

# **The Coins of the Albecq Hoard (1995) Revisited**

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Hoard Deposited: c. 1375  
Albecq, Guernsey  
Currently in the collection of the Guernsey Museum  
Research viewing: February, 2015 (de Jersey's photographs)

In March 1995, a small coin hoard was found on the Isle of Guernsey during routine archeological excavations at Albecq. The coins were discovered “on the eastern edge of Building 3, just above the eroding coastline” (de Jersey, p. 6) <sup>[1]</sup>. The find consisted of 18 silver coins, 4 of which were *leeuwengroten* and therefore of interest to authors Torongo and van Oosterhout.

At the time that the coins were found, the excavation was under the supervision of Bob Burns. Although Burns was not present at the moment of the actual find, it was from his notes on the site that de Jersey wrote his report (along with notes from Heather Sebire, who had concluded the excavation after Burns' retirement).

The hoard was originally described by Philip de Jersey in *Excavation of a Medieval Settlement at Albecq, 1994-95*, pp. 6-7 <sup>[1]</sup>. (We are greatly indebted to Dr. de Jersey for his kind permission to reprint portions of his work here.) Although our primary interest lies with the *leeuwengroten*, it seemed ridiculous not to report on the hoard in its entirety.

Since the 2015 publication of our original report on this coin hoard, a new book on Anglo-Gallic coins has been published, which, for all intents and purposes, supercedes the previous guide authored by E.R. Duncan-Elias (ref. 2): *Anglo-Gallic Coins* by Paul & Bente Withers and S. D. Ford (ref. 11). There is now far more information available that can be used to better identify the 11 Anglo-Gallic *sterlings* from the Albecq Hoard.

Our primary interest remains with the *leeuwengroot*, however, and most of our expertise lies in that area. It therefore seemed reasonable to invite one of the authors of the new Anglo-Gallic book to take over the Anglo-Gallic, Albecq coins, so to speak, in order to provide the reader with the most accurate descriptions possible.

Creating this new version of our report also allows us to correct some minor errors that had crept into our original article.

The Albecq Hoard coins were originally identified by Marion Archibald, formerly of the British Museum.

The find consisted of the following coins <sup>[1]</sup>:

— **3 *Gros tournois à la queue*** (Duplessy 265)

**Kingdom of France**

Philip VI (1328-1350)

— **4 *Gros au lion***

**3 County of Flanders** (Gaillard Type 219 / Vanhoudt Type G 2596)

\* Louis II of Mâle (1346-1384)

**1 Duchy of Brabant** (Vanhoudt G 269)

Jean III (1312-1355)

— **11 *Sterlings*** (see pp. 15-20 for references)

**Duchy of Aquitaine**

Edward, The Black Prince (1362-1372)

\* not Louis de Nevers as originally reported by M. Archibald.

From de Jersey's report:

“The first three coins were identified in sorting material into a wheelbarrow and despite further searching, it is not impossible that others were missed.”

(de Jersey, p. 6) <sup>[1]</sup>

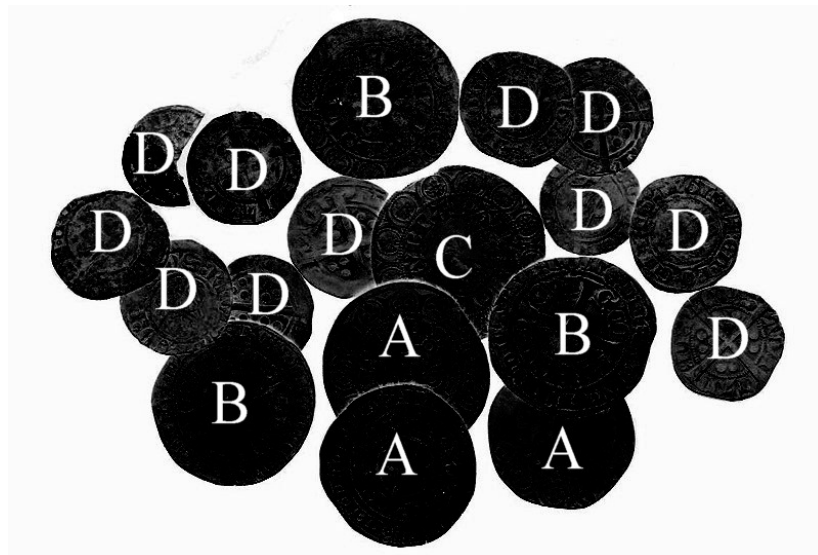
“The coins are all of silver, with no ‘black money’ (base silver) present. The latest coins are the second issue sterlings of the Black Prince, some of which are quite worn, from which Marion Archibald (pers. comm.) has suggested a date of deposition of *c.*1375, ‘although a slightly earlier and, especially, a slightly later date cannot be ruled out.’ ”

“Traces of organic material were found adhering to some of the coins. Analysis at the British Museum suggested that they had been wrapped in linen cloth, possibly surrounded by leather, and that they may have been stored in a small pine box.”

(de Jersey p. 7) <sup>[1]</sup>



*The Albecq Hoard (1995)  
(de Jersey fig. 7) <sup>[1]</sup>*



**A: Kingdom of France:** Philip VI (1328-1350)  
*Gros tournois à la queue (3x)*

**B: County of Flanders:** Louis II of Mâle (1346-1384)  
*Gros au lion (3x)*

**C: Duchy of Brabant:** Jean III (1312-1355)  
*Gros au lion (1x)*

**D: Duchy of Aquitaine:** Edward, The Black Prince (1362-1372)  
*Sterlings (11x)*



*Building 3 of the Albecq site, where the coins were found, seen from the east.  
(de Jersey fig. 5) <sup>[1]</sup>*

## CATALOG of COINS:

( A-00 numbers refer to the photographs provided to the authors by P. de Jersey.

Coins shown at approx. 2:1

Photographs © 2011 Philip de Jersey )

### **Kingdom of France: 3 Gros tournois à la queue (A-01, A-02, A-03)**

Philip VI, King of France (1 April, 1328 – August 22, 1350)

Duplessy 265, issue of 1348-1349

3 examples: 2.19 g. / 3.11 g. / 3.07 g.

OBV	✠ B[N]DICTV : SIT : NOMEN : DNI : NRI : DEI : IHS : XPI
OBV	☙ PHILIPPVS • REX
REV	☙ TVRONVS • CIVIS

BeNeDICTVm SIT NOMEn DomiNI NostRI DEI IHSV CHRIS  
PHILIPPVS REX  
TVRONVS CIVIS

*Blessed be the Name of Our Lord God, Jesus Christ  
Philip, king  
City of Tours*

The obverse has as a central type a Latin cross, the foot of which breaks into the inner legend. Surrounding the cross, the inner legend and the outer legend are rings of pellets. The reverse type is a *châtel tournois*, above which is a crown; the same crown is found on the obverse, beginning the inner legend. The *châtel* is surrounded by a border of twelve *fleurs-de-lis*, each enclosed within a partial circle. The CIVIS TVRONVS legend indicates that these coins were struck to the standard of Tours, not that they were necessarily struck at the Tours mint.

Although the legends on the French coins appear to be identical, the forms of the individual letters vary between the 3 coins (e.g. N, R, V). We have done our best to note these letter forms where possible (see the individual coins below). The form of the N in BNDICTV is not clear on any of the coins; both N and Ñ are known for this type. There is at least 1 coin present with an annulet T in TVRONVS and one with a plain T, while the third coin is unclear.



A-01 / 2.19 g

This coin appears to have been clipped. Very little of the obverse, outer legend can be seen.

**RE✱**  
**TVRONVS**



A-02 / 3.11 g.

Although this is the most legible of the 3 French coins, there is only the faintest trace of a pellet visible after TVRONVS. The V's differ from the other 2 coins.

**DHI**  
**RE✱**  
**TVRONVS**



A-03 / 3.07 g.

**DDI  
[R]EX  
TVROHVS**

**Flanders and Brabant: 4 gros au lions**

**DESCRIPTION OF THE GROS AU LION**

There are 4 *gros au lion* (or *leeuwengroten*) present in the Albecq Hoard, which are of interest to authors Torongo and van Oosterhout as part of a larger investigation into the *leeuwengroten* of all regions.

The obverse of the *gros au lion* shows a rampant lion left, surrounded by a clockwise legend that on the Flemish coins begins with an initial cross, and on the Brabant coin with an eagle. This mark is followed by the word MONETA, which in turn is followed by either FLAND' or BRABAN', accordingly. Around this legend is a border of 1 small lion and 11 leaves, each itself enclosed in a partial circle. Between the legend and the outer border is a ring of oblong pellets.

The reverse has an outer and an inner legend. The central type is a "medium" cross, the arms of which break into the inner legend. The legends are separated by a ring of oblong pellets, and there is another ring of oblong pellets beneath the inner legend. (There are rings of pellets along the outer edges of both faces as well, but these are often not visible on the coins themselves.) The approximate diameter of a *gros au lion* is 27-28 mm.

(It should be noted that some numismatists prefer to view the lion side as the reverse and the cross side as the obverse.)

The reverse, outer legend is the same for all 4 *gros au lions* in the hoard:

REV ✠ BNDICTV : SIT : NOME : DNI : NRI : IHV : XPI

BeNeDICTVm SIT NOMEn DomiNI NostRI IHsV CHRIsTi  
*Blessed be the Name of Our Lord Jesus Christ*

The obverse legend differs from region to region, as does the reverse, inner legend.

The reverse, outer legend of the Brabant coin has an initial cross and an X in XPI that are pierced: ✠ ✠. This is not seen on Flemish *leeuwengroten*.

On some of the Brabançon issues, the obverse border has 12 leaves and a lion, while on yet older issues the border is of 12 leaves and no lion. The oldest issues of *leeuwengroten* in Flanders (under Louis of Nevers) also have an obverse border of 12 leaves and no lion. A border of 12 leaves and a lion is not seen on Flemish *leeuwengroten*.

### **County of Flanders: 3 *gros au lions* or *leeuwengroten* (A-04, A-05 & A-06)**

Louis II of Mâle, Count of Flanders (26 August, 1346 – 30 January, 1384)

Gaillard Type 219 / Vanhoudt Type G 2596

Because of existing records from 14<sup>th</sup> century Flanders, we know that there were eight separate issues of the *leeuwengroot* during the reign of Louis II of Mâle (Gaillard Type 219), the first issue actually beginning under his father, Louis of Nevers (1322-1346) (Gaillard Types 201 / 202). Each successive issue was struck from either silver of a fineness reduced from that of the previous issue, or with a reduction in the weight of the coins, or both.

These issues of *leeuwengroten* were marked by the mint through the use of special characters on the coins, for example: an A without a crossbar, an L with a pellet over the ‘foot’, the direction of the stem of the leaf between MONETA and FLAND, or the change from a long O to a round O in COMES. These were “secret” characters for use by the authorities and not for the general public, and medieval records do not indicate which mint signs belong to which issues, leaving numismatists to try and figure out the correct chronology from information gathered from coin hoards and other sources.

All *leeuwengroten* of Louis II of Mâle have an obverse legend that begins with a cross (never an eagle). On the reverse, all 3 of the Albecq coins have a “long” O in COMES, as opposed to the round O seen in some of the early *leeuwengroten* of Louis of Mâle (i.e. Issue II).



**L's WITHOUT PELLETS: 2 coins (A-04 & A-05)**

Issue V : {20 December, 1354 – 18 September, 1359}

Type 12

5-lobed border leaves: 

2 examples: 2.97 g. / 2.90 g.

**MONETA FLANDrie**  
**LVDOVICvs COMES**

*Coin of Flanders*  
*Louis, Count*

<b>OBV</b>	<b>• ✠ MONETA + FLAND'</b>
<b>REV</b>	<b>LVD OVI CD MES</b>



A-04 / 2.97 g.

This coin has a leaf after MONETA with a stem that is almost certainly curving back toward the A, and the pellet left of the cross is clearly visible. Crossbars appear to be present in both A's. Although it is difficult to tell from the photo, it is possible that this coin belongs to the sub-group characterized by 'footless' **Q**'s on the obverse: **Q** <sup>[8]</sup>.



A-05 / 2.90 g.

The pellet left of the initial cross on the obverse is clearly visible. There appears to be a crossbar in FLAND', but the A of MONETA is unclear. Although the leaf-stem after MONETA is illegible on this coin, it can be inferred from the characteristics found on the reverse that this coin almost certainly belongs to Issue V, Type 12.

The reverse shows that this coin belongs to the Issue V 'serif' L sub-group, with an inner legend that has an L with a distinct, large serif, and a foot which, in this case, falls somewhere between these two: **II** or **II**. Note as well the unusually large V's and the wobbly, uneven quality to the other letters in the legends, also typical of this sub-group <sup>[8]</sup>.

Coins of this sub-group are found in other *leeuwengroot* hoards, e.g. Dokkum (1932) <sup>[6]</sup>, Sneek (1955) <sup>[7]</sup> and Rotterdam (2005) <sup>[9]</sup>.

Of the *leeuwengroten* of Louis II of Mâle, those of Issue V, Type 12 are the most common type existing today, and come from the issue with the greatest number of coins produced (22,644,213).

Among the coins of Issue V, Type 12, there exist a number of sub-groups that show similarities in the dies, or in the punches used to make the dies. Although these sub-groups may have no further importance to the classification of the *leeuwengroot*, and may merely show evidence of the same hand having made the punches or dies, they are still worth mentioning. (Two such groups are discussed above; the 'serif' L group and the 'footless' N group.) <sup>[8]</sup>

**L's WITH PELLETS: 1 coin (A-06)**

According to Haeck, if there is a pellet to be found over the foot of the **L** in both FLANDrie and LVDOVICvs, then the coin is from Issue VII: **L**.<sup>[5]</sup>

Issue VII : {4 December, 1361 – 27 September, 1362}  
Type 17 ?

3-lobed border leaves: ❖

1 example: 2.82 g.

OBV	• ❖ MONETA [❖] FLAND'
REV	LVDOVICVS MES



A-06 / 2.82 g.

Half of the reverse, outer legend is illegible. The leaf after MONETA is a bit hard to see, but the stem is most likely struck somewhat off from the leaf, and curves towards the **A**, as is typical of coins of this issue.

Albecq coin A-06 bears the distinctive **A**'s that are seen on some (but not all) coins of Issue VII: ❖, which in turn means that it is difficult to discern the presence (or absence) of crossbars to the **A**'s of MONETA.

Type 17 = MONETA

Type 18 = MONETA

**Duchy of Brabant: 1 gros au lion or leeuwengroot (A-07)**

John III, Duke of Brabant (27 October, 1312 – 5 December, 1355)

Vanhoudt G 269

3-lobed border leaves: ❁

1 example: 3.03 g.

OBV

❁ MONETA ✠ BRABAN

REV

O'DV X•LO T'BR AB'✱ I

✱ BNDICTV : SIT : NOMES : DNI : NRI : IHV : ✱ PI

MONETA BRABANTIE

IOhannes DVX LOTier BRABantie

*Coin of Brabant*

*John, Duke of Lotier, Brabant*

‘Lotier’ being Lower Lorraine (or Neder-Lotharingia).



A-07 / 3.03 g.

Coins with these legends and interpunction are the most common type of Brabançon *leeuwengroot* seen today. Note the pierced cross and X in the reverse, outer legend.

This is the oldest coin in the hoard, and dates from an issue concurrent with the reign of Louis of Nevers in Flanders (1322-1346), as evidenced by the initial eagle in the obverse legend.

**Duchy of Aquitaine: 11 sterlings**

Edward of Woodstock, known as The Black Prince  
Prince of Aquitaine (19 July, 1362 – November 1372)

11 examples (see individual coins and the appendix for weights)

Edward of Woodstock, today more often known as The Black Prince (although he was not called that during his lifetime) was made Prince of Aquitaine by his father, Edward III, King of England (1327-1377) in July of 1362. A year later, the Black Prince arrived in Bordeaux to take charge of his principality (9 July, 1363).

In his later years, Edward suffered from a chronic illness, which forced him to return to England in 1371. Failing health led Edward to surrender Aquitaine to his father in November of 1372, and he finally died on June 8, 1376.

Along with several types of gold coin, and ‘black money’, The Black Prince had silver *gros*, *demi-gros* and *sterlings* struck for him in Aquitaine. These were later followed by the *hardi*. The *demi-gros* and *sterlings* display an enormous amount of variation in the legends, the full version of which does not actually fit onto any known coins, but would read:

EDWARDVS PRIMO GENITVS REGIS ANGLIE  
PRINCEPS AQVITANIE

*Edward, first born of the King of England  
Prince of Aquitaine*

According to Elias and Withers/Ford, the *sterlings* can be divided into two issues; the First Issue coins have no marks at the beginning of the reverse legend. The Second Issue, of a lower fineness, can be recognized by the presence a mark at the beginning of the reverse legend, e.g. a double pellet (colon) ⚬, double annulet: ⚬, double annulet enclosing a pellet: ⚬ etc. (See ref. 11 for more information.)

Most of the *sterlings* present in the Albecq Hoard are illegible at least in part, and on many of them, the beginning of the reverse legend cannot be read, nor can any trace of an initial mark be found. Of course, this does not mean an initial mark was not once present, only that the coins are too worn to be sure one way or the other. Black Prince *sterlings* from the First Issue are far more rare than those of the Second.

In order to give the reader an idea of what this type of coin looks like in nice condition, here is a *sterling* struck for the Black Prince in Aquitaine:



*An example of a sterling from Dax  
Elias 189 / W/F 208-8b  
(private collection)  
photo © the coin's owner*

OBV **✠ : ED' : PO : GNS : REGIS : ✠**  
REV **8PRN CPS AQT T8N**

**EDwardvs PrimO GeNitvS REGIS anglie (Dax)**  
**PRiNCePS AQvITANie**

The obverse shows the prince facing right, holding a sword. Instead of a crown, he wears a chaplet of roses. The reverse is a long cross with 3 pellets in each quadrant, reminiscent of an English *sterling*. The AS monogram at the end of the obverse legend is the mintmark for Dax in this case (Withers/Ford p. 102 <sup>[11]</sup>; Elias p. 186 <sup>[2]</sup>).

### The Albecq Hoard *sterlings*:

(The following 11 coins were identified by Steve Ford <sup>[12]</sup>.)



A-08 / 1.03 g.

**Elias 192**

**Withers/Ford 212-18 h**

Limoges, 2<sup>nd</sup> Issue

OBV [...]PO [...] GIT [...] R[EG ...] **πΩ :** [...]

REV [...]PRI **ϘPS** **πτΩ** [...]

Based on the reverse legend and portrait style, this coin was probably struck at Limoges during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Issue. Because of the worn state of this coin, no letter is visible at the end of the obverse legend, although a double rosette does seem to be present.



A-09 / 1.09 g.

**Elias 196**

**Withers/Ford 218-6 b or c**

La Rochelle, 2<sup>nd</sup> Issue

OBV [...] **GIT REG** [...] **ΩGL** [...]

REV [...] [PRI] **ϘPS** [**π...**] [...] **Ϙ**

The legends on this coin are quite difficult to read. There does not seem to be any interpunction in the obverse legend. If there is a mint letter present at the end of the obverse legend, it is illegible.



A-10 / 1.09 g.

**Elias 200c**

**Withers/Ford 216-6 e**

Poitiers, 2<sup>nd</sup> issue

OBV **✠ED [...] PO [...] GON [...] [R] EG**  
 REV **8PR[Ω] CPS A QI T AΩ**

Parts of the legends on this coin are easy to read, while other areas are not. Interpunction between the words on the obverse is not visible, but a double annulet at the beginning of the legend obverse and reverse is. This coin is a 'no mint letter', 2<sup>nd</sup> issue coin from Poitiers.



A-11 / 1.02 g.

**Elias 192**

**Withers/Ford 212 ?**

Limoges (?)

OBV **[✠ ED :] PO : GI[T] [...]**  
 REV **[...] [...] A QI T [A]**

This coin is half illegible, and no mintmarks or indicator of issue can be discerned. However, traces of a 2<sup>nd</sup> Issue initial annulet (probably from a double annulet) are visible at the beginning of the obverse legend. Based on portrait style, this piece is probably from Limoges.





A-12 / 1.08 g.

**Elias 192**  
**Withers/Ford 212**  
 Limoges, 2<sup>nd</sup> Issue

OBV [✠ 8] ED [...] ANGL L  
 REV 8PR[...] CPS] ANQI TPN

This coin, too, is as good as unreadable. The double annulet we have indicated at the start of the obverse legend may well be a double pellet instead. The L at the end of the obverse legend is not part of the word ANGL, but rather the mintmark for Limoges – it is raised slightly above, and is slightly smaller than the other letters – this is indicative of a mint letter and not an L as the final letter in an abbreviation for ANGLie (*England*).



A-13 / 1.09 g.

**Elias 192**  
**Withers/Ford 212 ?**  
 Limoges (?)

OBV [...] ED \* [...] PO [...]  
 REV [...] [C...] [ANQI TPN]

This coin is the most illegible of all the *sterlings* present and almost nothing can be learned from the legends. There does seem to be a single rosette present after ED on the obverse. This coin is probably also from Limoges, based on: (a) portrait style, (b) the upright of a mint letter visible and (c) what is legible on this coin conforms to the characteristics of known Limoges *sterlings*.



A-14 / 0.94 g.

**Elias 196 c var.**  
**Withers/Ford 218-6 c**  
 La Rochelle

**OBV** ✠:ED ✱ PO ✱ GIT ✱ R[EG ✱ R]NGL ✱ R  
**REV** :PRI CPS RQV TAE

Because of the condition of the coins, the attributions for the 11 Albecq *sterlings* are tentative at best, and the attribution of A-14 to the La Rochelle mint is no exception. However, this coin does seem to match the characteristics of Elias 196c, although we would say that on A-14 the little cross can be found after every word. We are fairly certain that the obverse legend ends with an **R**.



A-15 / 1.26 g.

**Elias 196 d**  
**Withers/Ford 218-2 a**  
 La Rochelle, 2<sup>nd</sup> Issue

**OBV** ✠:ED ✱ PO ✱ GI[T ✱ R] EG [✱ R]NGL ✱ R  
**REV** :PRI CPS RQV TAE

This is one of the more legible *sterlings* from the hoard, and it seems to match the coin described by Elias as his number 196d fairly closely. The **R** at the end of the obverse legend is clear, as is everything from the obverse, initial cross to the **G** of GIT.



A-16 / 0.87 g.

**Elias 189**

**Withers/Ford 208-8 b**

Dax, 2<sup>nd</sup> Issue

[OBV] ✠ED ☉ PO ☉ GNS ☉ REGIS [...]

[REV] ☉PRQ CP[S π]QV TπQ

Parts of the legends of this coin are quite clear. The **E** of ED is double-barred: **⚡**. The last letter of the obverse legend of coin A-16 is cut off and illegible, but seems to be the ligate mintmark of Dax: **⚡**.

The **Q** on the reverse is rather unusual, almost as though the die-sinker was unsure of how to make this letter. He seems to have created an upside-down and backwards **G** (cf. REGIS on the obverse).



A-17 / 0.97 g.

**Elias 194**

**Withers/Ford 215-(?) d**

Poitiers, 2<sup>nd</sup> Issue

[OBV] ✠⚡ [...]

[REV] ☉PRI C[PS] πQV [...]Q

The obverse legend is illegible, but given the style of the coin, we are nearly certain that the mint letter is **P** (Poitiers). Although this coin is a **W/F 215**, the obverse is uncertain (the reverse is type **d**).



A-18 / 0.62 g.

**Elias Type 200**

**Withers/Ford 216-6 or 7 e**

(Poitiers? )

OBV [...] \* P

REV [...] [...] [A Q V [...]]

Most of the legends are illegible, although a rosette is clearly visible on the obverse, followed by what certainly appears to be a **P** (Poitiers mint), although once again, it could be an **R** (La Rochelle).

While it is possible that this coin is from La Rochelle, we are inclined to believe it is in fact from Poitiers. This portrait style is known for both mints, but there is a 2<sup>nd</sup> Issue coin from Poitiers (but missing its mint letter) that has what appears to be a star behind the prince's head. This 'star' is actually a rosette, on a diadem that is too wide for the head. Coin A-18 has that feature – this is why we think it is from Poitiers rather than La Rochelle.

It appears that the legs of the **A** on coin A-18 are simply an inverted **V**, and that the same punches were likely to have been used for both.



*A lightened and enlarged photograph of A-18*

## CONCLUSION

The Albecq Hoard (1995) is divided as follows:

<b>3</b>				France : Philip VI (1328-1350) <i>gros à la queue</i>
<b>3</b>				Flanders : Louis II of Mâle (1346-1384) <i>gros au lion</i>
	2			without pellet L's:
		2		Issue V, Type 12: ("common type")
			1	Serif L sub-type
			1?	'broken' N sub-type
	1			with pellet L's:
		1		Issue VII (Type 17 ?)
<b>1</b>				Brabant : John III (1312- 1355) <i>gros au lion</i>
<b>11</b>				Aquitaine : Edward the Black Prince (1362-1372) <i>sterlings</i>
	1			Dax
	4 ?			Limoges
	3 ?			Poitiers
	3			La Rochelle
<b>18</b>				<b>Total coins in hoard</b>

The Albecq Hoard is a small hoard of silver coins, which can be dated by the newest coins, the 11 Aquitaine *sterlings* of the Black Prince. The presence of these coins, in a worn state, suggested to Archibald that the hoard was not deposited much earlier than c. 1375 <sup>[1]</sup>, and we have no reason to dispute this conclusion.

The oldest coin present is the Brabant *gros au lion* (or *leeuwengroot*), A-07. It is difficult to date this coin with complete certainty, but it may have been struck between 1341 and 1343, and in any case it was definitely struck before 1346.

The 3 French coins are earlier than the Flemish (but later than the Brabant coin), and were struck at some point between January, 1349 and Philip VI's death on 22 August, 1350. (A-01, A-02 & A-03.)

The Flemish *leeuwengroten* present are typical of a late hoard: 2 coins from Issue V (c. 1355 through 1359) and 1 from Issue VII (c. 1362). (A-04, A-05 and A-06, respectively.)

The Aquitaine coins are the newest in the hoard, struck at some point 1362 - 1368. In general, the *sterlings* seem more worn than the other coins in the hoard. All of the *sterlings* are likely to have been struck during the Second Issue. 1 of the *sterlings* was struck at Dax (A-16). 2 coins were struck at Limoges (A-8, A-12), and 2 more (A-11, A-13) were likely to have been struck there as well (= 4 coins). 2 coins were struck at Poitiers (A-10, A-17), and another (A-18) was probably struck there as well (= 3 coins). 3 coins were struck at La Rochelle (A-9, (A-14, A-15).

The mix of coin types is quite interesting and must certainly indicate something about late 14<sup>th</sup> century monetary circulation. The small size of the hoard makes it difficult to draw any concrete or far-reaching conclusions, however, and the find could probably best be interpreted as part of a larger whole of hoard evidence from northern and western Europe from the period.

## APPENDIX: Weights of the Coins in the Albecq Hoard (1995)

GRAMS	NUM.	REALM	MINT	CLASS	REMARKS
2.19 g.	A-01	France	-	-	<i>gros</i> , heavily clipped
3.11 g.	A-02	France	-	-	<i>gros tournois à la queue</i>
3.07 g.	A-03	France	-	-	<i>gros tournois à la queue</i>
2.97 g.	A-04	Flanders	-	V-12	<i>gros au lion</i>
2.90 g.	A-05	Flanders	-	V-12	<i>gros au lion</i>
2.82 g.	A-06	Flanders	-	VII (17 ?)	<i>gros au lion</i> with pellet L's
3.03 g.	A-07	Brabant	-	-	<i>gros au lion</i>
1.03 g.	A-08	Aquitaine	Limoges	-	<i>sterling</i>
1.09 g.	A-09	Aquitaine	La Rochelle	-	<i>sterling</i>
1.09 g.	A-10	Aquitaine	Poitiers	-	<i>sterling</i>
1.02 g.	A-11	Aquitaine	Limoges ?	-	<i>sterling</i>
1.08 g.	A-12	Aquitaine	Limoges	-	<i>sterling</i>
1.09 g.	A-13	Aquitaine	Limoges ?	-	<i>sterling</i>
0.94 g.	A-14	Aquitaine	La Rochelle	-	<i>sterling</i>
1.26 g.	A-15	Aquitaine	La Rochelle	-	<i>sterling</i>
0.87 g.	A-16	Aquitaine	Dax	-	<i>sterling</i>
0.97 g.	A-17	Aquitaine	Poitiers	-	<i>sterling</i>
0.62 g.	A-18	Aquitaine	Poitiers ?	-	<i>sterling</i> , broken coin

## NOTES

Conclusions as to which mintmarks correspond to which issues for Flemish *leeuwengroten* have been drawn based on Aimé Haeck's *De leeuwengroten met het kruisje van Lodewijk van Male*<sup>[5]</sup>, our own expertise, and our *A Preliminary Look at the Leeuwengroten of Louis of Mâle (1346-1384): Issues IV and V*<sup>[8]</sup>. Determination of the Aquitaine *sterlings* was done by Steve Ford.

Although photographs of the individual coins did not appear in de Jersey's original piece, they were kindly provided by him to the authors of the current article. All photographs © copyright 2011 Philip de Jersey, except where indicated.

The photos of all 18 coins were inspected by authors Van Oosterhout & Torongo in February of 2015. The photos of the 11 *sterlings* were inspected by Steve Ford in March, 2016.

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