

The *Leeuwengroten* of the Arnhem Coin Hoard (1957)

Part One

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Hoard deposited: c. 1372-1378 ?
Found: Turfstraat, Arnhem, c. May, 1957

c. 1260 total coins
5 gold coins
1255 silver coins
1164 total silver coins known
{ 91 coins missing (of which 80 are said to be *plaks* of Edward of Guelders) ^[9] }

115 *leeuwengroten*, 25 ½ *leeuwengroten*, 3 ¼ *leeuwengroten*
103 Flanders / Louis of Mâle (Item 83)
9 Holland / William V (Item 3)
21 Holland ½ *leeuwengroten* / William V (Items 4, 5)
1 Horne / Dirk-Loef (**JMP** 1968, p. 67) ^[10]
2 Rummen / Arnold (Item 71)
3 Kuinre / ½ *grooten* (Items 29, 30)
1 Harderwijk / ½ *groot* (Item 41)
1 Egmont / ¼ *groot* (Item 9)
1 Bergh / ¼ *groot* (Item 57)
1 Juliers / ¼ *groot* (Item 95)

± 3 coins (gold or silver) “given away”
which are theoretically not included in the total.

(Ref. 1, 3, 8, 9 & 10)

In late April or early May of 1957, a large coin hoard was found during construction on the Turfstraat in Arnhem, The Netherlands ^[8]. Unfortunately, the coins did not remain together as an intact hoard, rather they were taken away and sold off in batches.

A report describing (some of) the coins was published in 1959 (ref. 8), with subsequent additions in 1961 (ref. 9), 1968 (ref. 1 & 10) and 1971 (ref. 3). In 1987, an article was published describing the destructive metal analysis carried out on several of the Arnhem Hoard coins (ref. 6).

Descriptions of the contents of the Arnhem Hoard are thus spread out over four publications by four different authors, three of whom made mistakes in their reports, and all of whom provided little or no detail about the *leeuwengroten* found in the hoard. Piecing together the correct (?) totals for the hoard was no easy task (thanks to Wiebe Nijlunsing for his assistance in this regard).

In the first report from 1959 (ref. 8), **G. v.d. Meer** states that there were 971 coins (4 gold, 967 silver) in the find (p. 1), but in her detailed list (pp. 9 - 31), she lists 5 gold coins (not 4) and 966 silver (not 967). (At this point, v.d. Meer was assuming that the complete hoard was available for study.)

The **v.d. Meer** report from 1961 (ref. 9), reveals that many of the Arnhem Hoard coins were sold off. Based upon the information contained in this article, it would appear that the these coins were not listed in v.d. Meer's original article; in other words, they are additional to the 971 coins reported by v.d. Meer in 1959, and they never made it to the Gemeentemuseum Arnhem with the first batch. 60 of these additional coins were eventually handed over to the Koninklijk Penningkabinet (KPK, now defunct) for study, but their final destiny is unknown (c. 169 coins from the Arnhem Hoard are currently in the NNC/DNB collections, i.e. the remnants of the KPK collection). Another 91 coins, including 80 *plaks* of Edward of Guelders, remain unseen and undocumented (ref. 9, p. 102).

The v. Gelder 1967 chapter (ref. 5) does not add any new information, it is just a description of the hoard (as known at the time) in a book about coin finds.

The **Baart** and **Schulman** reports from 1968 (ref. 1 & 10, respectively), describe even more Arnhem Hoard coins coming to light (32 of them), some of which went to the KPK for study (although they may or may not have remained there).

The **van Gelder** report from 1971 (ref. 3), describes a further 11 coins from the hoard, including an otherwise unknown *groot* from Sittard. Van Gelder does not give any information about the origins or current locations of the coins.

The **Ghyssens** article from 1987 (ref. 6), is about the metal analysis of Louis of Mâle coins, and does not add any coins to the Arnhem Hoard total.

We have little option other than to assume that v.d. Meer, v. Gelder, Schulman and Baart were all correct in their assertions about the *provenance* of the supplemental coins and that they were indeed all from the Arnhem Hoard.

The main focus of our larger numismatic investigation is the 14th century coin type known as a *leeuwengroot*, *gros compaignon* or *gros au lion*. There were approximately 115 *leeuwengroten*, 25 ½ *leeuwengroten* and 1 ¼ *leeuwengroot* in the Arnhem Hoard. The whereabouts of many of these coins are currently unknown; however, some of them are probably in the Arnhem Museum, which is now closed ^[12]. De Nederlandsche Bank / Nationale Numismatische Collectie of The Netherlands (DNB/NNC) currently hold c. 169 coins from the Arnhem Hoard in their collections (see Appendix A for a list).

The Reports

V.d. Meer (1959)

(Ref. 8)

The Arnhem Hoard (1957) was first reported in 1959 by G. v.d. Meer, with assistance by H.E. v. Gelder. Photographs of 56 coins were provided over 5 plates.

On p. 1, v.d. Meer states that there were 971 coins in the hoard, including 4 gold and 967 silver coins. V.d. Meer says that 3 coins were given away, but she does not say whether they were gold or silver, nor whether they were included in her total of 971 coins or not.

“...opening ontdekte ter grootte van een baksteen (kloostermop), die geheel met munten gevuld bleek te zijn. Deze munten zijn uiteindelijk alle (op ± 3 na, die reeds waren weggegeven) bij het Gemeentemuseum te Arnhem terechtgekomen, waarna zij aan het Kon. Penningkabinet ter reiniging en bestudering werden opgezonden. De vondst bestaat in totaal uit 4 gouden en 967 zilveren [*sic*] munten.”

– ref. 8, p. 1

5 Gold Coins, Not 4

In her report, v.d. Meer did not indicate the metal from which the coins are made, and it is only from her descriptions and references that we can determine which coins are silver (Ag) and which are gold (Au).

A thorough reading of v.d. Meer's detailed descriptions (pp. 9-36) shows that she has listed 5 gold coins in all, not 4:

- 1 Holland double *lam* (**Item 2**, p. 9; 5.37 g.; cites **v.d. Chijs V, 1**).
- 2 France (**Item 161**) v.d. Meer: “*schild*”; cites **Lafaurie 262**, which is a *chaise*.
(p. 34; 4.41 g; 4.42 g.).
- 1 Bar gold *gulden* (**Item 162**, p. 35; 3.47 g.); cites **RBN 1895**, p. 340.
- 1 England gold *noble* (**Item 170**, p. 35; 7.66 g.).

These numbers did not affect the total of 971 coins; there are only 966 silver coins (not 967) in the hoard.

Errata / Notations (ref. 8)

1.

In her legend transcriptions, v.d. Meer uses **U**, even when the letter appears as **V** on the coins.

2.

In her detailed descriptions (pp. 9-36), v.d. Meer is inconsistent in her method of listing the coins. For example: on p. 9 (**Item 5**), she lists 20 Holland ½ *groten*. The number 20 is in the far right column, the coins are described in the left column as “a. 6 examples... b. 4 examples...”, etc. (adding up to 20 in total).

On p. 10 (**Item 10**), she lists 13 Utrecht *groten*. The number 13 is in the right-hand column, but so are the numbers 8, 3, 1 and 1 (a, b, c, d), which add up to 13. There is no

differentiation between the total and the sub-totals, and at first glance it looks like there are 26 Utrecht *grooten*, not 13.

3.

On p. 9 (**Item 4**), v.d. Meer transcribes the legend of a Holland ½ *leeuwengroot* as:

. + MONETA (leaf) HOLAN Z Z'
GUIL LELM DVXC OMES. [sic]

When, in fact, the legends read:

[.] + MONETA * HOLAN Z Z'
GVIL LELM DVXC OMES

There is no pellet after COMES, as reported by v.d. Meer (and again by Grolle, ref. 7). V.d. Meer gives v.d. **Chijs 9, 11** as a reference, which is a similar but different type of ½ *groot*, with a MONETA HOLAND legend.

4.

On p. 11 (**Item 12**), v.d. Meer lists 4 ¼ *grooten* of Utrecht; the number 4 is in the right-hand column. She then lists **variants a-e**, but **variants b & e** are not actually in the hoard, rather, they are coins from the KPK collection. **Variants c & d** each have a 1 in the right hand column (sub-totals of the 4 total coins).

Variant a also has a 1 [sic] in the right-hand column, but v.d. Meer describes 2 different examples in the left column. The subtotals only add up to 3, but she describes 4 coins.

5.

On p. 24, v.d. Meer lists a *denar* of Heinsberg (**Item 81**) without any quantity (nothing in the right-hand column). Presumably the quantity is 1, but anyone going through her list trying to add up the totals is likely to miss this coin. The coin was counted in the 971 total for the hoard.

6.

On p. 28 (**Item 114**), v.d. Meer lists 3 ½ *grooten* of Cleves and gives their weights. While describing the coins, she says that 2 examples have one type of obverse legend, and 2 examples have one type of reverse legend. She does not, however, identify which of the three given weights go with which of these legends.

Table 1

On p. 3, v.d. Meer provides a table of her “most important types” in the hoard (Table 1). This table is rather confusing, however, as the total number of coins listed is 594 (not 971). There is no row of “other, less important types” provided, but presumably such a row would contain 377 coins.

	<i>Plak</i>	<i>Leeuwengroot</i>	<i>Tournois</i>	<i>Prager groschen</i>	<i>Brabantinus</i>	<i>denar</i>
Holland	59	5	0	0	0	0
Utrecht	29	0	0	0	0	0
Guelders	204	0	0	0	0	0
Brabant	0	0	0	0	42	0
Flanders	5	78	0	0	0	0
Imitations by smaller mints	6	2	3	0	32	21
Rheinland / Westphalia	22	0	3	0	18	32
France	0	0	10	0	0	0
Bohemia	0	0	0	23	0	0
TOTAL	325	85	16	23	92	53

Table 1, p. 3 ^[8]

594	coins listed in v.d. Meer's Table 1
377	coins unlisted in the table (including 5 gold coins)
= 971	total coins according to v.d. Meer

Note that in her table, v.d. Meer has listed several smaller realms under the heading of a larger realm. For examples, the *plaks* of Coevorden and Oyen and are listed in the table under Guelders.

Summary:

1. JMP 46 (1959), pp. 1-36 + plates I-V

3 coins given away (p. 1)

971 total coins (plus or incl. 3 given away) (p. 1)

5 gold (p. 1; 4 gold *sic*)

966 silver (p. 1; 967 silver *sic*)

59 Holland *plak*

29 Utrecht *plak*

204 Guelders *plak*

42 Brabant *brabatinus*

5 Flanders *plak*

62 “*Imitaties door kleinere munthuizen*”

(6 *plak*, 3 *tournois*, 32 *brabantini*, 21 *denari*)

75 Rheinland

(22 *plak*, 3 *tournois*, 18 *brabantini*, 32 *denari*)

10 France *gros tournois*

23 Bohemia *prager groschen*

[352] “...*vele verschillende soorten groten* [sic], *die niet onder één rubriek te brengen zijn.*” p. 2

85 *leeuwengroten*

78 Flanders (Item 83)

5 Holland (Item 3)

2 Rummen (Item 71)

24 ½ *leeuwengroten*

21 Holland (Items 4, 5)

3 Kuinre (Items 29, 30)

1 ¼ *leeuwengroten*

1 Egmont (Item 9)

= 971 total coins

V.d. Meer (1961)

(Ref. 9)

In 1961, v.d. Meer published a supplemental article on the Arnhem Hoard, in which she describes 60 coins that were also in the hoard but were not listed in her original article. V.d. Meer had assumed that all of the coins had gone to the Gemeentemuseum Arnhem (and then on to the Koninklijk Penningkabinet), but apparently many of the coins had been sold off before she ever saw the hoard (ref. 9, p. 100). On p. 102, v.d. Meer states that another 91

coins, including 80 *plaks* of Edward of Guelders, were also sold, and that she is unaware of their present location; these coins are not otherwise listed / described in her 1961 article.

There are no new *leeuwengroten* or fractional *leeuwengroten* listed. The “new” coins are several different types from Holland, Utrecht, Coevorden, Guelders, Bergh, Brabant, Kuik, Luxembourg, Cleves, Cologne, the Mark, Pfaltz, Münster, Dortmund, Brandenburg, Hamburg and England.

The 1961 article brings the total to:

$$\begin{aligned} &966 \text{ (*JMP* 46)} + 60 \text{ (*JMP* 48, this article)} = 1026 \text{ silver coins} \\ &\quad + 91 \text{ missing coins (this article) (including 80 } \textit{plaks} \text{ of Edward of Gelre)} = 1117 \\ &= 1026 \text{ silver coins in total (so far)} \\ &= 1031 \text{ gold \& silver coins in the hoard (so far)} \\ &\quad \text{excluding the missing 91 silver coins} \\ &= 1117 \text{ silver coins in total (so far)} \\ &= 1122 \text{ gold \& silver coins in the hoard (so far)} \\ &\quad \text{including the missing 91 silver coins} \end{aligned}$$

Schulman (1968)

(Ref. 10, pp. 66-68)

In 1968, J. Schulman published another supplemental article on the Arnhem Hoard, in which he describes an additional 95 coins that were also from the hoard. Since there are not 80 *plaks* of Edward of Guelders involved, we can assume that these are not the 91 “missing” coins mentioned by v.d. Meer in her 1961 article (ref. 8). Apparently, these are more coins that went into the market instead of to the Gemeentemuseum Arnhem. Schulman provides no information concerning the origin or whereabouts of the coins he describes, he simply says that they “showed up” (“*te voorschijn gekomen*”).

21 *leeuwengroten* (16 Flanders, 4 Holland, 1 Horne) and 1 Holland $\frac{1}{2}$ *leeuwengroot* are listed in Schulman’s article (see Arnhem Hoard *Leeuwengroten*, below, p. 11). In addition, several different types from Holland, Utrecht, Guelders, Brabant, Perwez, Horne, Heinsburg, Saint Pol, Cleves, Trier, Cologne, Berg, Sayn, Bohemia and France are also listed.

Errata

1.

Schulman gives a total of 1122 silver coins for the hoard (instead of the correct 1121), because he has not noticed the “extra” gold coin in v.d. Meer’s 1959 report (ref. 8).

2.

If one adds up the numbers in the right-hand column, there only seem to be 85 coins (not 95). The reason is that on p. 68, the final entry (France) describes 10 coins, but in the right-hand column it erroneously says 1 coin (not 10).

The {first part of the} 1961 article brings the totals to:

966 (*JMP* 46) + 60 (*JMP* 48) + 95 (*JMP* 55, this article) = 1121 silver coins
+ the 91 missing coins (*JMP* 48, p. 102) = 1212

= 1121 silver coins in total (so far)
= 1126 gold & silver coins in the hoard (so far)
excluding the missing 91 silver coins

= 1212 silver coins in total (so far)
= 1217 gold & silver coins in the hoard (so far)
including the missing 91 silver coins

Baart (1968)

(Ref. 1, p. 69)

In a postscript to Schulman's article, J. Baart lists yet another 32 silver coins from the hoard, 9 of which are Flemish *leeuwengroten* (see Arnhem Hoard *Leeuwengroten*, below, p. 11). Several other types from Holland, Utrecht, Guelders, Cleves, Cologne, Bohemia and France are also listed.

The second part of the 1961 article brings the totals to:

1121 (Schulman article) + 32 (Baart postscript) = 1153 total silver coins
+ the 91 missing coins (*JMP* 48, p. 102) = 1244

= 1153 silver coins in total
= 1158 gold & silver coins in the hoard
excluding the missing 91 silver coins

= 1244 silver coins in total (so far)
= 1249 gold & silver coins in the hoard (so far)
including the missing 91 silver coins

Van Gelder (1972)

(Ref. 3)

In 1972, v. Gelder published another supplemental article on the Arnhem Hoard, in which he describes 11 more silver coins from the hoard, including an otherwise unknown *groot* from Sittard, and 1 Flemish *leeuwengroot*. Van Gelder does not give any information about the origins or current locations of the coins, which means that in theory, some or all of the 3 coins that were given away in 1957^[8] could be included in these 11 coins (albeit unlikely).

Van Gelder also lists other types from Holland, Guelders, Borne, Flanders, Cleves, Cologne, and France.

The 1972 article brings the totals to:

1153 (everything up to, and including, the Baart postscript) + 11 (*JMP* 1972, this article)
= 1164 total silver coins
+ the 91 missing coins (*JMP* 48, p. 102) = 1255

= 1164 silver coins in total
= 1169 gold & silver coins in the hoard
 excluding the missing 91 silver coins

= 1255 silver coins in total
= 1260 gold & silver coins in the hoard
 including the missing 91 silver coins

plus (or including) 3 coins given away.

From this point onwards, no other Arnhem Hoard coins surfaced.

Summary

1. *JMP* 46 (1959), pp. 1-36 + plates I-V

3 coins given away (p. 1)

971 total coins (plus or incl. 3 given away) (p. 1)

5 gold (p. 1; 4 gold *sic*)

966 silver (p. 1; 967 silver *sic*)

– G. v.d. Meer

2. JMP 48 (1961), pp. 100-102

p. 100

966 (*JMP* 46) + 60 (*JMP* 48, this article) = 1026 silver coins

p. 102

+ 91 missing coins (this article) (including 80 *plaks* of Edward of Gelre)
= 1117 silver coins in total

– G. v.d. Meer

3. JMP 55 (1968), pp. 66-69

p. 66

967 (*JMP* 46) + 60 (*JMP* 48) + 95 (*JMP* 55, this article) = 1121 silver coins
+ 91 missing coins (*JMP* 48, p. 102) = 1212 silver coins

– J. Schulman

Postscript, p. 69

1121 (Schulman article) + 32 (Baart postscript) = 1153 silver coins
+ 91 missing coins (*JMP* 48, p. 102) = 1244 silver coins

– J. Baart

4. JMP 58-59 (1971/1972), pp. 166-167

1153 (previous total, 1968) + 11 (*JMP* 1972, this article) = 1164 total silver coins
+ the 91 missing coins (*JMP* 48, p. 102) = 1255

– H.E. van Gelder

The Arnhem Hoard (1957):

= 1164 silver coins in total

= 1169 gold & silver coins in the hoard
excluding the missing 91 silver coins

= 1255 silver coins in total

= 1260 gold & silver coins in the hoard
including the missing 91 silver coins

plus (or including) 3 coins given away.

Arnhem Hoard *Leeuwengroten*

As stated above, the main focus of our larger numismatic investigation is the *leeuwengroot*, (*gros compaignon* or *gros au lion*). There were approximately (i.e. at least) 115 *leeuwengroten*, 25 ½ *leeuwengroten* and 1 ¼ *leeuwengroot* in the Arnhem Hoard, reported as follows:

HOLLAND

9 *leeuwengroten*
21 ½ *leeuwengroten*

V.d. Meer 1959
(ref. 8)

leeuwengroot HOLLAND

Item 3 (p. 9)

leeuwengroot / Holland

v.d. Chijs VI, 18 / van Gelder 8 (*JMP* 45, p. 130, no. 4)

William V (1350 - 1389)

5 coins: 2.92 g. / 3.36 g. / ? / ? / ?

fineness: 0.473¹

struck 1354 – 1365

3 coins with •✚

2 coins with •✚•

“1) Gehaltes gevonden door analyse zijn aangeduid met een *; de overige zijn door toetsing gevonden.” (ref. 8, p. 9)



*DNB 1960-0112 / 3.336 g.
Arnhem Hoard (1957)*

**. + • MONETA * HOLLAND'
GVIL LELM DVX: D OME
* BNDICTV [: SI...] OME: D[NI: NRI: IHV]: XPI**

Torongo & Van Oosterhout Type H ^[11]
See ref. 11, pp. 43-47.

Schulman 1968 (ref. 10)

p. 67
“leeuwengroot / Holland
William V / (as Arnhem **Item 3**)
4 coins”

– J. Schulman, 1968

At least 1 of the Holland *leeuwengroten* was cut up for metal analysis (see Ghyssens 1987 below).

½ leeuwengroot HOLAND & Z

Item 4 (p. 9) + photo, pl. II

½ leeuwengroot / Holland

v.d. Chijs IX, 11 [sic]

William V (1350 - 1389)

1 coin: 1.25 g.

“Until now it has been assumed that this type is a full *leeuwengroot*, from which the outer edge has been cut off. Based upon the form of the edge, however, it now appears that the outer edge of the die had probably already been removed when the coins was struck. However, it is also possible that this is an independent type itself. The obverse legend given above has never been seen on a full *leeuwengroot*.”^[8]

V.d. Meer gives the following transcription, which is not completely correct:

• + MONETA (leaf) HOLAN Z Z'
GVIL LELM DVXC OMES. [sic]

There is no sign of a pellet after COMES, as reported by both v.d. Meer and later by Grolle (ref. 7).



DNB 1960-0113 / 1.26 g.

JMP 1959, Plate I, 4

Arnhem Hoard (1957)

[.] + MONETA * HOLAN Z Z'
GVIL LELM DVXC OMES

V.d. Chijs — ^[2]

v.d. Meer: Arnhem 4 ^[8]

Grolle 17.2.3 h ^[7]

Torongo & van Oosterhout, pp 67-68 ^[11]

When this coin was first discovered, it was apparently thought to be a clipped full *groot*, or a “full *groot*” struck from a die from which the outer edge ring had been removed ^[8]. However, there is no “pearl ring” of small pellets surrounding the central lion on the obverse (beneath the legend), as there is on a full *leeuwengroot*. This was never a “full *groot*” die.

When v.d. Meer reported on the hoard in 1959, she stated that there was no known full *groot* with a corresponding legend, although the full *groot* had in fact been found in Dokkum in 1932. However, no one had bothered to describe the Dokkum Hoard until 1970 (!), so for v.d. Meer, the full *groot* was indeed unknown. When van Gelder finally did report on the existence of the sole known HOLAN & Z *groot* in the Dokkum Hoard (ref. 4), he made little fanfare about the unusual legend and made no mention of the corresponding ½ *groot* from the Arnhem Hoard at all (!). A second example of the full *groot* has since come to light as well (ref. 11, p. 25).

Schulman 1968 (ref. 10)

“½ *leeuwengroot* / Holland
William V / (as Arnhem **Item 4**)
1 coin: 1.33 g.”

A strict reading of this text means that a second example of the otherwise unique ½ *groot* with the HOLAND & Z legend had turned up. But since Schulman made no fanfare about this whatsoever, we wonder if a second specimen actually did come to light, or whether Schulman had simply not been careful enough, and had really meant “as **Item 5**” (the far more common HOLANDRIE types) instead (?).

½ leeuwengroot HOLLANDRIE

Item 5 (p. 9)

½ [*leeuwen*]groot / Holland

v.d. Chijs IX, 10; v. Gelder 9

William V (1350 - 1389)

20 coins

Item 5 a. : 6 coins: 1.13 g. / 1.45 g. / ? / ? / ? / ?

fineness: 0.438*

•✚ and DVX•



*DNB 1960-0114 / 1.343 g.
Arnhem Hoard (1957)*

**✚ MONETA : HOLLANDRIE •
GVIL LELM DVX • C OMES**

See Torongo & van Oosterhout, ref. 13, p. 12.

Item 5 b.: 4 coins: 1.00 g. / 1.20 g. / ? / ?
 fineness: 0.382*
 * ✚ and DVX *



*DNB 1960-0115 / 1.207 g.
 Arnhem Hoard (1957)*

✚ [MONET] : HOLL[AND]RIE ✚
 GVIL LELM DVX ✚ OMES

See Torongo & van Oosterhout, ref. 13, p. 11.

Despite v.d. Meer referring to the marks as “crosses” (*kruisjes*), they are probably leaves.

Item 5 c. : 6 coins: 1.14 g. / 1.59 g. / ? / ? / ? / ?
 fineness: 0.337*
 ◦ † and DVX•



*DNB 1960-0116 / 1.316 g.
 Arnhem Hoard (1957)*

✠ M○NETA : HOLLANDRIE ◦
 G[VII] LELM DVX•D ○MES

See Torongo & van Oosterhout, ref. 13, p. 14.

Unlike the previous coins, this coin has round ○'s instead of long 0's, which is significant and should be reported.

Item 5 [d.]: 4 coins, illegible

We suspect that these coins were likely to have been “semi-illegible”.

“The same type as **Items 29** and **30**. Struck 1354 – 1365.”

“1) Gehaltes gevonden door analyse zijn aangeduid met een *” (ref. 8, p. 9)

V.d. Meer does not refer to these coins as ½ *leeuwengroten*. Her contention that these coins struck 1354-1365 may or may not be correct.

{ end **HOLLAND** }

Fractional *leeuwengroten* were struck in a number of regions that never struck full *leeuwengroten* at all (e.g. Megen or Batenburg). Some of these coins are, in effect, exact copies of *leeuwengroten* in a smaller format (“mini-*leeuwengroten*”). Others are simply small coins with a rampant lion as a main (obverse) type, and a long or short cross on the reverse. Although they may or may not have minted large coins (*groten*) with a lion as a type as well, there are no true *leeuwengroten* known for regions such as Egmont, Kuinre, Bergh etc.

It is debatable whether or not these small, lion coins are in fact “fractional *leeuwengroten*”. But since many of the coins cannot be dated with much precision, it is often impossible to say whether or not they were being struck during the same period(s) that *leeuwengroten* were being minted in the Low Lands.

EGMONT (WIERINGEN)

$\frac{1}{2}$ *leeuwengroot*

Item 9 (p. 10)

$\frac{1}{4}$ [*leeuwen*]groot / **Egmont** (Wieringen)

v.d. Chijs —

John I (1321 - 1369)

1 coin: 0.64 g.

Plate I, 9

[...] **WIRIGIE**

OHD NSDE [...] [...]

“Imitation of the $\frac{1}{4}$ *groot* van Willem V van Holland (struck 1354-1365, v. d. C. 9, 13).

The same type as n°. 41, 57, 95.

In **RBN** 1877, pp. 534-536, a $\frac{1}{2}$ *groot* from Wieringen of the same type is described with legends:

O. MONETA:WIRIGIE:H'

R. IOHD-NSDE-EGMU-NDA

In the K.P.K. there is a *penning* (= $\frac{1}{8}$ *groot*) of the same type as the coin described under n°. 1, *penning* of Floris V, with the legends

O. // // // // W // // G I E

R. /NS-DEE-G// -// "

KUINRE

$\frac{1}{2}$ *leeuwengroot*

Item 29 (p. 15) + photo, pl. II

$\frac{1}{2}$ [*leeuwen*]groot / Lordship of **Kuinre**

v.d. Chijs —

Herman (c. 1370)

2 coins: 1.08 g. / 1.12 g.

Plate II, 29

MONETA CVNRENSIS	HARM A[...] DECV [...]	[1.08 g. ?]
MONETA : CVNRENSIS	HERM [...] [...] VNRE	[1.12 g. ?]

V.d. Meer does not indicate which weight goes with which legend, nor for that matter, which obverse with which reverse. Can we assume that they are in the correct order as listed by v.d. Meer?

(**Item 29** cont.)

“A $\frac{1}{4}$ *groot* from Kuinre of the same type was described in **RBN** 1873, p. 309. This type is probably an imitation of the $\frac{1}{2}$ *grooten* and associated fractionals of Reinald II of Guelders (**v.d. Chijs II**, 6). Cf. **Items 5** and **30**.”^[8]

Item 30 (p. 15)

$\frac{1}{2}$ [*leeuwen*]groot / Lordship of **Kuinre**

v.d. Chijs —

Herman (c. 1370)

1 coin: 1.46 g.

The same type as **Item 29**.

[...]NRENSIS
[...]HE R:DE C VNRE

DNB 1960-0155

GUELDERS

$\frac{1}{2}$ *leeuwengroot*

Item 41 (p. 16)

$\frac{1}{4}$ [*leeuwen*]groot / Harderwijk [**Guelders**]

v.d. Chijs III, 21

Alianora (1343 - 1355)

1 coin: 0.94 g.

“The same type as **Items 9, 57** and **95**.

Imitation of $\frac{1}{4}$ *grooten* of Reinald II (of Guelders)”

BERGH

$\frac{1}{2}$ *leeuwengroot*

Item 57 (p. 19) + photo, pl. III

$\frac{1}{4}$ [*leeuwen*]groot / Lordship of **Bergh**

v.d. Chijs —

William I (1354 - 1387)

1 coin: 0.63 g.

Plate III, 57

“The same type as **Items 9, 57** and **95**.

Imitation of the $\frac{1}{4}$ *groot* of Reinald II (of Guelders), **v.d. Chijs II, 6**”

✠ **MONETA BERG[...]****IS:**

MON ETAD EB[...] [...]

DNB 1960-0185

RUMMEN

leeuwengroot

Item 71 (p. 22) + photo, pl. IV

leeuwengroot / Lordship of **Rummen**

Arnold [of Oreye] (1351-1364)

2 coins: 2.71 g. / 2.72 g.

Plate IV, 71

v.d. Chijs 23,4

O. • + MONETA (leaf) RUMEN'

R. inner legend as v.d. Chijs 23, 4 (1 ex. DO MNI'•) [1 ex. DO MNI]

outer legend as v.d. Chijs 23, 4 (1 ex. XPI, 1 ex. XP)

“The type is an imitation of the Flemish *leeuwengroot* (cf. n° 83) [*sic*].”^[8]



JMP 1959, plate IV, 71

The reverse of v.d. Meer's illustration needs to be rotated 90° clockwise to be properly oriented.

V.d. Chijs' illustration **pl. XXIII, 4** shows Roman N's in the outer legend (and no pellet or apostrophe after DOMNI). Presumably the Arnhem Hoard specimens were the same, although 1 coin had XP instead of XPI (if v.d. Meer is to be believed).

This particular Rummen type is, in fact, an imitation of the *leeuwengroten* of Jeanne and Wenceslas of Brabant, and only an indirect imitation of the coins of Louis of Mâle in Flanders.

FLANDERS

103 *leeuwengroten*

Item 83 (p. 24)

leeuwengroot / County of Flanders

Gaillard 219

Louis of Mâle (1346 - 1384)

78 coins

Avg. wgt. per 10: 2.87 – 3.12

fineness: 0.478 * - 0.543 *

“All with cloverleaf after MONETA on the obverse, BNDICTU on the reverse. Struck 1339 – 1365 [*sic*].”^[8]

“1) Gehaltes gevonden door analyse zijn aangeduid met een *” (ref. 8, p. 9)



*DNB 1960-0219 / 3.121 g.
Arnhem Hoard (1957)*

• ✠ • MONETA ✠ FLAND'

LVD OVI Q̄DO MES

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

Louis of Mâle, Issue III (28 May, 1351 – 5 September, 1353)

From the coin itself, we can clearly see that it is from Issue III, because of the pellets left and right of the initial cross, and by the leaf-mark stem (after MONETA), which curves towards the F of the following word. This is the only Arnhem Hoard, Flemish *leeuwengroot* we have been able to track down, although we are hoping to one day be able to view the currently-inaccessible coins in the Arnhem Museum, which may include more *leeuwengroten*. Striking of *leeuwengroten* in Flanders ceased at the beginning of March, 1364.

Schulman reports another 16 Flemish *leeuwengroten* ^[10], Baart another 9 ^[1] and v. Gelder another 1 ^[3], all with no details whatsoever.

Clearly, the 103 Flemish *leeuwengroten* were of no interest to v.d. Meer, v. Gelder, Schulman or Baart, all of whom provided no real information about the coins at all, other than quantities. Several of the coins ended up being chopped into pieces for metal analysis (see Ghysens 1987 below).

In her 1959 report on the Arnhem Hoard (ref. 8), G. v.d. Meer says of the *leeuwengroten* present:

“Of the 85 *leeuwengroten* in this find, 78 of them belong to the later issues of Flemish *groten* of this type, which were struck c. 1354-1365 [*sic*] and which were in circulation until far into the 15th century”

– ref. 8, p. 4
(**Item 83** cont.)

On p. 24, v.d. Meer attributes these coins to Louis of Mâle, but incorrectly states that they were struck 1339-1365, which is not what she said on p. 4. (*Leeuwengroten* were struck under Louis of Nevers and his son Louis of Mâle, on and off, from 1337-1364.) V.d. Meer cites Gaillard 219 as a reference. (The other 7 *leeuwengroten* listed by v.d. Meer are from Holland and Rummen.)

Schulman 1968 (ref. 10)
Baart 1968 (ref. 1)

p. 67
“*leeuwengroot* / Flanders
Louis of Mâle / (as Arnhem **Item 83**)
16 coins”

– J. Schulman, 1968

p. 69
“*leeuwengroot* / Flanders
Louis of Mâle / (as Arnhem **Item 83**)
9 coins”

– J. Baart

JULIERS (Jülich)

$\frac{1}{2}$ *leeuwengroot*

Item 95 (p. 29)

$\frac{1}{4}$ [*leeuwen*]groot / County, after 1356 Duchy of **Jülich** (Dülken)

Noss 26-27

William I (1328 - 1361)

1 coin: 0.94 g.

The same type as **Items 9, 41, 57**

Imitation of the $\frac{1}{4}$ *groot* of Reinald II of Guelders

O. (lion) W I L / / / O M E R C H O I U L I

R. as **Noss 26-27**

(**Item 95** cont.)

“In 1336, William I was raised to *markgraaf*, in 1356 to duke. This coin must therefore have been struck during this 20 year period.”^[8]

HORNE

leeuwengroot **VIERD / THEO**

Item —

Schulman 1968 (ref. 10)

p. 67

leeuwengroot / Hoorne

Dirk-Loef, Weert mint / see v.d. Chijs *Leenen Brabant*, pl. **XXX, 3**

1 coin: 2.33 g.

– J. Schulman, 1968

V.d. Chijs pl. XXX, 3 is a “VIERD / THEO” coin, i.e. MONETA VIERD / THEODV AHOTEN.

Ghyssens 1987 (ref. 6)

Joseph Ghyssens was the first “advocate of the *gros au lion*”, if you will. He was the first researcher to attempt any kind of comprehensive investigation into the *leeuwengroten* (of Flanders, Brabant and Holland), for which we are grateful. However, despite his best intentions, Ghyssens’ published works on the subject are rife with errors, and must be used with caution.

Ghyssens’ 1987 article deals with metal analyses carried out on some silver coins of Louis of Mâle, many of which came from the Arnhem Hoard. 5 of the Flemish and 1 of the Holland *leeuwengroten* were hacked up in this manner. The damage was done by someone who had clearly no idea what the relevant features of a *leeuwengroot* were, since they were cut in places that removed important information, such as the leaf-mark after the word MONETA on the obverse.

DNB Collection **DNB 1994-68** is listed as “30 bags of cut coins from the Arnhem Hoard (1957), used for metal analysis”.



The remains of 6 leeuwengroten from the Arnhem Hoard (1957)
Ghyssens, p. 170 ^[6]

1. Holland, William V
- 2-6. Flanders, Louis of Mâle, Issue V?

According to Ghyssens, the Holland coin has a fineness of .473; his further description of the coin is of little use. His descriptions of the 5 Flemish coins are also all but useless. For n° 2-4, Ghyssens seems to be describing Issue V coins. Although Ghyssens does not use the word “respectively”, he appears to give the following finenesses:

2. .484
3. .477
4. .526

In theory, the target fineness for Issue V *leeuwengroten* was .492. Presumably, the variations in the coins show the problems of medieval refinement, and that getting the silver exactly as prescribed was no easy task.

According to Ghyssens, coin 5 has a pellet **II** (presumably in LVDOVIC on the reverse, because the **L** of FLAND on the obverse been cut off), which would make it an Issue VII coin. Ghyssens says that the fineness is .495, which is slightly above the intended fineness of Issue V coins (.492), and even farther above the intended Issue VII fineness of .479. Ghyssens' further discussion of coin 5 wanders around until he ends up at a decision that the coin is from Issue VII, despite what the fineness tells him.

Ghyssens says that coin 6 caused him problems, because the **A** of MONETA and the following leaf-mark were cut off. He gives the fineness as .543, which is far above the expected Issue V fineness of .492. Ghyssens say that there is no pellet left of the initial cross, but to the right is a mark that to Ghyssens looked like it might be an annulet. From the photograph, it is almost impossible to discern anything; there may well be a faint pellet left of the cross after all, which would make the piece an Issue III coin (with a prescribed fineness of .519). The coin is not an Issue II coin, because the long **O** in COMES on the reverse is visible.

A seventh *leeuwengroot* of unknown origin was analyzed at .464 fine. Ghyssens' article thus reports the following:

<u>num.</u>	<u>realm</u>	<u>fine</u>	<u>issue</u>	<u>intended fine</u>
1.	Holland	.473		
2.	Flanders	.484	Issue V ?	.492
3.	Flanders	.477	Issue V ?	.492
4.	Flanders	.526	Issue V ?	.492
5.	Flanders	.495	Issue VII ?	.479
6.	Flanders	.543	Issue V ?	.492
"	"	"	Issue III ?	.519

If nothing else, the results show that medieval refining techniques were somewhat “hit and miss”, and that modern metal analyses of individual medieval coins does not necessarily reveal the answers that one might expect. Such analyses should therefore be used with caution. Even within a small sampling of the same “issue” (?), where all the coins should be the same, the fineness of individual coins (of the literally millions minted) seems to vary quite a bit from the intended standard.

Ghyssens' final words from the article have gained some poignancy over the subsequent years:

“The superb state of preservation of the 6 *leeuwengroten* from the Arnhem Hoard (1957) is cause for bitter regret that the complete find is not preserved in the Gemeentemuseum Arnhem. I am prepared to accept the help of the readers of this article with information as to the current location of the other *leeuwengroten* from this important find. Any information given to the KPK will be passed on to me. My thanks in advance to anyone who can help me.”

– Ghyssens, p. 171 ^[6]

Where Are the Arnhem Hoard Coins Now?

Some of the Arnhem Hoard coins were sent to the Gemeentemuseum Arnhem (now the Arnhem Museum), from whence they were lent out to the Koninklijk Penningkabinet (KPK) for cleaning and study. At some point, 3 of the coins (of unknown types) were given away to persons unknown (ref. 8, p. 1). Some of the coins were purchased by the KPK, some returned to the museum in Arnhem. It is unclear at this time if **all** of the coins ended up at one or the other of these destinations.

Other coins from the hoard went directly onto the market; some of these eventually ended up at the KPK as well, while others either went to the Arnhem Museum (?) or into the collections of private individuals. At least 91 of the coins remain unseen by researchers, and are presumably in the collections of one or more persons unknown (ref. 9, p. 102).

The Koninklijk Penningkabinet no longer exists as such. The coins formerly held there have become what is known as the Nationale Numismatische Collectie (NNC), which is currently managed by De Nederlandsche Bank (DNB), which also has its own coin collection. About 169 of the Arnhem Hoard coins are now in the NNC/DNB collection(s) (see Appendix A).

In 1959 (ref. 8, p. 36), v.d. Meer listed the coins that went into the KPK by item number:

Van de volgende nummers zijn exemplaren opgenomen in de collectie van het Koninklijk Penningkabinet, Den Haag: 3, 4, 5a, b en c, 6a en b, 7 (klop G en L), 8, 9, 10d, 11a (1), 11a (2), 11b (1), 11b (2), 11c, 11e, 12a (1), 12a (2), 12c, 12d, 14, 15, 16 (klop E, F, I), 17, 18 (7 ex.), 19, 21 (2 ex.), 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27a, 27b, 28, 29, 30, 31 (2 ex.), 33, 35, 40b, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 (4 ex.), 48 (6 ex.), 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 (3 ex.), 59, 60 (2 ex.), 61, 62 (2 ex.), 63 (2 ex.), 64 (2 ex.), 65, 67, 69, 70, 72, 73 (2 ex.), 74, 75, 76, 77, 78a, 78b, 79 (4 ex.), 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 90, 93, 94, 96, 97, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115a, 115b, 116, 117a, 117b (2 ex.), 118, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 141, 143, 144, 148, 151, 152, 153 (2 ex.), 155, 159, 162, 163 167.

On the same page, v.d. Meer makes a reference to the fact that space limitations prevented her from reporting all of the small variations of spelling and interpunction, but that notes had been made regarding these characteristics, which were kept at the KPK. When we inquired about these, notes we were told that there does not seem to be anything relevant to the *leeuwengroten* in the notations.

The current location(s) of the rest of the coins (i.e. the vast majority of the coins), is unknown at this time (although they may be in the Arnhem Museum). The 1987 Ghysens report (ref. 6), makes it clear that some of the Arnhem Hoard coins were cut into pieces for metal analysis. At least 6 of the *leeuwengroten* were hacked up in this manner^[6].

Conversations with the staff at the Arnhem Museum reveal that the coins that went to the Gemeentemuseum Arnhem are still housed there (now the Arnhem Museum)^[14]. In theory, this should be a fairly large number of coins and might include many of the Arnhem Hoard *leeuwengroten*. Unfortunately, budget constraints have caused the museum to close its doors until further notice, and the coins are inaccessible for viewing or photographing. There do not seem to be any previously-made photographs of the coins available, nor any list of the Arnhem Hoard coins that are in the museum collection. The museum inventory number for the hoard is T-00167.

The trail of the 1957 Arnhem Hoard and the *leeuwengroten* present in the find ends here (for the time being, we hope).

CONCLUSION

The Arnhem Hoard of 1957 is another of many examples of an important coin find that was subjected to premature dispersal by the finders (?) and subsequent neglect by the numismatic researchers, who projected their own, personal interests onto their (superficial) reporting of the coins, deciding for themselves what was “important” and what was not. (Publication space limitations accounted for some of this superficiality, of course.)

The over one hundred *leeuwengroten* (and over 25 associated fractional coins) were almost completely ignored as “common and uninteresting” (my words), and only the most meager of details were provided by those reporting on the hoard. The only real exception is the unique Holland ½ *groot* with the **HOLAND & Z** legend (**Item 4**).

Lack of funding and the general apathy toward numismatics (and history in general) that has gripped our modern world have made it impossible to study the Arnhem Hoard coins in any further detail at this time. Unless the Dutch government plans on changing its policies towards the country’s museums, a great many of the Arnhem Hoard coins will remain inaccessible to researchers like myself for the foreseeable future. We hope to be able to bring the reader a Part Two to this report at some point.

The sole identifiable Flemish *leeuwengroot* comes from Louis of Mâle’s (1346-1384) Issue III (28 May, 1351 - 5 September, 1353). The Rummen *leeuwengroten* were not struck before c. 1356, and possibly later (early 1360’s), as was the *leeuwengroot* of Horne.

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LITERATURE

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Arnhem 1957

J. Baart

in ***JMP*** 55 (1968), p. 69

[2]

De munten der voormalige Graafschappen Holland en Zeeland, alsmede der heerlijkheden Viananen, Asperen en Heukelom, van de vroegste tijden tot aan de Pacificatie van Gend

P. O. van der Chijs

Erven F. Bohn, Haarlem

1858

[3]

Arnhem 1957

H. E. van Gelder

in ***JMP*** 58 (1971), pp. 166-167

[4]

Dokkum 1932

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[5]

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Scheikundige analyse van munten van Lodewijk van Male

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[9]

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A Preliminary Look at the Leeuwengroten of the County of Holland Including the Fractional Coins

Paul Torongo & Raymond van Oosterhout

Rotterdam, 2016

Academia.edu

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A Preliminary Look at the Leeuwengroten of Louis of Mâle, Count of Flanders (1346-1384): Issues I, II and III

Paul Torongo with Raymond van Oosterhout

Rotterdam, 2016

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A Previously Unpublished Half Leeuwengroot of the County of Holland / A Secondary Look at the Leeuwengroten and Associated Fractional Coins Minted in the County of Holland

Paul Torongo & Raymond van Oosterhout

Rotterdam, 2018

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APPENDIX A: Arnhem Hoard (1957) Coins Currently in the DNB / NNC Collections

The numbers in brackets are the item numbers from v.d. Meer's 1959 *JMP* article (ref. 8).

The information in this table is taken directly from the DNB database. Some of the information in the (DNB) table does not match that given by v.d. Meer in her 1959 article. Someone at DNB has either corrected v.d. Meer's errors, made errors of their own, or reattributed the coins (i.e. a reexamination and reattribution of the piece itself).

number	type	ruler	mm.	grams
1960-0112	<i>leeuwengroot</i> {3}	William V of Holland (1345-1389)		3.366
1960-0113	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>leeuwengroot</i> {4}	William V of Holland (1345-1389)		1.26
1960-0114	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>leeuwengroot</i> {5a}	William V of Holland (1345-1389)		1.343
1960-0115	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>leeuwengroot</i> {5bv}	William V of Holland (1345-1389)		1.207
1960-0116	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>leeuwengroot</i> {5c}	William V of Holland (1345-1389)		1.316
1960-0117	<i>plak</i>	William V of Holland (1345-1389)		3.795
1960-0118	<i>plak</i>	William V of Holland (1345-1389)		3.096
1960-0119	<i>plak</i>	William V of Holland (1345-1389)		3.024
1960-0120	<i>plak</i>	William V of Holland (1345-1389)		3.361
1960-0121	<i>plak</i>	William V of Holland (1345-1389)		3.467
1960-0122	$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>leeuwengroot</i> {9}	John I of Egmond (1321-1369)		0.64
1960-0123	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>groot</i>	John of Arkel (1342-1364), Utrecht	26	2.389
1960-0124	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>groot</i>	John of Arkel (1342-1364), Utrecht	20	1.22
1960-0125	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>groot</i>	John of Arkel (1342-1364), Utrecht	20	1.18
1960-0126	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>groot</i>	John of Arkel (1342-1364), Utrecht	20	1.18
1960-0127	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>groot</i>	John of Arkel (1342-1364), Utrecht	21	1.24
1960-0128	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>groot</i>	John of Arkel (1342-1364), Utrecht	20	1.09
1960-0129	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>groot</i>	John of Arkel (1342-1364), Utrecht	22	1.22
1960-0130	$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>groot</i>	John of Arkel (1342-1364), Utrecht	15	0.56
1960-0131	$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>groot</i>	John of Arkel (1342-1364), Utrecht	16	0.58

1960-0132	$\frac{1}{4}$ groot	John of Arkel (1342-1364), Utrecht	14	0.56
1960-0133	$\frac{1}{4}$ groot	John of Arkel (1342-1364), Utrecht	14	0.68
1960-0134	$\frac{1}{4}$ groot	John of Arkel (1342-1364), Utrecht	14	0.56
1960-0135	plak	John of Virneburg (1364-1371), Utrecht	30	3.35
1960-0136	plak	John of Virneburg (1364-1371), Utrecht	30	3.31
1960-0137	plak	John of Virneburg (1364-1371), Utrecht	30	3.41
1960-0138	plak	John of Virneburg (1364-1371), Utrecht	31	3.91
1960-0139	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot	John of Virneburg (1364-1371), Utrecht	19	1.339
1960-0140	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot	John of Virneburg (1364-1371), Utrecht	20	1.14
1960-0141	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot	John of Virneburg (1364-1371), Utrecht	20	1.169
1960-0142	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot	John of Virneburg (1364-1371), Utrecht	19	1.33
1960-0143	$\frac{1}{4}$ groot {19}	John of Virneburg (1364-1371), Utrecht	16	0.59
1960-0144	groot {22}	John of Virneburg (1364-1371), Utrecht	27	2.31
1960-0145	$[\frac{1}{2}]$ groot {23}	John of Virneburg (1364-1371), Utrecht	19	1.2
1960-0146	groot {24}	John of Virneburg (1364-1371), Utrecht	26	2.03
1960-0147	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot	John of Virneburg (1364-1371), Utrecht	19	1.24
1960-0148	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot	John of Virneburg (1364-1371), Utrecht	20	1.21
1960-0149	plak {25}	Arnold of Horne (1371-1378), Utrecht	30	3.22
1960-0150	groot {26}	Arnold of Horne (1371-1378), Utrecht	26	2.15
1960-0151	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot {27}	Arnold of Horne (1371-1378), Utrecht	20	1.06
1960-0152	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot {27}	Arnold of Horne (1371-1378), Utrecht	20	1.08
1960-0153	$\frac{1}{4}$ groot {28}	John I (1317-1336), Kuinre		0.71
1960-0154	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot {29}	Herman I (1362-1376), Kuinre		
1960-0155	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot {30}	Herman I (1362-1376), Kuinre		1.46
1960-0156	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot	Reinald IV (1376-1402), Coevorden *		
1960-0157	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot	Reinald IV (1376-1402), Coevorden *		
1960-0158	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot {33}	Johan (1369-1376), Coevorden		
1960-0159	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot {35}	Everard of Heeckeren (?-1399), Almelo		1.03
1960-0160	groot {40b}	Eleonora (1318-1355), regent (1343-44)		2.969
1960-0161	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot	Edward, claimant (1350-1361), Gelre		1.753
1960-0162	$\frac{1}{4}$ groot	Edward, claimant (1350-1361), Gelre		0.779
1960-0163	$\frac{1}{8}$ groot	Edward, claimant (1350-1361), Gelre		0.448
1960-0164	groot	Edward (1361-1371), Guelders		2.857
1960-0165	plak	Edward (1361-1371), Guelders		
1960-0166	plak	Edward (1361-1371), Guelders		
1960-0167	plak	Edward (1361-1371), Guelders		
1960-0168	plak	Edward (1361-1371), Guelders		
1960-0169	plak	Edward (1361-1371), Guelders		
1960-0170	plak	Edward (1361-1371), Guelders		3.31
1960-0171	plak	Edward (1361-1371), Guelders		3.62
1960-0172	plak	Edward (1361-1371), Guelders		3.38
1960-0173	$\frac{1}{4}$ plak	Edward (1361-1371), Guelders		0.99
1960-0174	plak {51}	William of Juliers, guardian (1372-1377), Gel.		3.115
1960-0175	plak {52}	Maria of Guelders (1362-1390), Oyen		
1960-0181	brabantinus {53}	Gisbert VI (1367-1401), Borculo **		
1960-0182	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot {54}	Gisbert VI (1367-1401), Borculo **		
1960-0183	gros tournois {55}	William I (1354-1387), Bergh		2.339
1960-0184	gros tournois {56}	William I (1354-1387), Bergh		
1960-0185	$\frac{1}{4}$ leeuwengroot {57}	William I (1354-1387), Bergh		0.635
1960-0186	brabantinus	William I (1354-1387), Bergh		0.76
1960-0187	brabantinus	William I (1354-1387), Bergh		1.003
1960-0188	brabantinus	William I (1354-1387), Bergh		1.09
1960-0189	brabantinus	William I (1354-1387), Bergh		0.938

1960-0190	<i>brabantinus</i>	William I (1354-1387), Bergh		1.181
1960-0191	<i>brabantinus</i>	William I (1354-1387), Bergh		0.974
1960-0192	<i>denar</i>	William I (1354-1387), Bergh		0.908
1960-0193	<i>denar</i>	William I (1354-1387), Bergh		0.994
1960-0194	<i>denar</i>	William I (1354-1387), Bergh		1.222
1960-0195	<i>denar</i>	William I (1354-1387), Bergh		0.88
1960-0196	<i>denar</i>	William I (1354-1387), Bergh		0.86
1960-0197	<i>denar</i>	William I (1354-1387), Bergh		
1960-0198	<i>denar</i>	William I (1354-1387), Bergh		1.218
1960-0199	<i>denar</i>	William I (1354-1387), Bergh		0.781
1960-0200	<i>sterling</i>	John III (1312-1355), Brabant		1.25
1960-0201	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot {69}	Jeanne and Wenceslas (1355-1383)		
1960-0202	$\frac{1}{4}$ groot {70}	Jeanne and Wenceslas (1355-1383)		
1960-0203	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot {72}	Arnold of Orege (1363-1367), Rummen		
1960-0204	<i>plak</i> {73}	Dirk / Hoorne, guardian John IV 1364-71, Kuik		
1960-0205	<i>plak</i> {73}	Dirk / Hoorne, guardian John IV 1364-71, Kuik		
1960-0206	<i>brabantinus</i> {74}	Dirk, Perwez		0.95
1960-0207	<i>groot</i> {75}	Dirk-Loef (1358-1374), Horne	26	2.207
1960-0208	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot {76}	Arnold III, Stein		1.28
1960-0209	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot {77}	Walram IV (1356-1378) ***	23	0.98
1960-0210	<i>denar</i> {78a}	Walram IV (1356-1378) ***	16	0.92
1960-0211	<i>denar</i> {78b}	Walram IV (1356-1378) ***	15	1.17
1960-0212	<i>brabantinus</i>	Godfried III (1361-1395), Heinsberg		1.193
1960-0213	<i>brabantinus</i>	Godfried III (1361-1395), Heinsberg		0.957
1960-0214	<i>brabantinus</i>	Godfried III (1361-1395), Heinsberg		1.044
1960-0215	<i>brabantinus</i>	Godfried III (1361-1395), Heinsberg		1.075
1960-0216	<i>brabantinus</i>	Godfried III (1361-1395), Heinsberg		0.793
1960-0217	<i>denar</i> {81}	Godfried III (1361-1395), Heinsberg		1.083
1960-0218	<i>brabantinus</i> {82}	Johan of Meurs, Gangelt		0.79
1960-0219	leeuwengroot {83}	Louis of Male (1346-1384), Flanders	27	3.121
1960-0220	$\frac{1}{4}$ plak {85}	Louis of Male (1346-1384), Flanders		1.155
1960-0221	<i>gros</i> {86}	Gerard III (1372-1378), Cambrai		2.34
1960-0222	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot {90}	Wenceslas I (1353-1383), Luxembourg		1.25
1960-0223	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot {93}	John of Arkel (1364-1378), Liège		1.13
1960-0224	<i>groot</i>	John of Arkel (1364-1378), Liège		2.28
1960-0225	<i>brabantinus</i>	Wilhelm II. (1361-1393), Juliers		
1960-0226	<i>brabantinus</i>	Wilhelm II. (1361-1393), Juliers		
1960-0227	<i>groot</i> (Dülken) {100}	Wilhelm II. (1361-1393), Juliers		2.46
1960-0228	<i>groot</i> (Bergheim) {101}	Wilhelm II. (1361-1393), Juliers		1.91
1960-0229	<i>plak</i> (Dülken) {103}	Wilhelm II. (1361-1393), Juliers		
1960-0230	$\frac{1}{8}$ plak (Dülken) {104}	Wilhelm II. (1361-1393), Juliers		0.47
1960-0231	<i>groot</i> {105}	Reinhard II (1353-1355), Schoonvorst		2.46
1960-0232	$\frac{1}{4}$ groot {106}	Reinhard II (1353-1355), Schoonvorst		0.72
1960-0234	<i>gros tournois</i>	Johann I. (1347-1368), Cleves		2.65
1960-0235	$\frac{1}{4}$ tournois	Johann I. (1347-1368), Cleves		
1960-0236	$\frac{1}{4}$ tournois	Johann I. (1347-1368), Cleves		
1960-0237	<i>groot</i>	Adolf I (1368-1394), Cleves		1.94
1960-0238	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot	Adolf I (1368-1394), Cleves		
1960-0239	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot	Adolf I (1368-1394), Cleves		
1960-0240	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot	Adolf I (1368-1394), Cleves		
1960-0241	$\frac{1}{2}$ groot	Adolf I (1368-1394), Cleves		1.31
1960-0242	<i>plak</i>	Adolf I (1368-1394), Cleves		3.015
1960-0243	<i>plak</i>	Adolf I (1368-1394), Cleves		2.76
1960-0244	<i>plak</i>	Adolf I (1368-1394), Cleves		3.405
1960-0245	<i>plak</i>	Adolf I (1368-1394), Cleves		3.317
1960-0246	<i>brabantinus</i> {127}	Margareta (1360-1361), Berg		1.08

1960-0247	<i>brabantinus</i> {130}	Wilhelm II. (1360-1380), Berg ****		1.13
1960-0248	<i>denar</i>	Wilhelm II. (1360-1380), Berg ****		
1960-0249	<i>denar</i>	Wilhelm II. (1360-1380), Berg ****		
1960-0250	<i>denar</i>	Wilhelm II. (1360-1380), Berg ****		
1960-0251	<i>denar</i>	Wilhelm II. (1360-1380), Berg ****		
1960-0252	<i>denar</i> {135}	Engelbert II, Mark *****		
1960-0253	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>denar</i> {136}	Engelbert II. (1263-1274), Mark *****		0.56
1960-0254	<i>denar</i> {137}	Ruprecht II (1353-1390), Pfaltz		1.22
1960-0255	<i>denar</i> {138}	Floris/Wevelinkhoven (1364-1379)		1.08
1960-0256	<i>hohlpfennig</i>			0.421
1960-0257	<i>brakteat</i>			0.384
1960-0258	<i>brakteat</i>			0.44
1960-0259	<i>brakteat</i>			0.26
1960-0260	<i>hohlpfennig</i>			0.143
1960-0261	<i>heller</i> {153 ? }	Hall ?		0.47 ?
1960-0262	<i>heller</i> {153 ? }	Hall ?		0.48 ?
1960-0263	<i>groschen</i> {155}	Charles I (IV) (1346-1378), Bohemia		
1960-0264	<i>denier tournois</i> {159}	Philip III (1270-1285), France		0.56
1960-0265	<i>gulden</i> [Au]	Robert (1354-1411), Bar		3.474
1960-0266	<i>denar</i>			
1960-0267	<i>Penny</i> (London) {167}	Edward I (1272-1307), England		1.115
1960-0268	<i>pfennig</i>	Lewis of Hessen		0.86
1960-0269	<i>plak</i>	Edward of Guelders (1361-1371)		
1960-0270	<i>plak</i>	Edward of Guelders (1361-1371)		
1960-0271	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>groot</i>	John of Virneburg (1364-1371)	19	1.38
1960-0272	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>groot</i>	John of Virneburg (1364-1371)	20	1.07
1960-0273	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>groot</i>	John of Virneburg (1364-1371)	19	0.84
1960-0274	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>groot</i>	John of Virneburg (1364-1371)	21	1.33
1994-6058	30 bags with coin used for metal analysis (cut)	Arnhem 1957		
DNB-00052	$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>leeuwengroot</i> {41}	Eleonora (1343-1355), Guelders		0.92
DNB-00053	<i>groot</i> {40a}	Eleonora (1343-1355), Guelders		2.71
DNB-00055	<i>groot</i>	Reinald III (1343-1361 and 1371)		2.79
DNB-00058	<i>groot</i> with helm	Reinald III (1343-1361 and 1371)		3.76
DNB-00059	<i>groot</i> with helm	Edward, <i>jonker</i> (1350-1361)		3.79
DNB-00060	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>groot</i> with helm	Edward, <i>jonker</i> (1350-1361)		1.76
DNB-00061	<i>groot</i> {46}	Edward of Guelders (1361-1371)		2.97
DNB-00062	<i>plak</i>	Edward of Guelders (1361-1371)		3.23
DNB-00063	<i>plak</i>	Edward of Guelders (1361-1371)		3.34
DNB-00064	$\frac{1}{8}$ <i>groot</i> with helm	Edward of Guelders (1361-1371)		0.54
DNB-00065	<i>plak</i> {50}	Mathilda of Blois (1371-1379), Gelre	31.4	3.084

- * v.d. Meer gives Reinald II (1324-1370) (ref. 8, p. 16)
- ** v.d. Meer gives 1376-1399 as the dates for Gisbert of Borculo (ref. 8, p. 18)
- *** v.d. Meer gives 1346-1384 as the dates for Walraven of Borne (ref. 8, p. 23)
- **** v.d. Meer gives 1360-1408 as the dates for Wilhelm II of Berg (ref. 8, p. 31)
- ***** v.d. Meer gives 1303-1328 as the dates for Engelbert II of The Mark (ref. 8, p. 31)