

# Henry III (Posthumous) Class 7 Pennies

## - Part 5, Phelip of London – Die Illustrations

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This article has been issued as a companion to my earlier article introducing the coins of Phelip and which describes the various groups of dies observed<sup>1</sup>. This latest article illustrates examples of each of the various known dies for Phelip of London: 16 obverse dies and 21 reverse dies. Reproducing coin illustrations online has an advantage over paper publications in that the illustrations are often much higher resolution and can easily be enlarged on the screen to show even more detail.

Class 7 pennies were the last of the posthumous issues of the Henry III voided long cross series before being replaced in 1279 by the non-voided long cross pennies in Edward's name. They are known for Reginald de Cantuaria (Renaud) and by Phelip de Cambio at London, Ion (John) and Ioce (Jocous) at Bury St Edmunds, and Robert at Durham. None is known from Canterbury.

Whilst the Phelip coins were only issued for a period of six months, the earlier coins of Renaud were issued for a longer period (probably from sometime in 1277 until May 1278) and it would be more significant from a dating perspective if it were possible to identify the chronologic sequence of variations in the Renaud coins than in the coins of Phelip. However, Renaud coins are far scarcer than those of Phelip and are insufficient in number to be able to do much in the way of die-linking. With Phelip though, some die-links have been identified and are documented in this account. Further specimens of Phelip's dies may allow the current work to be extended towards determining an understanding of the chronologic sequence. Readers are invited to send me details of any further class 7 Phelip or Renaud coins of which they may be aware.

The Phelip dies have been numbered for ease of reference, but the numbers are not intended to imply a chronologic sequence. Gaps in the numbers allow for any future additions. Other than for the very rare London type 7a coins<sup>2</sup> (of Renaud) it has not yet been possible to provide any meaningful chronologic sub-division of class 7 owing to the wide variety of lettering styles, punctuation and other features.

### DATA KEY FOR THE OBERSE DIES.

For each die all, or most, of the following are given:

- Obverse die number – no chronologic sequence implied – a number prefixed by “P” or “D” for Phelip single (“P”) or double headed sceptres (“D”).
- Sceptre head - either single or double
- Punctuation before REX, usually none on Phelip coins.
- Punctuation after REX - quite variable – Pellet, colon or nothing.
- VGL: Presence or absence of a vertical guideline on the kings neck
- NLP: The number of complete pellets between the two neck lines, not including any pellets touched by the necklines
- Any pellets above the crown and located to either or both sides of the central fleur
- Whether the Kings hand breaks the inner circle or not
- LNL: The number of the pellet, counting from the sceptre, which the left-hand neckline touches

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<sup>1</sup> [Henry III \(Posthumous\) Class 7 Pennies from the London Mint – Part 4](#): Phelip, 31-05-21, Robert Page, BNS Research Blog.

<sup>2</sup> [A Second Specimen of the Early Class 7 Coin of Renaud of London](#) – Bob Thomas, Oct. 2020, BNS Research Blog

- **PRT**: The number of pellets in the inner circle counting anticlockwise from sceptre to RH edge of the crown.
- Roman “N” or Lombardic “n” in the king's name
- “U” or “V” in the Kings name - Renaud is mainly V, Phelip variable
- Coin ID – references to coins from this die

In a previous article<sup>3</sup> 12 different obverse dies were documented for Renaud from 13 coins, and in this article 16 obverse dies are described for 40 coins of Phelip. In the following die descriptions particularly helpful diagnostic criteria have been highlighted in bold text.

## Obverse Dies of Phelip

Dies have been grouped by the categories shown on the right, and as described in a previous article<sup>1</sup>

All Phelip obverse dies observed feature a roman “N” rather than a Lombardic “n”.

Phelip obverse dies are assigned to groups 7c to 7i; however, it is not claimed that these are in chronologic sequence. It needs to be remembered that the coins from these seven groups were all minted over only six months between May and November 1278. The use of a “U” or a “V”, or the type of punctuation after REX, if any, may well have been a characteristic of different die-cutters, all producing dies at the same time.

| Obv. Die Group | Moneyer         | --- Obverse Features --- |          |                                     |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
|                |                 | Sceptre                  | U or V   | After REX                           |
| 7a             | Renaud          | Single                   | V        |                                     |
| 7b             | Renaud          | Single                   | Mainly V | Usually nothing, occ. Pellet, Colon |
| 7c             | Renaud & Phelip | Double                   | V        | Usually nothing, occ. Colon         |
| 7d             | Phelip          | Single                   | U        | Pellet                              |
| 7e             | Phelip          | Single                   | U        | Nothing                             |
| 7f             | Phelip          | Single                   | U        | Colon                               |
| 7g             | Phelip          | Single                   | V        | Pellet                              |
| 7h             | Phelip          | Single                   | V        | Nothing                             |
| 7i             | Phelip          | Single                   | V        | Colon                               |

When searching for an obverse die match for a coin, first determine it's die group from the table above, and then look in the appropriate section below.

**Die Groups “7a” and “7b” – relate to coins of Renaud – see the relevant earlier article.**

### Die Group 7c – Double sceptre head.

Coins having a double head to the king's sceptre are first seen in the coins minted by Renaud and are also seen in the coins of Phelip. Four of these rare and unusual coins have been observed, and from two different dies.

<sup>3</sup> [“Henry III \(Posthumous\) Class 7 Pennies, Part 3 – The Dies of Renaud of London”](#), Robert Page, BNS Research Blog, December 2020.



### Phelip D22

- Associated Reverse: A1
- **Double sceptre head.**
- Punctuation after REX: none
- VGL: none
- **NLP: 5**
- Hand does not break inner circle.
- **LNL: 3, PRT: 20**
- “V” not “U” in king’s name.
- Coin illustrated: Spink 16020-707b
- One example seen.



### Phelip D24

- Associated Reverse(s): A1?, B1 & D1
- **Double sceptre head, with unusual stalked pellets emerging from top of the side fleurons of the lower sceptre head.**
- Punctuation after REX: none
- VGL: none
- **NLP: 5**
- Hand does not break inner circle.
- **LNL: 3, PRT: 20**
- “V” not “U” in king’s name.
- Coin illustrated: BM 1915,0507.1812
- Three examples seen.

## Die Group 7d – Single sceptre head, “U”, & Pellet after REX.

Five coins observed for group 7d, from two different obverse dies. Note that it is unclear whether obverse die P06 has a pellet after REX.



### Phelip P04

- Associated Reverse: C1
- Single sceptre head
- Punctuation after REX: Pellet
- VGL: Yes
- **NLP: 6**
- Hand does not break inner circle.
- **LNL: 3, PRT: 23**
- “U” not “V” in king’s name.
- **Pellets under crown: RH small.**
- Coin illustrated: MW-2676
- Two examples seen.



### Phelip P06

- Associated Reverse(s): A5 & D1
- Single sceptre head
- Punctuation after REX: Possible Pellet
- **VGL: Yes**
- **NLP: 8**
- Hand does not break inner circle.
- **LNL: 5**
- **PRT: 27**
- "U" not "V" in king's name.
- Coin illustrated: MW-2116
- Three examples seen, all are unclear as to the presence of a pellet after REX.

## Die Group 7e – Single sceptre head, "U", & no punctuation after REX.

Eight coins observed for group 7e, from four different obverse dies.



### Phelip P10

- Associated Reverse: A7 & D1
- Single sceptre head
- Punctuation after REX: None
- VGL: Yes
- **NLP: 8**
- Hand not touching inner circle.
- **LNL: 5, PRT: 27**
- "U" not "V" in king's name.
- Coin illustrated: DM-1
- Four examples seen.



### Phelip P16

- Associated Reverse: C3
- Single sceptre head
- Punctuation after REX: None
- VGL: unclear
- **NLP: 10** (unusually high)
- Hand not touching inner circle.
- **LNL: 4, PRT: 29?**
- "U" not "V" in king's name?
- Coin illustrated: RT-2580
- One example seen.





### Phelip P31

- Associated Reverse: D5
- Single sceptre head
- Punctuation after REX: None
- VGL: Yes
- **NLP: 7**
- Hand touching inner circle.
- **LNL: 2, PRT: 22**
- “U” not “V” in king’s name.
- Coin illustrated: DNW-551
- Four examples seen, including A 2019 metal detector find recorded in the PAS database, IOW-FFAF3A which has an uncertain reverse, possibly D5.



### Phelip P34

- Associated Reverse: D5
- Single sceptre head
- Punctuation after REX: None
- VGL: Yes
- **NLP: 8**
- Hand touching inner circle.
- **LNL: 0, PRT: 22**
- A “U” not a “V” in the king’s name.
- Coin illustrated: Spink 16020 -707a
- One example seen.

## Die Group 7f – Single sceptre head, “U”, & a colon after REX.

Three coins observed for group 7f, all from one obverse die. These three are associated with reverse dies having a slightly higher than usual RIC (Reverse Inner Circle) count of about 9-10 pellets/quadrant. The other “colon coins”, in group 7i, have lower RIC counts of about 7.5 to 8 pellets/quadrant.



### Phelip P43

- Associated Reverse(s): A19
- Single sceptre head
- Punctuation after REX: Colon
- VGL: Yes
- **NLP: 9**
- Hand does not break inner circle.
- **LNL: 4, PRT: 28**
- “U” not “V” in king’s name.
- Coin illustrated: BM 1930,0208.1
- Three examples seen.

## Die Group 7g – Single sceptre head, “V”, & a pellet after REX.

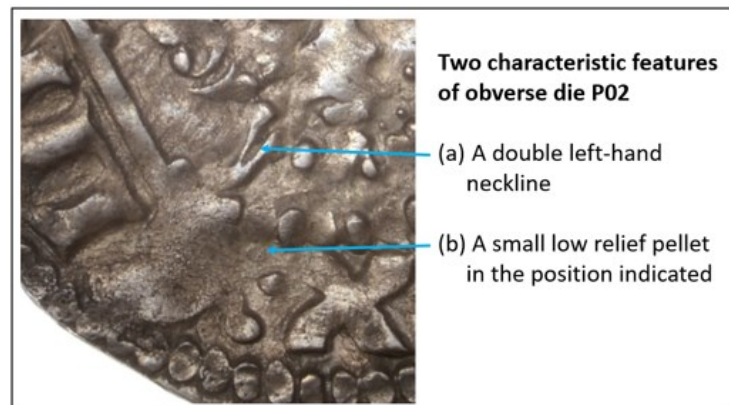
Two coins observed from this group, both from the same dies.



### Phelip P02

- Associated Reverse: A3
- Single sceptre head
- Punctuation after REX: Pellet (and a smaller pellet closer to inner circle)
- VGL: none
- **NLP: 9**
- Hand does not break inner circle.
- **LNL: 2, PRT: 24**
- A “V” not a “U” in the King’s name.
- Coin illustrated: IH-80
- Two examples seen.

The second example is shown below. And is from the DNW auction held on the 7<sup>th</sup> Sept 2021, lot # 100. As with the IH-80 coin above, it has obverse die P02 and reverse die A3. In addition to the parameters which characterise this obverse die, there are two other additional features which facilitate easy identification, and these are also illustrated below.



## Die Group 7h – Single sceptre head, “V”, and no punctuation after REX.

Eight coins, five different dies.



### Phelip P19

- Associated Reverse: A9
- Single sceptre head
- Punctuation after REX: None
- VGL: Yes
- **NLP: 8**
- Hand does not break inner circle.
- **LNL: 2, PRT: 23**
- Straight closure bar on "C"
- "V" not "U" in king's name.
- Coin illustrated: MW 3096
- Two examples seen.



### Phelip P22

- Associated Reverse: A11
- Single sceptre head
- Punctuation after REX: None
- VGL: Yes
- **NLP: 8**
- Hand does not break inner circle.
- **LNL: 3, PRT: 26.5**
- "V" not "U" in King's name.
- Coin illustrated: Lockdales 2179
- Two examples seen.



### Phelip P23

- Associated Reverse is unclear: Reverse type A or B; probably A.
- Single sceptre head?
- Punctuation after REX: None
- VGL: No
- **NLP: 9**
- Hand does not break inner circle.
- **LNL: 2, PRT: ~24**
- "V" not "U" in King's name.
- In "REX", base of "E" is noticeably misaligned with base of "X"
- Coin illustrated: HHC-6346
- One example seen.





### Phelip P25

- Associated Reverse: A13
- Single sceptre head
- Punctuation after REX: None
- VGL: No
- **NLP: 8**
- Hand does not break inner circle.
- **LNL: 2, PRT: 23**
- Curved closure bar on C
- “V” not “U” in King’s name.
- Coin illustrated: RT-2437
- One example seen.



### Phelip P28

- Associated Reverses: A15 & D3
- Single sceptre head
- Punctuation after REX: None
- VGL: No
- **NLP: 7**
- Hand does not break inner circle.
- **LNL: 2.5, PRT: 20.5**
- “V” not “U” in King’s name.
- **Several pellets on the crown-band**
- Coin illustrated: DNW-988
- Two examples seen.



### Phelip P37

- Associated Reverse: D7?
- Single sceptre head
- Punctuation after REX: None
- VGL: Yes
- **NLP: 8**
- Hand does not break inner circle.
- **LNL: 3, PRT: 26.5**
- “V” not “U” in King’s name.
- Coin illustrated: LNPP7004
- One example seen.

## Die Group 7i – Single sceptre head, “V”, and a colon after REX.

Eleven coins all being from the same obverse die. Easily recognisable by the king’s hand breaking the inner pellet circle, and a double right-hand neckline. By some quirk of preservation, this die has many more examples than any of the others. It also has a large variety of different reverses associated with it – leading me to suspect P40 may actually represent two or more different dies, but I have not been able to yet identify any differences between them.





## Phelip P40

- Assoc. Reverses: A17, D5, D7, D9, E1, F1
- Single sceptre head
- Punctuation after REX: Colon
- VGL: No
- NLP: 9
- Hand breaks inner circle.
- LNL: 0, PRT: 23
- “V” not “U” in King’s name.
- Coin illustrated: MW-2348
- Eleven examples seen.

## Reverse Dies of Phelip

Phelip reverse legends are normally of type A, C or D, and very occasionally type B, D or E, with only one example each of types B, D and E having been seen for Phelip in this study. The E-type is a little uncertain but is known to exist as it was documented by Lawrence<sup>4</sup>. In addition to the legend, the easiest way to identify different dies is by counting the number of pellets in each quadrant of the reverse inner circle (“RIC”). If two coins have identical RIC counts in each quadrant, then one needs to inspect further to confirm whether they are from the same die – the angular relationship between pellets within the four quadrants can be helpful here.

|          |                          |   |
|----------|--------------------------|---|
| <b>A</b> | <b>Phē/LIP/ON/UNO</b>    | No punctuation, ligations in 3rd and 4th quadrants                      |
| <b>B</b> | <b>Phē/LIP/ONL/UNO</b>   | Lombardic n in 3rd quadrant.  |
| <b>C</b> | <b>Phē/LIP:/ONL/UNO:</b> | Colons in 2q & 4q, ligations in 3q & 4q.                                |
| <b>D</b> | <b>Phē/LIP:/ONL/UNO</b>  | Colon in 2nd q., ligations in 3rd and 4th quadrants                     |
| <b>E</b> | <b>Phē/LIP:/ONL/UNO</b>  | Colon in 2nd q., ligation in 3rd quadrant only, Lombardic "n" in 4th q. |
| <b>F</b> | <b>Phē/LIP./ONL/UNO</b>  | Pellet stop in 2nd q., ligations in 3rd and 4th quadrants               |

## Reverse Dies with Legend Type A – No punctuation, ligated letters in 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quadrants.

Such “A” dies having no punctuation are the most commonly found, and from the observed die link patterns one may conclude that they occurred throughout the six-month duration of the Phelip series, rather than at one discreet time.

<sup>4</sup> L.A. Lawrence, [“The Long Cross coinage of Henry III and Edward I”](#), BNJ vol. 10 (1913-14), pp. 69-93.



### Phelip A0

- Associated obverse: D22
- No punctuation in legend
- **RIC: 9/9/8/8**
- Coin illustrated: Spink 16020-707b
- One example seen.



### Phelip A1

- Associated obverse: D24
- No punctuation in legend
- **RIC: 9/9/8.5/8**
- Coin illustrated: BM 1915,0507.1812
- One example seen.



### Phelip A3

- Associated obverse: P02
- No punctuation in legend
- **RIC: 8/8/8/8**
- Coin illustrated: IH-80
- Two examples seen.



### Phelip A5

- Associated obverse: P06
- No punctuation in legend
- **RIC: 8.5/9/8.5/8**
- Coin illustrated: MW-2116
- One example seen.



### Phelip A7

- Associated obverse: P10
- No punctuation in legend
- **RIC: 9/9/8.5/8**
- Coin illustrated: BM 1930,0208.1
- One example seen.



### Phelip A9

- Associated obverse: P19
- No punctuation in legend
- Vertical bar before "N" in 3q.
- **RIC: 8/8/8/8**
- Coin illustrated: MW-3096
- Two examples seen.



### Phelip A11

- Associated obverse: P22
- No punctuation in legend
- **RIC: 8/8/8/8**
- Coin illustrated: RT-2670
- Two examples seen.



### Phelip A13

- Associated obverse: P25
- No punctuation in legend
- **RIC: 8/8?/7/7.5**
- Coin illustrated: RT-2437
- One example seen.



### Phelip A15

- Associated obverse: P28
- No punctuation in legend
- **RIC: 8/8/8?/8**
- Coin illustrated: DNW-988
- One example seen.





#### Phelip A17

- Associated obverse: P40
- No punctuation in legend
- **RIC: 7/8/8/7**
- Coin illustrated: RT-2656
- One example seen.



#### Phelip A19

- Associated obverse: P43
- No punctuation in legend
- **RIC: 10/9/10/10**
- Coin illustrated: BM 1930.0208.1,3.
- Three examples seen.

### Reverse Dies with Legend Type B – Lombardic “n” in 3<sup>rd</sup> quadrant

Unusual type, only the one example observed amongst 39 coins.



#### Phelip B1

- Associated obverse: D24
- No punctuation in legend
- **Lombardic “n” in 3<sup>rd</sup> quadrant**
- **RIC: 9/?/8.5?/8**
- Coin illustrated: RT-2667-8
- One example seen.

## Reverse Dies with Legend Type C – Colons at end 2q. & 4q.



### Phelip C1

- Associated obverse: P04
- Colons at end 2q/4q
- RIC: 8/9/9/8
- 3q “N” has a double cross-bar
- Coin illustrated: RP-3153
- Two examples seen.



### Phelip C3

- Associated obverse: P16
- Colons at end 2q/4q
- RIC: 10.5/9.5/10?/10
- Coin illustrated: RT-2580
- One example seen.

## Reverse Dies with Legend Type D – Colon in 2q, ligated letters in 3q & 4q.

Almost half of the observed Phelip coins have D-type reverse legends.



### Phelip D1

- Associated obverses: D24, P06, P10 & P35
- Colon at end of 2<sup>nd</sup> quadrant
- **RIC: 9/9/9/8**
- Coin illustrated: CNG-279-909
- Seven examples seen.



### Phelip D3

- Associated obverse: P28
- Colon at end of 2nd quadrant
- **RIC: 8/8.5/?/8**
- Coin illustrated: CNG 90-2507
- One example seen.



### Phelip D5

- Associated obverses: P31, P34 & P40
- Colon at end of 2nd quadrant
- **RIC: 9/8/8/8**
- Coin illustrated: DNW-551
- Six examples seen.



### Phelip D7

- Associated obverses: P37? & P40
- Colon at end of 2nd quadrant
- **RIC: 7/8/8/7**
- Coin illustrated: MW-2104
- Five or six examples seen.



### Phelip D9

- Associated obverse: P40
- Colon at end of 2nd quadrant
- **RIC: 8/8/8/8**
- Coin illustrated: RP-3144
- One example seen.



## Reverse Dies with Legend Type E – Colon in 2nd quadrant, ligation in 3rd quadrant only, Lombardic "n" in 4th quadrant.

A scarce type with only one example found.



### Phelip E1

- Associated obverse: P40
- Colon at end of 2nd quadrant
- Lombardic "n" in 4th q.
- **RIC: 7/8/8/7**
- Coin illustrated: HHC-2
- One example seen.

## Reverse Dies with Legend Type F – Pellet stop in 2nd q., ligations in 3rd and 4th quadrants

Another scarce type with only one example found.



### Phelip F1

- Associated obverse: P40
- Pellet stop in 2nd q.
- **RIC: 9?/8/9/8**
- Coin illustrated: RP-3159
- One example seen.

## Conclusions

In trying to elucidate the chronologic sequence a fundamental question is which of the observed variations are simply due to random whim of the die-cutter, which are characteristic of individual die-cutters, and which are deliberately introduced changes adopted by all the die-cutters.

One evident variation in the obverse legend is the punctuation after “REX” – either a pellet, a colon or nothing. Similar variations, i.e. the use of colons, pellets or no punctuation, is seen on the reverse legends. However, there is no observed direct correlation between the types of punctuation seen on obverses and reverses. This may be indicative of different die-cutters producing the obverses and the reverses.

Concerning the use of a “U” or a “V” in the king’s name: with the Renaud obverses all but one of the studied dies showed the use of a “V”, whereas in the Phelip coins the split between V and U dies is

approximately equal. When U or V usage is compared with the obverse punctuation type one sees that colon dies mainly use a “V”, whereas pellet dies use a “U”, and the dies with no punctuation show an approximately even split between “U” or “V”.

When looking at the known reverses, Renaud dies make exclusive use of a V in the 4th quadrant, whilst those observed of Phelip always use a “U”.

One interpretation of this is that the one or more die-cutters working for Renaud were supplemented by additional die-cutters when Phelip took over. We suspect that production was significantly increased under Phelip as discussed in a previous article<sup>5</sup>. The new die-cutters may have come from somewhere where use of a “U” may have been the norm. (Maybe from the continent?). One or more of the incoming die-cutters may have been assigned to cutting reverse dies, resulting in them all being produced with a “U”. Obverse die-cutting would have been shared between pre-existing die-cutter(s) and incoming die-cutter(s), resulting in a mixture of “U” and “V” coins. With this scenario there is no sudden change from “V” to “U”, and the presence of either is of no significance in resolving the chronologic sequence amongst Phelip’s coins.

A number of die links have been identified and are indicated in the coin descriptions. There are not yet enough die links known to be able to work out a chronologic sequence; it is hoped that in due course further coins will come to light that will enable progress to be made in working out the relative timing of the dies.

### ***Class 7 London Phelip Obverses***

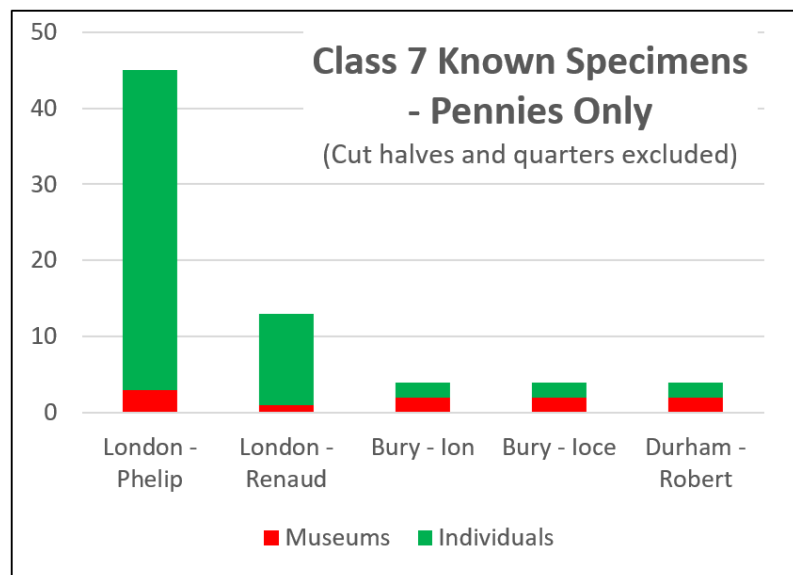
| Obv. Group | Sceptre Head | Punct'n After REX | "U" or "V" | obverse Die # | V-Line | FP Bet. Necklines | Hand breaks IC | LH Neckline | Rt Pellets    | # coins |      |      |
|------------|--------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|--------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|---------|------|------|
| 7c         | Double       | ---               | V          | D22           | N      | 5                 | N              | 3           | 20            | 1       |      |      |
|            |              |                   |            | D24           |        |                   |                |             |               | 3       |      |      |
| 7d         | Single       | Pellet            | U          | P04           | Y      | 6                 |                |             | Just Touching | 5       | 23   | 2    |
|            |              | Pellet?           |            | P06           |        | 8                 |                | 27          |               |         | 3    |      |
| 7e         |              | ---               |            | P31           | Y      | 7                 | Y              | 2           | 22            | 4       |      |      |
|            |              |                   |            |               |        |                   |                |             |               | P34     | 8    | 0    |
|            |              |                   | P10        |               |        | N                 | 5              | 27/28       | 5             |         |      |      |
|            |              |                   | ?          | P16           | ?      |                   |                |             |               | 10      | 4    | 29?  |
| 7f         |              | Colon             | U          | P43           | N      | 9                 | N              | 2           | 28            | 3       |      |      |
| 7g         |              | Pellet            | V          | P02           |        |                   |                |             | N             | 24      | 1    |      |
| 7h         |              | ---               |            | P02           | Y      | 8                 |                | 3           |               |         | 26.5 | 2    |
|            |              |                   |            | P19           |        |                   |                |             | N             | 9       |      |      |
|            |              |                   |            | P22           | 8      | 23                | 1              |             |               |         |      |      |
|            |              |                   |            | P23           |        |                   |                | 7           |               |         | 2.5  | 20.5 |
|            |              |                   |            | P25           | Y      | 8                 | 3              |             |               | 26.5    |      |      |
|            |              |                   |            | P28           |        |                   |                | N           | 9             |         | Y    | 0    |
|            |              |                   |            | 7i            | Colon  | P40               | N              |             |               | 9       |      |      |
| Total:     |              |                   |            |               |        |                   |                |             |               | 45      |      |      |

<sup>5</sup> [“Henry III \(Posthumous\), Class 7 Pennies from the London Mint”](#) – Rob Page, BNS Research Blog, August 2020.

## Numbers of Known Specimens

I am trying to keep track of class 7 coins known to exist, and my latest view is illustrated at right. The three additions described in this article bring the known number of Phelip coins up to 45 which is almost 3.5 times the number of Renaud coins.

The ratio of Phelip to Renaud pennies has a bearing on the estimation of when Renaud coins began to be produced, and this aspect has been covered in an earlier blog post<sup>6</sup>. Pennies from Durham and Bury are rarer and are described in a following article.



I continue to study die linkages and would very much welcome images of any additional class 7 pennies.

## Acknowledgements

*I would like to thank Bob Thomas for his helpful review of this article, though any errors which remain are mine alone, and I would further like to thank those collectors who have kindly provided images for this study including Bob Thomas, Mark Winiger, Ian Heavisides, Denis Martin, David Nelson. Also thanked are organisations whose images I've studied, including The British Museum, CNG, DNW, Halls Hammered Coins, Lockdales, The Royal Collection, & Spink.*



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<sup>6</sup> Henry III (Posthumous), Class 7 Pennies from the London Mint ([Link](#))