

The Coins of the Albecq Hoard (1995)

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Hoard Deposited: c. 1375
Albecq, Guernsey
Currently in the collection of the Guernsey Museum
Research viewing: February, 2015 (de Jersey's photographs)

In March 1995, a small coin hoard was found on the Isle of Guernsey during routine archeological excavations at Albecq. The coins were discovered “on the eastern edge of Building 3, just above the eroding coastline” (de Jersey, p. 6)^[1]. The find consisted of 18 silver coins, 4 of which were *leeuwengroten* and therefore of interest to authors Torongo and van Oosterhout.

At the time that the coins were found, the excavation was under the supervision of Bob Burns. Although Burns was not present at the moment of the actual find, it was from his notes on the site that de Jersey wrote his report (along with notes from Heather Sebire, who had concluded the excavation after Burns' retirement).

The hoard was originally described by Philip de Jersey in *Excavation of a Medieval Settlement at Albecq, 1994-95*, pp. 6-7^[1]. (We are greatly indebted to Dr. de Jersey for his kind permission to reprint portions of his work here.) Although our primary interest lies with the *leeuwengroten*, it seemed ridiculous not to report on the hoard in its entirety.

The coins were originally identified by Marion Archibald, formerly of the British Museum.

The find consisted of the following coins^[1]:

— **3 Gros tournois à la queue** (Duplessy 265)

Kingdom of France

Philip VI (1328-1350)

— **4 Gros au lion**

3 County of Flanders (Gaillard Type 219 / Vanhoudt Type G 2596)

* Louis II of Mâle (1346-1384)

1 Duchy of Brabant (Vanhoudt G 269)

Jean III (1312-1355)

— **11 Sterlings** (potentially Elias 188-190; 192; 194; 196; 198 or 200)

Duchy of Aquitaine

Edward, The Black Prince (1362-1372)

* not Louis de Nevers as originally reported by M. Archibald.

From de Jersey's report:

“The first three coins were identified in sorting material into a wheelbarrow and despite further searching, it is not impossible that others were missed.”

(de Jersey, p. 6) ^[1]

“The coins are all of silver, with no ‘black money’ (base silver) present. The latest coins are the second issue sterlings of the Black Prince, some of which are quite worn, from which Marion Archibald (pers. comm.) has suggested a date of deposition of *c.*1375, ‘although a slightly earlier and, especially, a slightly later date cannot be ruled out.’ ”

“Traces of organic material were found adhering to some of the coins. Analysis at the British Museum suggested that they had been wrapped in linen cloth, possibly surrounded by leather, and that they may have been stored in a small pine box.”

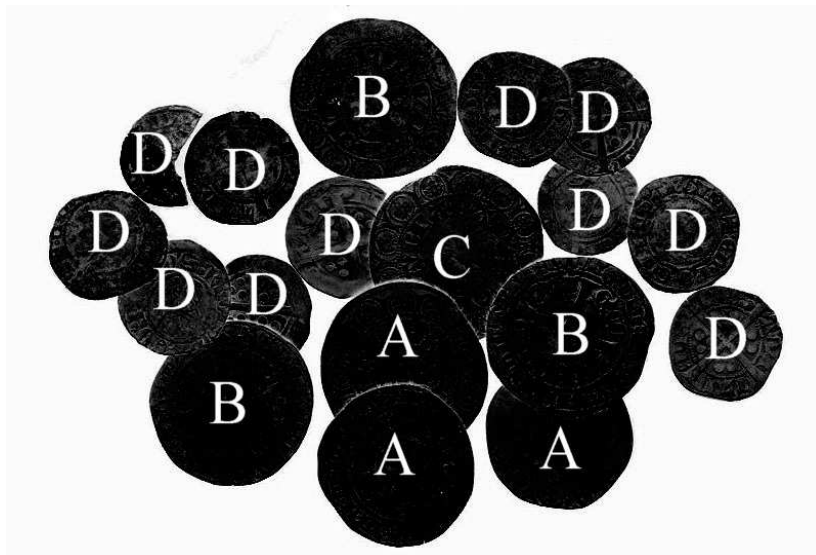
(de Jersey p. 7) ^[1]



*Building 3 of the Albecq site, where the coins were found, seen from the east.
(de Jersey fig. 5) ^[1]*



*The Albecq Hoard (1995)
(de Jersey fig. 7) ^[1]*



A: Kingdom of France: Philip VI (1328-1350)
Gros tournois à la queue (3x)

B: County of Flanders: Louis II of Mâle (1346-1384)
Gros au lion (3x)

C: Duchy of Brabant: Jean III (1312-1355)
Gros au lion (1x)

D: Duchy of Aquitaine: Edward, The Black Prince (1362-1372)
Sterlings (11x)

CATALOG of COINS:

(A-00 numbers refer to the photographs provided to the authors by P. de Jersey.

Coins shown at approx. 2:1

Photographs © 2011 Philip de Jersey)

Kingdom of France: 3 Gros tournois à la queue (A-01, A-02, A-03)

Philip VI, King of France (1 April, 1328 – August 22, 1350)

Duplessy 265, issue of 1348-1349

3 examples: 2.19 g. / 3.11 g. / 3.07 g.

OBV	✠ B[N]DICTV : SIT : NOMEN : DNI : NRI : DEI : IHS : XPI
OBV	☙ PHILIPPVS • REX
REV	☙ TVRONVS • CIVIS

BeNeDICTVm SIT NOMEEn DomiNI NostRI DEI IHsV CHRIsTi
PHILIPPVS REX
TVRONVS CIVIS

*Blessed be the Name of Our Lord God, Jesus Christ
Philip, king
City of Tours*

The obverse has as a central type a Latin cross, the foot of which breaks into the inner legend. Surrounding the cross, the inner legend and the outer legend are rings of pellets. The reverse type is a *châtel tournois*, above which is a crown; the same crown is found on the obverse, beginning the inner legend. The *châtel* is surrounded by a border of twelve *fleurs-de-lis*, each enclosed within a partial circle. The CIVIS TVRONVS legend indicates that these coins were struck to the standard of Tours, not that they were necessarily struck at the Tours mint.

Although the legends on the French coins appear to be identical, the forms of the individual letters vary between the 3 coins (e.g. **N**, **R**, **V**). We have done our best to note these letter forms where possible (see the individual coins below). The form of the **N** in BNDICTV is not clear on any of the coins; both **N** and **Ń** are known for this type. There is at least 1 coin present with an annulet **T** in TVRONVS and one with a plain **T**, while the third coin is unclear.



A-01
2.19 g

This coin appears to have been clipped. Very little of the obverse, outer legend can be seen.

RE*
TVRONVS



A-02
3.11 g.

Although this is the most legible of the 3 French coins, there is only the faintest trace of a pellet visible after TVRONVS. The V's differ from the other 2 coins.

DHI
RE*
TVRONVS



A-03
3.07 g.

DNI
[R]E*
TVROHVS

Flanders and Brabant: 4 Gros au lion

DESCRIPTION OF THE GROS AU LION

There are 4 *gros au lion* (or *leeuwengroten*) present in the Albecq Hoard, which are of interest to authors Torongo and van Oosterhout as part of a larger investigation into the *leeuwengroten* of all regions.

The obverse of the *gros au lion* shows a rampant lion left, surrounded by a clockwise legend that on the Flemish coins begins with an initial cross, and on the Brabant coin with an eagle. This mark is followed by the word MONETA, which in turn is followed by either FLAND' or BRABAN', accordingly. Around this legend is a border of 1 small lion and 11 leaves, each itself enclosed in a partial circle. Between the legend and the outer border is a ring of oblong pellets.

The reverse has an outer and an inner legend. The central type is a "medium" cross, the arms of which break into the inner legend. The legends are separated by a ring of oblong pellets, and there is another ring of oblong pellets beneath the inner legend. (There are rings of pellets along the outer edges of both faces as well, but these are often not visible on the coins themselves.) The approximate diameter of a *gros au lion* is 27-28 mm.

(It should be noted that some numismatists prefer to view the lion side as the reverse and the cross side as the obverse.)

The reverse, outer legend is the same for all 4 *gros au lion* in the hoard:

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

BeNeDICTV^m SIT NOMEⁿ DomiNI NostRI IHsV CHRIsTi
Blessed be the Name of Our Lord Jesus Christ

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

The reverse, outer legend of the Brabant coin has an initial cross and an X in XPI that are pierced: ✠ ✠. This is not seen on Flemish *leeuwengroten*.

On some of the older, Brabançon issues, the obverse border has 12 leaves and a lion, while on yet older issues the border is of 12 leaves and no lion. The oldest issues of *leeuwengroten* in Flanders (under Louis of Nevers) also have an obverse border of 12 leaves and no lion. A border of 12 leaves and a lion is not seen on Flemish *leeuwengroten*.

County of Flanders: 3 gros au lion or leeuwengroten (A-04, A-05 & A-06)

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

Gaillard Type 219 / Vanhoudt Type G 2596

Because of existing records from 14th century Flanders, we know that there were eight separate issues of the *leeuwengroot* during the reign of Louis II of Mâle (Gaillard Type 219), the first issue actually beginning under his father, Louis of Nevers (1322-1346) (Gaillard Types 201 / 202). Each successive issue was struck from either silver of a fineness reduced from that of the previous issue, or with a reduction in the weight of the coins, or both.

These issues of *leeuwengroten* were marked by the mint through the use of special characters on the coins, for example: an A without a crossbar, an L with a pellet over the ‘foot’, the direction of the stem of the leaf between MONETA and FLAND, or the change from a long O to a round O in COMES. These were “secret” characters for use by the authorities and not for the general public, and medieval records do not indicate which mint signs belong to which issues, leaving numismatists to try and figure out the correct chronology from information gathered from coin hoards and other sources.

All *leeuwengroten* of Louis II of Mâle have an obverse legend that begins with a cross (never an eagle). On the reverse, all 3 of the Albecq coins have a “long” O in COMES, as opposed to the round O seen in some of the early *leeuwengroten* of Louis of Mâle (i.e. Issue II).

L's WITHOUT PELLETS: 2 coins (A-04 & A-05)

Issue V : {20 December, 1354 – 18 September, 1359}
Type 12

5-lobed border leaves: 

2 examples: 2.97 g. / 2.90 g.

MONETA FLANDrie
LVDOVICvs COMES

Coin of Flanders
Louis, Count

OBV • ✠ **MONETA + FLAND'**
REV **LVDOVICVS COMES**



A-04
2.97 g.

This coin has a leaf after MONETA with a stem that is almost certainly curving back toward the A, and the pellet left of the cross is clearly visible. Crossbars appear to be present in both A's. Although it is difficult to tell from the photo, it is possible that this coin belongs to the sub-group characterized by what appears to be a broken punch used to make the **Ń** on the obverse: **Ń** ^[6].



A-05
2.90 g.

The pellet left of the initial cross on the obverse is clearly visible. There appears to be a crossbar in FLAND', but the A of MONETA is unclear. Although the leaf-stem after MONETA is illegible on this coin, it can be inferred from the characteristics found on the reverse that this coin almost certainly belongs to Issue V, Type 12.

The reverse shows that this coin belongs to the Issue V sub-group with an inner legend that has an L with a distinct, large serif, and a foot which, in this case, falls somewhere between these two: **⚣** or **⚣**. Note as well the unusually large V's and the wobbly, uneven quality to the other letters in the legends, also typical of this sub-group ^[6].

Coins of this sub-group are found in other *leeuwengroot* hoards, e.g. Dokkum (1932) ^[6], Sneek (1955) ^[7] and Rotterdam (2005).

Of the *leeuwengroten* of Louis II of Mâle, those of Issue V, Type 12 are the most common type existing today, and come from the issue with the greatest number of coins produced (22,644,213).

Among the coins of Issue V, Type 12, there exist a number of sub-groups that seem to show similarities in the dies, or in the punches used to make the dies. Although these sub-groups may have no further importance to the classification of the *leeuwengroot*, and may merely show evidence of the same hand having made the punches or dies, they are still worth mentioning. (Two such groups are discussed above; the 'serif L' group and the 'broken N' group.)

L's WITH PELLETS: 1 coin (A-06)

According to Haeck, if there is a pellet to be found over the foot of the **L** in both FLANDrie and LVDOVICvs, then the coin is from Issue VII: **L**.^[5]

Issue VII : {4 December, 1361 – 27 September, 1362}
Type 17 ?

3-lobed border leaves: ❁

1 example: 2.82 g.

OBV • ❁ MONETA [+] FLAND'
REV LVDOVICVS REX FFLAND' MES



A-06
2.82 g.

Half of the reverse, outer legend is illegible. The leaf after MONETA is a bit hard to see, but the stem is most likely struck somewhat off from the leaf, and curves towards the **A**, as is typical of coins of this issue.

Albeq coin A-06 bears the distinctive **A**'s that are seen on some (but not all) coins of Issue VII: ❁, which in turn means that it is difficult to discern the presence (or absence) of crossbars to the **A**'s of MONETA.

Type 17 = MONETA
Type 18 = MONETA

Duchy of Brabant: 1 gros au lion or leeuwengroot (A-07)
John III, Duke of Brabant (27 October, 1312 – 5 December, 1355)

Vanhoudt G 269

3-lobed border leaves: ❁

1 example: 3.03 g.

OBV ❁ MONETA † BRABAN^o
REV O^o•DV X•LO T^o•BR AB^o* I
❁ BNDICTV : SIT : NOM^o : DNI : NRI : IHV : ❁PI

MONETA BRABANTIE
IOhannes DVX LOTIER BRABANTIE

Coin of Brabant
John, Duke of Lotier, Brabant

‘Lotier’ being Lower Lorraine (or Neder-Lotharingia).



A-07
3.03 g.

Coins with these legends and interpunctuation are the most common type of Brabançon *leeuwengroot* seen today. Note the pierced cross and X in the reverse, outer legend.

This is the oldest coin in the hoard, and dates from an issue concurrent with the reign of Louis of Nevers in Flanders (1322-1346), as evidenced by the initial eagle in the obverse legend.

Duchy of Aquitaine: 11 sterlings

Edward of Woodstock, known as The Black Prince
Prince of Aquitaine (19 July, 1362 – November 1372)

Potentially Elias 188-190; 192; 194; 196; 198 or 200* ^[2]

11 examples (see individual coins and the appendix for weights)

*de Jersey refers to the *sterlings* as “second issue”, a determination presumably made by Archibald (de Jersey p. 7) ^[1].

Edward of Woodstock, today more often known as The Black Prince (although he was not called that during his lifetime) was made Prince of Aquitaine by his father, Edward III, King of England (1327-1377) in July of 1362. A year later, the Black Prince arrived in Bordeaux to take charge of his principality (9 July, 1363).

In his later years, Edward suffered from a chronic illness, which forced him to return to England in 1371. Failing health led Edward to surrender Aquitaine to his father in November of 1372, and he finally died on June 8, 1376.

Along with several types of gold coin, and ‘black money’, The Black Prince had silver *gros*, *demi-gros* and *sterlings* struck for him in Aquitaine. These were later followed by the *hardi*. As Elias states, the *demi-gros* and *sterlings* display an enormous amount of variation in the legends ^[2], the full version of which does not fit onto any known coins, but would read:

EDWARDVS PRIMO GENITVS REGIS ANGLIE
PRINCEPS AQTITANIE

Edward, first born of the King of England
Prince of Aquitaine

Elias divided the *sterlings* (and *demi-gros*) into two groups, based on their silver content. The first group, of a higher fineness, he called the First Issue; these have no marks at the beginning of the reverse legend. The Second Issue, of a lower fineness, can be recognized by the presence of a double pellet (colon) ⚬, double annulet: ⚬, or double annulet enclosing a pellet: ⚬ at the beginning of the reverse legend. Elias states that it is possible that the difference between these marks may indicate a third or fourth issue as well, but this theory has yet to be fully investigated. (Elias pp. 175-176 ^[2]).

Most of the *sterlings* present in the Albecq Hoard are illegible at least in part, and on many of them, the beginning of the reverse legend cannot be read, nor can any trace of an initial mark be found. Of course, this does not mean an initial mark was not once present, only that the coins are too worn to be sure one way or the other. Black Prince *sterlings* from the First Issue are far more rare than those of the Second. It is therefore not unreasonable to assume that initial marks (indicating Issue Two) were likely to have been present on all the *sterlings* in the Albecq Hoard, although 100% certainty is not possible.

In order to give the reader an idea of what this type of coin looks like in nice condition, here is a *sterling* struck for the Black Prince in Aquitaine:



*An example of a sterling from Dax
Elias 189
(private collection)*

OBV ✠ : ED' : PO : GNS : REGIS : AS

REV : PRN CPS HQI THN

EDwardvs PrimO GeNitvS REGIS anglie (*Dax*)
PRiNCePS AQvITANie

The obverse shows the prince facing right, holding a sword. Instead of a crown, he wears a chaplet of roses. The reverse is a long cross with 3 pellets in each quadrant, reminiscent of an English *sterling*. The AS monogram at the end of the obverse legend is the mintmark for Dax in this case (Elias p.186^[2]).

The Albecq Hoard *sterlings*:



A-08
1.03 g.
Elias 192 a/b? (Figeac)

OBV [...]PO [...] GIT [...] REG [...] **FN** * [...]
REV [...]PRI **CPS** **FN** [...]

Because of the worn state of this coin, no **F** is visible at the end of the obverse legend. However, a double rosette does seem to be present; the only *sterlings* with a double rosette in Elias' book are 192a and 192b, coins of the Figeac mint (**F** mintmark).



A-09
1.09 g.
Elias Type? (mint unknown)

OBV [...] **GIT REG** [...] **NGL** [...]
REV [...] [**PRI**] **CPS** [**FN**...] [...] **8**

The legends on this coin are quite difficult to read. There does not seem to be any interpunction in the obverse legend. If there is a mint letter present at the end of the obverse legend, it is illegible.



A-10
1.09 g.
Elias 200c (mint unknown)

OBV ✠ϢED [...] PO [...] GϢΩ [...] [R] EG
REV ϢPRI ϢPS ϠQI TϠΩ

Parts of the legends on this coin are easy to read, while other areas are not. Note how different this obverse legend is from the other coins, ending in REG (no ANGL). Elias states that *sterlings* without mint letter at the end of the obverse are far more uncommon than those with a mintmark; there is no sign of one here. Interpunction between the words on the obverse is not visible, but a double annulet at the beginning of the legend obverse and reverse is.



A-11
1.02 g.
Elias Type? (mint unknown)

OBV [✠ ϢD :] PO : GI[T] [...]
REV [...] [...] ϠQI T[ϠI]

This coin is half illegible, and no mintmarks or indicator of issue can be discerned.



A-12
 1.08 g.
 Elias Type 200 (mint unknown)

OBV [✠] ED [...] ANGL
 REV 8PR[...] CPS] ANQI TANO

This coin, too, is as good as unreadable. The double annulet we have indicated at the start of the obverse legend may well be a double pellet instead. What does seem clear is that there is no mint letter at the end of the obverse legend.



A-13
 1.09 g.
 Elias Type? (mint unknown)

OBV [...] ED * [...] PO [...]
 REV [...] [C...] [ANQI TANO]

This coin is the most illegible of all the *sterlings* present and almost nothing can be learned from the legends. On the other hand, there does seem to be a single rosette present after ED on the obverse. Elias mentions a single rosette stop for his number 190a (Figeac), but the example here is too worn to be able to confirm the other characteristics listed at Elias 190a. The same is true of Elias 194c (Poitiers) and 200b (mint unknown).



A-14
0.94 g.
Elias 196c var. (La Rochelle)

OBV ✠:ED * PO * GIT * R[EG * Π]ΩGL * R
REV :PRI CPS ΠQV TΛΘ

Because of the condition of the coins, the attributions for the 11 Albecq *sterlings* are tentative at best, and the attribution of A-14 to the La Rochelle mint is no exception. However, this coin does seem to match the characteristics of Elias 196c, although we would say that on A-14 the little cross can be found after every word.

Although we feel that the obverse legend ends with an **R**, it is not inconceivable that it is in fact a **P** (Poitiers), which would make this coin Elias 194c. Elias describes the stops there as single rosettes, but from the illustration in his book it seems possible that they are actually small crosses or x's.



A-15
1.26 g.
Elias 196d (La Rochelle)

OBV ✠:ED * PO * GI[T * R] EG [* Π]ΩGL * R
REV :PRI CPS ΠQV TΛΘ

This is one of the more legible *sterlings* from the hoard, and it seems to match the coin described by Elias as his number 196d fairly closely. The **R** at the end of the obverse legend is clear, as is everything from the obverse, initial cross to the **G** of GIT.



A-16
0.87 g.
Elias Type ? (mint unknown. 190b, Figeac?)

OBV **✠ED PO GNS REGIS [...]**
REV **SPRN CP[S T]QV TTN**

Parts of the legends of this coin are quite clear. The **E** of ED is double-barred: **Ʒ**, and the only *sterling* mentioned by Elias as having a double-barred **E** is his 190b, a coin of Figeac. The last letter of the obverse legend of coin A-16 is cut off and illegible, but it is hard to imagine that it is an **F** (mintmark for Figeac).

The **Q** on the reverse is extremely unusual, almost as though the engraver was unsure of how to make this letter. He seems to have created an upside-down and backwards **G** (cf. REGIS on the obverse)



A-17
0.97 g.
Elias Type ? (mint unknown)

OBV **✠Ʒ [...]**
REV **SPRI C[PS] TQV [...]**

The obverse legend is illegible, it is therefore not possible to determine the mint for this coin. A final **P** for Poitiers is not inconceivable.



A-18
0.62 g.
Elias Type 194? (Poitiers)

OBV [...] * P
REV [...] [...] [A Q V [...]]

Most of the legends are illegible, although a rosette is clearly visible on the obverse, followed by what certainly appears to be a **P** (Poitiers mint), although once again, it could be an **R** (La Rochelle). If the letter is a **P**, then Elias 194 and 194c are described as having single rosette stops, although the **A**'s described by Elias for those two coins (𐌶) do not match the **A**'s of coin A-18 (𐌶). The difference between Elias 194 and 194c lies in the mark beginning the reverse legend, which is illegible on coin A-18 ^[2].

If the mint letter is an **R**, Elias 195 is described as having a rosette before the **R** and no further stops. However, Elias 195 is a First Issue *sterling*, making it less likely that A-18 is an Elias 195 coin. Number 195d (also from La Rochelle), is described by Elias as having single rosette stops, but once again the **A**'s he puts forth do not match those of A-18 (or at least the one visible **A** on the reverse) ^[2]. It would be necessary to be able to read the mark beginning the reverse legend to differentiate between Elias 195 and 195d, or in any case necessary to be able to read more of the obverse legend, in order to see if the rosette is one of a number of stop marks or not.

It appears that the legs of the **A** on coin A-18 are simply an inverted **V**, and that the same punches were likely to have been used for both. Any sign of a mark at the beginning of the reverse legend is absent, making further determination of a mint for this coin impossible.



A lightened and enlarged photograph of A-18

CONCLUSION

The Albecq Hoard (1995) is divided as follows:

3				France : Philip VI (1328-1350) <i>gros à la queue</i>
3				Flanders : Louis II of Mâle (1346-1384) <i>gros au lion</i>
	2			without pellet L's:
		2		Issue V, Type 12: ("common type")
			1	Serif L sub-type
			1?	'broken' N sub-type
	1			with pellet L's:
		1		Issue VII (Type 17 ?)
1				Brabant : John III (1312- 1355) <i>gros au lion</i>
11				Aquitaine : Edward the Black Prince (1362-1372) <i>sterlings</i>
18				Total coins in hoard

The Albecq Hoard is a small hoard of silver coins, which can be dated by the newest coins, the 11 Aquitaine *sterlings* of the Black Prince. The presence of these coins, in a worn state, suggested to Archibald that the hoard was not deposited much earlier than c. 1375 ^[1], and we have no reason to dispute this conclusion.

The oldest coin present is the Brabant *gros au lion* (or *leeuwengroot*), A-07. It is difficult to date this coin with complete certainty, but it may have been struck between 1341 and 1343, and in any case it was definitely struck before 1346.

The 3 French coins are earlier than the Flemish (but later than the Brabant coin), and were struck at some point between January, 1349 and Philip VI's death on 22 August, 1350. (A-01, A-02 & A-03.)

The Flemish *leeuwengroten* present are typical of a late hoard: 2 coins from Issue V (c. 1355 through 1359) and 1 from Issue VII (c. 1362). (A-04, A-05 and A-06, respectively.)

The Aquitaine coins are the newest in the hoard, struck at some point 1362 - 1372. In general, the *sterlings* seem more worn than the other coins in the hoard. 4 of the *sterlings* are too illegible to determine the mint (A-09, A-11, A-13, A-17). At least 2 coins seem to have no mintmark (A-10, A-12). The remaining 5 *sterlings* seem to have been minted at Figeac, Poitiers or La Rochelle, although the determinations for these mints are far from certain (A-08, A-14, A-15, A-16, A-18). While there is no indication that *sterlings* from any other mint are present, the possibility cannot be ruled out.

The mix of coin types is quite interesting and must certainly indicate something about late 14th century monetary circulation. The small size of the hoard makes it difficult to draw any concrete or far-reaching conclusions, however, and the find could probably best be interpreted as part of a larger whole of hoard evidence from northern and western Europe from the period.

APPENDIX: Weights of the Coins in the Albecq Hoard (1995)

GRAMS	NUM.	REALM	CLASS	REMARKS
2.19 g.	A-01	France	-	<i>gros</i> , heavily clipped
3.11 g.	A-02	France	-	<i>gros tournois à la queue</i>
3.07 g.	A-03	France	-	<i>gros tournois à la queue</i>
2.97 g.	A-04	Flanders	V-12	<i>gros au lion</i>
2.90 g.	A-05	Flanders	V-12	<i>gros au lion</i>
2.82 g.	A-06	Flanders	VII (17 ?)	<i>gros au lion</i> with pellet L's
3.03 g.	A-07	Brabant	-	<i>gros au lion</i>
1.03 g.	A-08	Aquitaine	-	<i>sterling</i>
1.09 g.	A-09	Aquitaine	-	<i>sterling</i>
1.09 g.	A-10	Aquitaine	-	<i>sterling</i>
1.02 g.	A-11	Aquitaine	-	<i>sterling</i>
1.08 g.	A-12	Aquitaine	-	<i>sterling</i>
1.09 g.	A-13	Aquitaine	-	<i>sterling</i>
0.94 g.	A-14	Aquitaine	-	<i>sterling</i>
1.26 g.	A-15	Aquitaine	-	<i>sterling</i>
0.87 g.	A-16	Aquitaine	-	<i>sterling</i>
0.97 g.	A-17	Aquitaine	-	<i>sterling</i>
0.62 g.	A-18	Aquitaine	-	<i>sterling</i> , broken coin

NOTES

Conclusions as to which mintmarks correspond to which issues for Flemish *leeuwengroten* have been drawn based on Aimé Haeck's *De leeuwengroten met het kruisje van Lodewijk van Male* ^[5].

Most of the information regarding the *sterlings* of Aquitaine was taken from *The Anglo-Gallic Coins* by E. R. Duncan Elias ^[2].

Although photographs of the individual coins did not appear in de Jersey's original piece, they were kindly provided by him to the authors of the current article.

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The photos of all 18 coins were inspected by authors Van Oosterhout & Torongo in February of 2015.

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