

**The *Gros à la Couronne* of Philip VI,  
King of France (1328 –1350)  
and Its Relationship to the Flemish  
*Gros Compagnon* of 1337**

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## FOREWORD

In January of 1337, King Philip VI of France reduced the price of silver in relation to gold from 14:1 to 12:1, and the amount of silver in his *gros* coinage from 12 d.t. to 10 d.t. The most likely reason for the currency devaluation was the need to raise funds to pay for the expected and imminent war with England (The Hundred Years War). To this end, Philip issued a new type: the *gros à la couronne*, which replaced the older, larger *gros parisis*, (and the *gros tournois*, which had been minted since the reign of Louis IX). (This type is occasionally referred to as a *gros tournois à la couronne*, and the term *gros à la couronne* is also used for other types of coins.)

The devaluation in France created a situation in Flanders whereby it was no longer feasible to continue minting the *grand blanc* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  *groot*). The Flemish solution was to issue a new type of *groot*: the *gros compaignon*.



*gros compaignon*  
*Louis of Nevers, Count of Flanders (1322-1346)*  
*Elsen 107-840 / 3.97 g.*  
*(also 117-1356 and 112-873)*

**The purpose of this paper is to attempt to answer the following questions:**

What were the characteristics of the first issue of *gros à la couronne*, and what was the influence of this type of coin on the style of the *gros compaignon*, if any?

What influence did the debasement of subsequent issues of *gros à la couronne* have on the *gros compaignon*, if any?

We also provide our findings on the characteristics of the four issues of *gros à la couronne*. In addition, we will examine some of the features of the French *gros tournois*, which also had a direct influence on the style of the Flemish *compaignon*.

A proper study of the *gros à la couronne* would require months or even years of research; this paper is not intended as anything more than an adjunct to our larger study of the *gros compaignon*.

For this brief investigation we have been reliant on the works of Ciani (ref. 1), Lafaurie (ref. 7) and Duplessy (ref. 3), as well as those of De Saulcy (ref. 12), and Le Blanc (ref. 8),

which provide lists and transcriptions of primary documents from the French National Archives relating to the medieval royal coinage. In addition, the older works of Hoffmann (ref. 6) and Dieudonné (ref. 2) were consulted.

Photographic images of a number of *gros à la couronne* specimens were used to extract details and the special identifying characteristics of the various issues. The weights of these coins (where known) are given in Appendix A (p. 38).

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## THE *GROS TOURNOIS* OF LOUIS IX AND HIS SUCCESSORS

Louis IX (1226-1270)  
Philip III (1270-1285)  
Philip IV (1285-1314)  
Philip V (1316-1322)  
Charles IV (1322-1328)  
Philip VI (1328-1350)  
John II (1350-1364)  
Charles V (1364-1380)

Until the reign of Louis IX, the primary, French, silver coin had been the small *denier* (*parisis* and *tournois*). Following the example of a number of cities in Italy, Louis IX issued the first large, silver coin north of the Alps (at .958 fine), the *gros tournois*:



*private collection / 4.00 g.*





It is thought that the twelve *fleurs-de-lis* in the reverse border were meant to indicate the coin's value of 12 *deniers*. Note the round **O**'s on both faces, and the *châtel* decorated with 3 pellets.

The outer legend remained fairly consistent until the reign of Philip VI:

**✠ BNDICTV : SIT : NOMINE : DNI : NRI : DEI : IHV : XPI**

Secret marks were used extensively on the *gros tournois* from Louis IX onwards. The placement of various symbols (pellet, trefoil, triangle, leaf, etc.) between the words on either side of the coin was common. (On the example above: TVRONV.S• CIVIS, LVDOVICVS• REX, and IHV.XPI). Another identifying mark, used on the *tournois* of Philip IV, was a variation between a round **O** and a long **O** in the word TVRONVS.

Decoration of the *châtel* remained fairly consistent as well, although Philip IV has *gros tournois* with annulets instead of pellets (albeit an unusual type, the *gros au lis*). *Gros tournois* are usually well made, and struck on large, round flans. The workmanship is usually quite high.

On one occasion, the cross above the *châtel* was replaced by a *fleur-de-lis*:



*private collection / 3.13 g.  
France, Philip IV (1285-1314)  
note the long O in TVRONVS*



The *gros tournois* border of *fleurs-de-lis* enclosed in circles also became a standard motif for many silver coins, often with the *lis* being changed to something else, such as 3 pellets or a leaf. Similar coins were minted in France, the Low Lands and Germany for some 200 years after *gros tournois* of Louis IX was first issued.

## THE *GROS À LA COURONNE* OF PHILIP VI

On April 1, 1328, Philip of Valois succeeded Charles IV as King of France (as Philippe VI) and ruled until his death on August 22, 1350.

With the demise of the direct branch of the Capetian kings, Philip VI was chosen as the successor king, as the son of Philip IV the Fair's brother, Charles of Valois. Although there were others closer in bloodline to the Capetians, these were descended through the female line, and the law of the Salian Franks was invoked to exclude such candidates and prohibit any such succession. The most famous of these candidates was Edward III of England, whose mother was the daughter of Philip the Fair (*Philippe le Bel*).

Clearly, Philip VI originally intended to return France to a strong currency, with his earlier minting of the *gros paris* (Duplessy 260), but when Edward III declared war in order to back his claim to the throne of France, the necessity of war preparations forced Philip to debase his new currency for 3 more issues, from an initial *pied* of 18 to 24, then to 30 and finally to 36. (That is, 36 poor coins were produced from a *marc* of silver, where once only 18 good coins had been produced.)

On January 1, 1337, Philip VI issued an order reducing the French silver currency from 12 d.t. to 10 d.t., to help generate income to pay for the expected war with Edward III (which would drag on so long that it would be called The Hundred Years War by later historians.)

In place of the *gros paris* (and *gros tournois*) a new type was issued, the *gros à la couronne*. The coins do not show the same high degree of workmanship for which the *gros tournois* is known. For this new type, a number of significant changes were made to the design of the *gros tournois*:

- a large crown replaced (or 'covered') the cross above the *châtel*
- a central, medium cross instead of a short cross
- a shortened outer legend with no IHS : XPI
- 11 objects in the outer border instead of 12



*Monnaies d'Antan* z130106 / 2.42 g.  
Issue 1

This type, including many of its characteristics (i.e. secret minting marks) was copied throughout France, or rather, in those places where French vassals could get away with striking coin, such as Bar and Burgundy. Here is an example from Diocese of Lorraine:



*CGB v60-0231 / 1.89 g  
Verdun, Bishop Henri d'Apremont*

This coin seems to show the same basic characteristics as a French, Philip VI, Issue 4 coin.

An in-depth analysis of these imitations and their characteristics, along with the corresponding dates of issue (where known) and reign of issuing authority, might help corroborate the sequence of issues of the *gros à la couronne* in France. Such a study is beyond the scope of this paper.

In France, the use of the crown over the *châtel* was continued by John II (1350-1364) and by Charles V (1364-1380) on their *gros tournois*.

### Issues (Sub-Types) of the *Gros à la Couronne*

From what we have been able to determine, it would appear that Duplessy correctly identified the 4 main sub-types of *gros à la couronne*, although his book does not go into a level of detail that reports all of the various characteristics of those sub-types.

What Duplessy does is separate the coins based upon the decorations of the *châtel tournois*, and states that other differences are just decoration, and do not determine the issues (“*les autres différents éventuels sont accessoires et ne déterminent pas les émissions*” p. 114<sup>[3]</sup>).

It seems, however, that many of the other features associated with each type of *châtel* decoration are quite consistent, and one can just as easily view all of the characteristics per sub-type as a whole, so to speak. For example, **D. 262 A** coins (the sub-type with a *châtel* decorated with 3 annulets and with a star underneath), all seem to have this sort of **L** on the opposite face: **ℒ** (or **ℒ**), while **D. 262 B** coins (*châtel* decorated with 2 X's and with an annulet beneath), all seem to have this sort of **L** and **R** on the opposite face: **ℒ℞**, and so on. These “extra” marks may simply have been an aid against counterfeiting (i.e. extra details that a counterfeiter might miss and then fail to place on his fake coins).

In addition to the sets of unchanging marks, there are a number of variations seen in the outer legend (BNDICTV : SIT : NOME etc.). usually involving different forms of N / **Ń**. There variations may or may not be significant, i.e. they may indicate specific minting marks or simply the hand of the die-sinker. In any case, they seem to have been ignored by previous authors.

Duplessy assigns each sub-type to one of the four issues of *gros à la couronne* under Philip VI. Based upon the weights of the pieces from the small sample of coins that we examined for this report, it would appear that Duplessy's categorization is correct; the heavier coins are from Issue 1 and the lightest from Issue 4 (generally speaking).

Based upon the appearance of the coins that we examined for this report, it would again appear that Duplessy's categorization is correct; the "better" coins seem to be from Issue 1, with a steady decline through Issues 2-3 and the "worst" pieces from Issue 4 (generally speaking). This is, of course, fairly a subjective determination.

Duplessy's work is not particularly transparent, but a cursory double-checking of his basic categorization scheme seem to show that Duplessy's proposed issue / mark (*châtel* decoration) correlation is probably accurate. We do not know for certain which sets of characteristics go with which issues, but the evidence seems to show that Duplessy's categorization is likely to be correct, and in any case, we have no particular reason to doubt it, having examined it in detail rather than simply accepting it on blind faith.

Assuming that Duplessy is correct about the sequence of types, then the *châtel* decoration of 3 pellets was not changed from the *gros tournois* for the 1<sup>st</sup> Issue of *gros à la couronne*. Subsequent issues featured changes from 3 pellets to 3 annulets, and then to 2 X's and finally to 1 large annulet. According to Duplessy, these issues occurred <sup>[3]</sup>:

Duplessy	Issue	Date	Fineness	Weight	rate
261	<i>tournois</i>	September 6, 1329	0.958	4.079 g.	12 d.t.
262	1	January 1, 1337	0.851	2.549 g.	10 d.t.
262 A	2	October 31, 1338	0.639	2.549 g.	10 d.t.
262 B	3	January 29, 1340	0.559	2.330 g.	10 d.t.
262 C	4	April 6, 1340	0.479	2.266 g.	10 d.t.

*Table 1*  
*Issues of gros à la couronne in France under Philip VI*

The dates given are the dates upon which the minting orders were written. Actual striking of coins began days or weeks thereafter – in the case of Issue 1: c. February 13, 1337.

Duplessy does not indicate what was going on with the currency c. 1330-1336 (inclusive), although a perusal of De Saulcy (ref. 12) seems to indicate that at first, gold coins and silver *gros tournois* and *deniers* were being minted. From about 1332 onwards, it appears that efforts were being made to improve and stabilize the currency, and that the mints were closed down 9 March 1335 - 13 February 1337. (De Saulcy pp. 216-219 <sup>[12]</sup>)

According to Duplessy, the four issues of *gros à la couronne* can be identified by the *châtel* decoration, as follows:



Issue 1



Issue 2



Issue 3



Issue 4



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## The *Gros à la Couronne* of Philip VI (CATALOG)



Fig. 90. — Gros à la couronne.

*Dieudonné 90*


Ciani 297 - 300  
Dieudonné 90  
Duplessy 262  
Hoffmann 25  
Lafaurie 266

# ISSUE 1

January 1, 1337

Duplessy 262 / Ciani 297 / Lafaurie 266



border: 11 

## 262A-1

### NOME DNI

long O in FRANCORVM

3 pellets in *châtel*, nothing under *châtel*



*Monnaies d'Antan 121656*

PHI LIP PVS REX

✠BNDICTV : SIT : **NOME** : **DNI** : ORI : DEI

FRANC**O**RVM

also: 1 coin private collection / 2.43 g.

## 262A-2

### NOME DNI

pellet after N

3 pellets in *châtel*, nothing under *châtel*



*Comptoir des Monnaies 504874*

PHI LIP PVS REX

ÆBNDICTV : SIT : **NOME** : **DNI** : ÆRI : DEI

FRAN·C·ORVM

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## 262A-3

### DNI

3 pellets in *châtel*, nothing under *châtel*



*private collection*

PHI LIP PVS REX

ÆBNDICTV : SIT : ÆOME : **DNI** : ÆRI : DEI

FRAN·C·ORVM

## 262A-4

### DNI

odd mark in outer legend

3 pellets in *châtel*, nothing under *châtel*



CGB bry-422262

PHI LIP PVS REX

✠BNDICTV SIT : NOMEN : DNI : NRI : DEI

FRANCHORVM

## 262A-5

### DNI

long O, Gothic N and extra h in FRANCHORVM

3 pellets in *châtel*, nothing under *châtel*



Monnaies d'Antan z130106

PHI LIP PVS REX

✠BNDICTV : SIT : NOMEN : DNI : NRI : DEI

FRANCHORVM



## 262A-6

no Roman **N**'s (entire coin)

long **O**, Gothic **Ń** and extra **h** in FRANCHORVM

3 pellets in *châtel*, nothing under *châtel*



*Monnaies d'Antan vso7-453 / 2.52 g.*

**PHI LIP PVS REX**

**✠BŃDICTV : SIT : ŃOŃE : DŃI : ŃRI : DEI**

**FRĀŃhORVM**

## ISSUE 2

October 31, 1338

Duplessy 262 A / Ciani 298 / Lafaurie 266 a



central cross



outer border



inner legend

border: 1  / 10 

### 262B-1

**NOME DNI**

triple pellet **L**

1 annulet at top end of cross arm

2 pellets by top *lis* in border

3 annulets in *châtel*, star under *châtel*



*private collection*

**PHI  IP PVS REX**

**ABNDICTV : SIT : **H**OME : **DHI** : ORI : DEI**

**FRANCORVM**

The **L** looks more  like than .

## 262B-2

### DNI

triple pellet L

1 annulet at top end of cross arm

2 pellets by top *lis* in border

3 annulets in *châtel*, star under *châtel*



© <http://www.egb.fr>  
CGB bry-425529 / 2.34 g.

PHI **IP** PVS REX

✠BNDICTV : SIT : NOMB : DNI [: NRI : DEI]

FRAN**CO**RV**M**

also: Comptoir des Monnaies 19100 / 2.40 g.

CGB bry-425522 / 2.41 g.

CGB bry-425523 / 2.28 g.

CGB bry-425530 / 2.37 g.

iNumis P01-01200360

G. De Wit / Künker I, 292

## 262B-2 variant



*Monnaies d'Antan 200174*

F'R'FRAN**CO**RV**M**

The apparent extra markings in the reverse legend are likely to be errors.

## 262B-3

### NOMÉ

triple pellet L

1 annulet at top end of cross arm

2 pellets by top *lis* in border

3 annulets in *châtel*, star under *châtel*



*Monnaies d'Antan vae 19-499 (190323) / 1.95 g.*

PHI **IP** PVS REX

✠BNDICTV : SIT : **NOMÉ** : DNI : DRI : DEI

FRAN**ORVM**

The L looks more **IP** like than **IP**.



## 262B-4

no Roman N's (outer legend)  
triple pellet L  
1 annulet at top end of cross arm  
2 pellets by top *lis* in border  
3 annulets in *châtel*, star under *châtel*



*Comptoir des Monnaies 19101 / 2.59 g.*

PHI **IP** PVS REX  
✠BNDICTV : SIT : NOMEN : DNI : NRI : DEI  
FRANCORVM

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## 262B-5

No Roman N's (outer legend)  
triple pellet stop after DEI  
triple pellet L  
1 annulet at end of top cross arm  
2 pellets by top *lis* in border  
3 annulets in *châtel*, star under *châtel*



*Monnaies d'Antan z190310*



© <http://www.cgb.fr>

*CGB bry-378483 / 2.54 g.*

PHI **IP** PVS REX  
**ÆBNDICTV : SIT : NOMEN : DOMINI : DOMINI : DEI :**  
**FRANCORVM**

also: 1 coin private collection

## 262B-5 variants



*private collection / 2.45 g.*



*private collection*

**✠BNDICTV : SIT : NOMEN : DNI : NRI : DE**

On both of these **262B-5 variant** specimens the **I** of DEI is missing.

Note the star on the second coin, which could either be right-side-up, or upside-down.



## 262B-5 variants (cont.)



CGB bry-50467

The star is definitely upside-down, although this may not have any particular meaning (i.e. not a minting mark). Other specimens with upside-down stars are known as well.



CGB bry\_413422 / 2.01 g.

There is no sign of an annulet at the end of the top cross arm. The L looks more **L** like than **L**. There appears to be a small 'pellet' at the end of the left cross arm, but it is probably just a die-sinker's guide mark.



## ISSUE 3

January 29, 1340

Duplessy 262 B / Ciani 299 / Lafaurie 266 b



outer border



inner legend



inner legend



outer legend

border: 1  / 10 

### 262C-1

**NOME** [...]

pierced initial cross

annulet L, annulet R


2 annulets by top *lis* in border

2 X's in *châtel*, annulet under *châtel*



© <http://www.cgb.fr>  
CGB bry-425531

✱ **BNDICTV : SIT : **NOME** [...] **NR**I : DEI**

Appears to have  under the *châtel*. The **N** of **DNI** is illegible, but in **NOME** it is definitely an **N**. It also appears that the 2 annulets by the top *lis* are in fact pelleted: ☉ .

## 262C-2

### NOME DNI

pierced initial cross, annulet L, annulet R

2 annulets by top *lis* in border

2 X's in *châtel*, annulet under *châtel*



CGB bry-425532 / 2.28 g.



CGB bry-425541 / 2.28 g.

PHI LIP PVS REX

✱ BNDICTV : SIT : **NOME** : **DNI** : DRI : DEI

FRANCORVM

also: 1 coin private collection

## ISSUE 4

April 6, 1340

Duplessy 262 C / Ciani 300 / Lafaurie 266c





central cross



outer border



reverse legend

border: 1  / 10 

### 262D-1

#### NOME DNI

4 annulets at ends of cross arms

cross instead of *lis* as top item in border

annulet before and after FRANCORVM

1 annulet in *châtel*, nothing under *châtel*



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CGB bry-405162



262D-1 (cont.)



© <http://www.cgb.fr>  
CGB bry-425520 / 2.01 g.



Monnaies d'Antan z190324



Monnaies d'Antan vae10-227\_111061 / 2.21 g.

PHI LIP PVS REX

✠BNDICTV SIT: NOME DNI: NRI: DEI

◦ FRANCORVM ◦



## 262D-1 (cont.)

also: CGB bry-272185 / 2.07 g.  
CGB bry-412677 / 1.81 g.  
CGB bry-405162 / 2.21 g.  
CGB bry-399679 / 1.92 g. (rotated strike)  
Numisméo 4236\_o 4\_2.04g

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## 262D-1 variants



*CGB bry-276572*

[**ABNDICTV** :] SIT : **NO****ME** : **DN****I** : **NR****I** : **DE**

Variant with no **I** in DE in outer legend.

also: 1 coin, private collection

## 262D-1 variants (cont.)



*Monnaies d'Antan 03792 / 2.12 g.*

This coin is in bad shape, and is rather illegible. That notwithstanding, the expected annulet at the end of the top cross arm seems to be missing. Only the annulet at 3:00 o'clock is visible.



*Monnaies d'Antan 03792 (detail)*

No sign of an annulet. Is this simply a die-sinker's error?

## 262D-2

no Roman N's (entire coin)  
4 annulets at ends of cross arms  
cross instead of *lis* as top item in border  
annulet before and after FRANCORVM  
1 annulet in *châtel*, nothing under *châtel*



*private collection (353071803)*

PHI LIP PVS REX  
BNDICTV : SIT : NOMINE : DOMINI : NRI : DEI  
◦ FRANCORVM ◦

---

( END CATALOG )

## THE *GROS COMPAGNON* OF LOUIS OF NEVERS, COUNT OF FLANDERS

One of the results of Philip VI's devaluation of silver in France on January 1, 1337 was that it was no longer profitable to mint the *grand blanc* (half *groot*) which was then current in Flanders. Instead, Flanders (and Brabant) began striking the new *gros compaignon* (full *groot*) at .750 (9 d.) fine and 4.05 g. in May, 1337:



*gros compaignon*  
*Louis of Nevers, Count of Flanders (1322-1346)*  
*Elsen 107-840 / 3.97 g.*  
*(also 117-1356 and 112-873)*

Having determined what the characteristics of the first issue of *gros à la couronne* are, it is now possible to compare them with known specimens of the first issue of *gros compaignon*.

From the point of view of the characteristics of the *gros compaignon*, only the 1<sup>st</sup> Issue of *gros à la couronne* is of interest, since subsequent issues had no further influence on the style of the *gros compaignon*; the minting marks used on the *gros à la couronne* were not copied on the *gros compaignon*.

In essence, the *gros compaignon* is a copy of the French *gros tournois*. The only aspect copied from the *gros à la couronne* is the central, medium cross – perhaps as an indication of the reduced fineness of the coins compared to the *grand blanc*.

The 11 border items (indication of reduced fineness?) and shortened outer legend of the *gros à la couronne* were ignored in Flanders, and the 12-item border and full legend of the *gros tournois* were used, right down to the use of only Roman N's in the outer legend (*ORI* excepted).

In Flanders, the ultra-French *fleur-de-lis* in the border were replaced with neutral and apolitical leaves. The also very French *châtel tournois* was replaced with the lion of Flanders, previously found on the *groot without name of the count* (Martiny 12-GE/1 – 12-GE/5<sup>[9]</sup>). The round O's, only rarely before seen on Flemish coins, were also presumably copied from the French coins.



## French Debasement

What influence did the debasement of subsequent issues of *gros à la couronne* have on the *gros compaignon*, if any?

Minting records from the period October 25, 1338 – April 4, 1343 are missing (if they ever existed at all). In other words, Issues 2 - 4 of the *gros à la couronne* were all struck during a time period for which we have no Flemish minting records. Either the records are missing, or no coins were struck in Flanders during part of this period; based upon the turbulent history of Flanders at the time, either option is possible.

If the Flemish *compaignons* were being altered (in weight or fineness) due to the changes in France, we have no record of this. Any effect that the French debasements had in Flanders is unknown; subsequent issues of *gros à la couronne*, with either weight or fineness reduced from that of the previous issue, were struck at a time when we have no information about the coinage in Flanders.

Current thinking hold that the *gros compaignon* with a border of 12 leaves was struck in Flanders from May 1337 onwards, and that the *compaignon* with a border of 11 leaves and a lion was struck from April 1343 onwards (.666 fine (8 d.), 3.71 g.). Although various sub-types are known to exist for the 12-leaf-border *compaignons*, as far as we know there was no change in the weight or fineness of the coins during the period of 12 border leaves. This means that there was no change in weight or fineness to the Flemish coins during the entire period that the *gros à la couronne* was being minted in France (c. Jan. 1, 1337 - 4 Dec. 1340).

It must be mentioned that on December 3, 1339, Flanders and Brabant made an arrangement to jointly strike *compaignons* in both regions. Although it appears that no coins were ever struck in Flanders, coins of this type were struck at Louvain (Leuven) in Brabant:



Elsen 118-996 / 3.64 g.

This would appear to be the first instance of a border of 11 leaves and a lion on *gros compaignon*. Note as well that the word DEI is absent from the reverse, outer legend.

The intended fineness and weight of this type are not known. The agreement called for coins of a value equal to that of Philip V of France. There are only a dozen or so examples known of this type, and no analysis has ever been performed on the metal. Most of the known specimens are about 3.7 grams in weight.

## THE EFFECT OF THE GROS À LA COURONNE ON OTHER COIN TYPES

### The Medium Cross

One of the most noteworthy characteristics of the *gros à la couronne* is the introduction of the medium cross. Most earlier coins had a short cross, although a few had a long cross.



*short*



*medium*



*long*

There are only a small number of examples of coins with a medium cross previous to the *gros à la couronne*, among them some *baudekins* of Hainaut (Vanhoudt G 444), Namur (Vanhoudt G 2177) and Luxembourg (G 1396) (cf. Vanhoudt G 2178 as well).



*Elsen 132-478 / 2.02 g.  
Hainaut / John II (1280-1304)  
Vanhoudt G 444*

Once the *gros à la couronne* was issued in France, the medium cross seemed to enjoy a sudden wave of popularity, appearing on numerous types across the Low Lands and into Germany, the most noteworthy of these being the *leeuwengroot* (or *gros au lion*) of Flanders, Brabant, Holland etc. It is possible that the medium cross was recognized as indicating the “new type of *gros* worth 10 d. instead of 12 d.”, so to speak.

The popularity of the medium cross seems to have only lasted for about twenty years, after which it was usually replaced by more ornamental crosses, long or short, (although the medium cross did remain immobilized in some places, e.g. Metz and Strassbourg, for many decades).



One interesting coin type to utilize the medium cross was the “demi-gros” of Brabant known as the *demi-gros aux type anglais*. This coin was smaller in diameter than a full *gros*, and despite its name, it was not actually a  $\frac{1}{2}$  *gros*; according to Ghyssens 1974 <sup>[4]</sup> it was circulating at a value of 10 d., making it equal to the French *gros à la couronne*. It was minted at Brussels and Antwerp.



*Elsen 118-735 / 1.91 g.  
Vanhoudt G 266*



*Elsen 118-734 / 1.83 g.  
Vanhoudt G 267*

This unusual coin type, which does not bear the name of any issuing authority, has puzzled numismatists for many years. According to previous authors it was struck in October 1338. The obverse is the bust portrait of an Edward III *groat* – but Edward did not strike any *groats* until about 1351 (Spink n°. 1563-1572). The reverse is clearly an “English” type, with 3 pellets in each of the quadrants.

Apparently, Edward III was in Brabant for two years around the time this coin was struck. It has been suggested that the obverse legend *MONETA NostRA ANTWERPensis* indicates a joint coinage between John III of Brabant and Edward III of England. NRA does not appear in the legend of the Brussels coins. From the obverse portrait it is clear that, whatever the details, Edward III of England had his hand in the minting of this type somehow or another.

A similar piece was minted as a coin of convention for Adolf of the Mark, John the Blind and William I of Namur (Vanhoudt G 1465), with *MONETA NRA NAMURCEN* on the obverse, and *I REX BOEM AD EPS LEOD GVILL CO* on the reverse.

The medium cross on some coin types may have been taken from the Flemish/Brabançon *gros compaignon*, and not from the French *gros à la couronne* directly.

More examples of medium crosses:



*Demi-gros John III of Brabant  
Elsen 118-738 / 2.31 g.  
Vanhoudt G 274  
Obverse legend instead of border, arms of John III in multifoil.*



*Hainaut / William II (1337-1345)  
Elsen 130-785 / 2.06 g.  
Vanhoudt G 489  
11 fleurs-de-lis in the obverse border, just as the *gros à la couronne*.  
outer legend with the word *DEI*.*





*Utrecht / Jan van Arkel, bishop (1342-1364)  
private collection / 2.45 g.  
Van der Chijs (Utrecht) IX, 2-4  
Obverse legend instead of border, bishop in multifoil  
reverse, outer legend **without** the word DEI.*



*Walram von Julich, archbishop of Cologne, Bonn mint  
private collection / 3.75 g.  
Noss 73a  
Border of 12 leaves and a reverse, outer legend with the word DEI.*



*Liège / Engelbert of the Marck (1347-1364)  
Chestret 247 / Vanhoudt G 939  
Border of 12 leaves and a reverse, outer legend with the word DEI.*



*Liège / Engelbert of the Marck (1347-1364)*

*Chestret 248 / Vanhoudt —*

*Border of 11 leaves and a shield; reverse, outer legend **without** the word DEI.*



*Liège / Adolf of the Marck (1313-1344) / Avroy mint*

*Chestret 234 / Vanhoudt G 929*

This type has an obverse legend beginning with a cross instead of an eagle, and a border of 12 clover leaves. The reverse, outer legend in the drawing omits the word DEI (and has XP instead of XPI, as well as a final clover).

## CONCLUSION

More research is needed on the *gros à la couronne*, but we leave it to those interested parties willing to undertake such an endeavor.

There are four basic sub-types, each corresponding to a separate issue. Each sub-type has a different type of decoration on the central châtel, as indicated by Duplessy. In addition, each sub-type has a number of other features that seem to be “standard” for each issue (see **Appendix A**, p. 38 for details).

Stylistically, the Flemish *gros compagnon* is, in essence, a copy of the French *gros tournois*, with the short cross replaced by the medium cross from the *gros à la couronne*. The central *châtel tournois* was replaced with a Flemish lion, and the French *fleurs-de-lis* with leaves. The TVRONVS CIVIS legend became MONETA FLAND’.

At this time there is no evidence that the subsequent debasements of the *gros à la couronne* in France had any effect on the coinage in Flanders.

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F. De Saulcy





















Paris, 1879

## APPENDIX A

### MARKINGS AND LEGENDS ON THE *GROS À LA COURONNE*

#### Characteristics of the *Gros à la Couronne* under Philip VI

These are the basic sets of unchanging marks that seem to be found on every coin (with exceptions).

issue	<i>châtel</i>	central cross	initial cross	phiL	Rex	top of border	reverse legend
<b>Issue 1</b> D. 262				<b>L</b>	<b>R</b>		
<b>Issue 2</b> D. 262 A					<b>R</b>		
<b>Issue 3</b> D. 262 B							
<b>Issue 4</b> D. 262 C				<b>L</b>	<b>R</b>		


*Table 7*  
*Issues of gros à la couronne in France under Philip VI*  
*and their characteristics*

## Legends Found on the *Gros à la Couronne*

We examined a relatively small number of coins; it is entirely possible that other variant legends exist as well. Variants to the types, such as “missing” annulets by the central cross arms, are not noted here. This is a list of purely empirical observations.

Noteworthy letters or marks are indicated in **red**.

### ISSUE 1

border: 11 

**PHI LIP PVS REX**

**✠BNDICTV : SIT : **N**OM**E** : **D**N**I** : **Q**RI : D**E**I**

**FRAN**C**ORVM**

cat. 262A-1

**FRAN**•**ORVM**

cat. 262A-2

**✠BNDICTV : SIT : **Q**OM**E** : D**N****I** : **Q**RI : D**E**I**

**✠BNDICTV **P** SIT : **Q**OM**E** : D**N****I** : **Q**RI : D**E**I**

cat. 262A-4

**FRAN**•**ORVM**

cat. 262A-3

**FRAN**Q**h**O**RV**

cat. 262A-5

**✠BNDICTV : SIT : **Q**OM**E** : D**N****I** : **Q**RI : D**E**I**

**FRAN**Q**h**O**RV**

cat. 262A-6

## ISSUE 2

border: 1  / 10 

PHI  IP PVS REX

✠BNDICTV : SIT : **H**OMES : D**H**I : QRI : DEI

cat. 262B-1

✠BNDICTV : SIT : **N**OMES : DQI : QRI : DEI

cat. 262B-3

PHI  IP PVS REX

✠BNDICTV : SIT : QOMES : D**N**I : QRI : DEI

cat. 262B-2

✠BNDICTV : SIT : QOMES : DQI : QRI : DEI

cat. 262B-4



✠BNDICTV : SIT : QOMES : DQI : QRI : DEI :

cat. 262B-5

✠BNDICTV : SIT : QOMES : DQI : QRI : DE

cat. 262B-5 var.

FRAN**C**ORVM

\*  and  may be “the same”

## ISSUE 3

border: 1  / 10 

PHI  IP PVS **R**EX

✠ BNDICTV : SIT : **N**OMES : D**N**I : QRI : DEI

cat. 262C-1

✠ BNDICTV : SIT : QOMES : DQI : QRI : DEI

cat. 262C-2

FRAN**C**ORVM



## ISSUE 4

border: 1 ✚ / 10 ✚

PHI MIP PVS REX

✚BNDICTV : SIT : NOMES : DNI : QRI : DEI

cat. 262D-1

✚BNDICTV : SIT : NOMES : DNI : QRI : DE

cat. 262D-1 var.

◦ FRANCORVM ◦

✚BNDICTV : SIT : NOMES : DNI : QRI : DEI

cat. 262D-2

◦ FRANCORVM ◦

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## **Weights of *Gros à la Couronne* Specimens Examined (in grams)**

### **Issue 1 : 2.549**

2.58

2.52

2.48

2.47

2.43

2.42

2.84333– gram average

### **Issue 2 : 2.549**

2.59

2.56

2.54

2.51

2.45

2.41

2.40

2.37

2.34

2.28

2.01

1.95

2.3675 gram average

### **Issue 3 : 2.330**

2.28

2.28

2.27

2.2766– gram average

### **Issue 4 : 2.266**

2.21

2.21

2.21

2.16

2.12

2.07

2.04

2.01

1.92

1.88

1.81

2.06090909– gram average

## APPENDIX B

### MEDIEVAL MINTING RECORDS FOR PHILIP VI OF FRANCE and Previous Research Regarding the *Gros à la Couronne*

According to Duplessy<sup>[3]</sup>, the *gros à la couronne* was issued on the following dates:

1	1	January	1337
2	31	October	1338
3	29	January	1340
4	6	April	1340

These are the dates that the minting orders were issued; actual minting began sometime shortly thereafter.

#### De Saulcy

On 4 December, 1340, the records mention the *gros tournois d'argent, à la fleur de liz*, indicating that the *gros à la couronne* was no longer being minted.

De Saulcy cites Le Blanc four times regarding the *gros à la couronne*<sup>[12]</sup> :

13 Feb. 1337	<i>gros à la couronne</i>	(order of 1 Jan., 1337)	p. 219
14 Nov. 1338	<i>gros à la couronne</i>	(order of 31 Oct., 1338)	p. 222
5 Feb. 1340	<i>gros à la couronne</i>	(order of 29 Jan., 1340)	p. 229
6 April 1340	<i>gros à la couronne</i>	(order of 6 April, 1340)	p. 230

In the medieval records themselves, the coin seems to have been referred to as a *denier d'argent à la couronne* – *denier* in this case simply meaning *coin*.



According to De Saulcy<sup>[12]</sup>:

*“Deniers d’argent à la couronne”*

13 Feb. 1337 – 3 Nov 1337	p. 220	Ms. 4533, fol. 66 v.
---------------------------	--------	----------------------

*“Mêmes deniers d’argent à la couronne (voyez plus haut 1338, 13 Feb.– 1337, 3 Nov.)”*

3 Nov 1337 – 1 Feb 1338	p. 221	Ms. 4533, fol. 66 v
1 Aug. 1337 – 18 Feb 1338	p. 221	Ms. 4533, fol. 66 v.
18 Feb 1338	p. 221	Ms. 4533, fol. 66 v
6 Sep 1338	p. 221	Ms. 4533, fol. 66 v
28 Oct. 1338 – 16 Nov 1338	p. 222	Ms. 4533, fol. 66 v
16 Nov 1338 – 18 Dec. 1338	p. 222	Ms. 4533, fol. 67 r
28 Nov. 1338 – 5 May 1339 (1509 pieces, Mâcon)	p. 225	A.N. Rouleau du carton Z, 1 <sup>b</sup> , 913
18 Dec. 1338 – 3 Jan. 1339	p. 223	Ms. 4533, fol. 67 r

*“Mêmes deniers {d’argent} à la couronne que le 16 novembre 1338”*

3 Jan. 1339 – 19 Aug. 1339	p. 223	Ms. 4533, fol. 67 r/v
19 Aug. 1339 – 19 Dec. 1339	p. 224	Ms. 4533, fol. 67 r/v
22 Dec. 1339	p. 225	A.N. 1 <sup>st</sup> carton of Paris, Z, 1 <sup>b</sup> , 1346-1401
17 Dec. 1339 – 5 Feb. 1340	p. 224	Ms. 4533, fol. 67 r/v

*“Deniers d’argent à la couronne”*

22 Dec. 1339		
300 pieces, Monstreuil-Bonnin	p. 225	A.N. Rouleau du carton Z, 1 <sup>b</sup> , 913
2547 pieces, Monstreuil-Bonnin (23 Dec. 1338 – 1 May 1339)	p. 225	A.N. Rouleau du carton Z, 1 <sup>b</sup> , 913
5129 pieces, Paris (16 Nov. 1338 – 1 Apr. 1339)	p. 226	A.N. Rouleau du carton Z, 1 <sup>b</sup> , 913
2909 pieces, Paris (13 Apr. 1339 – 21 Jun. 1339)	p. 226	A.N. Rouleau du carton Z, 1 <sup>b</sup> , 913
2155 pieces, Rouen (14 Dec. 1338 – 14 May 1339)	p. 226	A.N. Rouleau du carton Z, 1 <sup>b</sup> , 913
1688 pieces, Sommières (28 Nov. 1338 – 3 Apr. 1339)	p. 226	A.N. Rouleau du carton Z, 1 <sup>b</sup> , 913
1341 pieces, Sommières (3 Apr. 1339 – 25 May 1339)	pp. 226-227	A.N. Rouleau du carton Z, 1 <sup>b</sup> , 913
1020 pieces, Sommières (25 May 1339 – 12 Jul. 1339)	p. 227	A.N. Rouleau du carton Z, 1 <sup>b</sup> , 913
5640 pieces, St. Quentin (5 Jan. 1339 – 22 May 1339)	p. 227	A.N. Rouleau du carton Z, 1 <sup>b</sup> , 913
1742 pieces, St. Quentin (22 May 1339 – 20 Jul. 1339)	p. 227	A.N. Rouleau du carton Z, 1 <sup>b</sup> , 913
3224 pieces, Toulouse (20 Nov. 1338 – 26 April 1339)	p. 227	A.N. Rouleau du carton Z, 1 <sup>b</sup> , 913

“*Deniers d’argent à la couronne*” (cont.)

8193 pieces, Tournai (1 Jan. 1339 – May 15 1339)	p. 227	A.N. Rouleau du carton Z, 1 <sup>b</sup> , 913
54 pieces, Troyes (16 Nov. 1338 – 30 Nov. 1338)	p. 227	A.N. Rouleau du carton Z, 1 <sup>b</sup> , 913
205 pieces, Troyes (30 Nov. 1338 – 5 Jan. 1339)	p. 228	A.N. Rouleau du carton Z, 1 <sup>b</sup> , 913
2804 pieces, Troyes (5 Jan. 1339 – 22 May 1339)	p. 228	A.N. Rouleau du carton Z, 1 <sup>b</sup> , 913
977 pieces, Mont-de-Domme	p. 228	A.N. Rouleau du carton Z, 1 <sup>b</sup> , 913
500 pieces, St. Pourçain (1 Nov. 1338 – 26 Feb. 1339)	p. 228	A.N. Rouleau du carton Z, 1 <sup>b</sup> , 913
900 pieces, St. Pourçain (26 Feb. 1339 – 16 May 1339)	p. 228	A.N. Rouleau du carton Z, 1 <sup>b</sup> , 913
5 Feb. – 10 April 1340	p. 229	Ms. 4533, fol. 67 v (105 pieces)
10 April 1340 – 1 Aug. 1340	p. 230	Ms. 4533, fol. 67 v
1 Aug. 1340 – 4 Dec. 1340	pp. 233-234	Ms. 4533, fol. 68 r
4 Dec. 1340 – 5 Feb. 1341	p. 234	Ms. 4533, fol. 68 r (180 pieces)
4 Dec. 1340	p. 235	“ <i>gros tournois d’argent, à la fleur de liz</i> ” ( = end minting <i>gros à la couronne</i> )

(Dates in red have been adjusted to the correct, modern year from Easter Reckoning.)

**ISSUE 1**1336 (1<sup>er</sup> JANVIER).*Lettres patentes pour le rétablissement de la fabrication de la monnaie blanche et de la proportion 12<sup>e</sup>.*Du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1336.

Avons ordonné et ordonnons que l'on fasse nos monoyes blanches et noires sur le pied de 60. gros tournois d'argent le Roy au marc de Paris, et notre monnoye d'or fin, sur le pied de 12 m. d'argent le Roy audit marc de Paris; c'est à scavoir qu'un marc d'or fin vaudra et courra pour 12 m. d'argent, et ainsy parmy ce seront toutes nos monoyes d'or blanches et noires évaluées 18<sup>mes</sup>, en courant le marc d'argent le Roy au dessus du marc (?) pour 4<sup>th</sup> 10<sup>s</sup> t. et en un marc d'or fin pour 54<sup>th</sup> t. argent le Roy, des monoyes dessusd. et les causes qui nous meuvent à faire telles monnoyes sont pour ce que notre dit peuple, qui estoit et est en grande souffreté et pauvreté de monoyes, si comme dessus est dit, puisse plus abondamment et plantureusement, et plus tôt, être rempli de monnoies nouvelles et courables.

(Arch. de la Monnaie de Paris, d'après le *Mémorial de la Chambre des comptes*, reg. B, fol. 105 r<sup>o</sup>. — Ord., VI, 1.)

*De Saulcy p. 219*

The minting order of January 1, 1337

1336 (13 FÉVRIER).

Gros à la couronne, à 10. d. 16. gr., de 96.  
2. d. ( $\frac{2}{10}$ ?) au marc, valant 10. d. tournois<sup>2</sup>.

(Leblanc, *Tables*.)

<sup>1</sup> Lisez : « 10 d. t<sup>h</sup> ». — <sup>2</sup> Incompréhensible.

*De Saulcy p. 220* <sup>[12]</sup>

Rates for the *gros à la couronne*  
13 February, 1337

DOCUMENTS MONÉTAIRES. 219

1334 (9 MARS) À 1336 (13 FÉVRIER).

Les monnoies chôment, faute de billon.

Le 13 février 1336, les monnoyers recommencèrent à ouvrir.

(Ms. 4583, fol. 66 v°.)

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*De Saulcy p. 220* <sup>[12]</sup>

The mints were closed 9 March 1335 – 13 February 1337

1336 (13 FÉVRIER) À 1337 (3 NOVEMBRE).

La monnoie 18° est commencée.

Deniers d'argent à la couronne.

Mon° de 10. d. t., à 10. d. 15. gr. argent  
le Roy, et de 8. s. de poids (96. p.).

Doubles à 4. d. argent le Roy, et 15. s. de  
poids (180. p.).

(Ms. 4533, fol. 66 v°.)

*De Saulcy p. 220* <sup>[12]</sup>

Production restarts 13 February, 1337 (to 3 November, 1337)



ISSUE 2

1338 (31 OCTOBRE).

*Lettres patentes pour fabriquer monnoye 24<sup>e</sup>.*

.....

Ordonnons que l'en fasse nos monnoyes d'or, blanches et noires, en la manière qui s'ensuit, c'est à scavoir: nos monnoyes blanches et noires 24<sup>e</sup>, sur le pied de 60. gros tournois d'argent le Roy au marc de Paris, et notre monnoye d'or fin sur le pied et la valüe à courir au marc d'or fin pour 62<sup>tt</sup> 10<sup>s</sup> tournois des monnoyes dessusdites, de 50 d. d'or de poids au marc de Paris, et aura chacun denier d'or cours pour 25 s. tournois; et nos monnoyes blanches et noires courant à present seront et demeureront du poids, du cours et du coin qu'elles sont à present, sauf la difference qui sera ordonnée estre faite; et (sera) donné en tout or fin, au marc de Paris 58<sup>tt</sup> tournois, et en tout argent et billon, à ceux qui feront leur loy 4<sup>tt</sup> 12<sup>s</sup> tournois de cette même monnoye, etc.

(Ord., VI, 3<sup>e</sup>. — Arch. de la Monnaie de Paris.)<sup>1</sup> Écrit Heize Bare.<sup>2</sup> Acarie.*De Saulcy p. 222* <sup>[12]</sup>

The minting order of October 31, 1338

1338 (14 NOVEMBRE).

Lions d'or fin, de 50 au  $\overline{m}$ , valant 25. s. ts.  
 Gros à la couronne, à 8. d. de loi et de 96.  
 au  $\overline{m}$ , valant 10. d. ts.

(Leblanc, *Tables*.)*De Saulcy p. 222* <sup>[12]</sup>

Rates for the *gros à la couronne*  
 14 November, 1338

ISSUE 3

1339 (29 JANVIER).  
*Déclaration qui ordonne la fabrication de monnoye 30<sup>me</sup>.  
 Crüe du marc d'or.*  
 Du 29 janvier 1339.

Ordonnons que l'on face notre monnoye d'or, blanche et noire, sur le pied de 60. gros tournois d'argent le Roy au marc de Paris, et nostre monnoye d'or fin sur le pied de 12. marcs d'argent le Roy, marc de Paris. C'est à scavoir que un marc d'or fin vaudra et courera pour 12. marcs d'argent, et ainsy, parmy ce, seront toutes nos monnoyes, blanches et noires, évaluées trentiement, et courant le marc d'argent le Roy, au dessusd. marc de Paris, pour 7<sup>tt</sup> 10<sup>s</sup> tournois, et 8. marcs fin (le marc d'or fin?) pour 90<sup>tt</sup> tournois argent le Roy des monnoyes dessusd.

et faictes donner en tout or fin au marc dessusd. 82<sup>tt</sup> 12, en payant un denier d'or, que par nosd. ordonnances avons ordonnés à faire, pour 40. sols tournois, et au marc d'argent le Roy dessusd., faictes donner à ceux qui feront leur loy 6<sup>tt</sup> 5<sup>s</sup> 12.

(Arch. de la Monnaie, d'après le *Mémorial de la Chambre des comptes*, reg. B, fol. 107 v°. — *Ord.*, II, 138.)

*De Saulcy p. 229* <sup>[12]</sup>

The minting order of January 29, 1340

1339 (5 FÉVRIER).  
 Gros à la couronne, à 7. d., de 105. au marc, valant 10. d. tournois.  
 (Leblanc, *Tables*.)

*De Saulcy p. 229* <sup>[12]</sup>

Rates for the *gros à la couronne*  
 5 February, 1340

ISSUE 4

1339 (6 AVRIL, AVANT PÂQUES).

*Lettres patentes pour fabriquer monnoye 36<sup>es</sup>.*

Ordonnons que l'on fasse nos monnoyes d'or, blanches et noires, 36<sup>es</sup>, c'est à scavoir nos monnoyes blanches et noires sur le pied de 60. s. tournois d'argent le Roy aud. marc de Paris; c'est à scavoir que un marc d'or fin vaudra et courra pour 12. mars d'argent, et ainsy, parmy ce, seront toutes nos monnoyes blanches et noires avaluées 36<sup>es</sup>, en courant le marc d'argent le Roy, au dessusd. marc de Paris, pour 9<sup>th</sup> tourn. et un marc d'or fin pour 108<sup>th</sup> t. argent le Roy, des monoyes dessusd., et les causes qui nous meuvent à faire telles monnoyes sont pour ce que notre peuple, qui estoit et est en grande souffreté et pauvreté de monnoye. . . . .

. . . . .  
faites donner en tout or fin, au marc dessusd., 96<sup>th</sup> t.<sup>1</sup>, en payant un des deniers d'or que par nosd. ord<sup>es</sup> avons ordonné à faire pour 60. s. t., et un denier d'or single, moitié d'iceux, pour 30. s. t.; et au marc d'argent le Roy dessusd. faites donner à ceux qui feront leur loy, 6<sup>th</sup> 15. s. t.; et en tout autre argent et billon, à la value du prix dessusd., en payant nos mon-

<sup>1</sup> Le ms. 5524 dit 95. lb. seulement.*De Saulcy p. 230* <sup>[12]</sup>

The minting order of April 6, 1340

1339 (6 AVRIL).

Gros à la couronne, à 6. d., de 108. au marc, valant 10. deniers.

(Leblanc, *Tables*.)*De Saulcy p. 230* <sup>[12]</sup>

Rates for the *gros à la couronne*  
6 April, 1340

## Dieudonné

This is what Dieudonné (ref. 2) has to say about the *gros à la couronne*:

GROS A LA COURONNE (*Fig. 90* ; Hoff., 25) <sup>2</sup>. — Quatre émissions, dont les différents sont : 2) le bras d'en haut de la croix annelé ; — 3) tous les bras annelés ; — 4) les bras bouletés.

1. Ci-dessus, p. 58 en haut, 88 n. 3, 96, 156, 157 (cf. Louis IX).

2. Ci-dessus, p. 23 n. 1, 104, 157, 186.

*Dieudonné p. 248* <sup>[2]</sup>

His description of type 3 applies to Issue 4, and his type 4 description does not seem to be correct for any type.

§ I. — *Tableau des poids et valeurs des monnaies par émissions* <sup>1</sup>.

1 Date de l'ordonnance	2 (Rapport de l'or Pied de m.	3 Nom de la monnaie	4 N° de l'émission	5 Taille au marc	6 Titre	7 Équiv. en francs	8 Cours en tournois
Sept. 1329	(13,7) 12°	Parisis d'or		33	24 k.	24,36	25 s. t.
		Gros parisis		48	12 d.	1,08	15 d. t.
		Gros tourn.		60	12 d.	0,86	12 d. t.
Déc. 1330		Royal d'or		58	24 k.	14,53	15 s. t.
Janvier 1337	(12) 18°	Écu d'or	1°	54	24 k.	15,61	20 s. t.
		Gros à la couronne	1°	96	10 d. 16 g.	0,48	10 d. t.
31 oct. 1338		Lion d'or		50	24 k.	16,86	25 s. t.
8 juin 1339		Pavillon d'or		48	24 k.	17,56	30 s. t.
29 janvier 1340		Cour. d'or		45	24 k.	18,73	40 s. t.

1. Pour l'intelligence du tableau, la conversion des poids et titres, voy. ci-dessus p. 225. n. ; quant au pied de la monnaie et à son rapport avec la valeur de la livre tournois, voy. p. 95. — Prix du marc: de 2 l. 18 s. t. (pied 12°) à 13 l. 10 s. t. (pied 60°). — A partir de Philippe VI, les monnaies noires passent au second plan et ne seront plus indiquées sur les tableaux. Quant aux monnaies d'or et d'argent dont nous ne mentionnons que la première et la dernière émission, il est bien entendu que les autres sont différenciées par des conditions intermédiaires.

*Dieudonné p. 247* <sup>[2]</sup>

Jan. 1337	<i>gros à la couronne</i> (and <i>écu d'or</i> )
31 Oct. 1338	<i>lion d'or</i>
29 Jan. 1340	<i>couronne d'or</i>
6 April, 1340	<i>gros à la couronne</i>



1 Date de l'ordonnance	2 (Rapport de l'or) Pied de m.	3 Nom de la monnaie	4 N° de l'émission	5 Taille au marc	6 Titre	7 Équiv. en francs	8 Cours en tournois
6 avril 1340	(12)	Double d'or	1°	36	24 k	23,41	60 s. t.
	36°	Gros cour.	4°	108	6 d.	0,24	10 d. t.
12 mai 1340		Double d'or	2°	36	23 k.	22,44	60 s. t.
27 janvier 1341	(11,7)	Ange d'or	1°	33	24 k.	25,04	75 s. t.
	42°	Gros au lis	1°	84	6 d.	0,31	15 d. t.
8 août 1341		Ange d'or	2°	38	24 k.	21,99	75 s. t.
26 juin 1342	(11,9)	Ange d'or	3°	42	24 k.	20,07	85 s. t.
	60°	Gros au lis	3°	120	6 d.	0,21	15 d. t.
10 avril 1343		Écu d'or	2°	54	24 k.	15,61	56 s. t.
22 août 1343	{60°}	Gros tourn.		60	12 d.	{0,86}	{60 d. t.
28 oct. 1343	{15°}						{15 d. t.
27 avril 1346		Florin Georges		52	24 k.	16,21	20 s. t.
17 juillet 1346		Chaise d'or		52	24 k.	16,21	20 s. t.
13 janvier 1349	36°	Gros à la queue		72	6 d.	0,36	15 d. t.
6 mai 1349		Écu d'or	6°	54	21 k.	13,66	25 s. t.

Dieudonné p. 248 <sup>[2]</sup>

§ I. — Tableau des poids et valeurs des monnaies <sup>1</sup>.

1 Date de l'ordonnance	2 (Rapport de l'or) Valeur l. t.	3 Nom de la monnaie	4 Émission	5 Taille au marc	6 Titre	7 Équiv. en francs	8 Cours en tournois
	(10) <sup>2</sup>	Denier d'or à l'écu		58 1/3	24 k.	14,45	10 s. t. <sup>3</sup>
15 août 1266	17 fr. 97	Gros tourn.		58	12 d.	0,89	12 d. t. (1 s. t.)
		Den. paris.		212	4 d. 12 g.	0,08	1 1/4 d. t.
		Den. tourn.		220	3 d. 18 g.	0,07	1 d. t.

1. La première colonne donne la date de l'ordonnance, non celle de l'exécutoire (cf. p. 17) ; la 2<sup>e</sup> colonne donne le rapport de l'or à l'argent-le-roi (entre parenthèses) (p. 90) et la valeur de la livre tournois (p. 94) d'argent ; la 3<sup>e</sup> colonne donne le nom de la monnaie (p. 99-103) ; la 4<sup>e</sup> colonne donne le numéro d'émission de cette monnaie ; la 5<sup>e</sup> colonne donne la taille, c'est-à-dire le nombre de monnaies taillées au marc, soit dans 244 grammes 7529 préparés au titre prescrit (pour la conversion du poids de chaque monnaie en grammes, ci-dessus, p. 42) ; la 6<sup>e</sup> colonne donne le titre en carats (ou vingt-quatrièmes) pour l'or, deniers (ou douzièmes) et grains d'argent-le-roi pour l'argent (pour la conversion en millièmes, voy. p. 36) ; la 7<sup>e</sup> colonne donne la somme de francs et centimes de notre monnaie qui renferme le même poids d'or pur ou d'argent pur que la pièce (p. 44) ; la 8<sup>e</sup> colonne donne la valeur de cours à l'époque, en sous tournois et deniers tournois.

2. Ou 12.

3. Ou 10 sous parisis (12 1/2 s. t.) : voy. p. 148.

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Dieudonné p. 225 <sup>[2]</sup>

## ADDENDA

One of the main disadvantages of numismatics (in general) is the fact that important, relevant information is spread out over many books, journals and periodicals; publications numbering well into the thousands. It is often difficult (or impossible) to track down all of the data that one needs for any given subject.

One of the advantages of publishing papers on Academia.edu is the fact that people often make contact with the author(s), in order to provide corrections or additions to the information presented.

In the case of the *gros à la couronne* it has been pointed out to us that we needed to read ***Le trésor de Priziac (Morbihan). Contribution à l'étude du monnayage de Philippe VI*** by Jean Duplessy, published in *Revue Numismatique*, 6e série - Tome 18, année 1976, pp. 186-223, specifically pp. 188-189, from which we quote here *verbatim*:

“La comparaison des gros à la couronne des trésors de Priziac, de Montpellier et de Riec-sur-Bellon <sup>2</sup> m’amène à proposer le classement suivant:

*Première émission* : châtel couronné meublé des trois besants . Différents accessoires : anneau à la fin de la légende du revers; lis de haut accosté de deux points. <sup>3</sup>

*Seconde émission* : châtel meublé de trois annelets; étoile sous le châtel <sup>4</sup>. Différents accessoires : un bras de la croix annelé (bras supérieur ou latéral gauche dans le trésor de Riec, supérieur sur les exemples du Cabinet de Médailles); légende du revers terminée par un petit B, un petit P ou en petit D; lis de haut accosté de deux points.

*Troisième émission* : châtel meublé de deux sautoirs, anneau sous le châtel <sup>1</sup>. Différents accessoires : tous les bras annelés; L et R annelés dans la légende intérieure du droit et croisette annelée dans la légende extérieure; le lis de haut accosté de deux annelets.

*Quatrième émission* : châtel meublé d’un grand anneau. Différents accessoires : anneau (et non besant) sous le châtel; tous les bras de la croix annelés; anneau au début et à la fin de la légende du revers; lis du haut accosté de deux annelets; lis de haut remplacé par une croisette.”

Many thanks to Theodoor Goddeeris for providing us with this information.