

## The Coins of the Flanders Hoard (1914-1918)

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Hoard Deposited: c. 1362 +  
Flanders

Current location unknown

Research viewing: February, 2015 (Dolley's photographs)

At some point during the First World War (1914-1918), a small coin hoard was discovered in Flanders in Belgium and subsequently brought to the United Kingdom. An article describing the find was published in the 1956 edition of the Royal Numismatic Society's *Numismatic Chronicle* entitled: "A Small Find of Fourteenth Century Groats From Flanders", authored by R.H.M. Dolley<sup>[1]</sup>.

This article describes a hoard of 10 silver groats found "in a derelict building in Flanders during the First World War"<sup>[1]</sup>. The current location of the coins is unknown. Nine of these "groats" were Flemish and Hollander *leeuwengroten*, (also known as *gros au lions* or *gros compagnons*), which makes them of interest to authors Torongo & van Oosterhout as part of a larger, in-depth investigation into the *leeuwengroten* of all regions.

Both Dolley and the RNS are to be praised for publishing such a detailed article and photographs – but Dolley's report is in need of an update.

Our article is based for the most part upon Dolley's, although the current study requires an even higher level of precision. We are clearly limited by the fact that we are working from photographs, and not from the coins themselves. And however good the photographs may be, they are still far from clear. Nevertheless, this paper will provide more information to the general numismatist about this coin find than was previously available.

Writing in 1956, Dolley did not have access to the most recent information regarding the *leeuwengroot* of Flanders (and other realms). Nevertheless he does manage to provide a fair amount of detail about the coins in his paper – more detail than we have come to expect from an article about *leeuwengroten* written in 1956. The photographs of the coins that accompany the text are actually quite good and legibly printed. It is for this reason alone the authors of the current article were able to prepare a more detailed and up-to-date report on the coins of the Flanders Hoard.

The photographs of all 10 coins as published in the *Numismatic Chronicle* were inspected by authors Torongo & Van Oosterhout in February of 2015. Each coin was thus inspected individually anew, in order to produce an objective report on the types of coins present in the hoard (and not based upon Dolley's conclusions).

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For the most part, we shall dispense with providing references to the original page numbers, as Dolley's original article is of no great length.

We cannot be sure the hoard was complete when described by Dolley, but we have no alternative but to take the hoard as it is. For so far as is known, the original find was comprised of:

— **1 silver (or billon) *groschen* struck at Bonn for the Archbishop of Cologne**  
Archbishop Walram of Juliers (Jülich) (1332-1349)

— **9 silver (or billon) *leeuwengroten, gros au lions* or *gros compagnons***  
divided as follows:

2 County of Holland (William V, c. 1354-1389)

7 County of Flanders (Louis II of Mâle, 1346-1384)

### **DESCRIPTION OF THE COINS** <sup>[6]</sup>

The obverse of the *leeuwengroten* present in the hoard shows a rampant lion left, surrounded by a clockwise legend that begins with an initial cross, followed by the word MONETA, which is followed by a leaf mark and then either FLAND' or HOLLAND', 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 cross (a “medium” cross), the arms of which break into the inner legend. The legends are separated by a ring of oblong pellets. 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 very often not visible on the coins themselves.)

Note that some numismatists prefer to view the lion side as the reverse and the cross side as the obverse. The approximate diameter of a *leeuwengroot* is 27-28 mm.

The reverse, outer legend is the same for all 9 *leeuwengroten* in the find:

**✠ BNDICTV : SIT : NOME : DNI : NRI : IHSV : XPI**

BeNeDICTVm SIT NOMEn DomiNI NostRI IHsV CHRISTI

*Blessed be the Name of Our Lord Jesus Christ*

The reverse, inner legend of the *leeuwengroten* differs from region to region and will be described in the catalog below.

The single *groschen* of the Archdiocese of Cologne is described in detail in the catalog.

## CATALOG of COINS:

(F-00 numbers refer to the photographs in Dolley's 1956 Numismatic Chronicle article, Plate XXI <sup>[1]</sup>.)

### Archdiocese of Cologne: 1 coin

Walram of Jülich (1332-1349) Bonn mint

**WALRandvs ARCHIEpis  
MONETA BVNENSis  
BeNeDICTVM SIT NOMEEn DomiNI NostRI DEI IHsV CHRIsTi**

*Blessed be the Name of Our Lord God, Jesus Christ  
Walram, Archbishop  
Coin of Bonn*

Noss 79 or Noss 75 a/c/d

1 example: weight: 3.30 g. (F-01)  
density: 9.83

OBV      ✠ WÆ[L]R' ARChI ✠  
REV      ΜΟΝ ΕΤ[Α]· ΒΥΝ ΕΝ'Σ  
REV      ✠ BNDICTV : SIT : N[OM]E : DNI : ΩRI : DEI : IHV . XPI



F-01

The design of this coin is similar to the Flemish *leeuwengroot*, except that the obverse, central lion has been replaced by a frontal bust “portrait” of the archbishop wearing his mitre. As on a *leeuwengroot*, the legend is surround by a ring of pellets, which in turn is surrounded by a ring of 12 leaves in partial circles.

The design of the reverse is all but identical to a Flemish *leeuwengroot* – but a *leeuwengroot* of Louis I of Nevers and not Louis II of Mâle. The word DEI appears on the Walram *groschen* in the reverse, outer legend, as it does on the earliest *leeuwengroot* issues of Louis of Nevers (those with 12 border leaves and no lion). DEI is absent from the legends of all *leeuwengroten* of Louis of Mâle (which all have an obverse border of 11 leaves / 1 lion).

On the obverse, a crossbar is clearly visible in the **A** of WALR', as is the final apostrophe. The **L** is unclear, as are several of the border leaves and the decoration of the bishop's mitre and collar. The pellets between MONETA and BVNENS are small but definitely present.

The **N**'s in the reverse, outer legend resemble **H**'s. The **A** of MONETA is unclear. There may (or may not) be a pellet above and left of the **S** of ENS on the reverse; it is this pellet that becomes the final determination point for this coin:

**EN'S** = Noss 79

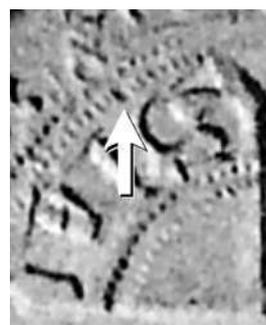
**ENS** = Noss 75a, 75c or 75d

After a thorough study of the relevant section of Noss' book (pp. 38-46) <sup>[5]</sup>, we can report the following:

Noss 66 is a different (but similar) *groschen*, while Noss 91 is a *goldiner schild*. The coins relevant to the Flanders Hoard are thus Noss 67 – 90. Noss 67 – 74 have no pellets after ETA and before BVN, while Noss 80 – 90 have no crossbar in WALR'. This leaves only Noss 75-79, and of these, Noss 76 has normal **N**'s (not **H**'s like coin F-01), and Noss 77 has no apostrophe after WALR (which coin F-01 has). The bishop's hair on F-01 has 'bangs' (*stirnhaar*) while Noss 78 does not. <sup>[5]</sup>

We are thus left with only Noss 75 and 79 as options. If F-01 has an **EN'S** legend, Noss 75 does not, and coin F-01 must be Noss 79 (for which there are no lettered sub-types). But if F-01 has an **ENS** legend, Noss 79 has **EN'S**, leaving only number 75, with its four, lettered sub-types. Noss 75b has no pellet after the **V** of IHV, unlike coin F-01. An accurate differentiation between Noss 75 **a**, **c** and **d** would require a legible **C** in BNDICTV and a legible **H** in IHV, neither of which is present on coin F-01, and it is here that our determination is, at last, curtailed. <sup>[5]</sup>

Is there in fact a pellet by the **S** on coin F-01? As we have nothing but a rather poor photograph to work from, it is difficult to be certain. It may be a small pellet, or it may simply be part of the pellet ring above. Rather than choose one way or the other based upon insufficient information, we prefer to leave the determination open.



F-01 (detail)  
*Pellet or no?*

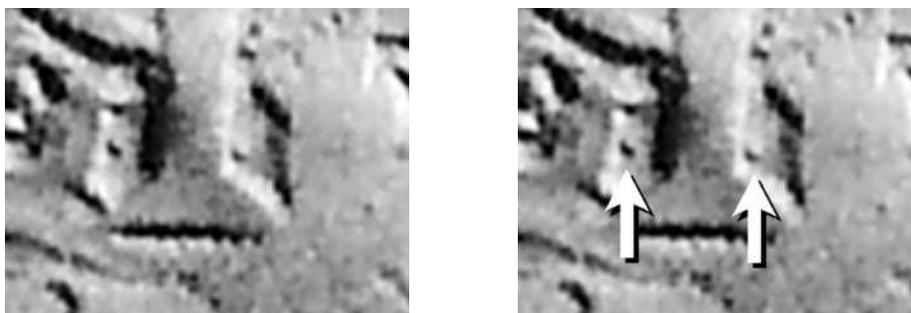


70 c

Noss 70 c

Clearly shows a pellet above the S (as an example of such a pellet)

Dolley had originally identified coin F-01 as “Apparently Noss 72/73”, which was confirmed by for him Vera Hatz <sup>[1]</sup>. However, Noss 72 and 73 have no pellets between MONETA and BVNENS, and we are of the opinion that these pellets, as small as they may be, are indeed present on coin F-01:



F-01 (detail)

*Pellet either side of the cross arm*

**County of Holland: 2 coins**

William V, Count of Holland and Zeeland (c. December, 1354 – 15 April, 1389)

Grolle Type 17.2.2

**MONETA HOLLANDie**  
**GVILLELMvs DVX COMES**

*Coin of Holland*  
*William, Duke, Count*

One of the *leeuwengroten* of Holland present (F-02) has an annulet **T** in MONETA, while the other is unclear (F-03). (Some *leeuwengroten* from Holland have an annulet **T** (and/or **A**) while others do not.)

“On the heavier we may note the insertion of a pellet at the beginning of the obverse legend. On the lighter this is omitted...”

(Dolley p. 281 <sup>[1]</sup>)

From the photographs it would appear that there is in fact a pellet to the right of the cross on both coins, despite Dolley’s assertion to the contrary. On the lighter coin (F-02) the pellet is smaller and placed lower. However, since we are working from a photograph, we cannot say with 100% certainty that a pellet is indeed present right of the cross.



F-02 (*detail*)

The only **A** with a visible crossbar is that of HOLLAND’ on coin F-03, which is not to say that crossbars were not present on the dies used to make the coins, only that the coins themselves are illegible.

1 example: weight: 2.91 g. (F-02)  
density: 9.31

OBV **·✠·MONETA·HOLLAND'**  
REV **GVIL LELM DVX:O OMES**  
REV **✠ BNDICTV : S[IT :] NOMES : DNI : NRI : I[hv : XPI]**



F-02

Dolley correctly points out the presence of a colon after DVX. He describes “a curious ‘craquelure’ after the upright of the first L in GVILLELMVS”, which he goes on to state may be simply accidental. He is probably referring to a mark that begins as two lines running from the I to the L and then continuing on as one line to the L’s foot, and then on to the right arm of the central cross. At first glance, the marks look like guide lines made by the engraver, but the lines seem rather thick for such an explanation. In any case, the lines do not appear to be any sort of intentional mark set there by the mint.



F-02 (detail)

Due to weak strike and perhaps the waviness of the coin itself, it is not clear from the photo whether or not there is a pellet above the L on the obverse. There are other known specimens of Holland *leeuwengroten* with a pellet left and right of the initial, obverse cross, a leaf similar to the one above after MONETA, and a colon after DVX on the reverse. Of these, varieties are known with both pelleted and normal L’s; it is therefore not possible to simply infer from the rest of the legend whether a pellet is present or absent above the L.



Pellet L or no?  
F-02 (detail)

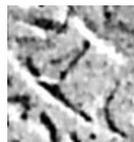
1 example: weight: 3.25 g. (F-03)  
density: 9.68

OBV **•✠• MONET[~~T~~]A ✠ hOLLAND'**  
REV **GVIL LELM DVXC OMES**  
REV **✠ BNDIC[TV : SIT :] NOM[~~E~~ : DNI : NRI : IHV : XPI]**



3  
F-03

We would concur with Dolley that there is no colon after DVX on the reverse. It is not clear if the T of MONETA is annuleted. The pellets to either side of the cross are both clear. Less clear is the pellet over the foot of the L of HOLLAND; is it present or not? Quite often the pellet L *leeuwengroten* from Holland have a pellet that has “merged” with the L itself, as it were. It then becomes unclear whether a pellet L: **■** was intended, or simply a normal L with a rounded ‘foot-peak’: **■**. The authors feel that in most cases it is a genuine pellet L.



*Pellet L or no?*  
*F-02 (detail)*

This coin is unusual in style. Compare the central lion of this coin with that of F-02; the tail of F-03 is longer, and it appears that the punch used for the right, hind leg is quite bent, while that of F-02 is straight with only a slight curve. The head and paws are quite large, while the body itself is rather thin.

Some of the letters seem crude, and the leaf after MONETA is enormous compared with most Holland *leeuwengroten*. It is difficult to tell, but it appears as though the obverse, border leaves have 3 lobes, instead of the more common 5. The possibility that this coin is a contemporary imitation or counterfeit cannot be ruled out.

### County of Flanders: 7 coins

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

**MONETA FLANDrie  
LVDOVICvs COMES**

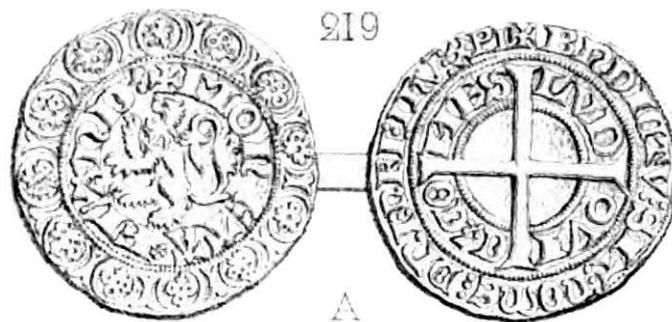
*Coin of Flanders  
Louis, Count*

Because of existing records from medieval Flanders, we know that there were eight separate issues of the *leeuwengroot* during the reign of Louis II of Flanders (Louis 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. Such debasement of the currency was common practice in the Middle Ages.

We know that these issues of *leeuwengroten* were marked by the mint through the use of special characters on the coins, for example 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**, among others. But since these were “secret” characters for the authorities and not for the general public, the records do not indicate which mint signs went with which issues, and numismatists are left to try and piece together the chronology from the information gathered from researching coin hoards <sup>[6]</sup>.

6 of the 7 the Flemish coins in the hoard have a long **O** in **COMES**, 1 has a round **O**.  
2 of the coins in the hoard have pelleted **L**'s.

Although all of the Flemish *leeuwengroten* in the hoard would fall under Gaillard Type 219, Dolley correctly noted that none of the coins present actually match the illustration for Gaillard 219 <sup>[2]</sup>, which shows a rosette after **MONETA** (and pelleted **L**'s.)



Gaillard 219

As far as we know, no actual Flemish *leeuwengroot* matches Gaillard 219.

(If anyone has a *leeuwengroot* of Louis of Mâle with a rosette, we would very much like to see it.)

The following Flemish coins were encountered in the hoard:

**L's WITHOUT PELLETS: 5 coins**

Issue II : {24 Nov. 1346 – 27 May 1351}

Type 6B (♣) or 5B (♣)

1 example    weight: 3.66 g. (F-10)  
                  density: 9.88

OBV    ✠ • MONETA [...] FLANDR'  
REV    LVD OVI CD CO MES



10

F-10

Dolley points out the pellet to the right of the initial cross on the obverse, but despite his attention to detail, the round **O** in COMES went unreported, although it is clearly visible in the photograph. Unfortunately, the leaf after MONETA is partially illegible; it is probable that the stem is straight. Note the absence of an **A** crossbar in MONETA.

Faced with a semi-illegible stem and given a choice of type 5B (♣) or 6B (♣), Haeck opted to identify coin F-10 as Issue II, Type 6B, which is the more common of the two sorts, and in all likelihood the correct identification <sup>[4]</sup>.

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

Type 12

4 examples:

F-04    weight: 3.29 g. / density: 9.47

F-05    weight: 3.53 g. / density: 9.53

F-06    weight: 3.16 g. / density: 9.10

F-07    weight: 3.29 g. / density: 9.47

OBV • ✠ MONETA ✠ FLAND'   
 REV LVD OVI O'DO MES

This is in fact the most common type of *leeuwengroot* existing today, and not surprisingly, comes from the issue with the greatest number of coins produced (over 22 million).

On p. 282 of his article, Dolley describes the **M**'s of MONETA on the Flemish coins present in the hoard. In our opinion, the forms of the **M**'s show nothing more than the hand of the engraver and were certainly not intended as a significant mark intentionally placed by the mint. Of more interest are the **L**'s, of which there are two types: one with a triangular foot: **⚭** (F-04, F-05) and one with a foot that is more curved: **⚮** (F-06, F-07) (which is not to say that the form of the **L** is a specific, intentional mark *per se*.)

Dolley makes no mention of the pellet left of the initial cross on the obverse (after FLAND') on these four coins, which are clearly visible in each photograph.

It should be noted that in his 2011 article, Haeck ascribes 1 coin in the Flanders hoard to Issue VI, Type 15 (straight leaf-stem and no crossbar in MONETA) <sup>[4]</sup>. We are of the opinion that all 5 coins without pellet **L**'s present in the Flanders Hoard are from Issue V. This is our subjective opinion, based upon inspection of the (admittedly, somewhat poor) photographs. Furthermore, the weights of the Flanders Hoard coins are much heavier than those of the known Issue VI coins. And since coins of Issue V are by far the most common coins seen today, we feel that those specimens with unclear leaf marks and/or **A**'s are best ascribed to Issue V unless it can be proven otherwise (in accordance with *Occam's Razor*)

Among the known coins of Issue V, Type 12 are found several sub-groups that seem to show similarities in the dies, or in the punches used to make the dies. These sub groups may have no further import in the classification of the *leeuwengroot*, and merely show evidence of the same hand having made the punches or dies.

The sub-group characterized by what appears to be a broken punch used to make the **⚮** on the obverse: **⚮** is represented in the Flanders Hoard by a single coin (F-04). A few coins from this sub-group are found in other hoards as well, e.g. Dokkum (1932) <sup>[6]</sup> and Sneek (1956) <sup>[7]</sup>.



F-04  
 3.29 g.

Crossbars appear to be present in both **A**'s. The leaf-stem is difficult to see and appears to merge with the lion's foot. The **Ń**'s are clear and seem to belong to the 'broken **N**' sub-group of Issue V, Type 12.



F-05  
3.53 g.

Although no crossbar is visible in **MONETA**, it is not certain that this is not simply due to a weak strike of this specific coin. The leaf-stem appears to be curved.

Another sub-group exists, characterized by a reverse legend containing an **L** with a distinct, large serif: **Ľ** (sometimes **Ľ**), and unusually large **V**'s. Although a coin of this sub-group seems to be present in the Flanders Hoard (F-06), the letters **MES** are not as "jumbled up" as they usually are with this group. (Coins of this sub-group are also found in both of the previously mentioned hoards.)

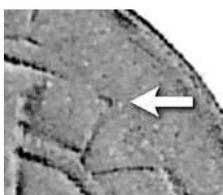


F-06  
3.16 g.



F-07  
3.29 g.

Dolley states that there is a pellet above the **L** on the reverse (but not on the obverse) of this coin (F-07). It is clear from the illustration, however, that the **L** on the reverse is all but illegible. There is no reason to assume the presence of a pellet **L**, and we are at a loss to explain Dolley's statement. Perhaps he was "seeing" the depression between the **L** and **V** as a pellet.



*F-07 (detail)*

### **L's WITH PELLETS: 2 coins**

According to Haeck, if there is a pellet over the foot of the **L** in both **FLAND** and **LVDVICVS**: **Λ**, then the coin is from Issue VII. <sup>[4]</sup>

Coins of this issue are the only ones present in the Flanders Hoard with an obverse, outer border of 11 leaves with 3 lobes: ❁ or ❁ (as opposed to 5 lobes): ❁. (Dolley points out that these border leaves are different than the others, and makes some attempt to describe them.)

Some (but not all) of the coins of Issue VII have distinctive **A**'s, which are only seen on coins of this issue: **Λ**. These **A**'s are present on both of the coins in this hoard. Issue VII, Type 17 has a crossbar in the word **MONETA**, while Type 18 does not. Unfortunately, the crossbars on the unusual **A**'s are often difficult to see. It appears that F-09 is a Type 17, but we cannot be certain. These **A**'s can be found in the Dokkum <sup>[6]</sup>, Sneek <sup>[7]</sup> and Albecq <sup>[8]</sup> hoards as well (among others).

Issue VII : {4 December, 1361 – 27 September, 1362}  
 Type 17 (MONETA) or 18 (MONETA)

2 examples: F-08  
 weight 3.49 g. / density 9.42

F-09  
 weight 3.28 g. / density 9.44

OBV • ✠ MONETA + FLAND' (type 17)  
 OBV • ✠ MONETA + FLAND' (type 18)

REV LVN OVI Q̄DO MES



F-08  
 3.49 g.



F-09  
 3.28 g

The stems of the leaves after MONETA are not particularly clear on either coin, but both of them do indeed seem to be curving toward the A. All four pellet L's are clear, as are at least one or two border leaves on each coin. The reverse, inner legend of F-09 is particularly well-struck and clear.

## CONCLUSION

The Flanders Hoard (1914-1918) is divided as follows:

<b>1</b>				<b>Cologne/Bonn</b> : Walram (1332-1349) <i>groschen</i>
<b>2</b>				<b>Holland</b> : William V (1350-1389) <i>leeuwengroten</i>
<b>7</b>				<b>Flanders</b> : Louis of Mâle (1346-1384) <i>leeuwengroten</i>
	5			without pellet L's:
		1		Issue II, Type 5b or 6b (round <b>O</b> )
		4		Issue V, Type 12: ("common type")
			1	"broken N" sub-type
			1	"serif L" sub-type
	2			with pellet L's:
		2		Issue VII, Type 17 or 18
<b>10</b>				<b>Total Coins in Hoard</b>

The provenance of the hoard is weak. It is not possible to say whether it is complete (as deposited), or whether more coins were originally placed alongside those currently known.

### **Cologne / Bonn**

Dolley came to the correct conclusion that the Walram *groschen* (F-01) was the oldest in the hoard, an idea he based on Noss' dating of types 72/73 to 1344. We feel that coin F-01 is in fact either Noss 75 a/c/d or Noss 79, both of which are dated by Noss to 1345<sup>[5]</sup>. If this date is correct, it would make the coin concurrent with the reign of Louis I of Nevers in Flanders (1322-1346). Walram's time as archbishop continued into the reign of Louis II of Mâle (from August 26, 1346) to Walram's death in 1349.

### **Flanders**

Dolley's conclusions as to the dates of minting for the specific *leeuwengroten* in the Flanders Hoard have been made obsolete by subsequent research (Duplessy, Ghyssens, Haeck, Torongo & van Oosterhout, etc.) and are therefore of no concern to us. (By chance, Dolley correctly places coin F-10 early in the series, but misplaces F-08 and F-09 there as well – these two are almost certainly later coins.)

Except for the single coin from Issue II, all 7 of the Flemish coins are from Issues V and VII. It is not surprising to find Issue II coins in a hoard with later issues, since Issue II was fairly large (well over 13 million coins), and pieces of this issue seem to be the second most common type of *leeuwengroot* seen today.

Issue II	24 Nov. 1346 – 27 May 1351	13,870,824 coins
Issue V	20 Dec. 1354 – 17 June 1358	22,644,213 coins
Issue VI	22 Oct. 1359 – 4 Dec. 1361	9,681,000 coins
Issue VII	4 Dec. 1361 – 27 Sep. 1362	1,989,000 coins

### *Nota Bene*

According to medieval records, approximately five times more *leeuwengroten* were struck in Flanders during Issue VI as were struck during Issue VII. Yet 'pellet L' coins (Haeck VII type) are far more common today than Haeck VI type coins (perhaps even five times more common). The disparity has led to a theory that 'pellet L' coins may in fact be from Issue VI, and coins with a • † **MONETA** legend from Issue VII (i.e. pellet left of cross, no crossbar in A = Haeck VI type).

Although more research is required to determine which theory is more likely to be correct, the authors felt that the attempted dating of the Flanders Hoard warranted mention of the 'pellet L = Issue VI' theory at this time. Thus:

Based upon the presence of Flemish Pellet L (Issue VII) coins, the hoard could not have been deposited before **December, 1361**, the beginning of Issue VII.

- or -

Based upon the presence of Flemish Pellet L (Issue VI) coins, the hoard could not have been deposited before the end of **October, 1359**, the beginning of Issue VI.

It should be noted that Flemish *leeuwengroten* are often found in hoards buried decades after their production ceased in March, 1364.

### **Holland**

Dating the Holland *leeuwengroten* (F-02 & F-03) is much more difficult, largely due to a lack of medieval records. At this time, there is no accurate, chronological listing of the known Holland *leeuwengroten* types available, and it may be that production of such a list is not actually possible.

The *leeuwengroten* present in the Flanders Hoard were probably struck in 1354 or thereafter. It is not known for certain when production of the *leeuwengroot* in Holland ended; Grolle was of the opinion that minting continued until 1363 (*sic*), when production of this type ceased in Flanders<sup>[3]</sup>. This theory may well be correct, although there is no hard evidence.

After a protracted dispute with his mother, Margaret d'Avesnes over control of Holland and Zeeland, William V was at last officially made count in December of 1354. William suffered from recurring bouts of mental illness for several years, until he was finally declared insane in 1358 and confined to the castle of Le Quesnoy until his death in 1389. During this period, his brother Albert (Albrecht) held *de facto* power in the County of Holland.

## **NOTES**

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Conclusions as to which mintmarks correspond to which issues for Flemish coins have been drawn based on Aimé Haeck's *De leeuwengroten met het kruisje van Lodewijk van Male – Een proeve van (her)classificatie*<sup>[4]</sup>.

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## **LITERATURE:**

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## APPENDIX: Weights of the Coins in the Flanders Hoard (1914-1918)

GRAMS	NUM.	REALM	CLASS	REMARKS
3.30	F - 01	Cologne	-	Noss 75a/c/d or Noss 79
2.91	F - 02	Holland	-	Grolle 17.2.2
3.25	F - 03	Holland	-	Grolle 17.2.2
3.29	F - 04	Flanders	V-12	•+
3.53	F - 05	Flanders	V-12	•+
3.16	F - 06	Flanders	V-12	•+
3.29	F - 07	Flanders	V-12	•+
3.49	F - 08	Flanders	VII-17 / 18	•+ L <sub>2</sub>
3.28	F - 09	Flanders	VII-17 / 18	•+ L <sub>2</sub>
3.66	F - 10	Flanders	II - 5B / 6B	+• COMES