

# Henry III (Posthumous) Class 7 Pennies - Part 5, Phelip of London – Die Illustrations – Addendum

Robert Page

## Abstract

Since uploading the article on Phelip dies in June and updating it in September<sup>1</sup> three more coins of Phelip have emerged, and these are described below. Two are examples of known dies, and one represents newly discovered dies, with some unusual features.

## The Additional Coins

Two are from the collection of Dave Greenhalgh and have been designated DIG-A and DIG-B, and the third, designated MS-A, is a recent Ebay coin purchased by Mark Shearman.

## DIG-A

This first coin belonging to Dave Greenhalgh is ex Mark Winiger.



**Obverse:** Single sceptre head. Hand touches inner circle. No punctuation after REX. 8 pellets between necklines. Probably 23 pellets between sceptre and RH crown ornament. A Lombardic “U” in the King’s name. A possible vertical guide-line on the King’s neck. The King’s hand just touches the inner circle. This coin belongs to obverse die group 7e, die: P34. The same die as one of the class 7 coins in the Stewartby sale.

---

<sup>1</sup> Robert Page, [Henry III \(Posthumous\) Class 7 Pennies - Part 5, Phelip of London – Die Illustrations, updated Sept.'21](#). BNS Research Blog

**Reverse:** The usual reverse legend: PhE/LIP:/ONL/UND – with NL & ND ligated. A colon at the end of the second quadrant. Reverse die group D. RIC: 9/8/8/8 – probably reverse die D5, as per the Stewartby coin.

Although an example of already documented dies, the coin is in better condition than the one previously known example and so is illustrated above.

## DIG-B



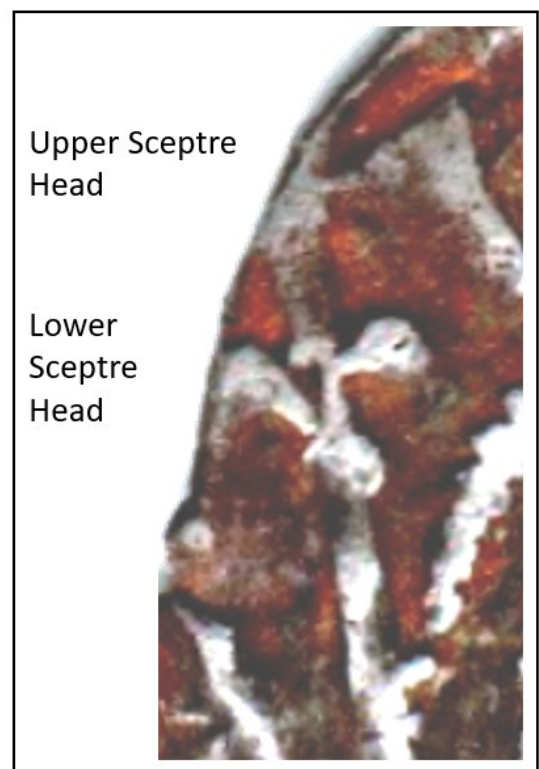
This second coin, although in poor condition, is the most interesting. It was sold on Ebay as a metal detector find, and the coin shows a reddish chemical deposit and looks to have been bent and straightened, luckily without breaking. There is another small bend on the LH side when looking at the obverse.

**Obverse:** This penny has a double sceptre head of a distinctive style not previously seen – the lower sceptre head has the side ornaments originating from different positions along the sceptre shaft. One is oriented at 45° to the sceptre shaft, whilst the RH one is at 90°.

About eleven full pellets between necklines – the widest neck seen for a double sceptre head coin of Phelip, though ten to eleven pellets are commonly seen on many of the coins of Renaud.

The King's hand touches inner circle.

Possible pellets either side of the central fleur; such pellets being a feature seen on some of the coins of Renaud too.



A newly identified obverse die belonging to the 7c die group and designated as D20.

**Reverse:** PhE/LE/\_/\_L/VND – this is unusual in that there is apparently a spelling error in the 2Q with an “E” not “I”, and a “V” rather than a “U” in the 4th q. This is unlike any other of the Phelip reverse dies seen to-date and represents a new Phelip reverse die group, group G, as well as a new reverse die, designated G1. The use of a “V” in the 4<sup>th</sup> quadrant is a characteristic of the coins of Renaud, and for this reason the coin illustrated here may be from one of the earliest Phelip dies.

The RIC count can only be determined in the 1<sup>st</sup> quadrant, where it appears to be 9-10 pellets.



## MS-A

The third new coin comes courtesy of Mark Shearman, and weighs 1.36 gm.



Obverse: A “V” rather than a “U” in the King’s name. No punctuation after REX. These two features make it an example of obverse group 7h. Nine pellets between the necklines. Left-hand neckline at pellet #3, and 25 pellets between sceptre and right-hand side of crown. The obverse features show it to be an example of obverse die P23, and it is in fact only the second known example from this die, and is generally in better condition.

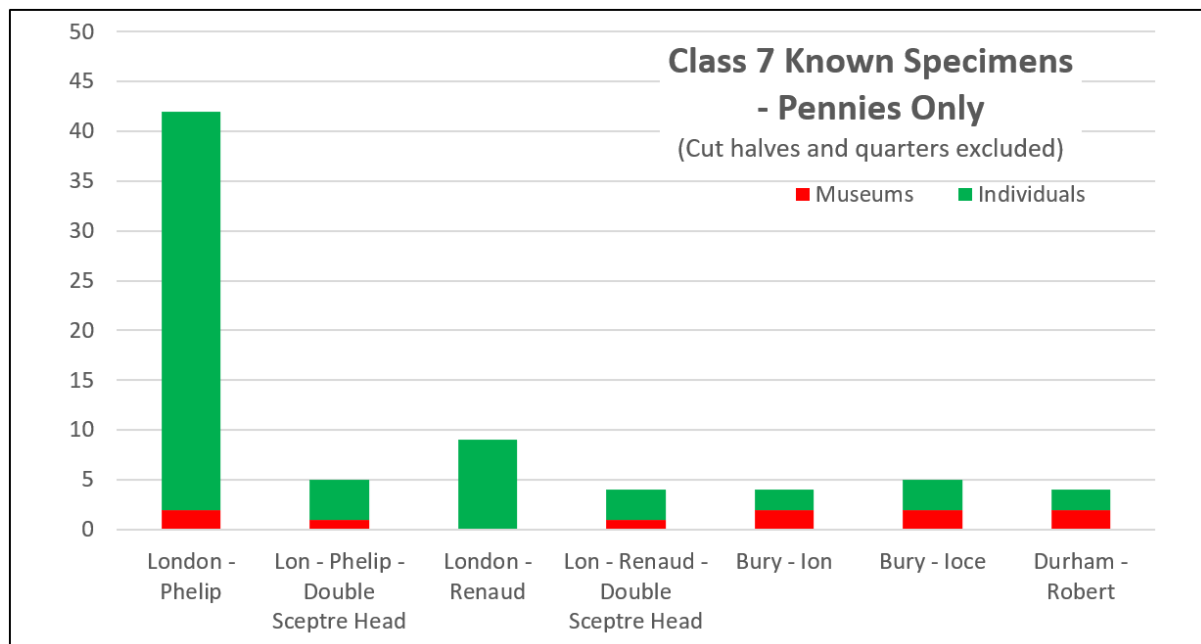
Reverse: unfortunately clipping and wear make it uncertain whether there is a colon at the end of the 2q. The RIC count appears to be 8/8/8/8.5 though with some uncertainty. We cannot tell if the NL in the 3q is ligated, but the ND in the 4<sup>th</sup> quadrant clearly is. At this time the reverse type remains uncertain.

## Known Class 7 Coins

Ignoring cut halves and quarters, the latest three pennies bring the total of known Phelip coins to 48, whilst the Renaud coins remain at 13. A ratio of 3.7 to 1. The relative abundance of coins of these

two moneyers was discussed in an earlier article<sup>2</sup>, and the paucity of Renaud coins suggests that the commencement of minting of Renaud coins began no earlier than 1277, probably late 1277.

The following graph summarises the number of full pennies known for each class 7 type, with the breakdown given for coins with a normal sceptre, and those London coins with a double sceptre head.



Finally, to complete this addendum, below is an updated tabulation of the number of known dies from all class 7 mints.

	# Coins	Obv. Dies	Rev. Dies
London - Phelip	42	15	19+
Lon - Phelip - Double Sceptre Head	5	3	
London - Renaud	9	8	7
Lon - Renaud - Double Sceptre Head	4	4	4
Bury - Ion	4	3	3
Bury - Iocce	5	4	4
Durham - Robert	4	3	4

I hope to be able to further update the series of articles on class 7 as and when further specimens come to hand; and so would appreciate any readers contacting me if they have a class 7 penny that I have not yet seen.



<sup>2</sup> Robert Page, [Henry III \(Posthumous\), Class 7 Pennies from the London Mint](#), BNS Research Blog, Sept. 2020