

## A Preliminary Look at the Enigmatic NNANE *Leeuwengroten*

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*Peter Woodhead Collection / 2.99 g.  
also Torongo (2013), fig 28.1<sup>[8]</sup>*

C.P. Serrure —<sup>[6]</sup>

Wolters plate I, 7<sup>[13]</sup>

Piot plate XX, 1<sup>[5]</sup>

v.d. Chijs plate XXIII, 7 (Leenen Brabant)<sup>[2]</sup>

Vanhoudt —<sup>[12]</sup>

R. Serrure 42<sup>[7]</sup>

(Serrure 42 var. is, in fact, the same specimen as Serrure 42.)

Lucas p. 44.1, n<sup>o</sup> 1<sup>[3]</sup>

(Lucas n<sup>o</sup> 2 var. is, in fact, the same specimen as Lucas n<sup>o</sup> 1.)

Torongo (2013), fig 28.1<sup>[8]</sup>

There exists a series of unusual *leeuwengroten* with obverse legends that appear to read MONETA NNANE, struck at an unknown mint for an unknown baron. These coins, known from a handful of specimens, have a reverse, inner legend that seems to be nonsense, but is clearly an imitation of the legend found on the *leeuwengroot* coins of Louis of Male in Flanders.

These NNANE coins have been attributed by some previous authors (Wolters, Piot, v.d. Chijs etc.) to Arnold of Oreye, Lord of Rummen, if for no other reason than the fact that

Arnold is known as a “borderline counterfeiter” of the coins of Flanders and Brabant (and perhaps other places as well). These imitative Arnold coin types include the *leeuwengroot*. The NNANE coins, however, do not “match” the two known types of Rummen *leeuwengroot* in style, and there is a good chance that the NNANE coins have nothing to do with Rummen. The coins display all the attributes of an anonymous “counterfeit” struck in low-grade silver (billon), and they may not have been struck for any “baron” at all. The coins are not made of copper coated with silver or tin.

The type is known from 5 examples, and there are a surprising number of differences between the coins in this small sampling (**no two known specimens are alike**). 1 example is in the Dutch National Numismatic Collection (NNC), 2 more are in the Belgian CdMB (KBR) collection, and the remaining two went from two private collections into two (?) other collections via dealer auctions in recent years. As far as we can tell, all of the previous literature has been written based solely upon one of the CdMB specimens (CdMB 073).

There was one example in the Tournai Hoard (1911), the whereabouts of which are currently unknown (see Torongo / Haeck (ref. 10), p. 15). De Villiers (ref. 13) described the coin as “*fleur de coin*”:

· Enfin un dernier Gros, fleur de coin, appartient à un type dont on ne connaît pas le lieu d'origine : DU' RO' VBC' X GOMIS — Rev. : MONETA NNANE.

On a parfois attribué ces pièces à Arnould d'Orey, seigneur de Rummen (1331-1364) « mais, dit M. Serrure, leur identification reste une énigme, elles appartiennent probablement à quelques feudataires limbourgeois. »

*de Villiers, BSAF 39, p. 160* <sup>[13]</sup>

Despite some crudeness to the workmanship and the indecipherable legends, a reasonable amount of effort seems to have been put into the production of these coins. The coins seem relatively consistent; the obverse legend always reads • ✠ **MONETA** ✠ **NNANE** despite the fact that this does not seem to represent any actual known place. The reverse, inner legend always seems to read: **KOV? BC? GONUDV?** (or whatever the intention was), whatever it means. In other words, as unreadable as they seem to be, the legends are never a random, garbled arrangement of letters.

## The Obverse



Like the reverse (inner) legend, the obverse MONETA NNANE legend appears to be nonsense, although it may well have a meaning that currently eludes us. It is conceivable that the legend was meant to read MONETA IUNANE, i.e. **IUNANE** (with a ligature: **IUNANE**).

Reports by previous authors of an ANNANE legend are incorrect and based upon misreadings of a coin (Piot, R. Serrure, Lucas).

We believe that the intention was that the T of MONETA was an annulet **T** (cf. coin Künker 745), although on the coins they look more like pellet **T**'s or even standard T's. (On the coin shown above, the annulet is too low and it looks like a pellet underneath the top crossbar, instead of on top of it.)

The central lion does not look like those of the Rummen RUMEN or FRAND coins, rather, it has long, distinct fingers and a straight back, right leg. While the pellet to the left of the initial cross is not small, it is not the enormous pellet usually seen on Rummen *leeuwengroten*. The leaf mark after MONETA on the obverse looks nothing like the leaf found on all of the Rummen coins.



Leeuwengroot of Rummen, RUMEN type  
Private collection / 2.27 g.

### The Reverse

The inner legend is difficult (impossible) to transcribe because of the bizarre letters forms used, and it may well be nonsense. The point was to imitate the *leeuwengroten* of Flanders:



**o-v'Ē CŪŌ HŪ DV'Ē (?)**



NNANE



Flanders

<b>DVʹB OVB CVO NU</b>	NNANE
<b>LVD OVI CVO MES</b>	Flanders

It is clear that the reverse of the NNANE coin is nothing more than a copy of the reverse of a Flemish *leeuwengroot* of Louis of Male. If there is any meaning to the words, then the legend has probably been manhandled into a form that mirrors the model Flemish legend, making it even harder to decipher. Most numismatic authors seem to have some kind of fear of “not having an answer”, which often translates into filling in illegible letters in legend transcriptions, and/or proposing outlandish translations for strange and unintelligible coin legends. Nonsense legends on 14<sup>th</sup> century coins are all but unknown, and many researchers seem to have felt obligated to attempt to make some sense of this “legend” by proposing such texts as:

QVB CDO MU DVR (i.e. DVR QVB CDO MU)

*arnoldDV's Rummensis QVaerBeCke DOMinUs*  
*Arnold, Rummen, Quaerbecke, Lord*

Such interpretations reek of desperation. Other specimens (with the same legend) seem to read:

OVB CGO NU DVK

KOV B C GO NU DV? i.e. **KOV? BC? GONUDV? ?**

Koevorden?

The central lion certainly does resemble the lion of the Groningen-Coevorden *leeuwengroot* far more than it resembles that of the Rummen coins, but it does not resemble the lion of the Coevorden *leeuwengroot*.

Some of the letter forms used are very strange and are not seen on other coins, and their interpretation is open to discussion. The **B** (?) after KOV (?) may well have been intended by the “mint”(?) as an **R** or even a **K**. For that matter, the **K** (?) could well be an **R** (and so on). (From this point onwards, we shall dispense with the “(?)” that should be placed after every mention of the legends on these NNANE coins; the reader is asked to bear in mind that we are uncertain as to the correct transcriptions of several letters.)

There are at least 2 “different” inner legends, or rather, 2 different orientations of the same inner legend. These differences were not reported by any of the previous authors, most of whom were reporting the same specimen (CdMB 073):

**OVB CGO NU DVK** Künker 745; PW-CMC 28.1; CdMB 080; DNB NM-10596

**DVK OVB CGO NU** CdMB 073

### **An Unusual Feature**

There is another important difference between some of the NNANE coins and almost any other *leeuwengroot* (of any region), in the form of an unusual feature found on the NNANE coins that has gone unnoticed and unreported by any previous author (myself included).

On this particular example, there is a large pellet to the right of the cross. At first glance it is all but invisible, but it is there. We do not mean an apparent pellet mark between the cross and the **M**, rather, the pellet that is actually on the pellet ring surrounding the legend (“pearl ring”):





*detail*

On this specimen, there are two such pellets on both faces:



*080 / CdMB-F108-010 / 2.60 g.*

They are a bit hard to see, but we have had this coin in our hands, and the pellets are there. (The reverse of this coin was photographed at a skewed angle.)

And in case the reader was feeling a bit skeptical about the presence of the pellets at this point, we present an undeniably clear example:



*DNB NM-10596 / 2.70 g.*

Note that the pellets on the reverse of this coin (9:00-3:00) are in a different position than on the previous coin (12:00-6:00). Other NNANE specimens (CdMB 073, Künker Summer 2018-745) have no extra pellets at all.

• ✠ MONETA ✠ NNANE'	✠	DVK	1
• ✠ MONETA ✠ NNANE'	✠	OVB	1
• ✠ • MONETA ✠ NNANE'	✠	OVB	1
• ✠ • MONETA • ✠ NNANE'	✠	OVB	1
• ✠ • MONETA • ✠ NNANE'	✠	OVB	1
			—
			5 known coins

That is 5 known coins, and 5 different variants. Extra pellets (or annulets) such as these are highly unusual, and are almost unknown on *leeuwengroten* of any region except for the coins of John of Montfort in Brittany (see ref. 9, pp. 43-47; 50-52). Extra pellets (or annulets, as in Brittany) like these can also be found on other types of French coins. Are the extra pellets on the NNANE coins an indication of some kind of “French” origin?

(Since all the of the other authors were describing a coin that has no extra pellets (CdMB 073), I am the only author who “missed” a pellet, since I am the only one to have published another specimen (which had a pellet) (ref. 8, pp. 326-327).)

# • CATALOG •

## SUB-TYPE I

No extra pellets

Reverse legend beginning with DVK

Wolters I, 7<sup>[13]</sup>

Piot XX, 1<sup>[5]</sup>

v.d. Chijs plate XXIII, 7 (Leenen Brabant)<sup>[2]</sup>

R. Serrure 42<sup>[7]</sup>

(~~Serrure 42 var.~~ is, in fact, the same specimen as Serrure 42.)

Lucas p. 44.1, n° 1<sup>[3]</sup>

(~~Lucas n° 2 var.~~ is, in fact, the same specimen as Lucas n° 1.)

(this coin)



CdMB 073 / 2.81 g.

[.] + MONETA [...] DNANE[']  
DV'R O'V'[B] [C&GO] HÜ  
✠ BNDICTV : SIT : NOMB : DNI : NRI : IHV : XPI

This coin seems to have been made with a bit more care than some of the others, and the legends seem tantalizingly comprehensible. Note the tiny macron bar over the U, which seems an oddly minute detail to include on such a “spurious” coin. The IHV in the outer legend

looks like **HPV**, the **T** of **MONETA** looks ‘normal’ (i.e. not annuletted). As on most of **NNANE** coins, there is a relatively large amount of space between many of the punches, for example the **N**’s: **¶**.

**Is this the infamous “MONETA ANNANE” coin?**



Is this the same specimen as illustrated by Wolters (and Piot after him, and v.d. Chijs after them)?



In our opinion, these coins are the same piece, and the legend does not read ANNANE, at least not intentionally. If there is an extra **A** present, it is simply a double-strike ghost of the **A** from MONETA. In their text transcriptions. Wolters read this coin as NNANI, Piot as ANNANE, but their illustrations are vague and open to interpretation. Subsequent authors relied upon Wolters and Piot's information / illustrations to be accurate. R. Serrure exacerbated the situation when he apparently came across this same coin in the CdMB, and misread it as ANNANE (or took someone else's word for it), **without realizing that it was the very same piece already illustrated by himself** (based upon v.d. Chijs, which was based upon Piot, which was based on Wolters). But the "ANNANE" type simply "does not exist"; the coin shown here is the very coin upon which the "type" is based, and this coin reads NNANE like the others.

## SUB-TYPE II

No extra pellets

Reverse legend beginning with OVB



*Künker, Summer 2018, lot 745 / 3.16g*

✠ MONETA ✠ NNANE'  
 OV[?] C[?]O HU DV[?]  
 ✠ BNDICTV : [...NOM...I : NR...P]II

The final **E** of NNANE is very indistinct on this piece, and could just as easily be interpreted as **b**" or **h**". It appears that the **T** of MONETA is annuletted. The **A** in NNANE is unusual, and resembles those found on some Cambrai *leeuwengroten*.

On the reverse, there seems to be an extra **I** in XPI at the end of the outer legend. The inner legend begins in a different quadrant than on the previous coin (although we are not exactly sure where the “beginning” is supposed to be). On this piece, the **K** (?) looks more like a **K** than on the other coins, where it more resembles an **R** or a **B**.

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### **SUB-TYPE III**

One extra pellet on obverse

Reverse legend beginning with OVB



*Peter Woodhead Collection / 2.99 g.  
also Torongo (2013), fig 28.1*

**· ✠ MONETA ✠ NQANE'**  
**OV? [B] CVOO NU DV? [B]**  
**✠ BNDICTV : SIT : [NO... IHV : ✠PI]**

It looks as though an annulet T was intended, but it did not work out properly. In the reverse outer legend, the IHV (**IhV**) looks like this: **IhV**. It appears that the **X** of XPI has fallen onto its side, and now looks like a cross.

### SUB-TYPE IV

Two extra pellets on obverse

Two extra pellets on reverse (12:00-6:00)

Reverse legend beginning with OVB



*CdMB 080 / CdMB-F108-010 / 2.60 g.*

**+ • MONET[• +] NNANE'**  
**O'V'ß C'•ÖO NU DV.'ß**  
**✠ BNDI[...NOM...I : IHV : ✠PI**

Unfortunately, the extra pellets are difficult to see in these photos (see p. 7 above). Once again, the outer legend IHV (**IhV**) looks like this: **IhV**. There is no sign of an annulet **T** in MONETA. The **K** (?) looks like a **K**.

## SUB-TYPE V

Two extra pellets on obverse

Two extra pellets on reverse (9:00-3:00)

Reverse legend beginning with OVB



DNB NM-10596 / 2.70 g.

• ✠ MONETA ✠ RANNE'  
OV?B C[?]O NU DV?R  
✠ BNDICTV : SIT : [NO... IHV : ✠PI]

Once again, the T of MONETA looks like an annulet (or pellet) T with its annulet (or pellet) too low: **T**. The K (?) looks like a K.

The missing piece looks as though a hole had been drilled through the coin and at some point after that another piece has broken off. In the Middle Ages, counterfeit coins were often marked as such with a hole drilled (or punched) through the center. Holes off to the edge such as the one that was probably on this coin, indicate a piece that was pierced to be used as a hanger on a necklace (or wherever), which may also mean that the piece was considered to be spurious, although many genuine (but outdated) coins also have “jewelry holes”. Note that, as is so often the case with “jewelry coins”, the hole was punched in relation to the reverse cross, not the obverse lion.

## Previous Literature

**Wolters** described and illustrated a NNANE coin that is currently in the CdMB (CdMB 073). This same coin was subsequently described and illustrated by **Piot**, and again by **v.d. Chijs**, and again by **R. Serrure**, and again by **Lucas**. All five authors were describing the very same specimen, and yet, the coin was described differently (i.e. given different legend transcriptions) by Wolters, Piot and v.d. Chijs. Serrure “invented” a non-existent variant type that was, in fact, this same coin once again (CdMB 073), and his error was repeated by Lucas in turn (Lucas 2).

The first mention of the NNANE type seems to be **Wolters** (ref. 13, p. 169), who ascribes the type to Arnold of Oreye in Rummen without any question or further discussion. Much of what Wolters says in his article must be taken with a grain of salt, however, for example: the information he provides about Arnold of Oreye’s wife Elizabeth and her relationship to Louis of Nevers is incorrect (p. 105).

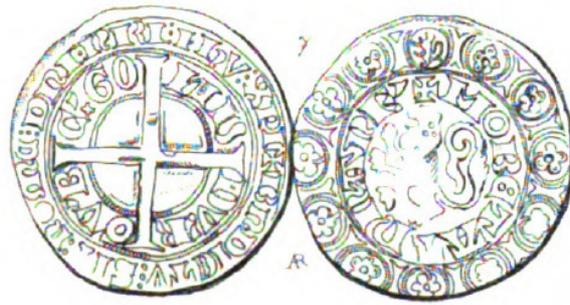
SUR RUMMEN.

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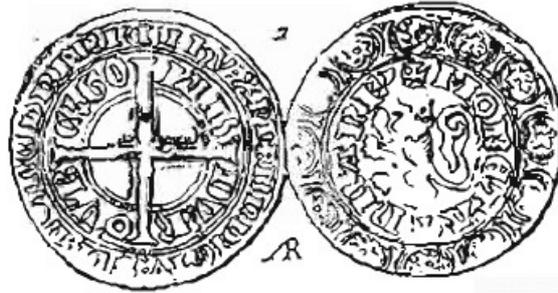
7. A l'avvers, *ArnolDV*s R. QVBC. DOMI.  
La seconde inscription du même côté, est : SIT :  
NOME : DNI : NRI : IHV : XRI : BNDICTV :  
Au milieu, croix pâtée.  
A l'envers, un lion debout à la queue recourbée ;  
inscription : MONETA NNANI.

*Wolters, p. 169* <sup>[13]</sup>

Wolters struggled to make sense of the reverse legend, and tried to make it fit his Rummen theory of origin. He transcribed the obverse legend as NNANI, although his own illustration clearly shows NNANE’ (with a final E). For some reason, Wolters decided that the outer legend begins with SIT, although his own illustration is not oriented in this way. Wolters does not provide a weight for the coin, and therefore, neither do any of the subsequent authors.



Wolters I, 7<sup>[13]</sup>



Piot XX, 1<sup>[5]</sup>

Wolters and Piot illustrate the same coin (note the lines around the center of the central cross); for Wolters reading NNANI and for Piot ANNANE, which, in the Wolters drawing looks more like MOBETA [T]NNANE. Based upon the known specimen (CdMB 073) and the drawings themselves, we are of the opinion that the coin reads NNANE like the rest, and that Wolters *et al* have simply misinterpreted the legends and the illegible leaf-mark after MONETA. Note that in both of the drawings, the reverses need to be rotated 90° counter-clockwise.

Like Wolters before him, **Piot** (ref. 5) assigned the type to Arnold of Oreye in Rummen (p. 431), although he read the obverse legend as ANNANE. Wishful thinking then led him to offer a possible interpretation of: *ArNNoldi A rumNE*, which seems rather like a bit of a stretch. He read the reverse legend as *De VRRel QVaeBeeC GO ML* without actually giving an interpretation, but it apparently reads *de Urrel [Oreye] Quaetbeec \_\_\_ ??*.

Piot struggled to make sense of the legends, interpreting them differently than Wolters in the specific details. He came to the correct conclusion that the reverse was imitating another coin, but it is the Flemish coins of Louis of Mâle (OVI) being imitated, not the Brabantine coins of John III (ODV), as Piot asserted.

Av. ✠ MONET̄A ANNE. Lion debout, probablement celui d'Orey, dont les armoiries se composaient d'un lion de gueules sur champ d'argent; le tout dans une bordure de onze fleurs et d'un petit lion.

Rev. Légende intérieure : D (e) VR̄R (el ou le) — Q̄ (renversé) V (ael) B (e e) C'x GO — ML. Croix traversant la légende; légende extérieure : ✠ B̄N-DIGTV : SIT : NŌME : ONI : NR̄I : R̄V : XPI. Ar. (pl. XX, fig. 1).

Quelle est la signification du mot *annane*, qui, à l'avers, suit celui de *moneta*? Nous l'ignorons; peut-être faut-il y lire *MONETA ANNoldi* (pour *Arnoldi*) *A rumNE*, lecture insolite, même étrange, si l'on veut, mais qui s'explique par les tours de force employés par Arnoul, pour tromper l'œil de ceux qui recevaient ses monnaies. Ainsi, le O? ou Q̄ renversé présentait une grande analogie avec les gros tournois de Jean III, duc de Brabant (1512-1535), qui commençait sa légende par I-O. DV-X. Ces trois dernières lettres étaient imitées, sur le gros tournois d'Arnould, par DV̄R.

*Piot, p. 451* <sup>[5]</sup>

In his volume on the fiefs of Brabant (*Leenen-Braband*, ref. 2), v.d. Chijs also ascribes the NNANE type to Arnold of Oreye in Rummen, citing Piot as a source. He is silent about any ANNANE variant.

V.d. Chijs states that he took his illustration from Lelewel's engraving, *Revue*, T. XI (1855), pl. XX, n° 2 [*sic*] (i.e. Piot, pl. XX, 1; ref. 5). V.d. Chijs has done us a great service by informing us of this fact, because it tells us that:

- v.d. Chijs probably never saw an example of a NNANE *leuwengroot* himself
- his illustration is not made from any other specimen than the Wolters / Piot drawing
- the v.d. Chijs / R. Serrure drawing cannot itself be trusted to be accurate in the finest details (having itself been made from a drawing, not an actual coin).

Compare the v.d. Chijs drawing to coin CdMB 73, its model coin. They do not particularly resemble one another at all, and yet, as we have shown, they are one and the same coin.

The importance of what is going on here cannot be underemphasized; modern numismatic researchers need to examine the old literature very carefully and pay attention to how and why mistakes were made, instead of blindly trusting outdated and inaccurate books from the previous centuries. Otherwise, there can be no real hope of true progress in the field of (medieval) numismatics.



*v.d. Chijs XXIII, 7* <sup>[2]</sup>

( 260 )

N° 7, eene dito munt, heeft op de vz.:

✠ MONETA + NNANE'

hetgeen de Heer PIOT in de *Revue* van 1856 heeft trachten te verklaren door:  
MONETA ARNOLDI A RUMNE.

En op de kz. in den binnenrand:

DV' · R | QV' B | C' · GO | HIS.

Eene verwarring, die blijktens het door PIOT op pag. 431 der *Revue* aangevoerde opzettelijk is aangebragt om aan de munt eene groote gelijkenis te geven met die van Hertog Jan III van Braband, die de legende doet aanvangen met I—O DV | ✠ (zie onze *Munten van Braband en Limburg*, Pl. IX, N° 24).

Wij ontleenen de afbeelding aan de door LELEWEL gegraveerde Plaat in de *Revue*, T. XI (1855), Pl. XX, N° 2.

*V.d. Chijs, p. 260 (Leenen Brabant)* <sup>[2]</sup>

R. Serrure reused *v.d. Chijs*' illustration (including the incorrect orientation of the reverse).



Fig. 42.

*R. Serrure 42* <sup>[7]</sup>

+ MONETA NNANE'. Lion debout. Bordure de onze feuilles de persil et d'un lion. — Rev. : + BNDICTV : SIT : NOME : DNI : NRI : IHV : XPI en légende extérieure et DV' · R · O · V' · B · C' · GO · MIS ? en légende intérieure. Croix coupant cette dernière (Voyez fig. 42).

Une variété de cette pièce énigmatique, portant à l'avers MONETA ANNANE, a été acquise par le Cabinet des médailles de l'État belge en avril 1886 à la vente de la collection Moens van Straelen, à Anvers.

*R. Serrure, p. 161* <sup>[7]</sup>

For his number 42 (var.) Serrure lists, but does not illustrate the “ANNANE variant”. He claims that this example arrived in the CdMB in 1886 from the Moens van Straelen

collection. What Serrure has failed to realize is that the Moens van Straelen coin is the very same piece that Serrure himself is illustrating with his n° 42, a drawing taken from v.d. Chijs, who took it from Piot, who took it from Wolters, who, years before, had made the drawing (or had it made for him) from the very coin that arrived in the CdMB in 1866 (!).

Note that Serrure does not (cannot) provide a weight for his n° 42, because he did not get it from v.d. Chijs (who did not get it from Piot, who did not get it from Wolters). Serrure thinks he has not seen it (his n° 42), but it is actually the same coin as was in the Moens van Straelen collection, now being misread (again) as ANNANE (S. 42 var.). We presume that Serrure's "knowledge" of an alleged "ANNANE" type (from Piot's article) helped him believe that that is what the Moens van Straelen coin was – but it was not, and it is not.

At this point then, we have R. Serrure reporting the exact, same coin – the very same specimen – as two different variants. This error will be repeated later by Lucas. This is neither the first nor the last time something like this has occurred; we encountered the same problem with the *tiers de gros au lion* of Flanders, which had also magically acquired two numbers for the same coin when researchers lost track of what was really going on (the non-existent Dewismes 227 / Vanhoudt G 2600; see ref. 11, p. 30). If we have found two such examples in "the *leeuwengroot* canon", how many other coin types might be suffering a similar fate?

On p. 44.5, **Lucas** (ref. 3) wisely lists the NNANE *leeuwengroot* under "indeterminate coins" (n° 1). He basically repeats v.d. Chijs' information (including his illustration, which Lucas reorients to the correct position). Lucas also lists the non-existent ANNANE coin (Lucas n° 2, no illustration), citing the Moens van Straelen collection (1886); it now seems clear that this coin has ended up in the CdMB (KBR) collection, and it does not read ANNANE (CdMB 073).

**Vanhoudt** (ref. 12) does not list the NNANE *leeuwengroot* in his book, which may (or may not) be due to a belief that the coin did not belong under Rummen, and perhaps Vanhoudt did not know where to place the coin, and so it was left out (we are guessing). And after all, the type may not even have come from what is now modern Belgium, which is the only area covered by Vanhoudt's book.

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## Conclusion

No one, including ourselves, knows where, when or for whom the enigmatic NNANE *leeuwengroten* were struck. Previous authors have offered Arnold of Oreye, Lord of Rummen as a possible candidate, which is certainly plausible. But no actual link has yet been found between Rummen and these coins, and the NNANE coins do not particularly resemble those of Rummen (RUMEN and FRAND types). Arnold of Oreye cannot be ruled out, but other than his reputation as a "borderline counterfeiter", there is no actual evidence that he had anything to do with the NNANE coins. It might be possible to read KOV (Koevorden?) in the reverse legend, but this might not be correct either.

The legends on both faces seem to be nonsense, which might indicate a high-quality "counterfeit" struck at some kind of illicit and unauthorized "mint" by person or person unknown. This possibility cannot be ruled out, and is, in fact, reasonably plausible in light of

the strange legends on the coins. On the other hand, the coins are not made of copper coated with tin or silver, as the basest of medieval counterfeits are.

The third possibility is that the coins were indeed struck for some minor baron or another, with or without the permission of his liege lord, and that we have simply been unable to understand the legends (as yet). Odd as it seems, perhaps NNANE does actually represent the name of a real place.

At this time, there are 5 examples of the NNANE *leeuwengroot* known, and all five are different from one another in the small (but important) details, which is noteworthy. The appearance of large, extra pellets in the “pearl rings” is not something that one would expect from a “counterfeit” coin. Counterfeiters are generally not interested in making extra work for themselves (who is?), and there is no point in making a counterfeit coin look different from its original model by adding extra pellets not found on said original; it would be counterproductive.

There is no “ANNANE” variant, as reported by some previous authors.

Although the origin of the NNANE *leeuwengroten* remains a mystery, if nothing else, we have been able to shed bit more light on the actual characteristics of the coins themselves. If any readers are aware of any other specimens of this type, we would very much like to see photographs of them.

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## Literature

[1]

***Monnaies de Falais***

Renier Chalon

Revue de la Numismatique Belge, 1859

pp. 378-379

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