THE MILFORD HAVEN HOARD OF HENRY I

EDWARD BESLY

Two hoards from the time of Henry I (1100–35) have been recorded from Wales, one very well known, the other 'mysterious' and 'one of the many secrets of Treasure Trove'. The first is the Llantrithyd hoard, discovered during archaeological excavations in the Vale of Glamorgan in 1962. At the time this accounted for around one-third of all known specimens of type XI, the Double Inscription issue. The second, mysterious hoard was found at Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, before 1900. It was said to comprise around fifty pennies of Henry I, types XIII and XIV (almost entirely the latter), though an incorrect reference to types V and IX in the Inventory (no. 268) has served to muddy the waters. To the present writer, the hoard long appeared to be quasi-mythical.

However, the sale in 2005 of the W.C. Boyd collection, mothballed since its creator's death in 1906, brought to light a penny of Henry I 'found at the Benedictine Priory, Milford Haven.' This and two other coins from the same sale, which may with confidence be attributed to the Milford Haven find, have been acquired by the National Museum of Wales. These coins enable us to pinpoint the hoard's location and date of discovery with reasonable precision. The three coins and two further examples (whereabouts now unknown) attributable to 'Milford Haven' are all to be found in W.J. Andrew's paper on Henry I in the Numismatic Chronicle for 1901. All five coins are of type BMC XIV, Pellets in Quatrefoil, as follows (see Fig. 1, 1–4).

a. From the W.C. Boyd sale:

1. London, moneyer Godwine:
   
   Obv. +HENR[...]
   Rev. +GODPINE : QIN | L|V|NDE
   1.29 g (19.9 gr); 240°.

   Lot 888, 'found at the Benedictine Priory, Milford Haven'. Andrew 1901, 300; 'W.C. Boyd, 20grs, from the Milford Haven find. Mr Boyd supplies most of the information of this hoard.'

2. London, moneyer Rawulf:
   
   Obv. +HEN[...]
   Rev. +RAPVLF : QIN | VN|DEN
   1.28 g (19.7 gr); 140°

   Lot 889, no provenance given, but Boyd's ticket 'from Milford Haven'. The coin illustrated by Andrew is this Boyd example, acquired by him in 1898.

3. Winchester, uncertain moneyer:
   
   Obv. [JS : (?)]
   Rev. [ : ON | PING[...]
   1.38 g (21.2 gr); 330°?

   Lot 890, no provenance given, but Boyd's ticket 'from Milford Haven'. The coin illustrated by Andrew is this Boyd example, acquired by him in 1898.

b. Other coins noted by Andrew:

4. Southwark, moneyer Algar:
   
   Obv. +HENRICVS R[...]
   Rev. +ALGAR : ON | SVDPE :

   Andrew 1901, 293; 'W.J. Andrew. PI. VII No. 4. From the Milford Haven find and two others. This coin was also noted by Boon.'

1 Boon 1986, 105 n.2; Andrew 1901.
2 Dolley 1962 and 1964; Boon 1986, 103–5.
3 Thompson 1956, 103.
4 Baldwin Auction no. 42, 26 September 2005.
5 Accession number 2005.67H/1–3.
6 Fig. 1, 4, reproduced from NC 1901, pi. VII by courtesy of the Royal Numismatic Society; Boon 1986, 105 n.2.
5. Southwark, moneyer Alfwine:

Rev. +ALFPIINE : ON : SVDPER

Andrew 1901, 290, notes 'Milford Haven find' as one of four specimens recorded. (No image available.)

Fig. 1.

Boyd acquired all three of his Milford coins from T.P. Angell, the first in 1891, the others in 1898. His ticket for no. 1 gives further information, not included in the Boyd sale catalogue: 'from find at Benedictine Priory, Milford Haven, when making railway' and this enables us to date and locate the find. The priory itself is a slight red herring: Pill Priory was a Tironian house, founded in 1170, to the north of Milford Haven at the head of Hubberston Pill [creek] and therefore has no direct relationship to the hoard. Its site, however, is cut by the line of the Milford Junction Railway, which opened on 7 September 1863, a three-miles-long line built to link the town of Milford to the South Wales Railway. The Milford Haven hoard was therefore found no later than 1863 – probably between 1858 and 1860, when the bulk of the work was carried out – in the area of the later priory (NGR: SM 9007). The hoard itself, based on Blackburn’s suggested chronology of types, was buried or lost around 1123–25 or a little later.

The five coins identified as coming from the hoard are too few for meaningful comment on its overall composition. This was a period of active Norman-Fleming settlement in the area, with a mint already established at Pembroke; however, it is extremely unlikely that any of its products were in the hoard. Only three specimens of BMC XIV are recorded for the Pembroke mint:

i. British Museum: ex Elmore Jones 1082 and Carlyon-Britton 1393;
ii. Fitzwilliam Museum: ex Doubleday 797;

All three may in fact be traced to the Carlyon-Britton collection through their illustration as pl. XLV, 12–14 ('P.C.B.') of BMC Norman Kings and thence to the 1901 ‘Canterbury’ hoard.9

REFERENCES

Andrew, W.J., 1901. 'A numismatic history of the reign of Henry I', NC 4th ser., 1, 1–515.

BMC Norman Kings. See Brooke 1916.


7 D. Jenkins, pers. comm.
8 Agreement on the link to the main line was delayed until 1863, by which time the Great Western Railway had taken over the S.W.R.; G.W.R. provided the trains for the new line. For further details, see www.pembrassocshriendsvirtualmuseum.co.uk.
9 Carlyon-Britton 1927–8.
TWO NOTES ON STEPHEN BMC TYPE 7

MARTIN ALLEN AND T.G. WEBB WARE

ONE of the authors of these notes (MA) has published a study of Stephen BMC type 7 (the 'Awbridge' type of 1153/4–58) in the last volume of this Journal. The other author (TGWW) has discovered three type 7 pennies not included in the study, which add a new mint (Durham) and a new Warwick moneyer to the corpus for the type.

1. Durham, a new mint for type 7

In March 1995 a penny of Stephen type 7, found shortly before at Embleton, north of Alnwick in Northumberland, was shown at the British Museum, where it was identified as a coin of Huntingdon, moneyer Derling, reading '+DELING:ON:hVN'. As such it has been tentatively published by Robin Eaglen in his survey of the Huntingdon mint, with the coda 'the whereabouts of this coin is unknown'. This important coin has now become available for study. It tells an interesting story, removing moneyers from the canon of type 7 at Huntingdon and Pevensey, and adding Durham to the list of mints in the type.

The coin (weight 1.40g) is quite well struck, although slightly off-centre, and it might be read as +RELI[ ]+ON:hV:EM (Fig. 1). The keys to the identification are the first letter of the moneyer's name and the first letter of the mint signature, but unfortunately neither letter is entirely clear. The former is a large letter, clearly open at the bottom, possibly an R. Only the lower half of the latter letter is visible. It has a vertical upright and a curved limb, and could equally well be a D or h. Further examination of the first letter of the moneyer's name, however, raises another possibility, that it might be an elaborate F, with a vertical bar connecting the two horizontal strokes on the right. This would greatly reduce the number of possible readings, for only one Norman moneyer with a name beginning with 'FEL...' is known: Felipe, recorded in exactly this type at the mint of Pevensey. The coin attributed to Pevensey, now in the British Museum, was first published by H.H. King in his review of the Sussex mints, where the reading is given as '+ELIPE:ON:FP:EN', and this attribution was accepted by F. Elmore Jones in his paper on Stephen type 7 in the same volume of the Journal.

Examination of the illustration provided by Elmore Jones reveals that the 'Pevensey' coin and the 'Huntingdon' piece are struck from the same pair of dies. Very fortunately the two surviving legends are largely complementary. The only uncertain letters remaining are the first and

Fig. 1.

1 Allen 2006.
2 Eaglen 1999, 144; Allen 2006, 272 (no. 86).
3 King 1955–7, 74 (no. 12); Elmore Jones 1955–7, 537, 550, Pl. XXXI, 17; Allen 2006, 280 (no. 216).
In the case of Milford Haven, if we go back 12 thousand years at the time of ice age the coastline was very different to what it is today, including the Milford Haven waterway. That well worn phrase ‘global warming’ raised temperatures and the last receding ice age resulted in vast quantities of melt water being released. This raised the levels of the sea by some 30 metres creating the coastline we have today and in the process forming Milford Haven waterway - one of the world's finest natural harbours. There he achieved a historic victory and went on to take the title of Henry VII - establishing the tudor dynasty and putting an end to the Wars of the Roses once and for all. At this time there was still no sign of the town of Milford Haven. Milford Haven (Welsh: Aberdaugleddau, meaning "mouth of the two Rivers Cleddau") is a town and community in Pembrokeshire, Wales. It is situated on the north side of the Milford Haven Waterway, an estuary forming a natural harbour that has been used as a port since the Middle Ages. Founded in 1790 by Sir William Hamilton, designed to a grid pattern, it was originally intended to be a whaling centre, though by 1800 it was developing as a Royal Navy dockyard which it remained until the dockyard was... 8. George Louis Victor Henry Serge Mountbatten, 2.Marquess of Milford Haven * Darmstadt 6-11-1892 + Londen 8-4-1938 x Londen 15-11-1916 9. Nadejda Gräfin Torby * Cannes 28-3-1896 + Cannes 22-1-1963 10. Francis (Frank) Bryce * Bystock, Saint Thomas 1/3-1876 + Bermuda 2-2-1951 x 11. Gladys Jean Mosley * â€¦ 16. Louis Alexander Prinz v. Battenberg, since 1-7-1917 Mountbatten, since 20-6-1917 1.Marquess of Milford Haven, Earl of Medina and Viscount Alderney * Graz 24-5-1854 + Londen 11-9-1921 x Darmstadt 30-4-1884 17. Viktoria Elisabeth Mathilde Alberta Marie Prinses van Hessen und bei Rhein * Windsor Castle 5-4-1863 + Kensington Palace 24-9-1950 18. Milford Haven waterway viewed from Dale. Picture by David Merrett (CC BY 2.0). Jim Dunckley, Yes Cymru Hwlffordd. As a Welshman with Irish family connections, I make frequent trips to Ireland. In the 9th and 10th centuries, the Haven sheltered Viking raiders. In 1171 Henry 2nd raised a massive naval force of 400 ships in the waterway and set sail for Ireland. In 1405 the French landed 2500 troops here in support of Glyndŵr. In 1802 Nelson visited the area and commented on Milford Havenâ€™s strategic importance as a major seaport on the western coast of Britain, comparing the Harbour to Trincomalee in Sri Lanka as two of the best he had ever seen. Key settlements on the Haven reflect the military priorities of Empire. Milford Haven (Welsh: Aberdaugleddau) is located near the River Cleddau, and with a population of around 15,000 is the largest town in Pembrokeshire. Milford Haven is a town and community in Pembrokeshire, Wales. It is situated on the north side of the Milford Haven Waterway, an estuary forming a natural harbour that has been used as a port since the Middle Ages. The town was founded in 1790 on the north side of the Waterway, from which it takes its name. Designed to a grid pattern, it was originally...