

(1866), p. 245). The impression now in the Ashmolean Museum corresponds very closely with *SCBI* Cambridge 389, showing the same die-flaws, e.g. on the letter x and at the tip of the nose; and the same outline of the flan in relation to the beaded circle. The Cambridge coin is ex

Carlyon-Britton, and no further provenance is given in the sale-catalogue. It is, however, a reasonable assumption that the Deddington find and the coin now in the Fitzwilliam Museum are one and the same.

D. M. METCALF

A THIRD TYPE FOR THE CARDIFF MINT UNDER HENRY I

THIS note records a specimen long in the collections of the National Museum of Wales, but hitherto passed over owing to an error of description. The coin (Fig. 1) is a penny of Henry I, *BMC* Type X, 19 mm. diam., 20.9 gr. (1.35 g.), with the usual snick, 4 mm. deep, in the edge.

Obv. +HENRICVS[R]EXA facing bust. Legend retrograde, partly double-struck.

Rev. [-]PALTER OCA[.] cross fleury.

is ascribed by Brooke to Leicester ([L]EGE), and R. P. Mack mentions a Type I of Stephen reading +WALTER or PALTER:ON:CESTR in his paper on 'Stephen and the Anarchy'.³ The fate of this coin is at present unknown, but Miss M. M. Archibald discovered a cast in the British Museum. The reading would appear to be PALTIRONLEGSTR.; and the coin, which came from the Linton find,⁴ is at present better assigned to Leicester also. Walter, however, was also a



FIG. 1. (Scale 2:1)

The crudeness of the dies, and of course the retrograde obverse legend, point to local manufacture. As regards the mint-name, the bottom of the c and most of the a are reasonably plain. The ascription to Cardiff, however, is made virtually certain by the fact that a Walterus struck there in the preceding *BMC* Type XI,¹ the sole known coin of his, again in the National Museum of Wales, coming from the 1962 Llantrithyd hoard.² Furthermore, Walter or Walterus is an exceedingly uncommon moneyer's name in this period: *BMC* no. 134, Type XIV of Henry I,

Chester moneyer in the 1130s, cf. *SCBI* Chester 427, 433, and 434, and it is not perhaps quite certain that the coins provisionally given to Leicester are not in fact of Chester. It may finally be noted, without placing undue emphasis on the point, that the only Latinized versions of the name are those on the Llantrithyd piece and the coin here considered. Incidentally, the National Museum of Wales also possesses what seems unquestionably the earliest coin certainly of Cardiff, the cut halfpenny of Henry I, *BMC* Type V, likewise from Llantrithyd, and so holds

¹ Michael Dolley, *The Norman Conquest and the English Coinage* (London, 1966), pp. 23-7. Type X would then fall c. 1124-5.

² *BNJ* xxxi (1962), p. 75, no. (b).

³ *BNJ* xxxv (1966), p. 41, no. 9 (d).

⁴ The coin was the first of two forming lot 128 in the Roth Sale of 1918, but is not identifiable in the listing of the find in the *Inventory of British Coin-Hoards, A.D. 600-1500* (no. 235, p. 84).

all three of the Cardiff coins so far on record for the reign.¹ The name of the moneyer, however, is totally wanting in this case.

There appears to be further support for our ascription of the new piece in such details as survive relating to its provenance. It was among the collections of the old Caerleon Museum, which was transferred by the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association to the National Museum in 1930, and has been since then the Legionary Museum of Caerleon. The envelope, written in 1931, bears the name of John Jenkins Jnr. as the donor; in the middle of last century he presented a great deal of material, mainly Roman objects from an extramural bath-house summarily excavated in his grounds and all local, to the Caerleon Museum. The inference is that this coin came from the same area, which happens to be within the walls of the Norman castle.² There is, however, another possibility which also tends to place the coin in a local context of discovery. A manuscript catalogue of coins made by William Jenkins, elder relative of John Jenkins Jnr., some time in the 1830s,

gives many provenances of individual pieces. Under no. 33, the following entry is found: 'Five Saxon Coins four of them bought of Irishmen³ the small one found in our Garden all of them found in the Town' [Caerleon]. They cannot be identified now; there were no Saxon pennies in the old Caerleon Museum series. It may be pointed out that there were no specific determinations; William Jenkins made a fair stab at identifying his Roman coins, but evidently knew little about the English series. If he ever saw, for example, Ruding's *Annals* he might have been tempted to make a general identification on the basis of the plates of 'Sole Monarchs.'⁴ It is, however, possible that at some time he did possess Saxon coins of local provenance,⁵ but it seems equally likely that one, or more than one, of the five in question were Norman pennies, and the new Cardiff example was among these.

In conclusion we express our thanks to Mr. F. Elmore Jones, who kindly examined the piece, and expressed a consenting opinion; and to Miss Archibald of the British Museum.

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A HALF-NOBLE FIND AT WRABNESS

ON 6 February 1971 a party of young geologists of the Tertiary Research Group were looking for fossils near Wrabness, on the southern shore of the Stour Estuary, Essex. One of the party, Mr. William George of Plaistow, espied lying among the shingle the single gold coin here described. The findspot lay between tidemarks near Stone Point, map reference TM 176324 (O.S. One Inch sheet no. 150).

Edward III Treaty Period Half-Noble (1361–1363).

Obv. King standing facing in ship, holding sword in right hand and shield in left.

Ʒ Dꝛ DEIꝝ GRꝞꝝ REXꝝ ʒHGLꝝ DNSꝝ
HIBꝝ *ƐCO (the last letter interfering with the crown).

Rev. Within a tressure of eight arches a floriated cross with lys at the ends of the limbs;

lion passant with crown above in each angle; central panel with large annulet at each corner, framing Ʒ in centre. *DOMINVS IN RV-
RORE TVO ʒRGVTS ʒM

Weight 3.832 g. (59.1 gr.); Diam. 25–6 mm.: die-axis $\uparrow\downarrow$ [Pl. VI. 16: $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$].

This is a known type of the Treaty of Bretigny period transitional series, included in North no. 1223 as the 'rarely' occurring reading with Aquitaine title. It is noteworthy that the reverse inscription omits the second *RG*, so the sense is 'Lord, rebuke me in Thine indignation'; this has earned the coin the contemptuous description 'cursing half-noble'. According to G. C. Brooke (*English Coins*, p. 130) the apparent error, and spelling *ʒRGVTS* for *ʒRGVTS*, are possibly privy marks intentionally adopted to distinguish the coinage of a particular three-month period.

¹ *BNJ* xxxiii (1964), pp. 169–71. (Since writing this, the York hoard has come to light with two (?) others.)

² J. E. Lee, *Descr. . . . Roman Building . . . at Caerleon*, 1850.

³ There are frequent references to Irishmen in this manuscript. It was the time of great industrial expansion in south Wales. Many of these men would have been employed as labourers on building-sites.

⁴ R. Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage of Britain . . .*, vi (1819), e.g. pl. 24, 4, of Harold I.

⁵ For finds of Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins in Wales, see Michael Dolley and J. K. Knight, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* cxix (1970), 75–82. A Chester penny of Cnut has also been found at *Segontium*–Caernarvon; two of William II at Rhuddlan, Flints. There is also an old find of a Burgred (*Cewred*) at Caerleon.