habita tamen ratione ponderis, quod videlicet nummus duodecim denariorum ponderabit binum partem dicti nummi decem et octo denariorum, et nummus sex denariorum tertium; vel si magis libuerit dictis viris magores aut minores nummos argenteos providere, utpote nummos trium solidorum, quinque, decem et usque ad viginti solidos aut alios

* The name in this and some other places is written Joachino, &c.

minores, ad eis licebit, dummodo ex libra idem pondus idem valor, eadem argenti puritas atque probitas resultaverit.

4. Dabunt propterea prefati Joachimus et ejus frater sui que heredes et successores Regie Majestati suisque successoribus singulis annis quibus illis rem monetariam potestatemque facultatem cudendi ac monetandi exercere contigerit, pro qualibet libra argenti puri percusi et monetati viginti solidos Scoticos sine fraude et dolo

5. Promittunt etiam et sese suos heredes et successores obligabunt post ratificationem presentis contractus, et post importatum argentum, instrumenta et artifices, tantum argenti et nummorum percusuros et monetaturos quod Regia Majestas ab eo die quo primum ad se monetariam solenniter receperint quolibet insequenti anno ad minus tria millia librarum Scoticarum pro suo regis jure et arrendatione; super quo prestabunt cautionem, ac singulis futuris annis tanta summa Regie Majestati et suis successoribus solvatur, sive tantum argenti unde dicta summa resultare possit monetatum fuerit sive non.

6. Durabit autem facultas hec et potestas monetam cudendi ut prescribitur decem annos continuos proxime et immediate futuros postquam antefati Joachinus ejus frater heredes et successores argentum, homines, artifices, instrumenta, et alia queque ad rem monetariam necessaria, in hoc regnum importaverint et monetam cudere inceperint.

7. Totis his decem annis Regia Majestas nulli alteri facultatem et potestatem concedat quantamque monetam argenteam cudendi et monetandi immo post ratificatum et assumptum hoc ipsum monetandi negotium, Prohibebit Regia Majestas publicis edictis per universam Scotiam et alia sua dominia ne quisquam durantibus hiis annis audeat ullam monetam argenteam cudere aut facere sub pena capitis seu exustionis falsariis monete debita.

8. Mox vero atque ratificationem argentum, artifices, instrumenta et alia monetariam pertinentia huc importaverint vel immisserint dabitur eiis ac

assignabitur domus monetaria Edinburgensis in qua versari possent sine fraude damno aut maleficio quocunque gaudebitque dicta domus libertate et immunitate qua ceterae domus monetarie in aliis regnis et domus Prelatorum et Principum in ipso oppido Edinburgensi gaudent: Erunt etiam ipsi viri, eorum artifices et domestici servitores nulli alterius jurisdictioni subjecti quam solius Regie Majestatis: Cavebunt tamen ne pretextu ejusmodi libertatis et immunitatis quicquam Regie Majestati et consiliariis suis incognitum et incogitatum ac in hoc regno suo insuetum adversus regem, rempublicam, regni et Burgorum privilegia usurpent venditent aut moliantur.

9. Constituet Regia Majestas suis impensis duos viros ydoneos Scotos qui erunt examinatores monete pondusque et probitatem considerabunt ne aut regno fraus fiat aliqua, et ne ipsi viri immerito falsi insimulari possent. Erit et ferrorum Incisor sive Sculptor Scotus quem Rex ordinaverit, Qui et Regie Majestati et dictis viris juramentum prestabit se nulli alteri traditurum quodcunque insignitum ferrum simile durante toto tempore antedicto sub pena capitis.

10. Ceteros vero artifices et laboratores in monetaria dicti fratres suis impensis alere et intertenere tenebuntur.

11. Laborabunt autem in monetaria Scoti qui ad id officii reperti fuerint ydonei et qui ante in eadem probe et fideliter laboraverunt et quos antedicti viri ydoneos censuerint.

12. Concedat etiam Regia Majestas dictis fratribus et successoribus quod libere possint argentum, homines, artifices, instrumenta, et alia quecunque ad rem monetariam necessaria in hoc regnum importare; atque etiam omnia singula preter ferra formatoria exportare quocunque tempore sine gravamine thelonio impedimento seu injuria: Licebit etiam dictis confratribus exportare etiam argentum dum modo ut prius dictum est, fuerit monetatum.

13. Et quia inter regni Chancellarium et Concilii Dominos regio nomine, et dictos Quinterum et Anthonium nomine prefatorum Joachini et sui fratris super cautione et solutione juris regii et premissorum observatione uti ante scriptum est, per fidejussoriam cautionem non satis convenire potest, tenebuntur & obligabuntur prefati fratres seu heredes et successores ad solvendum Regie Majestati aut suis in hac re Thesaurariis et Quæstoribus suum jus regium in fine cujuslibet mensis ex quo monetam cudere inceperint; sic quod per equalem solutionem in menses singulos integra dicta summa trium millium librarum in fine anni totaliter fiat persoluta.

14. Premissa omnia et singula Regia Majestas concedit, confirmat et comprobat: Quare tenebitur dictus Joachinus pro se et nomine sui fratris, vel alter uter ipsorum quod intra sex menses aut octo proxime futuros suam huc mittet ratificationem et obligationem pro observatione premissorum. Importabit etiam simul et immittet in hoc regnum argentum cudendum et monetandum, instrumenta et artifices qui deinde quamprimum monetam cudere et monetare incipient; valebit autem ejus modi contractus si per solum ipsum Joachinum pro se et nomine dicti sui fratris vel e contrario per dictum suum fratrem proque eorum heredibus et successoribus ratificatus fuerit et comprobatus sub ipsius Joachini aut dicti sui fratris subscriptione manuali et sigillo proprio.

The Kingis Grace and Lordis of Counsell ordinis thir articulis to be put in the bukes of consell to the entent the authentik copy may be gevin tharof to the personis abone writin, quhilk copy sal be warrant sufficient to rais the gret Seill on the contrak abone writin to the effect of the samyn.

(Signed,)

James Rex.

Ard. Erl of Angus.

Ga. Dunk.

Alex. Seton.

Hgs. Lord Sanct Johs.

Hew Lord Somervell. Ja. Colvile.

Ad. Ottrburn. Secretarius.

Skene

Cunzie House erected 25 Sepr. 1527.

De verborum
significationeand there is in the Great Seal B. 24. a charter confirming
a contract between the King and Joachimus Hochstetter

Cunzie.

by which the said Hochstetter is to bring in Silver & Gold

M.S. note of

& out of every pound of pure silver to cunzie 176 silver

Sir Alex. Boswell

peeces & ilk ane shall be of the value of 18d. Scotch money

Lord Auchinleck.

& 10d fine and he is obliged to cunzie at least £3000 Scots.

The King shall appoint two Scottsmen to try the money & the Graver also who shall swear to the king that they shall not give to any creature any stamped iron like them under the pain of their head, with other clauses.

In that same Book there is a charter by the King, dated 10 Octr. 1527, confirming a charter granted by Andrew abbot of Melross to William Hamilton of the lands of Mosheil in Kylesmuir Reddendo 12 merks . . 5 . . 8. with this provision that if money shall be heightened the said Wm. shall be obliged to pay for 12 merks 6sh. & 8d. ten unce and half an unce of silver that shall be at least 11 penny fine or the true value thereof in usual Scottish money. The charter confirmed is dated at Melros, 20 Sepr. 1527.

In 1533 B. of charters 27 & of Milns abstract p. 536, there is a charter granted by the same abbot to the same Wm. Hamilton here designed of Sanquhar of the lands of over & nether Sorn in Kylesmuir, Reddendo 16 merks to the abbot & 4 merks to the convent, and for that 13 ounces fine silver of 11d. fine yearly.

APPENDIX, No. 11.

MARY.

1555. June 20.
c. 10.

“ Because thair is divers and sindrie reversiounis maid and given for redemption and outguyting of landis beirand and contenand gold and silver of certane special valour and price, and the said gold and silver is not now to be

gottin, quhairthrow the haifar of sic reversiounis has bene oftymes differit fra redemptioun of thair landis, Thairfoir it is devisit, (for remainder see Cardonnel, p. 26, No. 10.)

APPENDIX, No. 12.

JAMES VI.

1567. Dec. 20. The King with advice of my Lord Regent may cause
c. 21. prent & cunze gold and silver of sic fynes as utheris cun-
treis dois to pas within this realme to the liegis of the
samin and that na prent or cunze of ony layit money be
maid or cunzeit in ony tyme cuming but avise of the thre
estatis of Parliament na maner of gold nor
silver alreddy cunzeit within this realme be neltit nor bro-
kin downe hereafter under pains therein mentioned.

1567. Dec. Articles relative to the money made lighter by clipping
c. 24. and washing.

Vol. 3, p. 39. “Thairfoir and for eschewing quhairfoir it is neidfull
that the ten, twentie, and threttie schilling peces now hav-
ing passage withiñ this realme in passing thairof be weyt
with certane wechtis vizt. unce two part unce, and the
thrid part unce wechtis, To wit the ten schilling pece of the
wecht of the thrid part of the unce, the twentie schilling
pece of the wecht of the tua part of the unce, and the
threttie schilling pece of the hail unce wecht, sua that the
said cunze may be preservit in the just quantitie and wecht
as quhane it was cunzeit : and thir wechtis to be usit throw
all partis of this realme ; and the same ordoure to be ob-
servit and usit in cunze quhilk heireafter sall happin to
have passage within this realme conform to the just wecht
and quantitie thairof, and the wechtis to have the prent to
be devisit.”

1567. Dec. Articles for punishment of hame bringars of falze cunze,
c. 72. ib. p. 43. and those making same in the realme.

“ And for eschewing of the samyn in tymes cuming it is thoct neidfull that all nonsunt be proclimit to 6d. babeis to 3d. plakis to 2d. hardheidis to half pennyis and the penneis to stand as thai ar. This being done the hame-bringaris and cunzearis within the realme sal haif na advantage of it thai haif to foir of the said cunze.”

1574. March 5.

Convention app. Vol. 3, p. 92.

As to detriment thro the false coin plakkis and Lyonis therefor ordanis.

“ The saids new plakkis last cunzeit to have cours and passage amangis all our Soverane Lordis liegis in tyme cuming efter this present proclamation for twa pennies the pece, and all the said Lyonis utherwayis callit Hardheids for ane penny the pece, and that nane of our Soverane Lordis liegis sal be haldin to ressave the saidis plakkis and hardheidis efter this present proclamatioun, of ony derrar avale and pryce nor is abone specifit.

Attour becaus it is weill knawin that the greittast part of the saidis plakkis and Hardheidis now passing in this realme ar and hes bene adulterat fals and countirfait als-weill within this realme as without, quhilkis being the chief occasioun of derth, ar be act of Parliament maid of befor ordanit to be clippit (20 Decr. 1567, c. 24.)

Thairfoir ordanis and commandis all personis havaris of the saidis new plakkis and Hardheidis in thair hands, to bring or send the same to our Soverane Lordis Cunzehous to Johnne Carmichaell wardane tharof to be sene and considerit be him, James Gray Sinkar, John Hart and Nicholl Sym appointed visitoris tharof, or ony ane of thame with the said Johnne Carmichaell betwix the dait heirof and the 20th day of November nix to cum ; to the effect that sic as they find fals and countirfait may be instantlie clippit down and put in a clois lokkit coffer upoun compt and inventure of the quantitie ressavit fra every persoun, and sic of the same money as beis fund of the lawhfull and trew cunze of this realme to be thus markit (a heart and star)

be the said James Gray, and deliverit agane to the awnar ;
 Quhillkis plakkis and Hardheidis sa markit sal haif cours
 and passage tharefter for the avale and pryces abone writ-
 ten, but ony stop or contradictioun.

With certification that sic of the new plakkis and
 hardheidis as sal not be visite and in this sort markit be-
 twix and the said day sall nawayis have cours or passage
 tharefter amangis our Soverane Lordis liegis ; bot the per-
 sonis quhatsumevir with quhome thay sal be fund tharefter
 unmarkit sal be persewit and punissit as willfull outputtaris
 and changearis of fals and corrupt money according to the
 lawis of this realme.

1578. July 25.

(Part of this Act.)

c. 23. p. 108.

“ Thairfoir his majesty with advise of his said Estatis or-
 dinis ane penny or pece of silver to be cunzeit of the fynnes
 of ellevin deneiris”

and gives commissioun to his hienes counsell “ to take
 ordour upoun the forme, inscriptioun, wecht, and price of
 the said pennie to be strikin.”

Also as “ how the 30, 20, and 10 schilling peceis with the
 testamentis (Testoons) be haldin within the realme and not
 transportit furth thairoff.”

1579. Nov. 11.

c. 31, p. 150.

“ Forsamikle as the Kingis Majestie with advise of his
 thrie Estaitis of this present Parliament hes thocht gude,
 statute and ordanit that thair sal be ane penny or pece of
 gold prentit and cunzeit of 21 carat fyne, and the same to
 have cours and passage for 40 schillings money of this
 realme contenand ten in the unce, and to be callit the
 Scottis Crowne, havand on the ane syde the crowne scep-
 tour and sword makand in the middis the forme of St. An-
 drois croce ; The ane half of the dait of the yeir in this
 forme 15, and on the uther syde the uther half of the dait
 dait of the year in this forme 79, with this circumscription
 “ *Hactenus invicta miserunt,*” and on the uther syde of the
 piece in the middis thairof ane I and ane R laissit with

the figur of 6 under thame and writtin about “*Ad te centum et quinque proavi,*” and siclike that thair be prentit and cunzeit ane penny of silver of the fynes of ellevin denneyris in haill and half peces the haill peice to have cours and passage for 26 schillingis 8 pennies weyand 17 denneyris and 11 granys, and to be callit the tua merk peice ; and the half pece to have course for 13 schillings 4 pennies, and to be callit the merk pece, the said haill pece havand on the one syde an thrissell with ane I on the ane syde of the thrissell, and ane R on the uther syde of the thrissell with this circumscription “*Nemo me impune lacesset*” and on the other syde of the said penny the Kingis armes and this circumscription “*Jacobus 6. dei gratia rex Scotorum,*” the said merk pece berand the like prent, wech and fines in all thingis *pro rata.*”

Also ordaining publication to be made of the premises “and siclike to certifie all his hienes liegis of the prices of gold and silver to be brocht into his Majesty^s cunzehous ; that is to say the unce of utter fyne gold to be bocht for £21 money of this realme, and all uther gold of quhatsumever fynes to be aggreable in price according to the fyneses the inlaik of courser gould nor is appointit to be cunzeit beand modifiit ; and the unce of utter fyne silver to be bocht for 36 schillingis and all uther silver of quhatsumevir fynes to be aggreable in price according to the fynes, the inlaik of courser silver nor is appointet to be cunzeit beand likewis modifiit.”

1580. Feb. 27.

Convention Vol. 3. p. 191. Provision as to Cunzie.

“All the haill layit money and uther whatsumever silver cunzie within this realme except the stampit plakkis and peneis shall be reformit and reducit to the fynes of ellevin denaris with two granis of remeid of fynes.

That ilk unce of silver Parisien in cunzeit money be set furth for 44 schillingis money of this realme to be cunzeit in severall pecis berand sic forme, wecht, circumscription

and remedis as shall be thought gude, and to set takkis of the cunzehous & proffits thairof for sic space as sal be thought convenient."

"Attour it is alsua concludit statute and ordanit that there sal be ane penny or pece of gold struccin of 21 carat fyne, with twa granis of remedis alsweill abone as under, quhairof fyve of thame sall mak an unce Parisii, and ilk pece to have cours for four pundis four schillingis, with two granis of wecht of remedis alsweill licht as heavie of ilk pece.

and that ilk unce of silver Parisien in cunzeit money be set furth for fourtie four schillings money of this realme, to be cunzeit in severall pecis berand sic forme wecht circumscription and remedis as his Majestie with avice of the Lords of his Previe Counsale resident with his hienes for the tyme sall think gude."

and giving full power to said effect and to set takkis of the cunzehous & profites thairof.

1584. May 22. Forsamikle as efter guid consideratioun had be the
c. 28, Vol. II. Kingis Majestie his nobilitie and Estatis assemblit in the month of December the yeir of God 1583 yeris, of the great skaith and inconvenient quhilk his heines and the Commoun weill sustenit throw diversitie of pryces of silver of syndrie peceis of allayit money current amang his liegeis, be reasoun quhairof ane great quantitie of the same and namelie of the twelf pennie peiceis, babeis and auld plakis is found now to be decayit and wanting, Previe personis frustrating his majestie of his richt and proffite (being ane of the speciall partis of the rentis and casualties pertening to the Crown) in the unlawing, transporting, breking doune and fying of the foir namit kyndis of allayit money alsweill furth of the realme as within the samyn.

1. For remede quhairof they have ordinit and concludit that all the twelf pennie peicis babeis and plakis with the thrie pennie grottis and half plakis now current suld be brocht in to the cunzey house (not being fals

or counterfitt) and brokin downe with all guidlie diligence, and thair of new money to be cunzeit of thrie pennie fyne in grottis at aucht pennies the pece, and half grottis at four pennies, with twa granis of remede of fynes alsweill abone as under. And that thair be ane hundreth threttie fyve of the saidis aucht pennie grottis, or twa hundreth thrie scoir and ten of four penny grottis in the merk wecht of the said money with allowance of eight of the said 8 penny grottis or sextine of the four pennie grottis for remede of wecht alsweill havie as licht upoun everie merk wecht of the said money passand the Irnis, as the act made thairupoun of the dait the — day of the monith of December the yeir abone writtin, and proclamatioun past thairupon at lenth beris. Of the quhilkis peceis ordinit to be cunzeit be the said act wecht and fynes thair of thair hes bene sufficient pruff and tryall takin, and the assay thair of is extant in the handis of his Majesties Advocatt being already tryit and found guid sue that the samyn correspondis in wecht and fynes to the tennour of the said act: In consideratioun quhair of and that the samyn hes bene tryit and foundin guid as said is, Our Soveraine Lord and his thrie Estatis in this present parliament rectifies and approvis the act foirsaid after the forme and tennour thair of in all pointis.

1584. May 22
c. 29.

Forsamikle as it is understand that the ancient and auld gold within the cuntrie has bene and is fra hame transportit be strangearis passengearis and utheris, sua that presintlie littull remanis within the cuntrie; quhairthrow his Majesties subjectis ar endampnageit and the gold of utheris princess and cuntries hes cours within this realme at the plesour of sic as byis and sellis and not according to ressonable prices at the jugement of his Majiste and Estat being remedit may import great inconvenient, and his Majestie frustrat of his hienes comm Thairfoir it is thocht guid statute and ordinit be our Soveraine Lord and his thrie in this present parliament, that thair sal be cunzeit twa peceis of gold, the ane of sex

peceis unce, and of the fynes of 21 carrettis and ane half, to have cours and passage for thrie poundis fyvene shillingis: the uthir nyne in the unce of the wecht of the Crown and of the fynes foirsaid, and to have cours of fiftie shillingis: And toward the forme and circumscription theirow with the remedie of wecht and fynes his Majestie and Estatis remittis the same to the Lordis of his hienes Secrete Counsell, and be the tennour hairow Gevis and Grantis Commissioun to take ordour thairanent as thay sall think expedient.

1587. July 29. From the great loss sustaint by ower great abundance of
c. 9. alloyed money cunzeit within the country commission granted to tret of the stay of the money current as upon “the cunzeing of ane new money of gold of 22 carrats fine and of silver of elevin penny fine and how many pieces of everie ane of the same sal be in the unce, and for quhat price thai sal have cours and passage in the Cuntre” and whatsoever the commissioners or ony thrie of thame does therein his hienes & his saides Estaittis decerns & ordains to be of as great strenth as gif the same wer done by the hail Estaittis in Parliament.
1593. July 21. Gives commission to a great many or ony sevin of them
c. 31. conjunctly to meit and consult as to the matter of the cunzie presently current within this realme, and to conclude anent the reformation of the same, and for making of new cunzie of better forme and avall as the commissioners shall find meitast.
1593. Dec. 27. Acts of Privy Council following after a long narrative.
Therefore “and for certane utheris ressonable causes and considerationis moving his Majestie tending always to his hienes proffeit, commoun wele and ease of all esteatis of personis within this realme his Majestie with advise of the saidis Lordis & Commissionaris has thocht meit and expedient that thair sal be ane foure penny pece maid forgeit and imprentit of sicklyke fynnis as wes cunzeit and sett furth in the tyme of the regiment of his hienes darrest guid

dame of worthy memorie; That is to say off ane denier fyne, with two granes of remeid of fynnes alsweill undir as abone quhairoff ancht scoir to be in the merk wecht, with aucht peceis of remeid in the merk wecht alsweill licht as havy; the said pece havand on the ane syde twa sceptouris cross with ane thrissill growand up throuch thame, with this circumscription *Jacobus 6. D. G. Rex. Scotorum*, and on the uther syde an losane with an thrissill on every nuke in forme of a croce, with this circumscription *Oppidum Edinburgi*, and to have cours among his hienes liegis for foure penneis and that onlie tua hundreth stane wecht of utter fyne silver with the allay correspondent in this cunzie pas throu the Irnis of the Cunziehous.

The remainder applies to bringing in money at forty-seven shillings the unce of utter fyne silver, appointing of foregearis printaris, &c.

1593. Jan. 17.

Acts of Privy Council (after Preamble.)

“ has concludit and concludis that the hail gold silver and allayed money within this realme be reducit to certane kyndis of gud cunzie, the gold to the fynnes of twenty twa carret, with twa granes of remeid alsweill abone as under at threttie pundis the unce to be sett furth in fyve pund peceis quhairof thair sal be sax peceis in the unce, with halfis at 50 shillingis the pece, with two granes of remeid of wecht upon ilk pece alsweill licht as havy. Having on the ane side his Majesteis portrait on horsbak armed, with this circumscription *Jacobus 6, D. G. Rex. Scotorum*, with the dait of the yeir undir the horse, and on the uther syde the Lyon in a sheild crownid, with this circumscription *Spero meliora*, and that the hail silver and allayed money (except the penneis, two penneis, and lait plakkis) be reduceit to eleveln penny fyne, with two granes of remeid of fynnes alsweill abone as undir, and be set furth at 50 schillingis the unce in sortis of ten shilling, five schilling and threttie pennyis and twelff penny peceis, with two granes of remeid of wecht upoun ilk pece asweill licht as

havy; the prent of the silver to have the portrat of his Majesteis face bair heidit on the ane syde with this circumscription *Jacobus 6, D. G. Rex. Scotorum*; and on the uther syde ane thrissill crowned with three heidis, with this circumscription *Nemo me impune lacesset*, and the date of the year." Then follow directions for inbringing to his Cunziehouse all gold silver and allayed money.

The French crowne of the Sone for 57 shillings and all other foreign gold according to the rate thairof, and all gold of the cunzie of this realme for the pryces that thay ar presentlie current, and all sorts of silver upon the prices following, the pece cunzeit for 40 shillings for 42 shillingis and the 30, 20, 10 shilling peceis and Testanes, and all uther silver according to the rate of the samyn, and the allayed money (not heirtofore exceptit) for the price that thai ar presentlie current.

Order that all money ordered to be brought in which sall nocht be inbrocht betwix and first May nixt to cum sall have no cours nor passage fra thynefurth, and a penalty of ane hundreth pundis to be uptakin of every persone contravening, &c.

1594. June 8. c. 74. approving of the act of 17 January last.

1596. March 4. Convention, V. iv. p. 113.

On the narrative of the grite scairsitie of cunzeit money, grants commission to Walter commendator of Blantyre Thesaurair, &c. to convene 1st April next to advise anent a new cunzie.

1597. May 13. Convention, Vol. iv. p. 121.

On the narrative of scairsitie of money approves of the laws alreddy maid, and declairs that "fra the 17 May the unce of silver cunzeit in 10 shillingis peceis and uther smal-lour peceis of 11 penny fyne cunzeit according to the last act of Parliament sall stand at 50 shillingis, and the auld 30 schillingis peceis being of the lyke wecht and fynnes at the same price, and the new thirty shillingis peceis being

three quarteris of an unce at 37 schillingis and sixpence, and the auld and new 20 and 10 schillingis peceis according thairto *pro rata*; and the unce of gold of 22 carrett fyne being his hienes awne cunzie of fyve pund and fyfty schillingis peceis sall alsua stand at thirty 30 pund the unce.”

(For the remainder see Cardonnel, Appendix p. 32.)

p. 122.

In consequence of great scarcity of small penneys, concludit and resolvit that thair sal be ane hundreth stane wecht of copper unmixt with ony uther kynd of mettale wrocht and forgeit in ane miln and be the said miln maid reddey to the prenting efter the accustomat forme of his Majesties Cunzie hous, with pyle and cursell quhairthrow the same be not counterfute for making of the said exchange and releiff of the indigence and miserie of the puir, in penny and twa penny peceis, ilk twa penny pece weyand three deneiris and ilk penny pece weyand ane deneir twelff granes; quhairof three scoir foure peceis of the saidis twa penny peceis to be in the mark wecht, with twa of the saidis twa penny peceis of remeid of wecht alswell havy as licht on the mark wecht thairof; and sax scoir aucht peceis of the saidis penny peceis to be in the mark wecht with four of the saidis penny peceis of remeid of weight alswell havy as licht on the mark wecht of the samin. Haveing on the ane syde the Kingi's face bairheidit with circumscription *Jacobus 6, D. G. Rex. Scotorum*, and on the uther syde three thrissillis distinct, with this circumscription *Oppidum Edinburgi*, and the saidis peceis to have cours amangis his hienes liegis for twa pennyis, and ane penny ilk pece.”

Nane of his Majesty's subjects sall be astricted to receive said kind of copper money in payment of debtis or utheris Bloikis wairis or merchandice abone the value of twelff pennyis ilk pund and swa furth *pro rata* of all sums grit and small, and ordainis proclamation thereof to be made & the master cunzeour to proceed with said copper cunzie.

1597. Dec. 16. Act confirming the act made at Dundee,
c. 66. May 13, 1597.
1598. June 29. Convention, Vol. iv. p. 164.
c. 6 As to the present estait of the money of this realm, and
that it is noways expedient that the samyn be alterit other
in pryce or fynenes.
1598. June 29. Convention, Vol. iv. p. 165, 166.
As to set of Cunzie house.
Assignment of £30,000 yearly for 6 years.
1598. Oct. 30. Convention, Vol. iv. p. 175.
Considering the confusion thro the multitude of foreign
gold and silver & ordanit
- “ That the unce of forayne silver of the fynenes of elleivin
denair sal haif cours heirefter within this realme for fourty
aucht schillingis allanerlie, and the unce of forayne gold of
twenty twa carret fyne for twentie aucht pundis 16 schil-
lingis, and that the particular spaces and peces of forayne
gold and silver sal haif cours and pas upoun the prices fol-
lowing, that is to say the Inglis testane weyand four den-
neiris and aughtene granis at 9s. 6d. the fyftein sou pece
weyand seven denneiris and 12 granis at fyftein schillingis,
the Spanische ryell weyand 21 denneiris and sex granis at
43s. 4. The croce dolour weyand 22 denneiris and ten
granis at 42s. and all his hienes awin money to haif cours
conforme to the former proclamatioun. The Spanishe pis-
tolet weyand tua denneiris and 14 granis at £3 2. The
Croun of the Sone weyand tua denneiris and 14 granis at
£3 3 4. The Harie Doucat of France weyand fyve den-
neiris tualf granis at £6 18. The gunehole angell weyand
four denneiris at £5. The doubill doucat weyand fyve
denneiris ten granis at £7. The Ghentis nobill weyand
six denneiris £7 13 4. The Portingall doucate weyand
ane unce and four denneiris at £35. The angell noble
weyand four denneiris at £5 3 5. The Harie noble wey-
and fyve denneiris ten granis at £7, and the auld Rois
noble weyand sex denneiris at £7 15, and with thir his

Majesteis thirscell noble to give heirefter £7 16. The Hat pece £4 9. The Lyoun pece £5, and the remanent of his Majesteis gold cunzie nawyis to be brokin down, bot to haif cours and pryce according to the rait of the unce of 22 carret fyne at £30 as the act of Parliament appointis."

and ordainis letters for proclamation and publication.

1599. July 31.

Convention, Vol. iv. p. 181.

Grants commission to Lordis of Privie Counsell & others to meet at Edinburgh 4th Sept. next and thair advyse conclude and determine how the heichting of the cunzie to thrie pundis the unce of silver of ellevin penny fyne and gold sua proportionallie may be with sum profite to his hienes and with small hurt & los to the lieges, and gif thai find the same may be done in ony measour, to effectuat baith the une and the uther, and as to the forme and prent of a new cunzie, retening the fynes of the gold and silver that the same was of befoir, and if not to his Majesteis profite and an greit hurt to the liegis, to refus all overtouris thairanent and to deveis some uther way how his hienes adois may be suppleit with leist hurt to the leigis.

1601. Sept. 11.

Convention, Vol. iv. p. 257.

The gold to be of 22 carret fyne with twa granis of remeid of fynnes at 36 pundis the unce (to be coined in pieces) whereof sax sall wey the unce and to be set furth at sax pundis the peice with twa granis of remeid of wecht upoun ilk peice, with halffis at thrie pundis the peice with ane grain of remeid of wecht "the said peices haveand on the ane syde ane sceptour and ane sword in forme of Sanct. Androis croce and the crown abone thame and an thrissell in everie syd with thé yeir of God beneth, all contenit within the inner ring, and with this circumscription *Salus populi suprema lex*; with ane little rois at the begynning of the ditone on the uther syde; and on the uther syde his Majesteis armes within ane scheild and ane crown with this circumscription *Jacobus Sextus, D. G. R. Scotorum*.

that the haill silver sall be inbrocht to his Majesteis cunzie-hous, and to be of ellevin denneir fyne with twa granis remeid of fynnes at thrie pundis the unce, to be set furth in merk peiceis, half merk peiceis, fourtie penny peiceis and twentie penny peiceis, whereof nine of the said half merk peiceis shall weigh the unce with twa granis of remeid of wecht upoun ilk peice of the said merk and half peiceis, and upoun ilk peice of the saidis twentie and fourtie penny peiceis ane grane of remeid of wecht alsweill havie as lycht, of which 40 penny peices thair shall be coined in ilk stane wecht tua pund wecht and of 20 penny peiceis ane pund weight, Ilk peice of the said silver spaceis haveand on the ane syde ane thrissell with tua leaves and ane crown above the heid of the thrissell, the crown to extend to the utmost ring of the circumscription quhilk followis *Regem Jova Protegit*, and on the uther syde his Majesteis arms in a schield crownit, and the crown to be within the utter ring of the circumscription as follows, *Jacobus Sextus, D. G. R. Scotorum*, and the yeir of God to be put in the thrissell syde of the silver.

55 schillings for every unce of silver of eleven denier fyne, and thirty three pounds for every ounce of gould of 22 carret fyne to be delivered to the inbringer and proportionallie thereto for every sort of money alsweill foreign as his Majesty's awn cunzie presently current according to the fineness thereof.

After 1 January next forbidden that any other his Majesty's own or foreign cunzie except that which receives this new impression shall any wise have course or be interchanged under pain of escheat and confiscation thereof and the sum of £100 to be uplifted alsweill of the giver out as the receiver and they to be incarcerat till payment of said pains.

200 stane wecht of copper ordered to be coined in tua penny peices whereof nyne shall weigh an just unce, and 12 pennies of said small money to be taken in payment of sums for every 20 schillings.

APPENDIX, No. 13.

CHARLES I.

1625. Nov. 1. Convention. The Kingis letter, Vol. v. p. 178.
As to raising the value of the money.
1625. Nov. 2. Commission given for enquiry.
ib. p. 184.
1639. Sept. Articles, Vol. v. p. 260.
Importation of copper money prohibited under pain of importers death or other personal punishment fine or confiscation of goods, discharges the course of all false Turnours, and ordains the strykers thereof to be put to death.
1639. Sept. 19. Articles, Vol. v. p. 261.
Anent copper coin appoints all mylned Turnours bearing the stamp to pass only for ane penny where they had cours before for tua pennies.
1639. Oct. 23. Acts anent coin long agitated and debated,
ib. 284. continued until afternoon.
Act presented for reducing the Turnours to ane halfpenny red and refused, and act formerly made to stand.
1641. Aug. 19. Minutes of Parliament, Vol. v. p. 365.
Anent overture for the copper coin.
remits same to a committee.
1641. Nov. 16. Act anent copper coin moved and remitted to the Council to set down a good course.
ib. p. 484.
1645. Aug. 7. The Estates of Parliament for the weal and good of the
c. 13. country ordaines the spaces of money to pass in the Kingdom for the avails after specified vitz. The Rex Dollar to give 58 shillings, The Crosse dollar 55 shillings, The Ryall of eight 56 shillings, The Rose noble eleven punds, The Kairdique 20 shillings, The double pistoll nine pund, The Hungars ducat five punds providing all the spaces above specified be of the weight contained in the act of Council.

APPENDIX, No. 14.

CHARLES II.

1650. May 20. Letter from Parliament to Sir John Smyth for making
c. 19. matrices for coining of money.
The act not inserted.
1650. July 4. Order for sending ane letter to the Conservator for mak-
c. 207. ing matrices for striking of coin not inserted.
1650. July 4. Order given to Sir John Falconer to strike three scoir
c. 208. stane of copper and no further—not inserted.
1650. Dec. 19. Order for coining money for the use of the coronation,
c. 80. not inserted.
1651. March 25. Minutes of Parliament, Vol. vi. p. 591.
Draft of act anent crying up of money with list read &
remitted to the several bodies.
1651. March 31. Agreed that the 12 shillings Scottis should be cried up
p. 597. to ane mark, and the rest of the Scottis and English mo-
ney accordingly, and the double angel to 15 pounds Scot-
tish, and the rest of the Scottish and English Gold propor-
tionally, and ordaines the Earl of Cassilis, &c. to meet and
give a table of money & gold according to this proportion.
1651. March 31. Act anent the heighting of the rate of gold and money
p. 598. read voted and passed in Parliament and ordained to be in-
timated at the croce of Perth, which accordingly was done.
1661. June 12. Orders to be coined in Turners three thousand stane
c. 273. Edinr. weight of good pure copper without any mixture of brass.
The Turners to be of same intrinsick value the last Tur-
ney of Turners was vizt. each Turner weighand ane drop
and ane half (four granes less) of Trois weight which is to
be understood where one Turner is four grains less, an uther
Turner may be four grains more, and on the contrare.
2000 stane weight of said copper to be coined within 3
years after the date hereof, and the third thousand stane to
be coined within such time and space after expiration of

said three years as the Lords of Secret Council shall judge meit, and who are to resolve upon the impression and circumscription to be stamped upon said hail Turners, and afterwards the importation of all foreign copper coin to be prohibited.

1661. June 12. For providing a stock for his Majesties minthouse in
c. 274. Scotland ordains the General and master coiner and their successors in office equally to provide an stock of 20,000 merks Scots money the annual rent whereof to be paid yearly to them by the Exchequer, and said quantity of stock shall be upholden constantly by said officers of the mint.

and statutes and ordains the species after following to be conzied vizt. one penny of silver of the value of four merks, and another penny of silver of the value of two merks, and another penny of silver of the value of one merk, and another penny of silver of the value of half ane merk, and another pennie of silver of the value of fourtie pennies all Scots money, and the impression and circumscription to be stamped upon said pennies to be considered and ordered by the Lords of his Majesty's Secret Council.

1673. Dec. 2, Minutes, Vol. VIII, App. p. 30.

Overture concerning the mint and coin submitted by the Earl of Dumfries & remitted for consideration to the Lords of the Articles.

APPENDIX, No. 15.

JAMES II.

1686. June 14. Declare that in all time coming, "the species of current
c. 31.* coin within this kingdom shall be five shillings, ten shil-

* From a Manuscript relative to the coinage, for the use of which I am indebted to Mr. Burn, it would appear that a proposal was submitted to the King and Council for the assimilation of the Coinage of England and Scotland, the document is intitled "Proposition for establishment of the mint in Scotland 1685," and recites that the mint in Scotland was by act of Parliament ordained and money coined of

lings, twenty shillings, forty shillings, and sixty shillings Scots pieces to be coined of standard fyness and weight after mentioned, vizt. the 60 shillings Scots peice is to weigh according to the denomination of weights used in the mint 21 deniers 18 grains ten prymes 18 seconds and in the ordinary denomination of weights 14 drops 18 grains.

And in regard that the Sixty shillings Scots piece of the weight aforesaid cannot be brought to a certain number to make up a Scots pound weight without fraction, therefore it is hereby declared that the lesser species of coin shall be delivered to the merchant or others importers of bullion, to make up the just weights, and when it shall fall out that the fraction is less than a five shilling Scots piece, in that case the merchant or importer shall have such a proportion of a five shilling piece clipped of and delivered to him as may make up the just quantity of a pound weight, by which means there will be in a Scots pound weight according to the standard pile of weights now in the mint seventeen Sixty shilling pieces, one twenty shilling piece, one ten shilling piece, one five shilling piece, and a small fraction of three shilling four pennies Scots."

"The forty shilling Scots piece is to weigh according to the denomination of weights used in the mint 14 deniers 12 grains seven prymes & four seconds, and according to the ordinary denomination of Scots weight nine drop 24 grains whereof 26 and one ten shilling, one five shilling piece, and a small fraction of three shilling four pennies Scots make a pound weight.

the same weight and fineness with that of England though the pieces current had other denominations, that Scotch money being finer than foreign money, merchants gained 5, 6, 7 or 8 per cent on it. It proposes that the Standard of England and Scotland should be the same both as to weight and fineness the Denominations to be Crowns, Half Crowns, Shillings, and Sixpences, instead of Merks, 4 Merks, &c. That no money except the King's own coin be current in Scotland, that £30,000 of the King's money be coined, and that there should be a Chimney money and a Cess for defraying the first loss of the Exchequer.

This proposition however was not adopted, and until the Union of the two kingdoms under Anne no assimilation of the coinage took place.

“ The twenty shilling piece is to weigh according to the denomination of weights used in the mint seven deniers six grains three pymes fourteen seconds, and according to the ordinary denomination of Scots weight 4 drop 30 grains, whereof 52, and one ten shilling piece, one five shilling piece, and a small fraction of three shilling four pennies Scots make a Scots pound weight.

The ten shilling piece is to weigh according to the denomination of weights in the mint three deniers fifteen grains one pryme nineteen seconds, and according to the ordinary denomination of Scots weights two drop 15 grains, whereof one hundred and five, one five shilling piece, and a fraction of three shilling four pennies Scots make a Scots pound weight.

The five shilling piece is to weigh according to the denomination of weights used in the mint, one denier, 19 grains, 12 pymes, 21 seconds, and according to the ordinary denomination of Scots weights, one drop, seven grains and a half, whereof two hundred and eleven and a fraction of three shillings four pennies Scots make a Scots pound weight.”

If upon trial it shall be found that the weight of the several species of money appointed by this act shall be prejudicial any way to the interest or trade of this kingdom, then his Majesty with advice of his Privie Council may rectify or alter the same.

The 60 and 40 shilling pieces shall be lettered, and the 20, 10, and 5 shilling pieces shall be grained round the edges.

APPENDIX, No. 16.

EXTRACTS FROM AN

“ Inventare of Ane Parte of the Gold and Silver Cunyeit and Uncunyeit Jowellis and uther Stuff pertening to umquhile oure Soverane Lordis Fader that he had in Depois the tyme of his Deceis and that come to the handis of our Soverane Lord that now is.” MCCCCLXXXVIII.

MCCCCLXXXVIII. Memorand deliverit be dene Robert Hog chanoune of Halirudhous' to the thesaurar tauld in pns of the chancellor lord Lile the p'or of Sanctandrs' in a pyne pig of tynn.

It' in the fyrst of angellis twa hundreth four scor & v angellis.

It' in Ridars nyne scor & aucht Ridars.

It' in Rialis of France fyfty & four.

It' in Unicornis nyne hundreth & four score.

It' in Demyis & Scotts crownis four hundreth & tuentj.

It' in Ros' nobilis fyftj and four.

It' in Harj nobilis & saluts fourtj & anc.

It' fyftene Flemis Ridars.

It' tuelf Lewis.

It' in Franche crownis thre scor and thre.

It' in unkennyt golde — threttj punds.

Memorand be the comand of the king thar past to the castell to see the Jowalis Silu' money & uther stuff the xvii day of Junij the yer of God Jm. iiij c. lxxxvij yers thir psouns und' w'tin that is to say.

The Erle of Angus

The Erle of Ergile

The Bischope of Glasgw

The Lord Halis

The Lord Home

The Knyt of Torfichane Thesaurar'.

Memorand fund be the saids psouns in the blak kist thre coffers a box a cageat.

It' fund i the maist of the said coffers lous' & put i na thing bot liand w'tin the said coffyr fyve hundreth thre score ten Rois nobilis and ane angell noble.

It' in a poik of canwes beand w'tin the said coffre of angell nobilis seven hundreth and fyftj angelis.

It' in a litill purs w'tin the said coffre of quart'is of Rois nobilis sevin scor nyne Rois nobilis a quart' of a nobill.

It in a litill coffre beand w'tin the said coffre of Rois nobilis sevin hundreth fyftj and thre nobilis.

It' in a litill payntit coffre beand w'tin the said blak kist of Henry nobilis a thousand thre hundreth and sevintene nobillis.

It' in ane vth' coffre beand w'tin the said blak kist a poik of canwes wt demyis c'tenand aucht hundreth ane les'.

It' takin be the smyt that opinit the lokks in gold fourtj demyis.

It' in Inglys' grots ——— xxiiij lis & the said silv' gevin agan to the takars of hym.

Thir boxis put i the thesaurhoús n'rest the windo. Memorand gottin in 'a box quhilk was deliv'it be the countas of Athole and tauld i pus of the chancellar lord Lile, the p'or of Sanctandrs & the thesaurar. In the fyrst in a purs of ledd wt in the said box thre hundreth Rois nobilis of the quhilks th' is vij Harj nobilis.

It' in the same purs of half Rois nobillis fyve hundreth hail Rois nobilis sextene Rois nobillis.

It' gottin in ane uth' box fra the said countas the xxj day of Junij i a canves poik wt in the said box tuelf hundreth & sevin angel nobilis.

It' in ane vth' purs of ledd beand i the same box ane hundreth angelis.

It' in the same purs thre hundreth fyftj & sevin demyis.

Memorand fund in a blak coffre quhilk was brocht be the abbot of Arbroth. In the first the grete sarpe of gold c'tenand xxv schaffs wt the fedd betuix.

It' in a ledd'ing purs beand i the said blak coffre tuelf scor & xvj saluts.

It' in the same purs threttj & sex lewis and half nobilis.

It' in the same purs four scor and thre Franche crownis.

It' in the same purs fourtene scor of ducats and of thame gevin to the erle of Angus fyve scor and six ducats.

It' in a blak box brocht be the said abbot to the toune of P.th the xxvj day of Junij in the first lows' in the said box four thousand thre hundreth and fourtj demyis

It' in a purs of ledd' in the said box four hundreth tuentj & viii lewis of gold and in the same purs of ledd' of Franche crovnis fyve hundreth thre scor & sex. And of thame twa saluts, and four lewis

It' in a quhite coffre of Irne deliu'it be the said abbot thre thousand nyne hundreth four scor & viij angellis.

Memorand resaut in Scone be the thesaurar in pns of the Bischop of Glasgw, Lord Lile, the p'or of Sanctandrs, Pat'k Home, & Lord Drummond the xxijj day of Junij in avereis box lous without ony purs a thousand and threttj harj nobilis.

It' in a purs of ledd' w'tin the said box a thousand & twenti Ros' nobilis and in the said purs fyftj & four Harj nobilis i half Harj nobilis.

It' th' was a writ fund i the said box sayand in hac boxa xij c Harj nobilis, et in ead' boxa xj c Rois Nobilis.

Thir ar the names of thame that wist of the said box quhen it was in the myr.

James Averj.—William Patonson.—William Wallace.

It'm Ressaut fra lang Pat'c Hume & George of Tours xvj skor of Hare nobilis quhilks tha had of a p't of the money takin be the Cuntas of Atholl and Johne Steward.

It' of the same some & money gevin to the said Pat'c for his Reward fourtj Hare nobelis.

THE COMT of Sr. William Knoll Lord Saint Johis of Jerlm &c' thesaurar till or sou'ain lord maid at Edinburgh the xxiiij day of Februar the yer of God &c' Nynte ane yers of all his ressait & expens' fra the ferth day of the moneth of Junij in the yer of God &c' aughty and aucht yers unto the day of this pnt Compt.

In the first he chargs him with vij. m. v. c .lxxxvij li. iiij s. in gold of sex thousand thre hundreth thretty a pece of Angell nobill ressait be the Comptar as is c'tenit i the beginig of this buke w'ttèn wt Johne Tyrijs hand.

And with ij c. xvj li. iiij s. in gold of ane hundreth four scor aucht Scotts Ridars, as is c'tenit i th's samyn buke.

And with liij li be fifty four Fraunce Riall of gold.

And with viij c. lxxxij li be nyne hundreth fourscore unicornis.

And with vj c. lxxvj li. xiiij s. iiij d. in ane thousand Scotts crownis.

And with JM. iij c. xxxiiij li. vj s. viij d. in tua thousand demyis ressaute and gevin for a m'ke the pece.

And with ij m. lxxix. li. iiij s. in tua thousand nyne hundreth fifty six demyis gevin the pece for fourteen schillings.

And with viii. xix li. ix s. in thre thousand thre hundreth fifty five rose nobillis ane dane quart' the quhilk war gevin for thretty six schillings the pece, except four hundreth thre war gevin for thretty five schillings the pece.

And wt iiij m. iiij c. lxxvj li. viij s. in tua thousand seven hundreth twenty nyne Hary nobill' gevin for thretty tua schillings the pece.

And wt xj li. vs. in fiftene Flemis Ridars fiftene schilling the pece.

And wt iiij c. xxxij. li. in four hundreth four score lewis and halve rose nobill gevin for aughtene schilling the pece.

And with iiij c. lxxxiiij. li. iiij s. in seven hundreth six Fraunce crownis gevin for fourtene schillings the pece.

And with xxx. li. in Duch gold.

And wt ij c. vi li. viii s. in tua hundreth fifty aucht saluts gevin for sextene schillings the pece.

And wt j c. xxxix. li. iiij s. in ane hundreth sevinty foure ducats gevin for sextene schillings the pece.

Sm' of this charge xxiiij m. vc. xvij li x s.

APPENDIX, No. 17.

* ACCOUNT OF SEVERAL HOARDS OR PARCELS OF COINS DISCOVERED IN SCOTLAND.

1723. March 11. A considerable treasure was fished up on the Northern coast of Scotland by Captain Jacob Rowe, according to a patent given him by his late Majesty for that purpose.

1759. Aug. 2. Elgin, on the Saturday se'ennight previous, as some boys were diverting themselves in the ruins of an old religious house called my Ladys High House near that place, they discovered a number of gold coins mostly of James V. Mary and James VI. with others of foreign princes.

1766. July. At Partake near Glasgow a number of old coins were found under the gable of an old house ; they weighed upwards of 30 ounces and consisted of German crowns, Spanish dollars, pieces of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I, and a few Scotch of the last king.

1768. April. In Locherness a mile from Dumfries, several gold and silver coins of the Jameses of Scotland and some of the Henries of England were found enclosed in a cow's horn. Several were presented to the Antiquarian Society by Mr. Copland of Colliestown.

1770. March. A servant at Brownlee found an earthen pot containing a number of Scotch and English silver coins of David, Robert, and Edward in fine preservation.

1772. July 2. In the town of Elgin a considerable quantity of gold coins was reported to have been found in an old house.

1773. Sept. At Dunbar in levelling some ground 290 pieces of silver coin of Elizabeth were found supposed to have been buried by Oliver's soldiers previous to the battle fought there in 1650.

* For the greater part of these notices I am indebted to Mr. Ferguson who most obligingly sent me a very interesting manuscript on this subject by the late Dr. Wright of Glasgow, with additions by himself.

1774.* At Caldale near Kirkwall in the Orkneys as a man was digging peat he discovered two horns nearly two feet below the surface, they contained 300 coins of Canute, including 42 varieties of mints; with them were found several Fibulæ of silver in the form of crescents and of different shapes.

1780. Jan. Some money was found in a house called Dunwiddie mains.

1780.† In digging a foundation to enlarge the church of Dyke near Inverness,‡ a large hoard of silver coins was found, chiefly consisting of the coins of William the Lion with crescents on the reverse, the greatest part of these coins were probably melted, but Mr. Brodie of Brodie succeeded in saving a great number of them, about 100 of which he presented to the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, and many more were dispersed by means of itinerant pedlars.

1781. Feb. At Patullo in Fife, 19 Roman silver coins were turned up by a plough; they were presented to the Society of Antiquarians.

1781. Aug. In the muir of Linlithgow a great number of Roman coins were dug up; they consisted of coins of Vespasian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, and Faustina.

1782. July. In Ayrshire a considerable quantity of silver coins were found in consequence of a lady having dreamed of a treasure being buried in a field, and on digging several pounds weight were discovered of coins of the two first Jameses of Scotland, Henry IV. V. VI. and Edward IV. of England; several ounces were sold for 5s. 8d. each.

1782. Sept. At Carluke in taking down an old house upwards of 52 ounces of silver coins were found mostly half crowns of Charles I. English and Scotch, others of Elizabeth and James I. of England, being shillings and sixpences; several ounces were sold at the rate of 5s. 6d.

1782. Aug. In the Isle of Tyrie one of the Hebrides, some men in clearing away the foundation of an old wall found an urn in which were from 15 to 20 ounces of Anglo Saxon silver pennies of Athelstan, Eadmund, Eadred, Eadwy, Eadgar and Eadward the Martyr, they were in fine preservation and several sold for 6s. per ounce; 90 of these coins were presented by Messrs. Brydson and Bailly, Jewellers in Glasgow to the Society of Antiquaries in Edinburgh, in October 1782 in a handsome silver casket with various emblematic devices.

* Barry's Hist. Orkneys, p. 232.—† Cardonnel, Pref. p. 3.—‡ Dr. Wright's MS. says Elgin.

1782. Sept. In St. Enoch Church yard Glasgow a few brass coins were found.

1782. Oct. At Paisley a considerable number of Anglo Saxon Stycas were found, on which were the names Edilof, Ediluf, Edilvegh, Edilred, and Edilred Rex and various others.

1783. Aug. At Newmills in Ayrshire, a boy digging potatoes found a considerable quantity of billon and black coins of Mary and James VI.

1784. July. At Carluke near Lanark, a gold coin of Otho was found weighing 4 dwts. 13 grains, and having on the reverse the legend *Securitas P. R.* One of Nero was also found.

1784. Dec. In the Highlands upwards of 100 silver coins were found, being groats and half groats of James I. and II. of Scotland; they were sold at 6s. per ounce.

1785. March. In Kilmarnock in digging the foundation for a house, 14lbs. of silver coins were found in a pot; they were shillings and sixpences of Elizabeth, and crowns and half crowns of James I. and Charles I., all English.

1785. March 30. In digging a grave in Brechin church yard, a very large quantity of penny pieces of Edward I. of England were found.

1787. June. At Earlston in digging the foundation of an old house belonging to Captain Pringle, two horns were found containing upwards of 200 gold, silver and copper coins of James I. II. III. IV. and V. and Queen Mary.

— At Glasgow on the East side of the South Bridge, in digging the foundation for a house a great many coins of Edward I. were found, one had *E. Ang. H. Scotia Prorex* Reverse *Moneta Nova Yve*, supposed to have been struck when Edward took possession of Scotland during the disputes between Bruce and Baliol in 1291.

1787. July* At Crieff in digging the foundation of the old church a number of gold coins of Robert III. were found; obverse Lion Rampant, reverse St. Andrew on the cross.

1787. Sept. At Shaws near Glasgow in taking down the wall of a house nine ounces of silver coins were found in a cloth, they were of Elizabeth, James VI., Charles I., and some Scotch, and were sold at 5s. 2d. per ounce.

* Courant and Mercury, 2nd and 4th Aug. 1787, and Mercury, 13th Aug. 1787.

1788. Aug. In Kilmarnock a considerable quantity of silver coins was found in the wall of an old house by tracing a rat into a hole, they were principally shillings and sixpences of Elizabeth and James I. of England, and half crowns and a few sixpences of Charles I. in indifferent order; they sold for 5s. 6d. per ounce.

1788. Nov. In a field in the Isle of Tyrie, an earthen pot was found containing several ounces of silver pennies of Henry III. of England of the following moneyers:

Adam on Norh—Fulre on Oxon—Miles on Winc—Pieres on Lic—Nicole on Eve—Roger Ronce—Abel, Ilger, Rauf, Ricard, Walter, Wilhelm, on Lu, Lun, Lund or Lunde—Joan, Henry, Samuell, Simon on Can, Cant or Cante.

1789. June 6. At Linlithgow a great many gold and silver coins of Robert, James I. II. III. IV. V. and VI. were found in an old building belonging to Mr. Kenmore, Cabinet maker.

1789. June 12. In Kelso in taking down an old house several gold coins of James VI. were found; they were purchased for £1 1s. each.

1790. May 24. At Bridston, Campsie Parish, were found a considerable quantity of silver coins, being half crowns, shillings and sixpences of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I.; they were sold at 5s. 6d. per ounce.

1791. April 5. Near Paisley were found 515 silver pennies of the three first Edwards, weighing nearly 22 ounces, also 5 pennies of Alexander III. and 3 of John Baliol, they sold for 5s. 4d. per ounce.

1793. June. Three miles from Ayr in an old middenstead were found from 20 to 30 ounces of silver coins of Mary of Scotland, being Testoons and half Testoons of her and Francis, including those of 1555 and 1562 with billion of 1558 and 9, among them were the rare and beautiful Testoon with her head 1562, those with *Cor Humile Delicie Dni*, In virtute tua libera me, Fecit Utraque Unum, Vicit Leo Tribu Juda—Jam non sunt duo sed una Caro—and *Salvum fac populum tuum Domine*; they were sold for 5s. 6d. per ounce.

1793. Dec. At Strathblane in Stirlingshire, a large collection of coins was discovered in the hollow of the end of a couple, which had supported the roof of a house; it had been sawed off a great many years ago and was used as a seat, but on a scarcity of coals was cut up for fuel when the treasure was discovered; it principally consisted of shillings of Edward VI., Elizabeth,

and Charles I. ; those of the last monarch were Scotch coined by Briot ; there were also some German crowns, and the gold Sovereign of Elizabeth and Unite of James I.

1795. Jan. 10. In Glasgow in levelling the ground at the south end of Taylors street and north side of Rotton Row where an old ruinous house stood, the workmen dug up with a pick axe an earthen pot nearly the size of a Scotch pint full of gold coins of various sizes ; the number was uncertain as the workmen and bystanders had a scramble for them, but they probably amounted to between 8 and 900 coins ; they consisted of Unicorns of James III. and IV., Ryders and Half Ryders of James IV., Ecus of James V. and various of Mary, English Angels of Henry VI. of his 49th year and of Henry VIII., with several French, Spanish and Portuguese, and are supposed to have been buried during the troubles in Mary's reign. Four ounces were sold at £4 4s. per ounce, containing upwards of 30 coins.

The following varieties came under inspection :

SCOTCH.		ENGLISH.	
	WEIGHT ABOUT.		WEIGHT ABOUT.
Unicorns of James III. several,	58 grs.	Edward IV. Ryals, .. a few,	78 grs.
Half Do. a few,	28	————— Angels, .. Do.	78
* Ryders of James IV. several,	76	Henry VI. Do. .. Do.	76
Half Do. very few,	37	Richard III. Do. .. Do.	78
James V. Ecus, several,	52	Henry VIII. Do. .. Do.	77
Mary Ecus, several,	50	————— Crown,	56
—— Lions, several,	75		
—— Half Do. a few,	36		

1797. May. At Blantyre well, a man digging a ditch found a pot wherein nearly 1 lb. of coins were ; they consisted of a few of the divisions of the Crookstone Dollar, Mary's Testoons, and Nobles of James VI. in indifferent order.

1797. Sept. In the neighbourhood of Crookstone Castle a great quantity of coins was found, being mostly groats of Henry IV. V. and VI., and a few of Edward IV. of England, and two of James I. of Scotland.

1797. — At Kirkintulloch in raising the floor of an old house, about 16 ounces of silver coins were found chiefly shillings of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. much worn,

* This class of Ryders are ascertained by the Inventory of the effects of James III. to belong to that Prince.

1797. — At Cambus near the mouth of the Devon Clackmannanshire, some workmen in levelling the floor of an old house discovered a pitcher which on being broken was found to contain a number of silver coins for which a scramble took place. The coins were from the size of a farthing to that of a crown, the latter size chiefly German of the 16th and 17th centuries, many coins of Elizabeth much worn, and of Charles II. as good as if fresh out of the mint; the number must have been great as the pitcher was about the size of a gallon measure and full, and they were supposed to have been hid about the time of the Revolution in 1688.

1803. — At Torfoot seven miles west of Strathaven in Lanarkshire, a boy in cleaning out a drain at the foot of a rising ground struck upon a glass vessel containing 400 Roman silver coins of various Emperors and Empresses, viz. Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Faustina, Marcus Aurelius, Crispina, Cæsar, Pompey, Crassus, &c.

1803, July. At Perth in pulling down an old wall in the Castle gable, a bag was found containing many Scotch silver and billon coins of James III. and IV.

— About the same time a few silver coins were found in the ruins of Rinclaven Castle near Perth, an account of which is given by Rev. James Playfair.*

1804. March 21. At Glasgow about 42 ounces of silver coins were brought to Mr. Newlands, Goldsmith, Trongate, by a countryman who said he found them in Ayrshire; they were in a pot which fell to pieces when exposed to the air and included some of Elizabeth and James VI., Charles II. Scotch, several marks, two mark pieces, and some quarter dollars; also a crown of the same prince in fine preservation, and several German and Brabant pieces; they sold for 7s. per ounce.

1806. Oct. A man from the Mearns came into Mr. Gray's shop Glasgow, with nineteen gold coins which he found in making a midden or dunghill, by shovelling up some earth where an old house stood and not half a foot deep; the coins were mostly Scotch and of James VI. and included some Thistle nobles, several £6 pieces of the dates 1601—2, an unit or broad piece of James, and one French Louis d'or in good preservation; they sold for £6 per ounce.

* Scottish Magazine, January 1804.

1808. Jan. 27. At Linton in Peeblesshire some ancient coins of Mary and James VI. were found ; they were ordered to be deposited with the Faculty of Advocates and the Antiquarian Society of Scotland, and £5 5s. ordered to be paid to the finder for his honesty.

1810. May 25. At Crosswoodhill, the property of Andrew Steele, Esq. WS. in the parish of West Calder, County of Edinburgh, several Roman coins were found in the peat earth cast out of a deep moss ditch ; they were silver coins of Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius in fine preservation, and are engraved in the Scots Magazine for 1810.

1810. June 18. At Dunfermline some coins were found.

1810. Nov. 11. At Aberdeen on the Saturday preceding, the workmen in clearing out the foundation for some new buildings in line of the intended opening into Union Street, discovered a large wooden vessel filled with an immense number of silver coins mostly of Edward I. of England and Alexander III, of Scotland, supposed to have been secreted during the wars of Edward III. in Scotland at the time that Aberdeen was destroyed in 1336.

1811. — In a piece of meadow ground in front of Dunse Castle, Berwickshire, the seat of Mr. Hay of Drumelzier, was lately found a pewter jug and wooden cup containing 2361 pennies of Edward II. of England, and Alexander III., John and Robert I. of Scotland.

1811. — There were lately found in a field on Mr. Davidson's farm, mains of Caithbrogie in the parish of Tarves, a great number of gold and silver coins of James VI. of Scotland, some dated 1569 to 1601, all in a high state of preservation.

1813. May 13. In Haddington in an old house three gold coins of Henry VIII. were found, of which one was sent to the Faculty of Advocates, one to the Antiquarian Society of Scotland, and the third to the finder.

1813. Sept. In the Isle of Bute, in making a road by the sea side at the foot of Mount Stewart, a very great quantity of silver pennies of the three first Edwards of England were found the metal of which was worth upwards of £30.

1813. Dec. In King's Lead, Perth, some coins were found value £24 17s. 6d.

1815. March 20. At Glasgow an ancient gold coin was found and given to the Hunterian Museum.

1815. Oct. In the County of Lanark, in the ruins of the castle of Cadder were found 118 Lions and 23 other gold coins of James I. and II., and one of each ordered to be delivered to

His Majesty's Library, London.

The Prince Regents, Do.

British Museum.

Royal Society, London.

Antiquarian Society, Do.

King's College, Aberdeen.

University of Edinburgh.

Do. St. Andrews.

Do. Glasgow.

Marischall College, Aberdeen.

Faculty of Advocates.

Antiquarian Society, Edinburgh.

and 8 of James I. and 4 of James II. to be delivered to James Stirling, Esq. of Keir, proprietor of the estate, and 103 ordered to be sold.*

1820. — At Dryburgh Abbey several gold coins of Robert III., James II. and Edward III. were found.

1820. — At Berwick several gold and silver coins of Henry VIII. were found.

1821. — In Reid's Court, Cannongate, several silver coins of James III. and Henry VIII. and some billon of James VI. were found.

1821. — In digging the canal near Edinburgh several coins were found.

1822. — In Perthshire a number of fine gold coins were found.

1822. — In Perthshire were found a great many groats and half groats of Robert III. coined at Edinburgh, Perth, Aberdeen, and Dunbarton; it is said 70 varieties of the groats occurred.

1827. May 16. In Wellington St. Footdee, Aberdeenshire, 16 old coins were found by some workmen and sent to the Antiquarian Society.

1830. May 4. Near Arbroath on the farm of Hutton mill, a gold coin of the Emperor Antoninus was found and presented to the Scottish Antiquarian Society.

1830. July 2. At Haddington 52 old silver coins were found, 10 of which were ordered to be retained for public libraries and the rest to be returned to the Provost of Haddington.

* Twenty-seven were given to the Scottish Antiquarian Society, and the remainder sold with those found in Glasgow Cathedral after mentioned.

1830. July 5. At the village of Clifton a parcel of old coins were found, a few of which were ordered to be sent to the Society of Antiquaries and Advocates Libraries, and the remainder (132) to be returned to Sir Alexander Maitland Gibson.

1831. Feb. 3. At Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh, a parcel of old silver and copper coins were lately found by the workmen on the Railroad among the debris under Samsons Ribs. A selection of them were sent to the Antiquarian Society and Advocates Library, and the remainder to Mr. Jardine, Civil Engineer, superintending the formation of the Railroad.

1832. In Stirlingshire at the entrance of the Clachan Glen, Campsie, a silver coin of Hadrian was found, the finder used to obtain a trifle by shewing it to the visitors of the glen.

1833. — Near Elgin two Dutch silver coins were found.

— — In the Island of Inch Kenneth, 22 silver coins were found.

1834. June. Near Stanley in Perthshire in a quarry 800 silver pennies were found, the greater part of Edward I. struck at London, they included a few of Canterbury and Durham, 12 Flemish coins, 12 or 14 of Alexander III., 2 of John Baliol, and 3 of Robert Bruce, 22 of the Edwards were given to the Antiquarian Society, and a few to the Antiquarian Society, Perth, and the remainder returned to Mr. Grey of Perth, who had previously sold the greater part of the hoard to persons unknown.

1834. — Summer. In Peeblesshire, on the estate of Badingsgill belonging to Charles Ferrier, Esq. accountant, Edinburgh, 9 pennies of William the Lion and 1 of Henry III. were found in a Peat moss, they were seized by the Exchequer as Treasure trove, and after giving one or two to the Scottish Society of Antiquaries the others were returned to him.

1836. — At Borrera, North Uist, as several young men were engaged herding cattle they discovered a few inches below the surface of the earth about 400 silver coins and a few gold ones; the former were all of the reign of James VI. and date 1592, in size a little less than half crowns but much thinner and in excellent preservation.*—*Num. Journal*, Vol. 1, p. 206.

1838.† — At Sorn in Ayrshire on the property of Mrs. Summerville, as some workmen employed by that lady were engaged in forming a footpath

* From the date of these Coins they were probably the Balance Marks, as that date does not appear on any other of James's silver coins.—† The date of this discovery should be 1837, June 24.

in a romantic wooded dell, they discovered at the depth of three inches a hoard of about 500 silver and copper coins of James IV. and VI.—*Num. Journal, Vol. 2, p. 103.*

1837. Dec. 2. In repairing the Cathedral of Glasgow 130 gold coins were found by the workmen, they consisted of

60 Nobles of Edward III.
7..Do. Richard II.
63 St. Andrews of Robert III.

mostly from different dies and in fine preservation, one Edward, one Richard and one Robert were given to each of the following public institutions :

British Museum.	College Library, Edinburgh.
Mint.	Andersonian Institution Glasgow.,
Antiquarian Society, Edinburgh.	Antiquarian Society, Perth.
Advocates Library.	

And one Edward and one Robert to each of the following :

Hunterian Museum, Glasgow.	Literary and Antiquarian Society of
High School, Do.	Fife.

£5 paid to each of three labourers who found them.

1841. Jan. 2. At the junction of the rivers Cart and Clyde, a brass coin of Tiberius was found, it was sent to the Antiquarian Society, and 5s. ordered to be given to the finder.

1842. June 15. Found in the stomach of a Shark caught off the Isle of May, and purchased in the market at Edinburgh by G. Dickson & Co. Fishmongers, a tin box containing

A Metal Cornelian Seal with Roman head engraved.	Two Scotch Copper Coins Charles I.
A Silver Coin of Charles II. 1671.	A Copper Coin Zealand, 1761.
A Sardinian Coin, 1796.	A Do. 1765.
A Copper Coin of Brazil.	14 small Copper Coins, various.
A Do. supposed Persian.	A Copper Token John O'Gaunt.
A Do. 1746.	A Copper Sicilian Coin, 1784,
A Do. George II.	An old Map of Scotland by Jeffrey.
A Base Coin Louis XIV.	Part of an Edinburgh Courant, Sept. 9, 1811.
A Dutch Copper Coin, 1784.	Part of Courier, May 10, 1811.

1844. March 22. At Croal Chapel near Closeburn Limekilns, Dumfriesshire, in a small field belonging to Sir G. Monteath, a considerable quantity of groats of Edward III. and David II., pennies of Edward I. II. III.,

Alexander III., &c. were ploughed up by a man named Thomas Whitman, the whole amounting to at least 10,000; the ground formed part of Barnmoor wood and had not been previously turned up—the discoverer not being sufficiently selfish to conceal his prize, a crowd assembled and many of the women were seen literally carrying away the money in lapfulls.

1844. About the beginning of this year, in the forest or common of Cowie about three miles north of Stonehaven in Kincardineshire, several ancient coins were found buried about three feet deep in the earth, some of them were much decayed and all covered with a hard coat of green rust. They proved to be Roman Denarii of Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus, Commodus and Septimius Severus, with several of Faustina Jun. and other empresses. The greatest number were of the Antonini. The ancient forest or common of Cowie is situated on a tail of the Grampians which here approach the coast, and the place where the coins were found is about a mile and a half from the ancient encampment of Re or Righ Dikes mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of the Antiquary. — *Gentleman's Magazine*, May 1844, p. 525.

1844. — At Bamborough Castle, Berwickshire, a few coins of the type of David I. were found of which Mr. Ferguson saw three, and four similar were purchased at Berwick about the same time by a friend of the author, three of which, viz. Nos. 11, 12, 14 of the 1st. Plate of this work, seem evidently to belong to David I. and were probably part of the same parcel.

The following parcels of Scottish Coins were found in Ireland:—

1814. — A labourer at work in a wood at Castlelenigan within five miles of Newry, dug up a cow's horn filled with about 200 silver coins of Robert Bruce and David II.—*Fitzgerald and M'Gregor's Hist. Limerick*, Vol. II., p. 68, and *Newry Magazine*, Vol. 1. p. 119.

1820. About this year a few of the double cross coins of Alexander III. were found in the church yard of Killaloe, County Clare, by some soldiers then quartered in the town; the number did not amount to above a dozen; they were found whilst digging a grave for a comrade.

1824. — A large parcel of silver coins were found at Blarney, they included several groats of David II. and Robert II., one of the latter struck at Dundee.

1830. — A large hoard of coins, English, Irish and Scotch was dug up in a field near Youghal, the Scottish portion consisted of about 200 pennies of Alexander III. with a few of John Baliol and Robert Bruce.

1834. Autumn. A large hoard of about 3000 silver coins was dug up in the demesne of Lord Bantry at Sea View, County Cork; they were mostly English and Irish pennies of Henry III., but included several Scotch mostly the double cross coins of Alexander III., one of them struck at Dunbar, another at Glasgow and several at Perth, and a few coins of William the Lion, one of them with the head to its left struck at Roxburgh.

A few years before 1839, a large parcel of Scotch coins were found in the County Clare; they consisted of from 10 to 15 coins of William the Lion, mostly with *Hue Walter* and one with the head to its left, and 40 to 50 of the double cross coins of Alexander III., 10 of them with the head to its left struck at Aberdeen, Berwick and Perth, the others with head to its right struck at Aberdeen, Berwick, Dunbar, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth and Stirling; they all came into the possession of the late Dean of St. Patrick's and are included in the descriptive catalogue of this work.

1840. June. At Ballykeigle, Parish of Kilmood, County Down, in a field on the farm of Mr. John Gibson a coin of William the Lion was found, and with it a large quantity of the coins of Henry III. and four of John.

1840. Aug. A parcel of Scotch coins said to have been found in Connaught were brought to Cork for sale, they consisted of nearly 50 of the coins of David II. and Robert II., mostly groats with a few half groats and one penny (of Robert II.) the only unpublished variety in the lot was the groat of David II. with mullets in the external angles of the tressure of which there were two.

1841. Oct At Dungarvan, County Waterford, in a hoard of about 200 coins found, there occurred a half groat of David II. and a groat and three half groats of Robert II.

A few years since about 150 of the single cross pennies of Alexander III. were found near Ennis.

1845. April. At Ardquin Abbey, in the Great Ards County Down, some workmen when digging potatoes in the reclaimed fish pond, discovered a small box containing about 400 silver coins, chiefly English and Irish coins from Edward I. to Edward IV. inclusive, but including about 50 groats, half groats and pennies of David II. and Robert II. of Scotland.

* TABLE OF THE VALUE & FINENESS OF GOLD & SILVER AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF SCOTTISH HISTORY.

A.D.	REIGN.	Value of a lb. of Gold in Scottish Money.	Fineness of Gold.	Value of a lb. of Silver in Scottish Money.	Fineness of Silver.	Relative value of Gold and Silver.
		£ s. d.	oz. dwt. gr.	£ s. d.	oz. dwt. gr.	
	Before Robert I.			1 0 0	11 2 0	
1306	Robert I.			1 1 0	— — —	
1366	David II.			1 6 8	— — —	
1367	— — —			1 9 8	— — —	
1371	Robert II.	17 12 0	11 18 18	— — —	— — —	ABOUT 11 to 1.
1390	Robert III.	19 4 0	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
1393	— — —	24 0 0	— — —	1 12 0	— — —	— — —
1424	James I.	22 10 0	— — —	1 17 6	— — —	— — —
1451	James II.	33 6 0	— — —	3 4 0	— — —	9½ —
1456	— — —	50 0 0	— — —	4 16 0	— — —	— — —
	James III.	53 6 4	— — —	— — —	— — —	
1467	— — —	64 0 0	— — —	5 12 0		
1475	— — —	† 78 15 0	— — —	7 4 0		10 —
1483	— — —	84 0 0	— — —	7 0 0		10½ —
1488	James IV.	— — —	— — —	— — —		—
1525	James V.	— — —	10 18 2	10 4 0	10 0 0	
1529	— — —	108 0 0	— — —	— — —	11 0 0	—
1544	Mary,	— — —		9 12 0	— — —	
1556		144 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	— — —	— — —
1565		— — —	— — —	18 0 0	— — —	
1571	James VI.			‡		
1577	— — —	240 0 0				
1579	— — —	252 0 0	10 10 0	21 12 0	11 0 0	11½ —
1581	— — —	— — —	— — —	24 0 0	— — —	
1584	— — —	270 0 0	10 18 0	— — —	— — —	
1591	— — —	— — —	— — —	26 0 0	— — —	
1593	— — —	360 0 0	— — —	— — —	— — —	
1597	— — —	— — —	11 0 0	30 0 0	— — —	12 —
1601	— — —	432 0 0	— — —	36 0 0	— — —	— — —
1633	Charles I.	492 0 0	— — —	— — —	— — —	13 —
1738	George II.	560 14 0	— — —	37 4 0	— — —	15 —

* In this Table in which I have combined the value and fineness of the Gold and Silver Coinage, I have added to and in some instances endeavoured to correct the old Tables; this has been a matter of some difficulty and errors will probably be still found in it, however for general purposes it will I believe be found sufficiently accurate.

† This perhaps should be £70 8s. 0d.

‡ In the old Tables the fineness of Silver coin in 1571, is given as 9 ounces fine, and that of 1576 at 8 ounces, but probably without foundation, as the Coins we have of that period are equally fine with those which preceded and followed them.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE 1.

No.	COINS.	WEIGHT GRAINS.	PAGE.	REFERENCE.
1	Hebrides, Sueno,	31	2	Author.
2	Anegmund,	21½	2	Do.
3	Somerled,	21	2	Do.
4	Uncertain. Full face,	17	3	Do.
5	Malcolm III. 	23	4	Rev. Mr. Martin.
6	Alexander I. 	24	5	Author.
7	Do. 	23	5	Do.
8	Do. 	24	5	Do.
9	David I. HVGO . ON . ROCH . .. ..	..	6	Mr. Hay.
10	Do. 	22½	6	Rev. Mr. Martin.
11	Do. 	23	6	Mr. Coxon.
12	Do. 	22	6	Author.
13	Do. ON . BERV	20½	6	Do.
14	Do. ... ALD . ON . BER	20	6	Do.
15	Do. SO . ON	20	6	Rev. Mr. Martin.
16	Do. with crescents on the reverse, .. ..	..	6	Mr. Cuff.
17	Henry E. Northumberland, Scottish type,	24	7	Author.
18	Do. Do. 	20	7	Do.
19	Do. Type of Stephen,	22	6	Rev. Mr. Martin.
20	Do. Do. 	23	6	Do.
21	Do. Do. 	22	7	Author.

PLATE 2.

22	Uncertain. Like the coins of Alexander I.	23	..	Rev. Mr. Martin.
23	Do. Like the coins of David,	22½	..	Do.
24	Do. Do. 	22½	..	Do.
25	William the Lion, with crescents, Berwick,	21	9	Author.
26	Do. Do. Edinburgh,	21	9	Do.
27	Do. Do. Perth,	22½	9	Do.
28	Do. Do. Do. 	22½	9	Do.

No.	COINS.	WEIGHT GRAINS.	PAGE.	REFERENCE.
29	William the Lion, with crescents, Roxburgh, ..	24	9	Author.
30	Do. Do. RAVL . DERLIG . RO . . .	22	9	Do.
31	Do. Do. RAVL . DERLIG . FL . . .	23	9	Do.
32	Do. Do. uncertain mint, ..	23	..	Do.
33	Do. Head to its left, with Fleurs de lis, Roxburgh. .. — ..	..	9	Brit. Mus.
34	Do. Head to its right, with Stars, HVE WALTER	22	10	Author.
35	Do. Do. obverse, legend retrograde, HVE . WAL . RO . ..	22	10	Do.
36	Do. Do. HVE . WAL . RO . on both sides, .. ..	..	10	Brit. Mus.
37	Do. Do. WALTER . ADAM . ..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	Author.
38	Do. Do. Edinburgh, ..	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Do.
39	Do. Do. HNRILERSV . ..	22	10	Do.
40	Do. Do. HENRILERSV . DE . PT . . .	22	10	Do.
41	Do. Do. PERIS . ADAM . ON . R . . .	22	10	Do.
42	Do. Do. Bare head DER . ADAM . ON . ROR	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Do.
43	Do. Head to its left. HVE . WALTER . retrograde,	18	11	Do.
44	Do. Do. without Sceptre, PERES . ADA . ON . ROREE	20	11	Do.
45	Do. Do. Do. RAVL . ON . ROCEBV . .	23	11	Do.

PLATE 3.

46	Alexander II. Bare head to its right without Scep- tre, Roxburgh,	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	Author.
47	Do. Do. with Sceptre, uncertain mint, ..	..	13	Mr. Cuff.
48	Do. Do. to its left, Do. Do. ..	..	13	Rev. Mr. Martin.
49	Do. Crowned head to its left, Do. Do. ..	..	13	Brit. Mus.
50	Do. Do. to its right, Do. Roxburgh, ..	..	13	Do.
51	Alexander III. Bare head to its left, Do. Aberdeen, ..	19	14	Author.
52	Do. Do. WALTER . ON . A . . .	..	14	
53	Do. Do. WI ON . LA . . .	20	14	Author.
54	Do. Crowned head to its left, Aberdeen, ..	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Do.
55	Do. Do. Berwick, ..	..	14	Mr. Nightingale.
56	Do. Do. Edinburgh, ..	22	14	Author.
57	Do. Do. Perth, ..	22	14	Do.

No.	COINS.	WEIGHT GRAINS.	PAGE.	REFERENCE.
58	Alexander III. Crowned head to its right, Annan, ..	20	14	Author.
59	Do. Berwick, ..	22	14	Do.
60	Do. Legends retrograde, Do. ..	27	14	Do.
61	Do. Dunbar, ..	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Do.
62	Do. Edinburgh, ..	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Do.
63	Do. WATER . ON . FRE . ..	22	14	Do.
64	Do. Glasgow, ..	23	14	Do.
65	Do. Montrose, ..	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Do.
66	Do. Perth, ..	23	14	Do.
67	Do. Roxburgh, ..	23	14	Do.
68	Do. long single cross, Mullets of 5 points,	22	15	Do.
69	Do. 2 Mullets of 5 and 2 of 6 points,	22	15	Do.
70	Do. 1 Mullet of 5 and 3 of 6 points,	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	Do.

PLATE 4.

71	Alexander III. Long single cross, mullets of 6 points	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	Author.
72	Do. 3 mullets of 6 and 1 star of 7 Do.	21	15	Do.
73	Do. 2 Do. of 6 and 2 Do. of 7 Do.	21	15	Do.
74	Do. DEI . GCIA . mullets of 6 Do.	21	15	Do.
75	Do. DEI . GRAC . ..	20	15	Do.
76	Do. DEI . GRA . ESCOSSIE . REX ..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	Do.
77	Do. DEI . GSCIA . Do. ..	16	15	Do.
78	Do. Halfpenny, ..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	Do.
79	Do. Farthing, ..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	Rev. Mr. Martin.
80	John Baliol, Penny, Rex Scotorum, mullets of 5 points	22	16	Author.
81	Do. Mullets of 6 points, ..	20	16	Do.
82	Do. Do. blunt, ..	21	..	Do.
83	Do. St. Andrews, ..	22	16	Do.
84	Do. I . DI . GRA . &c. Do. ..	20	16	Do.
85	Do. Halfpenny, 2 mullets of 6 points, ..	9	16	Do.
86	Do. 4 mullets of 6 points, ..	8	16	Rev. Mr. Martin.
87	Robert Bruce, Penny, ..	21	18	Author.
88	Do. Halfpenny, ..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	Do.
89	David II. Penny, Rex Scotorum, ..	14	20	Do.
90	Do. ——— Scottorum, ..	16	20	Do.
91	Do. with Sceptre head only, ..	16	20	Do.
92	Do. Farthing, ..	..	20	
93	Do. Groat, Aberdeen, ..	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	Author.
94	Do. Edinburgh, ..	61	20	Rev. Mr. Mockler.

No.	COINS.	WEIGHT GRAINS.	PAGE.	REFERENCE.
95	David II. Groat, mullets in external angles, of tressure,	59	20	Author.
96	Do. Half Groat Aberdeen,	34	20	Do.

PLATE 5.

97	David II. Half Groat, Edinburgh, (without GRA.)..	34	20	Author.
98	Do. Old head,	32	20	Do.
99	Do. Penny, Aberdeen,	17½	20	Do.
100	Do. Edinburgh,	15	20	Do.
101	Robert II. Groat, Dundee, .. ..	..	22	Mr. Coxon.
102	Do.	broken.	22	Author.
103	Do. with B Edinburgh, .. ..	..	22	Mr. Ferguson.
104	Do. without B	55	22	Author.
105	Do. Perth,	49½	22	Do.
106	Do. Half Groat, Dundee, .. ..	..	22	Mr. Ferguson.
107	Do. Edinburgh,	27½	22	Author.
108	Do.	28	22	Do.
109	Do. Perth,	26	22	Do.
110	Do. Penny, Dundee, .. ..	..	22	Mr. Ferguson.
111	Do. Edinburgh,	16	22	Author.
112	Do. Perth,	14	22	Do.
113	Do. Halfpenny, Edinburgh,	6	22	Do.
114	Robert III. Groat, Aberdeen,	40½	24	Rev. Mr. Mockler.
115	Do. Dunbarton,	31½	24	Do.
116	Do. Edinburgh,	42½	24	Author.
117	Do.	37	24	Do.
118	Do. Perth,	39	24	Do.
119	Do. Roxburgh,	46	24	Do.
120	Do. Half Groat, Edinburgh,	19	24	Do.

PLATE 6.

121	Robert III. Half Groat, Edinburgh,	21½	24	Author.
122	Do. Perth,	19	24	Rev. Mr. Mockler.
123	Do. Penny, Rex Scotorum,	9½	24	Rev. Mr. Martin.
124	Do. Aberdeen,	broken.	24	Brit. Mus.
125	Do. Edinburgh, .. ..	..	24	Rev. Mr. Martin.
126	Do. Halfpenny, Do.	6	24	Mr. Cuff.
127	James I. Groat, Do.	31	27	Author.

No.	COINS.	WEIGHT GRAINS	PAGE.	REFERENCE.
128	James I. Groat, Edinburgh, ..	25	27	Author.
129	—— Sceptre at left side, Do. ..	32	27	Rev. Mr. Moekler.
130	—— Do. at right side, Linlithgow, ..	33	27	Author.
131	—— ————— Perth, ..	33	27	Do.
132	—— ————— Stirling, ..	36½	27	SSA.
133	—— ————— Do. ..	33	27	Mr. Ferguson.
134	James II. Groat. with Sceptre, Edinburgh, ..	31	29	Author.
135	—— without Sceptre, Aberdeen, ..	..	30	SSA.
136	—— ————— Edinburgh, ..	57	30	Author.
137	—— ————— Perth, ..	..	30	Mr. Ferguson.
138	—— ————— Roxburgh, ..	..	30	Do.
139	—— ————— Stirling, ..	..	30	SSA.
140	Half Groat, Edinburgh, ..	28½	30	Mr. Ferguson.
141	Groat with bust clothed, Do. ..	52	30	Author.
142	James III. Penny, Cross and Pellets, Do. ..	9¼	33	Mr. Coxon.
143	Halfpenny,	5	33	Author.
144	Groat, 2nd coinage, Edinburgh, ..	38	33	Do.

PLATE 7.

145	James III. Groat, 2nd coinage, Edinburgh, ..	40½	33	Author.
146	Do. small crosses between Pellets, ..	40	33	Do.
147	Do. 3rd coinage, Berwick, ..	40	34	Do.
148	—— Edinburgh, ..	36	34	Do.
149	—— Crown of 5 Fls. de lis, Do. ..	38	33	Do.
150	Half Groat, Berwick, ..	17½	34	Do.
151	—— Do. ..	20	34	Mr. Ferguson.
152	Groat, 4th coinage, Edinburgh, ..	39½	34	Author.
153	—— Tressure under bust, Do. ..	40	34	Do.
154	Half Groat with I. Do. ..	18	34	Rev. Mr. Martin.
155	—— Do. and A. T. ..	17	34	Author.
156	Penny, Edinburgh, ..	10	34	Do.
157	Groat, 5th coinage, Do. ..	40	34	Do.
158	—— 6th Do. Do. ..	..	35	Mr. Ferguson.
159	Do. Do. ..	..	35	Do.
160	James IV. Groat, <i>Protector Mevorum</i> , Do. ..	45½	98	Author.
161	—— with arched crown, Aberdeen, ..	..	38	Brit. Mus.
162	—— ————— Edinburgh, ..	38½	38	Author.
163	—— ————— Do. ..	46	38	Do.
164	—— with cross, crown and Fl. de lis, ..	47	38	Mr. Cuff.
165	Half Groat, Edinburgh, ..	20	38	Author.

No.	COINS.	WEIGHT GRAINS.	PAGE.	REFERENCE.
166	James IV. Half Groat, with crown and Q. . .	22	38	Rev. Mr. Martin.
167	Groat, <i>Salvum Fac</i> without numeral, ..	38	38	Author.
168	Half Groat, Do. . .	..	38	Mr. Cuff.

PLATE 8.

169	James IV. Groat, <i>Salvum Fac</i> without numeral, ..	..	38	Rev. Mr. Martin.
170	----- with QT. . .	34½	39	Author.
171	----- with QRA. . .	36	39	Do.
172	----- with IIII . . .	38	39	Mr. Ferguson.
173	James V. Groat, three quarter face and open crown, ..	33	44	Rev. Mr. Mockler.
174	Half Groat, Do. . .	..	44	Mr. Cuff.
175	Groat, side face, Oppidum Edinburgi, ..	43	44	Author.
176	½ of Do. . .	11	45	Do.
177	Groat, words divided by annulets, . .	41	45	Do.
178	----- with double arched crown, . .	40	45	Do.
179	Mary, Testoon with bust, 1553, . .	..	46	Brit. Mus.
180	Half Do. Do. <i>In Justicia Tua</i>, . .	..	46	Do.
181	Testoon without head, 1553, . .	..	47	Mr. Cuff.
182	----- and without date, . .	..	47	Do.
183	----- 1555, . .	115	47	Author.
184	Half Do. Do. . .	57½	47	Mr. Ferguson.
185	Testoon. <i>In Virtute Tua</i> , 1556, . .	95	47	Author.
186	Half Do. ----- 1558, . .	46	47	Do.
187	Francis and Mary, Testoon, <i>Fecit Utraque</i> , 1558, . .	84	48	Do.
188	Half Do. ----- . .	..	48	Brit. Mus.
189	Jam Non Sunt Duo sed Una Caro, . .	23	48	Author.
190	Testoon, <i>Vicit Leo</i> . 1560, . .	92	49	Do.
191	Half Do. ----- . .	..	49	Mr. Cuff.

PLATE 9.

192	Francis and Mary, Testoon, 1565, . .	..	49	Mr. Ferguson.
193	Mary, Testoon with Portrait, 1561, . .	..	50	Brit. Mus.
194	Half Testoon, Do. Do. . .	..	50	Do.
195	Mary and Henry, Ryal, 1566, . .	469	51	Author.
196	¾ Do. 1565, . .	316½	51	Do.
197	½ Do. 1565, . .	151	51	Do.
198	Mary, Ryal, 1567, . .	..	51	Mr. Ferguson.

No.	COINS.	WEIGHT GRAINS.	PAGE.	REFERENCE.
199	Mary, $\frac{2}{3}$ Ryal, 1567,	315	51	Author.
200	$\frac{1}{3}$ Do. 1566, .. ..	..	51	Rev. Mr. Martin.
201	James VI. Sword Dollar or 30s. piece, ..	473	56	Author.
202	$\frac{2}{3}$ Do. or 20s. piece, .. ..	..	56	Mr. Ferguson.

PLATE 10.

203	James VI. $\frac{1}{3}$ of Sword Dollar, .. ..	..	56	Mr. Ferguson.
203*	Noble 6-8. 1573,	103	57	Author.
204	— Do. 1574,	100	57	Do.
205	Half Do. 3-4. 1572,	52	57	Do.
206	Thistle Dollar. 1579, .. ..	..	57	Rev. Mr. Martin.
206*	Do. 1581,	171	..	Mr. Ferguson.
207	Thistle Noble. 1581,	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	Do.
207*	Half Do. 1581,	40	57	Do.
208	Quarter Do. 1581,	19	57	Do.
209	40s. Piece, bust in armour. 1582, ..	..	58	SSA.
210	30s. Do. 1584, .. ..	..	58	Mr. Ferguson.

PLATE 11.

211	James VI. 20s. Piece, bust in armour, 1583, ..	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	Author.
212	10s. Do. 1582,	114	58	Do.
213	Balance Mark, 1591,	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	Do.
214	Half Do. 1591, .. ..	..	58	Rev. Mr. Martin.
215	10s. Piece with bare head, 1598,	94	58	Author.
216	5s. Piece, Do. 1594,	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	Do.
217	2s. 6d. Piece, Do. 1595, .. ..	..	58	SSA.
218	1s. Piece, Do. 1595,	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	Author.
219	Thistle Mark, 1601,	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	Do.
220	Half Do. 1603,	49	59	Do.
221	Quarter Do. 1602,	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	Do.
222	Eighth Do. 1602,	13	59	Do.

PLATE 12—GOLD.

1	David II. Noble, .. ..	..	125	Brit. Mus.
2	Do. .. ..	..	125	Rev. Mr. Martin.
3	Robert II. St. Andrew,	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	127	Mr. Ferguson.
4	Lion,	30	127	Author.

No.	COINS.	WEIGHT GRAINS.	PAGE.	REFERENCE.
5	Robert II. Lion,	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	127	Mr. Cuff.
6	Do.	20	127	Do.
7	Do. with tressure,	28	127	Advocates.
8	Robert III. St. Andrew, short cross,	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	129	Do.
9	Do. with nimbus,	60	129	Mr. Ferguson.
10	Do. long cross,	60	129	Author.
11	Do. with nimbus, .. ..	..	129	Mr. Hay.
12	Half St. Andrew,	33	129	Author.
13	James I. St. Andrew,	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	131	Mr. Ferguson.
14	Half St. Andrew,	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	131	Advocates.
15	Lion,	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	132	Author.
16	Half Lion,	26	132	Mr. Ferguson.
17	James II. Lion,	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	133	Author.
18	Do.	52 $\frac{1}{3}$	133	Do.
19	St. Andrew, .. ..	..	133	Rev. Mr. Martin.
20	Half St. Andrew,	21	134	Do.

PLATE 13.

21	James II. St. Andrew, with Saint bearing his cross	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	134	Advocates.
22	James III. Unicorn, Cross MM.	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	137	Author.
23	Do. Fleur de lis MM. Roman N	58	137	Do.
24	Do. Roman letters,	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	137	Mr. Cuff.
25	Do. EXVRGAT. on both sides. .. ..	..	137	Rev. Mr. Martin.
26	Half Unicorn,	28	137	Author.
27	James IV. Unicorn, .. ..	..	139	Rev. Mr. Martin.
28	Rider to his left, (see Advertisement,)	79	140	Mr. Cuff.
29	Do. to his right, .. ..	..	140	Rev. Mr. Martin.
30	Half Rider, Do.	36	140	Do.
31	Quarter Rider, Do. .. ..	..	140	
32	St. Andrew with numeral,	76	140	SSA.
33	$\frac{2}{3}$ Do. —————	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	140	Mr. Cuff.
34	$\frac{1}{3}$ Do. —————	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	140	Rev. Mr. Martin.
35	6 Angel Piece,	491	140	Brit. Mus.
36	James V. Pattern Ecu,	878	142	Advocates.
37	Ecu,	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	142	Author.
38	Pattern Ryal,	279	142	Advocates.
39	St. Andrew, .. ..	..	142	Do.

PLATE 14.

No.	COINS.	WEIGHT GRAINS.	PAGE.	REFERENCE.
40	James V. Bonnet Piece with Collar, 1539, ..	..	143	Brit. Mus.
41	Do. without Collar, 1540, ..	86½	143	Author.
42	¾ of Do.	59	143	Mr. Ferguson.
43	¼ of Do.	29	143	Do.
44	Mary, Ecu, .. ..	..	144	Do.
45	Half Lion. ECCE, ANCILLA. 1543, ..	..	144	Advocates.
46	Do. .. ..	..	144	Rev. Mr. Martin.
47	Lion, 1553, ..	..	144	Brit. Mus.
48	Do. .. ..	..	144	Do.
49	Half Lion, .. ..	..	145	Mr. Ferguson.
50	Do. .. ..	..	145	Brit. Mus.
51	Ryal, 1557, ..	..	145	Do.
52	Half Ryal, 1553, ..	..	145	Mr. Cuff.
53	Francis and Mary, Pattern, .. ..	..	144	Advocates.
54	Mary, Crown, 1561, ..	..	145	Brit. Mus.

PLATE 15.

55	James VI. Thistle Noble,	117,	148	Author.
56	£20 Piece,	467½	149	Rev. Mr. Martin.
57	Noble with bare head, 1580, .. ..	..	149	Advocates.
58	Lion, 1586, ..	..	149	Mr. Cuff.
59	¾ of Do. 1587, ..	52½	149	Rev. Mr. Martin.
60	¼ of Do. 1584, ..	..	150	Advocates.
61	Hat Piece, 1591, ..	..	150	Brit. Mus.
62	Rider, 1594, ..	77	150	Author.
63	Half Rider, 1594, ..	..	150	
64	Sword and Sceptre Piece, 1601,	77	151	Author.
65	Half Do. 1601, ..	37	151	Do.

PLATE 16—BILLON.

1	Robert III. Penny, Inverness,	13	174	Author.
2	James I. Small head, EDINBURGH,	8	175	Do.
3	Large head, Edinburgh,	6½	175	Do.
4	Do. 2 points, &c. between Pellets	6	175	Do.
5	Small head, one point Do.	5½	175	Do.

No.	COINS.	WEIGHT GRAINS	PAGE.	REFERENCE.
6	James II. Crowns and Fleurs de lis, very base, ..	8	175	Author.
7	Do. Crown MM. .. ..	..	175	Mr. Cuff.
8	Do. Copper,	7½	178	Author.
9	Cross, Pellets, and Annulets, ..	9½	175	Do.
10	James III. Penny, Annulets at each side of head, ..	8	176	Do.
11	Do. Do.	9	176	Do.
12	Do. Do.	9	176	Do.
13	Do. St. Andrews cross MM. ..	6½	176	Do.
14	Do. Pellets in form of trefoils, ..	7½	176	Do.
15	Do. usual cross and Pellets, ..	8½	176	Do.
16	Do. with higher crown, ..	6	176	Do.
17	Do. crown of five Fleurs de lis, ..	7	176	Do.
18	Do. T. on centre of cross, ..	7½	176	Do.
19	Do. small crosses between the Pellets,	8	176	Do.
20	Plack. VILLA . DE . EDINBVRG ..	43½	180	Do.
21	Do.	28	180	Do.
22	Do. VILLA . EDINBVRGH . ..	35½	180	Do.
23	Half Plack, .. ..	..	180	
24	James IV. Plack without numeral, ..	28	180	Author.
25	Do. with numeral, .. ..	..	180	Mr. Cuff.
26	James V. Penny,	6½	181	Author.
27	Do.	8	181	Do.
28	Plack,	26	181	Do.
29	Half Plack, .. ..	..	181	Mr. Cuff.
30	Mary, Plack, arched crown, plain cross, ..	31	182	Author.
31	Do. cross fluted, ..	29	182	Do.

PLATE 17.

32	Mary, Plack, open crown, cross fluted, ..	34½	182	Author.
33	Do. arched crown, cinquefoils open, ..	30½	182	Do.
33*	Do. open crown, no dotted circle on reverse,	21½	182	Mr. Adamson.
34	Do. Stirling,	23	182	Author.
34*	Do. a forgery of the time, .. ..	..	..	Mr. Adamson.
35	Half Plack, plain cross,	10	182	Author.
36	Do. cross fluted,	17	182	Do.
37	Penny with head, open crown, .. ..	..	..	Mr. Ferguson.
38	Do. arched crown,	9	..	Author.
39	Do. Reverse, crowns and Fleurs de lis, ..	..	182	Mr. Cuff.
40	Do. without head, VICIT . VERITAS ...	8	182	Author.

No.	CCINS.	WEIGHT GRAINS.	PAGE.	REFERENCE.
41	Mary, Plack, SERVIO . ET . VSV . TEROR . ..	32	182	Do.
42	Hardhead,	12½	182	Do.
43	Francis and Mary, Nonsunt,	21	183	Mr. Adamson.
44	Hardhead,	17	183	Author.
45	James VI. Half Plack,	11½	..	Mr. Adamson.
46	Plack,	25	187	Author.
47	Do. OPPIDVM . EDINBVRGI . .. ..	..	187	Mr. Ferguson.
48	Hardhead. Lion,	19½	187	Author.
49	Half Hardhead. Do.	12½	187	Rev. Mr. Martin.
50	Hardhead, Arms of Scotland, .. ..	..	187	Cardonnel, No. 24.
51	Do. rude,	22	..	Author.
52	Plack, Sceptres in Saltire,	19½	187	Rev. Mr. Martin.
53	Twopence,	55	188	Author.
54	Penny, .. ..	..	188	

PLATE 18—SUPPLEMENTAL.

1	Silver. William the Lion,	23	74	Author.
2	Do. Head to its left, HVE . WATER . .	19	..	Do.
3	Alexander II., bare head to its right, ..	17½	..	Do.
4	John Baliol, Penny, St. Andrews,	19	16	Do.
5	Robert Bruce, Farthing, .. ..	..	18	Mr. Cuff.
6	David II. Groat, Aberdeen,	63	20	Mr. Hoare.
7	Halfpenny, Rex Scotorum, .. ..	..	20	Mr. Ferguson.
8	Do. Rex on obverse, .. ..	..	20	Rev. Mr. Martin.
9	Farthing, Moneta,	5	20	Do.
10	Robert II. Halfpenny, Roxburgh,	7	22	Brit. Mus.
11	Robert III. Groat, Aberdeen,	34	24	Mr. Hoare.
12	James III. Penny, Mulletts of six points, ..	..	34	Mr. Cuff.
13	James IV. Groat, QRA . . . .	..	39	Do.
14	Do. Do. 4. bearded head,	31½	39	Rev. Mr. Martin.
15	James VI. Sword & Sceptre, 1611, Pattern, ..	..	..	Mr. Cuff.
16	Charles I. xxd. piece, CR. crowned, .. ..	..	62	Do.
17	Do. iis. piece without numeral,	12	62	Mr. Adamson.
18	William and Mary, 5s. piece,	34½	..	Author.
19	Gold. James, Thistle Crown without IR. ..	30	..	Do.
20	Copper. William III. Bodle, name at full length, ..	46	192	Do.
21	Silver. Stephen, to illustrate the coins of Henry, E. of Northumberland,	20	6	Rev. Mr. Martin.

ADVERTISEMENT.

At p. 9 the letters RO . and FL . appended to the name of the moneyer *Derlig* are supposed to denote the name of the mint, but the Rev. Mr. Martin thinks the letters FL . may be a contraction of the word *Filius*, and the suggestion appears a very probable one.

Halfpence of Alexander III. with crosses instead of mullets in the angles of the cross are stated at p. 15 to be in the British Museum, but on enquiry I find no such coins there, neither are there any farthings without Sceptre as described in p. 16.

The Silver Noble 6—8 with date 1577, is similar in the arrangement of its type to that of 1574 given in Pl. 10, No. 204, and noticed in p. 57 as a remarkable variety.

There is a Thistle Dollar of 1581 nearly of the weight of that of 1579 ; it is engraved in Pl. 9, No. 206* ; also a Thistle Half Noble of the same date, No. 207.*

In Mr. Adamson's cabinet is a Penny of James III. similar to Pl. 7, No. 156 of this work, and on which the name of the mint is EDEINBOVR . thus supplying the defect in the legend of the coin engraved.

Since the Descriptive Catalogues were printed the following dates have occurred to me, for the four first of which I am indebted to Mr. Adamson.

Silver	James VI.	30s. Piece with king's bust,	1583.
		10s. Piece with bare head,	1599.
		12d. Piece, Do.	1594.
		Quarter Thistle Mark,	1601.
Gold,	Do.	Lion,	1586 and 1587.

After the view of the Gold Coinage was printed, a singular and important document was communicated to me by Alexander M'Donald, Esq. principal

keeper of the Register of Deeds, Edinburgh, which throws much light on a class of the Scottish Gold coins, establishing beyond the possibility of question that a portion of the Riders hitherto assigned to James IV. were struck by his predecessor James III. This document, extracts from which form the 16th No. of the Appendix to this work, is an Inventory of the Money, Jewels, and other effects of king James III. at his death, and taken at the Accession of his successor James IV. and in the list of gold coins found in his coffers, we find "*It' in Ridars nyne scor and aucht Ridars,*" and that these are Scottish and not Foreign Riders appears from a subsequent part of the Inventory where the Treasurer is charged with £216 4s. for these "one hundred four scor and aucht *Scotts Ridars,*" and with £11 5s. for "*Fiftene Flemis Ridars fiftene shilling the pece.*"

The fact therefore of some of these Riders being struck by James III. is by this document fully established, and the conclusions capable of being drawn from the passages above quoted, afford nearly as strong evidence to prove what class of these Riders is thus noticed, for we find the rate at which the Treasurer was charged for each Rider was 23 shillings, and the English Rose Noble being valued at 35, it is evident that these Riders must have weighed about two-thirds of the Noble or about eighty grains, which weight agrees exactly with that class having the king riding to his left, and no other class being noticed in the Inventory, it is nearly certain that the other classes which have the king riding a different way, could not have been struck until the following reign.

This class of Riders thus appropriated to James III. and their weight ascertained, agrees exactly with one of those denominations ordered to be struck by the Act of February 1483, namely that ordered to be struck of the weight of two-thirds of the Rose Noble, and to pass for twenty 14 penny groats, that is 23s. 4d. each, and the non appearance in the Inventory of the two other denominations mentioned in the act is as I have already observed nearly conclusive, that no such coins were struck in this reign.

There is no such coin in the British Museum as the Bonnet Piece with Roman numeral noticed at p. 143.

The Half Lions of Mary have generally if not always the inner circle; at page 145 they are said to be without that appendage, an error into which I was led by Cardonnel and Snelling who have both given them without the inner circles, but I have not met with any such.

A few of the Thistle crowns want the initials IR at either side ; one is noticed in Dimsdale's Catalogue, p. 59, and there is another in my own cabinet engraved in the Supplemental Plate, No. 19.

The Billon Pennies of Mary present a much greater variety of types than is noticed at p. 182, as will be seen by the specimens exhibited in the Sup. Plate, Nos. 37, and 38.

Since the View of the Copper Coinage was printed, a Half Plack has been discovered, the non occurrence of which in the Scottish Series has been commented on in p. 186, it is in Mr. Adamson's cabinet, and has been engraved in Pl. 17, No. 45.

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ERRATA.

Page 10, line 22—For HENRILERVS,	Read HNRILERVS.
15, line 17—For GSIA.	Read GCIA.
23, line 26—For Governante,	Read Queene.
41, line 4—For fifteen Shillings,	Read five, ten Shillings.
— line 17—For shal,	Read shall.
42, line 9,—For five.	Read six.
47, line 1—For LIBER.	Read LIBERA.
— line 18—For initials,	Read initial.
65, line last but one, for five,	Read 5.
71, No. 32—For WILAM.	Read WILLAM.
— No. 36—For Cordonnel,	Read Cardonnel.
80, No. 186—For REX.	Read RX.
82, No. 232 between ROBERTVS and REX.	Read DEI. GRA.
84, No. 266—For VILLA.	Read VILA,
87, No. 294—For Fleur de lis,	Read Trefoil.
91, No. 335—For IACBVS.	Read IACOBVS.
97, No. 398—For I at left side, &c.	Read T. at left side, &c.
98, No. 404—For After instead,	Read of.
105, No. 488—For VIE.	Read VIEN.
— No. 499—Dele 191, and for 189,	Read 191.
— No. 500—Dele 192, and for 190,	Read 192.
— No. 505—For 1551,	Read 1561.
106, No. 518—Before Pl. 8, No 9,	Insert Cardonnel.
109, No. 575—For Quotrefoil,	Read Quatrefoil.
— No. 587—For Martfn,	Read Martin.
121, No. 780—The date 1709 should be placed in the	reverse column and not in that of the obverse.
136, line 9, 14 and 28—For mint,	Read mine.
142, line 17, 18—For double the size,	Read very large size.
158, No. 8—For some,	Read same.
160, No. 49—For TV.	Read TVVM.
164, No. 94—For SCOTORVM and TVV.	Read SCOTTORVM and TVVM.
166, No. 112—For Mulletts,	Read Mullet.
174, line 29—For varieties,	Read varieties.
176, line 32—For 1406,	Read 1466.
183, line 2—For weight,	Read weights.
186, line 3—For SCOTOROM.	Read SCOTORVM.
190, line 8—Before "These acts,"	Insert "The coins struck under."
194, No. 12—Reverse, after "same type,"	Insert "as No. 7."
218, line 11—For pecipientur,	Read percipientur.
219, line 8—For custaman,	Read custumam.
224, line the last, omit lxxij lb. incorrectly repeated.	
230, for gole,	Read gold.
245, for ancht,	Read aucht.
267, line 23—For Perthshire,	Read Perthshire.
275, No. 77—For GSCIA.	Read GSIA.
278, No. 169—For Groat,	Read Penny.
— No. 170,—Insert Groat.	
281, No. 52—For 53,	Read 55.

The Quarter Thistle Noble, Pl. 10, No. 208, is in the collection of Robert M. Weir, Esq. and not in that of W. Ferguson as mentioned at pp. 211 and 279.

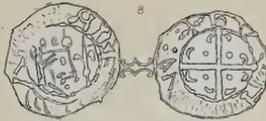
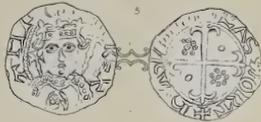
Kings of the Hebrides.



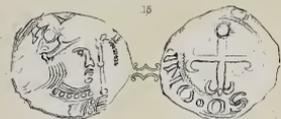
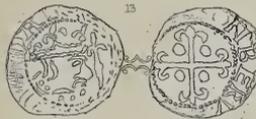
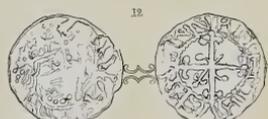
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Malcolm III.

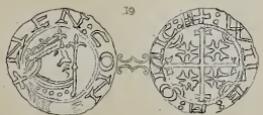
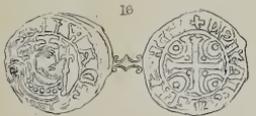
Alexander I.



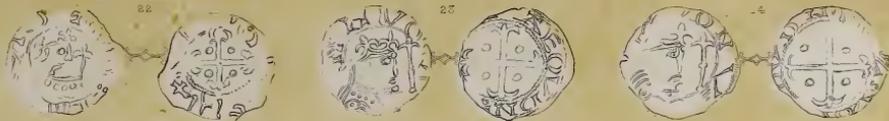
David I.



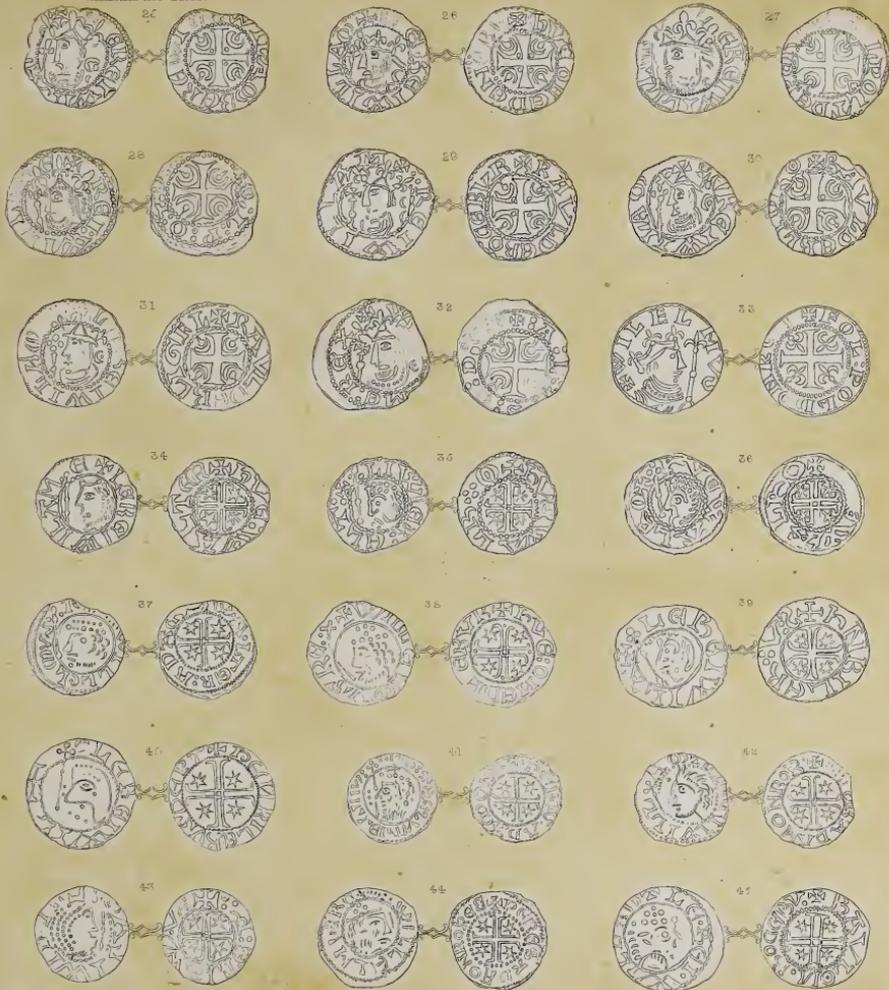
Henry F. Northumberland.



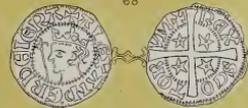
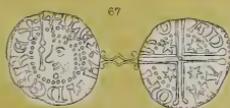
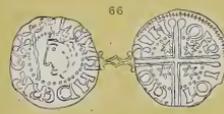
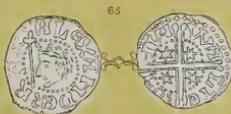
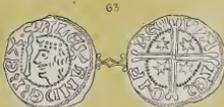
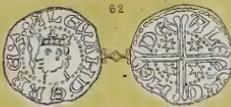
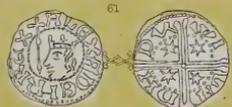
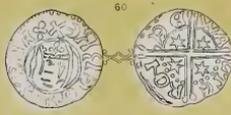
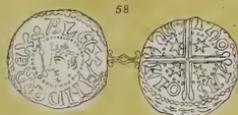
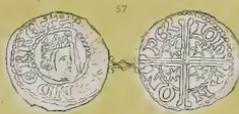
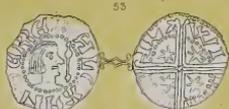
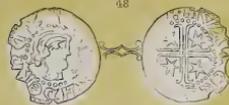
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William the Lion.



Alexander II.



Alexander III.



John Baliol.



Robert Bruce.



David II.



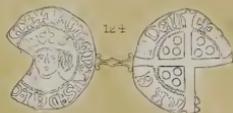
David, II.

Robert II

Test. III.



F. J. - ut III.



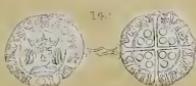
James I.



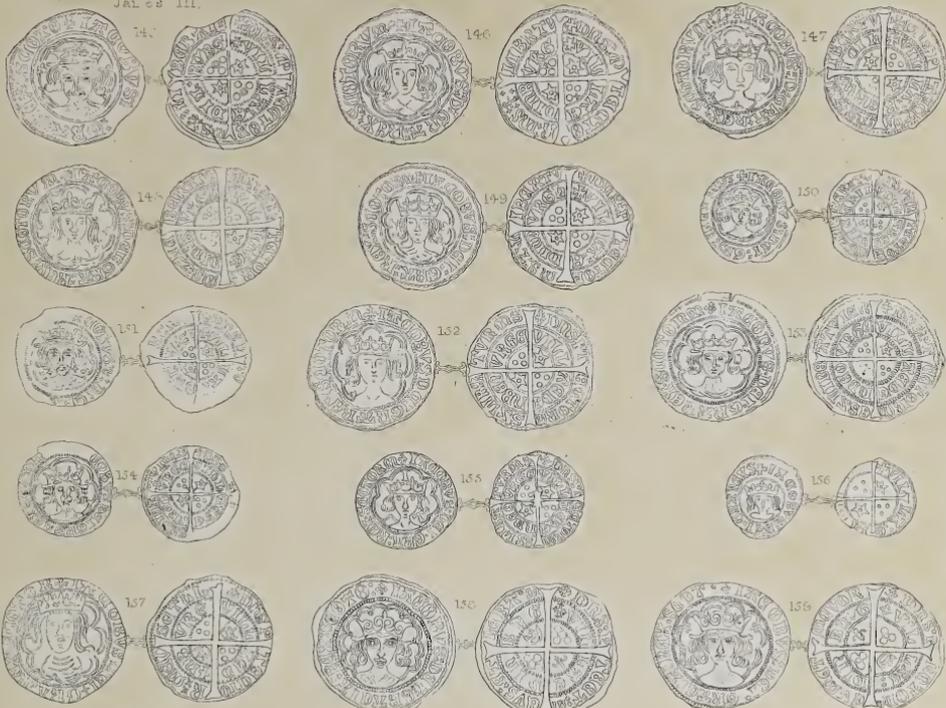
James II.



James III



James III.



James IV.



James IV.



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James V.

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Mary

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Francis & Mary

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Francis & Mary.

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Mary.

193



194



Mary & Henry.

195



196



Mary.

197



198



199



200



James VI.

201



202



James VI.



203



203



204



205



206



206



207



207



207



209



210



James VI.



211



212



213



214



215



216



217



218



219



220



221



222

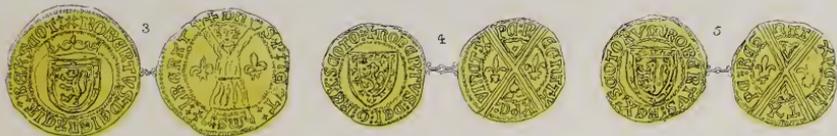


PLATE E
G O L D.

David II.



Robert II.



Robert III.



James I.



James II.

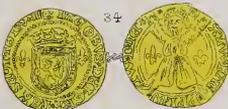


James II.

James III.



James IV.



James V.



James V



Mary



Francis & Mary



James VI.



55



56



57



58



59



60



61



62



63



64



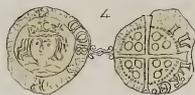
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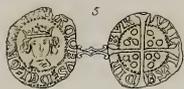
PLATE 16.
(BILLON.)

Robert III

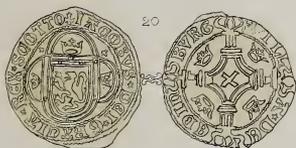
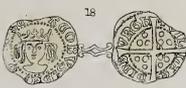
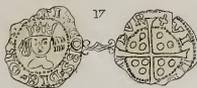
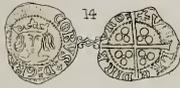
James I



James II



James III



James IV



James V



Mary



Mary



32



33



35



34



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33



37



38



36



40



41



Francis & Mary



42



43



44



James VI.



45



46



47



48



49



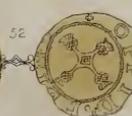
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51



52



53

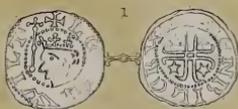


54

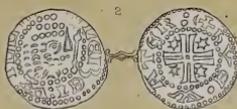


PLATE 18
Supplemental.

William the Lion



Alexander II



John Balliol



Robert Bruce



David II



Robert II



Robert III



James III



James IV



James VI



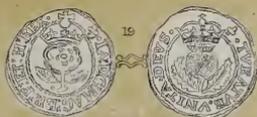
Charles I



William & Mary



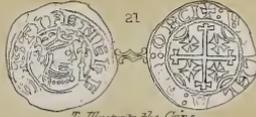
James



William III



Penny of Stephen



To illustrate the Coins
of Henry E Northumberland.

