

## A Preliminary Look at the Rare *Leeuwengroten* of Valkenburg (Fauquemont)

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*Schoo Hoard (1927), [Suhle76 a-1] / 2.21 g.  
Münzkabinett, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Acc. 1927/85  
Photo: Christian Stoess*

The farther away from Flanders that our investigation of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, silver *leeuwengroot* (*gros au lion*, *gros compaignon*) coin type travels, the more difficult everything becomes. The coins themselves become {much} more rare and are often only seen in poor condition, relevant literature regarding the coins and the regions involved becomes scarcer and more vague (and inaccurate), different sources give wildly varying and contradictory information, experts on the subject do not exist, etc.

*Leeuwengroten* with legends reading MONETA FALCN and MONETA FALEN (and “**William**” reverse legends) have traditionally been attributed to Valkenburg (Fauquemont), in the modern Netherlands province of Limburg. These attributions are based for the most part on the legends themselves (and the lack of any other place names that ‘match’).

There is a third ‘William’ legend, MONETA FAUC’N, that has gone completely unreported by previous authors.

The exact transcription of the various ‘William’ legends on the reverse is a complicated business, and will be discussed in detail later. There are 4 basic sub-groups, divided by differing reverse, inner legends, all of which seem to be some form of *William, Duke of Juliers* (in Latin)

There are several other (non-*leeuwengroot*) coin types that have clear “Valkenburg” legends, such as VALKENBORCH, VALKENB and VALKENK (see **Menadier** pp. 471-472, ref. 18), and so an attribution to Valkenburg for the FALCN & FALEN (and FAUCN) *leeuwengroten* is not unreasonable. We have no particular reason to doubt the attribution to Valkenburg at this time, and we certainly have no better alternative to offer the reader.

*Leeuwengroten* with MONETA FALEN obverses but ARNO (**Arnold**) reverse legends were attributed (by **von Frauendorfer**, ref. 10) to Fallais, south of Rummen (now in Belgium). This attribution is also based on the upon the coin legends (and the lack of any other better options), as well as on **Chalon's** {incorrect} attribution of the 'William' coins to Fallais. Other (non-*leeuwengroot*) coin types that have clear "Fallais" legends are known. While we are not particularly confident in the Fallais attribution for the FALEN/ARNO coins, we have no better alternative to offer at this time (other than Valkenburg, of course).

The obverse of these coins is basically identical to the MONETA FALEN coins described above.

### Previous Literature

*Leeuwengroten* from Valkenburg / Fauquemont are rare, and much of the previous literature regarding these coins is rather inaccurate (although the 4 main sub-types have long been identified). Perhaps the first author to discuss these coins was **Chalon** (ref. 4 & 5).

The Schoo Hoard (1927, see ref. 37) was previously reported by **Suhle** (ref. 25). For the most part, Suhle's report on the hoard is an excellent, reasonably accurate work. But for some reason, it seems to break down a bit when it comes to Valkenburg coins.

The coins from the Wittmund Hoard (1858, see ref. 29), and a small number of other examples, were available for study by **Grote** (et al) (ref. 12) and subsequently by **Menadier** (ref. 18). The Byvanck Hoard (c. 1835, see ref. 38), was reported by **von Frauendorfer** and the Wittmund Hoard by **Dannenberg** (ref. 8).

Valkenburg *leeuwengroten* have also been mentioned in the works of **R. Serrure** (ref. 24), **Engel & Serrure** (ref. 9), and **Post** (ref. 20). Some other relevant Valkenburg types have been discussed by **Perreau** (ref. 19, a fractional *leeuwengroot*) and by **Joseph** (ref. 15).

### Valkenburg

Valkenburg was a small lordship in what is now The Netherlands (province of Limburg). The French version of the name, often used in numismatics, is **Fauquemont**. However, Fauquemont means *falcon-mountain*, while Valkenburg means *falcon-town*.

The traditional interpretation of the William / FALCN legend as meaning FALCeNburgensis or FALcENburgensis seems to have originated with Chalon. (Presumably the FAUC'N coins read FAUCoNburgensis or something similar.)

When investigating the legends on the coins, Grote proposed *montis valconis* or *montis falconis* <sup>[11]</sup>, meaning *falcon mountain*, as a translation of FALCoNensis. The modern name of the place is Valkenburg (with a **u**, *falcon-town*), however, and not Valkenberg (with an **e**, *falcon-mountain*). *Burg* is derived from the older *burcht*, meaning 'castle' or 'fortified place' (around which towns usually sprang up).

De Groot's family tree (ref. 11, pp. 219-220) refers to the *Heeren van Valkenberg*, but all the other references read Valkenburg. (Confusingly, in the modern, local, Limburg dialect, the place is called *Valkeberg* or *Vallkeberg*.)

In modern Dutch, *burg* and *berg* are far from interchangeable, and are not pronounced the same (something vaguely like *burr-ug* and *bearg*, respectively). The castle of Valkenburg is indeed situated on a very large hill, but whether or not this could be termed a "small mountain" is debatable.

The oldest known reference to the place is an ordinance of Henry III, King of Germany, dated 15 February, 1041, in which he bestows some towns on his niece Ermgard, including ‘*Falchenberch*’.



*Valkenburg Castle, 2018*

### **William II of Juliers (1354-1361 or 1362)**

There is only one William in the list of Lords of Valkenburg, and that is William II, Count of Juliers (Jülich).

It would appear from v.d. Chijs’ text on pp. 212-213 (ref. 7, reproduced in the Appendix below), that in 1354, Valkenburg came into the hands of Reinald of Schoonvorst, who in that same year traded the lordship to William, the duke of Juliers (in exchange for the Lordship of Caster). Apparently, the emperor raised the lordship to a county in 1356. The entire time, Walraven of Valkenburg contested all of this, claiming that Valkenburg belonged to him by rights, and in 1362 the emperor finally agreed with him and granted him the county (under several additional conditions). By 1381, the county was completely in the hands of Wenceslas, Duke of Brabant <sup>[6]</sup>.

Clearly then, *leeuwengroten* struck in Valkenburg for William of Juliers could not have been produced before (late?) 1354. In theory, they could have been produced until 1362.

Presumably, at this time, the Flemish *leeuwengroten* in circulation were those of Issues I-III of Louis of Male. (Exactly what happened with the small Issue IV is unclear, however it ended with the murder of the mintmaster and the removal of the mint from Bruges to Ghent.) In December, 1354, production of the prolific Issue V began.

At some time in 1354 or 1355, production of large numbers of *leeuwengroten* began in Holland (HOLAND) as well.

It is clear that imitations in smaller regions (e.g. Looz) followed as well. Presumably, the Valkenburg *leeuwengroten* were part of this wave of imitations, although probably not until 1357 when Brabant joined in.

The Rummen RUMEN *leeuwengroten* are clearly direct imitations of the Brabant FILFD (Vilvoorde) coins of duchess Johanna. It is unlikely that the FILFD coins were minted before mid-1357, therefore, it is unlikely that the RUMEN Coins were minted before 1357 either. Since the RUMEN coins share so many common characteristics with the Rekem, Horne and Valkenburg coins, for whatever reason(s), it seems likely that they were all minted around the same time, and that the Rekem, Horne and Valkenburg coins were not minted until at least mid-1357 either, making the likely date range something more along the lines of 1357-1362.

See also Marc **Habets** (ref. 13 and the Appendix below), who states that Reinoud van Schönvorst sold Valkenburg to William of Juliers in 1355, that on 25 December, 1356 Valkenburg was raised to a county, and that on 4 April, 1359, the emperor confirmed that Valkenburg “belonged to” of William of Juliers. Schulman (ref. 23 ), gave the dates of William’s reign as 1357-1361.

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## Legends on the Valkenburg *Leeuwengroten*

As mentioned above, there are two basic reverse types of FALEN (etc.) *leeuwengroot*: one with an ARNOldvs legend, and one with what appears to be some form of GVILelmvs (William) legend. The Arnold coin is “known” from only 2 examples (whereabouts currently unknown; see ref. 10, pp. 10-11). Most of the coins that we will be discussing in this current report are ‘William’ coins.

## WILLIAM

### The Obverse Legend

Previous authors debated the correct transcription of the obverse legends, offering either MONETA FALEN or FALCN (or the incorrect even FALLN), as though one or the other must be correct.

In fact, there are extant, legible coins with **both** legends, FALEN and FALCN, as well as a third: FAUC’N (unreported by previous authors). Faced with semi-illegible coins and an uncertainty over how to transcribe some of the unusual letter forms found on the coins, it does not seem to have occurred to anyone that there might be more than one type of obverse legend (variant spellings in the obverse legend of a *leeuwengroot* are, after all, not the norm).

### The Reverse (Inner) Legend

The known Valkenburg *leeuwengroten* follow the *first O round*, *second O long* and the *two O’s by the cross arms* ‘rules’ employed on most *leeuwengroten* of any region, the latter guideline possibly causing the reverse, inner legends to become somewhat nonsensical, since superfluous O’s may have been included in the legend to facilitate the ‘*two O’s by the cross arms*’.

The exact transcriptions of the “William” legends remain unclear. Presumably, they all read something along the lines of : *Gvillelmvs Ivlio dvx* or *Vilhelmvs dvx Gulic* (William, Duke of Juliers), but the only consistent word is DVX / DUX. The legends seem to be borderline nonsense.

Ignoring (for the moment) the various interpunction marks, and the use of U or V, there seem to be four basic inner legends (with the coins properly oriented, with the reverse, outer legend, initial cross at the top):

- a. **OMI DVX**  
OMI DVX GVL VIL (VILOMI DVX GUL ?)
- b. **OMV ICO**  
OMV ICO DVX VIL (VILOMV I CO DVX ?)
- c. **OMV GIO**  
OMV GIO DVX VIL (VILOMV GIO DVX ?)
- d. **OLV MIO**  
OLV MIO DVX GVI (GVIOLVM IO DVX ?)

For convenience, the four basic legends can be referred to as:

OMI  
OMV ICO (even simply ICO)  
OMV GIO (even simply GIO)  
OLV

The (partial) illegibility of most of the known specimens prevents us from making a proper comparison between the two different obverse legends (FALEN / FALCN) and the four different reverse (inner) legends. The few known FAUC’N coins all seem to have OMV-GIO reverses.

We do not believe that the legends a-d listed above are in the correct, chronological order, and so our **catalog sub-types A-D** do not match up with the legends a-d (as given by Grote *et al*). Thus:

<u>catalog</u>	<u>Grote et al</u>	<u>legend</u>
<b>A</b>	a	OMI (DVX)
<b>B</b>	d	OLV (MIO)
<b>C</b>	b	OMV ICO
<b>D</b>	c	OMV GIO

## The Reverse (Outer) Legend

There are 2 different forms of outer legend on the Valkenburg coins (as far as we can tell from the semi-illegible specimens available to us for study):

**BNDICTV : SIT : NOMIN : DNI : NRI : IHV : XPI**

**BNDICTV : SIT : NOMIN : DNI : NRI : IHV : XPI**

Notably, the word NRI (*nostrī*) also has a Roman N, which is unusual even on *leeuwengroten* with Roman N's elsewhere in the legend. (The same is true of the Rummen *leeuwengroten* with Roman N's in the legend; see ref. 36). Only the Valkenburg OMV-GIO sub-type, the most common type seen today, has gothic **Ń**'s in the legend. The Valkenburg coins have either Roman N's (only) or gothic **Ń**'s (only).

In most regions, *leeuwengroten* with Roman N's in the outer legend are older than coins with (only) gothic **Ń**'s. Use of Roman N's in the outer legend ceased in Flanders c. 1339, and most (but not all) other regions followed suit. The Valkenburg *leeuwengroten* were minted long after 1339, and so the Roman's N's might not seem to “belong” at all. However, there appears to have been a later wave of *leeuwengroten* minting in some of the smaller lordships around Brabant and Guelders (Rummen, Horne, Valkenburg etc.), presumably in the mid-1350's, and these coins show an initial (?) use of N's (with or without other **Ń**'s) and a subsequent (?) use of **Ń**'s (only). For this reason, we suspect that the “legend d” (OLV) of previous authors comes between “legends a & b” (i.e. a – d – b – c, chronologically), because coins with this inner legend (d) have N's in the out legend.

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## Marks and Lettering on the Valkenburg *Leeuwengroten*

There is a wide variance between the transcriptions provided by previous authors (Chalon, Grote, Menadier, Suhle) for legends of the ‘William’ coins, most of which seem to involve difficulties in reading the coins (i.e. not noticing pellets or apostrophes that are present on the coins), and differences of interpretation of the letters (**C** or **E**, etc.).

Most of the FALCN / FALEN coins have a small pellet right of the initial cross, some of them do not, and several of the illegible specimens are suspected of having this pellet. The varying N/**Ń**'s of the outer legend have been discussed above.

## The C (or E)

On the obverse, the problems of previous researchers originate with semi-illegible coins and an uncertainty over how to interpret and transcribe the unusual letter found on the coins after the FAL: **Ɔ**.

We have coin examples available with a clear **Ɔ** as well as with a clear **E**, which means that all of the coins either read MONETA FALEN (and this **Ɔ** letter was intended as an **E**), or some read MONETA FALEN (**E**) and others read MONETA FALCN (**Ɔ**). Suhle points out this distinctive **C** (**E**?) used in FALCN (FALEN?); this same **Ɔ** is also seen on some of the



*leeuwengroten* of Cambrai. It is also seen on the unusual MONETA FCADB coins (see ref. 31), which were minted at an unknown location.



*MONETA FCADB (mint unknown)  
Elsen 139-504 / 3.11 g.*

Note that the reverse of this coin is an exact copy of a Johanna of Brabant MONETA FILFD coin. The obverse legend may have some actual meaning, but it seems to be a sort of imitation of the Flemish FLAND.

### The U / V

On the reverse, the difficult letters that previous authors had to contend with on the Valkenburg *leeuwengroten* were: **U** and **V**, which, as far as we can tell, can always be interpreted as V and/or U. (Of course, a word such as *dux* in Latin is often written as “DVX”, and on the Valkenburg *leeuwengroten*, both DUX and DVX are seen.)

Several previous authors misinterpreted the **V** as a stylistic L (a problem that also comes up when attempting to catalog the *leeuwengroten* of Horne). But as far as we can tell, the letter is always a U (V) and never an L. It is possible that the FAUCN coins were not previously reported because they were being **read as FALCN (FAUCN)**.

### The T

Most of the coins appear to have pellet T's in MONETA (**T**), but some of them have clear annulet T's (**T**). It is possible that some (or all) of the “pellet T's” were intended by the mint as annulet T's, but got “mashed” during striking.

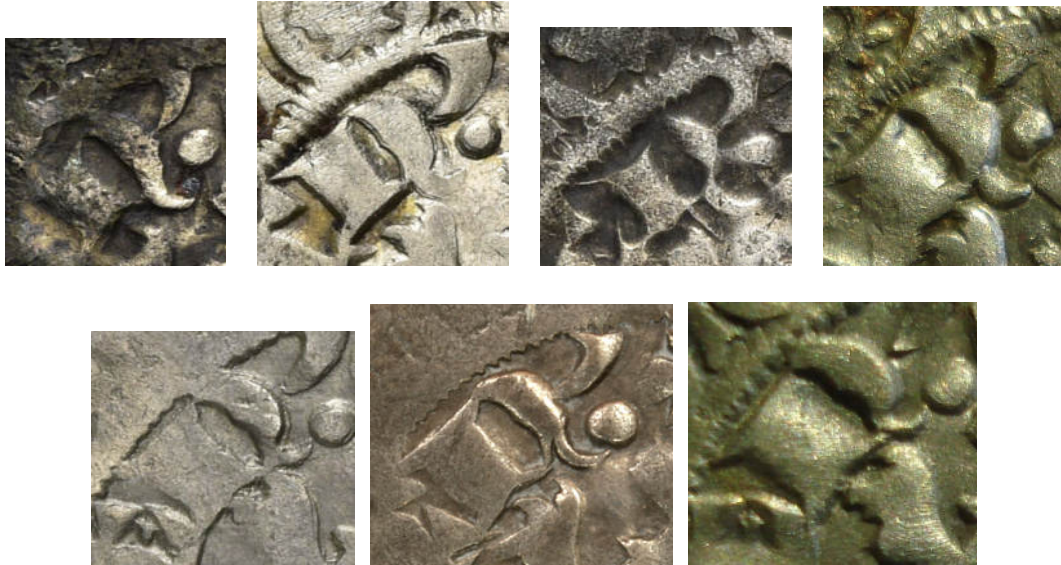
### The A

Many of the coin have A's in MONETA that are pelleted (**A**) which, like the T's, may have been intended by the mint as annulet A's: **A**.

### The Obverse N

The unusual, final **N** seen on the Rummen (and Horne) *leeuwengroten* is also found on the Valkenburg coins: **N**. The extra ‘tail’ (making the letter an N and not a D) is quite prominent on most of the coins. (In Horne this letter has always been interpreted by numismatists as a D, however. See ref. 33, p. 5.) The N of MONETA is ‘normal’.

Note that on the *leeuwengroten* of Valkenburg, Rummen and Horne, the N (**Ń**) of MONETA is ‘normal’, as are any **Ń**’s on the reverse. It is only the final N of the word after MONETA that ever has the unusual **Ń** letter. (See ref. 36 for a discussion of the Rummen coins, and ref. 33 and 34 for a discussion of the Horne coins.)



*Valkenburg*



*Horne*



*Rummen*



### **The Leaf Mark**

The leaf mark after MONETA on the obverse on the Valkenburg coins remains basically unchanged from coin to coin, and does not seem to have been used as a minting mark:



*The leaf-mark, shown upside-down as when the coin is properly viewed on the left, and right-side up (i.e. the mark itself) on the right.*

The stem of the leaf has a sharp hook towards the A of MONETA, and the leaf lobes are very distinctive, and basically identical to those found on the coins of Rummen, Horne and Rekem (Reckheim):



*Rummen (RUMEN)*



*Horne (VIERD)*



*Rekem (REDEK)*

We suspect that this leaf mark may be imitating that found on the FILFD coins of Johanna of Brabant; it may be a sort of “signature” for a specific engraver of die punches. Unfortunately, we have frustratingly few photos of good, legible examples of these Brabant marks (or for that matter, Horne coins):



FILFD coin of Johanna of Brabant

### **The Large Pellet / Large Apostrophe / Initial Cross**

The Valkenburg *leeuwengroten* share certain other obverse characteristics with the coins of Rummen, Rekem and Horne: a large pellet to the left of the initial cross (sometimes with a ‘normal’ pellet to the right), an unusually large apostrophe at the end of the legend, and a similar initial cross, with short arms that flare out only a little or not at all: ✚ .



*Valkenburg*



*Rekem*



*Rummen*



*Horne*

*(‘normal’ crosses are also seen on the Horne coins: ☩)*

Although the same large apostrophes (and possibly large pellets) are seen on the Looz *leeuwengroten*, the other characteristics of those coins lead us to believe that they fall under the “Holland sphere of influence” rather than the “Brabant sphere of influence”, as the Valkenburg, Horne and Rummen (and Rekem) coins do (so to speak).

Although there are a small number of variations, the basic sub-types of the William coins seem to be something like:

A	○'•MI	DUX•	GUL'•	VIL'•	N	(a)
B	○'•LV	MIO	DUX•	G'VI'•	N	(d)
C	○'•MV	I'•CLO	DUX•	Ull'•	N	(b)
D	○'•MV	G'•IO'	DUX	UI'•L	Q	(c)

## ARNOLD

### The ARNO Coins

At this point in time, it is not exactly clear what is going on, but there seems to be some kind of relationship between the *leeuwengroten* of Valkenburg, and those struck in Rummen for Arnold of Oreya (extremely similar legends and markings). This relationship extends to the *leeuwengroten* of Reckheim (Reckheim), Fallais (?) and to Horne as well. The reverse (inner) legend on the Valkenburg, ARNO type is identical to that found on one of the Rummen types struck for Arnold of Oreya (RUMEN type): ARNO QVC DOMNI.

According to v. Frauendorfer (ref. 10), these coins were struck at Fallais. For whom they were struck is uncertain. (V. Frauendorfer's attribution to William of Westmaele, based in part on Chalon's incorrect attribution of the 'William' coins to the same, does not seem likely to be correct. William did strike other coin types at Fallais, however.) **In fact, we do not know where the FALEN /ARNO coins were struck, whether at Fallais, Valkenburg, or some other location altogether.**

These ARNO coins are far more rare than the 'William' coins. So rare, in fact, that we have never actually seen a specimen ourselves. The only 2 examples that have ever been reported are found in v. Frauendorfer's report on the Byvanck Hoard (<1860), which contains a poor photo of one of the coins. The whereabouts of these two pieces is currently unknown.

Was this type struck for Arnold of Oreya, in imitation of the Valkenburg coins of William II of Juliers? It is difficult to tell from the available photo, but it would appear that the unusual Q of Rummen, **Q**, has been used on this coin as well. Why? On the similar *leeuwengroot* of Reckheim, struck for Arnold of Stein, a 'normal' D seems to have been used.

The legend of all of these 'Arnold' coins is, in fact, imitating that of the Brabant *leeuwengroten* of Jeanne (1355-1406), with its DVC legend. In Rummen, Arnold of Oreya, who was not a duke, cleverly altered the legend to QVC (presumably for *Quaerbeke*), at the same time making the Q look like the Brabant D. In Reckheim, Arnold of Stein, who was also not a duke, simply left the DVC on his coins, as it was on the Brabant original. But in Fallais (?), it seems that QVC was used, with the same deceptive Q as found on the Rummen coins. Does this indicate a coin of Arnold of Oreya?

## KNOWN SPECIMENS OF VALKENBURG *LEEUEWENGROTEN*

The coins under discussion in this report are very rare, and only a handful of specimens are known to us. Only a few drawings and (mostly poor) photographs had ever been published before our 2019 report on the Schoo Hoard (1927, ref. 37). Several of the pieces that were reported by previous authors remain unverified. It is clear from the previously published drawings and photographs that these reported coins are not specimens that are otherwise known to us. In other words, they can be counted among the “known” pieces, but we have not seen them ourselves for verification.

Most of the Valkenburg *leeuwengroten* “known” today originated with the Schoo Hoard, with a small number of other examples known from the Byvanck (<1860, ref. 38) and Wittmund Hoards (1858, ref. 29) and from private collections. All of the examples known to us are included in this current report. A great deal of the information contained herein comes directly from our report on the Schoo Hoard (ref. 37).

We suspect that there are more examples of Valkenburg *leeuwengroten* hiding undiscovered (by us) in private collections or the collections of regional museums, but the specimens we have thus far found are as follows:

### Grote

#### *Münzstudien* lists 4 coins:

- a: 2.17 g. (damaged edge, Berlin 2.14 g.) - OMI
- b: 2.45 g. (Berlin 2.42 g. Wittmund coin) - ICO  
drawing of this coin
- c: 2.89 g. (Wittmund Hoard, location unknown) - GIO
- d: ? (de Coster collection, Brussels) - OLV

#### 5 Grote collection coins in Berlin:

- {1 Wittmund / 2.42 g.} - ICO
- 1.96 g. - ICO
- 2.36 g. - ICO
- 1.90 g. - GIO
- {Berlin / 2.14 g. – OMI}

### Menadier

#### gives the weights for 5 coins :

- {2.17 g. (damaged edge, Berlin 2.14 g.) - OMI}
- {2.45 g. (Berlin 2.42 g. Wittmund coin) - ICO}
- photo of this coin
- {2.89 g. (Wittmund Hoard, location unknown) - GIO}
- {These are the same specimens listed by Grote}

2.25 g. location unknown

2.08 g. location unknown

Menadier does not indicate with which legend these weights belong



<b>Byvanck Hoard (c. 1835)</b> (v. Frauendorfer)	<b>lists 4 coins:</b> 1 coin "FALEN" (William) / 1.97 g. - GIO (?) 1 coin "FALEN" (William) / 2.25 g. (?) (photo n° 8) (listed by v. Frauendorfer as "GIO")  2 coins "FALEN" (William) 2.25 g. - GIO (?) / 2.80 g. (?) (GIO, photo n° 9?)  2 coins "FALEN" (Arnold) 2.00 g. (photo n° 10) / 1.75 g.  locations all unknown
<b>Chalon, 1859</b>	<b>descriptions of 2 coins</b> (OLV, GIO) Mr. Justen, locations unknown
<b>Chalon, 1866</b>	<b>descriptions of 4 coins</b> (2 of which are the same as 1859) drawings of 2 of these coins {2.14 g. 1.96 g., Grote} J.E.H. Hooft van Iddekinge
<b>Schoo Hoard (1927)</b>	<b>11 coins + 19 fragments = 30 coins</b> / 0 photos (Suhle) 13 coins in Berlin / 17 coins: locations unknown
<b>Schulman, 1975</b>	<b>sale of 1 coin</b> (with photo), current location unknown - GIO
<b>Wittmund Hoard (c. 1858)</b>	<b>unknown number of coins (at least 2)</b> {1 accounted for in Berlin / 2.42 g. - ICO} {2.89 g. location unknown - GIO} any others (?) - locations unknown
<b>Künker 2018</b>	<b>sale of 1 coin</b> (with photo), current location unknown - ICO
<b>Schulman 2018</b>	<b>sale of 1 coin</b> (with photo), current location: private coll. FAUCN / GIO
<b>Centre Ceramique</b>	<b>1 coin</b> (source unknown) - GIO

**Wittmund Hoard (1858) / Grote / Menadier / (Berlin)**

In his *Münzstudien* (ref. 12), Grote listed 4 examples (a-d), and Menadier (ref. 18) later listed two more examples:

- a 2.17 g. “damaged edge, d.H.” (now in Berlin, 2.14 g.)
  - b 2.45 g. the 2.42 g. Berlin/Wittmund specimen, “d.H.”
  - c 2.89 g. Wittmund Hoard, “d.H.”
  - d collection de Coster, Brussels
- 2.25 g.  
2.08 g.

The last two weights were provided by Menadier, and presumably the coin or coins fall under one of the sub-types a-d. But Menadier does not provide the source for his information, and we cannot know if one of the weights he gave belongs with the de Coster coin (whereabouts currently unknown). What Grote meant by “d.H.” is also unclear (Den Haag?), but the 2.42. g and 2.14 g. Wittmund coins ended up in Berlin.

In addition to the Schoo Hoard coins (listed below), there are 5 Valkenburg *leeuwengroten* in the Berlin collection which came from the Grote collection, at least one of which originally came from the Wittmund Hoard (<1860):

- 2.14 g. OMI (a)
- 1.90 g. OMV GIO (c)
- 1.96 g. OMV ICO (b)
- 2.36 OMV ICO (b)
- 2.42 g. OMV ICO (Wittmund Hoard)

**Schoo Hoard (1927) / Suhle / Berghaus / Berlin**

In his description of the Schoo Hoard (ref. 25), Suhle reports 11 coins + 19 fragments, for which he gives the weights of 11 coins. Suhle considered any damaged coin to be a “fragment” (*Bruchstücke*); he sometimes listed the weights of damaged coins, but in most cases, he did not. Many of the Schoo Hoard “fragments” have disappeared, but in some cases it is possible to show that Suhle was listing coins that were only slightly damaged as “fragments”. In other words there were a total of 30 Valkenburg *leeuwengroten* in the Schoo Hoard, at least 19 of them damaged to some extent. (We say “at least” because in several instances, Suhle did not describe damaged pieces as *Bruchstücke*, so any of his 11 “coins” might actually have been damaged.)

There are 13 Schoo Hoard, Valkenburg coins currently in Berlin, which means that 17 coins are missing. The weights of these missing coins were not listed by Suhle, since he described them as “fragments”.

The Schoo Hoard coins:

wgt. listed by Suhle	Suhle Num.	weight	legend	cat. sub-type (legend)
2.21	76 a	2.21 g	OMI	A (a)
2.41	76 b	2.41 g	ICO	C (b)
2.42	76 b	n/a	ICO	C (b)
1.87	76 c	1.87 g	OMV GIO	D-2 (c)
1.95	76 d	1.95 g	OMV GIO	D-1 (c)
1.74	76 d	1.73 g	OMV GIO	D-3 (c)
1.62	76 d	1.62 g *	OMV GIO	D-1 (c)
2.33	76 e	2.33 g	OLV	B (d)
2.16	76 e	2.16 g	OLV	B (d)
2.39	76 f	2.39 g	OMV GIO	D-1 (c)
n/a	76	1.41 g broken coin	ICO	C (b)
n/a	76	1.41 g broken coin	OMV GIO	D-3 (c)
n/a	76	1.28 g cut half	OMV GIO	D (c)
n/a	76	0.84 g broken coin	OLV	B (d)

\* Suhle lists a coin at 1.62 g., which he describes as “very damaged”, but the 1.62 g. Berlin coin is not very bad at all.

We found no coin in Berlin weighing 1.74 g, but rather one weighing 1.73 g. (not specifically listed by Suhle). Since this discrepancy falls within a reasonable +/- 0.01 g. margin of error, we feel that these are likely to be one and the same coin.

### Byvanck Hoard (c. 1835)

There whereabouts of the 6 Byvanck, Valkenburg coins are unknown. V. Frauendorfer (ref. 10) lists the following 4 William coins and 2 Arnold coins:

v. Frauendorfer C 5a	1.97 g.	OMV • GIO	c / D
v. Frauendorfer C 5a	2.25 g.	OMV • GIO	c / D
v. Frauendorfer C 5b	2.25 g.	OMV [...] ICO (Byvanck 8)	b / C
v. Frauendorfer C 5b	2.80 g.	OMV • GIO (Byvanck 9 ?)	c / D
v. Frauendorfer C 6[a]	2.00 g.	ARNO (Byvanck 10)	
v. Frauendorfer C 6[b]	1.75 g.	ARNO	

# CATALOG OF COINS

## ‘William’ Coins

Grote 65 <sup>[12]</sup>

Menadier 7 <sup>[18]</sup>

v. Frauendorfer 5 <sup>[10]</sup>

Suhle 76 <sup>[25]</sup>

Lucas 7 <sup>[15]</sup> <sup>[16]</sup>

**A. OMI DVX (a)**

OMI DVX GVL VIL

**B. OLV MIO (d)**

OLV MIO DVX GVI

**C. OMV ICO (b)**

OMV ICO DVX VIL

**D. OMV GIO (c)**

OMV GIO DVX VIL

Note that we have rearranged the legends given by previous authors so that they reflect the correct orientation of the coins.

We have relettered the legend categories given by previous authors (a-d) so that they reflect what we believe is the correct chronological order of the sub-types (A-D).

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## • Sub-Type A: OMI

This is “legend a” of Menadier *et al.*

We only know of 2 examples of OMI coins, both in Berlin, one of which came from the Schoo Hoard (1927). The other example came from the Grote collection, and appears to be the same specimen reported by Chalon (ref. 5). Both coins seem to be the same as one another, meaning that at this point, there are no known variants of this sub-type.



*Ex- Grote collection / 2.14 g.  
Münzkabinett, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Acc. 1879 Grote  
Photo: Christian Stoess*

• ✠ • MONETA + FAL[C]Q'  
O • MI' DUX[.] GUL' • [V]II'  
✠ BHD[CTV : SIT : HOMG : DHI : HRI ... PI]



*Chalon X, 5 <sup>[5]</sup>*

It would appear that Chalon's drawing was made from the coin that was in Grote's collection and is now in Berlin.





*Schoo Hoard (1927), [Suhle76 a-1] / 2.21 g.  
Münzkabinett, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Acc. 1927/85  
Photo: Christian Stoess*

• ✠ [·] MONETA + F[~~A~~]LQ'  
O'·MI' DUX· GUL'· VII'·  
[✠ BHICTV : SIT : H... ] DHI : H[RI : Irv : XP...]

The **L** of FALCN is clear on this piece. The N's in the outer legend look like **H**'s. There is a tiny, wedge-like mark after OMI, which is likely to be unintentional. We did not see any OMI fragment in Berlin (reported by Suhle). The **C** of FALCN has a tiny wedge attached to the bottom, giving it a forked look.

### • Sub-Type B: OLV

This is “legend d” of Menadier *et al*.

We suspect that the OLV sub-type comes before the OMV GIO sub-type chronologically, because the former has some Roman **N**'s in the legend, while the latter has gothic **Ń**'s (only). All 3 of the Schoo Hoard (1927), “OLV” coins reported by Suhle are accounted for in Berlin; these are the only known examples of OLV coins. All 3 examples seem to be the same as one another, but they are far from being completely legible, and certainty about the legends is impossible. At this point, there are no known variants of this sub-type (but the coins are illegible in important areas).



*Schoo Hoard (1927), [Suhle 76 e-2] / 2.33 g.  
Münzkabinett, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Acc. 1927/85  
Photo: Christian Stoess*

[.] ✠. MO[ŃŃ]TŃ + F[ŃL...]Ń  
O•LV MIO DUX[.] G'VI•  
[ŃBŃD]ICTV [HOM...H] RI : IHV : XPI



*Schoo Hoard (1927), [Suhle 76 e-3] / 0.84 g.  
Münzkabinett, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Acc. 1927/85  
Photo: Christian Stoess*

• ✠. MON[Ń...L]EQ'  
[...] [...] DUX• [GVI•]  
[...]ŃŃ : DHI : HRI : [...]

Also:

2.16 g. / [ Suhle 76 e-1 ]

• [✠] MONETA + FAL[...]Q'  
O'[•]LV MIO [DUX•] [GVF'•]  
✠ BHDICTV [...] HRI : IhV : XPI

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### • Sub-Type C: OMV ICO

This is “legend b” of Menadier *et al.*

We know of 7 examples of OMV ICO coins; 5 in Berlin, (2 Schoo Hoard, 3 ex-Grote collection), 1 photograph from the Byvanck Hoard (v. Frauendorfer) and 1 in a private collection (Künker sale 2018).

Of these, 1 of the Grote collection coins was used as an illustration by Chalon (drawing), and other (from the Wittmund Hoard) was illustrated by Grote and used by Menadier (photo).

Most of the coins are at least partially illegible, but it appears that there may be (at least) 2 variations, which may (or may not) represent 2 different “sub-types”.

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*Wittmund Hoard (1858) / 2.42 g.  
Münzkabinett, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin  
Photo: Christian Stoess*

• ✠ . MONET[✠ + FALC]Q'  
O' MV I\*CO DUX• ULL•  
✠ BNDI[CT]V : SI[...] : DHI : HRI : IH[V] : XPI

The lettering on this coin has a lot of ‘flourish’ to it, and the serifs on the letters are extremely long. There is a tiny mark between the two outer arms of the **E** (?) that seems to indicate that the letter is indeed an **E**.

When we visited Berlin to view the coins in their collection, it was thought that this was a Schoo Hoard (1927) coin. It has subsequently been determined that this is in fact a coin from the Wittmund Hoard (1927), and was illustrated in both Grote’s *Münzstudien* and in Menadier’s *ZfN* article:



*Grote, Münzstudien pl 16, 65 [b] <sup>[12]</sup>  
described by Grote as being from Wittmund Hoard (1858)*



*Menadier pl XIX, 11a<sup>[18]</sup>  
the same coin (no source given)*

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The following 4 OMV ICO coins are currently in the Berlin collection <sup>[37]</sup>.

Schoo Hoard (1927)  
2.41 g. [ 76 b-2 ]

• ✠ • MONETA + F[ALC]Q'  
O[•MV] I\*CO DUX• UH'•  
✠ [...] NOMB : D[NI] : NRI : IHV : XPI

The mark after OMV is unclear. This piece may be “the same as” the previous and following coin(s).

---

Schoo Hoard (1927)  
1.41 g. [ 76 b-3 ] (broken)

• [✠] MONETA + [FALC]Q'  
O[•MV] I\*CO DU[X•] UH'•  
[✠ BH...V : SIT HOM...PI]

The coin is broken and the pellet after DUX is not completely clear. It is also double-struck, making the FALCN (?) unreadable. Possibly the same as the previous coin(s).



Ex- Grote collection / 2.36 g.

• ✠ [.] MONETA + [...]Q'  
 [...] [I'✠]CO DUX• ULL'  
 ✠ [...IT]: HOMES: [...H]RI: IHV: XPI

The head of the central lion interferes with the initial cross and the pellet to the right of it (?).  
 The mark after OMV is completely illegible.

Possibly the same as the previous coin(s).



Ex- Grote collection / 1.96 g.

Münzkabinett, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Acc. 1885/51

Photo: Christian Stoess

• ✠ MONETA + FAL[...]Q'  
 O'•MV I'•CO' DUX• ULL'  
 ✠ [BHDICTV: SIT: HO...] XPI

There is an apostrophe after CO. The origin of this piece before Grote acquired it is unknown; it may well be from the Wittmund Hoard.



*Chalon X, 4<sup>[5]</sup>*

It is clear that Chalon's drawing was made from the coin that was in Grote's collection and is now in Berlin.



*Künker Auction Summer 2018, Lot 931 / 2.36 g.*

[. + • MONETA + FALCN']  
[O...MV] P\*CO D[UX] [UIL•]

We cannot be certain whether the obverse legend read FALEN or FALCN. The U of DUX is the sort of letter that caused Suhle (ref. 25) to misread the legend as DIX (see ref. 37, p. 68). There does not appear to be any pellet after DUX as on the previous examples, but the coin is not very legible. The mark after OMV is completely illegible.



v. Frauendorfer 8 (Byvanck Hoard)<sup>[10]</sup>

• + MON[ETÆ + FALCŌ']  
O[•MV I\*CO['] DUX UIL•

The seventh and final example of an OMV ICO coin known to us. Unfortunately, the reproduction of the photograph is not all that good.



- **Sub-Type D: OMV GIO**

This is “legend c” of Grote, Menadier *et al.*

- **With Roman N’s**

**D-1**



*Centre Ceramique collection*

• ✠ • **MONETA + FALNQ**  
 O • MV G<sup>z</sup>IO' DUX UI • [L]  
 [✠ B<sup>H</sup>DICTV : SIT : **HO**... D<sup>H</sup>I : **H**...]

Variant unmentioned by Suhle (annulet). Note the Roman N’s in the reverse, outer legend. Some of the Valkenburg coins have what appears to be a **ſ** with a bottom wedge that has “slipped upwards”: **ſ**. Is this the sort of coin that cause the Schulman firm to misread the legend as FALKN (**Lucas 7 d**)? On this example, the shift is so bad that the legend almost seems to read FALFN.



*Schoo Hoard (1927), [Suhle 76 c-2] / 1.95 g.  
Münzkabinett, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Acc. 1927/85  
Photo: Christian Stoess*

• ✠ • MONETA + FAL[C]Q'  
O' MV G'IO' DUX UI' L  
✠ [BHDICTV] : SIT : HO[...]hV : XPI

Similar to (if not the same as) the previous coin. This coin was listed by Suhle under his Item 76 d (1.95 g.). Note the Roman N's in the reverse, outer legend (that look like H's). The reverse, inner legend is fairly clear, and there does not appear to be a pellet after DUX. The I of UIL has been notched to accommodate the pellet that follows.



**Suhle Item 76 f.**

Menadier —

2.39 g. ✓ [ **Suhle 76 c-1** ] / [ **Suhle 76 f** ]



*Schoo Hoard (1927) / 2.39 g.  
Münzkabinett, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Acc. 1927/85  
Photo: Christian Stoess*

[•✠•] MONETA + FALC[Q']  
O'NV [G✠IO' DQX] NI·L  
✠ [BH...NO...]I : IHV : [...]

Suhle listed this coin under his **76 f** because of the unusual legends. We are of the opinion that this is in fact a **Suhle 76 c** coin (OMV GIO) with mint error legends.

The erroneous **DQX** and **NI·L** are simply **DUX** and **UI·L** with inverted (rotated) **U**'s. Also noteworthy is the use of a second round **O** in GIO. It seems highly probable that this is not a “new sub-type”, but rather, a die produced by a careless or inept die-sinker. We have therefore listed this coin under **Suhle 76 c**, its “intended” place (die-sinker’s mistake aside). There appears to be a Roman **N** in BNDICTV.

## Sub-Type D / OMV GIO

- With Gothic **Ń**'s

### D-2

The following **cat. Sub-Type d** coins have gothic **Ń**'s in the outer legend, unlike the previous coins, which, although partially illegible, have at least some Roman **N**'s. (Suhle made no distinction between the **N**/**Ń**'s when classifying the Schoo Hoard coins.)



*Ex- Grote collection / 1.90 g.  
Münzkabinett, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Acc. 1879 Grote  
Photo: Christian Stoess*

• ✠ [·] **MONETA + FALCO**  
**Ō·MV' GŃIO' DUX W'·L**  
**✠ BNDICT[V : SIT : ŃOME : DŃI] : ŃRI : IHV : XPI**

If there is a pellet to the right of the initial cross, it is all but invisible. There are no visible Roman **N**'s in the outer legend, which is mostly illegible, but in any case the **Ń** in **BNDICTV** is clear.



*Schulman Auction 357 (October, 2018), Lot 999 <sup>[23]</sup>*

**[• + MONETA + FALKN']**  
**[O'•MV' G'IO DVX VI'•L]**

We cannot be certain about the correct classification of this specimen. The only visible **N** is that in NRI, which is a gothic **Ń**. The Centre Ceramique coin shown above is the only “Roman N” coin with a legible **N** in NRI, and it is Roman.



*Schulman Auction 1975, Lot 1209 <sup>[23]</sup>*

The poor photo is unreadable, but seems to show an OMV GIO DUX VIL legend on the reverse (the reverse should be rotated 90° clockwise). We cannot even hazard a guess as to the correct, obverse legend, but we are highly skeptical of the reported “FALKN”.

**OMV GIO Coins in the Schoo Hoard (Suhle 76 c)**<sup>[37] [25]</sup>

A close study of Suhle's classification of the Schoo Hoard coins (ref. 25), reveals that the OMV GIO sub-type should fall under his **n° 76 c**.

For whatever reason, Suhle's otherwise accurate and detailed report on the Schoo Hoard breaks down somewhat in the section on Valkenburg, and Suhle became a bit sloppy in his work. Having seen the Schoo Hoard coins currently remaining in Berlin, it is clear that Suhle did not accurately catalog several of the OMV-GIO coins. We have ourselves numbered the coins 1-7 to keep track of them:

2.39 g.	✓ [ 76 c-1 ] / [ 76 f ]	mint error	listed by Suhle under 76 f
1.95 g.	✓ [ 76 c-2 ]		listed by Suhle under 76 d
1.87 g.	✓ [ 76 c-3 ]		listed by Suhle under 76 c
1.73g.	✓ [ 76 c-4 ]		listed by Suhle under 76 d
[1.62 g.]	✓ [ 76 c-5 ]		listed by Suhle under 76 d
1.41 g.	✓ [ 76 c-6 ]	(broken)	listed by Suhle under 76 d
1.28 g.	✓ [ 76 c-7 ]	(cut half)	listed by Suhle under 76 d

As the reader can plainly see, only 1 coin was correctly placed under Suhle's **76 c** (coin **76 c-3**), although Suhle misinterpreted the DVX as DIX. He listed no OMV GIO DVX coins specifically, even though some others were indeed present in the hoard.

Suhle listed coin **76 c-1** under his **76 f** because he felt that the odd legends demanded a new sub-type, while we are of the opinion that the legend contains upside-punches and is therefore a mint error coin (but still "**Suhle 76 c**").

The other 5 coins were, for reason or reasons unknown, placed under Suhle's **76 d**, which was a sort of "catch all" with an illegible legend: "[...DVX...]". The legends on the coins, however, are not so illegible that they cannot be properly classified as OMV GIO coins.

Five of these seven "**Suhle 76 c**" are described in detail here below; the other two are described above (**76 c-1** and **76 c-2**).

**Suhle Item 76 c.**

"to Menadier 11c"

1.87 g. ✓ [ 76 c-3 ]

**O.MV G'•IO' DIX UI'•L** [sic] Suhle 76c

**O•MV G'•IO' DVX VI'•L** [sic] Menadier 11c

in fact : **○'.MV G'•IO' DUX UI'•L** [ 76 c-3 ]  
**○'•MV G'•IO' DUX UI'•L** [ 76 c-2 ]



This is the only **76 c** coin actually listed by Suhle under his **76 c**. But Suhle's legend transcription is wrong, since he has misread the odd **U** on the coin as an **I**, and missed the apostrophe after the **O** in OMV.

Menadier (ref. 18) has either seen an example similar to Schoo coin **76 c-2**, or he got it right by accident (missing apostrophe (?)) and **U/V** notwithstanding).



*Schoo Hoard (1927), [Suhle 76 c-3] / 1.87 g.  
Münzkabinett, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Acc. 1885/51  
Photo: Christian Stoess*

[.] ✕ **MONETA** [✕ **FALLQ'**  
**O'.**[MV] **G&IO' DUX**[.] **U'•L**  
✕ **BNDICTV : SIT : [...M& : D...] QRI : I&V [...]**

The pellet left of the cross is unclear, and there is no sign of a pellet right of the cross (although the serif of the **M** is very wide). There is a clear annulet **T** in **MONETA**. The pellet (?) after **DUX** is unclear. There are gothic **Q**'s in the reverse, outer legend. The left side of the **U** of **DUX** is extremely wide, which caused Suhle to misread it as an **I**.

This is the only "OMV GIO" coin listed by Suhle in his report, the erroneous transcription notwithstanding. Based upon his counts, the other Schoo Hoard OMV GIO coins, of which there were at least 6 examples, as evidenced by the presence in the Berlin museum, must have been listed by Suhle under his **76 d** (illegible legends), despite the fact that the legends are legible enough to determine that they are all OMV GIO coins.

Since there are no other OMV GIO coins specifically listed, there is category in Suhle's report for said coins. Since Suhle's sole description of an OMV GIO coin is flawed (there are no **DIX** coins, only **DVX** or **DUX**), then it stands to reason that **Suhle 76 c** must be the OMV GIO sub-type, with its correctly transcribed legends. The remaining 6 OMV GIO coins in Berlin are therefore **Suhle 76 c** coins. 5 of these were listed under **76 d** (illegible), and the last was listed under **76 f**, which Suhle believed had a **DNX**



The following are

**Suhle Item 76 c Type coins, in the Berlin collection and presumably from the Schoo Hoard, but not described in detail by Suhle anywhere under his Item 76. Based upon his counts, they were placed under the “catch-all” 76 d:**

[ Suhle 76 c-5 ]

1.62 g.

•✠• MONETA + FALCN'

○'•]MV G\*IO['] DUX UP•M

✠ [BNDI]CTV : SIT : [...] : DNI : NRI : IHV : [XPI]

A coin was listed by Suhle under his **Item 76 d** at 1.62 g. (?), specifically described as “very damaged”, a description that does not seem to fit the Berlin 1.62 g. coin, which is only slightly damaged. If a pellet was intended after DUX, it is not visible on the coin.

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## OMV GIO

### Sub-Type D-3

#### FAUC'N

On the FAUCN coins (only) there is an extra apostrophe in the word (i.e. FAUC'N'). As mentioned above, it is possible that Suhle read these legends as “FALCN” and therefore did not feel the need to distinguish them from the true FALCN (not FAUCN) coins.

[ Suhle 76 c-4 ]



*Schoo Hoard (1927) / 1.73 g.  
Münzkabinett, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Acc. 1927/85  
Photo: Christian Stoess*

• [⌘'] MONETA + [F]U[F]Q'  
O'.MV G'IO' D[...] U'•L  
[...] DICTV : S]IT : NOM[...] ORI : Ih [...]

Variant unmentioned by Suhle (FAUC'N).

Listed by Suhle under his Item 76 d (1.74 g.).

There is a clear annulet T in MONETA. The coin either reads FALEN, or the lower 'foot' of a F has shifted upwards.

[ Suhle 76 c-6 ]



*Schoo Hoard (1927) / 1.41 g.  
Münzkabinett, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Acc. 1927/85  
Photo: Christian Stoess*

• [✕] MONETA + F[✕]U[L]Q'  
O' MV [G']IO' DV[✕] U' L  
[...]: SIT: NOMES: [DNI]: NR[L...]V: X[...]

Variant unmentioned by Suhle (FAUC'N, DVX).

(Bear in mind that Suhle was misreading some of the **U**'s as **L**'s, and so the FAUCN coins may have looked to him like "FALCN" coins.)

Listed by Suhle under his Item **76 d** (fragment, no weight given).

The area around the initial cross is unclear, and there may be a pellet to the right. The letter after the **U** is unclear, but appears to be a **C** (**L**).

The **X** of DVX is unclear, but appears to be bordered by two marks, which might be one or two crude pellets, although the mark (?) after the **X** seems to be rather angular and sharp.

## UNKNOWN

[ Suhle 76 c-7 ]

[1.28 g.] (cut half)

[A...FA]LE[Q...]

○•MV G'[\*IO'] [...] [...]

[\*BQ]DICTV : SIT : QOM[...]

Listed by Suhle under his Item **76 d** (fragment, no weight given).



Many of the salient details are missing.

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## ARNOLD

v. Frauendorfer 6 <sup>[10]</sup>

Lucas — <sup>[16]</sup> <sup>[17]</sup>

The only two examples of MONETA FALEN / ARNO coins ever reported originated with the Byvanck Hoard (1860), although their current locations are unknown. Unlike most of the other coins, with their ambiguous ‘pellet’ A’s, , the coin illustrated by v. Frauendorfer has a clear annulet A in FALEN: .



*von Frauendorfer, Byvanck 10 / 2 g. <sup>[10]</sup>*

[. ✠ MONETA + FALLEN']  
 [O' DV C'DO MNI ARN]  
 [...]

Based upon this photo, we cannot be certain that the reverse, outer legend is the standard BNDICTV SIT NOME... type; the first word does not seem to read BNDICTV. It is unclear whether the last **Ń** on the obverse is an **Ń** or not.

According to v. Frauendorfer, a second specimen was also present (1.75 g., somewhat damaged), with slightly different legends (not illustrated):

[. ✠ MONETA + FALLEN']  
 [O' ✠ DV CDO MNI ARN]  
 [...]

Note that v. Frauendorfer gives **MONCETA** (*sic*) for the obverse legend for both coins. He does not provide a transcription of the reverse, outer legend.



## 6. Falais, Wilhelm von Wezemaal und Westerloo?

Av.) TRR—O'QV—A'DO—MRI

Rv.) ✚ MORQTA ✚ FTLEA'

2 g. — 6 l. — Abbildung 10.

Ein zweites Exemplar zeigt im Avers die Umschrift TRR  
—O'QV—ADO—MRI

1,75 g (ziemlich beschädigt). — 6 l.

Nach den Aufschriften würde es sich, wenn FALEN mit Falais (Phalais) in Zusammenhang gebracht wird, um eine in Falais geschlagene Münze des Arnold von Orey, Herrn von Quabecke und Rummen (bis 1367), handeln. Dieser hat aber die Herrschaft Falais nie besessen. Letztere kam vielmehr im Jahre 1325 mit Johanna von Falais an die Herren von Wezemaal und Westerloo und scheint in deren Besitz bis zum Aussterben der Familie (1464) verblieben zu sein (Wolters), *Notice historique sur la Commune de Rummen*, p. 126/127). Man wird daher, wenn man nicht geradewegs an eine Heckenmünze denken will, entweder anzunehmen haben, daß die Münze von Arnold von Orey, aber nicht in Falais, sondern an einem anderen Prägeort geschlagen wurde, oder aber man wird sich für eine in Falais hergestellte Münze eines anderen Münzherrn als Arnolds von Orey zu entscheiden haben. In ersterem Falle entsteht die weitere Frage, wo dann die Münze entstanden ist, wenn die Zuteilung nach Falais sich verbietet. Ich weiß diese Frage nicht zu beantworten. Ein namhafter Forscher und Kenner des belgischen und holländischen Münzwesens scheint nun zur Annahme zu neigen, daß es sich um eine in Falais geschlagene Nachmünze, und zwar Wilhelms von Wezemaal und Westerloo handle. Mit dieser Annahme würde zwar die Deutung von FALEN als Falensis (von Falais) gedeckt sein, sie würde aber andererseits voraussetzen, daß Wilhelm von Wezemaal und Westerloo auf der

Hauptseite der Münze von einem fremden Gepräge die Namensaufschrift des betreffenden Münzherrn glatt usurpierte. Die Aversschrift des hier in Rede stehenden Münzstückes stimmt nämlich, von geringfügigen Abweichungen in den Unterscheidungszeichen abgesehen, vollkommen überein mit den bekannten Löwengroschen Arnolds von Orey als Herrn von Quabecke und Rummen (s. oben Ziff. 4). Nun sind zwar, namentlich in der damaligen Zeit, Fälle mehr oder minder starker Anlehnung an fremde Münzbilder und Münzaufschriften keineswegs selten. Sie sind zurückzuführen auf das Bestreben, dem eigenen, in der Regel minder gehaltenen Münzprodukte durch tunlichste Nachahmung bekannter und beliebter fremder Münzsorten sichereren Eingang und leichteren Umlauf zu verschaffen. Ich kann aber an der Frage nicht vorbeikommen: Was sollte Wilhelm von Wezemaal und Westerloo veranlaßt haben, in so frappierender Weise, geradezu buchstabengetreu, insoweit es sich um die Hauptseite handelt, die Löwengroschen Arnolds von Orey nachzuahmen? Wollte er mit seinen Münzprodukten andere Gepräge vertauschen, so würde es, wie mich bedünkt, für ihn doch wohl viel näher gelegen sein, sich an bekanntere und beliebtere als an die Löwengroschen des verhältnismäßig obskuren Arnold von Orey zu halten.

Ich möchte hienach die vorliegende Münze bis auf weiteres unter die numismatischen Rätsel einreihen.

Für eine Heckenmünze (Falschmünze) spräche zwar der schlechte Gehalt (6 Lot), dagegen aber wieder der saubere Schnitt und die verhältnismäßig sorgfältige Ausführung.

Bekanntlich war Arnold von Orey in den Jahren 1363 bis 1365 wegen seiner Ansprüche auf die Grafschaft Looz mit den Fürstbischöfen von Lüttich in böse Handel verwickelt, die mit seiner Niederlage und der Zerstörung des befestigten Schlosses Rummen endeten. Sollte die Münze vielleicht während dieser Fehdejahre geprägt worden sein? Was bedeutet aber dann — und diese Frage drängt sich wieder auf — FALEN?

von Frauendorfer, pp 10-11 <sup>[10]</sup>

## FRACTIONAL COINS

John, Lord of Fauquemont, Montjoie & Butgenbach (1346-1352)

Lucas (1968) 4<sup>[16]</sup>

Perreau, *RBN* 1851, pl. VIII, 5<sup>[19]</sup>

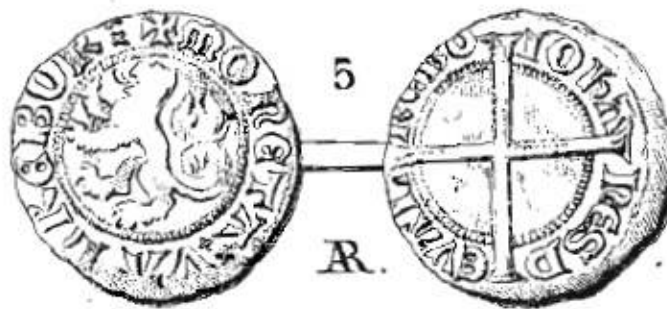
v.d. Chijs pl. XX<sup>[6]</sup>

Menadier 6<sup>[15]</sup>

Only a very few fractional *leeuwengroot* types match a full *groot* type so precisely that we can say they are **definitely** associated with one another. The fact is, most fractionals do not match their associated *grooten* exactly.

For example, we can be fairly certain that the Brabant GANDEN(SIS) LOVAIN fractionals “match” the GANDEN LOVAIN *grooten*, and that the Holland MS GERT fractionals can be “paired up” with the MS GERT *grooten*.

The fractional coins that are associated with the HOLAND *grooten* of Holland, however, have HOLANDRIE or HOLLANDIE legends, not HOLAND; they do not “match”. Some Flemish fractional types have “matching” FLAND legends, while other have FLANDRIE legends that do not “match”. Etc. etc.



Perreau, *RBN* 1851, pl. VIII, 5<sup>[19]</sup>

Le 16 décembre dernier, une lettre de cet heureux numismate m'annonça qu'il venait de faire l'acquisition d'une monnaie portant à l'avvers, dans un cercle perlé, un lion debout à queue fourchue, entouré de la légende : *MONETA X VALKEBOR X*; au revers une grande croix coupant la légende : *IOHAN NES. D | E VALKEBOR*. (Pl. VIII, fig. 5.) Ce denier d'argent, imitant ceux

(<sup>1</sup>) Voyez t. VI, p. 4.

Perreau, p. 109<sup>[19]</sup>

Note the central lion's unusual tail.

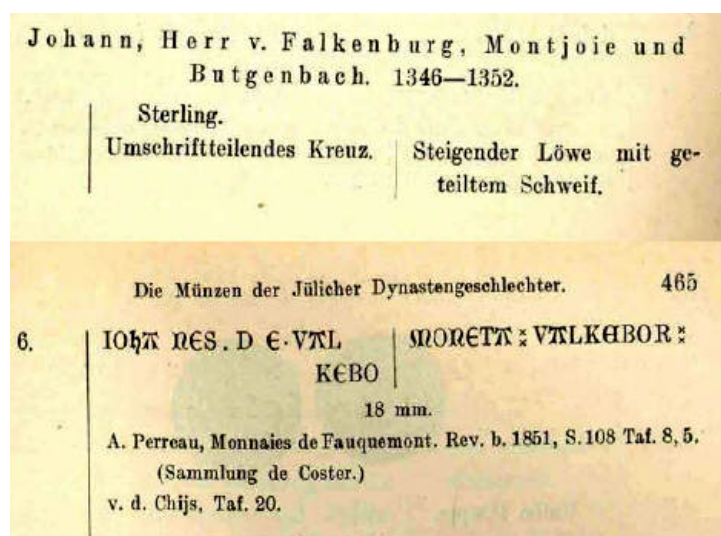
de Jean III de Brabant, de Thierry de Heinsberg, comte de Looz, et de Renaud de Gueldres, indiquait par sa légende qu'il appartenait à Jean, comte de Fauquemont, et qu'il avait été forgé dans cette localité; enfin son type démontrait à l'évidence qu'il était du milieu du xiv<sup>e</sup> siècle.

Vers cette époque (1346 à 1352), la seigneurie de Fauquemont était possédée par Jean I<sup>er</sup>, seigneur aussi brave et aussi entreprenant que ses ancêtres, mais qui, au milieu de ses richesses, trainait une existence triste et morose en se voyant privé de descendants et en pensant qu'en lui allait finir une famille dont tous les membres avaient successivement arboré leur bannière au milieu des chevaliers les plus braves d'Entre-Meuse-et-Rhin; c'était donc à lui que devait être attribué le denier de M. De Coster.

A peine avais-je terminé l'attribution de cette monnaie au dernier sire de Fauquemont, qu'une nouvelle lettre de M. De Coster m'annonçait la trouvaille d'une autre monnaie de Fauquemont qui, elle aussi, venait enrichir le cabinet de cet infatigable ami de la science numismatique.

*Perreau, p. 109* <sup>[19]</sup>

Perreau's description gives pellets that do not appear in his illustration, as does Menadier in turn:



*Menadier, pp. 464-465* <sup>[18]</sup>



V.d. Chijs' plate XX has three unnumbered coins at the top, the second of which is the Valkenburg fractional coin:



*v.d. Chijs, Leenen Brabant, plate XX*<sup>[6]</sup>

De volgende Valkenburgsche munt is er eene van Heer Jan, die in 1352 overleed, en wel blijkens hare type, die de zelfde is van de munten van Hertog Reinoud II van Gelre (zie onze *Munten der Graven en Hertogen van Gelderland*, Pl. II, N° 6—13) en die van Hertog Jan III van Brabant (zie *Munten der voorm. Hertogd. Brabant en Limburg*, Pl. IX, N° 28) en Diederik van Heinsberg, Graaf van Loon (zie in dit Deel Pl. XXII, N° 6).

Over dezen Heer Jan handelden wij reeds boven, zoodat het niet noodig is hier op hem terug te komen.

Op de vz. dan ziet men een klimmenden leeuw met zeer gehaarden staart binnen een parelcirkel. Het omschrift is:

✠ MONETA : VALKĒBOR :

Op de kz. deelt een eenvoudig gevoet kruis het veld der munt in vier deelen. Tusschen de beenen van het kruis staat:

IOHT | REIS D | EI VTL | KĒBO.

Gelijk wij de afbeelding van de vorige munt vonden op bladz. 384 van het VII<sup>e</sup> Deel der *Revue Belge*, zoo treffen wij de tegenwoordige munt aldaar aan op Pl. VIII onder N° 5. In den tekst is geen gewigt opgegeven. De bezitter was toenmaals de Heer L. DE COSTER, van wien ze later overging in het Kabinet van den Baron MICHIËLS VAN VERDUYNEN te Maastricht.

*v.d. Chijs, Leenen Brabant, p. 214*<sup>[6]</sup>

### Dating This Coin

Let us assume for the moment that this coin was indeed struck for John I and that the dates of his reign are correct at 1346-1352. No corresponding full *leeuwengroot* is known for John I, and it is possible, even likely, that none was ever struck.

Note that Perreau (and then v.d. Chijs) mention a similarity between this coin and coins of Reinald II of Guelders (1326-1343) and Dirk of Looz (1336–1361), and John III of Brabant (1312-1355). These are, in fact, rather disparate date ranges, which do not help us very much in dating the coins.

And just how similar **are** these coins?

The Valkenburg coin has John's name on the reverse and MONETA on the obverse.  
(1346-1352)

The Brabant coin has John's name on the reverse and MONETA on the obverse, the same as the Valkenburg coin.  
(c. 1339 ? - 1355)

However...

The coins of Looz have Dirk's name on the obverse and MONETA on the reverse, which is not actually a match with the Valkenburg coin.  
(1336-1361)

The coins of Guelders have Reinald's name on the obverse and MONETA on the reverse, which is not actually a match with the Valkenburg coin.  
(1326-1343)  
(or possibly Reinald III (1343-1361))

Similar coins from Holland, unmentioned here by v.d. Chijs and not struck before 1354-1355, have count William's name on the reverse and MONETA on the obverse, just as the Valkenburg coin.  
(c. 1354 - c. 1364)

When were these long-cross, fractional *leeuwengroten* struck? It is clear that in Holland they were struck 1354-1355 and/or thereafter.

It is clear that the Valkenburg coin must have been struck 1346-1352 (assuming that these are indeed the correct dates of John's reign). This makes it impossible for the Valkenburg and Holland coins to have been struck at the same time. A potential difference of only two years, however, does not seem unreasonable; similar coins could have been circulating for a few years when Holland began minting them.



It is uncertain when Brabant struck the long-cross fractional, despite assertions by Ghyssens (and perhaps De Witte) that minting began as early as 1339 (for which there is no evidence). It is therefore difficult to determine if there is any connection between the Brabant coin and the coins of other regions. The Brabant type is far too rare to cause us to believe that it was struck the entire period from 1339 until c. 1355.

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## PREVIOUS LITERATURE

It has always been our policy during our investigation of the *leeuwengroten* of all regions to review all of the previous literature and report the contents, so that the reader of our reports can completely ignore all previous literature (other than to double check our work, if desired).

A surprising amount has been written about the Valkenburg *leeuwengroten*, most of which is taken up with attempts at attribution of the coins, but all of the previous authors made errors in their legend transcriptions. This means that most of the following chapter will be taken up with rectifying these errors. Despite the best efforts of previous researchers, none of the transcriptions previously available are accurate in the fine details. And the study of *leeuwengroten*, and of coins in general, is the study of fine details.

### The Obverse Legend

As previously mentioned, there is a wide variance between the transcriptions provided by previous authors (Chalon, Menadier, Grote, Suhle) for the reverse, inner legend of the ‘William’ coins. Most of these variations seem to involve difficulties in reading the coins (i.e. not noticing pellets or apostrophes that are present on the coins).

Previous authors were not in agreement as to the correct transcription of the obverse legend (MONETA FALEN or FALCN, or Menadier’s incorrect FALLN). Comparison of the available coins in Berlin, 14 from the Schoo Hoard and 4 coins from Grote’s own collection, shows that there are coins with clear legends reading MONETA FALEN, FALCN and FAUC’N.

Menadier (ref. 18) reports the obverse legend for the Valkenburg (?) coins as FALLN, while Grote (ref. 12) says it is FALCN (using a square C). According to v. Frauendorfer, Grote is wrong, and the correct legend is FALEN. The photographs provided by v. Frauendorfer, however, clearly show illegible specimens from which he could not possibly have made any accurate conclusions. (Presumably, v. Frauendorfer published photos of the most legible coins for his report.) In Suhle’s report on the Schoo Hoard (ref. 25), the author states that the Valkenburg coins found clearly show a FALCN legend. As it turns out, both FALEN and FALCN (and FAUCN) legends exist side by side.

Grote describes 2 Valkenburg *leeuwengroten* and states that they are from the Wittmund Hoard (ref. 12, p. 444); these coins are not reported in Dannenberg's article (ref 8) on the same hoard. In his report on the Byvanck Hoard (ref. 10, p. 9), v. Frauendorfer points out Dannenberg's omission of any Valkenburg coins from his Wittmund report.

## The Reverse, Inner Legend

The reported reverse, inner legends are:

<b>a</b>	<b>O'•MI'</b>	<b>DUX</b>	<b>GUL'</b>	<b>VIL'</b>	Grote / Menadier
<b>a-2</b>	<b>O'•MI'</b>	<b>DUX</b>	<b>GUL'•</b>	<b>VIL'</b>	Suhle
<b>a-3</b>	<b>O'MI'</b>	<b>DUX</b>	<b>GVL'•</b>	<b>VIL'</b>	Chalon (1866)
<b>b</b>	<b>O'•MV</b>	<b>I'•CO</b>	<b>DUX</b>	<b>UIL'•</b>	Grote / Menadier / Suhle
<b>b-2</b>	<b>O'•MV</b>	<b>I'•CO</b>	<b>DUX•</b>	<b>VIL'</b>	Chalon (1866)
<b>c</b>	<b>O•MV</b>	<b>G'•IO'</b>	<b>DUX</b>	<b>UI•L</b>	Grote / Menadier
<b>c-2</b>	<b>O'•MV</b>	<b>G'•IO'</b>	<b>DI•X</b>	<b>UI'•L</b>	Suhle <i>sic</i> 1.87 g.
<b>c-3</b>	<b>O'MV</b>	<b>G'•IO</b>	<b>DVX</b>	<b>bMI</b>	Chalon (1866)
<b>d</b>	<b>O'•LV</b>	<b>MIO</b>	<b>DUX</b>	<b>G'VI'</b>	Grote / Menadier
<b>d-2</b>	<b>O'LV</b>	<b>MIO'</b>	<b>DUX</b>	<b>G'VI'•</b>	Suhle
<b>d-3</b>	<b>O'•LV</b>	<b>MIO</b>	<b>DVX</b>	<b>G'VI'•</b>	Chalon (1866)
<b>e</b>	<b>O'NV</b>	<b>G'•IO</b>	<b>DQX</b>	<b>NI•U</b>	Suhle

Legends **a-d** were reported by Grote, Menadier and Suhle (and Lucas), although Menadier transcribes all the U's as V's; on the coins the two letters are indeed different (Lucas does the same). Legend **e** was only reported by Suhle (ref. 25), and is likely to be a mint error. None of the previous authors indicate the forms of the O's used on the coins.

Note that we have taken the liberty of properly orienting the reverse so that the cross of the outer legend is at the top (12:00), and adjusting the transcribed legends of previous authors accordingly, for the sake of consistency and legibility.

## CHALON (1859 & 1866)

Ref. 4 & 5 resp.

The tale of the Valkenburg *leeuwengroot* begins in 1859, when Renier Chalon published an article in the *Revue Numismatique Belge* entitled *Monnaies de Fallais* (ref. 5). Chalon begins this article by describing the MONETA NNANE *leeuwengroot*, which may or may not have been struck for Arnold of Oreye, Lord of Rummen (see ref. 30), as well as mentioning Arnold's FRAND and RUMEN *leeuwengroten* (see ref. 36).

Chalon continues by describing two *leeuwengroten* with obverse legends reading MONETA FALEN, and different reverse (inner) legends:

O'LV MIO DLX• GVI'	[sic]
O'MV GꝛIO ...LX bML.	[sic]

Chalon proposed Fallais (south of Rummen, now in Belgium) as the mint place for this coin, based on the FALEN reading and the name Fallais. Chalon says that during the time of imitative *gros au lion*, the time of Arnold of Oreye, Fallais was held by William, Lord of Wesemaele and of Westerlo, Marshall of Brabant. Chalon proposes this William as a possible minter of the *leeuwengroot* under discussion. Chalon points out that later Wesemaele family members placed the name of Fallais on their coins. The only source that Chalon gives for these two *gros au lion* is a "Mr. Justen", and he provides neither photographs nor drawings of the coins. This seems to be the first published mention of *gros au lion* of this type.

Chalon's attribution seems reasonable enough... unless he has misread the coins and the legends, in fact, read MONETA FALCN. FALEN is easy enough to pair up with Fallais, but FALCN lends itself much more easily to an interpretation of Valkenburg (now in The Netherlands).

It is interesting to note that the "missing link" in the 1859 article is the FALEN/ARNO type, subsequently reported by von Frauendorfer in 1909 (vF. no 10, ref. 10). By a set of amusing coincidences, Chalon has (erroneously) tried to attribute the FALEN / William coins to Fallais, while briefly discussing Arnold of Oreye, Lord of Rummen, and Rummen's relationship to Fallais. He discusses the RUMEN coins, but does not mention their ARNO QVC DOMNI legends.

Meanwhile, Chalon is completely unaware of another ARNO DVC DOMNI type – which has a MONETA FALEN legend – and which will be attributed to **Fallais** by von Frauendorfer, but under... William of Wesemaele and Westerlo.

Chalon's 1859 article is, for all intents and purposes, superceded by Chalon's subsequent 1866 article (ref. 6), again published in the *RBN*, entitled *Monnaies rares ou inédits*, in which he described 2 more *gros au lion* with 'FALEN' legends, and similar (but variant) reverse legends. These coins were brought to Chalon's attention by J.E.H. Hooft van Iddekinge, and this time Chalon provides drawings.

As we have previously shown on several occasions, the illustrations in old numismatic works are not completely trustworthy when it comes to the fine details. In a great many cases, the coins have been idealized for the drawing, and unclear areas appear more legible than they actually are on the coin itself. Chalon's drawings show FALEN instead of FALCN, but how sure can we be of the accuracy of his drawings?

In this particular case, we are lucky to have the actual model coins at our disposal, both of which are in the Berlin museum collection:



*Chalon X,4*



*Chalon X,5*



The drawings do not really match the coins all that well, and the fourth letter in the second word is in fact illegible on both coins. The E's shown in Chalon's drawings are inaccurate, and might be E or **Ʒ**, neither can be proven conclusively. **For well over 100 years, numismatists have been misled by these incorrect illustrations.**

Chalon says that his fellow numismatist de Coster would like to abandon Fallais and find an alternative mint for these coins, but so far no reasonable alternative had been offered. Chalon still believed they all might be coins of William of Wesemaele <sup>[5]</sup>.

L'une : O'LV | MIO | DVX · | GVI?  
L'autre : O'MV | G'IO | .. LX | bML

*Chalon RBN (1859), p. 379 <sup>[4]</sup>*

O'LV | MIO | DVX | GVI?  
O'MV | G'IO | DVX | bML  
O'MV | I'EO | DVX · | VIL?  
O'MI' | DVX | GVI? | VIL?

*Chalon RBN (1866), p. 206 <sup>[5]</sup>*



— 379 —

mais aussi celle du côté de la croix, à laquelle nous avouons ne rien comprendre, et où nous ne trouvons pas moyen de voir ni *Arnold*, ni *Quatbeek*, ni *Rummen*.

Voici maintenant que M. Justen vient de trouver deux autres pièces du même genre, portant du côté de la croix :

L'une : O'LV | MIO | OLX · | GVI.

L'autre : O'MV | G'IO | .. LX | bML.

Toutes les deux ont, du côté du lion : MONETA FALENSIS; *Moneta Falensis*. Falais ou Phalais, sur la Mehaigne, est une seigneurie qui appartient, plus tard, aux sires de Rummen, de la famille de Wesemaele; mais à l'époque où l'on imitait les *blancs au lion*, à l'époque d'Arnold de Rummen, elle était en la possession de Guillaume, sire de Wesemaele et de Westerlo, maréchal de Brabant, avoué de Duffel, qui la tenait du chef de sa femme Jeanne de Falais. Peut-on retrouver, dans les deux légendes baroques que nous avons données ci-dessus, les noms et titres de ce Guillaume? Nous avouons n'en être pas bien sûr, et nous n'imiterons pas surtout la manière de lire un peu trop hardie, qu'employait M. Wolters.

On sait que, plus tard, les seigneurs de Rummen, de la famille de Wesemaele, prirent sur leurs monnaies le titre de seigneurs de Falais; mais la monnaie de Falais est une découverte nouvelle. C'est un nom de plus à ajouter à la liste déjà si longue de nos ateliers monétaires.

R. CHALON.

*Chalon / RBN 1859, p. 379*<sup>[4]</sup>



*Chalon 1866, Pl. X, 4*<sup>[5]</sup>

*Now in Berlin, ex- Grote collection / 1.96 g.*

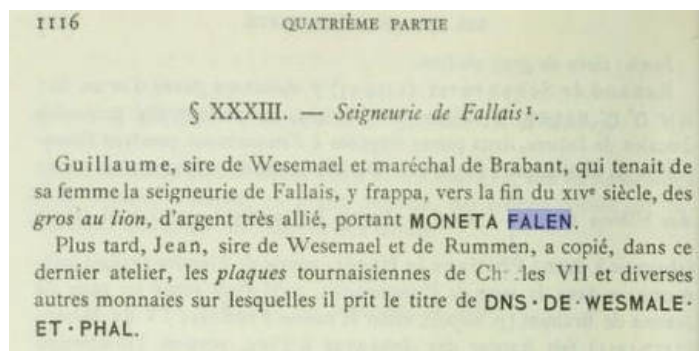


*Chalon 1866, Pl. X, 5<sup>[5]</sup>  
Now in Berlin, ex- Grote collection / 2.14 g.*

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**Engel & Serrure**  
Ref. 9

Engel and Serrure mention the Valkenburg *gros au lion*, also attributing them to William of Wesemaele in Fallais, but they do not provide any illustrations or references (ref. 9, p. 1116).



On p. 444 (Bd. VII) of Grote's work we find the following: "Die Münzen b und c kommen aus dem Wittmunder Funde." <sup>[12]</sup>

Herzog Wilhelm von Jülich,  
Graf von Falkenberg 1355 — 1362.

7) Flämischer Löwen-Grote:

Taf. 16, Fig. 65.

- 65) Av. Innen: a) O'.MI' = DUX = GUL' = VIL'  
b) O'.MV = I'×CO = DUX = UIL'  
c) O.MV = G'×IO' = DUX = UIL  
d) O'.LV = M IO = DUX = G'VI'

Außen: + BND ————— XPI Durchgehendes  
Kreuz (durch die Binnen-Inschrift).

Rev. Innen: + ·MONETA & FALER'

Im Außen-Rande, statt der Lilien, gespitzte Kleeblätter mit drei Stielen; auf a in der obersten Ründung: ein Löwe.

Dm. 26''' — Gw. a: 2·17 (beschädigter Rand);  
b: 2·45; c: 2·89.

(a—c: d.H. — d: deCoster in Brüssel. — Die Münzen b und c kommen aus dem Wittmunder Funde.)

Münzstudien, Bd. VII, p. 444 <sup>[12]</sup>

III. Wilhelm II. 1361 — 1393.

445

Diese Münzen sind gesprächig genug, um ihre richtige Bestimmung außer Zweifel zu stellen; das moneta Falkenbergensis des Rev. und das DUX GVLIacensis VILhelmus des Av. auf a ist wohl ganz unzweideutig. Die übrigen beiden Viertel der Av.-Inschrift sind sinnlos, oder doch die des ersten Viertels, falls in dem zweiten die Worte Iuliacensis COMes stecken sollten, was mir eingefallen ist, weil zwei Exemplare G anstatt I, d.h. Gulge: die alte deutsche Form des Namens „Jülich“ haben. Allein es ist wahrscheinlicher, daß auf dem Exemplare b die Buchstaben MVI' CO durch Montis ValconIs COMes zu ergänzen sind, was dann auf c mehr corrumpt erscheint, während auf d die drei Buchstaben LVM rückwärts: MVL (Montis VaLconis) zu lesen sind, vollständig also: Dux Wilhelmus O' Montisfalconis Comes.

Münzstudien, Bd. VII, p. 445 <sup>[12]</sup>

Die Löwen-Groten des Grafen Ludwig von Flandern waren eine in den Niederlanden so verbreitete und beliebte Münzsorte geworden, daß man sie an vielen Orten nachmünzte. Ein Erkennungszeichen der ächten bestand, außer den Typen, nach der Ansicht der des Lesens der Umschriften Unkundigen darin, daß die Schrift in dem einen der Kreuzwinkel mit einer Kreisförmigen Figur: dem O (in lud=Ovi=cus) anfang, und hiernach hatte dann der Stempelschneider der Nachmünzen die Buchstaben der Umschrift zu trennen. Dies ließ sich sehr wohl in Hennegau (han=Oni) und auch in Holland und Megen (..c=Ome=s), in Geldern (r=ein=Old wie er bloß für diesen Zweck hier genannt wird, während er sonst stets ReynAldus heißt), in Looz und Horn (the=Ode=ric) und in Rümme (arn=Old) ausführen; Herzog Johann III. von Brabant mußte aber die Umschrift mit dem zweiten Buchstaben seines Namens (i=O,du=x br=aba=nt) anfangen; Andere, die weder in dem Namen noch im Titel ein O hatten, wie der Herzog Wilhelm von Jülich, trugen kein Bedenken in dieser Verlegenheit das erste Kreuzviertel mit ganz sinnlosen Buchstaben auszufüllen, und durch OMV noch einigermaßen das IO DV des Herzogs Johann nachzuahmen. Diese Willkür führte dann noch andere Nachmünzer auf den Gedanken, es könne auch die gesammte Umschrift füglich ganz sinnlos sein (v. d. Chijs a.a.D. S. 248, 260).

**Münzstudien, Bd. VII, p. 445 <sup>[12]</sup>**

“Die Löwen-Groten des Grafen Ludwig von Flandern waren eine in den Niederlanden so verbreitete und beliebte Münzsorte geworden, daß man sie an [auf?] vielen Orten nachmünzte. Ein Erkennungszeichen der ächten bestand, außer den Typen, nach der Ansicht der des Lesens der Umschriften Unkundigen darin, daß die Schrift in dem einen der Kreuzwinkel mit einer Kreisförmigen Figur: dem O (ir. lud=Ovi=cus) anfang, und hiernach hatte dann der Stempelschneider der Nachmünzen die Buchstaben der Umschrift zu trennen. Dies ließ sich sehr wohl in Hennegau (han=Oni) und auch in Holland und Megen (..c=Ome=s), in Geldern (r=ein=Old wie er bloß für diesen Zweck hier genannt wird, während er sonst stets RaynAldus heißt), in Looz und Horn (the=Ode=ric) und in Rümme (arn=Old) ausführen; Herzog Johann III. Von Brabant musste aber die Umschrift mit dem zweiten Buchstaben seines Namens (i=O,du=x br=aba=nt) anfangen; Andere, die weder in dem Namen noch im Titel ein O hatten, wie der Herzog Wilhelm von Jülich, trugen kein Bedenken in dieser Verlegenheit das erste Kreuzviertel mit ganz sinnlosen Buchstaben auszufüllen, und durch OMV noch einigermaßen das IO DV des Herzogs Johann nachzunehmen. Diese Willkür führte dann noch andere Nachmünzer auf den Gedanken, es könne auch die gesammte? Umschrift süglich ganz sinnlos sein (v. d. Chijs a.a.D.G. 248, 260).” <sup>[12]</sup>

It is interesting that Grote has noticed that something is going on with the **O**'s of the reverse, inner legend on the various *leeuwengroten*. He has noticed the first, round **O** in LVDOVIC on the Flemish *leeuwengroten*, and that this **O** and its position were copied on the many imitative *leeuwengroten* of other regions. His transcriptions of the coin legends are actually fairly sloppy, however:

<u>Grote</u>	<u>correct</u>
lud=Ovi= <b>cus</b>	lvd=Ovi=c cO=mes (Flanders)
han=Oni	han=Oni=e cO=mes (Hainaut)
i=O,du=x <b>br=aba=nt</b>	i=O dv=x lO=t br=ab (Brabant)
the=Ode= <b>ric</b>	the=Od v=a hO=ten (Horne)
	the=Orv=c cO=mes (Looz)
arn=Old	Oi a=rnO=l de=rvm / O qv=c dO=mni=arn (Rummen)
..c=Ome=s	..cO=mes / ..c=Omes (Holland)
	iOh=ann=es c=Om (Megen, fractional <i>groot</i> ) <sup>[12]</sup>

Note that with the legends correctly transcribed in full, the nearly ubiquitous second **O** becomes obvious as well, something Grote apparently failed to notice (there is no second **O** on the Holland coins). He was also unaware of the 'rule' of *first O round, second O long* being used on the coins. It is also interesting that until we independently made the same discovery well over a hundred years later, no author since Grote has made any specific mention of the *leeuwengroot O* phenomenon, although several authors have noted that the imitative *leeuwengroot* legends copied the original Flemish and Brabantine coins in certain respects.

Grote (*Münzstudien* Bd. VI, p. 444, ref. 12), felt that the correct reading was FALCN (i.e. **FALCN**), and that the coins had been minted at Valkenburg under William, Duke of Juliers (Jülich), as Lord of Valkenburg. Grote describes FALCN *gros au lion* with four different reverse legends, two of which come from the Wittmund Hoard (1858); these coins are not reported in Dannenberg's article about the Wittmund find (ref. 8).



Münzstudien pl. 16, 65 <sup>[12]</sup>  
 Same coin as Menadier's photo  
 Wittmund Hoard (1858)



**WITTMUND HOARD (1858)**  
**DANNENBERG (1883)**

Ref. 8

In his report on the Wittmund Hoard, Dannenberg fails to report on any FALCN / Valkenburg *leeuwengroten* at all.

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**BYVANCK HOARD (<1860)**  
**VON FRAUENDORFER (1909)**

Ref. 10

**Von Frauendorfer** published photos of 3 Valkenburg specimens from the Byvanck Hoard (1860), and a lengthy discussion about the coins (pp. 9-11). He tentatively attributed both the FALEN / William and the FALEN / ARNO coins of the Byvanck Hoard to William of Wesemaele in Fallais. Von Frauendorfer gives these weights:

1.97 g.	OMV • GIO	
2.25 g.	OMV • GIO	
2.80 g.	OMV • GIO	(Byvanck 9 ?)
2.25 g.	OMV • GIO	(Byvanck 8)      THIS IS AN ICO
1.75 g.	ARNO	
2.00 g.	ARNO	(Byvanck 10)

Grote (Münzstudien, Bd. VII S. 444) teilt die beiden Münzen dem Herzog Wilhelm von Jülich als Grafen von Falkenberg (1355–1362) zu. Die Grote vorgelegenen Exemplare stammen nach seiner Angabe aus dem Wittmunder Funde. Dannenberg hat bei seiner Beschreibung dieses Fundes (Zeitschrift für Numismatik, Bd. X S. 223 f., in specie S. 231/232) unterlassen, auf die beiden sehr interessanten Stücke aufmerksam zu machen. Grotes Ausführungen sind ihm wohl entgangen. Ob aber die Annahmen dieses sonst so scharfblickenden und erfahrenen Forschers im vorliegenden Falle zutreffend sind? Gegen Grotes Zuteilung spricht zunächst, daß die Abkürzung von Falkenberg in FALEN (so und nicht FALCN muß gelesen werden) doch wohl recht seltsam wäre. Im weiteren kann der Erklärungsversuch für die Aufschrift der Vorderseite, so sehr er auf den ersten Blick bestechen mag, kaum überzeugen. Sollte sich ferner Herzog Wilhelm von Jülich, der auch sonst auf saubere und schöne Gepräge hielt, zu einer so außerordentlichen Verdunkelung seiner Eigenschaft als Münzherr, wie sie in den fraglichen Umschriften stecken würde, und zur Herstellung so nachlässig geschnittener und geprägter Münzen hergeben haben?

In einem Aufsätze der Revue de la numismatique belge, Jahrgang 1858 S. 378/379, werden die fraglichen Münzen für Wilhelm, Herrn von Wesemael und Westerloo, Gemahl der Johanna von Fallais in Anspruch genommen, und es wird die Schrift MONETA FALEN gedeutet als Moneta Falensis, so daß es sich darnach um eine Münze

v. Frauendorfer, p. 10<sup>[10]</sup>

des genannten Wilhelm für die Herrschaft Falais (Phalais) handeln würde. In einer weiteren Notiz der genannten Revue (Jahrgang 1866 S. 206) kommt freilich der Zweifel zum Ausdruck, ob die Zuteilung an Wilhelm von Wezemaal und Westerloo wohl aufrecht erhalten werden kann. Neuere Forscher akzeptieren jedoch die Meinung, daß die Münze von Wilhelm von Wezemaal und Westerloo für Falais geprägt wurde. Obschon diese Lösung kaum befriedigen kann, ist es doch schwer, sich für eine andere Zuteilung zu entscheiden. Sicherlich muß Grotes, wenn auch noch so scharfsinniger Deutungsversuch, dem sich R. Serrure in seinem sonst verdienstvollen Aufsatz „L'imitation des types monétaires flamands au moyen âge“ (No. 43) kritiklos angeschlossen hat, abgewiesen werden. Ob übrigens nicht auch die Zuteilung der Münze an Wilhelm von Wezemaal und Westerloo, im Hinblick auf den im nachstehenden unter Nr. 6 beschriebenen Löwengroschen, abgelehnt werden muß?

v. Frauendorfer, p. 10<sup>[10]</sup>

V. Frauendorfer points out Dannenberg's omission of the Valkenburg *leeuwengroten* from the latter's report in the Wittmund Hoard (ref. 8).

#### vF Item C-5.

5. Falkenberg, Herzog Wilhelm von Jülich als Graf von Falkenberg (1355—1362)?
- a) Av.) O· MV—G· IO'—DIX·—DI·L  
Rv.) ✚ MORET ✚ FALKER·  
Zwei Exemplare.  
1,97 (beschädigt) und 2,25 g (etwas beschädigt). — 13 l. —  
Abbildung 8.
- b) Av.) O· MV—G· IO'—DIX—DI·L  
Rv.) Wie unter a.  
Zwei Exemplare.  
2,25 und 2,8 g. — 13 l. — Abbildung 9.

v. Frauendorfer, p. 9<sup>[10]</sup>

vF C-5 a 1.97 g. (damaged coin); 2.25 g. (slightly damaged coin)



v. Frauendorfer 8 <sup>[10]</sup>

• + MON[ETÆ + FALCŌ']  
O[']MV G'•**CO**['] DUX• UIL•

Von Frauendorfer correctly begins his transcription of the reverse, inner legend with OMV, but his photographs need to be rotated 90° counterclockwise. Although the legend of the next coin (9) does indeed read GIO as v. Frauendorfer transcribes, the legend of coin 8 instead reads GCO, which makes us question his transcription of the legends of the other example listed (1.97 g.).

vF C-5 b 2.25 g.; 2.28 g.



v. Frauendorfer 9 <sup>[10]</sup>

• + • MONETÆ + F[ALC]Ō'  
[O'•]MV G'•**IO**' DUX U[I•L]

Von Frauendorfer has failed to note the pellet right of the initial cross on the obverse, clearly visible in the photograph. This once again causes us to question all of v. Frauendorfer's transcriptions.

One of the Byvanck **vF C-5 b** coins ended up in the A.E. Cahn catalog (1931):

38- \*28 Herrschaft Falais. Wilhelm v. Wezemaal u. Westerloo um 1365. Löwengroschen. Langkreuz, innere Umschr. O'°MV—G'°IO'—DUX—UI·I· Ks. †MONETA†FALEI' Aufgerichteter Löwe. Fund v. Byvank 5 b. S. g. e.

*Adolph E. Cahn, Catalog 69, lot 28*<sup>[3]</sup>

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## ARNOLD

### vF C-6



von Frauendorfer, Byvanck 10<sup>[10]</sup>  
ARNO

One of the **vF C-6** coins was listed in the 1931 Cahn catalog:

48- \*29 Arnold v. Orey, Herr v. Quabecke, † 1367. Löwengroschen. Innere Umschr. ARN—O'QV—C'DO—MNI. Rv. †MONETA†FALEI' Wie vorher. Fund v. Byvank 6. Schön.  
Diese beiden Stücke sind seltene Beiscläge zu den niederl. Löwengroschen. Grote (Mzstud. VII S. 444) hat sie Herzog Wilhelm v. Jülich, als Herrn v. Falkenberg zu teilen wollen.

*Adolph E. Cahn, Catalog 69, lot 29*<sup>[3]</sup>

# SCHOO HOARD (1927)

## SUHLE (1931)

Ref. 25

<p>Wilhelm von Jülich, Herr von Falkenburg an der Maas 1355—1362.</p>	
76. a) GUL <sup>o</sup> · VIL <sup>o</sup>   O <sup>o</sup> · MI   DUX — + MONETA Blatt FALCN <sup>o</sup> .	2,21 g; 1 Br.
Menadier in Z. f. N. XXX S. 467, No. 11 a.	
b) O   DUX   UIL <sup>o</sup> ·   O <sup>o</sup> · MV   I <sup>o</sup> × —	
3 St. = 2,41; 2,42; 2,5 g; 4 Br.	
Menadier No. 11 b.	
c) IO <sup>o</sup>   DIX   UI <sup>o</sup> · L   O <sup>o</sup> · MV   G <sup>o</sup> × —	1,87 g
Zu Menadier No. 11 c.	
d) — DVX —	
3 St. = 1,62 (stark beschn.); 1,74; 1,95 g; 13 Br.	
Menadier No. 11 c; Byvank Nr. 5.	
e) IO <sup>o</sup>   DUX   G <sup>o</sup> VI <sup>o</sup> ·   O <sup>o</sup> LV   M —	2 St. = 2,16 2,33 g; 1 Br.
Menadier No. 11 d.	
f) IO   DN X   NI · U   O <sup>o</sup> NVG <sup>o</sup> × —	2,39 g.
<p>Vgl. zu der Frage, ob Falais oder Falkenburg gemeint ist, Grote, Mzst. VII S. 444; Noß, die Münzen von Jülich, Mörs und Alpen S. 35; Menadier in Z. f. N. 39, S. 234f. Auf den Münzen dieses Fundes ist das „C“ nicht zu bezweifeln, so ist die Streitfrage mit Sicherheit für Falkenburg entschieden.</p>	

*Suhle p. 80* <sup>[21]</sup>

In his 1931 report on the Schoo Hoard (1923), **Suhle** states that the legends read FALCN, and attributes the coins to Valkenburg and William of Juliers, like Grote before him.

A detailed discussion of Suhle's report on the Valkenburg coin would take up an enormous amount of space here. We refer the reader to our report on the Schoo Hoard (ref. 37) for said discussion.

As stated previously, the majority of the known Valkenburg *leeuwengroten* come from the Schoo Hoard (1927). Some (not all) of the coins from this find are currently in the collection of the Bode Museum in Berlin (*Staatliche museen zu Berlin*) + the others are missing. Suhle's report on the hoard lists the Valkenburg *leeuwengroten* as **Item 76**, with 6 sub-types, lettered **a - f**.



The Schoo coins:

<i>item</i>	<i>obv.</i>	<i>obverse</i>	<i>reverse</i>	<i>reverse</i>	<i>reverse</i>	<i>reverse</i>	<i>rev.</i>
<b>1</b>			<b>OMI</b>				
76 a-1	• † •	F <del>A</del> LEQ'	O'•MI	DUX•	GUL'•	VIL'•	N
<b>3</b>			<b>OLV</b>				
76 e-1	• † [•]	F <del>A</del> LE[... ]Q'	O'[•]LV	MIO	DUX[•]	[G'VP'•]	N
76 e-2	• † •	F[ <del>A</del> LE...]Q'	O'•LV	MIO	DUX[•]	G'VP'•	N
76 e-3	• † •	[...L]EQ'	?	[...]O	DUX•	[G'VP'•]	N
<b>3</b>			<b>OMV</b>	<b>ICO</b>			
76b-1	• † •	[F <del>A</del> LE]Q'	O'•MV	I'×CO	DUX•	UL'•	N
76b-2	• † •	F[ <del>A</del> LE]Q'	O[']•MV	I'×CO	DUX•	UL'•	N
76b-3	• †	[F <del>A</del> LE...]Q'	O'•MV	I'×CO	DUX•	UL'•	N
<b>7</b>			<b>OMV</b>	<b>GIO</b>			
76 c-1	• † •	F <del>A</del> LEQ'	O'.MV	G <del>I</del> IO	DUX	UL'•	N
76 c-2	• † •	F <del>A</del> LE[ ]Q'	O'•MV	G'×IO'	DUX	UL'•	N
76 c-3	• †	[F <del>A</del> LEQ']	O'.MV	G'×IO'	DUX	UL'•	N
76 c-4	• † [•]	F[ <del>A</del> U[E']Q'	O'.MV	G'×IO'	D[... ]X	UL'•	N
76 c-5	• † •	F <del>A</del> LEQ'	O'[•]MV	G'×IO'	DUX	UL'•	N
76 c-6	[• †]	F[ <del>A</del> U[E']Q'	O'.MV	G'×IO'	DV[•X•]	UL'•	N
76 c-7	?	[F <del>A</del> LEQ']		G'×IO'	?	?	N
<b>13</b>							

Although there are a small number of variants, the basic sub-types seem to be something like:

O'•MI	DUX•	GUL'•	VIL'•	N	(a)
O'•LV	MIO	DUX•	G'VP'•	N	(d)
O'•MV	I'×CO	DUX•	UL'•	N	(b)
O'•MV	G'×IO'	DUX	UL'•	N	(c)

As discussed above there are 4 main sub-types, based upon the forms of the reverse, inner legend. Minor errors aside, Suhle's categorization breaks down as follows:

<b>Suhle 76 a</b>	OMI
<b>Suhle 76 b</b>	OMV ICO
<b>Suhle 76 c</b>	OMV GIO
<b>Suhle 76 d</b>	[...DVX...]
<b>Suhle 76 e</b>	OLV
<b>Suhle 76 f</b>	mint error with upside-down punches (intended as OMV GIO)

**Suhle 76 f** is a sub-sub-type of the larger OMV-GIO sub-type, and so it falls under the OMV-GIO heading.

**Suhle 76 d** is a sort of "catch-all" that Suhle seems to have used for "illegible" coins. Having inspected many of the same Schoo Hoard coins ourselves, we have come to the conclusion that not only are there no Schoo Hoard left in Berlin with legends so illegible that they would have to be written off as "[...DVX...]", but that several of the coins listed by Suhle under his **76 d** are, in fact, clearly **Suhle 76 c** coins (OMV GIO).

Furthermore, Suhle failed to notice the MONETA FAUCN legend on some of the coins at all, and he misread one of the DUX legends as DIX. (As we stated earlier, Suhle's report seems to have broken down at this point for some reason, and he seems to have gotten a bit careless, which is odd, considering the reasonably high quality of the rest of his report.)

We have adjusted Suhle's work accordingly in the following catalog so that it better reflects the reality of the known Valkenburg *leeuwengroten*, including the Schoo Hoard coins that Suhle himself reported.

## MENADIER (1913)

Ref. 18

Much of what Menadier says about the Valkenburg *leeuwengroten* is simply repeated from Grote (ref. 12), but unfortunately, Menadier's distillation process has removed some important information about the coins.

	Löwengroschen. Umschriftteilendes Kreuz.	Steigender Löwe in einem Blattkranz. +·MOR·ETA·+·FALL·R·.
11a.*	O'· MI' DVX GVL' VIL'	
b.	O'· MV I'·CO DVX VIL'.	
c.	O'· MV G'·IO' DVX VI·L	
d.	O'· LV M IO DVX G'VI'	
Äußere Umschrift der Ks.:		
+·BHIDICTV·SI· DEI· HPI· IHVXPI		
2,17 gr. 2,45 gr. 2,89 gr. 2,25 gr. 2,08 gr.		
R. Chalon, Monnaies de Falais. Rev. b. 1859 378.		
R. Chalon, Monnaies rares ou inédites. Rev. b. 1866 206 (Wilhelm v. Wezemaal nach Hooft v. Iddekinge).		
30*		

*Menadier, Jülich, p. 467* <sup>[18]</sup>

Menadier gives "11a\*". Such an asterisk usually indicates the example shown as an illustration, but Menadier's photo shows an **11 b** coin.



*Menadier: ZFN 30 (1913), plate 19* <sup>[18]</sup>  
*Wittmund Hoard (Berlin collection / 2.42 g.)*

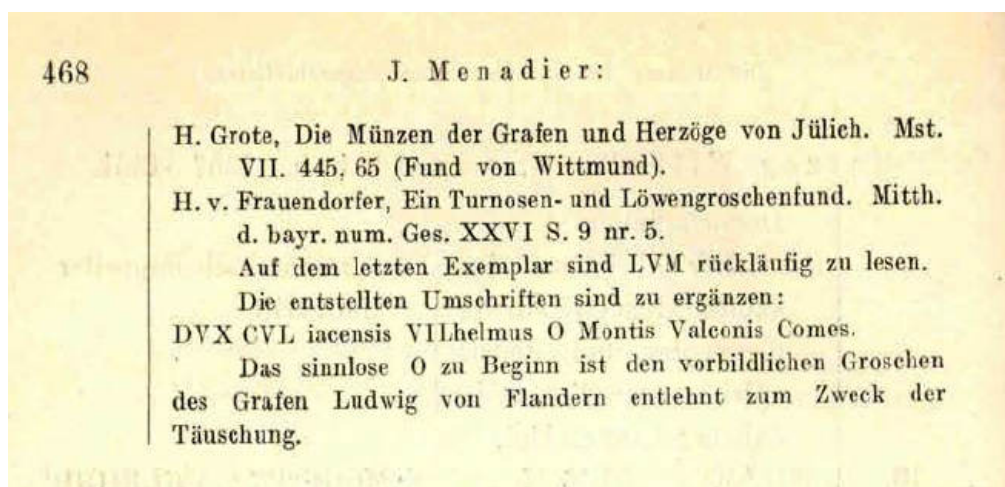
Menadier gives an incorrect MONETA FALLN transcription, and his reverse outer legend transcription erroneously replaces the word DNI with DEI (Grote transcribed the outer legend as “BND \_\_\_\_ XPI”), among other minor problems.

Menadier reported all of the V’s and U’s as V, regardless of what was on the coins. He provides the weights of 5 specimens, but does not say where these coins can be found, nor does he indicate which weight goes with which sub-type, nor where he got the weights from (three of them come from Grote):

- 2.17 g. (Grote; “damaged edge”)
- 2.45 g. (Grote; this is the 2.42 g. Berlin/Wittmund specimen)
- 2.89 g. (Grote; Wittmund Hoard)
- 2.25 g.
- 2.08 g.

Menadier cites both Chalon articles, Grote and v. Frauendorfer as sources (Grote also gives 2.45 g. for his **item b**, which is the 2.42 g. Wittmund coin).

When Menadier attempts to decipher the reverse, inner legend (p. 468), things end up going terribly wrong:



*Menadier p. 468*<sup>[18]</sup>

There are several serious problems with the passage after the Grote and v. Frauendorfer references.

The plate in v. Frauendorfer’s **MBNG** article (ref. 10) comes between pages 8 and 9 and we presume that Menadier intended to indicate this plate when he said “page 9”. However, **n° 5** on this plate is a *gros tournois*, not a *leeuwengroot*.



*v. Frauendorfer, plate between pp. 8-9<sup>[18]</sup>*

The only *leeuwengroten* pictured in v. Frauendorfer's article (plate between pp. 8 and 9) are **n° 8** and **9** (William) and **10** (Arnold), and we do not know which one Menadier meant to indicate (but presumably on of the 'William' coins), but we can see no "LVM" anywhere. Such a letter combination would indicate either an OLV MIO coin, or some other variant unknown to us (and not reported by v. Frauendorfer). (V. Frauendorfer reports no OLV MIO coins in the Byvanck Hoard, but rather 4 OMV GIO coins. But it is clear from the photos that **n° 8** is an OMV ICO coin.)



*v. Frauendorfer, plate between pp. 8-9<sup>[18]</sup>*

(Note that v. Frauendorfer's *leeuwengroten* are not properly oriented and all need to be rotated 90° counterclockwise.)



Things only get worse; after claiming to read “LVM” on one of the Byvanck coins, Menadier offers a proposed transcription that does not actually contain the letter combination LVM:

**DVX CULiancensis VILhelmvs O Montis Valconis Comes**

We have no idea why Menadier chose ‘*Culiancensis*’ instead of ‘*Guliancensis*’, until it is a typo. The word COMES would only be correct for an OMV ICO coin; not other sub-type has a C in the legend. Apparently the coin would read:

OMV C DVX CVL VIL (?)

...which is 13 letters and not the correct 12. Furthermore, this is not one of Menadier’s listed legends:

OMI DVX GVL VIL  
OMV ICO DVX VIL  
OMV GIO DVX VIL  
OLV MIO DVX GVI

Menadier’s proposed legend most resembles the OMI sub-type. However, even from the unclear v. Frauendorfer photos, it is clear that the word DVX (or DUX) does not follow whatever part of the legend (quadrant) begins with **●**; in both (misoriented) photos, the DVX is in the top-left quadrant, while the OMI/OMV/OLV (whichever) is in the bottom right quadrant, with three letters between them. Neither coin is an OMI DVX coin. The **●** in front of the DVX (or DUX) is the end of ICO, GIO or MIO (reasonably clearly ICO for n° 8 and GIO for n° 9).

**Menadier’s transcription attempt should probably be ignored.** Lucas (ref. 17) chose to repeat it *verbatim*.

See the Appendix below for more about Menadier’s work.

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## **BERGHAUS (1958)**

Ref. 2

**Berghaus**, listing both the Wittmund and Schoo Hoards in his 1958 report, does not provide any legend transcriptions, although he cites Menadier as a source and attributes the *gros au lion* to Valkenburg and to William of Juliers. Berghaus does not add anything to our knowledge of the Valkenburg *leeuwengroten*.

## SCHULMAN AUCTION 1975

Ref. 23

### VALKENBURG – FAUQUEMONT

GUILLAUME II de JULIERS 1357–1361

(Wilhelm II von Julich)

*Bonnyfaustin*

\*1209 Gros au lion. Lion rampant: +MONETA FALKN Rev. Croix: légende intérieure: G'IO-DUX-UI-L-O'MV Lég. ext.: SIT NOME etc. cf. Menadier 11c.

Presque très beau. Extrêmement rare (750.-)

*1450 -*



*Schulman Auction 1975, Lot 1209 <sup>[23]</sup>*

In 1975, **Schulman** published a photo of a Valkenburg coin in their auction catalog (Lot 1209), but it is not very readable. (In fact, none of the photographs published in previous sources are particularly good or legible until 2018.)

According to the catalog, the obverse legend reads FALKN. We can see no such thing in the photo we are of the opinion that it says FALEN or FAL~~E~~N like the other known examples.

The reverse of the coin in the photo needs to be rotated 90° clockwise to be correctly oriented.

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## LUCAS (1978)

Ref. 16

As we have stated in several previous reports, Lucas' works add nothing to our knowledge of the *gros au lion* (of any region). In fact, he usually only serves to confuse matters even more, because he has a tendency to distill important information down to incorrect summations (e.g. his legend transcriptions, in which he discards letter forms reported by previous authors).

**Lucas**, text

4 “esterlin (?)”

Jean, seignery de Fauquemont, Montjoie & Butgenbach (1346-1352)  
cites **RBN** 1851, VIII, 5 [Perreau]; v.d. Chijs pl. XX; Menadier 6

7 “blanc au lion” cites RBN 1859, p. 378 [Chalon]; R. Serrure 43; Menadier 11

“Ces pièces, par suite d’une mauvais lecture avaint été données à Fallais par Chalon. Hooft v. Iddekinge les donnait à Guillaume de Wesemael, la restitutuion est due à Grote. Ménadier lit FALLN : il y aurait plutôt FAL<sup>EN</sup> avec un C carré pur FALCenbergensis. La légende intérieure signiferaient :  
DVX CULiancensis VILhelmvs O Montis Valconis Comes  
Le o en surplus pour imiter les pièces des Louis de Mâle.”<sup>[16]</sup>

– Lucas p. 246 (ref. 16)

... and yet Lucas still transcribes the obverse legend as FALLN (and does not cite **Grote 65**).

Lucas’ proposed translation of the legend, which does not actually match any Valkenburg *leeuwengroten*, comes directly from Menadier, p. 468 (ref. 18).

The **O** may indeed be a “surplus”, but the coin being imitated is the FILFD *leeuwengroot* of Jeanne of Brabant (1355-1406), not Louis of Male in Flanders.

Lucas uses Chalon’s 1866 drawings as illustrations, but does not report any pellet after DVX, as shown in the drawing for **Lucas 7 a**. For his type **7 d**, Lucas gives GIO DVX ULL O’MV. Lucas does not appear to have bothered looking at the outer legends in these drawings, because he gives: +BHDICTV: SI DEI !IHVXPI, which is clearly taken directly from Menadier’s error.

Lucas’ sub-types are basically the same as those repeated in his 1982 book (see below).

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**LUCAS (1982)**

Ref. 17

“On avait attribué à Fallais (R.B.N. 1866, p. 206) des gros au lion, d’argent très allié et portant MOnETA FALEn. Ces pièces avaient été mal lues et portent en réalité FALLn ou FAL<sup>EN</sup>; elles ont été restituées par H. Grote à Guillaume II de Juliers (1357-1361). Cf. Ménadier : Fauquemont n° 11.”

– Lucas p. 9.1 (Fallais)<sup>[17]</sup>

This seems to read as if Lucas was acknowledging the fact that both FALEn and FAL<sup>EN</sup> legends exist, although he probably meant “or” and not “and/or”.

Fauquemont:

For his subsequent book, **Lucas** once again fails to correctly describe (all of) the obverse legend(s), stating that the obverse legends read FAL~~EN~~ or FALLN (*sic*), while saying that FALEN is incorrect (*sic*). Lucas lists the Valkenburg *leeuwengroten* as follows (*sic*):

- |      |                     |                 |             |
|------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 7.   | O!MI' DVX GVL' VIL' | (Menadier 11a)  | [OMI]       |
| 7 a. | O!MV I&CO DVX VIL'  | (Menadier 11b)  | [OMV-ICO]   |
| 7 b. | O.MV C&IO DVX VIL   | (Menadier 11c)  | [OMV-GIO]   |
| 7 c. | O'LV MIO DVX G'VI'  | (Menadier 11d)  | [OLV]       |
| 7 d. | GIO DVX VIL O'MV    | (Schulman 1975) | FALKn [ — ] |
- [*sic*]

Lucas alters the incorrect outer legend from his 1978 article into a slightly better (but still incorrect) transcription:

+BHDICTV : SIT ... DNI : HPI : IHVXPI [sic]

Lucas repeats the same nonsense “*DVX CULiencensis VILhelmvs O Montis Valconis Comes*” text from his 1978 **CN** article regarding the meaning of the reverse, inner legend, quoted above, taken *verbatim* from Menadier.

Apparently, Lucas did not notice that the reverse of the Schulman coin in the photo needs to be rotated 90° clockwise. No other author reports any CIO legend (**Lucas 7 b**).

We are of the opinion that **Lucas 7 d** does not actually exist (i.e. a MONETA FALKN type); it is based solely upon an incorrect reading of the coin **Schulman 1209**. Lucas has altered his 1978 transcription to: GIO DVX **VIL** O'MV.

Lucas' first 4 variants are basically the 4 known sub-types, but his specific details about the interpunctuation are not correct, and like Menadier before him, Lucas has discarded any distinction between U and V, which means his legend transcriptions are doomed from the start to be incorrect.

## KUNKER AUCTION 2018

By 2018, when **F.R. Künker** auction catalog published a good photograph of a poor OMV ICO coin (Lot 931, 2.36 g.), reproduction techniques had improved, and the photo quality is much better than any photo seen up to that point. It is probably the first good photograph of a Valkenburg *leeuwengroot* ever published. Unfortunately, the coin itself is so poor that we can learn little or nothing from it. (See **cat. Sub-Type C** above.)

## SCHULMAN AUCTION 357, 26 October 2018

After many years of no Valkenburg *leeuwengroten* surfacing at all, a second example came up for auction in 2018. **Schulman** published a photo of a FAUC’N coin in their auction 357 catalog (Lot 999), citing **Lucas 7b** and **Menadier 11 c** (*sic*). No legend transcriptions were provided.

While the coin is indeed an OMV-GIO coin, it is in fact **Lucas** — and **Menadier** — ; neither of these authors reported a FAUCN obverse legend. (Or perhaps: **Lucas 7 var.** and **Menadier 11 var.**) (See cat. Sub-Type D above.)

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## TORONGO & VAN OOSTERHOUT (2019) (ERRATA)

Ref. 37

In his description of the Schoo Hoard (ref. 25), Suhle reports 11 coins + 19 fragments, a total of 30 coins, for which he gives the weights of 11 coins.

There are 13 Schoo Hoard, Valkenburg coins currently in Berlin, which means that 17 coins are missing.

Unfortunately, the Schoo coin listed by Suhle at 2.42 g. threw us off a bit, and it appears that our attempts to remove the Wittmund coin from our Schoo report went slightly awry. The coin in Berlin that weighs 2.42 g. turned out to be from the Wittmund Hoard (1858) and not the Schoo Hoard, meaning that the Schoo 2.42 g. coin is missing. (The museum staff believed their 2.42 g. coin to be from the Schoo Hoard, an error that has since been rectified.)

**Table 11: Coins Reported by Suhle** on pp. 111-114 contains the 2.42 g. Schoo coin (p. 114). However, **Table 12: Weights / Checklist of the Schoo Hoard Coins in Berlin (2018)** does not (pp. 115-119).

**Table 11:** <sup>[37]</sup>

2.21	76 a	Valkenburg	1	
?	76 a	Valkenburg	+	1 fragment
2.50	76 b	Valkenburg	2	
<b>2.42</b>	<b>76 b</b>	<b>Valkenburg</b>	<b>3</b>	
2.41	76 b	Valkenburg	4	
?	76 b	Valkenburg	+	4 fragments
1.87	76 c	Valkenburg	5	
1.95	76 d	Valkenburg	6	
1.74	76 d	Valkenburg	7	
1.62	76 d	Valkenburg	8	Very damaged
?	76 d	Valkenburg	+	13 fragments
2.33	76 e	Valkenburg	9	
2.16	76 e	Valkenburg	10	
?	76 e	Valkenburg	+	1 fragment
2.39	76 f	Valkenburg	11	



**Table 12:** <sup>[37]</sup>

The first few rows as published (*sic*):

2.21	76 a	Valkenburg	1	80	✓	
?	76 a	Valkenburg	+	-	✗	1 fragment (i.e. broken coin?)
2.50	76 b	Valkenburg	2	-	✗	
2.41	76 b	Valkenburg	4	81	✓	
?	76 b	Valkenburg	+	-	✗	4 fragments (i.e. broken coins?)

Note that the count jumps from 2 to 4, since we had simply removed the 2.42 g. / **76 b** row, erroneously believing that it did not belong because the 2.42 g. coin in Berlin came from the Wittmund Hoard. In fact, the row should have remained to indicate the missing 2.42 g. Schoo coin listed by Suhle.

This was rather sloppy work on our part, and we offer our sincerest apologies to our readers.

**Table 12 (corrected):**

2.21	76 a	Valkenburg	1	80	✓	
?	76 a	Valkenburg	+	-	✗	1 fragment (i.e. broken coin?)
2.50	76 b	Valkenburg	2	-	✗	
2.42	76 b	Valkenburg	3	-	✗	
2.41	76 b	Valkenburg	4	81	✓	
?	76 b	Valkenburg	+	-	✗	4 fragments (i.e. broken coins?)
1.87	76 c	Valkenburg	5	82	✓	
1.95	76 d	Valkenburg	6	83	✓	
1.74	76 d	Valkenburg	7	84	✓	1.73 g
1.62	76 d	Valkenburg	8	85	✓	"Very damaged " (i.e. "fragment") <i>This coin is not that bad....</i>
?	76 d	Valkenburg	+	-	✗	13 fragments (i.e. broken coins?)
2.33	76 e	Valkenburg	9	86	✓	
2.16	76 e	Valkenburg	10	87	✓	
?	76 e	Valkenburg	+	-	✗	1 fragment (i.e. broken coin?) = 19 "fragments" total
2.39	76 f	Valkenburg	11	88	✓	
		Valkenburg	?	99	✓	1.41 g broken coin
		Valkenburg	?	90	✓	1.41 g broken coin
				91	✓	1.28 g cut half
		Valkenburg	?	92	✓	0.84 g broken coin

## **CONCLUSION**

The *leeuwengroten* of Valkenburg require further investigation, but we are thankful to have so many of the Schoo Hoard coins available to us for study. It is these coins in particular that have allowed us to remove some of the confusion regarding the FALEN and FALCN (and FAUCN) legends on the obverses. The ARNO coins remain a mystery for which we have no clear answer as of yet.

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## APPENDIX

### VAN DER CHIJS

#### MUNTEN DER HEEREN VAN VALKENBURG. (1)

Het land van Valkenburg, in het tegenwoordige Limburg, was oudtijds eene vrije heerlijkheid in de nabijheid van Maastricht gelegen; thans maakt dat land deelen uit van de kantons Meerssen, Heerlen, Sittard en Gulpen. Vroeger werd het bepaald ten noorden en noordoosten door het Hertogdom Gulik; ten

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(1) Over dit landje raadplege men s. p. ERNST, *Histoire du Limbourg*, Tome V, alsmede G. G. UBAGHS *Korte schets der Geschiedenis van Valkenburg*, Leuven 1858, in 8°.

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oosten door de heerlijkheid 's Hertogenrade; ten zuiden door het graafschap Wittem, de heerlijkheid Wilre en de graafschappen Daalhem en Gronsveld; ten westen door het Prins-Bisdóm Luik, het grondgebied van Maastricht, het graafschap Vroenhoven, de baronnie Pietersheim en het graafschap Rekheim; de Maas scheidde de heerlijkheid Valkenburg van de drie laatstgemelde landstreken af. Een aan Valkenburg behoorend stuk gronds, waarop St. Geertruide, Ekelrade en Herkenrade gelegen waren, werd omsloten door Daalhem, 's Hertogenrade en Gronsveld; een ander stuk lands, waarin Eisden lag, werd omgeven door Daalhem, de heerlijkheid Breust, Gronsveld en Luik. Het had ongeveer zes uren in de lengte en vier in de breedte.

De Heeren van Valkenburg, vormende twee dynastien, die van Wassenberg en van Limburg, hebben gedurende de 11<sup>e</sup>—14<sup>e</sup> eeuwen deel gehad in alle belangrijke gebeurtenissen, welke in de landen tusschen Maas en Rijn voorvielen. Zij voerden dikwerf oorlog buiten hunne eigene landpalen, en wel op het gebied van Keulen, Luik en Brabant.

De eerste Heer van Valkenburg, die in de geschiedboeken voorkomt, is Gozewijn, afstammende van de Heeren van Wassenberg; hij vergezelde in Mei 1085 op keizerlijk bevel zijnen neef Gerard van Wassenberg op zekeren togt. Zijn zoon Gozewijn II, die omstreeks 1100 leefde, volgde hem op. Ook diens zoon en opvolger droeg den zelfden naam. Zijne dochter Adelheid huwde Walraven, zoon van den Hertog van Limburg.

In 1222 was Hendrik, uit het Huis van Limburg, Heer te Valkenburg.

Gozewijn IV overleed zonder mannelijk oir, waardoor Valkenburg aan zijne zuster Adelheid en daarna aan haren zoon Walraven van Limburg verviel. Deze nam den titel van Heer van Montjoie aan, en had bij zijne gemalin Elizabeth van Bar onderscheidene kinderen, waarvan de oudste, mede Walraven geheeten, hem bij zijnen dood ten jare 1249 opvolgde. Walraven II stierf in 1258 kinderloos. Zijn broeder Dirk volgde hem op. Volgens eene in 1267 gemaakte overeenkomst was hij leenroerig aan Brabant, wegens een jaargeld van 200 ponden Leuven-sche penningen uit de inkomsten van de Maasbrug te Maastricht; de leenroerigheid was afkoopbaar voor 2000 zulke ponden.

Niet lang daarna ontstond er een oorlog tusschen Brabant en Luik, in

welken de Heer van Valkenburg 300 mannen leverde om eenen sterken toren te Wijk, tot verdediging van de Maasbrug dienende, te verdedigen. De Valkenburgers schoten te kort; de toren werd ingenomen, afgebroken en uit de bouwstoffen een kasteel gebouwd te Monfort bij Roermond, terwijl de vijand tevens Maastricht bemagtigde. Daarna werd de overeenkomst tusschen Braband en Valkenburg hernieuwd; het laatste zoude het eerste dienen tegen Luik, Gelder en deszelfs bondgenooten.

Walraven III, Heer van Valkenburg, Montjoie, Sittard, enz., koos in 1280 de partij der Gelderschen en was hun voornaamste steun.

In 1284 stak de Hertog van Braband de Maas over, en toog, vergezeld van eenige zijner bondgenooten, naar Aken; hij verwoestte op dien togt een gedeelte van het land van Valkenburg en trok op zijne tegenstanders aan. Scheidslieden trachtten aan het riviertje de Gulp eene overeenkomst tot stand te brengen, doch het gelukte niet. Walraven wreekte zich later over de aan zijn landje toegebrachte schade, en plunderde en brandde, volgens de ongelukkige wijze van oorlogvoeren dier door sommigen nog geprezen middeleeuwen, tot voor de poorten van Maastricht. De Maastrichtenaars deden hierop een uitval, doch werden door Walram geslagen en hun aanvoerder gevangen genomen. De bondgenooten wilden, het koste wat het wilde, zich van Maastricht meester maken, en kwamen te dien einde te Valkenburg bijeen. Walraven werd aan het hoofd der vereenigde benden gesteld, doch de togt liep vruchteloos af. Verbitterd over deze teleurstelling, verwoestte Walraven Daalhem, trok, van zijne bondgenooten vergezeld, de Maas over en brandde geheel Kempenland plat. Gelderland werd nu eenigen tijd het tooneel van den oorlog, doch niet lang daarna weder het land van Valkenburg. In 1286 belegerden de bondgenooten het kasteel van Wittem, doch zonder gevolg. De Bisschop van Luik en de Hertog van Braband wilden nu eensklaps eenen inval in het land van Valkenburg doen, maar Walraven, die er de lucht van kreeg, was op zijne hoede en trok, door bondgenooten versterkt, te velde. Herman van Wittem verliet onverwachts Maastricht en verbrandde het dorp Meerssen in het land van Valkenburg; daarna zou de Hertog van Braband zich van het stadje Valkenburg meester gemaakt hebben, doch de Graaf van Vlaanderen, die het bezet hield, trad met

hem in onderhandeling, waarna Walram zich verbond om, ter zake van het Hertogdom Limburg, niet meer tegen Braband te zullen oorlog. Doch in den slag van Woeringen, die in 1288 plaats had, voerde Walram van Valkenburg een groot aantal Ridders tegen den Hertog aan; hij verrigtte, hoewel vruchteloos, wonderen van dapperheid, en was de eenige die, na den slag, den overwinnaar weigerde te huldigen. Om hem, na zijne slaking, magtig te maken en den Brabanders veel afbreuk te doen, gaf de Gravin van Vlaanderen hem het bestuur over het Graafschap Namen. De Hertog deed van zijne zijde, met eene groote legermagt, eenen vernieuwden inval in het land van Valkenburg en brandde en verwoestte er zoo veel hij kon; later sloeg hij ook het beleg voor het kasteel van dien naam. Walram moordde en blaakte op zijne beurt in Brabant, zoodat de Hertog genoodzaakt werd naar zijne Staten terug te keeren.

Getrouw aan zijn bondgenootschap met den gevangen Graaf van Gelre, wendde Walram alle pogingen aan tot diens verlossing en sloot ten dien einde een bondgenootschap met Vlaanderen; doch het was Filips IV, Koning van Frankrijk, die de slaking der boeijen van den Gelderschen Graaf tot stand bragt.

De onrustige Walraven werd door Diederik II opgevolgd. Deze liet twee zonen na, Reinoud, die hem in het bestuur over het land opvolgde, en Jan, Heer van Sittard en Born.



Reinoud verwekte in eerste huwelijk bij Maria van Boutersem, onder anderen, Walraven, die in 1329 bij de verdediging van het voorouderlijk kasteel sneuvelde, en Diederik, die zijn vader opvolgde. Reinoud werd weldra in een oorlog gewikkeld, vermits hij partij had gekozen voor Frederik, Aartshertog van Oostenrijk, en te Bonn, bij diens krooning tot Keizer, was tegenwoordig geweest; eene andere partij kroonde bijna gelijktijdig Lodewijk, Hertog van Beijeren, te Aken. Beide de partijen benadeelden elkander zoo veel slechts mogelijk. Reinoud was echter overal de eerste en hevigste. Weldra brak er een openlijke oorlog uit. Eens dat Reinoud, die den Graaf van Gulik vroeger in eenen twist met de stad Aken ondersteund had, doch thans in vijandschap met hem verkeerde, in het land van Gulik aan 't verwoesten, branden en plunderen was, overviel hem de Graaf, nam hem in eene schermatseling gevangen en sloot hem in het slot Nydecken op. Alleen op zeer vernederende voorwaarden kon

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hij zijne vrijheid herkrijgen. Reinoud bezwaarde (na met de dochter van den Gulikschcn Graaf Gerard IV in het huwelijk te zijn getreden), om aan deze voorwaarden te kunnen voldoen, niet alleen zijne eigene onderdanen, maar ook de Brabanders, want hij eischte schatting van de kooplieden die Maastricht verlieten, en beroofde de eigendommen van de ingezetenen dier stad. De Hertog, hierover in gramschap ontstoken, verbond zich met den Bisschop van Luik, bestormde en verbrandde in 1318 het slot te Haren, bemagtigde de stad Sittard, het kasteel van Heerlen en andere plaatsen. Reinoud, ziende waartoe het gekomen was, verzoende zich met den Hertog, die daarbij bedong, dat hij alles zoude mogen behouden wat hij verloren had (dus ook de stad Sittard en het kasteel van Heerlen), en dat Reinoud 's Hertogs onderdanen voortaan in rust zoude laten; mogt hij daarin te kort schieten, zoude hij, bij de eerste oproeping, zich naar Leuven begeven. Doch Reinoud begon weder als vroeger te handelen. De Hertog dagvaardde hem te Leuven, aan welke dagvaarding hij door het doen oprukken van krijgsbenden nadruk bijzette. Nu werd Reinoud op het kasteel van Genappe gevangen gezet, waar hij tot in 1326 moest verblijven. Andermaal verkreeg hij, en wel door voorspraak van den Graaf van Gelre (anderen schrijven van den Graaf van Luxemburg en Koning van Boheme), zijne vrijheid, op voorwaarde dat hij zich bij de eerste oproeping weder te Genappe in gevangenschap zoude begeven, op verbeurte van 20,000 ponden Leuvensche penningen. Voor deze som bleven de Graaf van Gelre en zijne overige vrienden boig. Doch de trouweloze Reinoud bekreunde zich weldra niet meer om de bedongene voorwaarden en vervolgde de Brabanders, in het bijzonder ook de door hem gehate Maastrichtenaars, waar hij slechts kon. Naar Genappe opgeroepen, verscheen hij niet. Daarop besloot de Hertog hem met geweld ten onder te brengen. In 1327 sloeg hij het beleg voor Valkenburg. Het stadje, dat goed versterkt was, werd door Reinoud en zijne vrienden dapper verdedigd. Eindelijk echter konden de belegerden het niet langer uithouden, en kwam men overeen de wallen en poorten der stad te zullen slechten en het geschil aan de uitspraak van den Luxemburgschen Hertog (tevens Koning van Boheme) over te laten. De stad werd dan ontmanteld, maar nademaal men het over de scheidsregterlijke uitspraak niet eens konde worden, versterkte

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Reinoud zijn eigendom weder en legde er zijne krijgsknechten in bezetting.

In 1328 werd Valkenburg andermaal door den Brabandschen Hertog belegerd; Walram, de oudste zoon van Reinoud, verdedigde de plaats met eene keurbende van 300 Ridders. Het beleg duurde, ten gevolge van de hardnekkige verdediging, negen weken. Toen Walraven gesneuveld was, gaf de stad zich over, het kasteel werd afgebroken en de wallen geslecht. De Hertog wilde niet meer van verzoening hooren, maar vergaderde zijne benden bij Daalhem en belegerde het kasteel van Montjoie, dat door Reinoud met den grootsten moed verdedigd werd. De Hertog zoude zeer veel moeite gehad hebben om het in te nemen, bijaldien niet Reinoud, van 't strijden verhit, zijn helm afgelegd hebbende, door een pijl gekwetst en aan de wonde overleden ware. Zulks had plaats in 1332. Zijne zonen Dirk en Jan volgden hem beurtelings op, die, zonder kinderen na te laten, het tijdelijke met het eeuwige verwisselden. De oudste dochter van Reinoud, Philipote, huwde, reeds vrij bedaagd, na haars broeders dood, Hendrik van Vlaanderen, Heer van Ninove, weduwnaar van Margaretha van Vianden, en stelde zich in het bezit der heerlijkheid, na hare zusters uitgekocht te hebben. Niet lang daarna verkocht zij die aan Heer Reinoud van Schoonvorst, wien Keizer Karel IV daarmede in 1354 beleende. Walraven van Valkenburg, Heer van Born, Sittard en Ravestein, verzette zich tegen dezen verkoop, beweerende dat de heerlijkheid hem behoorde, dewijl vrouwen onbevoegd waren in keizerlijke heerlijkheden op te volgen; grondende hij volgens het leenregt zijne aanspraak op zijne naauwe bloedverwantschap met den vorigen bezitter, Heer Jan, wiens volle neef hij was.

De Heer van Schoonvorst, zich niet berekend gevoelende om tegenover Walraven wapengeweld te gebruiken, verruilde nog in het zelfde jaar de heerlijkheid Valkenburg tegen die van Caster (1) met Willem, Hertog van Gulik, ten wiens voordeele de Keizer haar in 1356 tot Graafschap verhief. Niettegenstaande dit alles hield Walraven zijn goed regt op het land van Valkenburg vol en maakte zich zelfs gereed dit met de wapenen te handhaven. Om een eind aan de zaak

(1) De heerlijkheid van Caster verruilde hij weldra tegen die van de stad en het land van Sichen in Brabant.

te maken, verklaarde de Keizer in 1362 dat Valkenburg aan Walraven zoude behooren, indien hij eene zekere som gelds aan de dochter van Heer Reinoud uitkeerde; doch toen deze daartoe niet te bewegen was, droeg zij haar vermeend regt over aan Wenceslaus, gemaal van Johanna, Hertogin van Brabant. De Keizer bekrachtigde de overdracht, en de Hertog stelde allen, die op Valkenburg eenig regt vermeenden te hebben of hadden, te weten den Hertog van Gulik en Walraven van Valkenburg, te vrede. In 1381 kwam de Brabandsche Vorst eerst in het rustig bezit van de heerlijkheid, want Walraven had van uit zijn kasteel Ravestein het Hertogdom Brabant onophoudelijk bestookt, en de zaak was slepende gebleven, tot eindelijk, na Walraven's dood ten jare 1379, Wenceslaus een verdrag wegens Valkenburg sloot met Reinoud, Heer van Born, Walraven's opvolger. Na den dood van Wenceslaus regeerde Johanna alleen, ook over Valkenburg, en liet bij haar overlijden het bewind aan haren opvolger in het bestuur over Brabant en Limburg, te weten Hertog Antonie, na.

Weinig talrijk zijn de munten van de heerlijkheid, later het graafschap, Valkenburg, die tot op dezen tijd bekend werden. Hoogstwaarschijnlijk zullen er later nog wel meerdere ontdekt worden.



De oudste bestaande munt, een goudgulden van de Florentijnsche type, afgebeeld op Pl. XX, N° 1, is door ons, tijdens de gravure van die Plaat en terwijl wij ons met den tekst van de *Munten der Utrechtse Bisschoppen* bezig hielden, twijfelachtig toegeschreven aan Reinoud van Schoonvorst, die in 1354 bezitter van Valkenburg was, maar het gevoelen van den Heer PERREAU in de *Revue de la Num. Belge* van 1851, bl. 386, is anders, die deze munt toekent aan Reinoud, jongeren broeder van Heer Dirk III, welke van 1305—1332 het bestuur over zijn land in handen had.

Even als alle goudgulden van de Florentijnsche type heeft deze munt op de vz. Johannes den Dooper met den kruis staf in de linkerhand, terwijl hij de regter in zegenende houding opheft; aan de linkerzijde van den staanden Heilige ziet men een arendje. Het omschrift is:

\* S \* IOHANNES B'

Aangezien deze munt en vooral het muntteeken van den arend op deze vz. dezelfde zijn als op een goudgulden met

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WILHELMVS DV\*

die men alleen aan Willem van Gulik of aan Willem V van Beijeren-Henegouwen kan toeschrijven, welke beide in 1356 begonnen te regeren, meenden de Redacteurs der *Revue* deze munt aan Reinoud van Schoonvorst te moeten toekennen (zie t. a. p. bl. 387 in noot 2). Men vergelijkte onze afbeelding eens goudgulden van Reinoud II (*Munten der Graven en Hertogen van Gelderland*, Pl. II, N° 1), enz.

Op de kz. vertoont zich de Florentijnsche iris of dusgenaamde lelie; het omschrift luidt:

✠ RN · D · VTLKÆB'

Het gewigt dezer munt, die door den Heer DE COSTER te Parijs ontdekt en gekocht werd (en waarvan slechts één exemplaar tot dus verre bekend is geworden), is ons niet opgegeven.

De volgende Valkenburgsche munt is er eene van Heer Jan, die in 1352 overleed, en wel blijkens hare type, die de zelfde is van de munten van Hertog Reinoud II van Gelre (zie onze *Munten der Graven en Hertogen van Gelderland*, Pl. II, N° 6—13) en die van Hertog Jan III van Brabant (zie *Munten der voorm. Hertogd. Brabant en Limburg*, Pl. IX, N° 28) en Diederik van Heinsberg, Graaf van Loon (zie in dit Deel Pl. XXII, N° 6).

Over dezen Heer Jan handelden wij reeds boven, zoodat het niet noodig is hier op hem terug te komen.

Op de vz. dan ziet men een klimmenden leeuw met zeer gehaarden staart binnen een parelcirkel. Het omschrift is:

✠ MONETA : VTLKÆBOR :

Op de kz. deelt een eenvoudig gevoet kruis het veld der munt in vier deelen. Tusschen de beenen van het kruis staat:

IOH · D · R · E · S · D · E · V · T · L · K · E · B · O ·

Gelijk wij de afbeelding van de vorige munt vonden op blad. 364 van het VII<sup>e</sup> Deel der *Revue Belge*, zoo treffen wij de tegenwoordige munt aldaar aan op Pl. VIII onder N° 5. In den tekst is geen gewigt opgegeven. De bezitter was toenmaals de Heer L. DE COSTER, van wien ze later overging in het Kabinet van den Baron MICHELIS VAN VERDUYNEN te Maastricht.

De 8<sup>e</sup> munt op onze Pl. XX, ongetwijfeld geslagen tijdens Walraven het kasteel van Valkenburg bezet hield, is er eene van Walraven, dien wij boven het laatst in de tweede helft der 14<sup>e</sup> eeuw vermeldden. De type is gelijk aan die van Born, door ons afgebeeld op Pl. IV, N<sup>o</sup> 1.

Op de vz. ziet men in het veld:

$\frac{V}{L} \cdot T$  of  $F \cdot T \cdot L$

en in den rand:

✠ MOHETTA : FTL

Op de kz. vertoont zich een aan de einden gebloemd kruis binnen een parelkringel. Omschrift:

• TLR • DE • • • • OR

zonder twijfel aan te vullen tot *Walra de Valkebor*.

K. B. Het gewigt is niet opgegeven. De munt ging mede over uit de handen van den Heer L. DE COSTER in het Kabinet van den Heer MICHIELS VAN VERDUYNEN te Maastricht.

Onder N<sup>o</sup> 1 op gemelde Plaat XXXIII deelen wij een ons later bekend geworden Toursche groot mede, met leliën in den rand op de vz., doch het omschrift is thans geschreven:

✠ TVRONV • S • CIVIS.

In den binnenrand op de kz. staat:

✠ DNS OEDER VLS

Hetgeen de Heer CHALON aldus uitlegt:

*Dominus OEDERICUS Valkenburgensis; Diederik, Heer van Valkenburg.*

In den buitenrand staat:

✠ ... DDICTV : SIT : HOMI : ORI : ORI : DEI : IH ...

Z. Verzameling van den Staatsraad B. VON KOEHNE te St. Petersburg. De Heer CHALON twijfelt er niet aan, bij het mededeelen van deze Toursche groot in de *Revue Belge* van 1861, Pl. XVI, N<sup>o</sup> 11, of zij behoort aan Diederik III, Heer van Valkenburg, die in 1347 in den slag van Vottem bij Luik sneuvelde en die door zijnen broeder Jan werd opgevolgd, aan wien de volgende munt toegeschreven wordt.

Op Pl. XXXIII geven wij onder N<sup>o</sup> 2 een Toursche groot, ons mede eerst lang na het graveren der vroegere Platen en het stellen van den tekst bekend geworden, en wel door eene mededeeling van den Heer CHALON in de *Revue de la Numismatique Belge* voor 1861, Pl. XVI, N<sup>o</sup> 10. Wij hadden ze toch niet durven overnemen van Dr. GROTE in zijne *Münzstudien*, 1855, N<sup>o</sup> 1, die de munt aan zekeren Heer van Monteul — eene onbekende plaats — of Montreuil toeschreef.

De vz. is als die van alle Toursche grooten; de rand bevat leliën. Het omschrift is:

TVRONVS CIVIS

Op de kz. staat in den binnenrand:

✠ DNS DE MONTEVL

d. i. volgens den Heer CHALON (ook volgens den Heer DE COSTER): *Dominus de Monte Valconis; Heer van Valkenburg.*

Inderdaad eene vernuftige gissing, die ons zoo waarschijnlijk voorkomt, dat wij niet gearzeld hebben de munt op deze onze Supplementplaat op te nemen.

Verder meent de Heer CHALON, dat zij waarschijnlijk behoort aan Jan, laatsten Heer van Valkenburg, in 1352 overleden, wiens nalatenschap tot zulke eindloze twisten aanleiding gaf, waarmede wij ons thans hier niet kunnen afgeven, doch die men omstandig vermeld vindt bij BUTKENS, I, p. 484 en volg.

Het omschrift in den buitenrand is:

✠ BHDICT: SIT: H...ORI: ORI: DEI: HV: ✠PI.

Z. weegt 2,28 w. en bevindt zich in de Verzameling van den Heer DE COSTER.

Er is gedurende eenigen tijd te Valkenburg munt geslagen geworden door Filips den Stouten, Graaf van Vlaanderen; want als Hertogin Johanna van Brabant, na den dood van haren gemaal, in geldelijke ongelegenheid verkeerde, verpandde zij in 1389 het graafschap Valkenburg, met de heerlijkheid Gangelt, Millen en Vucht aan gemelden haren schoonbroeder.

Zoodra Graaf Filips bezit van Valkenburg had genomen, liet hij het voormalige munthuis aldaar weder tot zijne dienst inrigten, en gaf op den 20 September 1396 de noodige bevelen omtrent het beëdigden der hoofdamtbanen van de Valkenburgsche munt.

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De gouden heele, halve en vierde nobels, die te Valkenburg moesten geslagen worden, zouden tot onderscheidingsteeken van de Vlaamsche, waarop een klaverblad voorkwam, aan de zijde van het kruis eene lelie vertoonen.

Wat de zilveren munten betreft, te Valkenburg te vervaardigen, deze zouden tot onderscheidingsteeken eene knoop in den staart van den leeuw hebben (1).

Wanneer van deze munten, die tot dus verre door niemand gevonden zijn, in der tijd exemplaren waren voorgekomen, zouden ze hebben moeten worden afgebeeld en beschreven in de *Munten van het Graafschap Vlaanderen*.

Het was eerst in 1416 dat de door Brabant van Vlaanderen geleende penningen, voor welke Valkenburg verpand was geworden, teruggegeven konden worden. Zulks geschiedde echter niet zonder eene nieuwe verpanding aan Frederik II, Graaf van Meurs en Saarwerden (2), broeder van Dirk II, Aartsbisschop van Keulen.

De munt, eene zilveren groot, is geheel geslagen volgens de type der Keulsche munten van dien tijd, en schijnt dus alleen vervaardigd te zijn om er den naam van *Valkenburg* op te kunnen plaatsen, hoewel de Keulsche muntsoorten daar (blijkens het aanwezen van Keulsche en Heinsbergsche munten in bijna iederen muntvond in Limburg) in zwang schijnen geweest te zijn.

Op de vz. ziet men onder een boogversiersel den Apostel Petrus, wiens rechterhand in zegenende houding opgeheven is, terwijl hij het Evangelie in de linker heeft. Het omschrift van N° 1 (want er komen twee verschillende typen dezer muntsoort voor) is:

FRED' \* D' \* MOIRS \* Z \* SVDS'

Op N° 2 ontbreekt de laatste letter in SVDS.

De kz. bevat het groote wapenschild van Meurs-Saarwerden, terwijl ter zijden daarvan, in de hoogte, de afzonderlijke schildjes van Meurs en van Saarwerden gezien worden, en een roosje zich onder het groote schild bevindt. Het een en ander is gevat binnen een compartiment dat uit onderscheidene grootere en kleinere uitspringende stukken, met ringjes of cirkeltjes in de inspringende

(1) Zie *Revue de la Num. Belge*, T. I, page 127.

(2) Zie ERNST, *Histoire du Limbourg*, T. V, page 203.

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deelen, bestaat. Een parelrand wordt buiten dat compartiment gezien. Het omschrift luidt:

\* MORETT \* | \* T NOVT \* | \* VTLKB \*

N° 1, dat zich in de Verzameling der Leidsche Hoogeschool en in die van den Kolonel DE ROIJE bevindt, weegt 2,1 w.; — van de N° 2, weegt één exemplaar in het Koninklijk Kabinet te 's Hage mede 2,1 w, en een ander in het Kabinet van den Staat te Brussel 2 wigtjes.

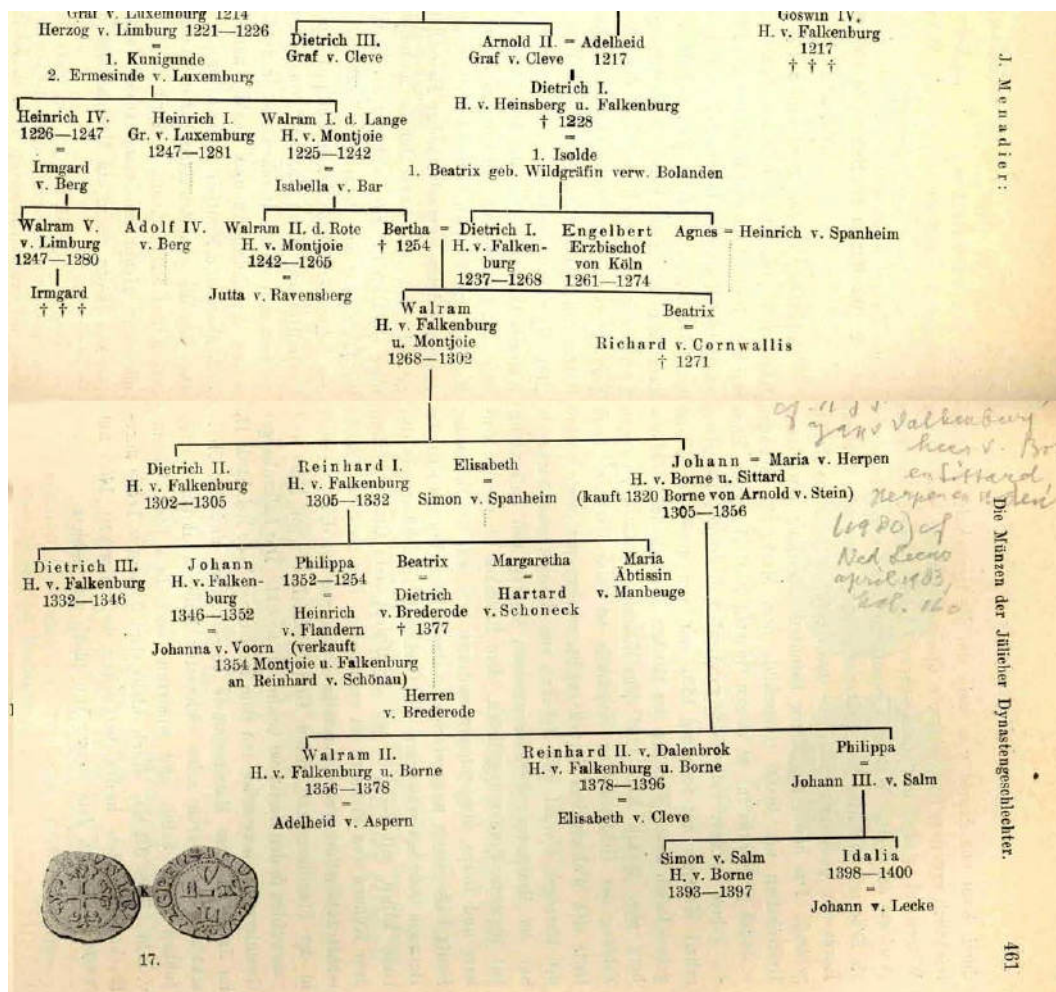
v.d. Chijs, *Leenen-Brabant*, pp. 207-218<sup>[6]</sup>



## MENADIER

12. Falkenburg. Stadt an der Maas in der niederländischen Provinz Limburg. — Altes erzbischöflich Kölnisches Lehn im Besitz eines Zweiges der Heinsberger Herren seit dem Anfang des 12. Jahrhunderts; nach dem Tode Johannis v. F. 1353 an Reinhard I. v. Schonvorst und von diesem 1356 an den Herzog Wilhelm v. Jülich verkauft, 1362 jedoch vom Kaiser Karl IV. dem Walram v. Falkenburg-Borne zugesprochen und von diesem 1379 dem Herzog v. Brabant verkauft, der es zeitweilig den Grafen v. Mörs in Pfandbesitz gab. S. 459 fg. nr. 4—6. 9—11. 17. 30 u. 31.

*Menadier p. 517* <sup>[18]</sup>



*Menadier, Jülich, pp. 460-461* <sup>[18]</sup>

durch Kauf von Arnold von Stein um die Herrschaft Borne beträchtlich erweitert hatte, leistete diesen Vorgängen zwar keinen Widerstand, aber alsbald nach seinem Tode im Jahre 1356 machte gleichwie der Vetter Walram v. Spanheim, sein Sohn Walram, der als Erbe seiner Gattin die Herrschaft Aspern mit dem Schlosse Ravenstein gewonnen hatte, die ihnen entgegenstehenden Rechte geltend. Das bewog den Herrn Reinhard, die jung erworbenen Herrschaften um 46000 Goldschilde dem Markgrafen Wilhelm v. Jülich zu verkaufen, zu dessen Gunsten Karl IV. gegen Ende des Jahres in Metz Falkenburg zur Grafschaft erhob. Die Herrschaft Montjoie hat Reinhard 1361 sich von neuem zu Pfand geben lassen unter Wahrung der jülicher Landeshoheit, Falkenburg aber sprach Karl 1362 dem Walram v. Sittard zu gegen Zahlung der Geldforderung Reinhard's an seine Tochter, doch fügte sich Walram dem Spruche nicht, sondern trat seine Rechte den Herzogen Wenzel und Johanna von Brabant ab. Nachmals hat der Brabanter 1379 einen neuen Vertrag von Falkenburg mit Walrams Bruder und Erben, dem Reinhard II. von Falkenburg und Borne, abgeschlossen und seit 1381 war der Brabanter Besitz Falkenburgs unangefochten, aber schon 1389 sah sich die Herzogin Johanna gezwungen, die Grafschaft Falkenburg wie das Land Millen mit Gangelt und Waldfeucht dem Grafen Philipp dem Kühnen von Flandern zu verpfänden, und als diese Pfandschaft 1416 gelöst wurde, handelte es sich nur um einen Wechsel in der Pfandherrschaft, indem Graf Friedrich IV. von Mörs und Saarwerden in den Besitz der Grafschaft eintrat. Das Falkenburger Geschlecht war inzwischen mit dem kinderlosen Tode Reinhard's II. im Jahre 1396 im Mannesstamme ausgestorben, und die Herrschaft Borne durch seine Schwester Philippa ihrem Gatten Johann III. v. Salm, und wiederum nach dem Tode Johann's v. Salm, ihres Sohnes, durch Idalia dem Johann v. Lecke zugebracht, und diese beiden verkauften die Herrschaft 1400 um 70000 Goldgulden dem Herzog von Jülich und Geldern.

*Menadier, Jülich, p. 462* <sup>[18]</sup>

H. Grote, Die Münzen der Grafen und Herzöge von Jülich. Mst. VII. 445, 65 (Fund von Wittmund).

H. v. Frauendorfer, Ein Turnosen- und Löwengroschenfund. Mitth. d. bayr. num. Ges. XXVI S. 9 nr. 5.

Auf dem letzten Exemplar sind LVM rückläufig zu lesen.

Die entstellten Umschriften sind zu ergänzen:

DVX CVL iacensis VILhelmus O Montis Valconis Comes.

Das sinnlose O zu Beginn ist den vorbildlichen Groschen des Grafen Ludwig von Flandern entlehnt zum Zweck der Täuschung.

*Menadier, Jülich, p. 468* <sup>[18]</sup>

## HABETS

“Nadat Jan op 9 augustus 1352, als laatste heer van Valkenburg-Montjoie stierf, gaat zijn erfenis over op zijn 5 zusters Philippa, Maria, Beatrix, Margaretha en Elisabeth. Hoewel de rechtstreekse mannelijke lijn met Jan uitgestorven was, maakten andere mannelijke leden van het Huis Valkenburg aanspraak op de erfenis. Op de eerste plaats was daar Jan van Valkenburg heer van Born, zoon van Walram de Rosse, broer van Reinoud en oom van Jan de laatste heer van Valkenburg-Montjoie.

Op de tweede plaats maakte Walram graaf von Sponheim als zoon van Elisabeth van Valkenburg aanspraak. Elisabeth was getrouwd met Simon graaf von Sponheim en was een dochter van Walram de Rosse, zuster van Reinoud en dat maakte Walram von Sponheim tot een neef van Jan de laatste heer van Valkenburg-Montjoie.

Jan van Valkenburg, heer van Born, claimde dat Valkenburg een rijksleen was en dat een rijksleen niet in vrouwelijke handen kon overgaan. Deze claim kon de heer van Born echter niet hard maken, daar de keizer Philippa, de oudste zuster van de gestorven Jan van Valkenburg-Montjoie, tussen augustus en oktober 1352 beleende met Valkenburg. Deze Philippa huwde op 10 oktober 1352 Hendrik van Vlaanderen, heer van Ninhoven en Ressen in de Overbetuwe. Daar Jan van Valkenburg-Montjoie zijn bezittingen niet schuldenvrij had achtergelaten, leende Hendrik van Vlaanderen, als man van Philippa 21,000 gouden schilden van Reinoud van Schönau.

Op 1 mei 1353 verkocht Margareta van Valkenburg, vrouwe von Schönecken, “haar” deel van de “burch ind stat zu Valkenburch” waarop ze meende recht te hebben, voor 11,000 gouden oude schilden aan Hendrik van Vlaanderen en Philippa van Valkenburg.

Hendrik stelde daarop op 24 november 1353, Reinard von Schönau aan tot momber (voogd) over Valkenburg, Euskirchen, Bütgenbach, Sankt Vith en Heerlen, totdat de terugbetaling van het door Hendrik geleende bedrag zou zijn geschied. Op 11 maart 1354, beleende de Hertog van Brabant, Reinoud von Schönau met de Limburgse lenen: Montjoie, Bütgenbach, de hof te Rüdesheim, het huis Berg, de hof Boslar, de stad Sittard, de tol te Heister onder Gulpen, met de hof Eijsden met  $\frac{1}{4}$  van Heerlen, met de helft van Mechelen en met de tol te Linne.

Op 20 april 1354, verklaren Hendrik en Philippa dat zij hun aandeel in de heerlijkheden Montjoie en Valkenburg aan Reinoud van Schönvorst verkocht hebben. Zij verpanden hem eveneens de rechten op Montjoie die zij van Margareta hadden overgekocht, doch behielden de gekochte rechten op Valkenburg. Reinoud von Schönau werd vervolgens op 18 april 1354 door de keizer met Valkenburg beleend. Zowel Dirk van Bredero, heer van Gennep en de echtgenoot van Beatrix van Valkenburg († 28 december 1353), alsook Walram van Valkenburg, zoon van Jan van Valkenburg heer van Born tekenen formeel protest aan tegen deze verkoop.

Elisa van Valkenburg de vijfde zuster, die kloostervrouwe te Reichenstein bij Montjoie was, kon dit “verlies” van de voorvaderlijke bezittingen niet verkroppen en werd zinneloos. Zie liet zich naar Kasteel Valkenburg brengen, waar ze haar intrek nam. Ze was in de veronderstelling dat ze “vrouwe van Valkenburg” was en uit medelijden liet men haar in die waan tot aan haar dood in 1359. Deze Elisa staat ook bekend als de “Joffer zonder kop”, hetgeen verwijst naar haar zinneloosheid, naar het Duitse gezegde: “Sie hatte den Kopf verloren”.

Terug naar de erfopvolgingstrijd. In 1355 verkocht Reinoud von Schönau zijn rechten aan Willem van Gülick die op de burcht Nideggen woonde en die op 25 december 1356 door de keizer met Valkenburg beleend werd en waarbij Valkenburg tot graafschap werd verheven. Jan van Valkenburg, heer van Born, stierf op 3 maart 1356 en

diens zoon Walram van Valkenburg, heer van Born, gesteund door Walram von Sponheim, is het geheel niet eens met de gang van zaken, verzet zich met de wapens tegen de Hertog van Gûlick. Formeel wordt er in 1357 een wapenstilstand tussen beide partijen gesloten, doch de vijandelijkheden schijnen voortgeduurd te hebben, daar Keizer Karel IV op 3 april 1359 aan Wencelaus, hertog van Brabant en aan Dirk graaf van Loon opdracht verstrekte de vrede te herstellen. Op 4 april 1359 bevestigd Keizer Karel de Hertog van Gûlick in het bezit van Valkenburg en Montjoie. Walram gaf echter aan dat Valkenburg niet verkocht had kunnen worden door Philippa, daar het een rijksleen was, dat niet in vrouwelijke hand had mogen overgaan.

De strijd bleef voortgaan en zowel Philippa alsook Walram hielden vast aan hun rechten. Daarop deed op 22 december 1362 Keizer Karel IV uitspraak in de kwestie en bepaalde dat Philippa haar rechten en vorderingen op Valkenburg zou afstaan aan Walram en deze zou Philippa daarvoor een lijfrente van 600 oude schilden per jaar moeten betalen, nevens 400 oude schilden in 1x te betalen en nevens 500 oude schilden verschuldigd aan Catharina van Spaubeek.

Tot een overgave van de rechten en betaling is het niet gekomen, waarop Philippa haar rechten op Valkenburg op 4 maart 1364 tegen een betaling van een lijfrente van 1200 oude schilden en 1500 mottoenen aan Hertog Wenceslaus van Brabant verkocht. Op 11 mei 1364 verkreeg de Brabantse Hertog ook de rechten op Valkenburg van Maria van Valkenburg, abdis van Sint Aldegonde te Maubeuge en via Dirk van Brederode ook de rechten van Beatrix van Valkenburg. Op 8 november 1364 verkrijgt Wenceslaus van de Hertog van Gûlick stad en kasteel Valkenburg, Oud-Valkenburg, Houthem-Sint Gerlach en Eijsden in pand. Walram van Valkenburg, heer van Born blijft hardnekkig op zijn rechten staan en een samenkomst in 1365 te Maastricht tussen hem en Wenceslaus mocht niet baten. Het geschil werd voorgelegd aan de Landvredebond tussen Maas en Rijn en deze bepaalde op 19 juli 1365 dat Walram Wenceslaus in zijn bezit moest laten en alle onterecht geheven belastingen moest terugbetalen. Door de verkoop aan Wenceslaus van de rechten op Heerlen op 7 december 1378 door Jan van Broekhuizen, heer van Wickrath, kwam op die datum het gehele Land van Valkenburg in het bezit van Brabant-Luxemburg.

#### **Bronnen :**

**J.M. van de Venne, Geschiedenis van het kasteel van Valkenburg, zijn heren en hun drossaarden, 1951**

**Archieven van de Landen van Overmaas, Rijksarchief Limburg, 2004**

**S. Corsten, Die Herren von Valkenburg, 1981, Th. Dorren, Het Kasteel van Valkenburg, 1921”<sup>[13]</sup>**