

Catalog of the Sneek Coin Hoard (1955) *Leeuwengroten*

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Hoard Deposited: c. 1435
Galigastraat, Sneek
Currently in the collection of the Fries Scheepvaart Museum
Sneek, The Netherlands
Research viewing: September, 2015 (photographs)

This paper is intended as a replacement for our original article on these coins: *The Leeuwengroten of the Sneek Hoard (1955)* ^[7].

The major differences from the first paper are our improved knowledge of the *gros au lion* in general, and the fact that we have now included photographs of *all* 73 of the *leeuwengroten* that were present in the hoard when it was discovered in 1955 (with the original, gray backgrounds removed). We are also hopeful that any errors have been corrected.

The hoard of 176 silver coins was discovered in early 1955, during the demolition of a house on the Galigastraat in Sneek, in the province of Friesland in The Netherlands. The coins were cleaned by workers at the Koninklijk Penningkabinet, and were subsequently purchased by the Fries Scheepvaart Museum, where they have remained ever since. The hoard contains several different types of coins, but the authors are primarily concerned with the *leeuwengroot*, or *gros au lion* (also *gros compagnon*).

The hoard was previously studied and described by Van Gelder ^[2] and Sarfatij ^[5], albeit in no great detail. The authors of the current work chose not rely upon data from any previous reports but rather to look at each coin individually anew, in order to attempt to produce an objective report on the types of *leeuwengroten* present in the hoard. Photographs of all 73 *leeuwengroot* coins in the hoard were inspected by authors Torongo & Van Oosterhout in August, 2014, and again in September, 2015. Unfortunately, the weights of the coins were unavailable to the authors at the time of either writing.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE *LEEUWENGROOT* ^[6]

The obverse bears a rampant lion left, surrounded by a clockwise legend that begins with an initial cross*, followed by the word MONETA. Around this is a border of 1 small lion and 11 leaves, each itself enclosed in a partial circle. Above both the legend and the outer border are rings of oblong pellets, which are often not visible on the coins themselves.

The reverse has an inner and an outer legend. The central type is a “medium” cross, the arms of which break into the inner legend. As on the obverse, there are rings of oblong pellets above both legends, as well as one beneath the inner legend.

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

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

The reverse, outer legend is the same for all 73 coins:

REV ✠ BNDICTV : SIT : NOMEN : DOMINI : NOSTRI : IHESV : XPI

BeNeDICTVm SIT NOMEn DomiNI NostRI IHesV CHRIsTi

Blessed be the Name of Our Lord Jesus Christ

The original find was described by van Gelder ^[2] as being comprised of 176 silver coins:

— **73 silver (or billon) *leeuwengroten* or *gros au lions*** divided as follows:

- 1 Duchy of Brabant – John III (1312-1355)
- 3 County of Holland – William V (1350-1389)
- 69 County of Flanders – Louis II of Mâle (1346-1384)
(11 of which van Gelder described as having pelleted L’s – there are in fact 12.)

— **103 silver (or billon) coins from Flanders, Rummen (Rumigny), Luxemburg, Holland, Utrecht, Batenburg, Cologne, and the Rheinpfalz.**

(see Appendix II for a more detailed description.)

* The single *leeuwengroot* from Brabant (MP-024) is the only one in the hoard with an eagle as an initial mark in the obverse legend instead of a cross. The eagle was an earlier stop mark, used in Flanders by Louis I of Nevers and by his contemporaries in other regions, like John III of Brabant. The coin could also be termed a *gros compaignon* or *gezel*.

CATALOG of COINS:

(The numbers refer to the inventory numbers of the Fries Scheepvaart Museum.)

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Duchy of Brabant: 1 coin

John III, Duke of Brabant (1312-1355)

MONETA BRABANTIE

IOhannes DVX LOThier BRABantie

Coin of Brabant

John, Duke of Lothier, Brabant

De Witte Type 360 var.

1 example

OBV

✠ **MONETA** ✠ **BRABANT**

REV

O · **DV** [✠ · **L**] **O** **T** · **BR** **AB** · ✠ **I**



MP-024

Lothier is Lower Lorraine (Lower Lotharingia), or Neder-Lotharingen. The initial cross of the reverse, outer legend is pierced: ✠, as is the X of DVX. This is the only *leeuwengroot* in the hoard with an eagle as an initial mark.

County of Holland: 3 coins

William V, Count of Holland and Zeeland (1350-1389)

**MONETA HOLLANDIE
GVILLELMVS DVX COMES**

*Coin of Holland
William, Duke, Count*

There were a number of different types of *leeuwengroot* struck in Holland, each with different obverse and/or reverse legends. The only coins present in the Sneek Hoard are those of the MONETA HOLLAND type (obverse legend), the most common sort.

Holland *leeuwengroten* of this type have 5-lobed border leaves in the obverse, outer legend. Some of them have a colon (double-pellet) between DVX and COMES. The O's of COMES are always round on Holland *leeuwengroten*. While both 'normal' and annuleted A's appear on the Holland coins, all of the T's in MONETA present in the Sneek Hoard are 'normal'. (Either the T and/or A can be annuleted on Holland *leeuwengroten*: **T A**.)

Between the words MONETA and HOLLAND is a leaf, which is often mistaken for an X. The stem of this leaf mark is not always facing downwards, and sometimes there is a pellet above the leaf. ^[9]

All 3 coins are Grolle Type 17.2.2 ^[3].

1 example

OBV	. ✱ • MONETA ✱ HOLLAND'
REV	GVIL LELM DVX:D OMES



MP-027

detail

It looks as though the pellet left of the cross is completely under the D and almost appears to be the lion's nose: **hOLLAND**. Both the T and A of MONETA are 'normal'. Although the following leaf-mark is fairly clear, it is difficult to be sure about the stem.

1 example

OBV . ✠ [•] MONETA [✠] hOLAND'
REV GVIL LELM DVX: D OMES



MP-027-a



✠ [•] ?



✠ [✠]

detail

This coin may be the same as MP-027 above – there appears to be a pellet right of the cross, but it is very vague. The mark between MONETA and HOLAND is all but illegible.

1 example

OBV . [✠] MONETA ✠ HOLLAND'
REV GVIL [LELM] DVX:O OMES



MP-027-b

There does not seem to be enough room for a pellet to the right of the cross. Furthermore, all of the specimens we have seen of Holland *leeuwengroten* with a pellet above the leaf-mark have a pellet left of the cross (only).

County of Flanders: 69 coins

Louis II of Mâle, Count of Flanders (1346-1384)

**MONETA FLANDRIE
LVDOVICVS COMES**

*Coin of Flanders
Louis, Count*

All 69 coins:

Gaillard Type 219 ^[1]

Vanhoudt Type G 2596 ^[7]

Based upon existing records from medieval Flanders, we know that there were eight separate issues of the *leeuwengroot* during the reign of Louis II of Mâle, Count of Flanders, the first of which actually began under his father, Louis I of Nevers (1322-1346) in January, 1346. Each successive issue was struck from either silver with a reduced fineness compared to that of the previous issue, or with a reduction in the weight of the coins, or both.

We also know that the issues of *leeuwengroten* in Flanders (and elsewhere) were marked by the mint through the use of special characters on the coins, e.g. an A without a crossbar, an

L with a pellet over the ‘foot’, etc. These were “secret” characters intended for the authorities and not for the general public, and contemporary records do not indicate which mint marks went with which issues. Numismatists are left to try and sort out the chronology on their own from the information gathered from researching coin hoards and the coins themselves. ^[6]

The following Flemish coins were present in the hoard:

L’s WITHOUT PELLETS: 57 coins

Issue V, Haeck Type 12

{20 December, 1354 – 18 September, 1359}

52 examples total

OBV	• ✠ MONETA ✠ FLAND’
REV	LD OVI QDO MES
REV	✠ BNDICTV : SIT : QOME : DNI : QRI : IHV : XPI

Deviations from this standard legend will be shown in **red**.

We have divided the coins of this issue into six sub-groups. 7 Issue V coins from the Sneek Hoard were so illegible as to be unidentifiable with 100% certainty. They all appear to have ‘normal’ N’s (i.e. **Ń**’s with ‘feet’.)

Illegible coins (6):



FSM-MP-015-au

Appears to have a ‘narrow’ L on the obverse



MP-015-ay



FSM-MP-015-ba



FSM-MP-015-be



FSM-MP-015-j

May have a 'narrow' L on the obverse



FSM-MP-015-k



FSM-MP-015-x

'Refined' style sub-group

The main difference between the 'refined' style coins and the 'rough' style (discussed below) is the leaf-mark after MONETA on the obverse. Both sub-groups have 'wedge' L's on both faces, as well as 'sharp' C's in the reverse, inner legend (although some coins of the 'rough' style group have 'rounded' C coins instead).

The leaf-marks on most of the Sneek coins are not completely legible, making distinction between 'refined' and 'rough' styles extremely difficult. Only 2 coins have marks clear enough to be able to identify them as being from the 'refined' style sub-group:

'Refined' style

2 examples?

OBV	• ✠ MONETA ✠ FLAND'
REV	LDV OVI ✠ MES
REV	✠ BNDICTV : SIT : DOMB : DNI : DRI : IHV : XPI



MP-015-p

detail



MP-015-aw

detail

‘Refined’ or ‘rough’ style (12 examples)

The following coins all have **Ɔ**’s with ‘feet’, ‘wedge’ **L**’s on both faces and ‘sharp’ **C**’s in the reverse, inner legend. But the leaf-marks on these coins are either not legible, or they appear to be of the ‘rough’ style. Although they are indeed likely to be ‘rough’ style coins, ‘refined’ style coins cannot be ruled out due to the unclear leaf-marks. Several of these coins have this sort of **D** on the reverse: **Ɔ**.



MP-015-ai



MP-015-as



MP-015-y



MP-015-z



MP-015-ab



MP-015-ac



MP-015-ah



MP-015-al



MP-015-an



MP-015-ap



MP-015-b



MP-015-l



MP-015-s

The ‘refined’ style sub-group of Flemish Issue V was followed by the ‘footless’ N group, which was in turn followed by the ‘rough’ style sub-group.

‘Footless’ N sub-group

The Sneek coins from this sub-group all seem to have unusually small T’s in the reverse, outer legend. Coins of this sub-group retain the ‘refined’ leaf-mark after MONETA.

There do not appear to be any examples in the hoard of coins of the variety with ‘footless’ **Ń**’s on the obverse and ‘normal’ **Ń**’s on the reverse (although the reverse, outer legend of coin **MP-015-av** is unclear).^[8]

Coin **MP-015-aq** appears to be the only coin of the variety with “mutilated” **Ń**’s on the obverse, although the N of FLAND’ is illegible (as is the reverse, outer legend).

8 examples

OBV	• ✠ MONETA ✠ FLAND’
REV	IAVD OVI ✠ CO MES
REV	✠ BNDICTV : SIT : DOMB : DDI : DRI : IhV : XPI



MP-015-ad



MP-015-ae



MP-015-aq

*Mutilated **Q** in MONETA? The other **Q**'s are unclear.*



MP-015-ar



MP-015-av

*The **Ɔ**'s on the reverse are unclear.*



MP-015-c



MP-015-d



MP-015-o

'Rough' style sub-group

At some time during minting of this sub-group (and the next), the C's in the reverse, inner legend changed from 'sharp' to 'rounded'. Coins are thus found from the 'rough' style group with 'sharp' C's (the older coins), and 'rounded' C's (the more recent coins). The C's in the outer legend remained unchanged – rounded, as they had always been.

The presence of 'rounded' C's in the inner legend (and all 'wedge' L's) is evidence that the coin belongs to the 'rough' style group, even when the leaf-mark after MONETA is illegible. Indeterminate coins with 'wedge' L's, 'normal' N's, 'sharp' C's and illegible leaf-marks have been listed above on pp. 11-15; many of them are likely to be 'rough' style coins. A further 6 illegible coins that may belong to the 'rough' style group are listed on pp. 7-9.

12 examples:

OBV	•✠ MONETA ✠ FLAND'
REV	LDV OVI αα MES
REV	✠ BNDICTV : SIT : DOMB : DNI : DRI : IHV : XPI



MP-015-af



MP-015-ag



MP-015-am



MP-015-ao



MP-015-f



MP-015-i



MP-015-q



MP-015-r



MP-015-t



MP-015-u



MP-015-v



MP-015-w

‘Narrow’ L sub-group

This sub-group is distinguished by a change in the obverse **L** from the ‘wedge’ type that had been used on all *leeuwengroten* in Flanders since the time of Louis of Nevers, to a ‘curvy’ type. The ‘foot’ of the obverse **L** is curved to the right, while the reverse **L** remained a ‘wedge’ type. Some of these obverse **L**’s are quite narrow, hence the name of the sub-group.

As with the previous sub-group, at some time during minting, the **C**’s in the reverse, inner legend changed from ‘sharp’ to ‘rounded’. Coins are thus found from the ‘narrow’ **L** group with both ‘sharp’ **C**’s (the older coins), and ‘rounded’ **C**’s (the more recent coins). The presumption is that there had existed a stockpile of reverse dies with ‘sharp’ **C**’s which had to be “used up” before moving on to ‘rounded’ **C**’s.

On the sole piece in the Sneek Hoard, the leaf is very much like the ‘refined’ style, and the **L** on the reverse has a large, sharp serif to the ascender. The reverse **C**’s seem rounded at the top, but somewhat sharper at the bottom.

1 example:

OBV • ✠ MONETA + FLAND’
REV LVD OVI αα MES



MP-015-a



detail

'Curvy' L sub-group

The 'foot' of both obverse and reverse L's are curved to the right. By now, all the C's in the reverse, inner legend are 'rounded'.

4 examples:

OBV	• ✠ MONETA + FLAND'
REV	LD OVI QDO MES



MP-015-ak



MP-015-az



MP-015-e



MP-015-g

'Serif' L sub-group

The 'foot' of the obverse **L** is curved to the right, the **C**'s in the reverse, inner legend remain 'rounded'. The reverse **L**, whether 'curvy' or 'wedge' has a distinctive, large serif at the top of the ascender. Furthermore, the **V**'s are unusually large, and often interrupt the pellet rings above and/or below. The MES of COMES are usually sloppy and jumbled^[8]. This same, distinctive reverse is also found on some *leeuwengroten* struck for Louis of Mâle in the County of Rethel.

5 examples:

OBV	• ✠ MONETA + FLAND'
REV	LD OVI αα MES
REV	✠ BNDICTV : SIT : DOMB : DNI : PRI : IHV : XPI



MP-015-aa



MP-015-at



MP-015-bc



MP-015-m



MP-015-n

Issue VI

{22 September, 1359 – 4 December, 1361}

For Issue 6, the reverse, inner legend C's remain rounded, but the A crossbars on the obverse have disappeared. The leaf-mark after MONETA is similar to the Issue V 'rough' style leaf. One sub-group has been identified.

Haeck Type 16
5 examples total

2 examples:

OBV	• ✠ MONET ✠ FLAND'
REV	LVD OVI ααα MES



MP-015-ax



MP-015-bd

'Pellety' N sub-group

The coins of this group have **Ń**'s with large pellets on the right 'foot'. The bar that closes the **C**'s in the reverse, inner legend has two prominent pellets. 10 similar coins can be found in the Dokkum Hoard (1932) ^[6].



MP-015 (detail)



MP-015 (detail)

3 examples:

OBV	• ✠ MONET ✠ FLAN D'
REV	LVD OVI Q ✠ Q 0 MES



MP-015



MP-015-h



MP-015-aj

This coin appears to have a pellet after the M of MONETA, which may in fact be part of the M's serif.



detail

OBV	• ✠ M'ONET ✠ FLAND' (?)
REV	LVD OVI αα MES

L's WITH PELLETS: 12 coins

Haeck assigned *leeuwengroten* with a pellet over the foot of the **L** in both FLAND and LVDOVIC to Issue VII^[4]. The pellets can be either large or small.

Coins of this issue are the only ones present in the Sneek Hoard with an obverse, outer border of leaves with 3 lobes: ❁ (as opposed to 5 lobes): ❁.

9 of the Issue VII coins in the Sneek Hoard have the distinctive, 'bow' A's, which seem to be particular to coins of this issue: ❁, while the other 3 have 'normal' A's^[6]. (One might view the difference in A's as two separate sub-groups.)

For this issue, the C's of the reverse, inner legend have once again become 'sharp'. The leaf-mark of this issue is often a distinct type with a stem that is not attached to the leaf itself: ❁.

Issue VII

{4 December, 1361 – 27 September, 1362}

Haeck Type 17

3 examples:

OBV	• ❁ MONETA ❁ FLAND'
REV	LVDOVICVS MES



MP-016-d



MP-016-f



MP-016-g

9 examples:

OBV

• ✠ MONET ✠ FLAND' ✠



MP-016-a



MP-015-bb



MP-016



MP-016-b



MP-016-c



MP-016-e



MP-016-h



MP-016-i



MP-016-j

CONCLUSION

The *leeuwengroten* of the Sneek Hoard (1955) are divided as follows:

176						Total coins in Hoard
73						Total <i>leeuwengroten</i> in Hoard
	1					Brabant : John III (1312-1355)
	3					Holland : William V (1350-1389)
	69					Flanders : Louis II of Mâle (1346-1384)
		57				<i>without pellet L's:</i>
			52			Issue V, Haeck Type 12 "common type":
				7		semi-illegible
				2		'refined' style sub-group
				13		'refined' or 'rough' style sub-group
				8		'footless' N sub-group
				12		'rough' style sub-group
				1		'narrow' L sub-group
				4		'curvy' L sub-group
				5		'serif' L sub-group
			5			Issue VI, Haeck Type 16
				2		normal N's, sharp C's
				3		'pellety' N's and C's
					(1)	variant with pellet after M ?
		12				<i>with pellet L's:</i>
			3			Issue VII, Haeck Type 17, normal A's
			9			Issue VII, Haeck Type 17, 'bow' A's

Based upon the other coins present in the hoard, the deposit date was determined by van Gelder to be c. 1435 A.D. The oldest *leeuwengroot* present seems to be the single Brabançon specimen, which is concurrent with those of Louis I of Nevers in Flanders (and the only one in the hoard with an eagle initial mark on the obverse).

Flanders

The only issues of Flemish *leeuwengroten* represented are those of Louis of Mâle, being from Issue V, Issue VI and Issue VII. There do not appear to be any older than Issue V, thus no Flemish *leeuwengroten* older than the end of December, 1354.^[4] Such a mix of Issue V-VII *leeuwengroten* is typical of a late, 14th century hoard from the Low Countries.

All 69 coins have a leaf-stem curving toward the A of MONETA, and a pellet left of the initial, obverse cross. 57 pieces have L's without pellets; 52 coins with crossbars in both A's (Issue V), and 5 with two A's without crossbars (Issue VI). The remaining 12 coins have crossbars in both A's and pelleted L's on both faces (Issue VII).

Several sub-groups are represented from all three issues, each showing variations in the style of letters used, in particular the **Q**, **L**, **C** and **A**.

NOTES

Conclusions as to which mintmarks correspond to which issues for Flemish coins have been drawn largely based on Haeck's *De leeuwengroten met het kruisje van Lodewijk van Male*^[4]. The characteristics of the sub-groups of Flemish Issue V are taken from Torongo & van Oosterhout's *A Preliminary Look at the Leeuwengroten of Louis of Mâle (1346-1384): Issues IV and V*^[8].

The authors wish to thank to Jelle Koenen and Jeanette Tigchelaar of the Fries Scheepvaart Museum for their kind assistance with our original paper on the Sneek Hoard (1955).

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Herent, 1996

ISBN 90-9009686

APPENDIX I: The *Leeuwengroten* in the Sneek Hoard (1955)

Listed by chronological order of Issue

Lines in gray have been provided to maintain Fries Scheepvaart Museum numbering scheme.

The Issue V coins are *not* listed in chronological order of sub-group.

	MP NUM.	REALM	CLASS	REMARKS
1	024	Brabant	-	De Witte Type 360 (var.)
2	027	Holland	-	Grolle 17.2.2
3	027-a	Holland	-	Grolle 17.2.2
4	027-b	Holland	-	Grolle 17.2.2
57	015	<i>Flanders</i>	<i>VI-16</i>	<i>both A's without crossbar</i>
5	015-a	Flanders	V-12	narrow L
6	015-aa	Flanders	V-12	serif L
7	015-ab	Flanders	V-12	
8	015-ac	Flanders	V-12	
9	015-ad	Flanders	V-12	footless N's
10	015-ae	Flanders	V-12	footless N's
11	015-af	Flanders	V-12	'rough' style
12	015-ag	Flanders	V-12	'rough' style
13	015-ah	Flanders	V-12	
14	015-ai	Flanders	V-12	
58	015-aj	<i>Flanders</i>	<i>V-16</i>	<i>both A's without crossbar</i>
15	015-ak	Flanders	V-12	curvy L's
16	015-al	Flanders	V-12	
17	015-am	Flanders	V-12	'rough' style
18	015-an	Flanders	V-12	
19	015-ao	Flanders	V-12	'rough' style
20	015-ap	Flanders	V-12	
21	015-aq	Flanders	V-12	footless N's
22	015-ar	Flanders	V-12	footless N's
23	015-as	Flanders	V-12	
24	015-at	Flanders	V-12	serif L
25	015-au	Flanders	V-12	<i>illegible</i>
26	015-av	Flanders	V-12	footless N's
27	015-aw	Flanders	V-12	'refined' style
59	015-ax	<i>Flanders</i>	<i>VI-16</i>	<i>both A's without crossbar</i>
28	015-ay	Flanders	V-12	<i>illegible</i>
29	015-az	Flanders	V-12	curvy L's
30	015-b	Flanders	V-12	
31	015-ba	Flanders	V-12	<i>illegible</i>
62	015-bb	<i>Flanders</i>	<i>VII-17</i>	<i>pellets over L's</i>
32	015-bc	Flanders	V-12	serif L
60	015-bd	<i>Flanders</i>	<i>VI-16</i>	<i>both A's without crossbar</i>
33	015-be	Flanders	V-12	<i>illegible</i>
34	015-c	Flanders	V-12	footless N's

	MP NUM.	REALM	CLASS	REMARKS
35	015-d	Flanders	V-12	footless N's
36	015-e	Flanders	V-12	curvy L's
37	015-f	Flanders	V-12	'rough' style
38	015-g	Flanders	V-12	curvy L's
61	015-h	<i>Flanders</i>	<i>VI-16</i>	<i>both A's without crossbar</i>
39	015-l	Flanders	V-12	'rough' style
40	015-j	Flanders	V-12	<i>illegible</i>
41	015-k	Flanders	V-12	<i>illegible</i>
42	015-l	Flanders	V-12	
43	015-m	Flanders	V-12	serif L
44	015-n	Flanders	V-12	serif L
45	015-o	Flanders	V-12	footless N's
46	015-p	Flanders	V-12	'refined' style
47	015-q	Flanders	V-12	'rough' style
48	015-r	Flanders	V-12	'rough' style
49	015-s	Flanders	V-12	
50	015-t	Flanders	V-12	'rough' style
51	015-u	Flanders	V-12	'rough' style
52	015-v	Flanders	V-12	'rough' style
53	015-w	Flanders	V-12	'rough' style
54	015-x	Flanders	V-12	<i>illegible</i>
55	015-y	Flanders	V-12	
56	015-z	Flanders	V-12	
57	015	Flanders	VI-16	both A's without crossbar
58	015-aj	Flanders	VI-16	both A's without crossbar
59	015-ax	Flanders	VI-16	both A's without crossbar
60	015-bd	Flanders	VI-16	both A's without crossbar
61	015-h	Flanders	VI-16	both A's without crossbar
62	015-bb	Flanders	VII-17	pellet L's
63	016	Flanders	VII-17	pellet L's
64	016-a	Flanders	VII-17	pellet L's
65	016-b	Flanders	VII-17	pellet L's
66	016c	Flanders	VII-17	pellet L's
67	016-d	Flanders	VII-17	pellet L's
68	016-e	Flanders	VII-17	pellet L's
69	016-f	Flanders	VII-17	pellet L's
70	016-g	Flanders	VII-17	pellet L's
71	016-h	Flanders	VII-17	pellet L's
72	016-l	Flanders	VII-17	pellet L's
73	016-j	Flanders	VII-17	pellet L's

APPENDIX II: The Coins of the Sneek Hoard (1955) ^[7]

The original find was described by van Gelder ^[2] as being comprised of 176 silver coins:

— **73 silver (or billon) *leeuwengroten* or *gros au lions*** divided as follows:

- 1 Duchy of Brabant – John III (1312-1355)
- 3 County of Holland – William V (1350-1389)
- 69 County of Flanders – Louis II of Mâle (1346-1384)
(11 of which van Gelder described as having pelleted L's – there are in fact 12.)

— **103 silver (or billon) coins**

Flanders:

- Louis II of Mâle: 2 “*botdragers*” *sic*
- Philip the Bold: 21 *groten* and 28 *dubbelgroten* (these are *botdragers*)
- Philip the Good: 26 *braspenningen*, 2 *kromstarten*, 1 *vierlander*

Rummen (Rumigny):

- Jan van Wesermael: 1 *kromstaart*

Luxemburg:

- Jost van Moravia: 1 *groot*

Holland:

- Albert: 2 *groten*
- William VI: 1 *leeuw*
- John of Bavaria: 1 *dubbelgroot*
- Philip & Jacoba: 12 *kromstarten*

Utrecht:

- Floris van Wevelinkhoven: 1 *dubbelgroot*

Batenburg:

- Diederik van Bronkhorst: 1 *kromstaart*

Cologne (Köln):

- Frederick of Saarwerden: 1 *wit*
- Diederik van Meurs: 1 *wit*

Rheinpfalz:

- Ludwig III: 1 *wit*

The “botdraggers” to which van Gelder refers are in fact “lion with helm” *dubbelgroten*. Louis of Mâle never struck any actual *botdraggers*; at the time that van Gelder was writing, the term was commonly being used incorrectly. The *dubbelgroten* of Philip the Bold of Flanders in the hoard are in fact *botdraggers*.



“lion with helm” *dubbelgroot*
MP-017



botdrager
MP-020-f